

World History Digital Education

Lesson Plan

AUTHOR INFORMATION

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Lesson Grade Span: Grades 9-12

Targeted Grade Level: 10-12

Targeted Course: Human Geography

Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 60-75 minutes

Brief explanation of content connection and/or inspiration of lesson from Discover Korea Research Fellowship: Dr. Fields made a comment during one of our discussions about the ethnic Koreans in Kazakhstan and the Korean diaspora. This was a topic I had not previously considered, and I wanted to examine the roots of the most popular destinations for the Korea diaspora.

FOCUS QUESTION

What are the primary destinations of the Korean diaspora, and what are the underlying factors that have driven this migration? Additionally, how have these migrations impacted both the Korean communities abroad and the countries they have settled in?

NATIONAL STANDARDS, STATE STANDARDS, AND/OR AP CED EKS

Common Core State Standards (CCSS)

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.7: Integrate information from different sources, documents, or media to develop an understanding of and explain a historical topic or event.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.7: Analyze the ways in which authors of nonfiction texts use evidence to support their claims and counterarguments.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.10: Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and with purpose.

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National Council for Social Studies (NCSS)

Theme 3: People, Places, and Environment: Understand how human populations interact with the physical environment and how the environment influences human activities.

Theme 4: Individual Development and Identity: Understand how individuals develop a sense of self and how they are influenced by their family, culture, and society.

Theme 5: Power, Authority, and Governance: Understand how power is distributed and how it influences decision-making in society.

Theme 6: Economic Systems: Understand how economic systems operate and how they affect individuals and societies.

National Geographic Standards

Standard 1: The World in Spatial Terms: Understand how to use maps, globes, and other geographic tools to represent the Earth's surface.

Standard 2: Places and Regions: Understand the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.

Standard 3: Human Systems: Understand how people, places, and environments are interconnected.

LEARNING TARGETS/OBJECTIVES

1. Students will be able to define the term "diaspora" and explain its significance in the context of Korean history and migration patterns.
2. Students will be able to identify the primary countries where Korean immigrants have settled and explain the reasons for these choices.
3. Students will be able to analyze the factors that have driven Korean migration, including economic, political, and social reasons.
4. Students will be able to compare and contrast the experiences of Korean immigrants in different countries, considering factors such as cultural integration, economic opportunities, and social challenges.

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LESSON SUMMARY (brief paragraph)

In this lesson, students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the Korean diaspora. They will begin by constructing a Frayer model to define the term "diaspora" and explore its key characteristics. Next, students will delve into statistical data regarding the Korean diaspora, examining its distribution both in the United States and globally. To deepen their understanding, students will read about the most common diasporas originating from Korea. Finally, students will apply their knowledge by completing a triple Venn diagram to compare and contrast the causes and effects of these diverse diasporas, highlighting both similarities and differences in their experiences.

LESSON PROCEDURES (step by step teacher instructions)

1. Introduction (10 minutes)
 - a. Hook: Show the [following short video](#) about the legacy and impact of the Korean diaspora in an individual family in Kazakhstan.
 - b. Discussion: Ask students what they know about the Korean diaspora and what they learned by watching the video.
 - c. Introduction to the topic: Define the term "diaspora" and explain its relevance to the Korean context.

2. Activity 1: Frayer Model for "Diaspora" (15 minutes)
 - a. Distribute Frayer models: Provide each student with a Frayer model template (see below for template)
 - b. Fill in the model: Guide students to fill in the model with information about the term "diaspora," including:
 - Definition
 - Characteristics
 - Examples
 - Non-examples

3. Activity 2: Analyzing Statistics (20 minutes)
 - a. Share statistics about the Korean diaspora through maps and other visual aids (included)
 - b. Have students complete a "See, Think, Wonder" protocol to evaluate the visual aids
 - c. Discussion: Discuss the implications of this data and the factors that may have influenced them.

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4. Activity 3: Reading and Analysis (20 minutes)
 - a. Distribute readings: Provide students with readings about the most common diasporas from Korea (e.g., migration to the United States, Hawaii, or other regions).
 - b. Reading and note-taking: Have students become experts in one of the three articles and take notes on the key points, focusing on the causes, effects, and experiences of Korean immigrants.

