

North Korea: Past and Present



Resource Packet for Educators

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USING THIS RESOURCE GUIDE

NOTE: Many of these descriptions were excerpted directly from the source website.



Recommended Resource



Visual Media



Audio



Charts and Graphs



Lesson Plans



English/Language Arts



Fun Facts

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Introduction to Speakers



Clint Work

Currently, as a Ph.D. candidate at the Jackson School, his work broadly focuses on South Korea's foreign and national security policy, Korean political culture, U.S.-Korea relations, and U.S. foreign policy. More specifically, his dissertation research and writing centers on U.S.-Korea relations under President Jimmy Carter in the late 1970s and Carter's abortive withdrawal of U.S. ground combat forces from South Korea. In addition, he has written for non-academic outlets, such as The Diplomat, Sino-NK, and the Peterson Institute for International Economics' North Korea: Witness to Transformation blog. He recently became the regular foreign and national security policy writer for The Diplomat's Koreas Page.

Chelsea Toczauer

Chelsea Toczauer currently works in the East Asia Resource Center at the University of Washington as an Outreach Coordinator. She earned her M.A. in International Studies from Johns Hopkins University-Nanjing University for Chinese and American Studies. She earned a B.A. in International Relations in East Asian Languages and Cultures and a minor in Slavic Languages and Literatures from the University of Southern California. She has also worked in Beijing as a journalist reporting on developments in global markets and in Washington D.C. as a security analyst researching critical issues related to national defense policy.



A Note on Learning Standards Presented in this Packet:

Three sets of standards have been linked to each of the learning objectives in this packet. The **Washington State K-12 Social Studies Learning Standards** and the accompanying Grade Level Requirements are the social studies standards for WA State.

The **College, Career, & Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards** are the standards published by the National Council for the Social Studies. Guiding the packet as a whole is the Framework for Global Learning created by the Asia Society and the Council of Chief State School Officers titled *Educating for Global Competence: Preparing Our Youth to Engage the World* (2011).

Cross-objective standards are listed at the beginning of the packet, and content-specific standards can be found after each learning objective.

The standards provided have been selected for relevance, but are not exclusive: many other standards, such as Common Core, may be applicable to the resources and learning objectives identified in this packet. The intention for this packet's organization is to provide educators with an idea of resources available and possible uses for resources. Users should feel free to create their own learning objectives and to select resources according to the specific needs of their classrooms.

WASHINGTON STATE K-12 SOCIAL STUDIES LEARNING STANDARDS



There are five EALRs in Social Studies, one for each of the discipline areas: civics, economics, geography, and history, and a fifth for social studies skills.

(1) Social Studies EALR 1: CIVICS

The student understands and applies knowledge of government, law, politics, and the nation's fundamental documents to make decisions about local, national, and international issues and to demonstrate thoughtful, participatory citizenship.

(2) Social Studies EALR 2: ECONOMICS

The student applies understanding of economic concepts and systems to analyze decision-making and the interactions between individuals, households, businesses, governments, and societies.

(3) Social Studies EALR 3: GEOGRAPHY

The student uses a spatial perspective to make reasoned decisions by applying the concepts of location, region, and movement and demonstrating knowledge of how geographic features and human cultures impact environments.

(4) Social Studies EALR 4: HISTORY

The student understands and applies knowledge of historical thinking, chronology, eras, turning points, major ideas, individuals, and themes on local, Washington State, tribal, United States, and world history in order to evaluate how history shapes the present and future.

(5) Social Studies EALR 5: SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

The student understands and applies reasoning skills to conduct research, deliberate, and form and evaluate positions through the processes of reading, writing, and communicating.

COLLEGE, CAREER, & CIVIC LIFE C₃ FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL STUDIES STATE STANDARDS

The C₃ Framework is organized into the four Dimensions, which support a robust social studies program rooted in inquiry.

The four Dimensions are as follows:

- (1) Developing questions and planning inquiries;
- (2) Applying disciplinary concepts and tools;
- (3) Evaluating sources and using evidence;
- (4) Communicating conclusions and taking informed action

C₃ Framework Organization

DIMENSION 1: DEVELOPING QUESTIONS AND PLANNING INQUIRIES	DIMENSION 2: APPLYING DISCIPLINARY TOOLS AND CONCEPTS	DIMENSION 3: EVALUATING SOURCES AND USING EVIDENCE	DIMENSION 4: COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS AND TAKING INFORMED
Developing Questions and Planning Inquiries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civics • Economics • Geography • History 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering and Evaluating Sources • Developing Claims and Using Evidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating and Critiquing Conclusions • Taking Informed Action

Dimension 2 has four disciplinary subsections: **(1) Civics; (2) Economics; (3) Geography; (4) History**. Each disciplinary subsection has three to four additional categories, which provide an organizing mechanism for the foundational content and skills within each discipline.

Four Categories within Dimension 2

CIVICS	ECONOMICS	GEOGRPAHY	HISTORY
Civic and Political Institutions	Economic Decision Making	Geographic Representations: Special Views of the World	Change, Continuity, and Context
Participation and Deliberation: Applying Civic Virtues and Democratic Principles	Exchange and Markets	Human-Environment Interaction: Place, Religions, and Culture	Perspective
Processes, Rules, and Laws	The National Economy	Human Populations: Spatial Patterns and Movements	Historical Sources and Evidence
	The Global Economy	Global Interconnections: Changing Spatial Patterns	Causation and Argumentation

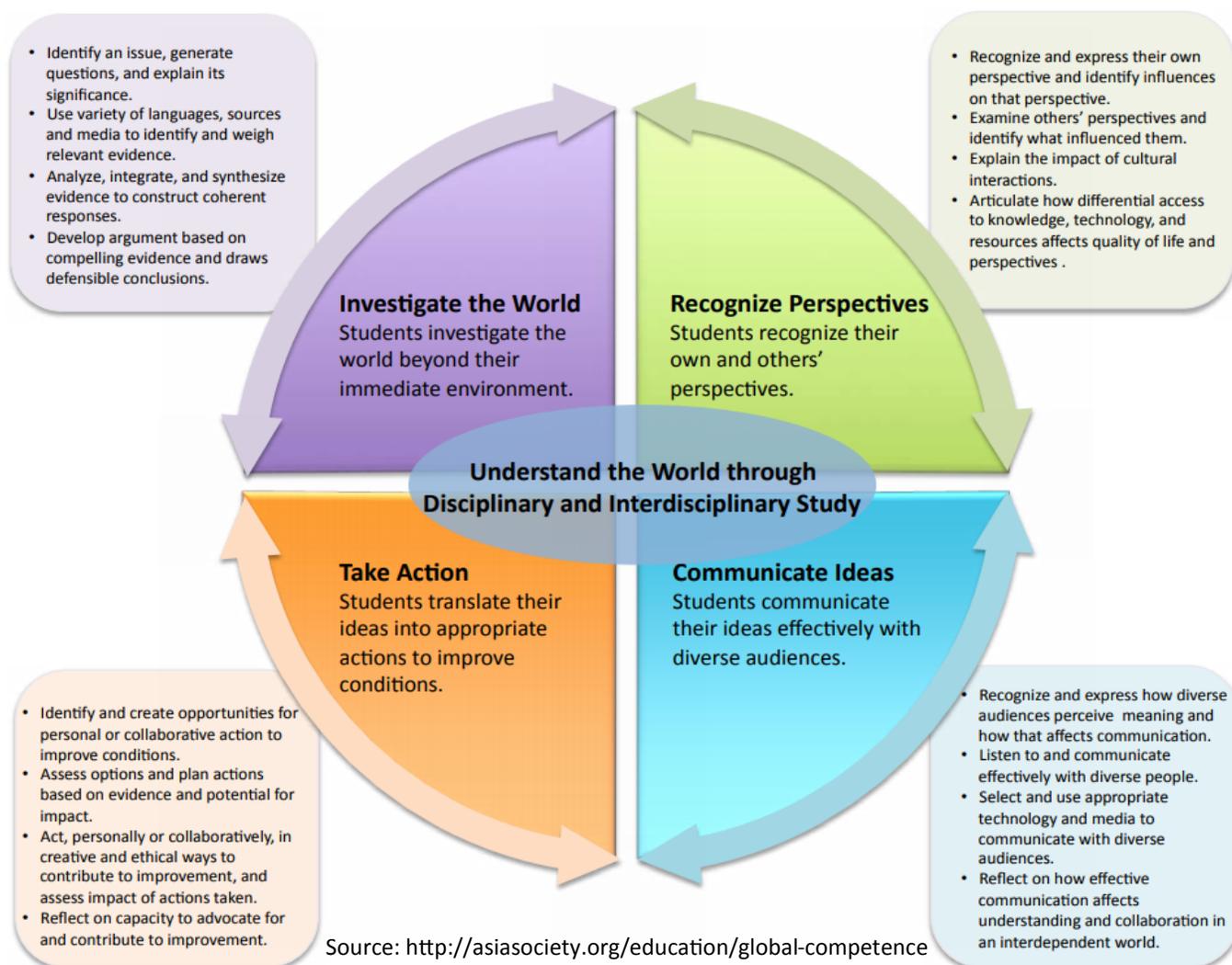
EDUCATING FOR GLOBAL COMPETENCE

Frameworks taken from *Educating for Global Competence: Preparing Our Youth to Engage the World* (Asia Society and the Council of Chief State School Officers 2011).

