

한국의 전통적인 행사

A TRADITIONAL KOREAN EVENT

1. Chuseok(추석)



* The **meaning** and value of Chuseok(추석)

Chuseok is a representative holiday in Korea where ancestral rites are held **to express gratitude to ancestors who helped us have a successful year of farming.** It is a meaningful time for families to gather together to share food, play traditional games, and celebrate ancestors and festivals for a good harvest.

* Chuseok(추석) traditional **food**

Chuseok(추석) is an important time to celebrate the fall harvest season. During this time, families gather together to celebrate a prosperous year by preparing and sharing a variety of traditional foods.



Songpyeon(송편) is the most iconic Chuseok(추석) food, a half-moon-shaped rice cake made with ingredients such as red beans, chestnuts, and dates, and is characterized by its naturally sweet and savory flavor.

The half-moon shape symbolizes a bountiful harvest, and the fact that it's made with natural ingredients demonstrates a healthy eating culture. Songpyeon(송편) making is a traditional family activity that brings families together and is an important reminder of the meaning of the Chuseok(추석) holiday.



Sanjeok(산적) is a Korean-style skewered dish made with beef and rice cakes skewered and seasoned with simple seasoning. It is one of the traditional foods eaten during Chuseok(추석). It is also an activity where families come together to create, share, and celebrate the meaning of the holidays.



A variety of other foods are also available, such **as pancakes(전), vegetables, and fruits.** These foods are shared by families as they come together to celebrate the abundant harvest season.



+The meaning of Chuseok(추석) food

Chuseok(추석) foods epitomize Korea's rich agricultural culture and family-oriented traditions. The process of preparing and sharing these foods is a meaningful activity that strengthens family bonds and expresses gratitude and respect for ancestors. Chuseok(추석) foods are more than just food; they reflect Korea's unique culture and traditions.



* Traditional games for Chuseok

There are games played on the day of Chuseok(추석).

The first game is **Tuho(투호)**, which involves throwing long wooden stick arrows into a jar, and whoever can get the most arrows in wins.



The second one is **playing top(팽이치기)**. The top game is played with a top and a top made of wood, string, and steel beads. It is to maintain the rotational force of the top by hitting the top with a top strainer, and the top of the person who rotates longer wins the game.



The third is **Ganggangsulae(강강술래)**, which is a game that comes to mind when you think of Chuseok. Ganggangsulae is a traditional game where women hold hands, form a circle, and dance while humming a song.

Finally, the most famous and special game is **Yuk(윷놀이)**. The way to play Yuk(윷놀이) is to move the pieces using a yuk, and the first team to get all the pieces to the destination wins the game.

(There are a total of five types of pieces, and you can move your pieces one to five spaces at a time.) The way to play Yuk is to move your pieces using a yuk, and the first team to get all of their pieces to the destination wins. (There are a total of five types of pieces, and you can move your pieces one to five spaces at a time.) If you have a yuk and a mo, you can throw another yuk. And there is also a pakdo, which is to go back one space.



As such, Chuseok(추석) is a holiday that **reflects the traditional culture and values of Korea**, with a wide variety of food, family fun, and gratitude for ancestors. It allows us to understand and pass on the rich cultural heritage of Korea.



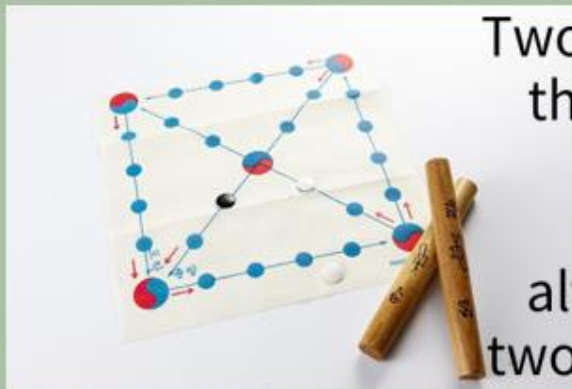
2. Seollal(설날)

설날(Seollal)



Seollal refers to January 1st of the lunar calendar,
the beginning of the year
It is a Korean holiday like the word New Year's Day.

설날 놀이(Seollal play)



Two or more people take turns
throwing jukes and placing
the horses on the
on a yut to turn quickly
alternately a game in which
two or more people take turns



One person on each end
of a long plankboard
taking turns jumping on
it.

풍습&음식(customs&food)



sacrificial rites: A ritual to greet ancestors
on New Year's Day morning

sebae(세배): Greet family, relatives, neighbors,
and more on New Year's morning

떡국(tteokguk)

Eating Tteokguk for breakfast
on New Year's Day is
a Korean tradition.



한과

(Korean traditional sweets)

A sweet made from rice, flour, nuts, and
other ingredients.

