



PRESENTS

KIDSEUM AT HOME

*Creative fun and learning for the entire family,
all from the comfort of home!*



Introduction
to
KOREAN
ART
AND
TRADITIONS

1

HANBOK CUT OUTS

AGES

6-7 years old (Help with Parents)

SKILL LEVEL

Intermediate

DESCRIPTION

For this project we will be using nature and other textures around us to complete our Hanbok, with the hope of helping us appreciate nature and its beauty.

MATERIALS

Printed Template	Box Cutter / X-acto Knife
Chipboard / Cardboard*	Scissors
Nature/ Textures	Cutting Mat
Glue Stick	Colored Pencils

Materials with an (*) are optional, use only if available.



Background

Hanbok translates into “Korean Clothing.” A Hanbok is a traditional dress style that **originated** in Korea. South Koreans refer to this style as Hanbok while North Koreans call it Choson-ot. The Hanbok can be traced as far back as 37 B.C. and is still greatly **influential** in the style and fashion of modern-day Koreans.

A Hanbok can be worn by men and women, although the pieces do differ. For a woman, a hanbok is **composed** of two pieces. The skirt is called a **Chima** and the top is called a **Jeogori**. Traditionally the skirts run from the waist and go down to the floor. A Jeogori is a long sleeve jacket that is meant to cover the arms, shoulders, and chest. The Hanbok for men also has a Jeogori but instead of a Chima (skirt) it is worn with a **Baji**, which are a type of pants. Traditionally, Hanbok could be worn by the wealthy and lower classes, however the color and materials differed. This made it easy to **distinguish** royalty from commoners. The patterns and kind of Hanbok a person wore could also display other things such as education, marital status, gender, and the type of job they had. Nobles could easily be **recognized** in a crowd because only royal families could wear Hanboks with gold stripes. Nobles were also the only people that could afford **foreign** or imported goods, which was often seen on their Hanbok.

Historically a Hanbok was worn daily. During the 18th century, the pieces of a Hanbok were made to fit loosely for comfort and make the wearer appear **elegant** by not showing their body to others. However, in modern times a Hanbok is meant to be worn only for special occasions, such as weddings, ceremonies, and special holidays, like the Lunar New Year.

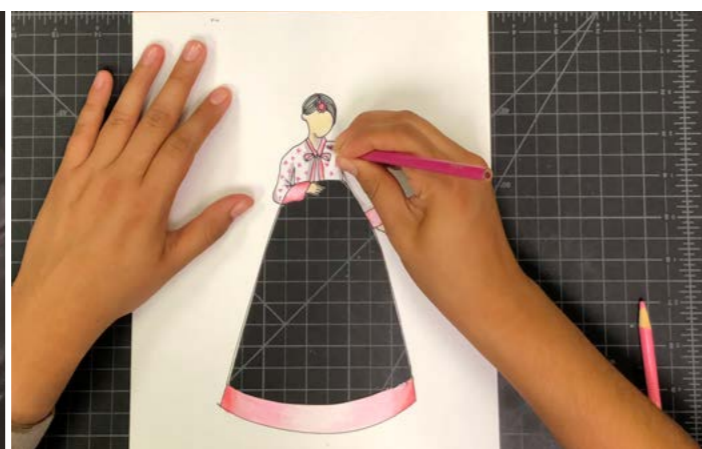
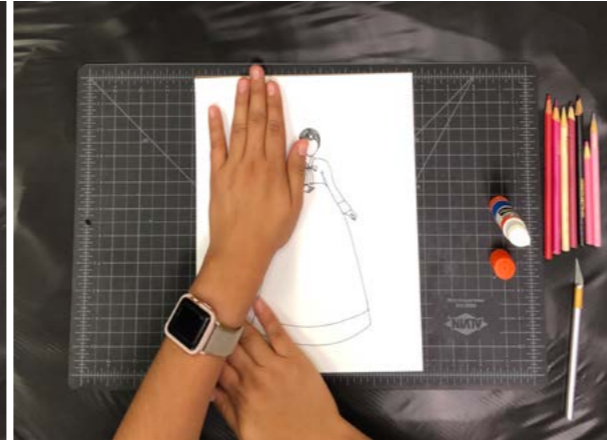
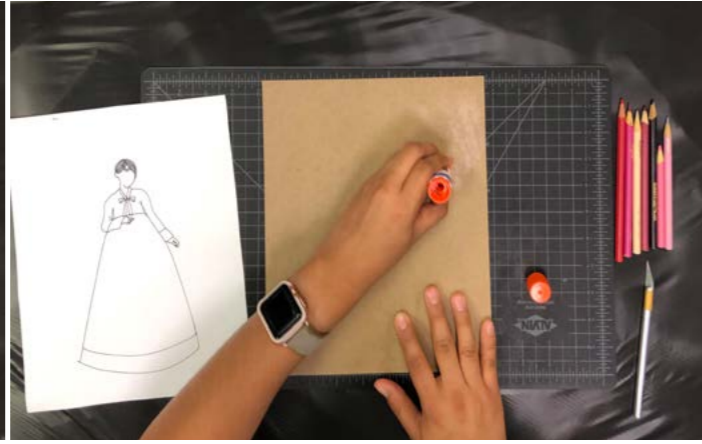
Still, this has not stopped fashion designers from creating clothing inspired by these garments. The **emergence** of Hanbok-inspired clothing has not only brought interest from foreigners but also aims to keep this piece of ancient culture alive in the modern **era**.

