

INTERNET SCAVENGER HUNT: KOREA'S WORLD HERITAGE

GRADES: Nine through twelve

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SUBJECTS: World History and Geography

TIME REQUIRED: Two class periods (90 minutes)

MATERIALS REQUIRED: computer lab with Internet access, prepared Internet scavenger hunt handout and a map of Korea

BACKGROUND:

Korea's history and heritage extend far beyond its borders. Perhaps this is why Korea has seven UNESCO World Heritage sites. Many students, however, know little about Korea's contributions to Buddhism, Confucianism and global culture. This lesson plan serves to introduce students to Korean history (particularly to the early kingdoms) and Korea's invaluable contributions to the world.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Students will learn about Korea's contribution to world history and heritage.
2. Students will learn about three of Korea's kingdoms—Unified Silla, Koryo and Choson—through these World Heritage Sites.
3. Students will be able to identify locations of World Heritage Sites on a map of Korea.

PROCEDURE:

1. Anticipatory Set: Ask students (or write on the board), "What does the word 'heritage' mean?"
Teacher Hint: Webster's defines it as "something transmitted or acquired from a predecessor."
After students give their responses, ask, "Why might world heritage be different from individual or national heritage?" Use this opportunity to discuss the importance of UNESCO World Heritage Sites—you may even want to ask students about possible sites in the United States.
Teacher Hint: Exhaustive criteria for UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) sites can be found at www.ocp.go.kr/english/indexe6.html
2. Introduction of the Lesson Plan: Inform students that South Korea alone has seven UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Today they will be taking part in an Internet scavenger hunt to learn about these sites. Pass out the prepared handout that students will need in the computer lab.
3. Lesson Plan: See handout. Students can work individually or in pairs, depending on the availability of computer work stations.
Teacher Hint: Depending on students' computer skills, you may want to slowly walk them through the log-in procedure and model the first "hunt"—Ch'angdökkung.
4. Evaluation: At the end of the block, students will turn in the Internet scavenger hunt for a quiz grade. An optional assignment would be for students to research another UNESCO World Heritage Site and present their findings to the class.

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Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions (continued below):

1. Log on to a computer
2. Click icon for Internet access
3. Type in the following URL: www.ocp.go.kr/english/indexe6.html
4. Click on World Heritage link
5. Click on items found under National Heritage heading and answer the questions in each of the following "hunts." Note: read carefully to find the correct answers!

Hunt #1: Ch'angdok-kung*

1. What is Ch'angdok-kung?

2. Where is it located? _____
3. When was it constructed? _____
4. Name the kingdom in which it was constructed: _____
5. What are the dates for this kingdom? _____
6. Describe something unique about Ch'angdok-kung:

Hunt #2: Hwasong*

1. What is Hwasong?

2. By whom was Hwasong built? _____
3. During which kingdom was Hwasong built? _____
4. How long is the actual structure? _____
5. Where is the wall located? _____
6. What was the inspiration for building Hwasong?

7. What major philosophy was embraced by the kingdom that created Hwasong? _____
8. According to Lady Hyegyong, what moral belief led to the building of Hwasong?

Hunt #3: *Tripitaka Koreana*

1. What is the *Tripitaka Koreana*?

2. Where is it stored? _____
3. How many blocks are there? _____
4. How old is the *Tripitaka Koreana*? _____
5. In which kingdom was it created? _____
6. Describe two ways the *Tripitaka Koreana* has been preserved:

7. What is the most recent project of the Korean monks?

Hunt #4: Pulguk-sa*

1. What is Pulguk-sa?

2. What religion is practiced at Pulguk-sa? _____
3. What are the names of the pair of famous pagodas? _____
 and _____
4. When were the wooden structures at Pulguk-sa burned and destroyed? _____
5. Why were they burned and destroyed? _____

Hunt #5: Sokkuram*

1. What is Sokkuram?

2. What sea does Sokkuram overlook? _____
3. When was Sokkuram created? _____
4. Name the kingdom in which it was created: _____
5. Name the leader in power during its creation: _____
6. Near what major city is Sokkuram located? _____
7. What was the inspiration behind Sokkuram?

Hunt #6: Kyongju Historic Areas

1. List three important parts of the Kyongju Historic Areas:

2. What kingdom flourished in Kyongju? _____
3. What are the dates of this kingdom? _____
4. In what were the kings buried? _____
5. Name one of the five sacred mountains: _____
6. What religion was dominant during this era? _____
7. What is the name of the astronomical observatory?

Directions, continued from page one:

6. Click on Memory of the World link. Choose among the four topics and write a one paragraph summary on the one you find the most significant.

