

Chapter 1 : Names of Korea - Wikipedia

Land of the morning, Child of the sun returning, With fervor burning, Thee do our souls adore. Land dear and holy, Cradle of noble heroes, Ne'er shall invaders.

E-mail Dedicated South Korean Saints balance traditional values with gospel service and come up with a formula for spiritual peace. Koreans have spent lifetimes defending their boundaries and beliefs and establishing a unique national identity different from those of the surrounding countries which, for varying periods of time, have ruled them. Some of the first Korean converts were baptized in the early s by Latter-day Saint military personnel serving in the Korean War. Today, Church membership in South Korea nears the sixty-thousand mark, with fourteen stakes and a temple. Christianity is certainly not new in Korea. But being a Church member is not easy in a country that has experienced a tremendous amount of upheaval during the last few decades. Korea, dubbed the Land of the Morning Calm hundreds of years ago, has struggled to find a calm balance between hectic modern progress and centuries-deep tradition. Sister Choi and her husband, Choi Seok Koo, are representative of a growing number of first-generation converts, determined to raise their children anchored in the gospel. These working hours are not unusual for Koreans, who find that the fast-paced Korean business and technological world extracts a heavy toll in time. But Brother Choi makes it home a bit earlier on Monday for family home evening and on Thursday to fulfill his responsibilities as a temple worker in the Seoul Korea Temple. Halfway across the Korean peninsula in the Yang San village, Chun Young Jun and Lim In Sok are raising their four sons with the same values and principles as the Choi family, but in a different setting. After living in Pusan, the couple moved to the village so they could spend more time together as a family. Sister Lim runs a preschool and Brother Chun pursues a writing career. Many Korean women retain their maiden names after marriage. The Chun family have recently discovered new talents. Reciting a story he had found in the Friend magazine and had read to his own children, Brother Chun recently won a nationwide storytelling contest. Numerous television programs and newspaper articles appeared telling the Chun story. Leading almost every report was an observation about the unity and commitment found in the family. But South Korea, like other countries battling to keep abreast of worldwide progress, finds that business and economic concerns often overshadow historical precedence. For Cho Young Hyun, who serves as bishop of Poong Hyang Ward in Kwangju, his determination to live gospel principles became an advantage in the competitive business world. One of the questions asked was how he felt about family responsibilities in comparison to company responsibilities. My answer surprised them and moved them. And I was able to share the words of a prophet. But after only five months, he received an offer to teach in the Church Educational System. Despite the fact that his salary would be cut by two-thirds, he accepted the offer and now teaches in Kwangju, a community in southwestern Korea near where he grew up. I wanted to teach people things that could change their lives. And now I am. The seminary and institute program has gradually gained momentum in the country as local Church leaders recognize that the youth of today are the leaders of tomorrow and must see for themselves where peace and happiness can be found. As a returned missionary, she recognizes the importance of establishing gospel priorities at a young age. Teaching seminary gives me a chance to do something for Heavenly Father. I share with the students my testimony, my life, my experiences. And as long as I serve Heavenly Father, he keeps blessing me. I feel power from the Lord as I read the scriptures, attend meetings, and make correct decisions. Attending classes and studying for ten to twelve hours a day is not uncommon. Taking time out for religious activities can present a frustrating conflict, especially if a student is the only Church member in his or her home. One young member in Pusan is familiar with that dilemma. Forbidden by her mother to attend Church meetings, this teenager has faithfully continued to pray and read the scriptures, believing that someday her mother will relent. His father had died, and as the eldest son, he was responsible for his mother. That is the pattern established through the years. However, he quickly became frustrated with the lack of response from investigators. It surprised me, but when I was obedient, people accepted those gospel principles and ideas that I had thought would be so difficult for them. Serving a mission is becoming more common for Korean Saints, both men and women. Currently, there are

