



Age of Technology





Travel Guide Age of Technology

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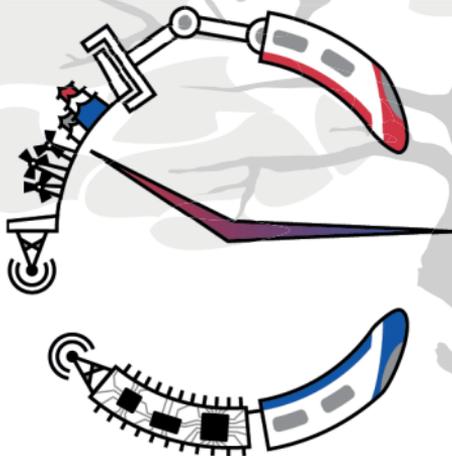
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**DON'T FORGET
YOUR PASSPORT**



Introduction

This is the travel guide for study project Age of Technology (기술의 시대 - gisul-ui sidae) of E.T.S.V. Scintilla. This travel guide includes preliminary research about the companies and universities that are going to be visited, cultural information about the different cities and the day-to-day activities and travel information.

In October 2023 a group of 19 students will travel to several cities throughout South Korea. In each city several companies and universities will be visited that contribute to the goal and theme of the study project.

Main goal & Theme

The main theme and name of the study project is Age of Technology (기술의 시대 - gisul-ui sidae) which refers to both the destination of South Korea and the current time we are living in. South Korea is a country that focuses on the research and development of technologies that will be a part of future life. It is not for nothing that South Koreans are born at the age of 1. Because of this they are meant to lead their generation into the age of technology. They will do this as a unified front since they all age at the beginning of the new year. With 68% of the population attending universities, being the number one

in internet speed and using 3.5% of their annual budget on R&D, South Korea is more than capable to advance the technologies to the future.

In order to come to an understanding of this leading country the members of the study trip will visit universities and companies in South Korea and experience the culture in order to learn how they can work together with South Korea to lead the world into the Age of Technology.

Analysis

On top of an overview of the whole trip, all the participants will write a reflection. To guide this process of reflection, everyone will analyse a specific topic on the study tour.

The first section of analysis covers the insight gained about Electrical Engineers working at Korean companies and universities:

- What are the most important new developments regarding Electrical Engineering research in South Korea? (Jort)
- How do the academic world and industry collaborate in South Korea? (Jasper)
- How does the educational programme in South Korea compare to the Netherlands? (Pepijn)



- What does the everyday life of a South Korean student look like, how does it compare to Dutch student and how do they implement student organizations? (Rick)
- What is the work ethic of the South Koreans and how does it relate to behaviour outside of work? (Wouter)
- How does an South Korean engineer tackle an engineering or research question? (Geert)
- How much focus is there on the environment in the South Korean industry and how is this reflected in the products? (Jop)
- To what extent can the business marketing be compared to the Netherlands regarding study tours? (Roos)
- How did South Korea become a major player in the field of electronics? (Reinier)
- What led to the massive growth in high tech industry in Ulsan? (Alexander)
- How is European engineering perceived in South Korea? (Thijmen)
- How do the different generations in South Korea adjust to new technologies compared to the Netherlands? (HiddeS)
- Is high technology very noticeable in everyday life in South Korea? (Rienk)
- What is the biggest culture difference between South Korea and the Netherlands that you noticed? (Dion)
- How prevalent is western popular culture and products in South Korea? (Sijmen)

The third section of the analysis focuses on the organization of a large study project such as Age of Technology:

- How does the SPOCK organization compare to other study tours and which improvements might be possible? (Pauline)
- Which personal aspects have you developed the most by contacting companies? (Martin)

The second section is focused on the culture, demography, economy and other aspects of South Korea:

- What kind of role does social media play in the South Korean society? (Simone)
- What are the main differences in food culture? (HiddeH)



How to read the travel guide

This travel guide consists of several sections. The first section, general information, contains essential information for making the trip a success. The second section, schedule, gives a day-to-day explanation of the activities. On the bottom of each page it is visible who is responsible for:



- The daily report



- The day leader



- The photographer

On the bottom of each page it is also visible what kind of clothing is required for that day. The activity icons correlate with the type of activity.

The colours of the schedule indicate in which city we will be located at that moment in time, which correlate with the rest of the travel guide. After the schedule a more detailed explanation of each city is provided including information on company/university visits and other activities.

In the back of the travel guide there is a section which can bring you some relief if you are stuck in a situation with a lot of free time on your hands. Some space is also left available to take notes.

Group travel Information

Buddy Check

To prevent group members from getting lost we use the buddy system. The system works as follows: when we have a group activity we do a buddy check, at that moment everyone has to check if his buddies are present. Your buddies are the two persons below you in the following list. For example, Alexander has to check the presence of Dion and Geert. The list wraps around, such that the last people on the list check the first. If you notice that one or both of your buddies are missing immediately report this to the day leader. The supervisors will be checked by the committee.

What to do when lost

If you lost the group and you have no idea where the group is, try to contact the day leader. The day leader will determine whether it is possible for you to catch up to the group. If it is determined that this will not be possible you will have to return to the hotel by yourself. It is therefore important that you know how to return to the hotel, more information on this is provided in the remainder of the travel guide.



Participants

Alexander	Keizer	.....
Dion	van Rijswick	.....
Geert	Vastenhoud	.....
Hidde	Hoorweg	.....
Hidde	Sikkema	.....
Jasper	Vinkenvleugel	.....
Jop	ten Wolde	.....
Jort	van de Bovenkamp	.....
Martin	van Mast	.....
Pauline	Lettinga	.....
Pepijn	van Ooijen	.....
Reinier	de Waard	.....
Rick	Ruitenbeek	.....
Rienk	van der Wijk	.....
Roos	Meijers	.....
Sijmen	Schoon	.....
Simone	Dulfer	.....
Thijmen	Hoeksma	.....
Wouter	Nijenhuis	.....

Supervisors

Bram	Nauta	.....
Eric	Klumperink	.....
Tom	Hartman	.....
Wesley	van den Beld	.....
Wilfred	van der Wiel	.....
Yang	Miao	.....



Casual



Business casual



Business

Code of Conduct

What to Wear When

Throughout the study tour we will be performing several types of activities. For some activities it is required to be formally dressed while for others casual clothing will suffice. To help you indicate what kind of clothing is desired this is indicated in the daily schedule. The picture gives you an idea what is required for the different symbols.

All the company visits will be business or business casual dress code. If the planning is unclear or you are in doubt contact the day leader to ask what is required.

General

- Be on time. The group will leave without you if you are late.
- Always set your own alarm clock. Never trust the alarm clock of your room buddy.
- Show some interest during the

excursions. It is very rude to talk or sleep during presentations. Tip: try to take notes when tired.

- Outside the Netherlands it is uncommon to participate in a study tour as a student. They will think we are very smart. Please act like this and avoid bringing shame upon the Dutch.
- Enjoy your alcoholic beverages, but don't overdo it. No one will benefit if some people are hungover.

Laws

There are some general laws you should be aware of. Drug usage is strictly prohibited and smoking, gambling and pornography are heavily restricted. You're required to wear a face mask on public transport and medical areas such as hospitals. It is not allowed to take photos of and near military zones, assets and personal and the same applies for government buildings.



Behaviour

In South Korean culture the left hand is associated with Yin which represents chaos, femininity, night and the unknown, while the right hand is associated with Yang which represents order, masculinity, day and the known. This means that most gestures should be done with either the right hand or with both hands since that represents unity and balance. For example shaking hands should be done with either solely the right hand or by using the left hand to support the wrist of the right hand when shaking hands. Only on funerals is it appropriate to shake hands using the left hand. Another example is gift giving which should be done using both hands. The same goes when receiving gifts.

In South Korea people address each other with solely their first name, first and last name or first name, last name and title depending on the social relations between each other. The standard however is to use someone's first name, last name and title to show respect to others. In South Korea the structure of a name is Last name, first name, title.

South Korean culture focuses mostly on respect and having Face, which means that you should respect your elders and always ask for their opinion, wait-

ing for their input and lowering your gaze when talking to them. This also extends to not making jokes to elders or people with a higher status, however when talking to people of similar status jokes and laughing together is very appreciated. This also extends to not wearing a hat indoors, because that represents hiding yourself.

You should avoid writing in red, because writing someone's name in red means that they are deceased or if that you wish them dead if they are still alive.

In South Korea it is considered rude to say no, this does not mean that you have to agree to everything, but you should try to find a different way to turn them down. This can be done by falsely agreeing or coming up with an excuse. In turn you should also not pressure others to agree with you because it might be difficult for them to turn you down.

It is impolite to blow your nose in public, instead South Koreans sniff their nose and will look in disgust at people that do blow their nose in public. In South Korea people do not apologize or show gratitude for accidentally bumping to each other on the street or for keeping the door open, because these are expected accidents or behaviours in life.



Eating

Eating is mostly done using chopsticks and otherwise a spoon when eating soup. It is inappropriate to eat using your fingers or to walk and eat at the same time, so South Koreans normally eat at the place where they bought the food even at street food stands. In South Korea it is also inappropriate to point with a finger or your chopsticks, instead you should point with your entire hand.

If you are not using your utensils to eat you should put them back on the side of the plate and let them rest on either a napkin or a bowl. Especially avoid putting chopsticks upright into a bowl of rice, because that resembles incense sticks that are used in funeral ceremonies and resembles death.

During dinner it is polite to first let the elders be seated before the rest may sit down, this also extends to starting to eat the rest can start eating when the elders have started. It is also important



to first offer others cutlery, food, and drinks before helping yourself. At the end of dinner, you might be expected to clean your plates and hand them in at a return area, this depends on the restaurant. For example, a BBQ restaurant which involves a lot of dishes normally has table service.

When drinking you should not pour your own drinks but first offer to pour someone else's drink, they in turn should return the favour by pouring your drink. You should also look away when shotting a drink because it is considered bad manners to look at others when you shot your drink. In South Korea it is normal that everyone receives a drink and when your drink is empty you will most likely get a new drink. It is rude to refuse these drinks, however you are not obliged to drink them.

Tipping is not common in South Korea and is mostly frowned upon, because it should be normal to provide good service and providing bad service means losing face and imago. In some restaurants there might be a servicing fee which is a mandatory tip. The only place where a tip might be appropriate is with personal services such as a tour guide, however you should first ask at the end of the tour if they accept tips before handing them a tip.



General information

First Aid

During the trip the following two people will carry a first aid kit:

- Dion van Rijswick
- Wouter Nijenhuis

Please find one of them if you have any minor injuries. Also notify them if you are not feeling well, so they can keep an extra eye on you. In case of emergency the emergency contact numbers of South-Korea are:

- 112 Police
- 119 Fire & Ambulance
- 1330 Tourist helpline

Dutch Embassy in Seoul

10th floor Jeongdong Building
21-15 Jeongdong-gil, Jung-gu
Seoul

+82 2 3118 600

Monday-Friday 09:00-17:30

Practical information

Financial - Before the trip

Be sure to activate worldwide coverage on your debit card. Most banks allow you to do this for a specific period. The advantage is that the worldwide coverage automatically stops when you return. You can also arrange this now for the duration of the study trip.

Some companies abroad do not

accept debit cards but do accept a credit card. Therefore, it can be useful to have a credit card, especially if you plan to travel additionally before or after the main trip. This often costs only about 20 euros per year. However, keep in mind that paying with a debit card is always cheaper, so try that option first.



Financial - In South-Korea

When making payments in South Korea you often have the choice to pay in the local currency, the South Korean Won, or in Euros. Always opt for the won because then your Dutch bank's exchange rate will be used, which is almost always cheaper. The term "Dynamic Currency Conversion" (DCC) is also commonly used, which employs the local exchange rate. This is almost always more expensive, so avoid choosing this option.

The exchange rate differs a bit from time to time, but 1 Euro is approximately equal to 1430 South Korean Won. It is usual-



ly possible to pay with card, but sometimes cash is required so be sure to keep some on you.

Financial - After the trip

If you have incurred expenses in South Korea on behalf of SPOCK, after the trip send both a photo of your receipt and bank statement to the Admins. This way you will also be reimbursed for the conversion costs.

Dutch Customs

When entering the Netherlands a limit of one bottle (no more than 1L) of strong alcohol, 2L of wine or 16L of beer is allowed duty-free. 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars are also allowed duty-free. For other products purchased outside the EU a limit of a total value of €430 exists.

South Korean Customs

When entering South Korea a limit of one bottle (no more than 1L) of alcohol is allowed duty-free. 200 cigarettes are also allowed duty-free. For other products a limit of a total market value of US\$600 (approximately €550) exists.

Power Outlets

The power outlets in South Korea are the same as can be found in the Netherlands, so a travel adapter is not required. The grid voltage is similar at 220V, however the frequency is 60 Hz. This means that some devices should/

can not be plugged in. Most (modern) power adapters do work on both frequencies, but you should check the adapter first.

Tap Water

The tap water in South Korea is usually safe to drink. Most locals do however stick to drinking bottled or filtered water. When arriving at a new location it is advisable however to keep the tap on for some 20 to 30 seconds to make sure it is neatly flushed before drinking it.

Internet

Many public places have free Wi-Fi. There is also a high 4G coverage in South Korea, but keep in mind that roaming costs will be applied when using this network. If you want to use the 4G network to stay connected all the time it is advisable to get a local SIM card.

Time

The time zone in South Korea is UTC+9, which gives a time difference of +7 hours compared to the Netherlands in summertime.



