



Observation on the Similarities between Jewish and Korean Traditions

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**Prepared by David Yoo
HanaSoul Consulting, Omaha, Nebraska
dcyoohanasoul@gmail.com**

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1) Summary

This “Observation on the Similarities between Jewish and Korean Traditions” report was prepared by David Yoo. The purpose of this report is intended to understand the historical Similarities between Jewish and Korean legacy and Traditions for my own use. The information on the Similarities between Jewish and Korean Traditions was collected and summarized using the various online source data. I appreciate the great efforts by the online publishers. Specially, I am extremely interested in this Jewish and Korean subject, because I am a Korean American and my wife is a Jewish American. Our family is rooted on “KAJA 가자” traditions and legacy. “KAJA 가자” is a symbol of “Korean American Jewish American” and means “Let's go” in Korean language. We have 4 children, 10 grandchildren, and 4 great grandchildren. Our family is related to the genes of Jewish and Korean legacy and traditions. One who understands one’s own legacy and traditions is more understanding of the other people’s legacies and traditions. I would like to share this information with the public and appreciate your suggestions and ideas in order to improve this report. Please contact David Yoo via dcyoohanasoul@gmail.com for your comments and any updates.

2) Common Traditions between Koreans and Jews


Common Traditions between Koreans and Jews

Common Traditions	Jewish Traditions	Korean Traditions
1) Purim/Borum	Purim – Hamentashen/Megillah reading/Food Baskets/Charity Begins sunset of Wednesday, March 20, 2019 Ends nightfall of Thursday, March 21, 2019	Borum 15 th of Lunar calendar celebrations
2) Education Fever	Education # 1 The strong interest in Jewish education, and in the Talmud, boils down to a determination to get ahead—like the Jews. Jews and Koreans take education very seriously. They also revere reading and writings. The Talmud, a 12,000 page book that was compiled by 2,000 Jewish scholars over a period of one thousand years (from about BC 500 to AD 500), is full of stories, symbols and aphorisms. It is the crystallization of Jewish wisdom, and Jewish children read this book from their youth. How about Korea? Korean historiographers during the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1897) recorded important documents using wood-block printing, and left them in a form of metal printing for future generations to read. This is how an authentic record of the 500-year-period Joseon Dynasty has been survived to this date. Korea is also home to world’s largest chronology called “Seungjeongwon Ilgi” (승정원 일기, 承政院日記), or ‘The Diaries of the Royal Secretariat.’ The chronology covered various topics regarding military, economy, national examination, and education. According to historians, it takes about 80 years to translate the chronology into contemporary Korean. Although half of the chronology was burnt during the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592 (임진왜란), there are still two hundred and five thousand letters that need to be translated. All these show that contemporary Jews’ and Koreans’ high education fever is not a coincidence.	
3) Talmud	Talmud	Talmud Became a Best-Seller in South Korea 50 million South Koreans read collection of Jewish writings at home in bid to become 'geniuses like the Jews. Almost every house in South Korea has a translated Talmud. Korean mothers study it and read from it to their young children. Jews read the Talmud from an early age, and we believe it helps them develop great abilities. This understanding led Koreans to the conclusion that they should also teach children Talmud. If Koreans teach their children Talmud they could also be geniuses. And that's what stands behind the decision to read Talmud at Korean home.