They are delicious and beautifully shaped,
and are often eaten during holiday.



전(jeon)

A dish made by thinly spreading various
ingredients.

동그랑땡(Korean meatball), 호박전
(pumpkin jeon), 꼬치전(skewerjeon), 버섯
전(Mushrooms jeon)

be of various kinds.

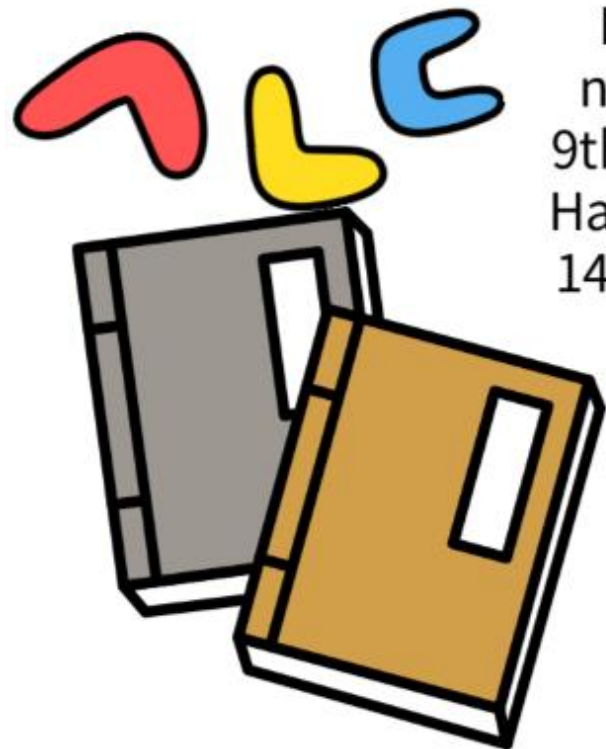


3. Hangul Proclamation Day

(한글날)

한글날

(Hangul Proclamation Day)



Hangul Day, also known as Korean Alphabet Day, is a national holiday in South Korea celebrated on October 9th. It commemorates the invention and proclamation of Hangul, the Korean alphabet, by King Sejong the Great in 1443. Hangul Day is a time to honor the cultural heritage and linguistic identity of Korea, highlighting the importance of Hangul in Korean society and its contribution to the country's history and culture.



4. The National Foundation Day of Korea(개천절)

The National Foundation Day of Korea (Gaecheonjeol)

National Foundation Day means 'the day when the sky is open', and it is a day to commemorate the founding of Gojoseon, the first country in the Korean people, and to make history. The date is Oct. 3, a legal holiday and five national holidays, so the national flag is raised.





The National Foundation Day of Korea (Gaecheonjeol)



In Gaecheonjeol, Gaecheon means October 3rd of the lunar calendar, the day when Hwanwoong, the god of heaven and the son of Hwanin, first opened the sky and came down under the new trees of Baekdusan Mountain to start the great work of Hongik human and Ewha world.

Hwanung went down to the ground and ruled over the people. One day, when a bear and a tiger begged for a human being, Hwanung gave them mugwort and garlic, and said that if they ate without sunlight for 100 days, they would become human. The tiger couldn't stand it, but the bear endured well and became a woman. Hwanung welcomed the woman as his wife and gave birth to King Dangun's sword. Thus, the Dangun Wanggeom established the country with Assadal as the capital.

National Foundation Day is an important day because we can know the lives of people in the Gojoseon period and when and where our people began. Above all, the will of the Hongik people, which Dangun advocated to "beneficiate humans in general," continues to this day to the people of Korea.



5. Dong Jit Nal

(동짓날)




Ilil Girls' High School

동짓날 (DONG JIT NAL)



동지(Dongji)(冬至)

- Date: Around December 22nd every year.
 - Definition: The twenty-second season after verse 24.
The night is the longest and the day is the shortest of the year.
 - Our people used to call dongji little Lunar New Year
 - Notion: There is an idea of eating nutritious food to beat the cold and to keep your body healthy.
 - Event: The day of eating red bean porridge, chasing away ghosts, exchanging calendar, and fortune-telling
- 



additional information



- -Dongji Red Bean Porridge: On Dongji, relatives and families gathered to make red bean porridge with red beans and Sae-al-sim.
- -Chasing away ghosts: In the old days, people chased ghosts by spraying red bean porridge on the gates and on the roads that people passed by.
- -Exchanging calendar: Send a calendar as a gift.
- -The winter weather predicts the new year's farming.