four missions in South Korea, with more than 25 percent of the missionaries being native Koreans. Of course, learning the gospel from a native Korean has certain advantages; missionaries often share with investigators personal experiences of blending Korean culture with gospel principles. Those personal testimonies can be instrumental in helping new members make major life-style changes. One of the biggest challenges faced by Korean members, especially those involved in the world of business, is obeying the Word of Wisdom. It is an established and accepted part of work. Without personal knowledge that the Word of Wisdom is an eternal principle relating to our health and that the family unit is an eternal unit, you feel that everyone is succeeding in the business world but you. Each member has to know what is eternally important. As director general of the Ministry of Trade, he is the highest-ranking South Korean government official in the Church. His colleagues have come to respect his standards and even envy them. When I go out of my way to help someone, people are often surprised. But they sense that I am sincere, that I really care. In Naju, sixteen-year-old Seo Jin Oo is alive today, thanks to the faith and love of his family and dozens of gospel friends. Jin Oo was at school, studying during a recess break, when a classmate flew into a rage and hit him on the head with a club. Dazed but still conscious, Jin Oo moved to the back of the classroom, where he fell unconscious to the floor. For the Seo family, the next thirteen days were filled with blessings, prayers, and round-the-clock vigils. The summer weather was blistering hot, the hospital was not air-conditioned, and there were few nurses. We really do have a greater determination to love and serve others. And that determination, like that of the ever-blooming moo gung hwa, makes a difference for Latter-day Saints in the Land of the Morning Calm. Photography by Kellene Ricks, except as noted Above: Mountains offer a soft backdrop to modern-day Seoul, a city growing as its people progress. Photo by FPG International. The Chan family share the gospel with many of their friends and neighbors. South Korea is a lush green, mountainous country where many people still farm for a living. Students study during an early morning seminary class. The Seoul Korea Temple has richly blessed members in this country. Magnificent centuries-old buildings add a rich feeling of heritage to the Korean culture. The Seo family experienced a great blessing when fasting and prayers helped save their injured son.

Chapter 2 : Land of the Morning Calm | Small Wars Journal

Land of the morning, Child of the sun returning, With fervor burning, Thee do our souls adore. Land dear and holy, Cradle of noble heroes, Ne'er shall invaders Trample thy sacred shore. Ever within thy skies and through thy clouds And o'er thy hills and sea, Do we behold the radiance, feel and throb, Of glorious liberty.

A lot of things interested me and I felt the pressure to make a good choice. Military Intelligence, MPs, and the Engineers all attracted me, but it was the Armor recruiter who fixed my attention with an infamous tagline: Nearly all of my instructors at PLU were Infantrymen and, while I had great respect for them, the majority of their stories centered on how bad their knees hurt after that fifteenth year of service. Armor officers stood in stark contrast. They were often smiling, almost always had a crazy story about putting a tank where it should never have gone, and every single one of them had been to Korea. In my mind, Korea became the Mecca of Armor officers. In , I made my hajj to Korea and served there for three years. From experience, I can tell you that the "land of the morning calm" presents historical, professional, and lifestyle opportunities you will find nowhere else. If you are considering a tour in Korea, I hope this article will help you make an informed decision. In , the Japanese Emperor Meiji annexed Korea. The war swung in wild extremes from a near complete communist victory at Pusan to a would-be Allied victory along the Yalu River at the Manchurian border. The North and South concluded open warfare with a truce, not a peace treaty, and have remained technically at war ever since. Both states lay total claim to the peninsula and its outlying islands, considering the other in something like a temporary state of rebellion. Though the DPRK enjoyed superior economic strength in the s, today the two countries stand in clear contrast: The two countries threaten war annually. This is where you come in. It is the last bastion of the Cold War and a land filled with the incongruities of being at peace and in conflict at the same time. If you are Armor, Infantry, or Field Artillery, you will almost undoubtedly serve in a rotational unit based on Camps Hovey or Casey in Dongducheon or permanently assigned to the Division Headquarters. However, this comes with the understanding that within the next ten years you, like all US forces currently north of Seoul, will move to a new home in the city of Pyeontaek, which is located significantly south of the national capital. But regardless of location, units in Korea have an extremely high operational tempo that, in my opinion, is second only to combat. Combat units in Korea live in two worlds. This enemy can launch a conventional, biological, or chemical attack in less than 12 hours and possesses nuclear arms, though in a nascent stage. Understandably, units in Korea live by the mantra of readiness. Monthly "alerts" are a norm. These alerts usually occur in the middle of the night and consist of a total recall of personnel from wherever they are to readiness condition REDCON one within four hours. Training in Korea is serious and challenging. However, units here are also firmly in garrison. Stringent property accountability, officer and non-commissioned officer development programs, motivational breakfasts, safety stand downs, cultural fairs, near epidemic levels of alcoholism, and nightly battles with the red light districts known as "the Ville" dominate nearly every moment that is not spent in the field. It is a taxing environment; however, it is anything but a bad one. There are many outstanding reasons to lead in Korea. The first is resourcing. If you are in a combined arms battalion, a cavalry squadron, or any other unit that goes to gunnery, your succeeding on the range is a priority to everyone from 8th Army down. Eight and a half out of every 12 months 90 days of training plus 45 of execution are devoted to gunnery. Training ammunition, while not plentiful, is almost always adequate to the task at hand. Training areas are relatively easy to get at the company level for a resourceful commander. Lastly, the opportunity to work closely on the tactical level with the highly-competent Korean Army, not to mention your own Korean Augmentees to the US Army KATUSAs , grants leaders wise enough to take advantage of it the chance to gain a truly diverse understanding of allied operations. Many battalion and above exercises in Korea are cyclical. Gunneries, as previously mentioned, are planned for every six months. To anticipate the cyclical nature of the training environment is to set yourself up for success. In addition to gunneries, there are numerous division to theater level exercises that happen throughout the year, all of which reoccur annually. Even those living outside of Korea may already be tangentially familiar with these training events from the evening news. Though