Helpful Tips

- Have an adult cut out the inner section of your template with the box cutter or X-acto knife.
- Use textures from objects inside your home as well as outside and in nature.

Procedure

1. Take your glue and apply it to the surface of your cardboard or chipboard.
2. Place your printed template over the glued area and press it flat.
3. Once dried, have an adult cut out the skirted section on the template using a cutting mat, box cutter or X-acto knife.
4. Remove the cutout section and throw it away.
5. Take your colored pencils and begin coloring the remaining clothing on the template, starting at the sleeves.
6. Add details as desired.
7. Add more color and details to the head and top.
8. Once done, take your template and using any textures or colors around you hold the template over them to fill in the cut-out area.
9. Use various backgrounds to fill in the skirt for your template and take pictures of the ones you like best! Share your creations with us online @bowersmuseum #bowersathome.



Key Vocabulary

Hanbok a traditional dress found in South Korea, normally worn on special occasions like festivals, celebrations and ceremonies.	Originate where or when something began.	Influential to have effect on the character, development, or behavior on someone, something, or the effect itself.
Compose to write or create art, music, design, or literature.	Chima a long full skirt that is worn for a women's Hanbok.	Jeogori a long-sleeved jacket that is worn for both men and women's Hanbok.
Baji loose fitting pants that are worn for men's Hanbok.	Distinguish to point out the difference in something.	Recognize identifying someone or something from having encountered them before; know again.
Foreign of, from, in, or characteristic of a country or language other than one's own.	Elegant pleasingly graceful and stylish in appearance or manner.	Emerge become apparent, important, or prominent.
Era a long and distinct period of history with a feature or characteristic.		

Source: Inspire Me Korea. History of the Hanbok | 한복의 역사 <https://blog.inspiremekorea.com/history/history-of-the-hanbok/>. Accessed August 18, 2020.

Kiddle. Hanbok Facts for Kids. <https://kids.kiddle.co/Hanbok>. Accessed August 18, 2020.

Leesle. Of Hanbok Fashion and History: The Truth Behind Each Color. <https://leesle.kr/of-hanbok-colors-fashion-and-history/>. Accessed August 18, 2020.

2

SKETCHING SKYSCRAPERS

AGES

10-13 years old

SKILL LEVEL

Intermediate

DESCRIPTION

For this project we will be making a Two-Point perspective drawing based on the unique and futuristic skyscrapers that are found in South Korea.

MATERIALS

Pencils (of varied hardness)	Eraser	Reference (internet search)
Drawing Paper	Colored Pencils*	
Fine Tip Marker	Ruler	

Materials with an (*) are optional, use only if available.

MUSIC

Listen to music curated for this lesson!