Inbound flights

General

Flight	Departure			Arrival		
	Date	Time	Location	Date	Time	Location
KE 926	29-09-2023	21:20	Amsterdam (AMS)	30-09-2023	16:15	Seoul/Incheon (ICN)

Simone and Wouter

Flight	Departure			Arrival		
	Date	Time	Location	Date	Time	Location
CI74	22-09-2023	11:00	Amsterdam (AMS)	23-09-2023	06:00	Taipei (TPE)
CI130	23-9-2023	08:35	Taipei (TPE)	23-9-2023	13:30	Sapporo (CTS)
7C1901	30-9-2023	16:00	Sapporo (CTS)	30-9-2023	19:10	Seoul/Incheon (ICN)

HiddeH

Flight	Departure			Arrival		
	Date	Time	Location	Date	Time	Location
CX0270	14-09-2023	12:15	Amsterdam (AMS)	14-09-2023	05:55	HongKong (HKG)
CX0504	15-9-2023	09:05	Hongkong (HKG)	15-9-2023	14:30	Tokyo (NRT)
7C1105	28-9-2023	13:55	Tokyo (NRT)	28-9-2023	16:35	Seoul/Incheon (ICN)

Outbound flights

General

Flight	Departure			Arrival		
	Date	Time	Location	Date	Time	Location
KE 925	21-10-2023	14:05	Seoul/Incheon (ICN)	21-10-2023	18:55	Amsterdam (AMS)



Outbound Flights

HiddeH, Simone and Wouter

Flight	Departure			Arrival		
	Date	Time	Location	Date	Time	Location
LO1098	21-10-2023	10:55	Seoul/Incheon (ICN)	21-10-2023	17:00	Warsaw (WAW)
LO269	21-10-2023	20:15	Warsaw (WAW)	21-10-2023	22:25	Amsterdam (AMS)

Alexander, Dion, Geert, Roos and Thijmen

Flight	Departure			Arrival		
	Date	Time	Location	Date	Time	Location
Z29047	21-10-2023	20:55	Seoul/Incheon (ICN)	22-10-2023	00:25	Cebu (CEB)
Z2545	26-10-2023	12:50	Cebu (CEB)	26-10-2023	14:05	Puerto Princesa (PPS)
Z2421	31-10-2023	19:20	Puerto Princesa (PPS)	31-10-2023	20:45	Manila (MNL)
EK 337	4-11-2023	07:50	Manila (MNL)	4-11-2023	13:30	Dubai (DXB)
EK 149	4-11-2023	15:20	Dubai (DXB)	4-11-2023	20:00	Amsterdam (AMS)

Jop, Pauline, Rick and Rien

Flight	Departure			Arrival		
	Date	Time	Location	Date	Time	Location
7C4205	21-10-2023	18:00	Seoul/Incheon (ICN)	21-10-2023	21:35	Chiang Mai (CNX)
EK 375	3-9-2023	09:30	Bangkok (BKK)	3-11-2023	13:15	Dubai (DXB)
EK 149	3-9-2023	15:20	Dubai (DXB)	3-11-2023	20:00	Amsterdam (AMS)

Martin and Sijmen

Flight	Departure			Arrival		
	Date	Time	Location	Date	Time	Location
7C1104	21-10-2023	15:05	Seoul/Incheon (ICN)	21-10-2023	17:30	Tokyo (NRT)
KE 722	29-10-2023	10:15	Osaka (KIX)	29-10-2023	12:05	Seoul/Incheon (ICN)
KE 925	29-10-2023	14:05	Seoul/Incheon (ICN)	29-10-2023	18:30	Amsterdam (AMS)

Groeten uit...



**WORD NU
DONATEUR!**

UF stichting universiteitsfonds twente
est. 1948

Word donateur: maak uw bijdrage over op banknr. NL09 ABNA 0592 7191 89 ten name van Stichting Universiteitsfonds Twente. Op onze website www.utwente.nl/ufonds kunt u makkelijk en veilig via IDEAL een bedrag overmaken. Daar vindt u ook meer informatie over periodieke schenkingen.

**MET HET
UNIVERSITEITSFONDS
TWENTE KOMEN ZE
VERDER**

Hartelijk dank namens de studenten van de Universiteit Twente.



De Stichting Universiteitsfonds Twente is een door de Belastingdienst officieel erkend goed doel. De Stichting heeft de status van Algemeen Nut Beogende Instelling (ANBI).



Friday September 29



15:16 Train to Schiphol (track 1)



17:22 Arrival at Schiphol,
Start check-in and dinner



21:20 Fly to Incheon
Flight: KE926



Thijmen



Martin



Roos





Saturday September 30



16:15 Arrival in Incheon Airport



17:45 Train to Seoul Station



20:00 Dinner



23:30 Bedtime



Pauline



Geert



Alexander



Sunday October 1

Armed Forces Day
(Hangul: 국군의 날)



06:30 Wake up
Breakfast at 7:00



7:15 Travel to DMZ by bus



9:00 Tour of DMZ



14:30 Travel back to Seoul



.....



22:00 Bedtime



Dion



Roos



Rienk



Monday October 2



06:30 Wake up & Breakfast



07:15 Public transport to Myeongdong Station



07:50 Travel to Seoraksan



11:00 Visit Mt. Seorak



14:50 Visit Naksansa Temple



19:10 Arrive at Myeongdong



19:30 Dinner!



HiddeH



Wouter



Sijmen



Tuesday October 3

Day of the Foundation of the Republic of South Korea
(Hangul: 개천절)



Breakfast from 7:00 till 11:00



11:00 Foundation celebration



19:30 Firework show at Han River Park



23:30 Bedtime



HiddeS



Rienk



Rick



Wednesday October 4



08:00 Wake up & Breakfast



09:10 Dutch Embassy visit



11:30 Visit to Hyundai Motor Studio



15:30 Travel back to Hotel



.....



23:30 Bedtime



Pauline



HiddeH



Jop



Thursday October 5



07:00 Wake up & Breakfast



09:00 LG electronics visit



11:00 Travel to Korea University

14:00 Two visits of Korea University
17:00

18:15 Dinner!



20:00 Travel back to hotel



23:30 Bedtime



Simone



Rick



Wouter



Friday October 6



07:00 Wake up & Breakfast



07:45 Travel to ASM



10:00 ASM company visit



12:15 Travel to ASML



13:00 ASML company visit



19:00 Dinner!



23:30 Bedtime



Dion



Reinier



Jasper



Saturday October 7

Schedule



Breakfast from 7:00 till 11:00



.....



.....



17:30 Foodtruck firework festival at Han River



19:00 Seoul International Firework festival



.....



23:30 Bedtime



HiddeH



Sijmen



Jort



Sunday October 8



Breakfast from 07:00 till 10:00



10:50 Travel to Daegu by train from Seoul Station



13:15 Check-in at hotel



15:00 (optional) Football Daegu vs Suwon FC



18:30 Dinner!



23:30 Bedtime



Thijmen



Geert



Roos



Monday October 9

Hangul Day
(Hangul: 한글날)



Free Day!



11:00 Global Game Festival
e-Fun



11:00 Daytrip to Gyeongju



18:00 Dinner!



20:00 Secret Evening Activity



23:30 Bedtime



Dion



Jop



Sijmen



Tuesday October 10



09:30 Wake up & Breakfast



.....



12:50 Check-out of hotel



14:45 Templestay at Haeinsa



17:35 Dinner!



18:30 Buddhist Ceremony
Ye-Bul (Hangul: 예불)



21:00 Bedtime



Dion



Jort



Alexander



Wednesday October 11



04:20 Wake up and
Morning Chant



06:00 Breakfast and
Korean Tripitaka



11:30 Travel to Daegu National
Science Museum



12:30 Lunch



13:30 Visit to Daegu National
Science Museum



17:40 Check-in at hotel



.....



Simone



Wouter



Pepijn



Thursday October 12



07:30 Wake up & Breakfast



08:30 Travel to
Doosan Industries



10:00 Doosan Industries
Company visit



11:00 Travel to Pusan
National University



12:30 Visit to Pusan
National University



18:30 Dinner!



23:00 Bedtime



Thijmen



Reinier



Jort



Friday October 13



07:00 Wake up & Breakfast



08:00 Travel to UNIST
10:00 UNIST Visit



13:30 Bulguksa Temple Visit



15:30 Travel to Busan Airport



19:15 Fly to Jeju
Flight: KE1553



20:50 Travel from
airport to hotel



22:10 Hotel check-in



HiddeS



Roos



Wouter



Saturday October 14



08:00 Wake up & Breakfast



09:00 Jeju Tour

- o Seongeup Folk Village
- o Gwangchigi Beach
- o Seongsan Sunrise Peak
- o Jondalri Seaside road(pass by)
- o Manjanggal Cave



18:30 Dinner!



23:30 Bedtime



Simone



Rienk



Alexander





Sunday October 15



Free Day!



.....



.....



.....



Pauline



Rick



Pepijn



Monday October 16



07:50 Wake up & Breakfast



09:00 Travel to Airport



11:40 Fly to Daegu
Flight : OZ8124



14:15 Travel to Daejeon



18:00 Dinner!



23:30 Bedtime



Simone



Martin



Jasper



Tuesday October 17

Schedule



09:00 Wake up & Breakfast



10:00 Travel to National Science Museum



10:30 Visit National Science Museum



.....



.....



23:30 Bedtime



Pauline



Geert



Rienk



Wednesday October 18



07:45 Wake up & Breakfast



08:45 Travel to Chungnam National University



09:30 Visit to Chungnam National University



10:30 Visit to Korea Institute of Energy Research



14:00 Visit to Research Institute of Chemical Technology



18:00 Dinner!



23:30 Bedtime



HiddeS



Jort



Rick





Thursday October 19



08:00 Wake up & Breakfast



09:00 Travel to KAIST



10:00 KAIST company visit



13:30 Visit to Twinny



15:30 Travel back to hotel



.....



23:30 Bedtime



Thijmen



Martin



Jasper



Friday October 20



07:30 Wake up & Breakfast



08:30 Travel to Maxon Motors



10:00 Visit Maxon Motors



12:20 Lunch at Maxon Motors



13:30 Travel to Incheon



18:00 Dinner!



23:30 Bedtime



HiddeH



Geert



Jop





Saturday October 21



Breakfast from 8:00 till 9:30



11:00 Hotel check-out



12:05 Fly back to Schiphol
Flight: K1925



18:55 Arrival back in the
Netherlands



HiddeS



Reinier



Pepijn



Sunday October 22



Make sure to:

- o Finish your follow-up report
- o Upload your photos
- o Fill in your expenses

https://links.wiebetaaltwat.nl/nl/lists/gzRPS4tRUfsDajBQ_uyz





South Korea

History

The Korean peninsula has been inhabited in one form or another since at least 8000BC according to archeological records. There is an old tale about its origins however that is much more exciting than dusty clay pots and ancient stones. Referred to as the myth of Tan'gun, it tells the story of a bear and a tiger. These two animals desired to become human and were given a task by the Heavenly Prince, son of the Ruler of Heaven, to remain in a cave and only eat some mugwort (herb in absinth) and 20 cloves of garlic for 100 days after which they would be granted their human form. The tiger grew impa-



tient after 21 days, which I find, dear reader, quite an impressive feat for a carnivores animal. The bear was more hardcore and was able to get through the entirety of the allotted days and was as promised turned into a human. The story ends with

the bear, turned woman, marrying the prince and bearing a child named Tan'gun who then founded the kingdom of Choson, the first Korean kingdom.

Now we move on to the actual beginning or at least a semblance of 'korea' as a recognizable people starting with the Three Kingdoms era.

Three Kingdoms

The Three Kingdoms, consisting of Goguryeo, Baekje and Silla, ruled over Korea from 57 BC to 668 AD. The kingdom of Goguryeo was a militaristic state, using the prowess of its military to expand north to parts of Manchuria, other regions of northeast modern day China and sections of modern day far eastern Russia. The other two kingdoms were smaller, with Baekje in control of western Korea including modern day Seoul and Daejeon. Baekje was known for its naval trade and was essential in spreading Buddhism throughout the East-Asia in the first centuries AD. Baekje was no slouch in terms of its military either, especially in terms of its navy. However, it was defeated by Gwanggaeto of Goguryeo, who depending on what side you ask was more or less great, leading to the nickname of Gwanggaeto the Great. The smallest of the three, Silla occupied the eastern parts of the Korean peninsula. Silla was the smallest and in



a certain sense, however that all changed when it allied itself with the Tang Dynasty. The Chinese had not forgotten about all the land Goguryeo had taken from them and were planning an invasion of Manchuria and the Korean peninsula. Silla was able to



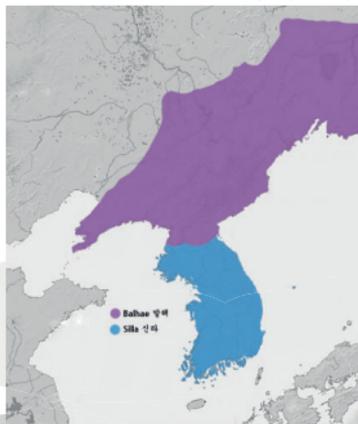
conquer the Goguryeo and the rest of the Korea leading us to the next chapter of Korean history.

Northern and Southern Period/ Unified Silla

As Silla involuntarily unified Korea in 671 and the northern territories of Goguryeo were taken by the Tang as a series of battles and changes in leadership resulted in refugees from former Goguryeo winning a military victory over the Tang and founding the

province of Balhae.

With unified Silla prospering in the naval trade and Buddhist traditions of former Baekje. Moreover the capital Gyeongju, located north of Ulsan, was the fourth largest city in the world at the height of its relevance. Balhae's history is a little more muddled and part of the long tradition of disputes over Manchuria. According to historical footnotes Balhae was a prosperous and well-off land, however the conflicting interest of Silla and Tang Dynasty



and the seemingly split nature of its populations, which were part Mohe tribes from the north and former Goguryeo descendants, may have led to a divided nation. At least Korean scholars seem to suggest that Balhae is part of Korean history, hence its inclusion in the Northern and Southern Period. Chinese scholars point to the fact that the majority political



and military organizations mirrored that of the Tang Dynasty. This conflict over the historical description likely is also partly based in modern day geopolitical motivations. Due to a very stringent class system, called the Bone rank system, and political turmoil Silla fell. Various warlords and religious extremists were eager to gain more power and revived and/or used the names of the previous Three Kingdoms to validate their power grabs. One interesting and notable figure in this struggle for power was Gung Ye who held power over Taebong (Goryeo in Later Three Kingdoms period), who accompanied by over 200 monks professed to be the Buddha of the Future, until inevitable ending up assassinated by Wang



Geon who would again unite the Korean peninsula under the banner of Goryeo, a revival of the former Gogoryeo state.