“Global competence is the capacity and disposition to understand and act on issues of global significance” (Chapter 2).

Globally competent students are able to perform the following four competences:

1. **Investigate the world** beyond their immediate environment, framing significant problems and conducting well-crafted and age-appropriate research.
2. **Recognize perspectives**, others’ and their own, articulating and explaining such perspectives thoughtfully and respectfully.
3. **Communicate ideas** effectively with diverse audiences, bridging geographic, linguistic, ideological, and cultural barriers.
4. **Take action** to improve conditions, viewing themselves as players in the world and participating reflectively.



Learning Objectives

Learning Objective 1: Students will be able to identify and explain key events leading to the Korean War and subsequent division of the Korean Peninsula. In addition, students will be able to identify and evaluate the role of specific individuals and/or groups as they relate to conflict along the Korean peninsula.

Learning Objective 2: Students will be able to explain and assess how nuclear technology has shaped relations between North Korea, South Korea, the United States, and China.

Learning Objective 3: Students will be able to define authoritarianism and explain how and why authoritarian measures are used by regimes to govern their country. In addition, students will be able to analyze and discuss the impact of authoritarian regimes on citizens and institutions with a specific focus on North Korea.

Learning Objective 4: Students will be able to identify and assess the challenges associated with developing a sustainable path to permanent reconciliation between North and South Korea. In addition, students will discuss and evaluate possible solutions to the Korean conflict.

Learning Objective 5: Students will be able to define geopolitics and explain how geographic factors shape national and global decisions. In addition, students will be able to assess and explain how geography has influenced decisions (past and present) made by countries involved in the Korean conflict.



Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ab/Harvest_in_North_Korea_2.jpg

Key Terms

Authoritarianism

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/authoritarianism>

Authoritarianism, the principle of blind submission to authority, as opposed to individual freedom of thought and action. In government, authoritarianism denotes any political system that concentrates power in the hands of a leader or a small elite that is not constitutionally responsible to the body of the people. Authoritarian leaders often exercise power arbitrarily and without regard to existing bodies of law, and they usually cannot be replaced by citizens choosing freely among various competitors in elections. The freedom to create opposition political parties or other alternative political groupings with which to compete for power with the ruling group is either limited or nonexistent. Authoritarianism thus stands in fundamental contrast to democracy

Nuclear Proliferation

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/nuclear-proliferation>

The spread of development and armament of nuclear weapons beyond the countries that already have them. In contrast, Non-proliferation is the term used to describe the attempts to stop the spread of nuclear armament

Korean Workers' Party (KWP)

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Korean-Workers-Party>

North Korean political party that from its foundation (1946) in the early years of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) was the state's primary agency of political power. According to the country's constitution as amended in 1998, "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall conduct all activities under the leadership of the Workers' Party."

38th parallel

<https://www.britannica.com/place/38th-parallel>

Popular name given to latitude 38° N that in East Asia roughly demarcates North Korea and South Korea. The line was chosen by U.S. military planners at the Potsdam Conference (July 1945) near the end of World War II as an army boundary, north of which the U.S.S.R. was to accept the surrender of the Japanese forces in Korea and south of which the Americans were to accept the Japanese surrender. The line was intended as a temporary division of the country, but the onset of the Cold War led to the establishment of a separate U.S.-oriented regime in South Korea under Syngman Rhee and a communist regime in North Korea under Kim Il-sung.

Korean War

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Korean-War>

Conflict between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea) in which at least 2.5 million persons lost their lives. The war reached began in earnest in June 1950 when North Korea, supplied and advised by the Soviet Union, invaded the South. The United Nations, with the United States as the principal participant, joined the war on the side of the South Koreans, and the People's Republic of China also came to North Korea's aid, providing soldiers and armaments.

Manhattan Project

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Manhattan-Project>

U.S. government research project (1942–45) that produced the first atomic bombs.

Country Profiles

North Korea

Location: East Asia, northern half of the Korean Peninsula bordering Korea Bay and the Sea of Japan, between China and South Korea

Government: Single-party state; official state ideology of "Juche" or "national self-reliance"

Capital City: Pyongyang

Language: Korean

Religions: Traditionally Buddhist and Confucian, government-sponsored religious groups exist to provide illusion of religious freedom

Currency: North Korean won

CIA WORLD FACTBOOK— <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kn.html>



South Korea

Location: East Asia, southern half of the Korean Peninsula bordering the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea

Government: Presidential Republic

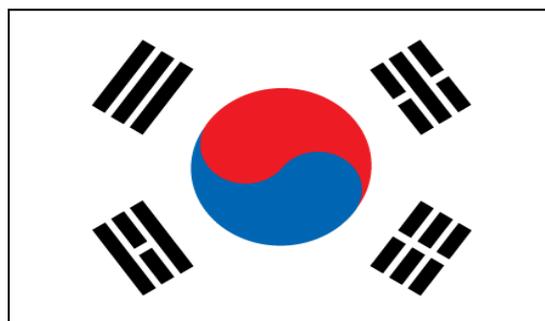
Capital City: Seoul

Language: Korean, English

Religions: Protestant 19.7%, Buddhist 15.5%, Catholic 7.9%, none 56.9%

Currency: South Korean won

CIA WORLD FACTBOOK— <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/geos/ks.html>



Country Profiles

Japan

Location: East Asia, island chain between the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan, east of the Korean Peninsula

Government: Parliamentary Constitutional Monarchy

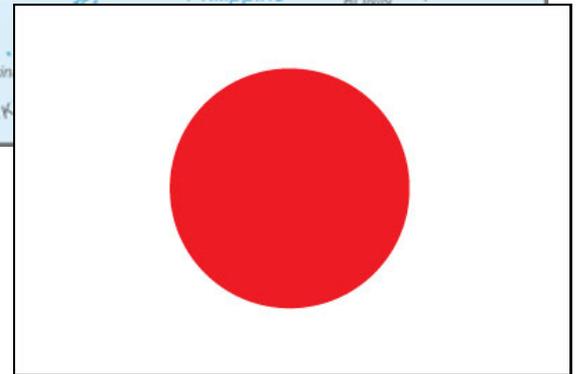
Capital City: Tokyo

Language: Japanese

Religions: Shintoism 79.2%, Buddhism 66.8%, Christianity 1.5%, other 7.1%

Currency: Japanese yen

CIA WORLD FACTBOOK— <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/geos/ja.html>



China

Location: East Asia, bordering the East China Sea, Korea Bay, Yellow Sea, and South China Sea, between North Korea and Vietnam

Government: Communist state

Capital City: Beijing

Language: Mandarin, Cantonese, Shanghaiese, Hokkien-Taiwanese, Fuzhou

Religions: Buddhist 18.2%, Christian 5.1%, Muslim 1.8%, folk religion 21.9%

Currency: Renminbi

CIA WORLD FACTBOOK— <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/geos/ch.html>



History and Background

For decades North Korea has been one of the world's most secretive societies. It is one of the few countries still under nominally communist rule.

North Korea's nuclear ambitions have exacerbated its rigidly maintained isolation from the rest of the world.

The country emerged in 1948 amid the chaos following the end of the Second World War. Its history is dominated by its Great Leader, Kim Il-sung, who shaped political affairs for almost half a century.

After the Korean War, Kim Il-sung introduced the personal philosophy of Juche, or self-reliance, which became a guiding light for North Korea's development. Kim Il-sung died in 1994, but the post of president has been assigned "eternally" to him.

Decades of this rigid state-controlled system have led to stagnation and a leadership dependent on the cult of personality.

Aid agencies have estimated that up to two million people have died since the mid-1990s because of acute food shortages caused by natural disasters and economic mismanagement. The country relies on foreign food aid.

The totalitarian state also stands accused of systematic human rights abuses. Amnesty International estimates that hundreds of thousands of people are held in detention facilities, in which it says that torture is rampant and execution commonplace.

Pyongyang has accused successive South Korean governments of being US "puppets", but South Korean President Kim Dae-jung's visit in 2000 signaled a thaw in relations. Since then periods of hardening and thaw have occurred every few years.

Excerpted from BBC: Country Profile



At a glance

Politics

A family dynasty heads a secretive, communist regime which tolerates no dissent

Economy

North Korea's command economy is dilapidated, hit by natural disasters, poor planning and a failure to modernize.