5. Activity 4: Triple Venn Diagram (20 minutes)
 - a. Distribute diagrams: Provide each student with a triple Venn diagram template.
 - b. Form groups: Students should create groups of three so that each group of three has all countries from the Korean diaspora represented.
 - c. Complete the diagram: Guide student groups to complete the diagram by comparing the causes and effects of different Korean diasporas.

6. Conclusion (10 minutes)
 - a. Student discussion: Fill out Triple Venn Diagram as a whole class as students share out the causes and effects of the Korean diaspora.
 - b. Highlight: Teacher identify the key causes and effects to left students with enduring understanding.

7. Extension
 - a. Ask students to research demographic patterns in Korea and to evaluate whether encourage ethnic Koreans to return to Korea should be an aim of the Korean government.
 - b. Show this [video](#) about the challenges and opportunities encountered by ethnic Korean child who returned to Korea.
 - c. Read [this article](#) about Russian ethnic Koreans who were not permitted to return to South Korea during the Cold War.

SUPPORTING MATERIALS (links, resources, handouts, etc.)

All supporting materials are included below. These materials include

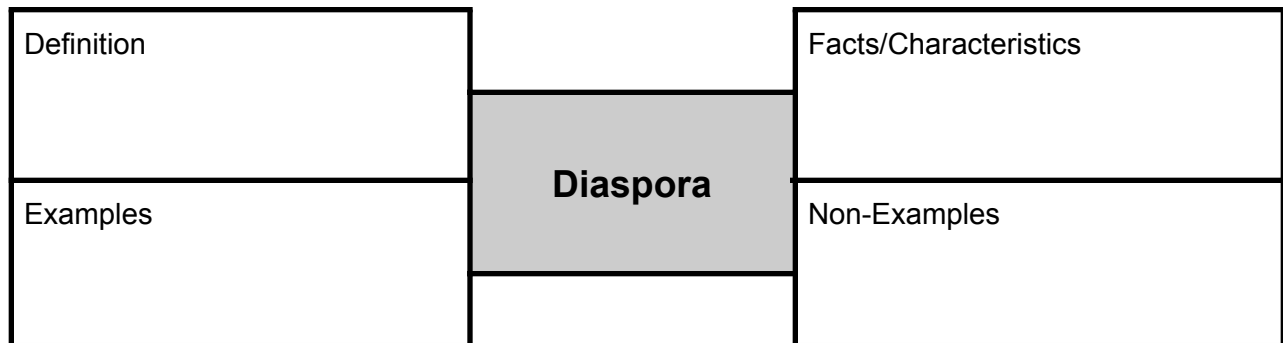
1. Frayer Model for the term “diaspora.”
2. Images for [“See, Think, Wonder”](#) Protocol
3. Readings to most common regions for the Korean Diaspora.
4. Triple Venn Diagram

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Focus Question: What are the primary destinations of the Korean diaspora, and what are the underlying factors that have driven this migration? Additionally, how have these migrations impacted both the Korean communities abroad and the countries they have settled in?

Frayer Model: After being introduced to the concept of diaspora, complete the following diagram.



