Ondol and *Kimchi*

Lesson goal: Learning about Korean minorities in Japan

By Wang Li

Lesson plan:

1. Warm-up activity (Jazz chant):

I love *ondol*.
I love *ondol*.
I do too.
I do too.

All my rooms have *ondol*.
All my rooms have *ondol*.
Mine do too.
Mine do too.

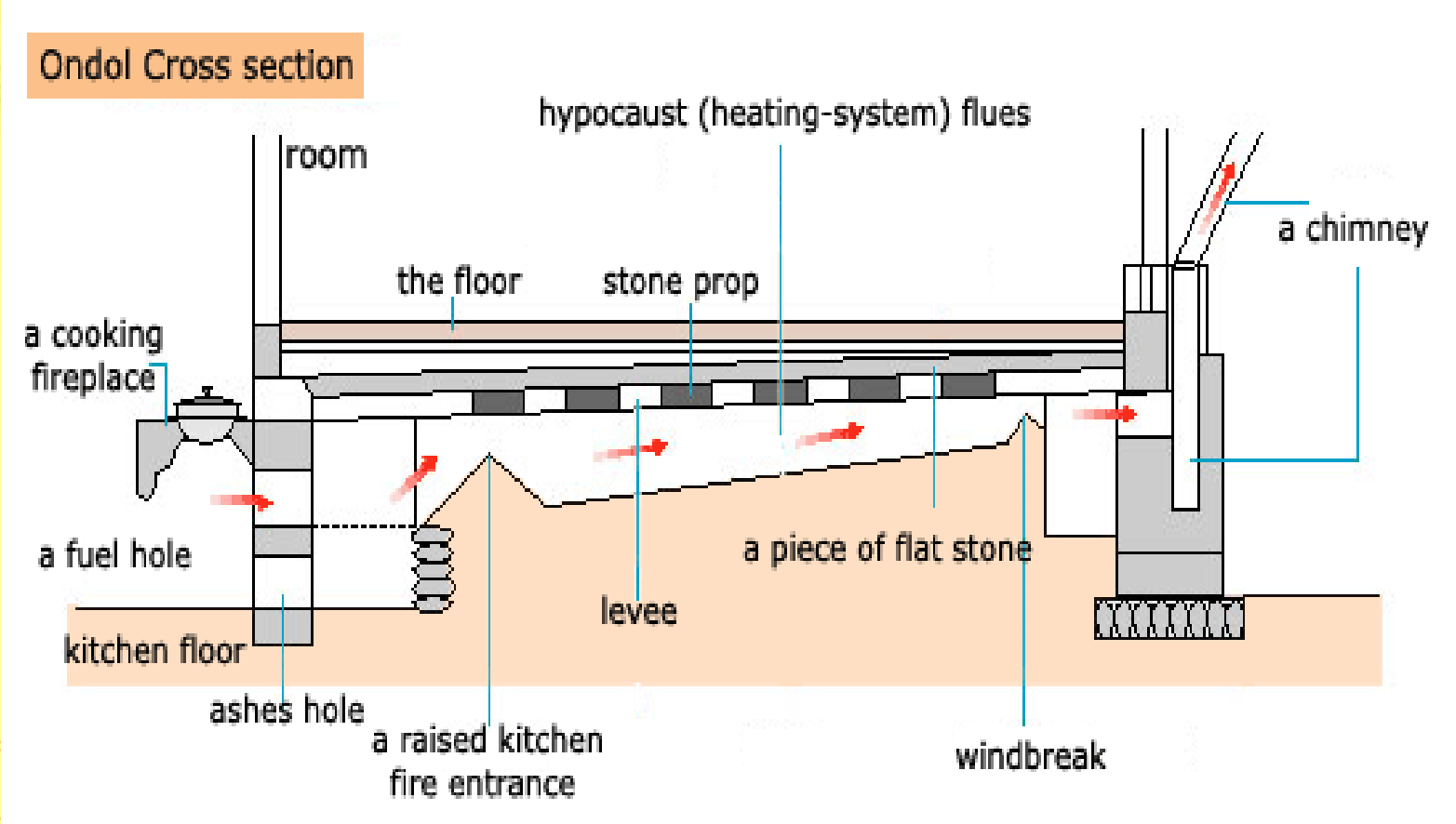
I love *kimchi*.
I love *kimchi*.
I do too.
I do too.