Check out the **Spotify Playlist:**

<https://open.spotify.com/playlist/1kHp0lc8kzQCvy7Kgl7bnP?si=eH8cvZKXR9iAPloMYdse4w>

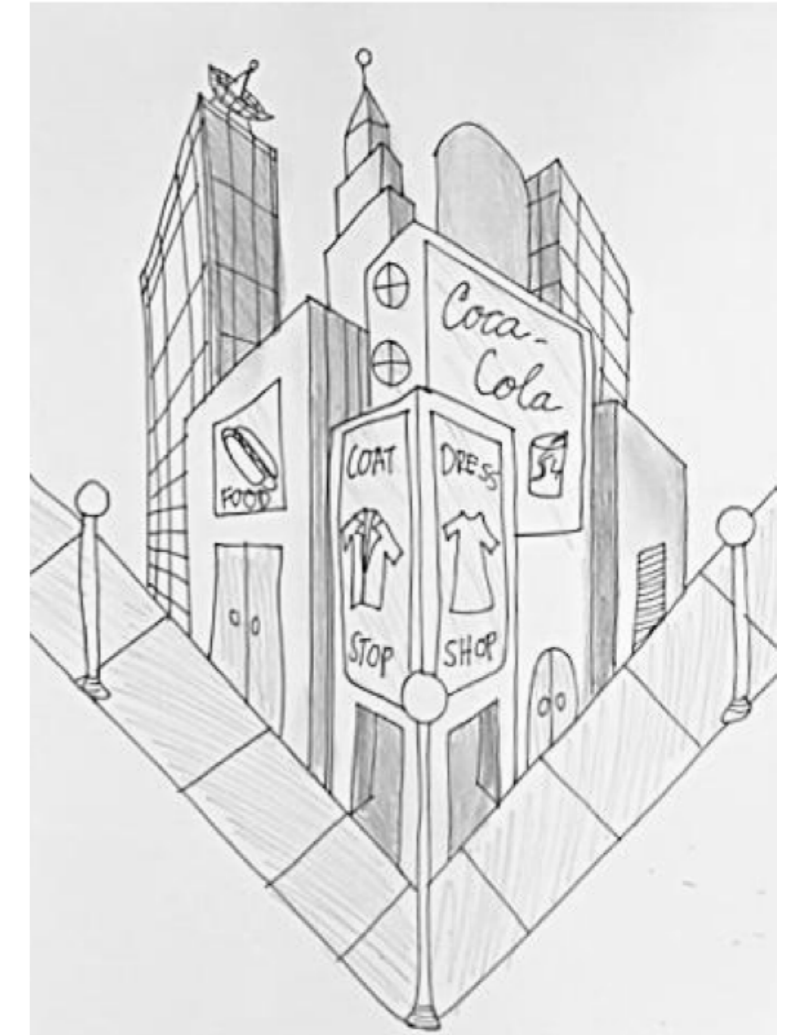
Background

Every major city has their fair share of **skyscrapers**. These types of buildings are **essential** to maximize space. Since cities tend to have large populations of people and very little land, it only makes sense to build up. That is where skyscrapers come into play. Skyscrapers are tall buildings that can go over 40 floors or are taller than 150 meters. Their uses can vary from offices, **commercial** use, or **residential** purposes. Skyscrapers tend to be constructed with a steel frame which keep them strong and tall. Skyscrapers can be seen all over the United States, especially in Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York City, Chicago, and Houston. They can also be found around the world.

One county that has many unique skyscrapers and **architectural** designs is South Korea. Their tallest building is called the Lotte World Tower. It is located in **Seoul**, Korea. This building stands 555 meters tall and is one of the top ten tallest towers in the world. It is a 123-story building that is used for offices, a hotel, retail stores, entertainment venues, and has a cafe on the top floor. Aside from tall towers, Seoul is also home to many unique buildings, such as GT Tower East and the Galleria Department Store. The GT Tower East differs from a **typical** tower because instead of having straight walls it was made to look like they were wavy. The Galleria Department Store is covered in **pearlescent** glass disks that gives the building a shimmery look. At night, **embedded** LED lights of various colors make the building glow after dark. There are plenty more buildings and towers in South Korea that bring awe to many because of their beauty, complexity, and **ingenuity**.