		Young Sam Ma, South Korean Ambassador to Israel said, "The result is that there are more Koreans who have a copy of the Talmud at home than Jews in Israel" .
4) External Security Threat	Security Threats from Arabic nations	Security threats from North Korea
5) Political System	Democracy – USA Alliance	Democracy – USA Alliance
6) 10 Tribes of Israel	Lost 10 tribes of Israel	<p>North Korea and the 10 Tribes</p> <p>If we connect this to our reality nowadays, that North Korea, which is in the east of the world, is threatening an immediate nuclear war against the United States, it is clear from Haza"l that the 10 tribes are in North Korea, something that also makes sense in reality since the area is closed off from the outside world until today, and it's impossible to know what's going on there. And I heard from Rav Eliyahu Avihayil Shlit"a, who deals with 10-tribe issues, that they found tribes in South Korea that they think are descendants of the 10 tribes. And similarly, they have also written me in the name of Dr. Avigdor Shahan HY"V who researched the topic of the 10 tribes. "Korea and the Ten Lost Tribes" – Book with Illustrations – Tokyo, 1879</p> <p>Korea and the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel by N. McLeod. Yokohama-Tokyo: C. Levy and Sei She Bunsha, 1879.</p> <p>"Korea and the Ten Lost Tribes", a composition raising the argument that the Koreans are the descendants of the Ten Tribes that were exiled from the Kingdom of Israel after its conquest by Assyria. Accompanied by reproductions of etchings portraying buildings, objects, and Korean and Jewish customs.</p>
7) "diaspora"	<p>Millions of Jews live in "diaspora" in various parts of the world. Millions of Koreans live in "diaspora" in various parts of the world.</p> <p>The famous Jewish tycoon, the Rothschild family, was scattered all over the European continent. And this was how they were able to gain fortune by amassing British government bonds during the Napoleon War (Rothschild's agent in France got to London first and alerted the family Napoleon's defeat). Famous Wall Street Jewish bankers, including the Warburg, Schiff, Lehman, Khun, Loeb, Goldman, and Sachs, all belonged to the Jewish network of the Rothschild family.</p> <p>Likewise, contemporary Koreans are living all over the world, forming strong Korean communities. Although Koreans have a relatively short history of Diaspora starting from around the mid nineteenth century, nowadays South Koreans rank first for the number of students studying abroad per population (123,000 total. This statistic is from Nikei). Most of these students are studying in the developed nations such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia to find better opportunities abroad.</p>	
8) hostile environments	Jewish people have been victimized and share the experience of trying to survive in hostile environments. Israel has been	Korean people have been victimized and share the experience of trying to survive in hostile environments. Korea has been attacked repeatedly by unfriendly neighbors such as Japanese invasions.

	attacked repeatedly by unfriendly neighbors	
9) Heritage	The Jewish religious heritage and culture can be transmitted to Jewish future generations	the influence of Korean culture and an emphasis on education in the ethnic tradition remain important.
10) Economic Adjustments	All immigrant groups, Jews and Koreans among them, face problems of economic adjustment. Indeed, many of the small stores and businesses now owned by Koreans were formerly run by Jews. As the second and third generations of Jews moved on to professional and corporate careers.	All immigrant groups, Jews and Koreans among them, face problems of economic adjustment. Indeed, many of the small stores and businesses now owned by Koreans were formerly run by Jews. Koreans were among those who replaced them in the ethnic succession. And now the upward mobility of Koreans, like that of other groups before them,
11) Cultural affinities	"Jewish people have a respect for ancient texts and a high regard for tradition. they respect the elderly, value education, and have histories of suffering that affect their respective views of the world.	Koreans have a respect for ancient texts and a high regard for traditions. Koreans respect the elderly, value education, and have histories of suffering that affect their respective views of the world.
12) Zionistic diaspora	The traditional Jewish concepts of homeland and exile Jews everywhere view the Land of Israel as their promised land, and many prayers focus on the hope of return, an aspiration concretized by the Zionist movement of the twentieth century.	The traditional Jewish concepts of homeland and exile also resonate with Koreans. Jews everywhere view the Land of Israel as their promised land, and many prayers focus on the hope of return, an aspiration concretized by the Zionist movement of the twentieth century. Areas outside this land are categorized as exile. In the same years that Zionism was doing its pioneering work, many Korean nationalists left Korea because of Japanese domination in the country. Wherever they found refuge, they considered themselves, like Jews, sojourners, waiting for an opportunity to return from exile to the homeland. Even using the term "diaspora," they developed a repatriation ideology similar to Zionism.
13) Father or Dad	Jewish word, Aramaic term, "Abba" (Hebrew: אבא, "father") appears in Jewish word and liturgy and Jewish prayers to God.	"아빠" "Abba" in Korean language. Father or Dad in Korean word.
14) Mother or Mom	Hebrew uses ima (אמא, pronounced /'imä/). Jewish/ Arabic has ummah ("أماه") which is composed of umm("mother") and ah("vocative morpheme").	"엄마" "Umma" in Korean word. Mother or Mom in Korean language.
15) Ten Lost Tribes of Israel	10 Lost Tribes of Israel	If Bible study influenced many Koreans to identify symbolically with the people of Israel and their leaders, some even began to claim direct genetic descent from the Israelites. The theory that Koreans—come from the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel developed soon after the arrival of the Protestant missionaries, and it was popularized in two books written in 1879 by a Scotsman. The story is still alive today, though it is hard to know how many people