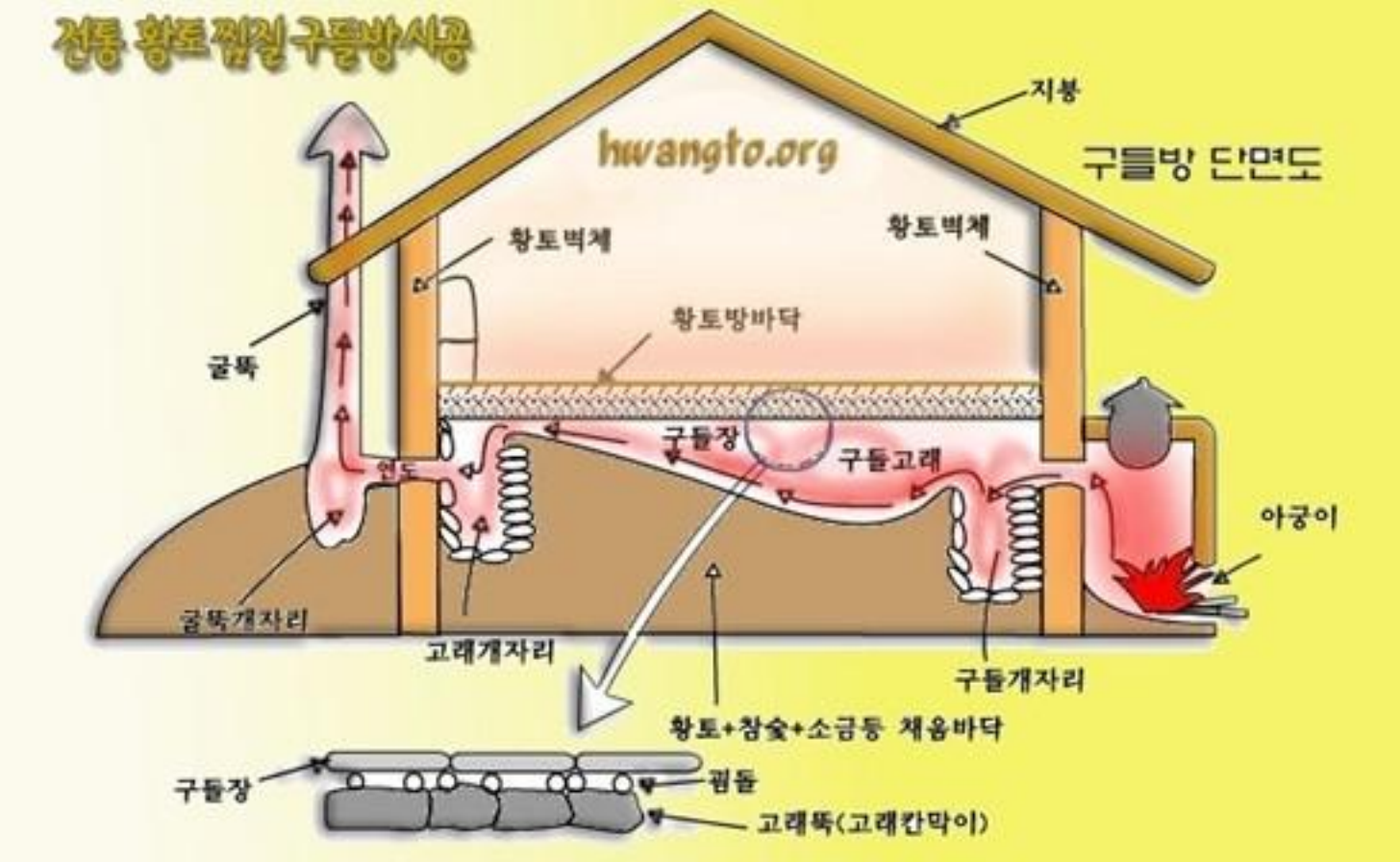
All my meals have *kimchi*.
All my meals have *kimchi*.
Mine do too.
Mine do too.