International

The armistice of 1953 ended armed conflict on the Korean Peninsula, but the two Koreas are technically still at war; tensions have been exacerbated in recent decades by North Korea's nuclear ambitions



Lesson Plan Idea!

Lesson Plan: A Brief History of North Korea: <https://ww2.kqed.org/lowdown/wp-content/uploads/sites/26/2017/04/North-Korea-in-Context-lesson-plan1.pdf>

This lesson plan includes writing prompt ideas, videos, and will help students analyze the history of North Korea in light of current tensions in the region as well as examining several factors that led to North Korea's current regime.



The Kim Dynasty



Kim Il-sung

After serving in the Soviet Ranks during WWII, Il-sung returned to a Korea that was being divided as the Soviets gained influence in the North and the South began aligning with the United States. By 1948 he had risen to power in the North Korean communist party, and in 1950 he decided to invade the South, triggering the Korean War.

Following the Korean War, North Korea continued to have a hostile relationship with South Korea. Simultaneously, North Korea became known as a highly controlled, oppressive country whose people were allowed little contact with much of the outside world. After attempting to implement a self-reliant economy, North Korea's economy declined heavily by the 1970s and Soviet aid fell off as their economy began suffering. Il-sung was scheduled to meet with the South Korean leader in 1994 as result, but died before the meeting could take place.

Kim Jong-Il

After graduating from the Kim Il-sung university in 1964, Jong-Il began his political career joining the Korean Workers Party. By 1971, Il-sung began grooming him to become the Leader of North Korea, promoting Jong-Il through the ranks of the party. After Il-sung's death in 1994, Jong-Il took total control over North Korea.

In the early 1990s, North Korea lost its last trading partners as the USSR collapsed, and faced natural disasters that stunted food production. The Clinton administration offered a deal with North Korea to provide economic and food aid in exchange for North Korea ending their nuclear weapon program. This deal lasted until 2002, when it was discovered that Jong-Il had continued producing nuclear weapons in secret. By 2006 Jong-Il had successfully tested a nuclear bomb test.

By 2006 Jong-Il's health was deteriorating. In 2009 he named Jong-un his successor and by 2011 Jong-un was in power, Jong-Il having died of a heart attack.



Kim Jong-un

Much of Kim Jong-un's early life is unknown to Western media. His first official appearance to the public media was shortly after Jong-Il named him as his successor. Upon taking the supreme leader role, Jong-un executed many of those that were an integral part of his fathers regime.

As of November 1, 2017 North Korea has conducted six nuclear tests, four of which were conducted under Jong-un's rule, despite large amounts of international push back after each test. This is a testament to his "mad dog" political style and disregard for international law/opinions.

In 2016 Jong-un became the first North Korean leader to be sanctioned by the USA. The sanction was put in place as a result of the human rights violations happening within the Borders of North Korea.



Hyperlinks to Sources: [Kim Il-sung](#), [Kim Jung-Il](#), [Kim Jong-un](#)

Timeline

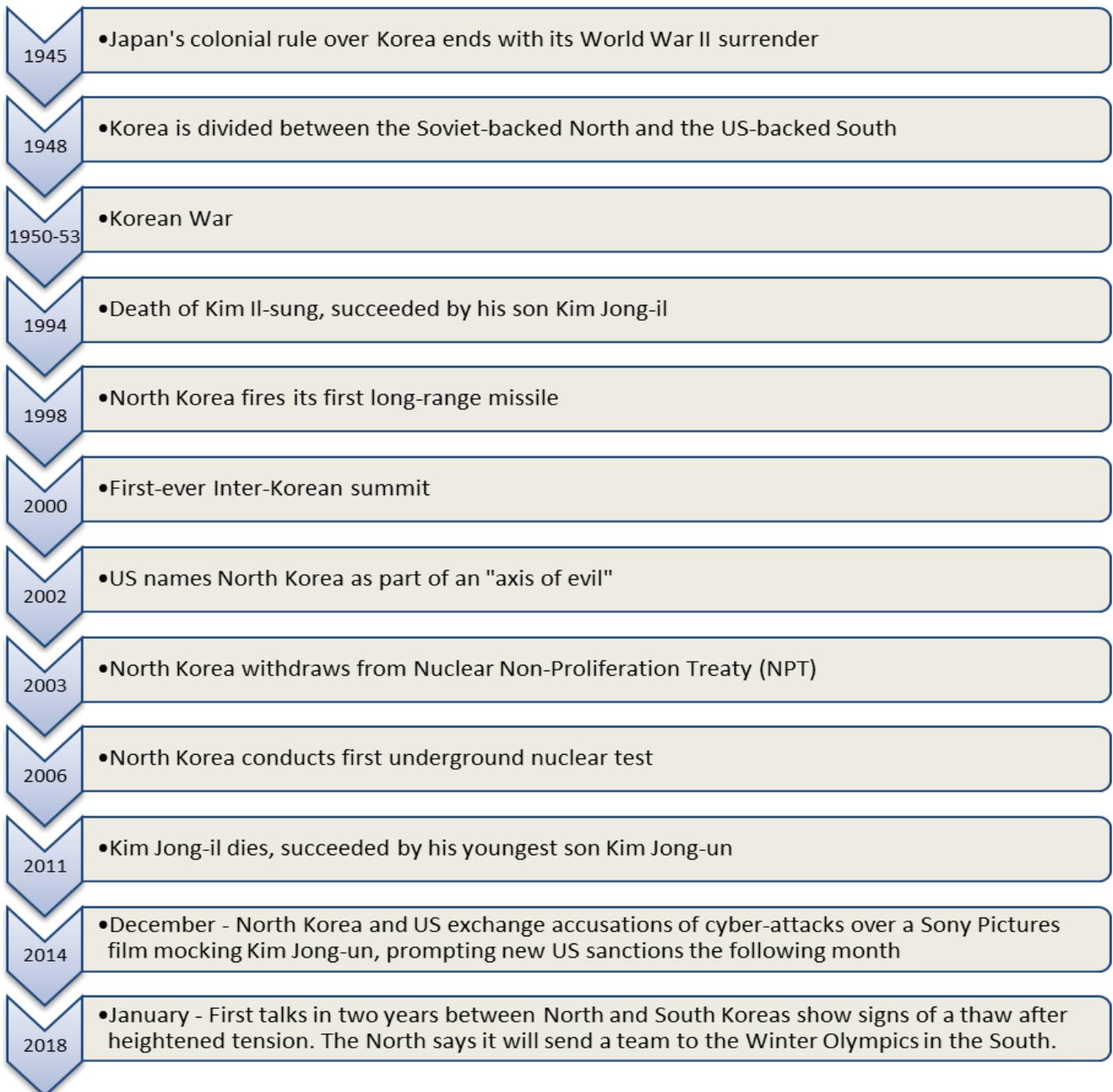


North Korea Profile—Timeline: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-15278612>

Below you will find a condensed version of a longer more detailed chronological list of key events excerpted from BBC. This site also includes pictures to help highlight some of the major events in North Korea from the 1940s to now.



Source: BBC



North Korean Culture



Inside North Korea: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AIJUGZPanB8>

Documentary that provides insight into the everyday life of North Korean citizens under Kim Jong-Il. Filmed "undercover" with the help of an eye surgeon on a humanitarian mission to administer 1000 cataract surgeries. It also shows the affinity North Koreans have for their "dear leader."



Countries and Their Cultures: North Korea: <http://www.everyculture.com/Ja-Ma/North-Korea.html>

Provides a thorough overview of North Korean culture, showcasing photos from schools, children, and farmers, covering topics like architecture, the economy, social classes, and political life.



DPRK: Official Webpage of the DPR of Korea: <http://www.korea-dpr.com/index.html>

North Korea's official webpage covers everything from history to traditional music. There are books for download and music clips to listen to.



Everyday Life in North Korea: <https://www.npr.org/2017/09/09/549690182/everyday-life-in-north-korea>

This audio clip discusses life in North Korea, how our perceptions might be right or wrong, and what changes are occurring in country.

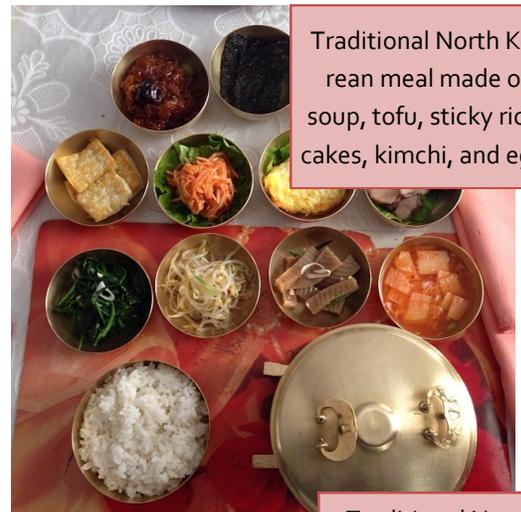


'I was shocked by freedom': Defectors reflect on life in North Korea: <https://www.npr.org/sections/parallels/2017/05/26/528615440/defectors-reflect-on-life-in-north-korea>

This audio clip provides some insight to the life of a defector and how they perceived the world outside of North Korea, and what they think about their time back home.