		believe it. In 1988, a Korean-American journalist wrote a newspaper column about his own great-aunt, who believed she was descended from the lost tribe of Dan.
16) Old Age	<p>The Torah considers old age a virtue and a blessing. Throughout the Torah, "old" is synonymous with "wise"; the Torah commands us to respect all elderly, regardless of their scholarship and piety, because the many trials and experiences that each additional year of life brings yield a wisdom which the most accomplished young prodigy cannot equal. It describes Abraham as one who "grew old and came along in days" (Genesis 24:1)</p> <p>Torah describes old age as a reward for virtuous living, such as faithful attendance at the house of study or for a life marked by righteousness and Torah. Old age is valued as reward and blessing, and elders are to be treated with deference and respect. In addition to the obligation to honor our parents, the Holiness Code outlines our responsibilities to older adults in general, "You shall rise before the aged (gray-haired) and show deference (hiddur) in the presence of the old (zaken).</p>	Koreans respect all old people and have responsibility to take care of Korean old aged people.
17) Shared Value	<p>"I actually don't go to church, I'm Jewish." When the oohs and ahs from members of the family, who were thrilled to learn I was part of the tribe, had subsided, my father's friend proclaimed: "I forgot your dad is Jewish! Koreans are the Jews of Asia!" This family's reverence for the chosen people is representative of a small but growing Korean interest in Jewish culture and its remarkably strong similarities to Korean culture. Rabbi Angela Buchdahl works at Central Synagogue in New York City, and her vast knowledge of Judaism is helpful in understanding this phenomenon. She is half-Korean, making her the only Korean rabbi in the world. She says: "Jews and Koreans have a lot of shared values: education, value of history, respecting our ancestry and passing on traditions. I think Koreans especially admire the way Jews have kept a distinct culture over years of diaspora life."</p>	Growing Korean interest in Jewish culture, shared life value with the Jewish traditions, and its remarkably strong similarities to Korean culture and Jewish culture.

<p>18) Morality and Ethic.</p>	<p>The Jewish people are warm and devoted to the principles of Jewish morality and ethic.</p>	<p>Jewish Consul General, Harris Baum said; "Koreans are a people that are very warm and devoted to principles that we believe in as Jewish people: ethics, moral integrity and dedication". Since 2006, Baum has served as Honorary Consul General for the Republic of Korea, and he said that, for all their differences, the two peoples share a commitment to family, education and helping one another. He noted similarities between "the Jewish ethic and the Korean ethic; they're one and the same." That is, he added, "as a friend you become part of the family."</p>
<p>19) KAJA: Korean Americans and Jewish Americans</p>	<p>KAJA in Korean “가자” Korean Americans and Jewish Americans “KAJA” means “Let’s Go” in Korean word.. he similarities between Korean and Jewish culture Recently, Korean Americans and Jewish Americans have gathered to form an organization called KAJA (Korean-American, Jewish American Forum). When you pronounce KAJA in Korean (“가자”), it means “Let’s Go together.” So this organization was created to promote friendship and cooperation between two ethnic minorities in the United States. Alon Pinkas, a former general consul of Israel, said in this meeting that “students who get good grades at prestigious American universities are mostly Koreans or Jews. If people in two nations work together, many things can be achieved.”</p>	
<p>20) Top Brain</p>	<p>Since the year 2000 onward, Jews have been awarded 25% of all Nobel Prizes and 28% of those in the scientific research fields. Jews currently make up approximately 0.2% of the world's population and 2% of the US population.</p>	 <p>Korean PHD number per population capita world No 1</p>