US-Korean forces have conducted nearly identical iterations of these exercises for decades without resulting in an attack against the north, the DPRK annually threatens war over such "provocations. These large-scale exercises are predominantly virtual training events that simulate different possible scenarios, known as operational plans OPLANS , of unrest on the Korean peninsula. These exercises are conducted with Korean units under overall US command and frequently involve stateside reinforcements. The exercises train commanders and staffs of both nations on the military decision making process within a certain scenario. Though many Soldiers, particularly company grade officers, are tasked to perform a variety of support duties for these exercises, direct involvement below the company level is usually minimal. Events like these present excellent "white space" opportunities for training at platoon and below. Leading in Korea When training is done, though, there are notable issues that will keep you up at night. Balancing garrison life with the unpredictability of preparing for a heavily armed adversary is not easy. You will be challenged with the creation of training calendars that are relevant, achievable, and balanced with administrative necessities. Though that is not really so different from any unit in the United States, all of your plans do have the notable differences of being in a foreign country and subject to a four-hour recall for actual combat on any day of the year. Indiscipline will be a very real concern. I had a saying while I was in command: For those interested in living in a unique part of the world, immersing in new cultures, and travelling, Korea is an all-expense paid year in the Orient. To people who are not into that, it is days of loneliness, stress, and skull-numbing boredom. For many Soldiers, the chief relief is "the Ville. And while many of the businesses in the Ville might be normal bars, many certainly are not. The majority of the less reputable pubs cater to young, lonely men by employing "juicy girls," who are usually attractive Philippine women. These establishments are havens for underage drinking, prostitution, and human trafficking. Juicy girls are usually recruited under false or misleading pretenses, work on commission based on how many drinks they sell to men, and are frequently not allowed to leave the bar except under repressive conditions e. The unofficial expectation of buying a juicy girl a drink is she will give you a "girlfriend experience" for a period of time, which may or may not include outright prostitution. The banned list at Camp Casey, where I was stationed, changed monthly. Shops would get caught for selling alcohol to minors or for prostitution, be banned, change their name, and open again in 30 days. I, and most other commanders, lost numerous weekends to at least one incident in the Ville. Some pragmatists say that Soldiers will seek these activities out anyway, so it might as well be close by and somewhat controlled. Be that as it may, it is also true that the Ville is a tremendous source of money for some local figures, who lobby civil and military leaders to keep their establishments legal. However, the core reason, in my opinion, has been that too many leaders were themselves in the Ville at nights. Very few people are going to put bars off limits that they are regulars at. Until recently, that is. While it did force me to rewrite this article, something has gone very right in Korea. As of the 15th of October, , USFK has banned all "juicy bars" bars where juicy girls are employed. While this policy will undoubtedly be difficult to enforce, I applaud it for sending the unequivocal moral message that sexual slavery is not something we condone. Even with this victory, however, you will still have plenty to deal with as a leader. Perhaps the most trying difficulty you will encounter is the scrutiny that the acts of misbehaving Soldiers generate. Things that in the US could be handled routinely by civil and military authorities, such as fights or drunk driving, are all potential international incidents in Korea. Historical tragedies like the "Highway 56 Incident," where two young girls were killed in a US convoy gone awry in ,3 resulted in public riots that saw American servicemen and civilians beaten on Korean subways. Compounding matters, anti-US forces within the Korean government exploit any American military misconduct to call for the ouster of foreign troops. Sensitivity to any political fallout places extreme pressure on senior commands which, in turn, places great stress on tactical commanders. While difficult and unfortunate, this is not so much a problem to be solved as a reality to be accepted. Regardless of the challenges, though, the professional opportunities of Korea are not to be dismissed. The freedom of maneuver, resourcing, and real-world mission make Korea an assignment of choice. In few other places outside of drastically reduced deployments to the Middle East will you have the opportunity to lead in an environment that so desperately needs inventive and resourceful leaders. Living in Korea People who can see past the stress of work have a wonderful time in Korea. Koreans are welcoming,