"Make wearing a beautiful Hanbok part of your daily life"



Traditional North Korean meal made of soup, tofu, sticky rice-cakes, kimchi, and egg.



Traditional North Korean dress called Joseon-ot.



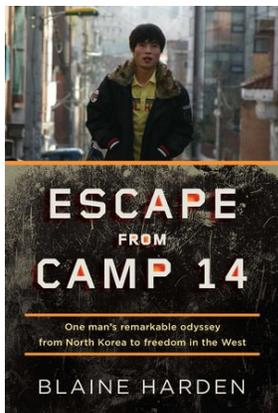
Often referred to as the "human mosaic", this complex mosaic is accomplished by thousands of schoolchildren holding up colored cards to reflect different pictures. This type of art can only be seen at the Mass Games, also known as the Grand Mass Gymnastics and artistic Performance Arirang, a ceremony similar to the opening at the Olympics.



North Koreans Create Human Mosaic of 10,000 People: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jXtHgOYODqo>

In this video you get a chance to learn more about the Arirang Mass Games!

North Korea: Literature and Media



Escape from Camp 14: One Man's Remarkable Odyssey from North Korea to Freedom in the West

<https://www.amazon.com/Escape-Camp-14>

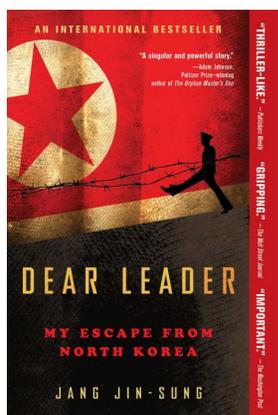
Born and raised in the notorious North Korean labor camp, Camp 14, follow Shin Dong-hyuk's escape from the oppressive North Korean state. Shin is the only known defector to have to escaped from this prison, and provides a voice for the millions that still suffer under Kim.

BEFORE YOU READ:

North Korean prison camp survivor admits inaccuracies, author says

<http://www.cnn.com/2015/01/18/asia/north-korea-defector-changes-story/index.html>

CNN article that sheds light on some of the embellishments/inaccuracies of Shin's account of his escape. While much of what Shin recounts in his book did in fact happen, some of the timeline and details are not accurate.



Dear Leader: My Escape from North Korea

<https://www.amazon.com/Dear-Leader-Escape-North-Korea>

Jang Jin-sung was part of the inner circle of the North Korean government as the State Poet Laureate, and even personally met with Jong-il. This would change after Jang lent a forbidden foreign magazine to a friend without authorization to read it. This is Jang's account of his time in the inner circle and subsequent escape from North Korea.

BEFORE YOU READ:

Book review: 'Dear Leader,' a look inside North Korea, by Jang Jin-sung

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/book-review-dear-leader-a-look-inside-north-korea>

A Washington Post review that provides a brief synopsis and thoughts regarding the book.



A Thousand Miles to Freedom: My Escape from North Korea

<https://www.amazon.com/Thousand-Miles-Freedom-Escape-North>

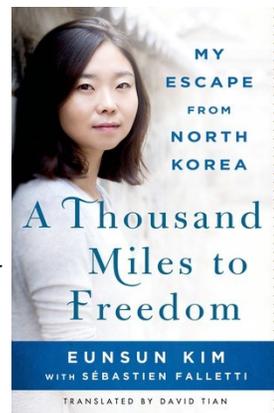
Attending primary school in North Korea, Eunsun Kim grew up loving her country. But when starvation hit the nation, her mother decided she was going to escape with Eunsun and her sister. Her story is remarkable and includes North Korean labor camps, Chinese human traffickers, and the Mongolian deserts.

BEFORE YOU READ:

A Thousand Miles to Freedom: My Escape from North Korea

www.washingtonindependentreviewofbooks.com/

Book review providing a synopsis of the stories within the book and reviewer's thoughts on the content and construction of the book.



North Korea's Darkest Secrets

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WOzY3U9xIoM>

A 2017 Documentary produced by Frontline that takes a closer look at what happens inside the borders of current North Korea. (51:58)



Korean War "The Forgotten War"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VKBPPatfov8>

Documentary covering the global political tension surrounding the Korean Peninsula and the events of the subsequent Korean War. (48:01)

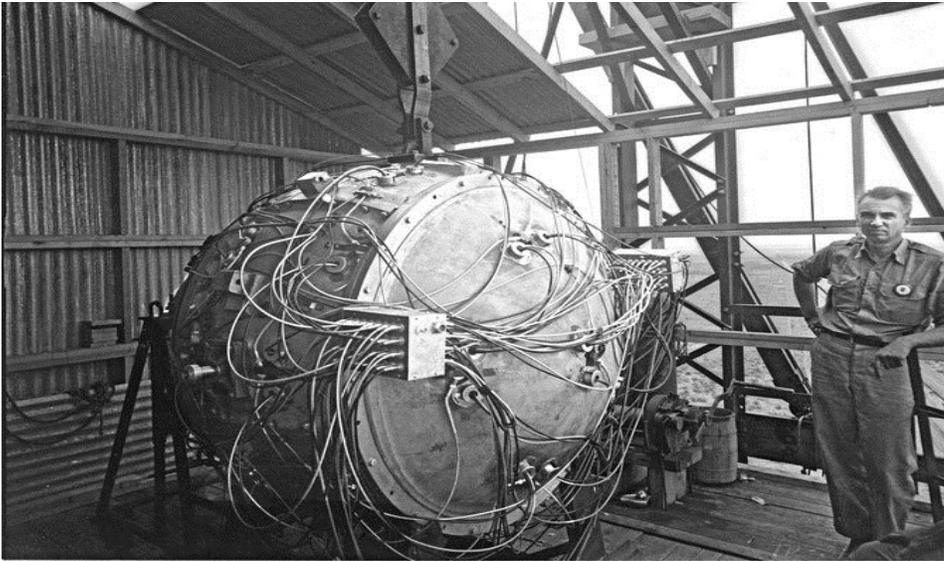


The Korean War: 5 Things to Know | History

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h1wFrXKanCo>

A shorter account of the Korean War by the History Channel. (3:54)

Nuclear History



Norris Bradbury, an American physicist, next to the Gadget, the world's first atom bomb, tested in 1945 in the New Mexican desert. Source: New York Times



Hiroshima: Dropping the Bomb: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NF4LQaWJRDg>

The arms race between the US and the USSR began with the first atomic bombs being dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. This video by BBC includes first-hand accounts and a look at some of the horrors of the atomic warfare.

What's the arms race? A short history: <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2016/12/23/whats-arms-race-short-history/95792412/#>

A question and answer based article that provides general information regarding the Cold War arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union.



UNODA

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR
DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/>

The United Nations page that gives context and history to the 1970 non-proliferation treaty designed to stop the spread of nuclear armaments. Important to note that North Korea is not a part of this agreement. Includes full text of treaty.

Manhattan Project

The Manhattan Project was a research and development undertaking during World War II that produced the first nuclear weapons. The project began when Einstein and Fermi notified President Roosevelt of the Nazi discovery to split a uranium atom and warned of the implications. By 1941 Roosevelt approved the designing of the atomic bomb and it received its code name, the Manhattan Project. Despite employing 120,000 Americans, only a small inner circle of scientists knew what the project was producing. The project was kept so secret that not even Vice President Truman knew about the project until he became president in 1945. By this time, the first nuclear bomb ever created was completed. The test following the completion was extremely successful.

So successful that no one was properly prepared for the results. Windows of residential houses 100 miles away were shattered, a half-mile wide crater was formed, and sand turned to glass under the explosion. The Manhattan Project's success gave birth to the nuclear age.