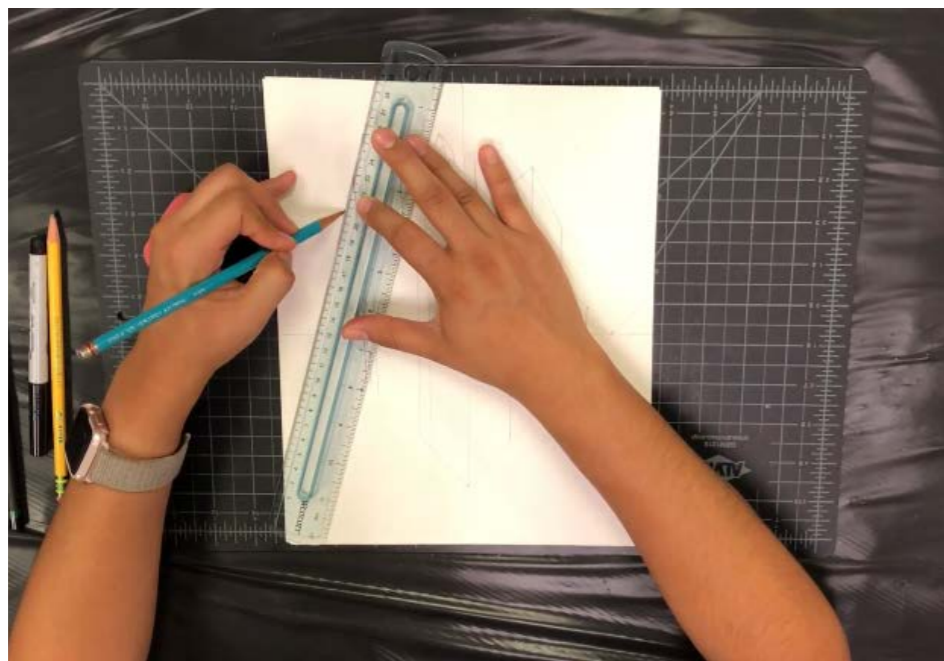
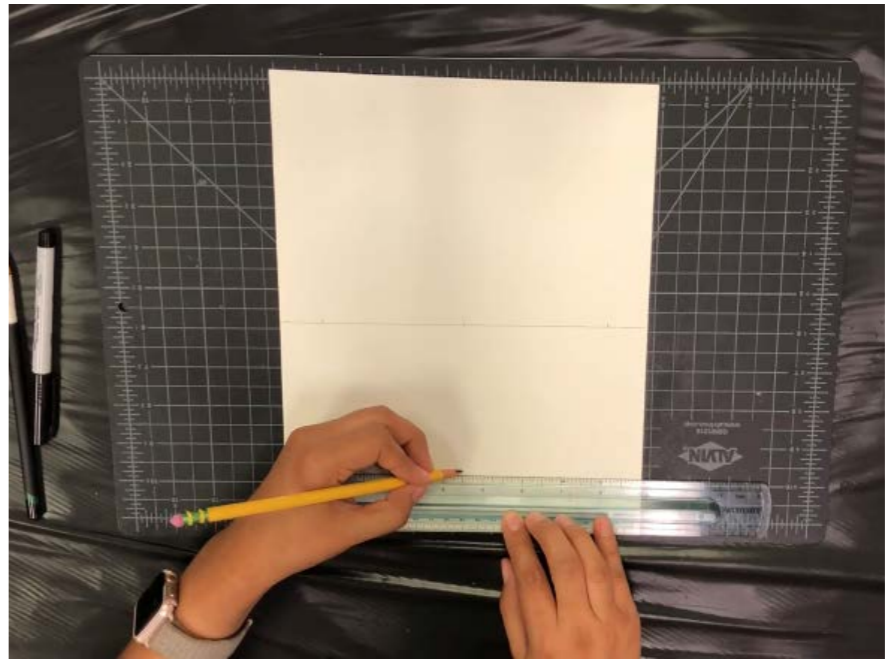
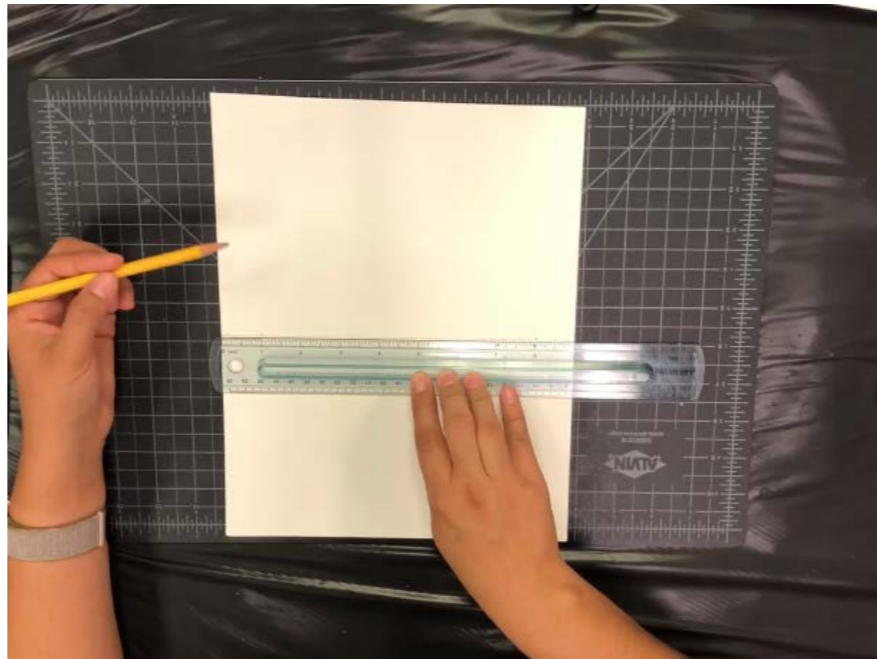
Fun Facts