eager to have their country appreciated, and generally favorable to Americans. Korean culture is open and the standard of living is high. The people, lifestyle, and opportunities for travel are in themselves reasons to spend a year in this country. The people are what make Korea worth living in. They are proud, industrious, extremely loyal to their families, and eager to be seen as worldly. You will find that their culture is also group-oriented. This is not to say that there is not personal independence, but public harmony is valued more highly than individuality. Personal and family honor are extremely important. Shameful acts, like being fired, doing poorly on an assignment, or indigence have lasting social repercussions that might take years to recover from, if ever. Conversely, kindness and generosity are considered high virtues and are greatly appreciated in foreigners. As was made clear in a training video on my third day in country, Korean society is racially homogenous and proud of it. Unlike in America, where ethnic diversity is seen as a positive thing, most Koreans are very up front that they are all the same race and that is how they like it. This is neither better nor worse than how we Americans view life, it is simply different. It does not mean that you are not welcome but it does mean they will not consider you one of them. You can be a close friend, an ally, even take citizenship, but you will still be a foreigner. While Korea is a country that is easy to visit, it is difficult to truly integrate into.

Chapter 3 : Why is South Korea called the Land of the Morning Calm? - Times of India

land of the morning is the English translation commissioned by the American colonial government in the s. The song was translated from the Spanish by Camilo Osias and A.L. Lane.

Prehistoric Korea and Gojoseon The Korean Academy claimed ancient hominid fossils originating from about 500,000 BC in the lava at a stone city site in Korea. Fluorescent and high-magnetic analyses indicate the volcanic fossils may be from as early as 200,000 BC. In 108 BC, the Han dynasty defeated Gojoseon and installed four commanderies in the northern Korean peninsula. Three of the commanderies fell or retreated westward within a few decades, but the Lelang commandery remained as a center of cultural and economic exchange with successive Chinese dynasties for four centuries. By 37 BC, Goguryeo annexed all of the Chinese commanderies.

Proto-Three Kingdoms Main article: This time period saw numerous states spring up from the former territories of Gojoseon, which encompassed northern Korea and southern Manchuria. With the fall of Gojoseon, southern Korea entered the Samhan period. Located in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula, Samhan refers to the three confederacies of Mahan, Jinhan, and Byeonhan. Mahan was the largest and consisted of 54 states. Byeonhan and Jinhan both consisted of twelve states, bringing a total of 78 states within the Samhan. These three confederacies eventually developed into Baekje, Silla, and Gaya.

Three Kingdoms Main articles: Silla and Baekje controlled the southern half of the Korean Peninsula, maintaining the former Samhan territories, while Goguryeo controlled the northern half of the Korean Peninsula, Manchuria and the Liaodong Peninsula, uniting Buyeo, Okjeo, Dongye, and other states in the former Gojoseon territories. In response, Emperor Tang Taizong of China led a campaign against Goguryeo, but was defeated and retreated. After the collapse of Goguryeo, Tang and Silla ended their alliance and fought over control of the Korean Peninsula. However, 30 years after the fall of Goguryeo, a Goguryeo general by the name of Dae Joyeong founded the Korean-Mohe state of Balhae and successfully expelled the Tang presence from much of the former Goguryeo territories. Baekje was a great maritime power; [51] its nautical skill, which made it the Phoenicia of East Asia, was instrumental in the dissemination of Buddhism throughout East Asia and continental culture to Japan. Baekje was once a great military power on the Korean Peninsula, most notably in the 4th century during the rule of Geunchogo when its influence extended across the sea to Liaoxi and Shandong in China, taking advantage of the weakened state of Former Qin, and Kyushu in the Japanese archipelago; [65] however, Baekje was critically defeated by Gwanggaeto the Great and declined. By the 2nd century, Silla existed as a large state in the southeast, occupying and influencing its neighboring city-states. In 56, Silla annexed the Gaya confederacy which was located between Baekje and Silla. Silla was the smallest and weakest of the three, but it used cunning diplomatic means to make opportunistic pacts and alliances with the more powerful Korean kingdoms, and eventually Tang China, to its great advantage. In 668, Silla and Tang attacked Goguryeo but were repelled. King Munmu, son of Muyeol and nephew of General Kim Yu-shin, launched another campaign in 691 and Goguryeo fell in the following year.