21) Technology Ranking	Israel has been ranked number five overall on the Bloomberg Innovation Index, an annual ranking of countries that measures performance in research and development, tech education, patents, and other marks of technology prowess. Fifth place marked a dramatic rise from last year's 30th.	Korea, called South Korea in the ranking, is ranked No. 1 in the index, meaning that Korea is the most innovative technology country in the world. Korea is followed in order by Germany, Finland, Switzerland, Israel, Singapore, Sweden, the U.S., Japan, and France at No. 10.
22) Family Meals	Koreans and Jews both do big family meals, everyone sitting around a table, picking at lots of different things that most other cultures throw in the compost. I don't see much difference between fish intestines and gefilte fish. They are, after all, about the same consistency and unless you monitored an old Jewish grandmother or a fish's eating habits, you can't really be sure what's in either one.	
23) Wedding	If we examine Korean and Jewish wedding ceremonies and suffering—not purposefully placed in the same sentence—there are a lot of commonalities there, too. Koreans are always holding a canopy over the couple during the event. Who cares if our chupas have spiritual meaning and their chupas are used to just block out the sun?	
24) Sufferings	On the suffering front, we can note that during the Japanese occupation, Koreans were forced into labor. Umm, hello. Need I state the obvious about being forced into labor for Jews?	
25) Democracy-threatened by missiles	Oh, and how many people live in a country with a democracy that is so clearly divided and threatened by missiles from across borders, but somehow isn't a country in complete chaos? I can think of only two.	
26) Pickle People	A pair of words: pickle people. Who does it best? Answer: Jews who pickle pickles and Koreans who pickle everything else.	
27) SoJu and Jew	Most places where you hear the word "Jew," you worry. Oh no, not another country I have to hate or fear or never visit again. But in Korean, ju is a suffix that is often tacked onto words that mean alcohol. (Mocju is beer and we all know soju.) So Jew, if an alcohol is sometimes a spirit, and Jews are sometimes spiritual, and spirituality is sometimes part of a Korean's way of life, are you seeing the same sort of full-circle connectedness here that I am?	
28) Yoo's Korean Hanukkah story	Korean Hanukkah is Totally a Thing in Brooklyn A new pop-up dinner is fusing flavors of Korea and Hanukkah into one delicious meal. The brains behind this delicious Hanukkah mash-up is Irene Yoo, a photo manager at Food Network who has been hosting "Yooeating" pop-ups once every month or two since 2015, each with a different theme inspired by the Korean food she was raised on. So why is she setting her sights on Hanukkah? While Yoo is not Jewish, she grew up in Calabasas, California, "where multiple synagogues were within walking distance. On the menu at the Korean-Hanukkah pop-up will be traditional mainstays of both cultures, blended into culinary perfection: matzah ball wang-mandu (king dumplings); brisket and ramen kugel; chopped liver with kimchi, crispy chicken skins, and schmaltz; challah and fish; and the aforementioned latkes with special toppings. Yoo actually sees a lot of similarities between Jewish and Korean food, telling The Nosh, "Neither shies away from the weird stuff (gefilte fish vs. odeng fish cakes) or from using every part of an animal." The likenesses go beyond food, too. "I feel like we are both peoples that have experienced great hardships and oppression in war, which has made us even stronger in fighting for our identity as a race and as a community. We all also grew up with strong mother figures who are always asking if you ate enough food while questioning your life choices." Yuh-huh.	
29) 1948 The current	On 14 May 1948 , the day before the expiration of the British Mandate, David Ben-Gurion, the head of the Jewish Agency,	By August 1948 , the pro-U.S. Republic of Korea (or South Korea) was established in Seoul, led by the strongly anti-communist Syngman Rhee. In the north, the Soviets

nations were established	declared "the establishment of a Jewish state in Eretz-Israel, to be known as the State of Israel."	installed Kim Il Sung as the first premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), better known as North Korea, with its capital at Pyongyang.
30) Birth of Nation	Abraham became known as the founder of Jewish nation. Jews believe that God made a special covenant with Abraham and that he and his descendants were chosen people who would create a great nation. A Jewish monarchy existed starting in the 10th century BCE.	Birth of Dangun, legendary founder of Korea. According to Korean history, Dangun, the founder of Korea's first dynasty, was born on October 3, more than 4,000 years ago
31) Similarities between Koreans and Jews	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Jews and Koreans both hard working 2) They tend to go for same careers 3) They are close knit family 4) Practically mothers raise their children 5) They are frugal but they will spend lots for what they want. 6) Jews and Koreans have been through wars and turmoils. 7) Israel and Korea great technology and science 8) Israel and Korea have great superior military forces 9) Israel and Korea are America's ally and America's total protection 10) Jews and Koreans have enemies surrounding them for the most part. 11) Koreans are way more innovative as Jewish do not have much power in government in US representing us while Jews basically own US, the government, and businesses. Israel can heavily rely on US for military aid and they spend 1/2 less than Korean military because US gives them basically free weapons and aid. 	
32) Korean Pop Music and Jewish Pop Music	<p>Korean Pop Music and Jewish Pop Music</p> <p>"There are many things Koreans and Hasidic Jews have in common: An emphasis on studying, good food," read the introduction to the quiz, posted on a website called koreanorhasidic.com.</p> <p>"Shockingly though, the music of these two very different cultures often sounds the same as well,"</p> <p>The quiz of ten questions had been taken more than 20,000 times by Friday afternoon. The website also includes links to videos of Hasidim dancing to the popular Korean song "Gangnam Style" and Chinese women dancing to Hasidic music. There is also a link to a video of the South Korean ambassador to Israel being interviewed on Israeli TV.</p> <p>As you make each of your guesses, you also get fun factoids about where Korean and Jewish culture intersect (did you know you can buy kosher kimchi?). You can also, if you so desire, buy a t-shirt (or mug) with a minimalist Hasidic face that reads "Chief Rebbe of Seoul." Sure! (Though for the record, the Chabad rabbi stationed in Seoul is one Osher Litzman.)</p> <p>The mastermind behind the website is Ezra Yellin, who is neither Korean nor Hasidic (though he has since heard from academics interested in similarities between the two cultures, as well as religious Jews who have lived in South Korea— and still had trouble with the quiz).</p> <p>"My brother noticed that one of the songs on a k-pop playlist he was listening to sounded surprisingly Hasidic," he told Jewcy via email. "I thought it would be fun to put together a quiz challenging the player to distinguish between the two genres of music." Tagged with: Chasidic , Ezra Yellin , hasidic , hasidic music , Hasidism , Korean , Korean or Hasidic "Everything comes from Heaven," Povarsky said.</p>	
33) The First Born Child	The firstborn or firstborn son (Hebrew בְּכוֹר bəḳōr) is an important concept in Judaism. The role of firstborn son carries significance in the redemption of the first-born son, in	<p>첫째 (만이) : first born</p> <p>장남 (만아들) (長男) : first born son</p>