Goryeo Dynasty

Taejo, formerly known as Wang Geon, now Great Progenitor Wang Geon, which in my eyes dear reader seems like a big upgrade, founded Goryeo. This dynasty ended up running the peninsula for 474 years and brought an age of prosperity and saw huge leaps in terms of culture and art. In Goryeo Buddhism reached its absolute peak as the state religion and many buddhist temples were built during this era. It was also during the Goryeo era that a new movement in Buddhism was imported from China called Chan Buddhism, in Japanese history this is commonly known as Zen Buddhism and in Korean is referred to as Seon. Seon Buddhism gradually grew as the accepted form over the more traditional viewpoints. There was constant conflict with several different Chinese dynasties, such as the Liao and Jin dynasties. This however would all end with the invasion of the Mongols under the rule of Genghis Khan, which effectively vassalized the Goryeo Dynasty. After 80 years of this, Goryeo slowly gained back its independence from the Yuan, who would fall to later Ming Dynasty in 1368.



After successfully defending from the Red Turban Rebels, who confusingly also rebelled against the Yuan Dynasty, and the Wokou, pirates from Japan raiding the coast, a messenger from the Ming Dynasty demanded the northern provinces back. This resulted in the Goryeo assigning a general to take more land from China, i.e. the Liadong peninsula located northwest on the Yellow Sea. This general, Yi Seong-gye, amassed and instead attacked the Goryeo capital in a successful coup. He also renamed himself to Taejo and renamed the kingdom to Joseon, another call back to ancient Korean history.

Joseon Dynasty

Joseon was the longest lasting and most influential rule of the Korean peninsula. After the overthrow of Goryeo, the capital was moved to modern-day Seoul from Kae-song and Neo-Confucianism was installed as the official state religion replacing and actively persecuting former Buddhist ideals.



The Joseon Dynasty was stable and prosperous, leading to new heights in terms of trade, culture and artistic works. This would end with the Japanese invasion in the 1590s. Toyomoti Hideyoshi, regarded as the second "Great Unifier" of Japan, officially Chief Advisor to the Emperor of Japan, but effectively the *facto* ruler, invaded Korea. Japan managed to invade huge portions of Joseon, whoever due to naval victories of the excellent Joseon navy and reinforcements from the allied Ming Dynasty managed to push back the invaders. Korea was ravaged



after this invasion and meanwhile a new force was building in the north, the Manchus were invading the Ming Dynasty and would eventually conquer the entirety of China, forming the Qing Dynasty.



Since the Joseon Dynasty was sided with the Ming, they were also invaded and forced to submit to and be vassalized by the Qing Dynasty. The Joseon Dynasty continued on for several centuries, but never fully recovered. Various political struggles, the oppressive presence of the Qing and newly arrived European Colonists lead to an increasingly isolationist mentality, earning Joseon the name "The Hermit Kingdom" in Western history. After the two invasions a new social reform and religious ideology began to form in the late Joseon Dynasty, called Silhak. It was a countermovement against the increasingly metaphysical and, pardon the pun, confusing nature of Neo-Confucianism, advocating for practical learning and a more solid connections of the problems facing the Korean farmer. Under King Hyeonjong, a Silhak philosopher named Kim Yuk, reforms in

systems of government proved advantageous for the crown as well as the peasantry. Around 1700 there was a power struggle between two factions, referred to as Southerners and Westeners, both with radically different ideas of government. This resulted in the king Yeongjo , and later king Jeongjo, adopting a policy of 'Tangpyeongchaek', meant to keep both sides appeased. After the death of king Jeongjo there again was a struggle for power resulting in the Andong Kim family domination of the peninsula.



The Andong Kim family took complete control over the political scene and only allowed family members to occupy even lower positions of power in the government. This resulted in an even more isolationist nation, with a strong dislike for the Western Christian forces. This eventually came to a head when Joseon killed French Catholic missionaries, leading to an invasion of French forces on the island of Ganghwa (west of Kaesong). Two other scuffles involved United States attempting "gunboat di-



plomacy”, a tactic used by Western Imperial nations in the nineteenth century, forcing Joseon to open up its borders to likely less than profitable trade. This suspicion of Western Imperialist was not unfounded, the Qing Dynasty in China had been greatly diminished by the Opium Wars and the isolationist doctrine of the Joseon Dynasty only increased the tension. Until now Joseon had been a tributary state of the Qing Dynasty, but the rapidly modernizing imperial Japan had seen the writing on the wall. In an effort to not be outdone by its Western rivals Japan provoked violence from the Korean side by landing a naval force on Gangwha island. A scuffle between the modernized forces and the match-lock rifle carrying Koreans inevitably ended in 35 casualties on the Korean side, with only two wounded Japanese. The Japanese empire had essentially done what the Americans couldn't and forced to the

Joseon Dynasty sign the Treaty of Gangwha, requiring it to open its borders to Japanese foreign trade. China was not content with the Japanese influence over the peninsula and the First Sino-Japanese War would break out. This would be a turning point in East-Asia, were for the first time the rapidly modernizing Imperial Japan would outdo its historically larger and more powerful enemy China. Defeating the Chinese army on land as well as at sea. The following period would see the Korean Queen Myeongseong assassinated by Japanese Agents, with King Gojong going in to exile at the Russian embassy in Seoul. Russia had been steadily gaining influence in the region and was expanding in the east. King Gojong also proclaimed the Korean Empire to affirm its independence from outside forces, formally ending the Joseon Dynasty. The Russian influence would not last long, as Japan booked a massive





and surprising victory in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 against the Russian Empire. The first big loss of a “Western” Imperial nation against a non-western foreign power. After this war Korea became a protectorate of Japan in 1905, leading to the eventual forced annexation in 1910.

Japanese Occupation

Under Japanese rule many Korean cultural and historical landmarks were destroyed or changed as part of the policy of Japanization. Colonial Korea was renamed to Chōsen and for instance Seoul was renamed Keijō. Imperial Japan sought to modernize and industrialize the Korean economy and through similar practices as would later happen in the occupied Dutch East Indies the Korean populous was forced to work on railway construction or conscripted in to its military. In 1931 Japan started its invasion of Manchuria and Northern China, only to fully invade China in 1937 with the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War.



View street of Chōsen, 1910

With wartime came an increase of Koreans conscripted to work in Japanese industry. In total 2 million Koreans were brought over to Japan, some remained after the war and now form the Zainichi Korean community. Immediately after the surrender of the Japan, following the detonation of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Korean peninsula was divided on the 38th parallel between the Soviet Union and United States.

Korean War

In the years following the surrender of the Japanese Empire the US and Soviets both installed their own governments. The Republic of Korea (South) and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North) both claimed ownership of the peninsula and backed by their respective parties were immediately at odds. The Korean People's Army invaded the south on 25 June 1950 and quickly pushed through until the Pusan Perimeter. The KPA was pushed back when UN forces landed and gained a victory at the Battle of Incheon turning the tide of the war. A coalition of UN, American and ROK forces then advanced on North Korean soil and quickly took over large parts of the north. This prompted a large counter-attack of Soviet-allied Chinese forces, which booked several victories



and pushed back the southern forces to the 38th parallel. In 1953 both sides signed an agreement to separate the nations by the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), however a peace treaty was never ratified. The Korean War resulted in almost 3 million deaths and the destruction of most Korean cities on the peninsula. Atrocities committed by both sides during the war, including mass executions and starvation of prisoners of war are still held up by both sides as reasons for the continued dispute.



South Korea after the war

The Americans had installed Syngman Rhee as the first president of South Korea even before the war in 1948 and he would remain president until 1960. Syngman Rhee was an authoritarian and fiercely anti-communist. During his rule, known as the first Republic of Korea, several “red” uprisings, such as the Jeju Uprising, would be brutally crushed. Corruption was widespread and the country was almost fully, or in the case of the ROK army fully, dependent on foreign aid from the United States. Political unrest would burst out once more in 1960, caused by Rhee’s increasing crackdown on the opposition and rigging of the election, resulting in what would be known as the April Revolution. Mass protests eventually force Syngman Rhee to resign on the 26th of April when he fled to the United States. The second Republic of Korea would seek to reduce the power of the President as a result of Rhee’s regime, leading to the establishment of a parliamentary system with a prime minister and president as heads of government and state respectively. The new republic aimed to establish a liberal democracy, however this would not last long as the next year on May 16 the military would perform a coup d’etat resulting in the third Republic of Korea.



The third Republic of Korea would be similar to the Rhee Regime, with Park Chung Hee essentially serving as a dictator. In contrast to the Rhee Regime however, South Korea would experience economic development with strong ties to the Japanese and United States. The growth of the chaebol, large industrial conglomerates such as Hyundai and Samsung, and a program which allowed Koreans to work as Gastarbeiter in West-Germany would contribute greatly to this economic growth. The third republic was fiercely anti-communist and entered the Vietnam War, with the second largest military presence after the United States. After a self-coup, known as the October Restoration, by Park Chung Hee, the fourth Republic of Korea was founded after the Yushin Constitution was approved by a referendum. This sounds much

more democratic than it is and effectively consolidated Park's dictatorship. In principle the National Assembly could move for a vote of no confidence on the president, but this meant nothing as Park could dissolve the National Assembly at any point. During this time South Korea developed more heavy industry, for instance the currently largest nuclear power plant in the world near Busan was constructed. On October 26 1979, Park Chung Hee was assassinated the head by his own Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA). A time of political unrest followed leading to the foundation of the fifth Republic of South Korea which led to another coup d'état by Chun Doo-hwan who declared martial law and violently suppressed the Gwangju Uprising





democracy movement. After running unopposed for president, he surprisingly won the election and instituted a new constitution with Chun as the de facto dictator of South Korea. Chun's rule is considered less harsh than that of Park and during his rule a large democratization movement formed in part as a result of the oppression of the Gwangju Uprising. After protests during the summer of 1987 an actually fair presidential election was held with Chun appointing Roh Tae-woo as his successor.

Roh Tae-woo won the election with 36.6% of the vote and instituted a new democratic constitution and establishing the sixth Republic of South Korea which remains to this day. Shortly after the election would host the Olympics in 1988 in Seoul which would signal a new brighter future for South Korea.





General information

As the capital of South Korea, Seoul is the largest and also most northern city we will be visiting. As the largest city in the country, it serves as a thriving economic, political, and cultural centre. With a population exceeding 10 million people, Seoul has almost 5 times the size of municipality of Enschede but more than 65 times the amount of occupants.

At first glance, Seoul showcases its modern side with soaring skyscrapers, the most famous of which is the N Seoul Tower, or YTN Seoul Tower. Which is a broadcast

and communication for the YTN (Yonhap Television News) network, who are known for broadcasting news 24/7. Even though it's technically the highest point in Seoul, there are much higher skyscrapers and the N Seoul Tower barely makes it into the top 10. The highest skyscraper is the Lotte World Tower, located in the Songpa-Gangdong neighbourhood, is also the highest in the entirety of South Korea at a satisfying 555 meter height.

However next to all these economic, technological and business behemoths, Seoul also cherishes its rich history and preserves its cultural heritage.





The city is dotted like 'hagelslag' on a piece of bread with palaces surrounded by parks, such as Gyeongbokgung and Changdeokgung of the Joseon Dynasty. Next to these palaces resides the Bukchon Hanok Village which is a neighbourhood with many old and traditional buildings and homes (Hanok) where the more affluent lived during the Joseon Dynasty. The area is a very popular tourist attraction, especially with the palaces nearby and the proximity to the city centre, but most homes are still occupied by local residents as well.

Seoul's attractions are not only appetising to the eyes, the taste buds are also well cared for. From sizzling street food stalls offering delectable treats like tteokbokki (spicy rice cakes) and gimbap (seaweed rice rolls). In restaurants you're more likely to find various versions of Bibimbap, a dish consisting of white rice, gochujang (Korean pepper paste, similar to sambal), doengjang and soy sauce. Often times it's decorated liberally with all sorts of vegetables, such as cucumber, spinach and soy bean



sprouts, and some variation of either eggs, pork or maybe fish. There is a tall tale amongst South Koreans that there are more possible variants of Bibimbap than people. In districts like Hongdae and Gangnam there are countless bars, clubs, and other nightly entertainment.

Seoul's efficient public transportation system, including an extensive subway network, makes navigating the city a breeze. From Seoul we'll also visit the intriguing Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), to sneak a peek across the border to North Korea.

History

The foundations of Seoul can be traced back to the early days of the Baekje Kingdom in 18 BCE. Throughout its history, the city has undergone numerous transformations, witnessing the rise and fall of various dynasties. Notably, it became the capital of the Joseon Dynasty in 1392, a period that marked a golden era for Korea's cultural and artistic achievements.

Seoul's history also bears witness to the tumultuous events of the



Korean War in the 1950s. Due to the city's proximity to the border the city endured great hardship during this time, with widespread destruction and the division of the Korean Peninsula.

Today, Seoul stands as a testament to its historical past. With the majority of the historical landmarks situated within the old city walls, formally known as Seoul Fortress Wall, on the northern side of Han river. The Gyeongbokgung Palace, the largest royal palace of the Joseon Dynasty, and the Changdeokgung and Changgyeonggung palace stand in the heart of the city surrounded by gardens and parks. During the Joseon Dynasty the capital of the then united Korean peninsula was moved from Gaegyeong (now Kaesong) to Hanseong (now Seoul) in 1405. Kaesong now resides in North Korea, on the other side of the Han river bank.



