

Yōksa wa hyangch'on sahoe yŏn'gu

Kyŏngin Munhwasa - 4.3 kwa Cheju yōksa / Pak Ch'an



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This thesis rather paints the mainstream view of the political history of late Chosŏn Korea with a different brush. All of the Chosŏn kings who were enthroned in the nineteenth century had a period of regency under queens. This shows another remnant of so-called Sedo Politics in the last two decades of the nineteenth century.

Collusive oligopolistic politics : sedo and the political structure of early

In addition, to raise the dignity of royal family members, royal tombs were constantly reconstructed and re-decorated at the request of powerful aristocratic officials. Moreover, except for the Chŏnju Yi clan, the percentage of graduates from specific clans relative to the total number of graduates during the reign periods of the four Chosŏn kings seems very small. During the King Kojong period, Kim Pyŏng-dŏk successfully filled various important government posts, including one at the Ministry of Personnel.

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By looking at some writings on sedo by two Korean historians, Pak Che-hyŏng and Hwang Hyŏn, the terminological transformation process could be sensed to a certain degree.

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Consequently, in order to enhance his own power, the king had to select the most trustworthy 31 subject from the list of all the candidates for appointment to high office.

Han'guk kŭndae Ch'ŏnju Kyohoe wa hyangch'on sahoe : kyoan yŏn'gu / Pak Ch'an

And then the newly 20 changed or created word or concept started to be widely accepted by Korean and Japanese historians between the 1900s and the 1920s.

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Political Anthropology: Power and Paradigms. However, some historians argue that a daughter of Cho Man-yōng was specially and strategically selected by King Sunjo as a wife of the crown prince because King Sunjo wanted to entrench some political partners who could offset the political power of the rising Andong Kim clan. Instead, by looking at how they structurally led and guided Chosŏn politics through their government positions, political coalitions, and intermarriage status, it became crystal-clear as to how they became more privileged as time went by in the nineteenth century and what influence they could have on Chosŏn politics after the year of 1863 in terms of historical continuity.

Collusive oligopolistic politics : sedo and the political structure of early

When King Sunjo suffered from smallpox, Kim Cho-sun, Pak Chun-wŏn, Pak Chong-bo, and Pak Chong-gyŏng were the only ones called to work in the royal palace by his side. Rather, corruption in civil service examinations was not a big issue only in the nineteenth century. More significantly, the complex selection criteria might have contributed to the accumulation and centralization of social and political privileges by notable families in the capital region.

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