	<p>the allocation of a double portion of the inheritance, and in the prophetic application of "firstborn" to the nation of Israel. The firstborn's service to the Jewish people - Originally, the firstborn of every Jewish family was intended to serve as a priest in the temple in Jerusalem as priests to the Jewish people. Besides receiving double the father's inheritance and requiring a pidyon haben, a firstborn son is supposed to fast on the Eve of Passover.</p>	<p>장녀 (맏딸) (長女) : first born daughter They can be reliable, have leadership qualities and try to take care of their younger siblings. Traditionally, only sons would inherit all of the family's power and properties so it would have been natural to be adaptive towards him. The first born daughter has the same responsibilities of taking care of the siblings but has virtually none of the same rights.</p>
34) Adjustments and opportunity in the United States	<p>Both Koreans and Jews have found political equality, religious liberty, and cultural opportunity in the United States, and therefore have a major stake in its future. As the two groups work to deepen an appreciation of their ancestral traditions, they also share a responsibility with all other Americans to strengthen democratic institutions and work for justice and human rights. Clearly, Jews, with their uniquely cosmopolitan understanding of blended cultures, and Koreans, with their special qualities of language loyalty, religious enthusiasm, and creative effort, have important roles to play in the future of our country. The experiences of Jews and Koreans can be utilized for mutual benefit and for the welfare of the nation as a whole.</p>	
35) Small Population	<p>Global total of Jews-above 15 million, Israel with over 6.5 million Jews. USA with 5.7 and 6.8 million 0.2% of the world population.</p>	<p>South Korea 51.47 million North Korea 25.49 million South Korea population is equivalent to 0.67% of the total world population.</p>
36) Family Values	<p>The Jewish tradition emphasizes family values and family traditions. In Korea the family is very important too. The way older people are treated, the respect and appreciation Judaism has for the elderly, are parallel to the high appreciation the elderly get in Korea.</p>	
37) Contributions in USA	<p>Both Koreans and Jews have found political equality, religious liberty, and cultural opportunity in the United States, and therefore have a major stake in its future. As the two groups work to deepen an appreciation of their ancestral traditions, they also share a responsibility with all other Americans to strengthen democratic institutions and work for justice and human rights. Clearly, Jews, with their uniquely cosmopolitan understanding of blended cultures, and Koreans, with their special qualities of language loyalty, religious enthusiasm, and creative effort, have important roles to play in the future of our country. The experiences of Jews and Koreans can be utilized for mutual benefit and for the welfare of the United States as a whole.</p>	
38) Traditions	<p>There are the cultural and tradition affinities between Jews and Koreans. Jews and Koreans both have a respect for ancient texts and a high regard for tradition. And both groups respect the elderly, value education, and have histories of suffering that affect their respective views of the world.</p>	
39) Emancipation of Jews and Koreans	<p>Since Koreans promoted Korean nationalism and independence from Japan. Koreans are interested in the Bible containing these ideas. Of particular interest to Koreans was the account of the exodus from Egypt and the leadership of Moses in the emancipation of the Israelites from slavery and political domination. Thus in 1908 a leader of the Korean Methodist Church stated: "It is Christianity that will rescue our Taehan race from the hands of the enemy, just as the children of Israel were delivered from Egypt." According to Kenneth Wells, "the most popular justification of Christian nationalism" was the "symbolic identification of the Korean race with ancient Israel and the Protestant church with the remnant community that brings about restoration." So strongly did the restoration theme capture the popular imagination that one Korean newspaper ran a series of articles in 1916 on the nation-building</p>	