2. Introduction

- *Ondol* is a Korean central floor heating system. Warm air from the kitchen goes around the houses through pipes under the floor. It keeps the house warm even on the coldest day.

Ondol (Floor Heating)




전통 황토찜질 구들방시공
hwangto.org
구들방 단면도
지붕
황토벽체
황토벽체
황토방바닥
굴뚝
구들장
구들고래
연도
아궁이
굴뚝개자리
고래개자리
구들개자리
황토+참숯+소금등 채움바닥
구들장
굄돌
고래뚝(고래칸막이)

Kimchi

- **Kimchi** is a traditional fermented Korean dish made of vegetables with a variety of seasonings. It is Korea's national dish, and there are hundreds of varieties made with a main vegetable ingredient such as napa cabbage, radish, scallion, or cucumber. Kimchi is also a main ingredient for many Korean dishes such as kimchi stew, kimchi soup, and kimchi fried rice.

Kimchi

3. Listening Activity

- Read and listen to the article together to get the main idea. Fill the blanks of the article with the words as below:

(cold, warm, heating, vegetables, temperatures, pepper, lifestyles, changed, homemade)

4. True or False?

In groups of four, answer the questions together:

1. Korea is very cold in the winter.
2. You can go outside in Korea with just a sweater in the winter.
3. Koreans invented a wonderful heating system.
4. The *ondol* uses warm air from the bathroom.
5. *Kimchi* cools you down on a hot day.
6. *Kimchi* is made from vegetables.
7. In the old days, it was easy to find vegetables in the winter.
8. Not all *kimchi* is salty or hot.
9. Everyone is Korea still uses an *ondol*.
10. Some people just buy *kimchi* at the store now.

5. Discussion: What Korean culture do we enjoy in Japan?

- Do you ever eat *kimchi*? If so, do you like spicy or mild kimchi?
- What other Korean foods do you know? *Yakiniku? Bibimba? Toppogi?* Anything else? *Samugetan*?
- Have you ever seen a Korean dress called *chogori*?
- Do you have any Korean friends? How did you come to know each other?
- Guess: How many Korean schools are there in Japan? How many students go there?

(Answer: The pro-Pyongyang Chongryon operates 218 Korean schools across Japan, including kindergartens and one university. All lessons, and all conversations within the school are conducted in Korean. An estimated 20,000 Korean students are studying at Korean schools in Japan, but the government does not grant Korean schools the same status as Japanese schools.)

6. Advanced Follow up activity: History of Koreans in Japan

Koreans have been living in Japan for a long time. The historical connection between Japan and Korea is very ancient.

Koreans in Japan are the ethnic Korean permanent residents of Japan. They currently are the second largest ethnic group in Japan. The majority of Koreans in Japan are Zainichi (在日) Koreans.

