Maps of Korea and East Asia

***Map 1****Korea, ca. 1905. (Courtesy of Lohnes+Wright)*

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Map 1

PROVINCES

NORTH HAMGYEONG province. Ch. 1. Northernmost region, incorporated during Joseon era into Korean political rule; source of Koreans migrants crossing into Manchuria and Russia since the 19th century; site of some anti-Japanese guerrilla activity in 1930s and 1940s

SOUTH HAMGYEONG province. Chs. 1, 7, 19. Concentration of wartime industrial growth in late 1930s and early 1940s.

NORTH PYEONGAN province. Chs. 1, 10, 13, 19, 21. Bordering Amnok (Yalu) River, site of the early capital of the Goguryeo kingdom.

SOUTH PYEONGAN province. Chs. 1, 10, 15. Region containing the city of Pyongyang and the county of Anju.

HWANGHAE province. Ch. 21. Site of fierce early battles and massacres of Korean War.

GYEONGGI province. Ch. 7. Capital province, home of the capital cities of the last two kingdoms (Seoul and Gaeseong).

GANGWON province. Chs. 8, 23. Home region of Lady Shin of 16th century and Chung Ju-Yung of 20th century.

NORTH CHUNGCHEONG province. Chs. 1, 5, 15. Site of Heungdeoksa Temple, where the earliest extant book from movable metal type was printed.

SOUTH CHUNGCHEONG province. Chs. 2, 15. Site of the Battle of Hwangsanbeol of 660.

NORTH JEOLLA province. Ch. 14. Sites of the eruption of the Donghak Uprising of spring 1894.

SOUTH JEOLLA province. Chs. 4, 26. Regional center of the Gwangju Uprising of 1980.

NORTH GYEONGSANG province. Ch. 26. Traditional center of Confucian learning, home region of South Korean military rulers.

SOUTH GYEONGSANG province. Chs. 23, 24. Center of early South Korean industrial production and labor movements.

CITIES and COUNTIES

Busan. Chs. 9, 15, 21. Landing area for Japanese invasion of 1592; site of the "Pusan Perimeter" and of the temporary capital of South Korea during the Korean War.

Buyeo. Former capital of Baekje kingdom, Buyeo; Site of Buyeo National Museum.

Cheongju. Site of Heungdeoksa Temple and the Early Printing Museum.

Daegu. Provincial capital of Gyeongsang province during Joseon era.

Gaeseong. Chs. 4, 5. Capital (as “Gaegyeong”) of the Goryeo kingdom; home area of its founder, Wang Geon; adjacent to Panmunjom border village in the Demilitarized Zone separating North and South Korea.

Gongju. Chs. 2, 14. Capital of Chungcheong province during Joseon dynasty, of South Chungcheong province from 1896 to 1932; site of final major battle between Donghak forces and government troops, late 1894; Gongju National Museum

Ganghwa Island. Chs. 6, 13. Site of Goryeo court during Mongol invasions; western invasions of 1866 and 1871; negotiations for Treaty of Ganghwa, 1876

Gangjin. Chs. 3, 5. Traditional center for Korean porcelain manufacturing.

Gangneung. Home region of Lady Shin Saimdang.

Gunsan. Ch. 15. Major port for agricultural export during Japanese colonial period.

Gwangju. Ch. 26, 27. Gwangju Uprising of 1980; political base of Kim Dae Jung; site of South Korean team's World Cup match victory over Spain, 2002.

Gyeongju. Chs. 2, 3. Capital of the Silla kingdom; currently, home of the Gyeongju National Museum and countless open-air artefacts of the time.

Hamheung. Ch. 7. Hometown of General Yi Seong-gye, founder of the Joseon dynasty; capital of Hamgyeong province in the Joseon era and of South Hamgyeong province since 1896.

Heungnam. Chs. 15, 21. Industrial center in late colonial period; site of “Hungnam Evacuation” of December 1950.

Incheon. Chs. 15, 21. One of three original "open ports" of late 19th century; site of the famed "Inchon Landing" of September 1950 that reversed the early course of the Korean War.