- When strong winds blow it can cause a skyscraper to sway up to 2 meters, however it is not strong enough to topple it over.
- The steel frame of a skyscraper is called its "Skeleton."
- Before construction, the foundation of a skyscraper must be safe, strong, and deep enough to prevent the skyscraper from falling or sinking.
- Elevators are essential in skyscrapers and they make up its core, but never take an elevator during an emergency!



Prep

1. Place your drawing paper down vertically.
2. Taking your ruler, measure two points along the sides of your paper to the same measurement. Connect the two dots horizontally using the ruler. Then move the ruler down parallel to the edge of the paper.
3. Mark a dot in the center point of the paper. Use the ruler to connect the center dot to the two dots that connect the horizon line. Take the ruler and place it vertically on the center dot and draw a line straight up, to divide the sheet into two sections.
4. Using your reference image or imagination begin drawing buildings on your corner.
5. Use the ruler to create the sides of your buildings vertically. To close a roof, create lines that connect to the vanishing points on the horizon line. Depending on the side the object is in determines the vanishing point it connects to.
6. Add buildings of various shapes and heights.
7. Once you are satisfied with the amount of buildings you have drawn, you can begin erasing any lines that aren't part of your structures.
8. Add details, objects, or anything you desire to your buildings. Make sure that the doors, windows, or added objects refer back to the vanishing points to keep them proportionate.
9. Continue to add and erase as needed.
10. You can also add details to the foreground such as a sidewalk, lights, people, etc.
11. Once you are content with your details, go over the lines with a fine-point marker. Take your time to prevent mistakes. Also use the ruler if necessary.
12. After tracing all the lines, take an eraser and erase all the pencil marks.
13. You can finish there or add depth if desired using your various pencils.
14. Use them to create shadows or details on your buildings. Use your finger to rub or smudge the graphite to smoothen it out. Add any final text with the marker and clean up when done.



Key Vocabulary

Skyscraper a very tall building of many stories.	Essential absolutely necessary; extremely important.	Commercial a television, movie, image or radio advertisement
Residential designed for people to live in.	Steel a hard, strong, gray or bluish-gray alloy of iron with carbon and usually other elements, used extensively as a structural and fabricating material.	Architectural relating to the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.
Seoul the capital city of South Korea, translating to the word "Capital."	Typical characteristic of a particular person or thing.	Pearlescen having a luster resembling that of mother-of-pearl.
Embed implant an idea or feeling within something else so it becomes an ingrained or essential characteristic of it.	Ingenuity the quality of being clever, original, and inventive.	

Source: Britannica. Skyscraper Building. <https://www.britannica.com/technology/skyscraper>. Accessed August 13, 2020.

CBC Kids. 5 Fun Facts About Skyscrapers. <https://www.cbc.ca/kids/cbc2/the-feed/5-fun-facts-about-skyscrapers>. Accessed August 13, 2020.

KPF. Lotte World Tower. <https://www.kpf.com/projects/lotte-world-tower>. Accessed August 13, 2020.

CNN Travel. Seoul's Architectural Wonders. <http://travel.cnn.com/seoul/life/most-compelling-architecture-seoul-past-decade-768052/> Accessed August 13, 2020.

3

GYEONGBOKGUNG PALACE PAPER COLLAGE

AGES

7-9 years old

SKILL LEVEL

Beginner / Intermediate

DESCRIPTION

For this project we will be making a collage using a template of the Gyeongbokgung Palace. We will try to replicate shapes and details using paper and scissors.