Geography

Seoul is nestled in the picturesque northwest region of the country, offering a stunning natural backdrop for its bustling urban landscape. The city's geography is characterized by a harmonious blend of mountains, a flowing river, and vibrant neighborhoods.

Seoul finds itself embraced by a series of mountains and hills, creating a scenic setting that captivates residents and visitors alike. Namsan, the iconic "South Mountain," stands majestically in the heart of the city, providing panoramic views from its summit and housing the iconic N Seoul Tower. Bukhansan National Park, to the north, offers a pristine escape for nature enthusiasts, boasting awe-inspiring peaks and lush hiking trails.

The Han River, a lifeline of Seoul, flows gracefully through the city, dividing it into two distinct halves: Gangbuk (North of the River) and Gangnam (South of the River). The river serves as more than just a geographical feature; it is an integral part of the city's identity. The Han River Park provides a serene oasis where locals gather for picnics, cycling, and leisurely strolls along its banks.

Seoul's strategic location within the Han River Basin has played a pivotal role in its development as a major cultural and economic hub. The fertile lands surround-



ing the river have historically supported agricultural activities, while the river itself has facilitated transportation and trade. This advantageous position has attracted settlers throughout history, leading to the city's growth and prosperity.

The distinct neighborhoods of Seoul, both north and south of the river, offer unique charms and experiences. Gangbuk showcases a blend of historical sites, including palaces and traditional markets, reflecting the city's rich heritage. In contrast, Gangnam, renowned as a bustling commercial district, exudes modernity with its towering skyscrapers, luxury shopping centers, and vibrant nightlife.

Culture

The city is adorned with a multitude of museums, theaters, and art galleries that showcase the rich heritage and creativity of South Korea. The National Museum of Korea stands as a bastion of history, housing a vast collection of artifacts that narrate the story of the nation. The Seoul Museum of Art and the Leeum, Samsung Museum of Art, on the other hand, celebrate contemporary art in all its forms, displaying works by both local and international artists.

There are many different markets in the city, such as the Namdaemun market which has been in the city since the Joseon period. The market occupies an entire neighbourhood and is known as the largest traditional market of South Korea. You'll find all sorts of freshly prepared food as well as clothes and other knick-knacks





in the over 5000 individual store fronts. Next to this traditional market there is also the Yongsan Electronics Market, a huge shopping mall spanning multiple buildings and many stories. Among its many stores you'll find virtually every electronic device and computer part, usually pretty cheap. In the Yongsan ETLand part of the market there is an entire floor dedicated to the sale of Gundam related products.

The subway of Seoul is the largest in the world and absolutely massive, spanning over 900km and serving over 8 million people each day. It runs all the way from Incheon to eastern parts of Seoul and is connected with the buses and trains. Seoul is connected to the rest of the country by this high speed (>300 km/h) rail system and we'll be using it to travel from Daejeon to Seoul/Incheon.

Accommodation

Aroha Guesthouse Seoul Station — 35-8, Huam-ro 57-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul, South Korea

Welcome to Aroha Guesthouse Seoul Station, your cozy haven in the vibrant Yongsan district of Seoul. Just moments away from Seoul Station, this guesthouse offers a convenient base for travelers looking to explore the city's dynamic culture and attractions.

Park Marine Hotel — 44, Soraeyeok-ro, Namdong-gu, Incheon, South Korea

Welcome to Park Marine Hotel, a modern oasis nestled in Incheon's Namdong district. With its strategic location, this hotel offers a tranquil escape while providing easy access to the vibrant city center. Discover contemporary comforts and stylish accommodations that cater to both leisure and business travelers. Unwind and rejuvenate in the pool, offering a refreshing oasis for relaxation and exercise. For those seeking an extra dose of excitement, our trampoline park provides a fun-filled experience for guests of all ages. Immerse yourself in the blend of convenience, relaxation, and entertainment that Park Marine Hotel provides.





Company Visits

Embassy of the Netherlands
21-15 Jeongdong-gil, Jung-gu,
Seoul, South Korea

The Embassy of the Netherlands in Seoul serves as a diplomatic hub, fostering ties between South Korea and the Netherlands.

CAS Corporation
262, Geurugogae-ro, Gwang-
jeck-myeon, Yangju-si, Gyeong-
gi-do, South Korea

CAS Corporation is a renowned Korean manufacturer of electronic weighing equipment, established in 1983. Their cutting-edge technology has been exported to over 120 countries and approved for commercial use worldwide. CAS holds the distinction of being the first Korean company to export electronic scales and introduced the label printing scale in 1992.

LG Electronics
Twin Tower 128, Yeoui-daero,
Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, South
Korea

LG Electronics, located in Seoul's Twin Tower, is a global leader in consumer electronics and technology innovation.

Korea University
145 Anam-ro, Seongbuk-gu,
Seoul, South Korea

Korea University is a prestigious institution renowned for academic excellence and research.

ASM
63-11, Dongtan Cheomdan
Saneop 1-ro, Hwaseong-si,
Gyeonggi-do, South Korea

ASM is a prominent supplier of wafer processing equipment to leading semiconductor manufacturers. They design, manufacture, sell, and service cutting-edge deposition tools, empowering customers to produce semiconductor devices and integrated circuits (ICs) with precision.

ASML
25 Samsung 1-ro 5-gil, Hwa-
seong-si, Gyeonggi-do, South
Korea

ASML is a global leader in semiconductor lithography equipment, playing a critical role in advanced chip production. Visiting ASML offers electrical engineering students insights into cutting-edge lithography.



Cultural Activities

Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)

The Korean DMZ is the contested and disputed border, or more accurately a buffer zone between North Korea and South Korea. It was created after the Korean War and still remains as a reminder that the conflict has never been resolved.

Seoraksan National Park

- Yejang-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul, South Korea

Seoraksan National park, named after the Seoraksan mountain peak that resides in its centre, is a nature reserve in the northeast. The park houses many spectacular cliff faces, waterfalls and thick forests. One such a notable site is the Gongnyong Ridge or Dinosaur Ridge, which goes through the middle of the park. It is a stunning mountain ridge, with many peaks and valleys, supposedly looking like a dinosaur. Ironically, the mountain range happens to be formed during the Jurassic period (more than 150 million years ago).





Daegu

General information

Nestled in the southeastern part of South Korea is Daegu with a lot of history, industry, and cultural aspects. It is the 3th largest metropolitan area in the country, with both a rich history and thriving modern economy.

Daegu's has its origins around 500 BC, which means that it has preserved for centuries and that it has a rich cultural heritage. You can explore this by visiting the

remnants of ancient fortresses and temples to immerse yourself in the stories and traditions that have shaped Daegu to make it stand as a testament to the past. You can see the imposing walls of Gyeongsangameong fortress or the serene beauty of Donghwa and Haeinsa Temple, which offers you a glimpse into Daegu's captivating past.

Beyond Daegu's historical charm, it also plays a major role in transportation within South Korea and it is a bustling economic center, which can be seen in Daegu's global leader position in the textile industry. For this reason Daegu has earned the title of "Textile City", currently it positions itself as a major fashion player.

Daegu's cultural scene is another captivating aspect of the city. It plays host to various international events, including the renowned Daegu International Opera Festival. This annual celebration of music and performing arts brings together talented artists from





around the world, enchanting audiences with breathtaking performances. Additionally, Daegu offers a vibrant arts and entertainment district, where visitors can explore galleries, theaters, and bustling street markets that showcase the city's creative spirit.



History

With a history that can be traced back to the ancient Silla Kingdom, Daegu is a city filled with heritage and cultural significance. Located in the southeastern part of South Korea, Daegu has played a major role as a cultural and economic center in the region.

Textile mills and factories can be found all around Daegu, functioning as the large marketplace of the area and establishing it as a destination for the textile trade and industry. The legacy of this industry can still be seen in the city's fabric markets and the intricate craftsmanship displayed in the various stalls.

Over the years, Daegu has experienced significant growth and

transformation. The city's strategic location, around mountains and surrounded by fertile plains, contributed to its rise as an important trading post between Seoul and Busan and cultural center.

Like Busan, Daegu remained behind the Pusan Perimeter in the Korean War and was not destroyed and ruined as other cities in South Korea. As you delve into Daegu's rich history, you can explore the remnants of ancient fortresses and the Daegu Yangnyeongsi Herb Medicine Culture Street, where the traditional healing practices of the region are preserved. The city also has numerous museums and cultural sites that offer insights into its past, including the Daegu National Museum and Daegu Modern History Museum.

Geography

You can find Daegu in the southeastern part of South Korea in a basin of mountains which make it a place embraced by nature's beauty.

To the north, the Palgongsan mountain range can be seen towering above its surroundings. Offering lovely views and an escape from the urban city center, the mountains provide a serene backdrop to the city. Hikers and nature lovers are drawn to the many paths that can be found throughout the Palgongsan range, offering panoramic views



and a chance to connect with the natural world.

To the south, the Biseulsan range adds to the scenic views of Daegu. With its rolling hills and landscapes full of fauna, this mountain range offers a peaceful retreat for those seeking peace in nature. Hiking trails lead to hidden gems, where you can immerse yourself in the peaceful environment and witness the vibrant colors of the seasons.

The Nakdong River winds its way through the city, it brings with it a sense of serenity and harmony. The river has a gentle flow which adds to the beauty of Daegu and shows the city's vibrant energy. Walking along the riverbanks, you can soak in the peaceful atmosphere and enjoy the sights and sounds of nature.

Daegu's geography creates a harmonious blend of urban development and natural landscapes. The city's skyline, with modern skyscrapers, stands in contrast to the serene mountains that surround it. This juncture of the urban and the natural creates a unique charm, offering residents and visitors alike a perfect bal-

ance between modern convenience and natural beauty.

Culture

Daegu is known for its traditional markets, where the essence of the city's spirit comes alive. Seomun Market, which harbors a diverse catalog of goods, invites you to experience the vibrant energy of local commerce. Dongseongno Street is a hub of activity and offers a fusion of shopping, street food, and entertainment. Here, you can tantalize your taste buds with local delicacies and indulge in a shopping spree while enjoying the lively atmosphere.

The city of Daegu hosts numerous festivals that celebrate its cultural traditions. The Daegu Yangnyeongsi Herbal Medicine Festival honors the city's ancient herbal medicine market and showcases the healing properties of traditional Korean herbs. With colorful displays, cultural performances, and interactive experiences, visitors can delve into the world of traditional medicine. Daegu is a haven for art enthusiasts, housing a range of museums and galleries that showcase





both traditional and contemporary Korean art. The Daegu Art Museum, with its impressive collection of artworks shows part of the city's artistic heritage. The Daegu National Museum exhibits archaeological artifacts and cultural relics that unveil the region's rich history. From traditional paintings to modern installations, these cultural institutions provide an interesting journey through Korea's artistic landscape.

Accommodation:

New Grand Hotel

— 46, Chilseongnam-ro 38-gil,
Buk-gu, Daegu, South Korea

Welcome to the New Grand Hotel, a haven of comfort situated in Daegu's Buk-gu district. Nestled near Chilseongnam-ro, a bustling avenue known for its lively atmosphere and enticing attractions, this hotel offers a delightful escape for you to explore the city. Immerse yourself in the convenience of a central location, where cultural landmarks and exciting sites are within easy reach. Relax in well-appointed accommodations and enjoy the vibrant spirit of this captivating South Korean city.

Haeinsa Templestay

— 1742-17 Gayasan-ro,
Gaya-myeon, Hapcheon-gun,
Gyeongsangnam-do, South
Korea

Embark on a spiritual journey at Haeinsa Templestay, located in the serene surroundings of Gaya-myeon. Situated on Gayasan-ro, this templestay offers a unique opportunity to experience the tranquility of temple life. Engage in mindfulness and immerse yourself in the teachings of Buddhism. Haeinsa Temple is renowned for its Tripitaka Koreana, a collection of Buddhist scriptures meticulously carved onto wooden blocks. This UNESCO World Heritage site holds deep historical and cultural significance, making your templestay experience even more to write home about. Discover the art of meditation, participate in traditional ceremonies. This templestay provides a window into the rich spiritual heritage of South Korea, allowing you to connect with your inner self while enjoying the peaceful ambience of Haeinsa Temple.





Optional Activities:

Football game Deagu FC vs Suwon FC

DGB Daegu Bank Park Stadium, 191 Goseong-ro, Buk-gu, Daegu, South Korea

*Daegu Global Games Culture Festival e-Fun
670, Gukchaebosang-ro, Jung-gu, Daegu, South Korea*

The Daegu Global Games Culture Festival e-Fun provides you with a unique view of classical and modern games.

Seomun Market

45 Keunjang-ro 26-gil, Jung-gu, Daegu, South Korea

Venture into the heart of Daegu's culinary scene with an evening trip to Seomun Market, where the bustling atmosphere and delectable street food create an unforgettable experience. As the sun sets and the neon lights illuminate the market, you'll find yourself immersed in the vibrant energy of South Korean street food culture.

Seomun Market, one of South Korea's largest traditional markets, transforms into a food lover's paradise come evening. Among the myriad of mouthwatering options, one street food specialty that stands out is "beondegi." These are steamed or boiled silkworm pupae, a unique delicacy that may challenge your taste buds but is an essential part of the Korean street food experience.



Busan

General information

Situated on the southeastern coast, Busan is the second largest city in South Korea. The location of Busan on the coast was historically important to its development as a major port contributed to the local economy and culture. Boasting the 6th largest port in the world, Busan is an important player in South Korea's economy. However, Busan is not just an economic hub, there are also many beaches, such as Haeundae Beach, popular throughout all of South Korea for its clean and pristine sand. It is therefore no sur-

prise that 70% of the local economy is contributed by the service industry. Gwangalli beach on the other hand, has numerous cafés and restaurants with a view of the Gwangan bridge.

Apart from the coast, inland there are many beautiful landscapes in Busan. Taejongdae Park hosts great views of the cliffs, whilst the Beomeosa Temple is situated in the middle of lush greenery. Geumgang Park gives the possibility of a cable car tour, whilst the Igidae Coastal Walk has breathtaking views of the coast from the boardwalk.