Jeju Island. Chs. 6, 20. Site of last military resistance to Mongols, 13th c.; site of the "April 3" Jeju Island rebellion and massacres of 1948-49 preceding the Korean War

Jeongju. Ch. 15. Area of commercial growth in late Joseon era and home town of many major cultural developments and historical figures in early 20th century Korea.

Jeonju. Ch. 14. Capital of Jeolla province in Joseon dynasty, of North Jeolla province since 1896.

Jinju. Chs. 9, 13. Site of major battles with Japanese invasion forces of late 16th century; outbreak of mass uprisings of 1862.

Masan. Ch. 23. Death of student demonstrator in March 1960 that led to overthrow of President Rhee of South Korea.

Mokpo. Chs. 15, 24. Major port of early 20th century century, home of Kim Dae Jung and Kim Jiha.

Namhae Island. Chs. 3, 5. Site of construction of the first edition of the Tripitika Koreana; premodern center for Korean porcelain manufacturing

Namwon. Ch. 12. Setting of the "Tale of Chunhyang".

Pyongyang. Chs. 1, 5, 13. Site of Chinese Han commandery; later capital of the Goguryeo kingdom; home of Myocheong, 12th century; General Sherman incident, 1866.

Seoul. Chs. 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20. Area of contestation among the ancient Three Kingdoms; capital of Joseon dynasty, established in late 14th century, of the colony of Korea under Japanese rule, and of South Korea since 1948.

Suncheon. Ch. 20. Yeosu-Suncheon Rebellion of 1948.

Suwon. Chs. 11, 17. Hwaseong Fortress; Na Hyeseok Plaza.

Ulsan. Ch. 23, 24. Home of the Hyundai Corporation.

Wando. Ch. 3. Adjacent to Jang Bogo’s Cheonghae Garrison of 9th century.

RIVERS

Amnok (Yalu) River. Chs. 1, 7. Formal border with Manchuria/China since pre-Joseon times; on Wihwa Island, in the mouth of the river, forces of General Yi Seong-gye encamped in 1388 before returning to Goryeo capital, where he took power

Cheongcheon River. Ch. 1. Site of the Great Battle of Salsu River, 612; approximate northern boundary of Unified Silla

Daedong River. Ch. 13. Path taken by the General Sherman merchant ship to Pyongyang, 1866

Duman (Tumen) River. Chs. 1, 18. Formal border with Manchuria/China since start of the Joseon era.

Han River. Ch. 1. Traditionally lying south of Seoul, now running through the expanded capital city; two main branches sourced in Taebaek Mountains.

Nakdong River. Ch. 21. Forming part of the Pusan Perimeter in the Korean War, site of major early battles.

MOUNTAINS

Baektu Mountain. Chs. 1, 5, 22. Source of Amnok and Duman Rivers; tallest peak on the peninsula; sacralized in national origins myth through the 13th century tale of Dangun; fabricated birthplace of Kim Jong-Un

Halla Mountain. Tallest peak in South Korea, site of massacres, battles, and retreat of forces resisting South Korean military in months leading up to the Korean War.

Jiri Mountain. Second tallest peak in South Korea; site of engagements between communist guerrilla groups and South Korean military forces preceding the Korean War

Map 2

MANCHURIA. Mythical homeland of ancient Korean kingdoms, partial territory of Goguryeo kingdom.

Beijing. Ch. 6. Capital of China, starting with Yuan dynasty, to which Korean tribute missions and diplomats traveled during Goryeo and Joseon eras.

Buyeo. Capital of Baekje kingdom.

Gyeongju. Capital of Silla kingdom.

Gungnaeseong. Early capital of Goguryeo kingdom.

Shandong. Site of Beophwawon Temple of Jang Bogo, 9th century.

Shanghai. Home of the initial gathering of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, 1919.

Tokyo. Capital of Tokugawa Shogunate (Edo), to which Korean embassies traveled in the 17th to 19th centuries.

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