MATERIALS

Construction Paper	Palace Template
Glue Stick	Scissors
Pencil	Fine Point Marker*

Materials with an () are optional, use only if available.*

Fun Facts

- King Taejo began the construction of Gyeongbokgung Palace.
- Gyeongbokgung translates to “Palace Greatly Blessed by Heaven”.
- The palace burned in 1553, prior to the Japanese invasions.
- The color of a palace indicates who it was made for. If the palace was colorful it was given to a female royal. If the palace was grey or lacking color it was given to the King or male royals.
- The Gyeongbokgung Palace is often used to film Korean Dramas and movies that take place in historical times.

Background

Gyeongbokgung **Palace** is one of many royal palaces located in Korea. This particular palace sits in the heart of Seoul, South Korea and is a symbol of strength.

The construction of this palace began in the late 14th century and was the official palace shortly after the Joseon **Dynasty**. It was constantly **expanded** up until the end of the 16th century, when the Japanese **invaded**. During these invasions, the palace was set **ablaze** and burned to the ground, leaving only ashes and soot. This site would remain in ruins for 270 years until it was restored in 1868 by one of the last Joseon Dynasty royals. The end result did vary from the original, but it carried great influence from other palaces that survived the invasions.

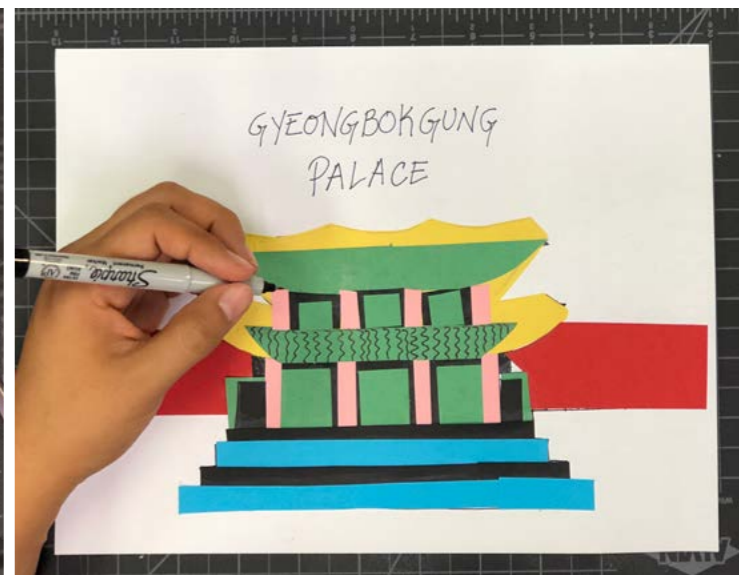
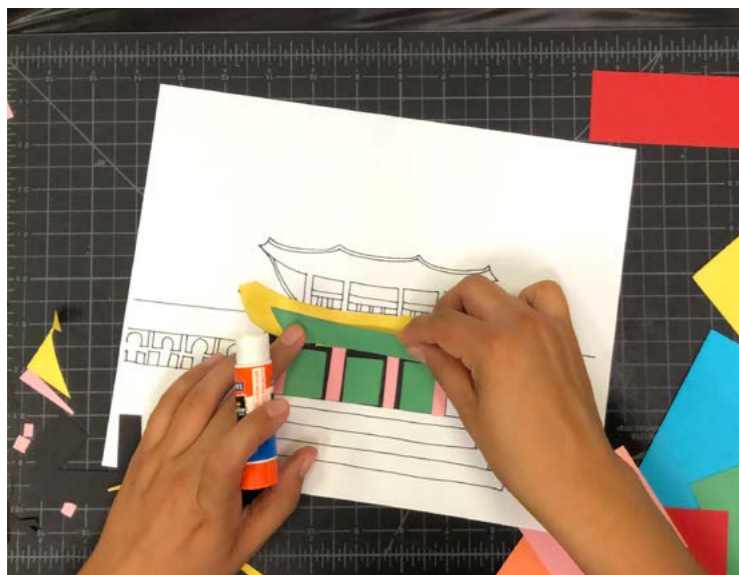
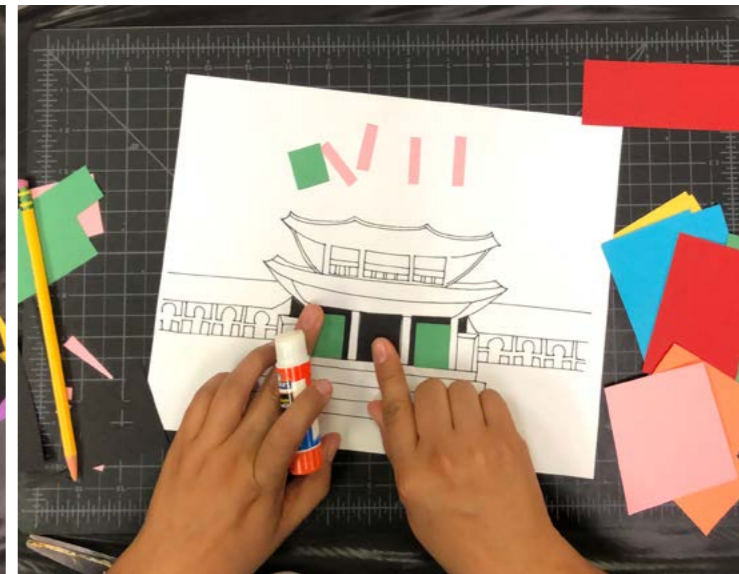
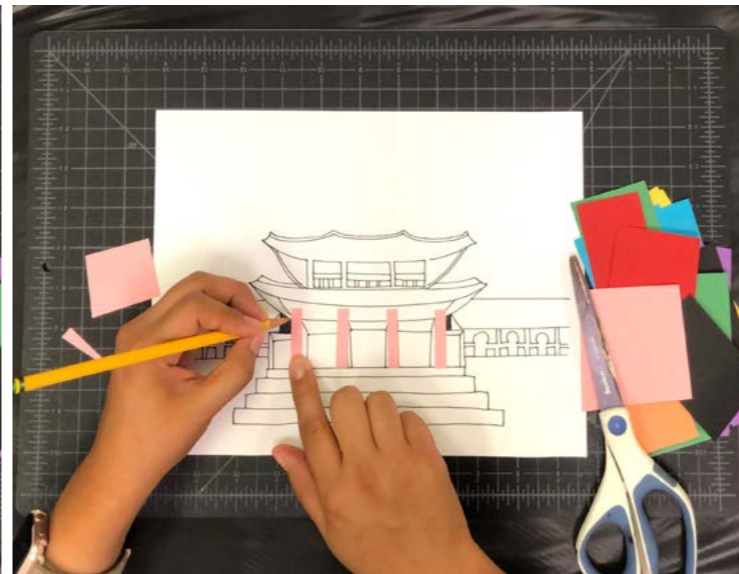
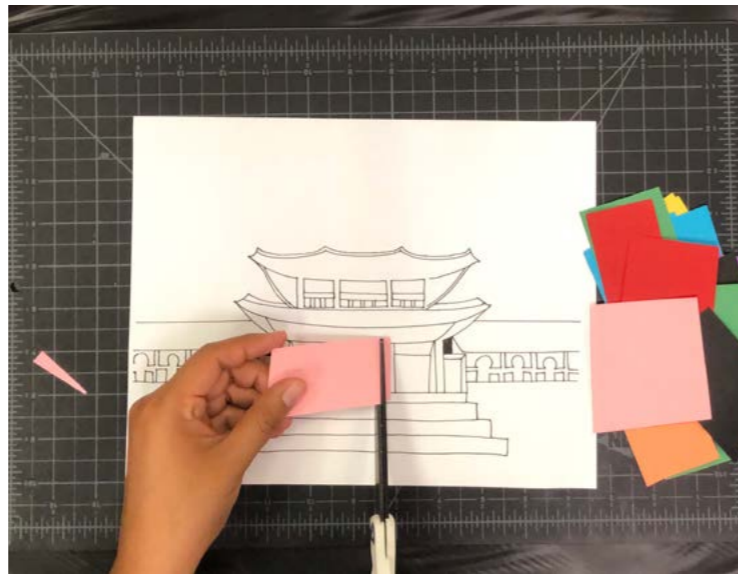
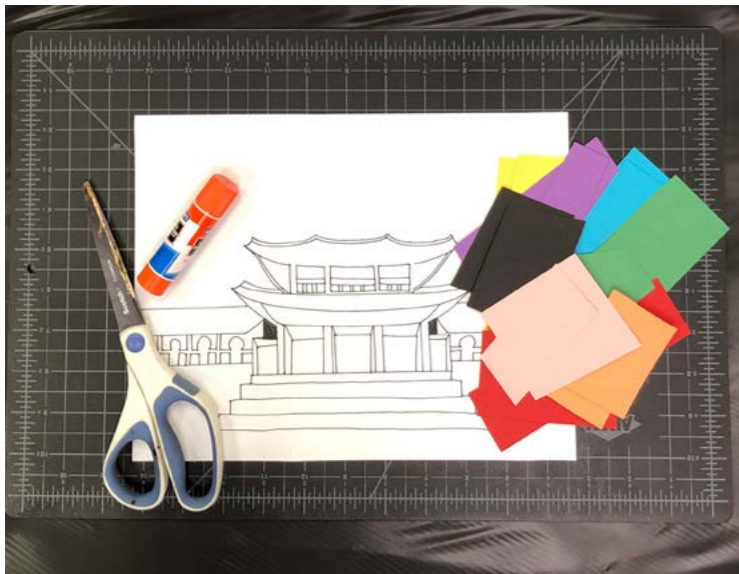
Traditionally a palace was a place where the king, queen and children lived along with several officials, nobles and servants. The palace was decorated with art and images that **reflected** the political ideals of the ruling family. A palace was also a place where official matters were discussed. This meant that aside from being a place of authoritative matters, the building itself had to reflect **authority** and rule. This was seen in the architecture, art and the **demeanor** of its inhabitants. The Gyeongbokgung Palace still reflects those same concepts even if it was rebuilt.