<http://www.ushistory.org/us/51f.asp>



A Nuclear Timeline

1789 Martin Klapproth discovers Uranium and names it after the planet Uranus



1896 Radiation is discovered by Henri Becquerel

1898 Pierre & Marie Curie undertake experiments in using Radium to cure cancer, a process still used today



1902 Rutherford conducts various experiments and learns how to manipulate elements by bombarding them with alpha and beta particles

1905 Einstein puts forward a theory relating mass and energy

$E=mc^2$

Niels Bohr publishes his model of the atomic structure which is still taught today

1954 ATOMIC ENERGY ACT: The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority is created

39-45 When the Nazis invade Poland scientists all over Europe petition their governments to fund nuclear energy & bombs

The Manhattan Project builds the worlds first atomic bomb, two of which are dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki causing much devastation and ending WWII

1934 Enrico Fermi achieves the first controlled self-sustaining nuclear fission reaction

1932 James Chadwick discovers the neutron

1913

an important component in nuclear fission



1957 A reactor fire at Windscale results in a release of radioactivity



62-71 Nine Magnox power stations open across the UK including Wylfa that is still operating today

1963 British Nuclear Forum is founded which will go on to become the NIA

1964 SECOND NUCLEAR PROGRAMME White paper says 5,000MW of new plant will be built between 70-76

1965

Construction begins on a fleet of Advanced Gas Cooled Reactors, a total of 7 are built between 1965 - 1988



1994 The Government announces nuclear reviews, one into whether new nuclear stations can be built and the second into whether the industry can be privatised



1983 PWR Public Inquiry starts for Sizewell & lasts two years



1978 Government announce plans to build the last two AGRs and intention to order a PWR

1971

Fuels Limited is created to take control of UKAEA fuel cycle operations

2005

Nuclear Decommissioning Authority created to take strategic responsibility for UK's nuclear legacy



1997 Two nuclear waste stores are to be built at Sellafield for intermediate level waste for the next 50 years with another 10 planned

27% of electricity generation in the UK is supplied by nuclear power

2003

Paper released stating nuclear is an unattractive option

2008 'Meeting the Energy Challenge' white paper gives the go ahead that new nuclear plant should play a role in the future UK energy mix



2007 Greenpeace wins its court action that had claimed the government consideration was 'legally flawed'

2006 In a speech to business leaders Prime Minister Blair calls for a new generation of nuclear power stations

2006

NIA publish the Capability Report demonstrating the significant contribution UK supply chain will make to new build nuclear



UK NEW BUILD PLANS: EDF Energy at Hinkley & Sizewell HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER at Wylfa & Oldbury NUGENERATION LTD at Moorside Cumbria

2011 New white paper confirms nuclear is back on the agenda, stating a mix of energy supplies is essential

2012

Energy Bill is introduced into Parliament implementing the main aspects of EMR Government publish the Nuclear Supply Chain Action Plan

2013 Government Industrial Strategy shows commitment to long term UK energy objectives

2013 passes the way to begin the construction of Hinkley Point C the UK's first new nuclear power plant in almost 20 years

Nuclear Threat Initiative Organization: North Korea

<http://www.nti.org/learn/countries/north-korea/nuclear/>

An extensive chronological look at the history of the North Korean WMD program and missile launch programs. Includes information on the internal timeline of their nuclear program, and international politics as a result of their persistence. Site utilizes videos.

CBS: A Timeline of North Korea's Nuclear Tests

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/north-koreas-nuclear-tests-timeline/>

Fast walkthrough of the different dates at which North Korea tested a nuclear device.

North Korea Withdraws from Nuclear Treaty

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2003/jan/10/northkorea1>

Article discussing the reasons why North Korea left the 1968 treaty, and the ensuing conversation between the USA and China.



How North Korea's Nuclear History Began

<http://time.com/4692045/north-korea-nuclear-weapons-history/>

Article examining the beginnings of the North Korean nuclear program, and why Kim Il-Sung pushed North Korea to be a nuclear power.



North Korea Nuclear Timeline Fast Facts

<http://www.cnn.com/2013/10/29/world/asia/north-korea-nuclear-timeline---fast-facts/index.html>

Provides a quick walkthrough of North Korea's nuclear history along with a printed timeline covering 1985—2017.

North Korean Nuclear History



<https://www.uscnp.org/blog/2015/05/20/us-china-to-jointly-pressure-north-korea-over-nuclear-program/>

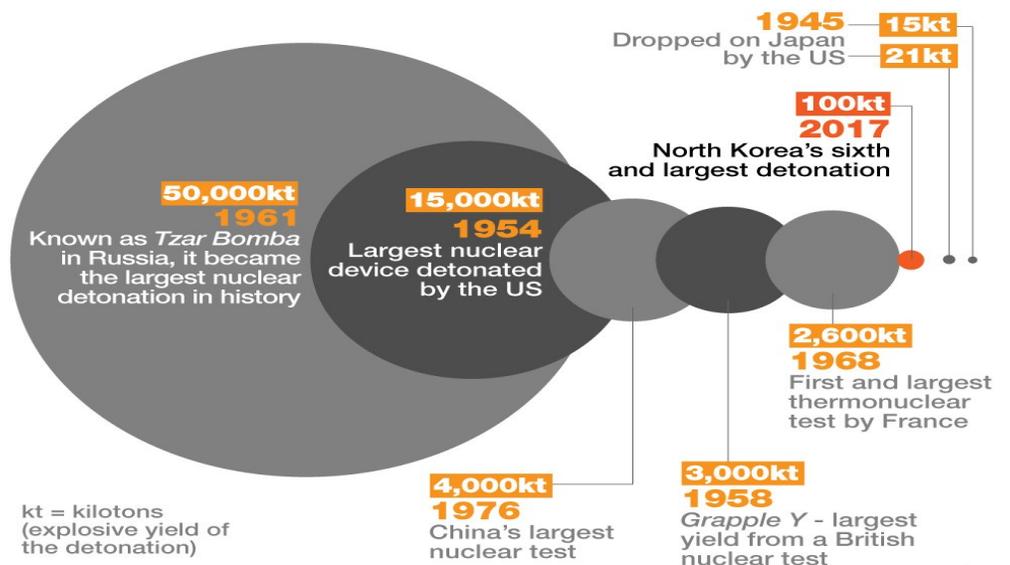
New missile test shows North Korea capable of hitting all of US mainland

<http://www.cnn.com/2017/11/28/politics/north-korea-missile-launch/index.html>

November 30, 2017 CNN article explaining the ICBM test of North Korea that landed 200 miles off the coast of Japan. The article explains that this test demonstrates the ability for North Korea to hit anywhere in the world, and discusses the world's response to deter North Korea from further tests.

Major nuclear detonations

A comparison of North Korea's latest nuclear test with the largest nuclear detonations by other major powers.



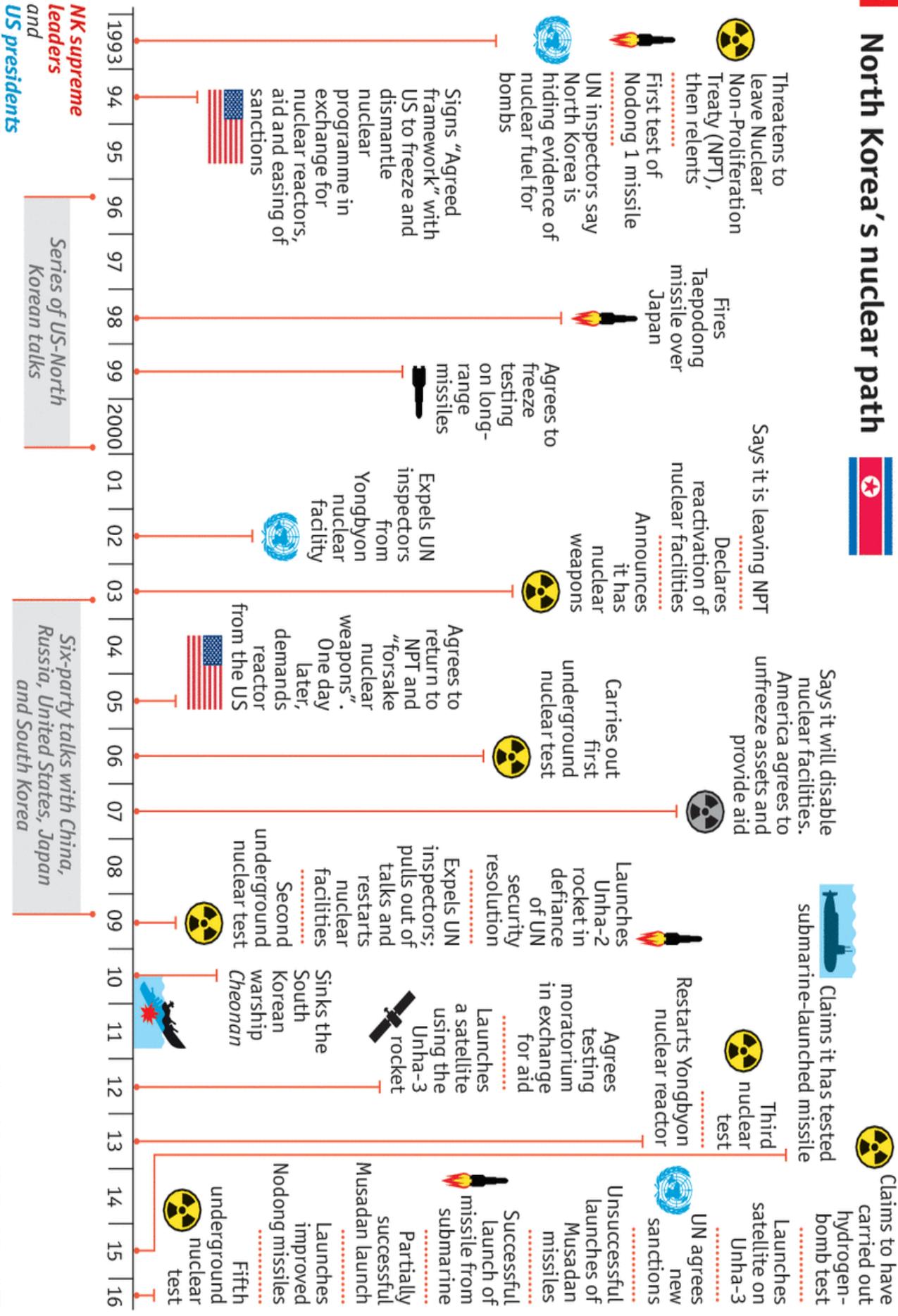
kt = kilotons (explosive yield of the detonation)