	activities of Ezra and Nehemiah, the biblical Jewish leaders who brought their people back to Judea after seventy years of exile in Babylonia.	
40) Jews and Koreans Return from exile.	The traditional Jewish concepts of homeland and exile also resonate with Koreans. Jews everywhere view the Land of Israel as their promised land, and many prayers focus on the hope of return, an aspiration concretized by the Zionist movement of the twentieth century. Areas outside this land are categorized as exile. In the same years that Zionism was doing its pioneering work, many Korean nationalists left Korea because of Japanese domination in the country. Wherever they found refuge, they considered themselves, like Jews, sojourners, waiting for an opportunity to return from exile to the homeland. Even using the term "diaspora," they developed a repatriation ideology similar to Zionism.	
41) Billionaires-Rich Jewish and Korean people	35% of Forbes 400 are Jewish. One's wealth must be at least \$1.1 billion to be included on the list. The Jewish people may account for less than 0.2% of the world's population. There are 165 billionaires or 11.6% of the world billionaires and their joint wealth has reached the incredible amount of \$812 billion, according to Forbes Israel. Out of the 50 richest people in the world, about a quarter or 25% are Jewish, and of the top 10 richest Jews in the world, eight are from the U.S., while two are from Russia. Forbes: 11.6% of world's billionaires are Jewish people.	According to Forbes, South Korea Rich List saw a record number of billionaires. There are now 45 billionaires on this year's list in South Korea.
42) Economic Adjustments	All immigrant Jews and Koreans face problems of economic adjustment. Many of the small stores and businesses now owned by Koreans were formerly run by Jews. As the second and third generations of Jews moved on to professional and corporate careers, Koreans were among those who replaced them in the ethnic succession. And now the upward mobility of Koreans, like that of Jewish groups. Many Korean Americans, who had thought that hard work would lead to success and upward mobility, are facing the harsh realities of intergroup conflict. And just as such challenges to Jews led to the creation of the American Jewish Committee and other Jewish defense organizations, the Korean community today is organizing so that it can enter coalitions against xenophobia, racism, and urban crime.	
43) Persecuted by other nations	Jewish and Korean people both experienced discriminations and persecutions from other nations throughout their long history. Jews wandered in the wilderness of Europe to avoid persecutions for about 2,000 years. During the holocaust, more than 6 million Jews were killed, and more were persecuted and exiled. Koreans, too, had to defend themselves against continuous invasions from China, Mongol, Kitan, and Japan. At the end of 19th century, it had to succumb to Japan's colonial rules. The Korean War (1950-53) resulted in more than 3 million victims.	
44) Jews and Koreans are very religious	Jewish and Korean people are both very religious. According to the Tanakh (the Hebrew Bible), the "Promised Land" refers to current Israel. Many Jews have a belief that God has promised Israel to them, as in Genesis 15:18, God declared to Abraham, "To your descendants I give this land." The notion that Jews are a selected people empowered them to endure centuries of suffering. Korea, too, is a religious country where archetypes of all major religions in the world including Christianity, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Shamanism are well-preserved. Almost every religion in Korea came from foreign countries, but its archetype or prototype has disappeared in the original nation. In Korea, however, these religions still keep their original shape.	

45) Being “Number One”

Jews and Koreans both stick to being “number 1.” The Jewish people have had a long-held belief that they are the chosen people. This belief seems to have helped them to become world-class experts in their respective fields. They are especially strong in the area of economy. They almost completed the system of modern capitalism starting from the loan sharking to the world’s first stock exchange in Netherland, and from Keynesian fiscal policies in the United Kingdom to monetary policies driven by Chicago School of Economics. Famous economists, such as Keynes, Hayek, Freidman, were also Jewish. So you can’t really discuss the world economy and the development of capitalism without discussing Jewish influence. Koreans also love the notion of being number one. They are really sensitive at how others think about them and they are obsessed with success. That is why Koreans are almost fanatical about university rankings, and what type of workplace they go to. Korean companies, regardless of their sizes, frequently emphasize becoming number one in their field whenever they release new products or services. Koreans obtained the world ranking # 1 in the areas such as economy, education, health, industry, innovation, science and technology, society/quality of life, sports, and transportation. Please Click to view the Korea-The World Ranking Number 1 video;
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nMCahZlw2bk>