See, Think Wonder Protocol

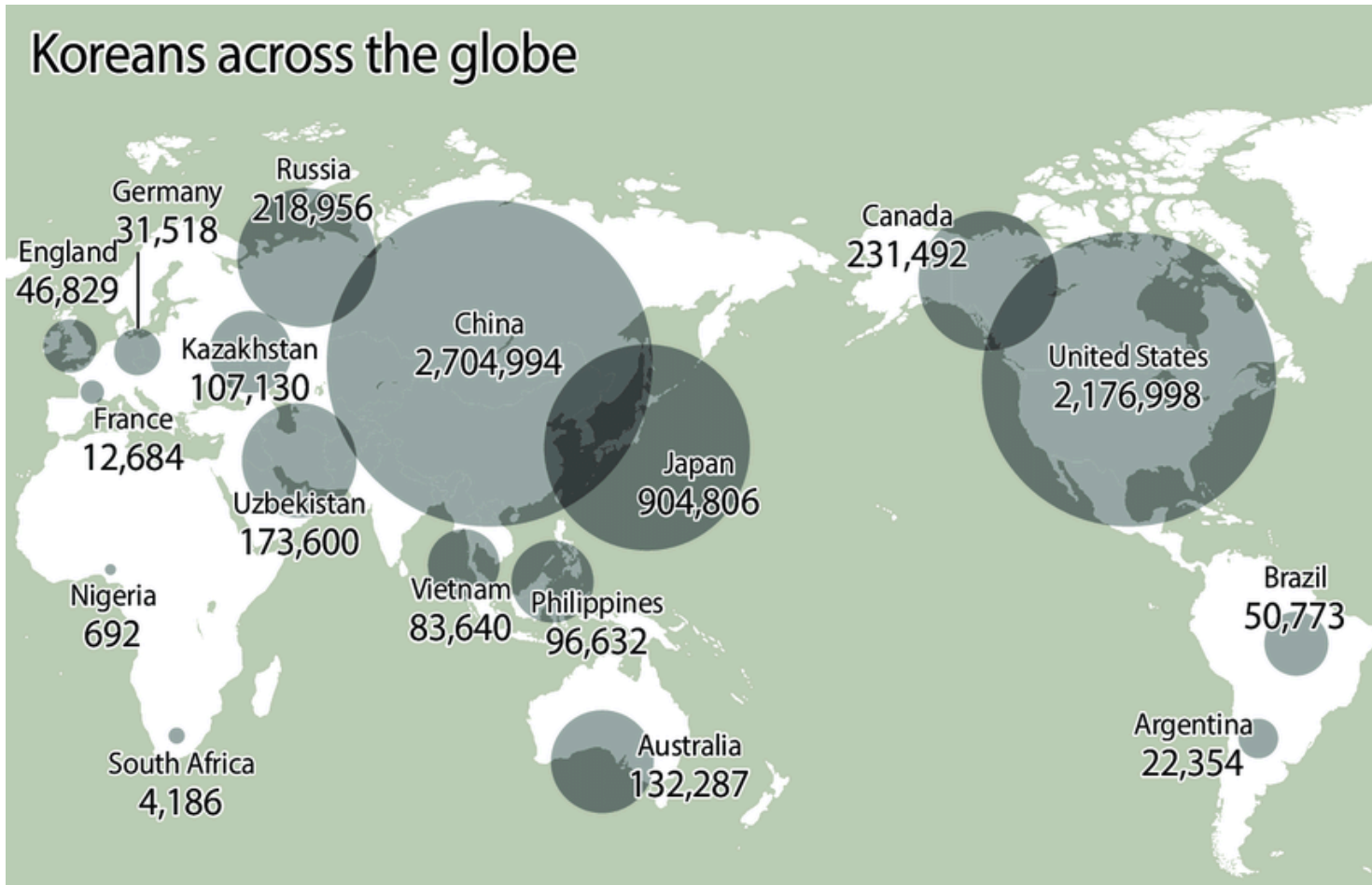
You are going to participate in a “See, Think, Wonder” protocol to better understand the Korea diaspora across the world and the United States.

See, Think, Wonder

- **See:** Describe what you observe in the maps and diagrams
- **Think:** What do you think caused the changes in the maps and diagrams? What trends do you notice? How do you think the displaced Korean people feel about these population changes?
- **Wonder:** What questions do you have about these? What do you wonder about the people, the places, or the events that may have preceded these?