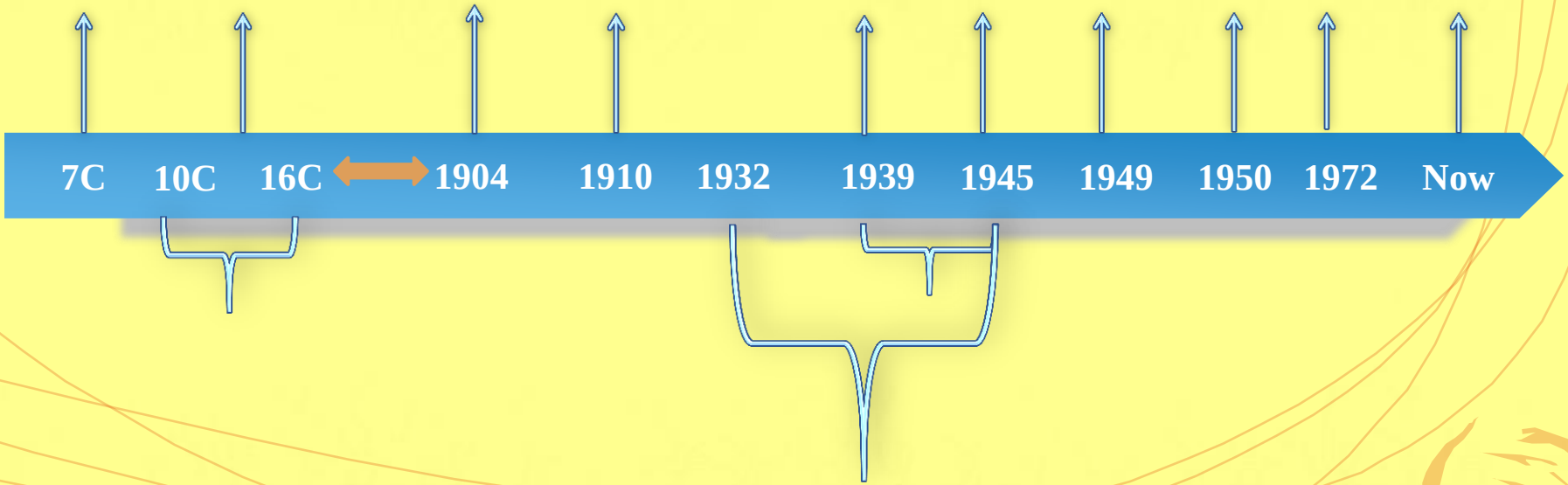
At present, there are 700,000 Koreans in Japan. Three-fourths of them were born in and have grown up in Japan. Most are legally classified as “resident aliens”. Koreans make up 85 percent of Japan's resident alien population. Most Koreans in Japan speak no Korean, and only know Japanese.

However, Koreans in Japan are still not accepted and valued as equal members of Japanese society. This is because there is a long history of aggression by Japan against Korea. In particular, from 1910 to 1945, the Japanese government colonized Korea and enslaved many Korean people. During this time, Japanese people were brainwashed to think they were superior to Koreans. It is important to know about and talk about this history, in order to finally end discrimination and learn to respect the rights of Koreans in Japan.

Matching activity:

Work in a small group.

Put the numbers of the historical events on the timeline.



① Japan invaded Korea in 1904.

② From the 10th through the 16th centuries, Japanese pirates attacked Korea over and over.

③ In 1592 Toyotomi Hideyoshi（豊臣秀吉）began a seven-year war with Korea as part of his plan to take over China; he failed, but managed to destroy large regions of Korea.

④ The Japanese government closed several Korean ethnic schools in 1949. Now, only 20 percent of Korean schoolchildren attend Korean ethnic schools.

⑤ In 1939, many Japanese men were fighting in World War II, so there were not enough people to work in Japan. The Japanese government recruited Koreans to come and work in Japan, sometimes tricking them or forcing them to come.

⑥ In the 7th century, many Japanese nobles said their ancestors (先祖)came from Korean. Nara-period documents (A.D.710—784) say that the Yamato（大和） regime controlled part of Korea.

⑦ In 1944, the Japanese authorities forced 5,400,000 Koreans to work for the Japanese government and the war. About 670,000 of these Koreans were taken to mainland Japan (including Karafuto Prefecture, present-day Sakhalin, now part of Russia) and forced them do difficult and dangerous work.

⑧ The Liancourt Rocks, also known as Dokdo or Tokto (獨島, literally "solitary island") in Korean, and Takeshima (竹島, literally "bamboo island") in Japanese, are a group of small islets in the Sea of Japan (East Sea). Japan says the islands belong to Japan, but Korea says Japan stole them during the occupation of Korea, and must give them back.

⑨ After the War, Koreans lost their Japanese citizenship, and they ended up with no papers to prove who they were. It was not until 1972 that most Koreans in Japan were granted permanent residency in Japan.