North-South States Period Main articles: Silla first annexed the adjacent Gaya confederacy in 56. Even though Silla unified most of the Korean Peninsula, most of the Goguryeo territories to the north of the Korean Peninsula were ruled by Balhae. Former Goguryeo general [69] [70] or chief of Sumo Mohe [71] [72] [73] Dae Jo-yeong led a group of Goguryeo and Mohe refugees to the Jilin and founded the kingdom of Balhae, 30 years after the collapse of Goguryeo, as the successor to Goguryeo. Balhae was called the "Prosperous Country in the East". Buddhism flourished during this time, and many Korean Buddhists gained great fame among Chinese Buddhists [90] and contributed to Chinese Buddhism, [91] including: Goryeo unified the Later Three Kingdoms and received the last crown prince and much of the ruling class of Balhae, thus bringing about a unification of the two successor nations of Goguryeo. Goryeo Goryeo was founded in 918 and replaced Silla as the ruling dynasty of Korea. Momentarily, Goryeo advanced to parts of Jiandao while conquering the Jurchens, but returned the territories due to the harsh climate and difficulties in defending them. Goryeo regarded itself as the successor of Goguryeo, hence its name and efforts to recover the former territories of Goguryeo. During this period, laws were codified and a civil service system was introduced. Buddhism flourished and spread throughout the peninsula. The

development of celadon industries flourished in the 12th and 13th centuries. Goryeo had a hostile relationship with the Khitans, because the Khitan Empire had destroyed Balhae, also a successor state of Goguryeo. In 1009, the Khitans, who had established the Liao dynasty in 907, invaded Goryeo, demanding that it make amity with them. Goryeo sent the diplomat Seo Hui to negotiate, who successfully persuaded the Khitans to let Goryeo expand to the banks of the Amnok River, citing that in the past the land belonged to Goguryeo, the predecessor of Goryeo. After defeating the Khitan Empire, which was the most powerful empire of its time, Goryeo experienced a golden age that lasted a century, during which the Tripitaka Koreana was completed, and there were great developments in printing and publishing, promoting learning and dispersing knowledge on philosophy, literature, religion, and science; by 1223, there were 12 universities that produced famous scholars and scientists. The two nations became intertwined for 80 years as all subsequent Korean kings married Mongol princesses, and the last empress of the Yuan dynasty was a Korean princess. Gongmin had various problems that needed to be dealt with, which included the removal of pro-Mongol aristocrats and military officials, the question of land holding, and quelling the growing animosity between the Buddhists and Confucian scholars. During this tumultuous period, Goryeo momentarily conquered Liaoyang in 1256, repulsed two large invasions by the Red Turbans in 1270 and 1276, and defeated the final attempt by the Yuan to dominate Goryeo when General Choe Yeong defeated a Mongol tumen in 1271. During the 13th century, Goryeo turned its attention to the Wokou threat and used naval artillery created by Choe Museon to annihilate hundreds of pirate ships.

Chapter 4 : Land of the Morning by Jean McAnlis-McMurdie

Land of the Morning is the English translation commissioned by the American colonial government in the s. The song was translated from the Spanish by Camilo Osias and A.L. Lane. The song was translated from the Spanish by Camilo Osias and A.L. Lane.