46) Korean Kosher Food



Kashrut is the body of Jewish law dealing with what foods we can and cannot eat and how those foods must be prepared and eaten. Rothkopf OK Kosher, one of the world’s largest kashrut agency, has just given its approval to Alali Food Company to start making kosher-certified gochugaru and five other essential Korean foods. Alali and Daesang Corporation, which makes kimchi, or fermented vegetables, probably the best-known Korean food, are the first two producers of ready-to-eat kosher food in South Korea. They join about three dozen other Korean food companies that have already received OK’s certification and are selling kosher flavors, extracts, food colorings, and other products used in the food industry generally. Kashrut is the body of Jewish law dealing with what foods we can and cannot eat and how those foods must be prepared and eaten. Korean Kosher Food producer, Alali relies mainly on plant-based ingredients and produces Korean kosher pepper powder. Now the company allows food to ferment on its own in a humid room. Now Korean Kosher-based new foods offer more meat-based dishes that call for gochugaru, red-pepper paste, fermented soybean paste, and Korean soy sauce. The kosher retail market has seen dramatic growth in the United States, expanding about 13 percent annually since 2010, and is now worth about \$12.5 billion.

KOKO Food Brings Authentic Korean Taste To The Kosher Consumer

KOKO Food is a new food brand bringing natural Korean products to the Kosher audience. For the first time ever, the most important ingredients in Korean food have received certification from an Orthodox organization. Now, Kosher food consumers around the world will be able to create their own authentic Korean delicacies and join the Korean food trend taking the world by storm. All KOKO products are made from the best materials and produced in South Korea. Korean food offers a variety of health

benefits. Every KOKO Food’s product is both gluten free and vegan. All products are certified by the OK Kosher Certification agency.



Chongga Kosher Kimchi – 2 pack – (10.58oz x 2)



Chongga Kosher Kimchi – 3 pack – (10.58oz x 3)



Chongga Kosher Kimchi – 88oz(2.5kg)



Doenjang – (Fermented Soybean Paste)

47) Jewish/Korean Dumpling Kreplach vs Mandu



A Jewish Grandma and a Korean Grandma on the Art of Dumpling-Making

We brought two longtime dumpling-makers together — Anna Gershenson, a Latvian immigrant and kreplach fanatic, and Sanok Kim, a mandu expert from Korea — to talk craft and compare each other’s creations.

Who taught you to make dumplings?

Anna Gershenson: I learned myself. My mom used to make them, and I helped her when I was growing up. But then I found a recipe here in the United States, somewhere, a long time ago. I didn’t have the recipe from home, so I looked it up — I can’t remember exactly where I found it, but I wrote it down, and it’s on this old, old card. I think I make better dumplings than my mom. I have this very special gift that I know how to flavor food. Everybody calls me the “queen of flavor.”

Sanok Kim: I learned through my mom too. We ate a lot of dumplings in my family growing up. I’ve been making them for my family, my kids and grandkids, for a long time. Most of our family is still in South Korea — I’m originally from North Korea — and I came over here to take care of my daughter’s children. She and her husband were really busy, so my grandchildren would spend weekends with me, and we would cook and make dumplings. It was a way of connecting my grandchildren with our home. I have what’s called in Korea “grandma’s touch” — your hands can just feel it. And it’s important to taste as you go along.

48) The world’s Ancient Greatest Texts

1) The books of the Bible, or Tanakh, are the founding texts of the Jewish people. Scholars believe the books of the Bible were written over a long period of time, dating some as early as the period of King David and King Solomon (around 1000 BCE), and others as late as the second century BCE. After the destruction of the

A History of Tripitaka Koreana, the World’s Greatest Collection of Buddhist Scriptures
Haeinsa Temple is home to the Tripitaka Koreana, the most complete collection of Buddhist texts, laws and treaties in existence today. We delve into the writings that have shaped the spiritual religion. Engraved on approximately 80,000 woodblocks, the Tripitaka has been used by scholars as the authority of Zen Buddhism since