7. Click on the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity link. Choose among the three topics and explain why one of them is important as an intangible contribution to world heritage.

8. Mapping World Heritage: Based on the scavenger hunt, identify the six world heritage sites on the map. Next to the site, write the name of the kingdom responsible for the site's creation or construction.

*There are two widely used systems of Romanization for the Korean language, McCune-Reischauer and Revised Romanization of Korean. It is important that in your search you take note to check for both systems of writing. Some Internet sites, like the one you'll be searching, use the Revised Romanization of Korean. However, your handout is written in the McCune-Reischauer style. Names like Ch'angdok-kung become Changdeokgung, Hwasong to Hwaseong, Pulguk-sa to Bulguksa and Sokkuram becomes Seokguram.

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ANSWER KEY:

Hunt #1: Ch'angdok-kung

1. An elaborate palace complex including Piwon (a secret garden) and many buildings, built in the style of the Three Kingdoms.
2. Seoul
3. 1404-1405
4. Choson
5. 1395-1910
6. Answers will vary, but some may include that Ch'angdok-kung was designed to harmonize with nature, buildings were built to blend into the natural surroundings and designed with few entrances for the privacy of palace inhabitants.

Hunt #2: Hwasong

1. A fortress built for protection of the flourishing capital city of the Choson Kingdom.
2. King Chongjo (r. 1776–1800)
3. Choson Kingdom
4. 5.74 kilometers
5. Present day Suwon-si, 30 kilometers south of Seoul
6. In addition to creating a strong fortress around the new capital city, King Chongjo buried his father close to Suwon. King Chongjo is credited with starting a political and cultural renaissance in the Choson Kingdom and the fortress shows the strength and progressive style of the time.
7. Confucianism
8. Filial Piety

Hunt #3: *Tripitaka Koreana*

1. A 13th century edition of Buddhist scriptures known to be the world's most comprehensive and oldest intact version in Chinese script.
2. In Haein-sa on Mount Kaya
3. 81,258
4. It dates back to the 13th century (1236–1251)—approximately 750 years old.
5. Koryo Kingdom (918–1392)
6. Answers will vary, but may include: the ventilation system, the location of the repository and the ash floor to absorb humidity.
7. The transcription of the wood blocks onto a single CD-ROM to ensure accessibility to the world for generations to come.

Hunt #4: Pulguk-sa

1. Pulguk-sa is a Buddhist temple complex built on a series of stone terraces. It was built during the Silla Kingdom (site first inhabited by monks according to legend in 528 CE, current monastery dates from 751–775 CE) and is seen as a crowning achievement of Silla temple architecture.
2. Buddhism
3. Sokka-t'ap and Tabo-t'ap
4. 1593
5. Japan's invasion of Korea under Hideyoshi

Hunt #5: Sokkuram

1. Sokkuram is a grotto in which the seated image of the Sakyamuni Buddha looks out over the mountainous landscape toward the East Sea. It is constructed of granite and bears resemblance to figures found in China and India.

2. East Sea (Sea of Japan)
3. 751 CE
4. Silla
5. King Kyōngdok (r. 742–765 CE), the prime minister overseeing construction was Kim Taesong
6. Kyongju
7. Many think the inspiration is from similar Buddhist grottos/figures found in China and India. In addition, this Buddha is seen as a protective force overlooking the East Sea, shielding Korea from harm.

Hunt #6: Kyongju Historic Area

1. Answers will vary, but may include the Mount Namsan Belt (pagodas, stone statues, rock-cut reliefs), the Wolsong Belt (Anap-chi, palace at Imhae-jon), the Tumuli Park Belt (royal mound tombs), and the site of Hwangnyong-sa.
 2. Silla
 3. 57 BCE–935 CE
 4. Royal mounds, often shaped as half domes
 5. Mount Namsan
 6. Buddhism
 7. Chomsongdae
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6. Memory of the World
Answers will vary based on one of the four topics: *Hunmin chongum*, *Choson wangjo sillok*, *Chikchi simch'e yojol*, or *Sungjonwon ilgi*.
 7. Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity
Answers will vary based on one of the three topics: *P'ansori*, *Chongmyo cherye*, or *Chongmyo cheryeak*.
 8. Mapping World Heritage
Teacher Note: You can use any map of Korea that includes major city names (see below for city names) or students can create their own maps.
 1. Ch'angdok-kung —Seoul, Choson
 2. Hwasong —Suwon-si, Choson
 3. *Tripitaka Koreana*—Mt. Kaya National Park (closest to the major city of Taegu), Koryo
 4. Pulguk-sa— Kyongju, Silla
 5. Sokkuram—Kyongju, Silla
 6. Kyongju Historic Area—Kyongju, Silla