See	Think	Wonder

See, Think, Wonder Images

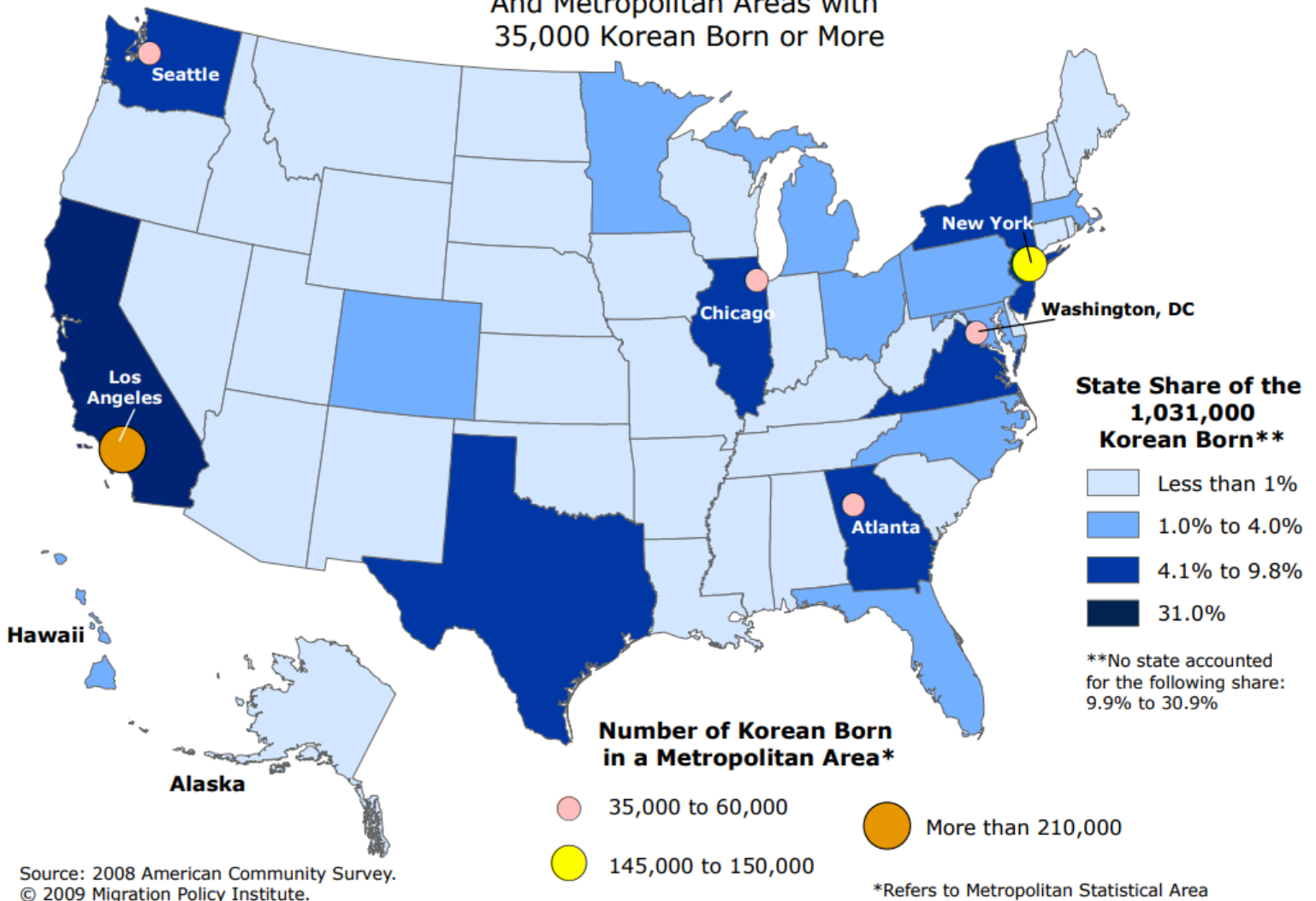


See, Think, Wonder Images



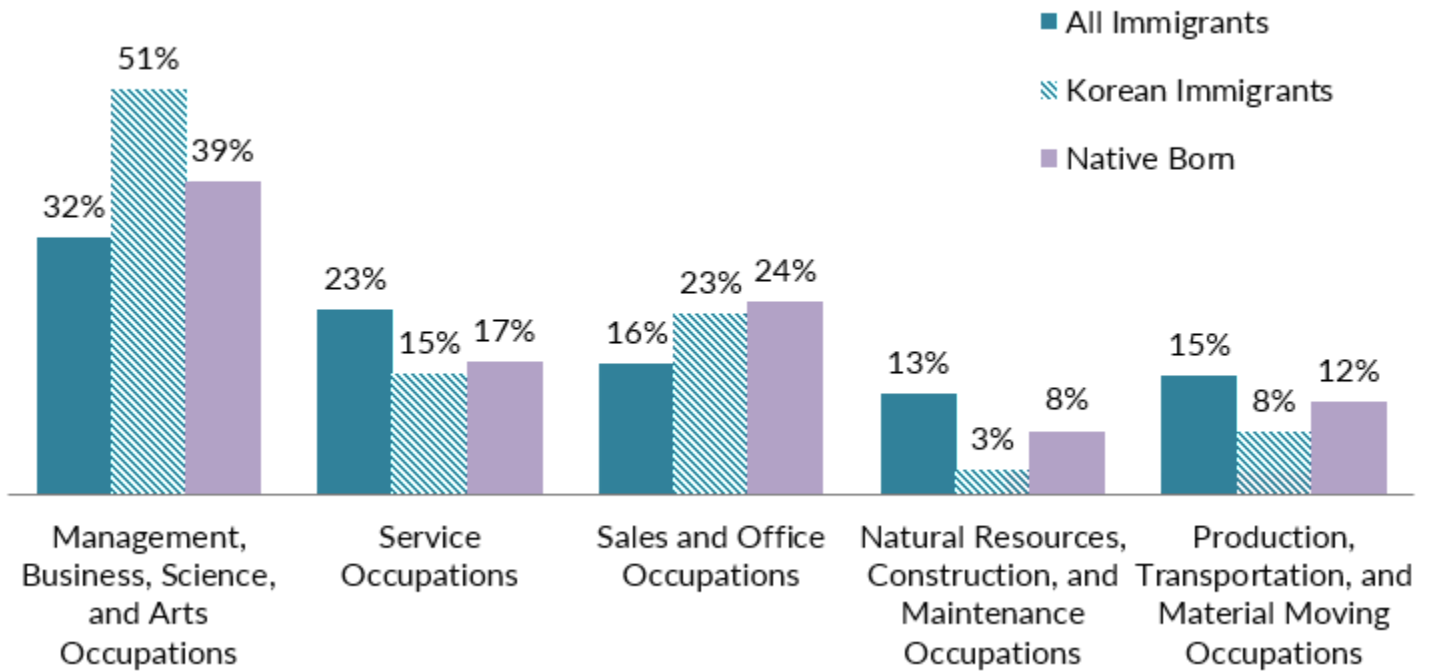
State Proportion of the Korean-Born Population in the United States

And Metropolitan Areas with 35,000 Korean Born or More

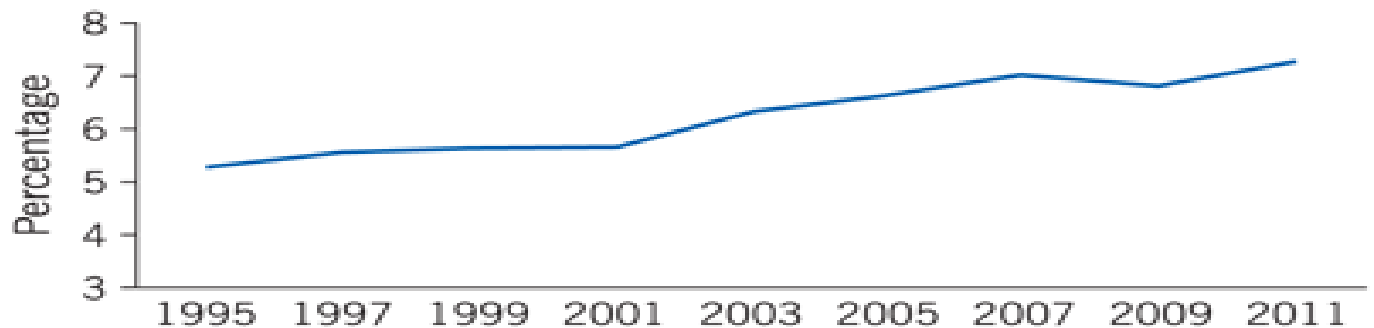


Source: 2008 American Community Survey.
© 2009 Migration Policy Institute.

Occupation of Immigrants and Non-Immigrants in the United States



Rising numbers of Koreans overseas



Source: Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Online at:
<http://www.mofat.go.kr/ENG/main/index.jsp>

Reading #1

The Korean Diaspora to the United States: A Journey of Resilience and Adaptation

The Korean diaspora to the United States is a complex story of migration, resilience, and cultural adaptation. Over the centuries, countless Koreans have crossed the Pacific Ocean in search of new opportunities, escaping hardship and seeking a better life. This migration has been shaped by historical events, economic factors, and the enduring spirit of the Korean people.

One of the earliest waves of Korean immigration to the United States occurred in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, primarily consisting of laborers who came to work on sugar plantations in Hawaii. These early immigrants faced harsh conditions, discrimination, and limited opportunities. They were often subjected to racial slurs and stereotypes, and their labor was exploited. Despite these challenges, they persevered and established a foothold in American society.