Since Busan has a maritime heritage with its large port, it is no surprise that this city also has South Korea's largest seafood market, Jagalchi Market. Here you can buy a wide array of different seafood or sample some local delicacies such as yangnyeom gejang (양념게장), which is marinated crabs in gochujang sauce.

However, as South Korea's second largest city, Busan also has a vibrant nightlife. With many bars, nightclubs and restaurants there is plenty to do at the end of the day. During October, many fes-





tivals take place in Busan, such as the Busan International Film Festival, the One Asia Festival, a global K-pop music festival, and the Busan Fireworks Festival.

History

During the Three Kingdoms period, Busan was already designated as a major trading port with the Japanese, in the beginning of the 15th century. Due to this, Busan historically had a strategic value in many conflicts, including the Japanese invasion in 1592 CE and the Korean War in the 20th century.

During the Korean War, the Battle of the Pusan Perimeter marked the first major engagement of the Korean War, where UN forces created a last stand against North Korean forces in 1950. The

UN Memorial Cemetery is a burial ground for UN command casualties of the Korean War.

After the war, Busan was able to rapidly develop economically due to the major port present. In 2016, the port of Busan exported a total of \$515B, with top exports including integrated circuits, cars, vehicle parts and refined petroleum.

However, Busan also has a rich religious history. The Beomeosa temple, one of the head temples of the Jogye order of Korean Buddhism is located in Busan. Established in 678 CE, the temple has experienced many historical events. The temple was almost completely destroyed during the Japanese invasion of 1592 CE. Later, in 1613 CE venerated monks such as Myojeon and Haemin ren-





ovated the temple. Main attractions such as the One Pillar Gate and The Main Buddha Hall are known to have been built around this time. Whilst the Beomeosa temple is the most famous, there are many other shrines and temples present in Busan, each with their own history within Korean Buddhism.

Geography

Busan is located in the Southeast of South Korea, with a coastline that alternates between rugged cliffs and flat beaches. Inland, the landscape is mountainous, whilst Busan is situated next the mouth of the Nakdonggang river. This creates a varied geography, allowing for some breathtaking views from the coast. The presence of the river also contributed to the defensibility of Busan during the Korean War, and the western portion of the Pusan Perimeter was formed by the Nakdonggang river.

The mountains for which Busan is known for are found east of the Nakdong river. Two mountains are of particular interest; Mount Geumjeongsan and Mount Jangsan. Mount Jangsan is popular when it comes to hiking, and from this mountain visitors can get a great view from the skyline of Busan, where the coast, skyscrapers and the Gwangan bridge are visible. Mount Geomjeongsan is more well known for its religious history, but is also a popular hik-



ing destination. The Beomeosa Temple mentioned earlier is also present on this mountain.

Geumsaem (금샘; literal: golden fountain) is a naturally formed rock cavity standing about 500 meters east from the peak of the mountain. It is from this feature that the mountain gets its name. Finally, the beaches in Busan are famous throughout South Korea, attracting many Korean tourists during the summer. Haeundae district has the more upmarket tourist and residential areas, boasting the pristine Haeundae beach and luxurious hotels. In the Suyeong district, more to the southwest, the Gwangalli beach has a great view of the Gwangalli Bridge. From here, the Igidae coastal walk should be visible to the south, whilst the Haeundae beach is present in the east.

Culture

Busan also has a rich culture when it comes to festivals, film, cuisine and religion. Mentioned earlier, the Busan International Film Festival is one of the most important film festivals in Asia. The focus of BIFF is to introduce



first-time directors and new films. In 2022, the festival took place between the 5th of October and the 14th of October, while 242 films from 71 countries were featured.

Busan was once a center of military affairs in the region and was therefore key in diplomatic affairs with Japan. One of the foods developed during this period is Dongnae pajeon (동래파전), which is a savory pancake prepared with scallion. During the Korean War, Busan was the biggest refugee destination on the peninsula; people from all over Korea went there. Some stayed and adapted their traditional cuisine to local specialties. One of these foods is milmyeon (밀면), a variation of nangmyeon, which uses wheat flour instead of buckwheat in order to make noodle soup. Finally, due to its coastal heritage, there is also a wide variety of local seafood. Daegu Tang (대구탕) is a type of cod soup with vegetables and Eomuk (어묵) are fishcakes, which can usually be found at Jagalchi Market or at Busan Station.



Accommodation

Brosis Hotel — 4, Gudeok-ro 48beon-gil, Jung-gu, Busan, South Korea
Company Visits

Brosis Hotel is situated in Busan's Jung-gu district, close to the Port of Busan and Jagalchi Market. Jung-gu is part of the old town of Busan, so it is the perfect opportunity to see the cultural heritage of Busan. Located near Gudeok-ro, a lively street with its wide array of shops and the entrance of the Jagalchi Market, there is plenty to see once you step out the door.

Company visits

Doosan Enerbility — 22 DoosanVolvo-ro, Seongsan-gu, Changwon, Gyeongnam 51711, South Korea

Doosan Enerbility, located in Changwon, South Korea, is a pioneering company focused on cutting-edge energy solutions. For electrical engineering students, a visit offers insights into advanced power generation technologies and energy-efficient systems. Engage with industry experts, discovering the role of electrical engineering in shaping sustainable and reliable energy sources. Experience the fusion of engineering brilliance and sustainability, inspiring a vision of a cleaner and more energy-efficient future at Doosan Enerbility.



Pusan National University (PNU) — 2 Busandaehak-ro 63beon-gil, Geumjeong-gu, Busan, South Korea

Pusan National University (PNU), located in Geumjeong-gu, Busan, South Korea, is a prestigious institution known for academic excellence and cutting-edge research. For electrical engineering students, a visit offers insights into innovative research and advancements in the field. Engage with leading professors and researchers, discovering the latest developments in electrical engineering. Experience a dynamic academic atmosphere, where knowledge and creativity converge to shape the future of technology. Pusan National University presents boundless opportunities for students to thrive, inspiring a vision of transformative ideas and academic excellence.

Optional Activities

Ibagu Gil Monorail – 49 Choryangsang-ro, Dong-gu, Busan, South Korea

Prepare for an enchanting experience in the heart of Busan with the Ibagu Gil Monorail. This remarkable journey is a must-see for those exploring Busan's vibrant landscape.

What sets the Ibagu Gil Monorail apart is not just its convenience but the fact that it offers a completely free experience to its



passengers. As you step aboard the monorail, you'll be treated to panoramic views of the city that are simply breathtaking. The best time to embark on this journey is in the evening when the city's lights begin to twinkle, creating a magical atmosphere.

Glide above the bustling streets and immerse yourself in Busan's unique blend of modernity and tradition. The Ibagu Gil Monorail provides a bird's-eye view of the city's landmarks and hidden gems. It's a leisurely ride that allows you to unwind and appreciate Busan's beauty from a new perspective.



Ulsan

General information

Ulsan is South Korea's 8th largest city, located in the southeast portion of the country, north of Busan. Ulsan is often referred to as the industrial powerhouse of South Korea and with good reason. It is home to the world's largest automobile plant and the world's largest shipyard, operated by Hyundai Motor Company and Hyundai Heavy Industries, respectively.

On top of this, Ulsan is also home to the third largest oil refinery in the world, operated by SK energy.



Due to all this economic activity present, the Ulsan region has the highest regional gross domestic product figure per capita of South Korea, amounting to 69.4 million won, or about \$52,736.

Whilst all of this is impressive, Ulsan was not always a bustling metropolis. Whilst there is evidence that Ulsan was developed as a shipbuilding site in 1642, it was a largely unremarkable port until 1972, when the Hyundai corporation built the modern shipyard here.

Whilst Ulsan is known for its heavy industry and rapid economic development, that is not the only reason to visit Ulsan. West of Ulsan there are the Yeongnam Alps, an outlying mountain range of the Taebaek Mountains. This means that within the coastal city there are impressive views of both the coast and the mountains, similar to Busan.

Within the Taebaek Mountains, within Gyeongju the Seokguram grotto and Bulguksa Temple are two beautiful sacred sites. The Bulguksa Temple is home to several national treasures of reli-



gious significance. UNIST (Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology) was founded in 2007 in Ulsan for the growing demand for higher education in Ulsan. Discover how industry and the academic world come together at the visit and lunch at UNIST.

History

Early in Ulsan's history the city was important for iron mining and production during the Jinhan Confederacy. Afterwards, during the Silla period, Ulsan was an important port for the city of Gyeongju.

During the Joseon dynasty in 1592, the future port of Ulsan was the site of a major battle during the Imjin war when warrior monks joined citizen soldiers in resisting the Japanese invasion. Ulsan remained a moderately



large port until 1962, when Ulsan was designated as a special industrial zone. Furthermore, Ulsan became an open port as part of Korea's first five-year plan. This decision promoted the rapid development of heavy industry in Ulsan, and in 1973 Hyundai Group founded Hyundai Heavy Industries in Ulsan. The influence that Hyundai has had on Ulsan is visible in the streets and buildings. In Ulsan a highway is named after Hyundai's founder and the local hospital and university is funded by Hyundai.

Geography

Ulsan lies in the southeastern part of South Korea, north of Busan. Its climate is similar to that of Busan, meaning that during the trip you should not feel a large difference in terms of climate. Similar to Busan, there are mountains present more inland, and a view of the Sea of Japan to the east.

Ulsan and the more northern city Gyeongju are both surrounded by the Yeongnam Alps. There are multiple peaks which are



more than 1000m above sea level. Due to this, the trip to the Bulguksa Temple should be filled with some great views of the surrounding mountain range. The Taehwa River lies within the city of Ulsan and the view of the city is dominated by the city of Ulsan separated by this river.

Company Visits

UNIST (Ulsan National Institute of Science & Technology) - 50 UNIST-gil, Eonyang-eup, Ulju-gun, Ulsan, South Korea

UNIST (Ulsan National Institute of Science & Technology) in Ulsan, South Korea, is a leading institute dedicated to scientific and technological advancements. For

electrical engineering students, a visit offers access to cutting-edge research opportunities and renowned professors. Engage in a dynamic academic environment, where innovation and expertise shape the future of electrical engineering. UNIST presents endless possibilities for growth and research, inspiring excellence and transformative contributions to the field.

Cultural Activities

Seokguram grotto and Bulguksa temple — 873-243 Bulguk-ro, Jinhyeon-dong, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, South Korea

The Seokguram Grotto, part of the Bulguksa Temple is a hermitage located within Gyeongju. Both are located on the Tohamsan mountain, 750 meters above sea level. From the temple visitors have a view of the Sea of Japan to the east. Seokguram Grotto is thought to have been built by Kim Daeseong, construc-





tion starting either in 742 or 751. The temple and grotto were built during the cultural peak of the Unified Silla period.

In 1962, the grotto was designated as the 24th national treasure of South Korea. In 1995, Seokguram was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List together with the Bulguksa Temple. Inside the grotto there are multiple granite sculptures, one with the image of Buddha, and multiple sculptures of ancient Indian gods in the walls of the grotto.

The practice of carving the image of Buddha into stone started in India and the practice spread to China and later to Korea. The geology of the Korean Peninsula contains hard granite, which gives the sculptures a unique image.

The grotto has an arched entrance which leads to a rectangular antechamber. Then a narrow corridor filled with bas-reliefs leads to the main rotunda. Here, the centerpiece is a Buddha statue in the main chamber. The Buddha is surrounded by arhats, bodhisattvas and ancient Indian gods. Further, forty different figures representing Buddhist principles and teachings can be found in the grotto. Silla architects used symmetry to design the grotto and likely used the concept of the golden rectangle.

Repair and improvements were undertaken in 1703 and 1758, during the Joseon dynasty. How-



ever, since Confucianism was the state religion, symbols of Buddhism were suppressed and the grotto structure was greatly deteriorated at the beginning of the 20th century. The first repairs by the Japanese were performed in 1913 to 1915. Many of these repairs were done without enough study of the grotto.

The structure of the grotto was completely dismantled and re-assembled. Some mistakes were made by the Japanese whilst restoring the grotto. The use of concrete to stabilize the grotto led to humidity problems and water leaks, leading to erosion of the sculptures. Trying to solve the problem, drainage pipes were added and later waterproof asphalt was added to the concrete, only worsening the problem. After World War II, restoration efforts continued in the 1960s, and the temperature and humidity issues were resolved using mechanical systems. Today the interior of the grotto can only be viewed through a glass wall in order to preserve the sculptures from temperature changes.



Jeju Island

General information

Situated off the southern coast of South Korea, Jeju Island is the largest island of Korea. With its area of 1833 km² it's about half the size of Overijssel. It is renowned for its stunning natural landscapes and 3 UNESCO World Heritage sites. Often referred to as the "Hawaii of South Korea", it offers its visitors volcanic terrain, beautiful beaches and a unique cultural heritage.

Jeju Island is formed from volcanic activity, which over millions of years formed the island. It is home to Hallasan (한라산), an extinct volcano with a height of

1947 meters, which makes it the tallest mountain of South Korea. It stands central to one of the UNESCO natural heritage sites and is surrounded by lush forests and offers scenic hiking trails.

The largest city on the island is Jeju-Si (제주시), which translates to Jeju City (I know, very original). Its air route connection with Seoul (Seoul-Gimpo) is the busiest in the world, with over 200 flights per day! It's also the host of a variety of cultural sites, with it containing the Dragon's Head Rock (용두암), the Samseonghyeol (삼성혈) and the world's largest botanical garden, Bunjae Artpia.

History

Jeju Island has been inhabited for a long time, with the mythological founding of the kingdom of Tamna (meaning something along the lines of "island country") somewhere in the 24th century BCE. The story goes that the three mythological divine founders emerged from holes in the ground known as Samseonghyeol. These founders got gifts from a kingdom to the east with offerings such as cattle and seeds. The first historical records mentioning the kingdom are from around





the 3rd century CE, which show that trade connections existed with China, Japan, Korea and South-east-Asian nations.