SOURCE: Al Jazeera



North Korea's nuclear path



NK supreme leaders and US presidents

Kim Il Sung

Kim Jong Il

Bill Clinton

George W. Bush

Barack Obama

Kim Jong Un

Science Behind the Bomb



Thermonuclear bomb

<https://www.britannica.com/technology/thermonuclear-bomb>

Britannica article explaining the inner workings of a thermonuclear bomb, or hydrogen bomb. Uses diagrams to explain how a hydrogen bomb is built, and why they are able to achieve such devastating blasts. Includes a test video of the first thermonuclear bomb.

How Nuclear Bombs Work

<https://science.howstuffworks.com/nuclear-bomb4.htm>

A ten section article that delves into the chemistry behind atomic fusion and atomic fission. It does this with the goal of helping the reader to understand why an atomic blast is so destructive.

Designs of two bombs

<http://www.atomicarchive.com/History/twocities/hiroshima/page2.shtml>

A more brief description of how "Fat Man" and "Little Boy", the bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima respectively, were constructed.

What Nuclear Weapons Delivery Systems Really Cost

<https://www.brookings.edu/what-nuclear-weapons-delivery-systems-really-cost/>

Provides an account for the price of nuclear warheads and the systems created to launch these warheads. While very insightful, this article's figures are consistent with 1996 prices, and so are a bit outdated.

Manhattan Project Fast Facts

<http://www.american-historama.org/1929-1945-depression-ww2-era/manhattan-project.htm>

This web page gives some simple facts regarding the scientists who developed the first nuclear bombs, the cost of the project, and the aftermath of the project.

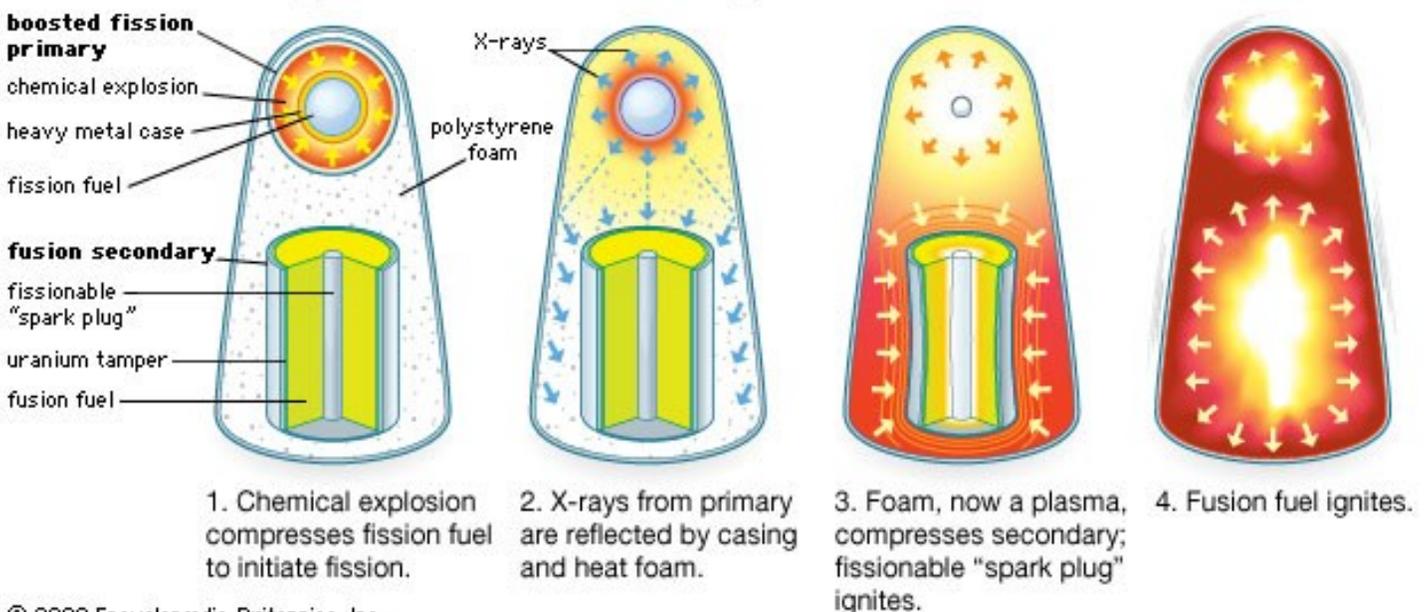


How Can You Stop a Nuclear Missile?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m6MOaECL6FM>

In this video techniques are discussed that have been developed to counter a nuclear attack. It deals with some technical terms, but is a very accessible video. (9:53)

Teller-Ulam two-stage thermonuclear bomb design



© 2008 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

North Korea-South Korea

Relations

Korea claims a history that goes back thousands of years, despite invasions at one time or another by all of its neighbors. Although there have been several periods of competing kingdoms co-existing on the Peninsula over the course of Korea's long history, Korea's last dynasty ruled over a unified and highly ethnically homogeneous state for over 500 years, until Japan annexed Korea in 1910. .

At the close of World War II, the Soviet Union and the U.S. agreed to a temporary division of the Korean Peninsula at the 38th parallel until a provisional government could be established. However, the beginning of the Cold War ended plans for placing a unified Korea under international trusteeship, and the divisions on the peninsula hardened: the Republic of Korea (ROK) in the south was founded on August 15, 1948, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in the north followed a month later.

After the death of Kim Il-Sung and through the early years of the Kim Jong Il regime, the situation between North and South remained fairly static, although the countries participated in multiparty negotiations on nuclear issues and South Korea supplied aid to the North. Hopes were high at the turn of the 21st century that the issues dividing the two Koreas might soon be resolved. As part of his policy of reconciliation with the North, which he termed the "sunshine policy," South Korean President Kim Dae-Jung visited North Korea in June 2000—the first time any Korean head of state had traveled to the other side—and the two leaders worked out a five-point joint declaration that specified steps to be taken toward the ultimate goal of national unification. A select number of North and South Koreans were permitted to attend cross-border family reunions.

These times of relatively positive relations were short lived however. The inauguration of President Lee Myung Bak on February 25, 2008 heralded a major change in inter-Korean relations. Upon taking office, the Lee administration dramatically curtailed aid to the North, but continued inter-Korean cooperation at the KIC and Mt. Geumgang. However, following the shooting of a South Korean tourist in a restricted zone of Mt. Geumgang in July 2008, Lee ordered a suspension of tourism at the resort until a joint investigation could be conducted; the DPRK refused to allow such an investigation. Inter-Korean relations continued to deteriorate in early 2009, with North Korea declaring all past inter-Korean agreements "nullified." From this point forward, continued nuclear tests by North Korea and several other incidents involving the North and South have lead to a tense and uncooperative relationship.

Excerpted from The National Committee on North Korea and Britannica:

<https://www.ncnk.org/resources/briefing-papers/all-briefing-papers/inter-korean-relations>

<https://www.britannica.com/place/North-Korea/Relations-with-the-South>



Park Yang-Gon (left) of South Korea and his brother, Park Yang-Soo of North Korea embracing.

Lesson Plan Idea!

A Tale of Two Heavens: Escaping North Korea: <https://kctsg.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/wa10.socst.global.conn.lpcrosheav/a-tale-of-two-heavens-escaping-north-korea/#.WfeRH--nHcs>

In this lesson, from the Wide Angle episode "Crossing Heaven's Border," students will learn about the conditions in authoritarian North Korea that have compelled many North Koreans to attempt a dangerous escape to what they see as the "Heaven" of capitalist South Korea.