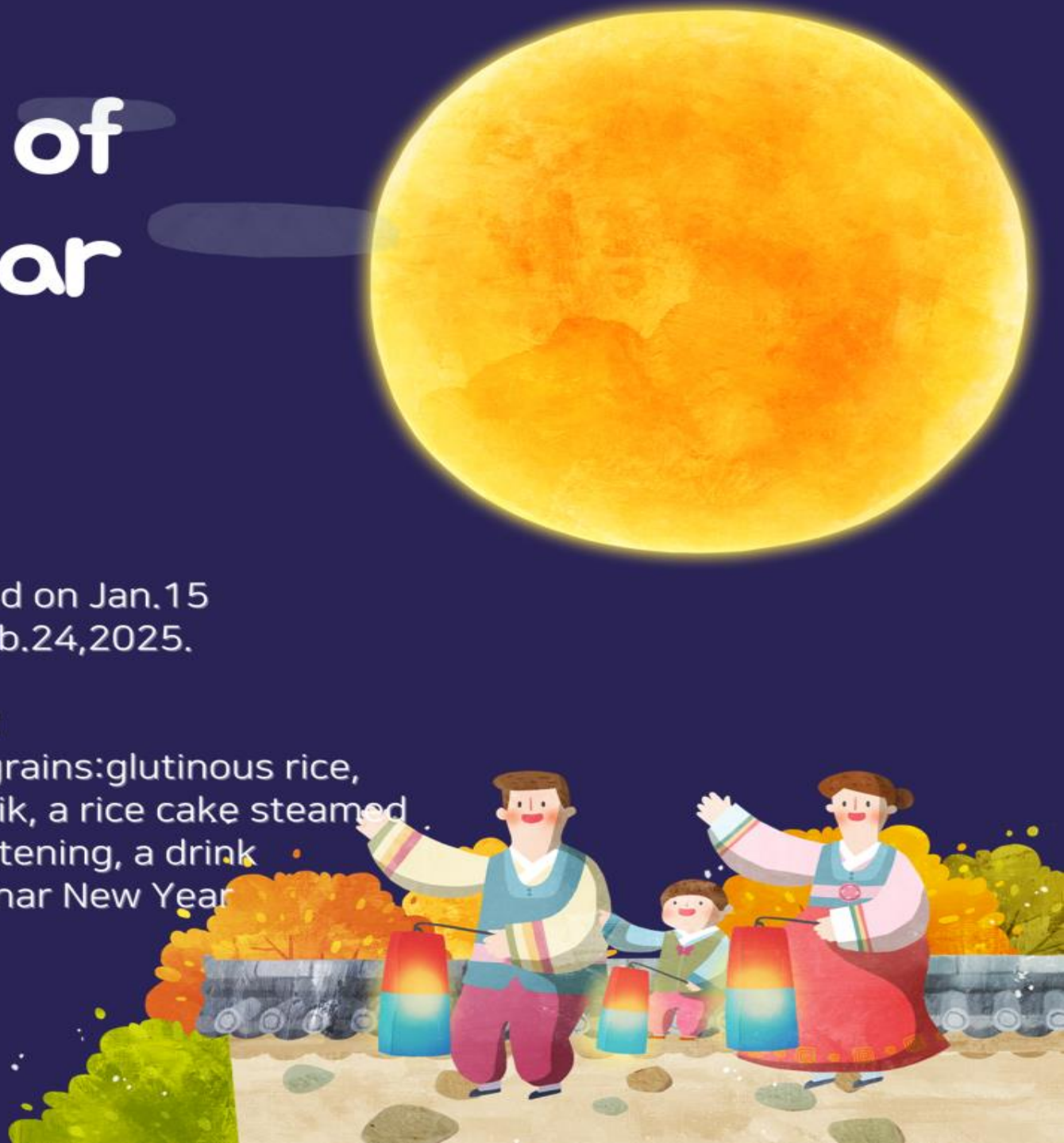


6. The Fifteenth Day of the Lunar New Year (정월대보름)

The fifteenth day of the Lunar New year (정월대보름) 秋夕

It is the first full moon of the year and the day of the full moon, a Korean holiday celebrated on Jan.15 of the lunar calendar. The upcoming full moon is Feb.24,2025.

On the 15th day of the Lunar New Year, they spend the 15th day of the Lunar New Year by eating five grains: glutinous rice, red beans, black beans, five grains of rice, and yaksik, a rice cake steamed with chestnuts, jujube, and soy sauce, and ear brightening, a drink they drink in the morning of the 15th day of the Lunar New Year.



a New Year's Day event



<a moon-warmig event>

- On the first full moon of the lunar calendar, you can climb a movable property with a torch on the first evening and greet the rising moon. The first person to see the moon on this day is said to be lucky all year around.

<Crushing the air>

- It is custom of biting walnuts, pine nuts, peanuts, and banks called 'Borum' and saying "Please keep my teeth strong and safe throughout the year"

In this way, Korea celebrates the New Year's Eve with traditional food and various events





감사합니다.

Thank you for listening our presentation