From 476 CE Tamna entered into a tributary relationship with Baekje, which gave them military aide and financial support. When Baekje fell into non-existence Tamna turned to Silla instead, officially subjugating somewhere around the end of the Three Kingdoms period. It periodically became independent again a few times and got brought to an end in 1404 by the Joseon dynasty, after which it stayed part of Korea for the most part.

Besides Tamna Jeju island has been called a lot of different things, such as Doi (도이, literally "Island barbarian"), Samdado (삼다도, meaning "Island of Three Abundances") and Ilha de Ladro-

nes (meaning "Island of Thieves"). A notable name is Quelpaert Island, which has a Dutch origin. Quelpaert de Brack was a ship from the Dutch East India Company, which is said to have shipwrecked on Jeju Island in 1653 (Although the actual shipwrecked could possibly be "De Sperwer"). On it was Hendrick Hamel, who along with his crew remained on Jeju for a year after which they went to Seoul. The policy at the time was that foreigners were not allowed to leave the country, which meant that they lived quite normal lives within the country for over 10 years. Eventually Hendrick escaped and wrote down his accounts of his time in Korea, which was the first Western account of Korea.

Geography

Jeju island was formed due to a lot of volcanic activity over millions of years. Eventually the shield volcano Hallasan formed, which now stands central on the island. Since the island is mostly flat everywhere else, the peak Hallasan is visible from anywhere on the island, at least when it is not covered by clouds.

Due to its volcanic nature the island is very fertile, although it used to be hard to grow crops due to the rocky ground. Lush forests can be found all over the island, as well as impressive rock formations. Along with Hallasan there are a couple more Unes-





co World Heritage sites. Due to all the volcanic activity there are lava tubes in multiple spots on the island, with a heritage site being in the north-east. It exists of 9 caves in total, among which Manjanggul, which we will visit. The third site is the Oreum of the Rising Sun, which is a small de-funct volcano off the east coast of Jeju Island.

As said before, the main city on the island is Jeju-Si on the north coast. On the south coast the second biggest city is situated, being Seogwipo(-Si). The island is split entirely among these two cities (in South Korea a Si (시) can contain both urban and rural areas,

as well as other towns). There are various waterfalls located within and near the centre city, such as Cheonjiyeon Falls and Jeongbang Waterfall. Another beautiful set of waterfalls located on the island are the Cheonjiyeon Waterfalls.

Culture

Since Jeju was its own kingdom for a long time and has been largely self-governing within Korea even up till now, it has a pretty rich cultural heritage of its own. The people have their own language, although it is critically endangered, since it almost exclusively spoken by people above the age of 70. Shamanism is also practiced on the island and it is still mostly intact from influences from other religions, although its teachings are mixed a bit with Confucianism and Buddhism. Christianity and traditional Buddhism are also practiced on the island.





The Haenyeo (해녀) are female divers from Jeju, who dive to harvest a variety of molluscs, seaweed and other sea life. Nowadays their tools consist of a wetsuit, diving mask, fins, gloves, chest weights (to assist diving), an L-shaped weeding hoe and a net attached to a flotation device. They usually dive without any air up to 30 metres deep and can hold their breath for over three minutes. The tradition started far in the past, but the amount of female divers outweighed the amount of male divers from the 18th century. This resulted in a

semi-matriarchal society being established on Jeju, with a lot of the traditional gender roles being reversed.

The dol hareubang (돌 하르방, meaning: stone grandfather) can also be found all over the island, mostly at gates and other entrances to cities. They are carved from the basalt found on the island and can be over 3 metres high. They are considered to be gods offering both protection and fertility and were also seen as protection against demons travelling between realities. They were either introduced as a counter part for the totems found on mainland Korea or brought to the island as a tradition by visitors from sea.

Accommodation

*Hotel Zinc — 2~7F 11,
Jungjeong-ro, Seogwipo City,
Seogwipo, South Korea*

Hotel Zinc is situated in the centre of Seogwipo, within walking distance (approximately 5 minutes) of Cheonjiyeon falls and also only 2 km from the beach.

Cultural Activities

Bus tour around Jeju Island

We'll travel from Seogwipo along the south coast towards the east of the island. Along the way we'll stop at a few spots for some cultural experiences.

Our first stop is the Seongup Folk





Village, which is a traditional village where people still live to this day. These village residents act as guides for visitors to get an insight into what life used to be like on the island. We'll see lovely thatched-roof houses and get the opportunity to witness some daily activities.

The next stop is Gwangchigi Beach, a rocky beach which should show a beautiful sight of our next stop: Seongsan Sunrise Peak. This Unesco World Heritage Site might be a bit of a climb but promises some great views if we can go to the top.

On the way to our last stop we'll travel along Jondalri Seaside road, a long road along the north-east coast. The last stop will be the Manjanggal Cave, which is part of another world heritage site. This is one of the lava tube caves which were formed due to all the volcanic activity on the island.

At the end of the tour we should have gotten a good experience of both interesting cultural sites and some amazing geological formations.

Optional Activities

Cheonjiyeon Waterfall

Very near to our hotel this waterfall can be easily visited, with a landscaped trail to get there.

Jeongbang Waterfall

Located on the other side of Seogwipo, this beautiful waterfall pours straight into the ocean.

Cheonjeyeon Waterfalls

These waterfalls are located a bit further from the hotel, but for people who cannot get enough of the waterfalls and would also like to see some protected forest this is a great visit.

Hallasan National Park

For those wanting to go on a hike, the big mountain at the centre of the island is a great option. You have to reserve in advance though, so if you want to do this be sure to do so in time.

Love Land

An outdoor sculpture park in Jeju-Si focused on sex, with statues in a variety of sexual positions amongst other things.



Daejeon

General information

Daejeon stands as a beacon of scientific advancement and technological innovation. With its prominent research institutions, cutting-edge industries, and renowned educational facilities,

Daejeon has earned the well-deserved moniker of the “Silicon Valley of South Korea”.

Daejeon’s reputation as a center for education and learning is further enhanced by its world-class universities and educational institutions. The city houses a total of 23 universities and colleges, such as the prestigious Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) and Chungnam National University, which attract students from all around the globe.

Out of the 232 research and educational institutions in Daejeon, over 20 major research institutes and over 40 research centers are established in one of the largest science and technology parks in the world: Daedok Innopolis. These institutions contribute to





groundbreaking discoveries and advancements across various fields, ranging from information technology and robotics to biotechnology and nanotechnology. The city's vibrant technology industry has flourished, with a multitude of innovative companies and startups calling Daejeon home. From large global corporations such as Samsung and LG, to ambitious young entrepreneurs, the city provides a fertile ground for collaboration and entrepreneurship.

Aside of its scientific and technological image, Daejeon is also a city of rich nature, consisting of beautiful mountains, rivers and national parks. The citizens of Daejeon are very fond of their surrounding nature, this is why the city has a strong emphasis on sustainability and recycling programs to preserve the natural habitat. Most of its mountains, hot springs and rivers are open for public use. Many aspects in Daejeon, such as modern-day traditions, festivals and industries, are in a way linked to the geography of the city. This makes Daejeon and its surroundings a great place for hiking and camping opportunities.

Beyond its scientific and technological prowess, Daejeon offers a range of cultural and recreational activities for residents and visitors. The city boasts art galleries, theatres, and cultural centres where visitors can immerse



themselves in the vibrant arts scene. Daejeon also hosts a variety of festivals and events throughout the year, showcasing the city's rich cultural heritage and fostering community engagement.

History

Daejeon is a city with a rich history spanning over 2,000 years. It has witnessed the ebb and flow of civilizations and played a significant role in the development of South Korea. Nestled in the central region of the country, Daejeon has been in use as a strategic military settlement by many of the early kingdoms of Korea. Daejeon is historically known as "Hanbat", which translates to "large field". The name Daejeon is derived from this same term in Hanja.

Daejeon has always been a relatively small town with few inhabitants, but the city experienced serious growth in the 20th century after the construction of the Gyeongbu Railway from Seoul to Busan in 1905 and the Honam Railway from Mokpo and Daejeon in 1926. Since the railways were under Japanese rule during that



time, a ton of Japanese began to settle in Daejeon, resulting into the majority of the Daejeon population being of Japanese descent during the roaring twenties. Daejeon is still a transportation metropolis to this day, also due to its central positioning in South Korea.

Daejeon's modern history took a significant turn during the Korean War when it was designated as the new capital of South Korea. The city's strategic location, central to the country, made it an ideal choice as the temporary capital during the war. This designation brought about rapid development and growth, as the city became a hub for government institutions, infrastructure projects, and economic activities. While the capital was later relocated to Seoul after the war, Daejeon continued to thrive as a center for education, technology, and innovation.

Today, Daejeon stands as a vibrant city that seamlessly blends its historical legacy with modern advancements. Visitors can explore the remnants of the past,

such as ancient fortresses and cultural landmarks, while also witnessing the cutting-edge technology and scientific breakthroughs that define the city's present. Daejeon's journey through time is a testament to its resilience, adaptability, and its ability to embrace the challenges and opportunities of each era.

Geography

Daejeon is located in a valley in the shape of a large circle, which is why the city is historically known as 'big field'. Daejeon is surrounded by small mountains, specifically at the foot of the So-baek mountain range, which lays on the south-east side of the city and provides a majestic backdrop. One notable mountain outside of Daejeon is Gyeryongsan, which houses the eponymous National Park, which is a great place for enthusiasts for hiking, exotic plants and endangered animal species.

The rivers Gapcheon, Yudeungcheon and Daejeoncheon cross through Daejeon, these rivers eventually join the great Geum river in the north-east of the city. The rivers provide a soothing ambiance, inviting residents and visitors to find solace by their shores or engage in water-based activities.

The harmony between urban development and natural surroundings in Daejeon creates a unique balance, offering residents and



visitors the best of both worlds. The city's commitment to preserving its natural environment is evident in the abundance of green spaces, parks, and gardens that adorn its landscape. Daejeon is a great example of a modern city integrating industry and nature into one harmonic body.

Since Daejeon is located in the middle of South Korea, the city serves as the main hub for transportation in the country. Most major railways and highways are connected to Daejeon, allowing for great connection to neighbouring cities. While Daejeon lays 170 km south from Seoul, a high-speed train ride to Seoul would only take 50 minutes. A trip to the nearest airport to Daejeon, Cheongju Airport, would take only 35 minutes by car, but direct bus connections to Incheon Airport are also available.

Daejeon houses a climate that is typical compared to other large South Korean cities: humid subtropical. Hot and humid summers together with cold and dry winters with heavy rainfall during its monsoon period from July to August. However, Daejeon also has influences from a humid continental climate, which results in more mild temperature extremes when compared to cities like Seoul. In October the temperatures may vary from 21 to 9 degrees Celsius, with low precipitation and an average humidity.

Culture

Beyond its scientific endeavors, Daejeon's cultural scene offers a wide range of artistic experiences. The city is adorned with theaters, art galleries, and music venues that showcase a diverse range of performances and exhibitions.

Daejeon's cultural calendar is enriched by a tapestry of events and festivals that reflect the city's vibrant spirit. From music festivals to dance performances, from art exhibitions to film screenings, these cultural celebrations bring together local talents and international artists. Daejeon is also the stage for several worldwide cultural festivals, such as the International Wine Festival, International Music Festival, and the World Martial Arts Festival.

As you explore Daejeon's cultural landscape, you'll find that the city's devotion to both scientific progress and artistic expression creates a dynamic and intellectually stimulating environment. The juxtaposition of cutting-edge technology and artistic endeavors fosters a unique synergy, where innovation and creativity intertwine.

Aside of the many cultural events during daytime, Daejeon also provides a vibrant nightlife scene. Take a stroll through the city and you can find numerous clubs, bars and other kinds of entertainment venues, offering a diverse



range of entertainment. Dunsan is a neighbourhood with a lively nightlife and plenty of foreigner-friendly bars with varying atmospheres.

Accommodation

Hotel Yam — 30-13, Oncheonseo-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, South Korea

Located on Oncheonseo-ro, this hotel offers a perfect blend of modern amenities and warm hospitality. With a stay at Hotel Yam Yuseong Oncheon in Daejeon (Yuseong), you'll be a 4-minute walk from Yuseong Hot Springs and 13 minutes by foot from Natural History Museum. This hotel is 1.6 mi (2.6 km) from Daejeon World Cup Stadium and 1.7 mi (2.8 km) from World Cup Bowling Gyeonggijang. Whether you're visiting for business or leisure, Hotel Yam provides a restful retreat after a day of exploration. Unwind in well-appointed rooms designed to cater to your relaxation needs. From here, embark on adventures to nearby cultural landmarks and enjoy the bustling atmosphere of Daejeon.



Company Visits

Chungnam National University (Daedeok Campus) - 99 Daehak-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, South Korea

Chungnam National University (CNU) was founded in 1952. Its motto is "Creativity, Development, and Service to the community". The University covers a wide variety of academic fields, such as law, agriculture, social sciences, medicine, fine arts and more. The College of Engineering has the most departments and the longest history at the CNU.

Korea Institute of Energy Research (KIER)- 152 Gajeong-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, South Korea

The Korea Institute of Energy Research (KIER) is a public sector research organization with a focus on energy technology research and development in the areas of energy efficiency, new and renewable energy, and climate change. KIER is particularly strong in RD&D related to coal-fired technology. It was established in 1977 and serves as a research & development hub for climate change mitigation technologies and plays a role in bridging industrial needs with work being undertaken by R&D institutes.



*Korea Research Institute of
Chemical Technology (KRICT)
- 141 Gajeong-ro, Yuseong-gu,
Daejeon, South Korea*

KRICT is renowned for its groundbreaking research and development in the realm of chemical technology, with a focus on sustainable practices and eco-friendly solutions. For electrical engineering enthusiasts, this institute offers a unique opportunity to witness how electrical systems integrate seamlessly into the broader landscape of chemical research.