	<p>Second Temple in 70 CE, another significant Jewish literary tradition emerged.</p> <p>2) The Mishnah (redacted around 200 CE) and Talmud (redacted around 500 CE) formed the core of rabbinic literature commenting on and clarifying biblical laws.</p> <p>3) Apocrypha, which means “hidden things” in Greek, refers to a set of works deemed canonical by the Egyptian Jewish community, based in Alexandria, but not included in the smaller canon of the Palestinian Jewish community which became the present-day Tanakh. The early Church preserved these works in the Latin (Vulgate) and Greek (Septuagint) versions of the Old Testament, and they remain a part of the canon for various branches of Christianity.</p> <p>4) The Books of Maccabees chronicle the battles of Judah Maccabee and his brothers for the liberation of Judea from foreign domination. Scholars have advanced a number of theories to explain why the earliest references to the Hanukkah story were not included in the Jewish biblical canon.</p> <p>6) Pseudepigrapha means “false-writing” in Greek. It refers to a collection of texts whose authorship is purposely (mis)ascribed to characters from the Hebrew Bible. Similar to Apocrypha, some works of the Pseudepigrapha have apocalyptic themes. Notable examples of Pseudepigrapha include the Books of Jubilees and Enoch.</p> <p>7) The Dead Sea Scrolls, which were discovered in the 20th century, are the most prominent historical record of Jewish life in the Second Temple period. This collection is comprised of more than 900 documents and fragments of documents that were found in caves in and around Qumran, Israel. Scholars believe the texts—which include biblical texts, Apocrypha, Pseudepigrapha, as well as texts unique to Qumran—belonged to a sectarian community that lived in the Judean desert.</p>	<p>its creation and has shaped the religion for nearly 1,000 years. This relic of the past is uncharacteristic of Korean treasures, as it is an original rather than a replication, and has a history as interesting as the woodblocks themselves. Taking more than 70 years to create, the original Tripitaka was completed in 1087, but was destroyed in 1232 during a Mongol invasion. In the hope that Buddha might intervene and drive out the Mongolian invaders, King Gojong ordered the collection to be remade.</p> <p>From 1237 to 1248, the woodblocks were carved on Ganghwa Island, 30 miles west of the South Korean capital, Seoul. According to tradition, monks used wood from silver magnolias, white birches and cherry trees from the Southern coast of the peninsula. The wood was soaked in sea water for three years, then cut into individual blocks during the winter to prevent warping. Each piece was then boiled in salt water to prevent insect infestations and mould, and dried before being carved. The delicate carvings of the characters are incredibly consistent in form, as if they were the work of one person.</p> <p>In the early years of the Yi Dynasty, the Tripitaka was transferred to Haeinsa Temple, close to present-day Daegu. The buildings of Janggyeong Panjeon, dating back to the 15th century, were built specifically to house the blocks.</p> <p>As the most significant structures at Haeinsa, the depositories are positioned at a higher level than the hall that houses the temple’s primary Buddha. Built in the customary style of the early Joseon Dynasty, their design is distinguished by simple details, as well as its harmony of layout, size and balance. To protect the woodblocks from deterioration, the depositories were constructed to provide ventilation and moderate temperature and humidity. This incredible design has preserved the woodblocks for over 750 years from pests and extreme weather conditions.</p> <p>These exceptionally effective conservation methods, along with the buildings’ intriguing history, make the structure unique. So much so that the depositories and the Tripitaka woodblocks were declared a National Treasure of South Korea in 1962 and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1995.</p> <p>In 2000, after nine long years of painstaking, costly research, the Tripitaka Koreana was put into electronic form. Work is currently underway to transfer the characters onto copper plates to ensure their</p>
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preservation, and function as a back-up for the digitized version. Buddhist pilgrims, scholars, history buffs and art lovers will continue to flock to Haeinsa Temple to get a close look at the Tripitaka Koreana and the library that houses it for years to come.



3) Appendix

World Ranking #1 Analysis: Korea

Click to view the Korea-The World Ranking Number 1 video;

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nMCahZlw2bk>

Author Profile: David Yoo, Retired – 41 Years Information Technology Work

- Union Pacific RR, Omaha NE, 31 Years 1966 – 1997 as Director-Information Management System
- SK Hynix Semiconductor (Hyun Dai Corp) –\$35.27 Billion Revenue, Korea, 3 Years 1997 – 2000 as Vice President/CIO – IT
- TriGem Computer \$4 Billion Revenue, Seoul, Korea 1 Year, 2000 –2001 as Executive Vice President/CIO – IT
- Nebraska Urban Indian Health Coalition, Omaha NE , 8 Years 2002 -2011 as IT Manager