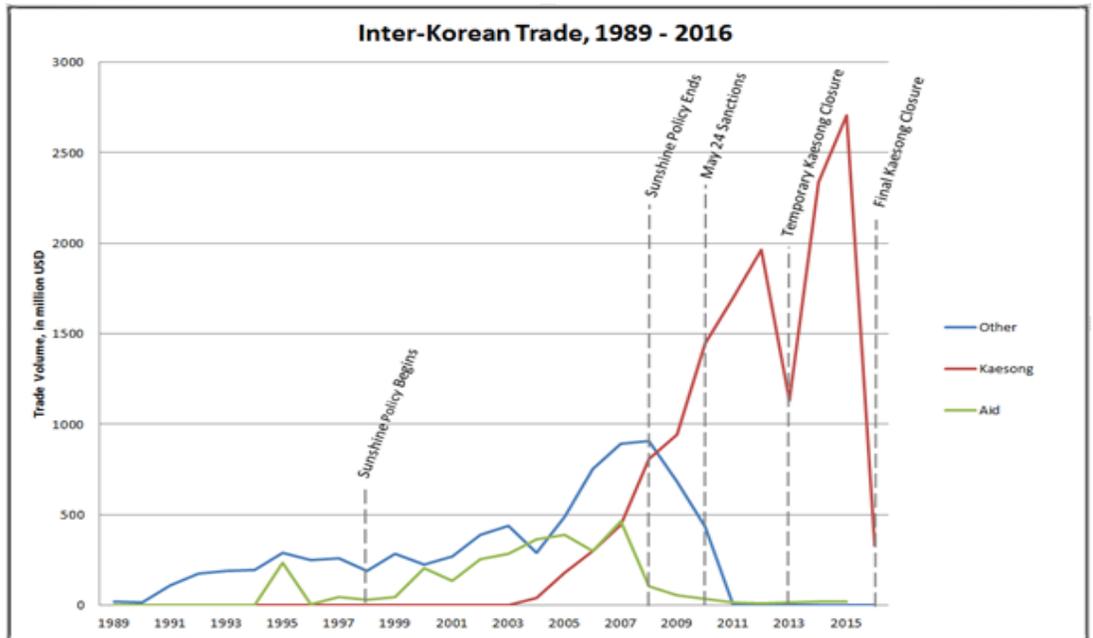
The Arch of Reunification

This arch is located south of Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea and opened in August 2001 to commemorate the Korean reunification proposals put forth by Kim Il-Sung.

The sphere in the center represents the Three Charters:

1. Three Principles of National Reunification
2. The Plan of Establishing the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo
3. The Ten Point Program of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation

Kim Dae Jung, a South Korean democracy activist, became President of South Korea in 1998 and instituted the "Sunshine Policy" to promote reconciliation with the DPRK. As part of this policy, the ROK government began allowing South Korean NGOs, businesses, and private citizens to have contact across the DMZ and ramping up bilateral food and fertilizer aid to the North, which was recovering from a devastating famine.



A TALE OF TWO KOREAS

POPULATION (2013)

N 24.9 million

S 50.22 million

MILITARY SPENDING (2012)

N \$10 billion (25% GDP)

S \$31.6 billion (2.7% GDP)

GDP PER CAPITA (PPP)

N \$1,800 (2011)

S \$35,485 (2014 estimate)

TOTAL MILITARY PERSONNEL (2012 inc. active, reserve & paramilitary)

N 7.6 million

S 5.1 million

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (2012)

N 69.5

S 81.37

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX (2013)

S 46th (1st to 88th)

N 175th (88th to 177th)

Out of 177 countries

LITERACY RATE

N 100%

S 97.9%

DEATH PENALTY

N Capital crimes include: grand theft, drug smuggling, treason, espionage, political dissidence, defection, piracy, consumption of media not approved by the government, and proselytizing religious beliefs that contradict state ideology (Juche)

S Moratorium on the death penalty - last execution 1997

2012 OLYMPIC MEDALS WON

N 6

S 28

AVERAGE HEIGHT OF MEN

N 3-8cm shorter

S taller

malnutrition

LANGUAGE

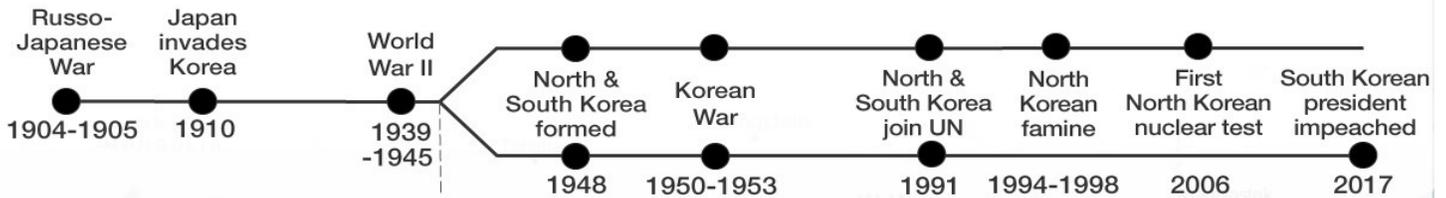
N & S languages have diverged as a result of separation

열음보숭이 (N)

아이스크림 (S)

<Source> Professor Daniel Schwekendiek

Two Koreas: History at a glance



Split
 North allied to USSR
 South allied to USA

NORTH KOREA

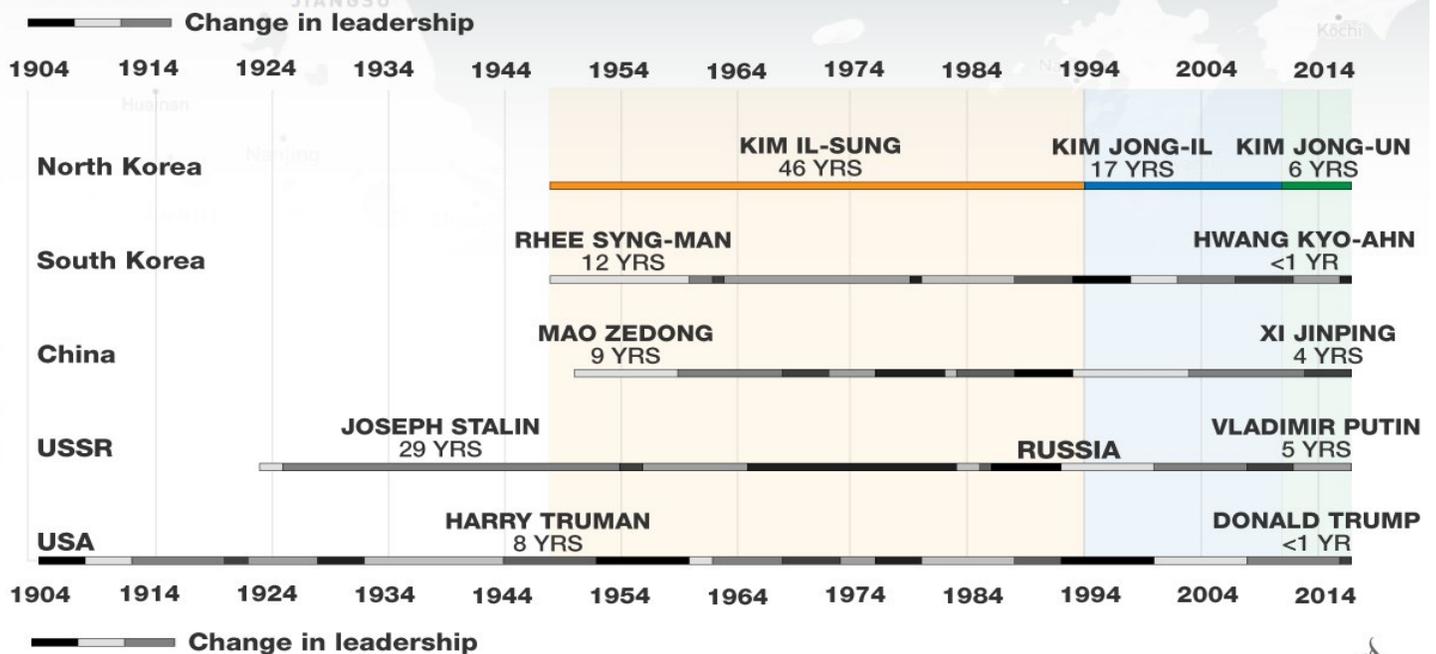
Population: 25 million
 Life expectancy: 70 years
 Infant mortality: 20/1,000 births
 Military expenditure (% of GDP): 23%

SOUTH KOREA

Population: 50 million
 Life expectancy: 82 years
 Infant mortality: 3/1,000 births
 Military expenditure (% of GDP): 3%



WORLD LEADERS



Source: World Bank, Al Jazeera



North Korea - United States Relations



Understanding North Korea's Relationship with the U.S.:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DgOkmtzf_xo

This video provides a brief history of the relationship that the U.S. has with North Korea and how it has led to some of the problems we see in the news today. (12:23)

Trump visits Asia amid 'unprecedented' show of force on Korean Peninsula: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tcUouRBCznY&list=PLagVUKF7CUTT2l5VQtToFNjF4QbHcxQIG>

This video looks at what progress was made during President Trump's five-country Asian tour and his talks with South Korean President Moon Jae-in. (7:15)



America First or U.S.—South Korea Alliance First in Dealing with North Korea?: <https://www.cfr.org/blog/america-first-or-us-south-korea-alliance-first-dealing-north-korea>



Explaining U.S. Policy Toward North Korea: <https://www.npr.org/2017/09/13/550607412/explaining-u-s-policy-toward-north-korea> (3:33)



The U.S. and North Korea On The Brink: A Timeline: <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/the-u-s-and-north-korea-on-the-brink-a-timeline/>



This article provides information about key time periods from 1994 until now.