*KAIST (Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology)
- 291 Daehak-ro, Yuseong-gu,
Daejeon, South Korea*

The KAIST (Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology) is considered one of the most prestigious universities in South Korea, it was opened in 1971 and it currently has more than 11,000 students and 70,000 alumni. The educational programmes of KAIST are divided into five colleges: natural sciences, life science and bioengineering, business, liberal arts and convergence science, and engineering. The School of Electrical Engineering is the largest department in KAIST and is considered one of the leading departments on technological development in the world. According to their mission statement, the School of Electri-

cal Engineering aims to focus on impacting the real-world industry while supporting their brilliant students.

*Twinnny - 90 Gajeongbuk-ro,
Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, South
Korea*

"Navigating vast and complex spaces, indoors and outdoors, and changing environments". Founded in 2015, Twinnny is a pioneering company specializing in autonomous mobile robots, rapidly finding a place at the forefront of technological innovation. Located on the edge of the Daedok Innopolis, Twinnny is able to keep close ties to advanced research institutes. Twinnny is founded by two twin brothers, Yeongseok Cheon and Hongseok Cheon. Yeongseok has a bachelor's degree in business administration, while Hongseok is a graduate of the School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering of KAIST, obtaining his Ph.D. in Battery and Radio Engineering.

*Maxon Motors Manufacturing - 26 Yongwon 3-gil,
Seongnam-myeon, Cheonan-si,
Chungcheongnam-do, South
Korea.*

The Maxon Group is a Swiss company that was founded in 1961, they specialize in the production of motors, sensors, gears and controllers. As of 2013 the Maxon Group made their debut in South Korea by opening a production



site in Cheonan, a city nearby Daejeon.

Cultural Activities

National Science Museum - 481 Daedeok-daero, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, South Korea

The mission of the National Science Museum is to display science and technology knowledge in order to popularize science to the South Korean people, particularly the youth. This is why the museum consists not only of plenty of large models and exhibits, but also of stimulating attractions. Additionally, the museum offers an educational programme and several science & engineering contests for visitors.

Optional Activities

Gyejoksan Mountain Red Clay Trail -- 485 Jang-dong, Daedeok-gu, Daejeon, South Korea

Hiking is a very popular hobby in South Korea, and this mountain trail is a very popular route among citizens of Daejeon. The Gyejoksan Mountain Red Clay Trail is 14.5 km long and spans along the mountain range surrounding Daejeon. Local etiquette says that you can walk this route barefoot, since the red clay is claimed to have healing properties, however, the track also has a concrete road along the clay for those who wish to wear shoes



during the hike. Make sure to fill your water bottle beforehand, since there aren't many water points on the track.

Yuseong Hot Springs -- 552-5 Bongmyeong-dong, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, South Korea

In the center of Daejeon you can find the Yuseong Hot Springs, which offer a centuries-old retreat for relaxation and well-being. These natural springs, heated deep within the Earth, are enriched with therapeutic minerals. You can enjoy various pools and baths, known for their ability to promote better circulation, ease muscle tension, and relieve stress. The mineral-rich waters are believed to have additional health benefits, including improving skin conditions. These hot springs are not just a destination but a cultural symbol of leisure and rejuvenation.



Greetings

<i>English</i>	<i>Romanised Korean</i>	<i>Hangul</i>	
Hello	Annyeonghaseyo	안녕하세요	○
Good morning	Joh-eun achim-ieyo	좋은 아침이에요	○
Good afternoon	Joh-eun ohueyo	좋은 오후예요	○
Good evening	Joh-eun jeonyeog-ieyo	좋은 저녁이에요	○
Good night	Annyeonghi jumuseyo	안녕히 주무세요	○
Bye	Annyeong	안녕	○
See you	Tto bwayo	또 봐요	○

Important words

<i>English</i>	<i>Romanised Korean</i>	<i>Hangul</i>	
Yes	Ye	예	○
No	Aniyo	아니요	○
Maybe	Amado	아마도	○
Okay	Joh-ayo	좋아요	○
Thank you	Gamsahbnida	감사합니다	○
You're welcome	Cheonman-eyo	천만에요	○
Excuse me	Sillyehabnida	실례합니다	○
I'm sorry	Joesonghabnida	죄송합니다	○

Introductions

<i>English</i>	<i>Romanised Korean</i>	<i>Hangul</i>	
My name is	Je ileum-eun ...	제 이름은 ...	○
I travel together with ...	Naneun ... hamkke yeohaenghanda	나는 ... 함께 여행한다	○
I don't speak Korean	Naneun hangug-eoleul hal jul molla	나는 한국어를 할 줄 몰라	○
I don't understand	Moleugess-eoyo	모르겠어요	○
Do you speak English?	Dangsin-eun yeong-eoleulhasibnikka?	당신은 영어를하십니까?	○
Could you repeat that?	Dasi malsseumhae jusigessseubnikka?	다시 말씀해 주시겠습니까?	○
One moment please	Jamkkanman gidalyeo jwo	잠깐만 기다려 줘	○
How much does this cost?	I eolmayeyo?	이 얼마예요?	○



Numbers

English

one
two
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten

Romanised Korean

hana
dul
sam
ne
daseos
yug
ilgob
yeodeolb
ahob
sib

Hangul

하나
둘
삼
네
다섯
육
일곱
여덟
아홉
십



Signs

English

Entrance
Exit
Admission
Public restroom
No entry
Open
Closed
Prohibited

Romanised Korean

ibgu
chulgu
gaib
gongjung hwajangsil
chul-ib bulga
yeollyeo issneun
dad-eun
geumji

Hangul

입구
출구
가입
공중 화장실
출입 불가
열려 있는
닫은
금지





Spotify Playlist

Are you tired of constantly listening to your own music? Luckily for you we have made our own collaborative playlist! Join our SPOCK7 Spotify playlist to enjoy a bit of the music taste of the participants, additionally you can inspire others with your own favourite songs.



Scan this code using the spotify app



Bullshit Bingo

"Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower."

-Steve Jobs

Nowadays if you want to keep up with the technological race, you have to look towards to future instead of the present.

Innovation is more than just blue symbols and lines on top of a black background. Innovation is also meaningless phrases that you almost, but not quite understand but will make you look smart.

If you are happen to be stuck listening to a presentation of a very intelligent person during our study tour, you can keep your brain active by playing our patented bullshit bingo.

Try and see if you are the first to finish a line, column or diagonal!

Digital Transformation	Revolutionary	Deep Learning	Virtual Reality	Big Data
Future proof	Internet of Things	LoRa	Collaborative Robot (CoBot)	Metaverse
Augmented Reality	Cryptocurrency	Artificial Intelligence	Industry 5.0	Cloud Computing
Smart Manufacturing	Smart Cities	Smart Home	Smart Grid	Smart Industry
Machine Learning	Neural Network	Cyberphysical System	Re-invent	Blockchain



Crazy 92

A study tour is the perfect opportunity to get fully immersed in a new culture, so help you explore the Korean culture in a fun and exciting manner we have prepared this Crazy 92! During this study tour you can try to fulfil these 92 challenges to claim the title of most cultured individual of SPOCK, in this travel guide you can keep track of your challenges by crossing the numbers off the list. Of course, proof is required for verification and entertainment purposes, so make sure to submit your documentation (e.g. photos, videos, recordings, etc.) in the Whatsapp group chat. Good luck and have fun!

- Exchange business cards with a businessman
- Send a post card to home
- Ask a question at a company visit
- Buy a sick souvenir
- Find a friend for Boris de Logeerbeer
- Soju shot!
- Eat bibimbap
- Make a shrimp fry rice
- Find Grolsch
- Wear a hanbok
- Drink tea with a Korean
- Take a photo of people that are taking a photo of us because we are tall
- Use a gong
- Find a Korean with a tattoo
- Play frisbee
- Find other Dutch people (not SPOCK/alumni)
- Sing Gangnam Style in Gangnam
- Do origami
- Eat sushi with a knife and fork
- Find the red power ranger
- Sing a Dutch song in a karaoke bar
- Visit an arcade
- Eat something way too spicy
- Visit Hallasan
- Do a koprof in nature
- Find the strongest booze
- Visit a cinema in Busan
- Find the Eiffel Tower
- Get into a fierce discussion with a Korean
- Take a photo underneath a cherry blossom tree
- Visit a cat café
- Order alcohol on a flight
- Make your own tteokbokki
- Ride a bike
- Get to the top of a tower
- Visit an art museum
- Meditate



- Eat kimchi
- Make a sand castle on Jeju Island
- Take a photo with a cosplayer
- Act like a professor during a company visit
- Use room service in a hotel
- Beer breakfast
- Play Belgian Hide and Seek at the hotel
- Take a photo with the military
- Play DDR
- Eat seafood at the Jagalchi Market in Busan
- Find a cow wearing a cowbell
- Impersonate a cherry blossom tree
- Go on hike
- Truly immerse yourself in history
- Sing dancing queen
- Visit a church
- Spot a person in traditional clothing
- Use a photo booth with at least 4 people
- Beer relay in the bus
- Drink the cheapest supermarket beer
- Make an Instagram-worthy photo
- Selfie with a windmill
- Find a panda
- Be a street artist
- Find the Ninja Turtles
- Go to a party on the Day of the Foundation of the Republic of South Korea
- Yodel
- Eat Korean BBQ
- Drink coffee with chopsticks
- Make a fancy meal for a SPOCK member in need
- Experience a botanical garden
- Broek uit op je hoofd (outside of the hotel)
- Visit a gaming internet cafe
- Order a drink in Korean
- Touch grass
- Win a plushy from a claw machine
- Visit a waterfall
- Do a waterfall at a waterfall
- Do something cool for the aftermovie
- Watch the sunset
- Speak Korean with a Korean
- Find your Seoul-mate
- Have a serious talk with a drunk businessman
- Go to a sauna
- Take a photo with a monkey
- Sleep in someone else's bed
- Walk a catwalk
- Haggle on a market
- Heat up your meal at a super-market
- Start a non-verbal argument
- Watch the sunrise
- Come up with a SPOCK cheer
- Take a photo with Buddha
- Make a vlog
- Become one with nature



Emergency Cantus Songs

Chapter I – Dutch

Eend

Zeg noot nee tegen een eend, zeg nooit nee,
Want een eend is ook iemand zijn moeder,
Zij zwemt in een sloot of een plas
Of ergens anders waar het nat was

Nu denkt u misschien dit is het eind
Dat is het ook.

De uil zat in de olmen

De uil zat in de olmen
bij 't vallen van de nacht.
En achter gindse heuvels,
daar roept de koekoek zacht:
"Koekoek, koekoek, koekoekoekoek, koekoek!" (bis)

Dodenrit

We rijden met de trojka door 't eindeloze woud.
Het vriest een graad of dertig, het is winter en vrij koud.
De paardehoeven knersen in de pasgevallen sneeuw.
't Is avond in Siberië, en nergens is een leeuw.

We reizen met de kinderen, al zijn ze nog wat jong,
door 't eindeloze woud waarover ik zo-even zong.
Een lommerrijk en zeer onoverzichtelijk terrein,
waarin men zich gelukkig prijst dat er geen leeuwen zijn.

We zijn op weg naar Omsk, maar de weg daarheen is lang
en daarom vullen wij de tijd met feestelijk gezang.
Intussen gaat zich iets bewegen in de achtergrond:
iets donkers en iets talrijks, en het lijkt me ongezond!

Ze zijn nog vrij ver achter ons, ik zie ze echter wel.
Het is een hele massa en ze lopen nogal snel
en door ons achterna te lopen halen zij ons in,
wat onvoordelig uit kan pakken voor een jong gezin.



De donkere gedaanten zijn bijzonder vlug ter been.
Ze lopen op vier poten, en ze kijken heel gemeen.
Ze hebben grote tanden, dat is duidelijk te zien.
Het zijn waarschijnlijk wolven, en kwaadaardig bovendien.

Al is de toestand zorgelijk, ik raak niet in paniek.
Ik houd de moed erin door middel van de volksmuziek.
We kennen onze bundel en we zingen heel wat af,
terwijl de wolven nader komen in gestrekte draf

Het is van hier naar Omsk nog een kleine honderd werst.
't Is prettig dat de paarden net vanmiddag zijn ververst.
Wel jammer dat de wolven ons toch hebben ingehaald.
Men ziet de flinke eetlust die hun uit de ogen straalt.

We doen heel onbekommerd en we zingen continu.
Toch moet er iets gebeuren onder moeders paraplu.
En zonder op te vallen overleg ik met mijn vrouw,
"Wie moet er aan geloven," vraag ik, "toe, bedenk eens gauw".

"Moet Igor het maar wezen?", "Nee, want Igor speelt viool",
"Wat vind je van Natasja?", "Maar die leert zo goed op school",
"En Sonja dan?", "Nee, Sonja niet, zij heeft een mooie alt",
zodat de keus tenslotte op de kleine Pjotr valt.

Dus onder het gezang pak ik het ventje handig beet,
daar vliegt hij uit de trojka met een griezelige kreet.
De wolven hebben alle aandacht voor die lekkernij,
nog vierentachtig werst en o, wat zijn wij heden blij.

We mogen Pjotr wel waarderen om zijn eetbaarheid,
want daardoor raken wij die troep voorlopig even kwijt.
Zo jagen wij maar voort als in een gruwelijke droom,
ajo, ajo, ajo, al in die hoge klapperboom!

Daar klinkt weer dat gehuil en onze hoop is weer verscheurd.
De wolven zijn terug en nu is Sonja aan de beurt.
Daar gaat het arme kind, zij was zo vrolijk en zo braaf.
Nog achtenzestig werst en in Den Haag daar woont een graaf.

Ik zit nog na te peinzen en mijn vrouw stort menig traan
en kijk daar komen achter ons de wolven al weer aan.
Dus Igor, 't is wel spijtig maar jij wordt geen virtuoos.
Nog tweeënvijftig werst en daar was laatst een meisje loos.



