GLOSSARY OF EAST ASIAN TERMS

Cheguk Sinmun (The Imperial Newspaper) 帝國新聞—a privately published daily newspaper in Korean (1898–1910).
Ch’ŏngnyŏn Haguhoe (Society of the Young Friends of Learning) 青年學友會—a legal educational and academic association established in 1908 and unofficially affiliated with the illegal Sinminhoe 新民會.
Chŏsen Shinbō (The Korean News) 朝鮮新報—a privately published weekly (from 1894, bi-daily) newspaper in Japanese (from 1895, published also in a Korean edition). Publishing started in 1892; renamed as Kanjō Shinbō (The Seoul News) 漢城新報 in 1894; merged with several other Korea-based Japanese newspapers into Keijō Nippo 京城日報 in 1906.
Chungch’i’uwŏn (Kor.) 中樞院—Royal Privy Council, a consultative organ consisting mostly of high-ranking officials. Assisted the Korean government’s legislative activities, (1894–1910)
chung’in (Kor.) 中人—middle strata of Chosŏn Dynasty (1392–1910) Korean society, encompassing chiefly various professional experts, petty officials and traders hailing from professionals’ lineages.
datong (Ch.), taedong (Kor.) 大同—‘Great Unity,’ a utopian Confucian vision of a completely peaceful and harmonious world.
Hakchigwang (The Light of Study) 學之光—a monthly published by the Korean students in Tokyo, 1914–1930.
Hakpu (Kor.) 學府—Ministry of Education (1895–1910).
Honam Hakhoe (The Honam Academic Society) 湖南學會—an educational and academic association mainly comprising intellectuals and officials hailing from Chŏlla Province (1907–1910).
Honam Hakpo (The Honam Academic Journal) 湖南學報—the monthly journal of the Honam Hakhoe 湖南學會.
Hwanggŏng Sinmun (The Imperial Capital Newspaper) 皇城新聞—a privately published daily newspaper in Korean (1898–1910).
hyangyong (Kor.), xiangyong (Ch.) 鄉勇—local militias in late nineteenth-century China.
Ilchinhoe (The Advancement Society) 進會—a Korean non-governmental political association formed in 1904, which actively cooperated with the Japanese army and civil authorities during and after the Russo-Japanese war (1904–1905).
Ilmin (Kor.) 一民—‘One People,’ i.e., a racial nation united by unitary leadership and self-sacrificial service to the state. An extreme form of state-centred nationalism propagated by An Hosang (1902–1999) and several
other important politicians and intellectuals of South Korea in the late 1940s to early 1950s.

*Kabo* 甲午—the name of the year 1894 in the traditional East Asian sexagenary cycle. This year was marked by sweeping modernising reforms (the *Kabo* 甲午 reforms) in Korea.


*Kiho Hûnhakhoe* (*The Kiho Society for the Encouragement of Learning*) 畿湖興學會—an educational and academic association mainly comprising intellectuals and officials hailing from Kyŏnggi and Ch’ungch’ŏng Provinces of central Korea (1908–1910).

*Kiho Hûnhakhoe Wŏlbo* (*The Monthly of the Kiho Society for the Encouragement of Learning*) 畿湖興學會月報—the monthly journal of the *Kiho Hûnhakhoe* 畿湖興學會.


*kóbukson* (Kor.) 勢福船—turtle-shaped iron-clad battleships used by Korean Admiral Yi Sunsin (1545–1598) in the Korean-Japanese wars of 1592–1598.

*kokumin* (Jap.) 國民 see: *kungmin*.

*kokkashugi* (Jap.) 國家主義, see: *kukkajuŭi*.

*Kongja Kyohoe* 京城教會 Kongja kyohoe (The Confucian Church) 孔子敎會—a Korean Confucian organization formed in 1909. Politically, it supported the Japanese colonization of Korea.

*kukkajuŭi* (Kor.) 國家主義—‘statism,’ i.e., state-centred nationalism.

*kukkwŏn* (Kor.) 國權—state rights; a term for ‘state sovereignty’ or ‘state’s authority over its citizens’ in the Korean literature of the 1890s to early 1900s.

*kuxsu* (Kor.), *kokushui* (Jap.) 國粹—‘national essence,’ a generic term for national culture, traditions, customs, etc. in Japanese and Korean nationalist publications from the late 1880s onwards.

*kun* (Kor.), 群 see: *qun*.

*kungmin* (Kor.) 國民—political nation.

*Kungnaebu* (Kor.) 宮內府—Ministry of the Royal Household (1895–1910).

*kunja* (Kor.), *junzi* (Ch.) 君子—‘gentleman of wisdom,’ an ideal ethical person in the Confucian axiology.


*manbaeksŏng* (Kor.) 萬百性—‘commoner subjects,’ commoners.

*man’guk kongbŏp* (‘Common Law of Ten Thousand Countries’) 萬國公法—a generic designation for international law in Korea after the 1870s, derived from the title of W.A.P. Martín’s (1827–1916) highly influential classical Chinese translation of H. Wheaton’s (1785–1848) *Elements of International Law* (Wangguo gongfa, 1864).

*minkwŏn* (Kor.) 民權—‘people’s rights,’ or ‘popular rights.’

*mohe* (Ch.), *malgal* (Kor.) 蹴鞠—the Tungusic tribes of Manchuria in the first to tenth centuries A.D., often considered to be the ancestors of later Jurchens and Manchus.