The Korean War (1950-1953) had a profound impact on the Korean diaspora. Millions of Koreans were displaced by the conflict, leading to a significant increase in migration to the United States and other countries. Many refugees sought safety and economic opportunities, while others were adopted by American families. These war-torn immigrants often arrived in the United States with little more than the clothes on their backs, facing language barriers, cultural shock, and economic hardship.

In the decades following the Korean War, Korean immigration to the United States continued to grow. Economic factors, such as the booming Korean economy in the 1960s and 1970s, led to a new wave of migration, primarily consisting of skilled workers and professionals. These immigrants often settled in urban areas, such as Los Angeles, New York City, and Chicago, where they established thriving Korean communities.

The experiences of Korean immigrants in the United States have been diverse and complex. Many faced challenges such as language barriers, cultural differences, and discrimination. They often struggled to find employment, housing, and educational opportunities. Some experienced prejudice and stereotypes, and others faced discrimination in the workplace and schools. Despite these obstacles, Korean immigrants have shown remarkable resilience and determination.

Many Korean immigrants have found success through entrepreneurship and small business ownership. They have opened restaurants, grocery stores, and other businesses, creating jobs and contributing to the local economy. Korean immigrants have also excelled in academia, medicine, and the arts, making significant contributions to American society.

One of the most notable aspects of the Korean diaspora to the United States has been the preservation of Korean culture. Korean immigrants have established cultural centers, schools, and community organizations to maintain their language, traditions, and customs. These efforts have helped to strengthen ties between Korean Americans and their homeland.

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In recent years, the Korean diaspora to the United States has become more diverse. While traditional family-based immigration continues, there has also been an increase in student visas, work visas, and refugee resettlement programs. This has led to a more heterogeneous Korean American population, reflecting the changing demographics of both Korea and the United States. The Korean diaspora to the United States is a testament to the resilience and adaptability of the Korean people. Over the centuries, Koreans have overcome countless challenges to build new lives in a foreign land. Their contributions to American society have been significant, and their cultural heritage continues to enrich the nation's diversity. As the Korean diaspora continues to evolve, it is essential to remember the sacrifices and achievements of those who came before.

Korean Americans have consistently outperformed the national average in terms of income and education attainment. In 2020, Korean Americans had a median household income of \$83,328, compared to the national average of \$67,521. Additionally, 68% of Korean Americans aged 25 or older had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to the national average of 33%. These statistics highlight the success and resilience of the Korean American community.

Reading #2

The Korean Diaspora to the United States: A Journey of Resilience and Adaptation

The Korean diaspora in Kazakhstan is a relatively recent but significant chapter in the history of Korean migration. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, thousands of Koreans who had been living in Central Asia, including Kazakhstan, faced uncertainty and discrimination. Many chose to migrate to South Korea, while others remained in Kazakhstan, adapting to the challenges of life in a newly independent nation.

The history of Korean migration to Kazakhstan dates back to the early 20th century, when Japan annexed Korea in 1910. During the colonial period, thousands of Koreans were forcibly relocated to Central Asia, including Kazakhstan, as part of Japan's imperial expansion. This forced migration was a traumatic experience for many Koreans, who were uprooted from their homes and subjected to harsh conditions in their new surroundings.

After the defeat of Japan in World War II, Koreans in Kazakhstan faced a new set of challenges. The Soviet Union, which had occupied the region during the war, continued to control the lives of ethnic Koreans. They were subjected to discrimination, forced labor, and cultural suppression. Despite these hardships, Koreans managed to preserve their cultural identity and traditions.

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 presented both opportunities and challenges for Korean-Kazakhs. On the one hand, the end of Soviet rule offered the possibility of greater freedom and autonomy. On the other hand, the transition to a market economy was difficult for many, and the rise of ethnic nationalism in Kazakhstan led to increased tensions between ethnic Koreans and the majority Kazakh population.

The relationship between Korea and Kazakhstan has strengthened in recent years. The two countries have established diplomatic relations and have cooperated on a variety of issues, including trade, investment, and cultural exchange. These developments have benefited both countries and have helped to improve the lives of Korean-Kazakhs.

One of the most notable aspects of the Korean diaspora in Kazakhstan has been the preservation and promotion of Korean culture. Korean immigrants have introduced traditional Korean instruments and musical styles to Kazakh audiences, fostering a greater appreciation for cultural diversity. Korean-Kazakh musicians have also created fusion genres that blend elements of Korean and Kazakh music, resulting in innovative and exciting new sounds.