Nu Igor is verwijderd, hebben wij weer even rust.
Maar nee, daar zijn de wolven weer, op nog een part belust.
De doodscreet van Natasja snijdt ons pijnlijk door de ziel.
Nog zesendertig werst en in blauwgeruite kiel.

Mijn vrouw en ik zijn over, dus we zingen een duet
en als 't even mee wil zitten halen we het net.
Helaas, ik moet haar afstaan aan de hongerige troep.
Nu nog maar twintig werst en Hoeperdepoep zat op de stoep.

Ik zing nu weer wat lustiger want Omsk komt in zicht,
Ik maak een sprong van blijdschap en verlies mijn evenwicht.
Terwijl de wolven mij verslinden, denk ik "Dat is pech!
Ja, Omsk is een mooie stad, maar net iets te ver weg."

Trojka hier, trojka daar
Ja, je ziet er veel dit jaar

(repeat with:)

Overall zit paardehaar
Steeds uit voorraad leverbaar
Zachtjes snort de samovaar
Met een Slavisch handgebaar
Doe het zelf met naald en schaar
Is dat nu niet wonderbaar
Twee halfom en een tartaar
Een liefdadigheidsbazaar
Hulde aan het gouden paar
Foei hoe suffend staat gij daar
Moeder is de koffie klaar
Kijk daar loopt een adelaar
Is hier ook een abattoir
Basgitaar en klapsigaar
Flinkgebouwde weduwnaar
Leve onze goede Tsaar!



Schijn 'n lichtje op mij

You wake up in the mornin' (Je wordt wakker op een morgen)
Have you here work lame (En je heb al jarenlang geen werk meer)
And your mother do the table (En je ouwe moeder dekt de tafel)
You see the same old same (En je ziet al die ouwe dingen weer op tafel komme
Heinz corn flakes)
Lay your foot by the table (Je legt allebei je voeten op de tafel)
And you have awe a bit of pain (Auw je verrekt je rug)
Have you ever seen a rainbow (Heb je ooit een regenboog gezien ja wat dit in
de tekst thuisdoet weet ik niet ik heb 'm nie geschreven)
You get in trouble with a man (En je krijgt me daar een ruzie met een man van
wie je denkt dat het je vader is maar het blijkt de electriche melkboer van die
ochtend te wezen)
En wat zing je dan

Let the midnight special shine a light on me
Oh let the midnight special shine a light on me yeah yeah

Chorus:

Oh middernacht schijn 'n lichie op mij
Oh middernacht schijn 'n lichie op mij oh yeah
Oh middernacht schijn 'n lichie op mij
Oh middernacht schijn 'n lichie op mij

En ze rot je het huis uit
Kijkt de wereld in het rond
Het is in 't begin van april
De bloempjes komme uit de grond
Je hebt pijn in je schouwer
Van 't pakken bier dat je draagt
Aan de hand heb je een meissie
Dat cadeautjes aan je vraagt

Chorus

In de haven in de zon
Denk je urenlang na
Je droomt over een bankroof
En de politie komt je na
Voor je cadeaus hebt kunnen kopen
Vat hij je in je kraag
In de cel zit je te brommen
Hij was te snel en ik te traag

Chorus



Chapter II – English

Take me home, country roads

Almost heaven, West Virginia,
blue Ridge Mountains, Shenandoah River.
Life is old there, older than the trees,
younger than the mountains, flowing like the breeze.

Chorus:

Country roads, take me home,
to the place I belong.
West Virginia, mountain mama,
take me home, country roads.

All my memories, gather 'round her,
miner's lady, stranger to blue water.
Dark and dusky, painted on the sky,
misty taste of moonshine, teardrop in my eye.

Chorus

I hear her voice, in the morning hour she calls me,
radio reminds me of my home far away.
Driving down the road I get a feeling,
that I should have been home yesterday, yesterday!

Chorus (bis)

The wild rover

I've been a wild rover for many a year
and I've spent all my money on whisky's and beer.
But now I'm returning with gold in great store
and I never will play the wild rover no more.

Chorus:

And it's no, nay, never, no, nay, never no more.
Will I play the wild rover, no never, no more!

I went to an alehouse I used to frequent
and I told the landlady my money was spent.
I asked her for credit, she answered me nay:
"Such customs as yours I can get every day!"



Chorus

I took from me pocket, ten sovereigns bright,
and the landladies eyes opened wide with delight.
She said: "I have whiskeys and wines of the best
and the words that you told me were only in jest."

Chorus

I went home to my parents, confessed what I'd done,
and asked them to pardon their prodigal son.
And so they caressed me as oft times before
and I'll never play the wild rover no more...

Chorus

All Star

Somebody once told me the world is gonna roll me.
I ain't the sharpest tool in the shed.
She was looking kind of dumb with her finger and her thumb,
In the shape of an 'L' on her forehead.

Well, the years start coming and they don't stop coming,
Fed to the rules and I hit the ground running.
Didn't make sense not to live for fun,
Your brain gets smart but your head gets dumb.

So much to do, so much to see,
So what's wrong with taking the backstreets?
You'll never know if you don't go.
You'll never shine if you don't glow.

Chorus:

Hey now, you're an all star,
Get your game on, go play.
Hey now, you're a rock star,
Get the show on, get paid.
And all that glitters is gold,
Only shooting stars break the mold.



It's a cool place, and they say it gets colder.
You're bundled up now, wait 'til you get older,
But the meteor men beg to differ.
Judging by the hole in the satellite picture.

The ice we skate is getting pretty thin,
The water's getting warm so you might as well swim.
My world's on fire, how 'bout yours?
That's the way I like it and I'll never get bored.

Chorus

Let it go

The snow glows white on the mountain tonight,
Not a footprint to be seen.
A kingdom of isolation,
And it looks like I'm the queen.
The wind is howling like this swirling storm inside,
Couldn't keep it in, heaven knows I've tried.

Don't let them in, don't let them see,
Be the good girl you always have to be.
Conceal, don't feel, don't let them know.
Well, now they know!

Chorus:

Let it go, let it go,
Can't hold it back anymore.
Let it go, let it go,
Turn away and slam the door.
I don't care what they're going to say.
Let the storm rage on,
The cold never bothered me anyway.

It's funny how some distance,
Makes everything seem small,
And the words that once controlled me,
Can't get to me at all.
It's time to see what I can do,
To test the limits and break through.
No right, no wrong, no rules for me.
I'm free!



Chorus

Let it go, let it go,
I am one with the wind and sky.
Let it go, let it go,
You'll never see me cry.
Here I stand, and here I'll stay!
Let the storm rage on...

My power flurries through the air into the ground.
My soul is spiralling like frozen fractals all around.
And one thought crystallizes like an icy blast.
I'm never going back, the past is in the past.

Chorus:

Let it go, let it go,
And I'll rise like the break of dawn.
Let it go, let it go,
That perfect girl is gone.
Here I stand, in the light of day.
Let the storm rage on!
The cold never bothered me anyway.

Chapter III – German

99 Luftballons

Hast du etwas Zeit für mich, singe ich ein Lied für dich
von 99 Luftballons, auf ihrem Weg zum Horizont.
Denkst du vielleicht g'rad an mich, singe ich ein Lied für dich
von 99 Luftballons und das sowas von sowas kommt.

99 Luftballons, auf ihrem Weg zum Horizont,
hielt man für Ufo's aus dem All, darum schickte ein General
'ne Fliegerstaffel hinterher, Alarm zu geben wenn's so wär.
Dabei war'n dort am Horizont nur 99 Luftballons.

99 Düsenflieger, jeder war ein großer Krieger,
hielten sich für Captain Kirk, 's gab ein großes Feuerwerk.
Die Nachbarn haben nichts gerafft
und fühlten sich gleich angemacht.
Dabei schoß man am Horizont auf 99 Luftballons.



99 Kriegsminister, Streichholz und Benzinkanister,
hielten sich für schlaue Leute, witterten schon fette Beute.
Riefen: "Krieg!" und wollten Macht, Man, wer hätte das gedacht,
das es einmal so weit kommt, weg'n 99 Luftballons?

99 Jahre Krieg, ließen keinen Platz für Sieger,
Kriegsminister gibt's nicht mehr und auch keine Düsenflieger.
Heute zieh' ich meine Runden, seh' die Welt in Trümmern liegen.
Hab 'nen Luftballon gefunden, denk an dich und lass ihn fliegen.

Du hast

Du, du hast, du hast mich. (4x)

Du, du hast, du hast mich, du hast mich,
du hast mich gefragt, du hast mich gefragt,
du hast mich gefragt und ich hab' nichts gesagt.

Chorus:

Willst du bis der Tod euch scheidet,
treu ihr sein für alle Tage?
(Ja) Nein!
(Ja) Nein!

Du, du hast, du hast mich, (bis)
du, du hast, du hast mich, du hast mich,
du hast mich gefragt, du hast mich gefragt,
du hast mich gefragt und ich hab' nichts gesagt.

Chorus

Willst du bis zum Tod, der scheidet,
sie lieben auch in schlechten Tagen?
(Ja) Nein!
(Ja) Nein!

Willst du bis der Tod euch scheidet,
treu ihr sein?
(Ja) Nein!
(Ja) Nein!



Frans Duits

Chorus:

Het ging te snel, je m'apelle.
Ach, je het het wel.
Gap, ik weet niet eens wat het betekent.
Waar gaat ze heen? Auf wiedersehen.
Nu ben ik weer alleen.
Wat ze zegt, ik zou het echt niet weten?
Ze spreekt een beetje Frans, Duits, Frans.
Ze spreekt een beetje Duits.
Ze spreekt een beetje Frans en Duits.
Hé Frans Duijts, Frans?
Ze spreekt een beetje Duits.
Ze spreekt een beetje Frans en Duits.
Hé Frans?

Ze spreekt alleen maar Frans en Duits.
Ik zeg tegen mezelf, hoe neem ik haar mee naar huis?
Je m'apelle, zover kom ik nog wel.
Maar de rest van het gesprek ging mij te snel.
Ik ben heftig met woorden aan het zoeken.
Ik moet 't doen met mijn handen en voeten.
Het is de route om te communiceren.
We geven het niet op, we blijven het proberen.

Chorus

We kunnen hem naar Antwerpen boeken.
'K spreek een woordje Belgisch, Poepen.
Wel met een rubber schat, alsjeblijft?
Ik heb al een kind, Le portes sportif.
Hoe zeg je doekoe in het Frans?
Dat kan ik haar aanbieden en een glas jus d'orange, ey.
En weet je wat ik haar vertel.
Ik kan geen Frans maar ik ken hem wel.

Chorus

Bonjour madame, ik werd verliefd toen jij hier binnen-
wam.
Ik geef je de avond van je leven.
Je zegt me iets, ik kijk je aan.
Maar ik kan je niet verstaan, zou jij me bijles kunnen geven.



Ze spreekt een beetje Frans, Duits, Frans.
Ze spreekt een beetje Duits.
Ze spreekt een beetje Frans en Duits.
Hé Frans Duijts, Frans?
Ze spreekt een beetje Duits.
Ze spreekt een beetje Frans en duits.
Hé Frans?

Chapter IV – Korean

Gangnam Style

낮에는 따사로운 인간적인 여자
najeneun ttasaloun inganjeogin yeoja

커피 한잔의 여유를 아는 품격 있는 여자
keopi hanjanui yeoyuleul aneun, pumgyeog inneun yeoja

밤이 오면 심장이 뜨거워지는 여자
bami omyeon simjangi tteugeowojineun yeoja

그런 반전 있는 여자
geureon banjeon inneun yeoja

나는 사나이
naneun sanai

낮에는 너만큼 따사로운 그런 사나이
najeneun neomankeum ttasaloun geuleon sanai

커피 식기도 전에 원샷 때리는 사나이
keopi siggido jeone wonsyat ttaelineun sanai

밤이 오면 심장이 터져버리는 사나이
bami omyeon simjangi teojyeo beolineun sanai

그런 사나이
geuleon sanai

아름다워, 사랑스러워
aleumdawo, salangseuleowo

그래, 너 (hey!)
geulae, neo (hey!)



그래, 바로 너 (hey!)
geulae, balo neo (hey!)

아름다워, 사랑스러워
aleumdawo, salangseuleowo

그래, 너 (hey!)
geulae, neo (hey!)

그래, 바로 너 (hey!)
geulae, balo neo (hey!)

지금부터 갈 때까지 가볼까
jigeumbuteo gal ttaekkaji ga bolkka

오빤 강남스타일 (uh)
oppa gangnam seutail (uh)

강남스타일
gangnam seutail

오-오-오 오빤 강남스타일 (uh)
o-o-o-o oppa Gangnam seutail (uh)

강남스타일
gangnam seutail

오-오-오 오빤 강남스타일
o-o-o-o oppa gangnam seutail

Eh, sexy lady
Eh, sexy lady

오-오-오 오빤 강남스타일
o-o-o-o oppa Gangnam seutail

Eh, sexy lady
Eh, sexy lady

오-오-오-오
o-o-o-o

Eh-eh-eh, eh-eh-eh
Eh-eh-eh, eh-eh-eh



Sudoku 1 | 틱택토

difficulty: very hard

			8					7
	2			4		8		5
		1	5	9		3		
	6	7			8	4		2
2		8	6			5	3	
		4		3	9	2		
7		3		1			4	
5					6			



Sudoku 2 | 틱택토

difficulty: expert

6	2			5	1		7	
		4	7				5	
7						6	1	2
			5	9				
	6			4			3	
				2	6			
9	7	5						6
	3				4	7		
	4		9	7			2	1



Sudoku 3 | 틱택토

difficulty: extreme

	7			4	8			5
6	8			2				
5		4				6		
	5	8	1			2		
	3						7	
		6			4	1	5	
		5				3		7
				1			2	9
9			2	7			6	



Tic Tac Toe