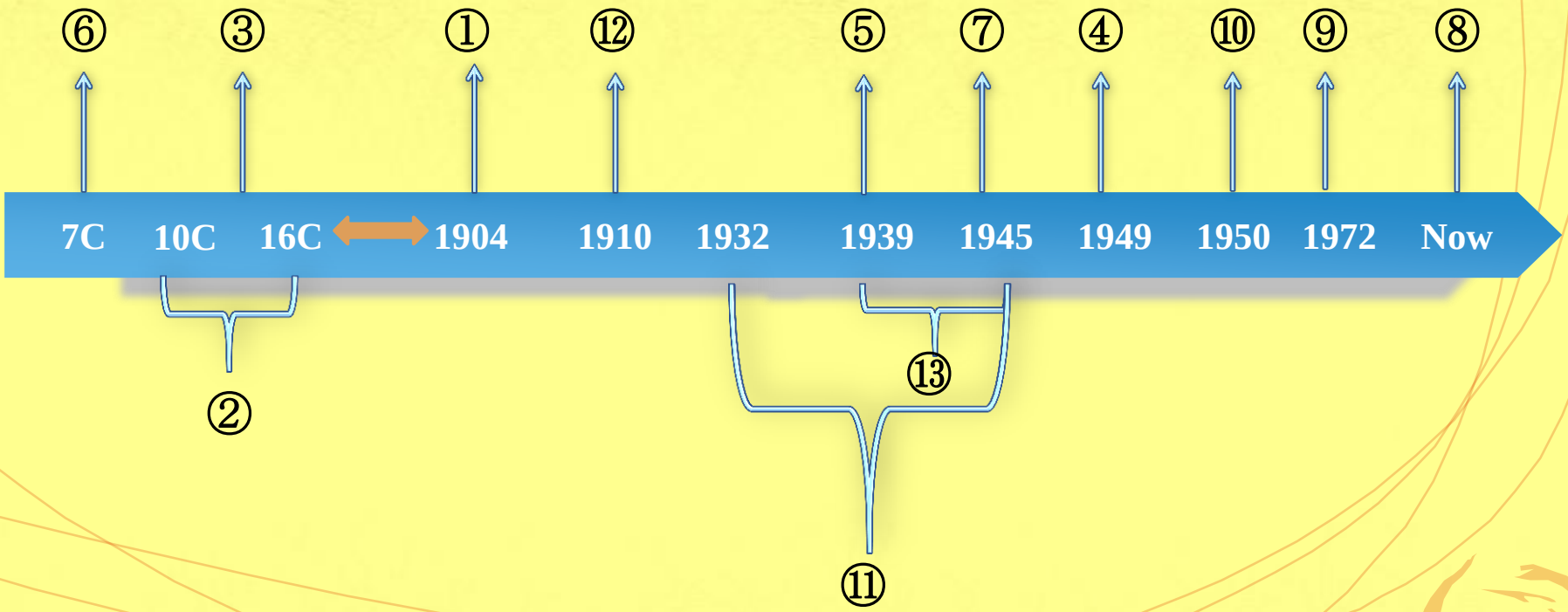
⑩ Following the war, most Koreans in Japan returned to Korea; the 1950 Korean-Japanese population was 544,903. Another wave of migration started after South Korea was devastated by the Korean War in the 1950s.

⑪1932-1945 About 200,000 girls and women were kidnapped and forced to be sex slaves, called “Ianfu,” or “comfort women,” for the Japanese Imperial Army. More than half of these women and girls are thought to have been Korean.

⑫The Empire of Japan took over Korea in 1910, and said all Koreans belonged to Japan. The Japanese government took away Koreans’ land and gave it to Japanese emigrants for farming. Koreans didn’t have food to eat. Many Koreans went to Japan to try and find work.

⑬ During 1939 and 1945, many Koreans were taken to Japan and forced by the Japanese Empire to work in slave-like conditions, especially in unsafe coal mines. There were 2,400,000 in Japan by the end of World War II. About 60,000 died between 1939 and 1945 from the terrible treatment, bad working conditions and bombs.

Matching activity:



The first half of my lesson was intended for junior high, and the second half for high school. Please tell me if you have other ideas about how to teach about this topic.

Thank you very much!

2013 90 years Anniversary DAITO BUNKA UNIVERSITY

大東文化大学

多文化共生を目指す新しい価値の不断の創造