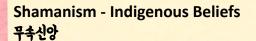
Traditional Korean Culture



Korean Culture A Fusion of Tradition and Modernity

Korean culture beautifully intertwines its rich historical traditions, deeply rooted in Confucianism and ancient customs, with a dynamic embrace of modern innovation and global trends. This unique blend creates a vibrant society where centuries-old practices coexist harmoniously with cutting-edge technology and pop culture phenomena like Hallyu.

Religion & Spirituality in Korea



 Korea's earliest spiritual tradition based in animism and nature worship

Confucianism - Social and Ethical Framework

 Focus: Respect for elders and hierarchy (structured family and political systems), and education

Legacy: Continues to influence Korean values and social etiquette

4th Century

Late 18th Century

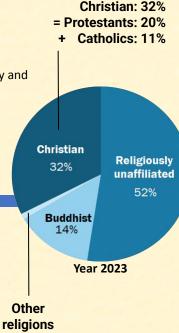
14th Century during Joseon Dynasty

Buddhism - Spiritual Foundation 불교

 Impact: Became Korea's state religion for centuries shaping spiritual foundation, art and architecture (temples)

Christianity - Modern Growth 기독교

- Catholicism arrived in the late 18th century, and Protestantism spread in the late 19th century.
- Impact: Rapidly grew during the 20th century, especially after the Korean War

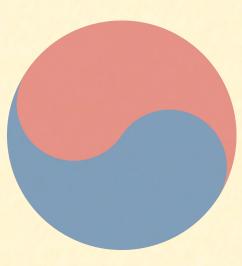


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Core Values in Korea

01 Respect for Elders and Hierarchy

Rooted in Confucianism, age and status shape social behavior. Deference to seniors is shown through language (honorifics), body language (bows), and decisions.



03 Education and Hard Work

Due to Korea's post-war transformation and Confucian, emphasis on learning, academic success and diligence are tied to one's identity and future prospects.

02 Collectivism and Harmony

Korean villages historically relied on cooperation for farming and defense.
Influenced by Buddhism and Confucianism, the group often comes before the individual. Cooperation, social conformity, and maintaining peace are vital for social cohesion.

04 Social Reciprocity (Jeong)

Jeong is a deep emotional bond formed through mutual care over time.

Social interactions are built on empathy, loyalty, and giving without expecting immediate returns.

05 National Pride and Resilience (Han)

Koreans embrace 'Han'
- a deep collective emotion
from historical hardships,
centuries of invasions and
the Korean War. This fuels
patriotism, unity, and an
enduring drive to overcome
adversity.

Hanbok 한복 & Korean Holidays

Hanbok 한복 is Korea's traditional clothing worn on holidays, weddings, and important occasions.



Seollal 설날 (Lunar New Year)

: Celebrated on the first day of the lunar calendar usually in late January or February



Ancestral Rite 차례



New Year's Bow 세배



Rice Cake Soup



Playing Yutnori 윷놀이

Chuseok 추석 (Harvest Festival, Full Moon Festival, or Mid-Autumn Festival)

: Celebrated on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month usually in September or early October



Ancestral Rite 차례



Visiting Ancestors' Graves 성묘



송편



Songpyeon Wishing Upon the Full Moon

Traditional Korean Visual Arts and Architecture

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Seoye (Calligraphy) 서예

Artistic brush writing in Hanji

Hanok 한옥

Traditional Korean houses with curved roofs and ondol (heated floors)

Hanji (Korean Paper) 한지 공예

Used in lanterns, fans, and calligraphy

Ceramics 도자기 공예

Celadon, white porcelain, and Buncheong ware

Traditional Korean Performing Arts and Sports



Janggu Dance 장구축 A dance performed while playing the janggu, Korea's hourglass drum

Buchae (Fan) Dance 부채충 A dance with large, vibrant fans Samulnori 사물놀이 Percussion Quartet

Taekwondo 单边5 Korean martial arts