In addition to music, Korean immigrants have had a significant impact on Kazakh cuisine. Korean restaurants have become popular throughout Kazakhstan, introducing local people to the flavors and traditions of Korean food. Korean cuisine has influenced Kazakh culinary traditions, with many Kazakh dishes incorporating Korean ingredients and cooking techniques.

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Ethnic Korean businesses have played a significant role in the economic development of Kazakhstan, contributing to various sectors and creating employment opportunities.

A few examples of successful Korean-owned businesses in the country include Samsung, Almaty, and Kia as making entry points in Kazakhstan.

In conclusion, the Korean diaspora in Kazakhstan is a vibrant and dynamic community that has made significant contributions to the nation's culture and society. Through their music, cuisine, traditions, and other cultural exchanges, Korean immigrants have enriched the lives of Kazakhs and promoted a greater understanding of cultural diversity. As the relationship between Korea and Kazakhstan continues to evolve, it is essential to remember the sacrifices and achievements of the Korean diaspora.

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Reading #3

The Korean Diaspora in China: A Complex History

The Korean diaspora in China is a multifaceted story of migration, resilience, and cultural adaptation. Over the centuries, countless Koreans have crossed the border to seek new opportunities, escape hardship, and find a better life in China. This migration has been shaped by historical events, economic factors, and the enduring spirit of the Korean people.

The history of Korean migration to China dates back to the early centuries of the Korean kingdoms. During the Goryeo dynasty (918-1392), many Koreans migrated to China to escape political turmoil and economic hardship. The Goryeo dynasty faced numerous challenges, including frequent invasions from neighboring states, internal conflicts over the control of the government, and economic instability. These factors contributed to the decision of many Koreans to seek a better life abroad.

The Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) witnessed a new wave of Korean migration to China. Many Koreans were forced to relocate to China as a result of the Imjin War (1592-1598), a conflict between Korea and Japan. After the war, many Koreans remained in China, forming a significant minority population.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, Korean migration to China continued to grow. Economic factors, such as the decline of the Korean economy and the rise of Chinese industrialization, led to a new wave of migration. Many Koreans sought employment in Chinese factories and mines, while others established their own businesses.

The experiences of Korean immigrants in China have been diverse and complex. Many faced discrimination and prejudice, often being treated as second-class citizens. They were denied access to certain jobs, housing, and educational opportunities. Despite these challenges, Korean immigrants have shown remarkable resilience and determination.

One of the most notable aspects of the Korean diaspora in China has been the preservation of Korean culture. Korean immigrants have established cultural centers, schools, and community organizations to maintain their language, traditions, and customs. These efforts have helped to strengthen ties between Korean Americans and their homeland.

One example of a successful Korean cultural center in China is the Korean Cultural Center in Beijing. Established in 1992, the center promotes Korean culture and strengthens ties between Korea and China. It offers a variety of programs and activities, including language courses, cultural performances, and exhibitions. The center has played a crucial role in introducing Korean culture to Chinese audiences and fostering mutual understanding between the two countries.

The impact of ethnic Koreans has been felt perhaps no more than in business. Korean-Chinese entrepreneurs have established successful businesses across various sectors, including

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manufacturing, retail, and services. The Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin Province is a hub for Korean-Chinese entrepreneurship, with numerous small and medium-sized enterprises owned and operated by ethnic Korean. In addition, Korean-Chinese retailers have established a strong presence in China's retail market, operating supermarkets, convenience stores, and department stores. The Lotte Group, a South Korean conglomerate with extensive operations in China, is one of the most prominent examples of a Korean-Chinese retail business.

Ethnic Koreans in China have consistently outperformed the national average in terms of education. They have a higher rate of college attendance and lower illiteracy rate compared to other ethnic minorities in China. Many Korean schools in China offer bilingual education, allowing students to learn both Korean and Chinese languages. This has helped to preserve Korean culture while also preparing students for success in the Chinese job market.

The Korean diaspora in China is a testament to the resilience and adaptability of the Korean people. Over the centuries, Koreans have overcome countless challenges to build new lives in a foreign land. Their contributions to Chinese society have been significant, and their cultural heritage continues to enrich the nation's diversity.

The Korean Diaspora (United States, China, and Kazakhstan)