The Risk of Nuclear War with North Korea: <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2017/09/18/the-risk-of-nuclear-war-with-north-korea>

At the bottom of this article there is a video that talks about the possibility of Kim Jong Un and Donald Trump goading each other into a devastating confrontation. (7:36)

<https://www.usnews.com/cartoons/north-korea-cartoons?slide=2>

Lesson Plan Ideas!



Decision Point: Understanding the U.S.'s Dilemma Over North Korea: <https://learning.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/03/19/decision-point-understanding-u-s-s-dilemma-over-north-korea/>

Should the United States rely on diplomacy and incentives or military confrontation to deal with a nuclear-armed North Korea? In this lesson, students will play the role of White House advisers, exploring policy options and recommending the best strategy for preventing war in East Asia.

Lesson Plan: Kim's Nuclear Gamble: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/teach/kim/viewing.html>

The overall objective of this guide is to have students use negotiating strategies to explore the issues separating North Korea and the United States. The following activities are designed to give them background and prepare them to negotiate.

North Korea - United States Relations



<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2017/01/16/commentary/world-commentary/time-u-s-rethink-north-korea-policy/#.WgSYuu-nHcs>



Allies for 67 years, U.S. and South Korea split over North Korea: <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/04/world/asia/north-korea-nuclear-south-us-alliance.html>

This article goes deeper into the recent divides between the U.S. and South Korea. The two countries have different takes on how to deal with North Korea's desire for nuclear power, and as a result for the first time in 67 years the allied countries are split on North Korea policy.



A History of U.S.-DPRK Relations: <https://www.ncnk.org/resources/briefing-papers/all-briefing-papers/history-u.s.-dprk-relations>

This article provides detailed information regarding key events through the diplomatic relations between the United States and North Korea.



The U.S. and North Korea On The Brink: A Timeline: <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/the-u-s-and-north-korea-on-the-brink-a-timeline/>

This article provides a timeline from 1994 to 2017. The events are divided into categories such as Clinton Tries for A Deal and a War of Words with Trump. There is also a video at the bottom of the article that highlights the actions of Kim Jong Un.



U.S. Relations With North Korea: <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2792.htm>

This East Asia Fact Sheet provides more information regarding the past and present relationship between the United States and North Korea. This site also includes a link to the US State Department page on North Korea.



Tillerson Wants to Start Talks with North Korea with No Conditions: <https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2017/12/12/570293533/u-s-secretary-of-state-wants-to-start-talks-with-north-korea-with-no-conditions>

This article describes the objectives of Secretary of State Rex Tillerson in regards to having no-conditions talks with North Korea. Tillerson expresses that the most important factor is the process of engagement.

North Korea - China Relations

China is North Korea's most important trading partner and main source of food and energy. It has helped sustain Kim Jong-un's regime, and has historically opposed harsh international sanctions on North Korea in the hope of avoiding regime collapse and a refugee influx across their 870-mile border. Pyongyang's nuclear tests and ongoing missile launches have complicated its relationship with Beijing, which has continued to advocate for the resumption of the [Six Party Talks](#), the multilateral framework aimed at denuclearizing North Korea. A purge of top North Korean officials since its young leader came to power and the assassination of Kim Jong-nam, Kim Jong-un's exiled half-brother in Malaysia, also spurred concern from China about the stability and direction of North Korean leadership. Yet China's policies have done little to deter its neighbor's nuclear ambitions.

Excerpted from Council on Foreign Relations



Chinese Communist Party official Liu Yunshan with North Korean leader Kim Jong-un in Pyongyang.
Source: The Japan Times



The China - North Korea Relationship: <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/china-north-korea-relationship>

This article provides a general background regarding the bilateral relationship between China and North Korea.



End of a special relationship? China looks at North Korea with frustration and even fear: <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/analysis-china-north-korea-1.4293433>

This article discusses how the relationship between North Korea and China has changed and where it could go in the future.



What is China's role in the North Korean crisis?: <http://www.dw.com/en/what-is-chinas-role-in-the-north-korean-crisis/a-40029214>

Many in the international community feel that China should increase its pressure on North Korea, but China has its own opinion.



China's Xi says hopes to promote relations with North Korea: [KCNA: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-northkorea-missiles-china/chinas-xi-says-hopes-to-promote-relations-with-north-korea-kcna-idUSKBN1D164A](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-northkorea-missiles-china/chinas-xi-says-hopes-to-promote-relations-with-north-korea-kcna-idUSKBN1D164A)

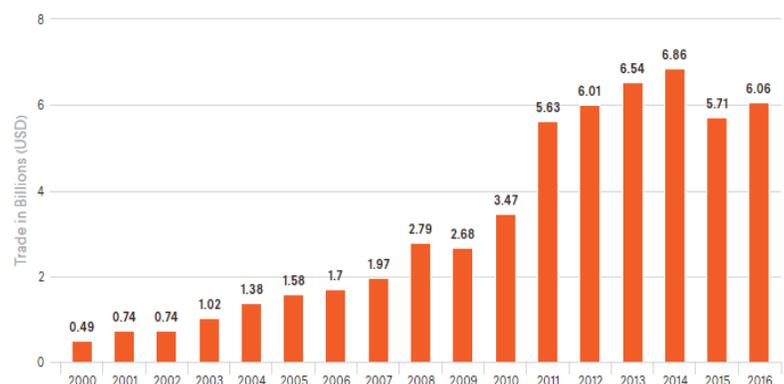
This article discusses China's President Xi Jinping's hopes to foster better relations with North Korea and encourage regional stability and prosperity.



China & North Korea: The Story Behind Their (Complicated) Friendship: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22Y7-nn6Z6k>

In this video you will learn more about the history between North Korean and China.

China-North Korea Trade Volume



Bilateral trade between China and North Korea has steadily increased. Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA)

Share |

<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/china-north-korea-relationship>

#DiplomacyTweet



Technology is rapidly changing our relationship with each other and the world. Considering we live in the age of instant responses, do the same rules apply for how we approach shaping diplomatic and international relations? For example, President Trump utilizes twitter as a way to connect with the American people and expresses his sentiments regarding a variety of issues, including North Korean relations. Do you think this method is effective? What would you change about some of the responses?

Think critically about the list of tweets below. Then, write your own 140-character tweet



Donald J. Trump @realDonaldTrump · 22 Dec 2017

The United Nations Security Council just voted 15-0 in favor of additional Sanctions on North Korea. The World wants Peace, not Death!

11K 19K 92K



Donald J. Trump @realDonaldTrump · Jan 2

North Korean Leader Kim Jong Un just stated that the "Nuclear Button is on his desk at all times." Will someone from his depleted and food starved regime please inform him that I too have a Nuclear Button, but it is a much bigger & more powerful one than his, and my Button works!

158K 194K 501K



Donald J. Trump @realDonaldTrump · Jan 4

With all of the failed "experts" weighing in, does anybody really believe that talks and dialogue would be going on between North and South Korea right now if I wasn't firm, strong and willing to commit our total "might" against the North. Fools, but talks are a good thing!

23K 20K 94K



Donald J. Trump @realDonaldTrump · Jan 2

Sanctions and "other" pressures are beginning to have a big impact on North Korea. Soldiers are dangerously fleeing to South Korea. Rocket man now wants to talk to South Korea for first time. Perhaps that is good news, perhaps not - we will see!

8.5K 18K 78K



Donald J. Trump @realDonaldTrump · 28 Dec 2017

Caught RED HANDED - very disappointed that China is allowing oil to go into North Korea. There will never be a friendly solution to the North Korea problem if this continues to happen!

24K 32K 128K

Take note!

It is important to understand how many people are being reached by these tweets. Make sure to point out the number of comments, re-tweets, and likes each of these posts have received. Not to mention the amount of attention given to these tweets in conventional news media. Additionally, make a note of the dates these tweets were posted. This shows just how relevant the North Korean issue really is.



@

#