History of Korea The earliest records of Korean history are written in Chinese characters called hanja. Even after the invention of hangul , Koreans generally recorded native Korean names with hanja, by translation of meaning, transliteration of sound, or even combinations of the two. Furthermore, the pronunciations of the same character are somewhat different in Korean and the various Korean dialects, and have changed over time. For all these reasons, in addition to the sparse and sometimes contradictory written records, it is often difficult to determine the original meanings or pronunciations of ancient names. The word is also used in many Eurasian languages to refer to the Korean Peninsula, such as Japanese, Vietnamese, and Chinese. Possibly the Chinese characters phonetically transcribed a native Korean name, perhaps pronounced something like "Jyusin". While the wording is fanciful, the essence of the translation is valid. Han is a native Korean root for "leader" or "great", as in maripgan "king", archaic , hanabi "grandfather", archaic , and Hanbat "Great Field", archaic name for Daejeon. Transliteration into Chinese characters. Beginning in the 7th century, the name " Samhan " became synonymous with the Three Kingdoms of Korea. In , a memorial stone dating back to was discovered in Cheongju with an inscription: It, too, was a native Korean word, probably pronounced something like "Guri", transcribed with various hanja characters: Revival of the names[edit] In the south, the Samhan resolved into the kingdoms of Baekje and Silla , constituting, with Goguryeo, the Three Kingdoms of Korea. In , Silla unified the three kingdoms, and reigned as Later Silla until The name Samhan became synonymous with the Three Kingdoms of Korea beginning in the 7th century, and by the Goryeo period it became a common name to refer to all of Korea. Han had been selected in reference to Samhan, specifically the Three Kingdoms of Korea , not the ancient confederacies in the southern Korean Peninsula. Chinese-speaking areas[edit] In Chinese -speaking areas such as China , Hong Kong , Macau and Taiwan , different naming conventions on several terms have been practiced according to their political proximity to whichever Korean government although there is a growing trend for convergence. The Republic of China previously maintained diplomatic relations with South Korea, but has never had relations with North Korea. The above usage pattern does not apply for Korea-derived words. This term is not used in ordinary Japanese, but was selected as a compromise to placate both nations in a euphemistic process called kotobagari. This term, however, may not be suitable to ethnic Japanese whose "our language" is not necessarily Korean. Mongolia[edit] Mongols have their own word for Korea: In Mongolian , solongo means "rainbow. The name of either Silla or its capital Seora-beol was also widely used throughout Northeast Asia as the ethnonym for the people of Silla, appearing [After unification, the northern Vietnamese terminology persisted until the s. The official names of both entities are also used by organizations such as United Nations , International Olympic Committee and media such as the Associated Press , China Global Television Network , and several others. The terms "Chosunese" or "Chosonese" were first used to refer to the people of Joseon in the late 19th century but were eventually phased out. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message European languages use variations of the name "Korea" for both North and South Korea. In languages using other alphabets such as Russian Cyrillic , variations phonetically similar to "Korea" are also used for example the Russian name for Korea is , romanization Koreya. Outside of Europe, most languages also use variants of "Korea", often adopted to local orthographies. Within Spain , the Basque Country and Navarre regions use the spelling "Korea" in their Basque language , while the rest of the country uses "Corea", but this usage is related to national language politics rather than international usage. Many Goryeoin are living in the CIS , including an estimated , in Russia , 22, in Uzbekistan , 20, in Kyrgyzstan , 17, in Kazakhstan , 8, in Ukraine , 2, in Belarus , in Moldova , in Georgia , in Azerbaijan , and 30 in Armenia. Sobriquets for Korea[edit] In traditional Korean culture, as well as in the

cultural tradition of East Asia, the land of Korea has assumed a number of sobriquets over the centuries, including: It is nowadays considered degrading and is not used. The color Azure is associated with the East. Beginning in the 7th century, Samhan became synonymous with the Three Kingdoms of Korea.

Chapter 5 : Lyrics Search Camilio osias Land of the morning

"Land of the Morning Calm" is his poetic translation of the name of the dynasty that ruled the peninsula from Joseon æœ•é®®, literally "morning brightness." Ironically, Savage-Landor's use of the term was not meant to evoke a sense of nostalgia for Korea's past, but was meant as a critique of Korean society, which he described as.

Chapter 6 : Korea - Wikipedia

Land of the Morning is a very engaging book. Easy to read. Author's style of writing pulls you in as if you are with her as she tells her stories and experiences.

Chapter 7 : Why is Korea called the land of the morning calm

*Land of the Morning Calm [Thomas Hannon] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Korea, The Forgotten War occurred only five years after the end of World War calendrierdelascience.com American citizens.*

Chapter 8 : Chosŏn, the Land of the Morning Calm; a Sketch of Korea - World Digital Library

In A.D., an emperor of the Ming dynasty of China, the Celestial Empire of the East, gave Korea the title of "Chaohsien" meaning morning freshness. The title was most suited to South Korea.

Chapter 9 : Korea: The Land of the Morning Calm

The hanja were often translated into English as "morning calm/sun", and Korea's English nickname became "The Land of the Morning Calm"; however, this interpretation is not often used in the Korean language, and is more familiar to Koreans as a back-translation from English.