The Gyeongbokgung Palace takes up 410,000 meters of space and contains many iconic structures. These structures include Geoncheonmun gate, Gyeongcheonsa Temple and many more. These sites are considered national treasures and are top tourist sites. Along with 600 years of history, these buildings also **showcase** the culture of the nation.



Procedure

1. Take your scissors and construction paper and cut out pieces that are similar in size to the sections of your template.
2. You can use a pencil to draw where to cut the pieces to be exact.
3. Begin to lay them out over your template. Keep in mind the colors you're using to make patterns or symmetry as desired.
4. Once you're ready begin gluing the pieces down. Continue to add more pieces and layers as you move along.
5. Don't forget the background as well. You can use a simple block of color to represent the time of day (blue for daytime, red for sunset, black for evening, for example) or provide more detail in a landscape from your imagination.
6. Take a fine point marker and draw details and refine the outline of your palace.
7. After you have drawn the outline, you are finished.



Key Vocabulary

Palace the official residence of a sovereign, archbishop, bishop, or other exalted person.	Dynasty a line of hereditary rulers of a country.	Expand become or make large
Invade of an armed force or its commander enter a country or region so as to subjugate or occupy it.	Ablaze burning fiercely.	Soot a black powdery or flaky substance, produced by the incomplete burning of organic matter.
Reflect bring about a good or bad impression of.	Authority the power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.	Demeanor outward behavior or bearing.
Showcase to exhibit or display.		

Source: Oh Facts. 11 Interesting Facts About Gyeongbokgung Palace. <https://ohfact.com/gyeongbokgung-palace-facts/>. Accessed August 14, 2020.

The Seoul Guide. Gyeongbokgung Palace <https://www.theseoulguide.com/gyeongbokgung-palace/>. Accessed August 14, 2020.

Antique Alive. Royal Palaces of Korea - Beautiful Symbols of Strength and Service. http://www.antiquealive.com/Blogs/Royal_Palaces_Korea.html. Accessed August 14, 2020.

State and National Standards

Hanbok Cut outs

California Content Standards:

HSS-K.1.2

Learn examples of honesty, courage, determination, individual responsibility, and patriotism in American and world history from stories and folklore.

Visual and Performing Arts Standards

PKVA.Cre2.2

Demonstrate beginning skill in the use of materials (such as pencils, paints, crayons, clay) to create works of art.

IVA.Cre2.1

Use texture in two-dimensional and three-dimensional works of art

Sketching Skyscrapers

Visual and Performing Art Standards.

5VA.Cre2.6

Use perspective in an original work of art to create a real or imaginary scene.

VA.Cre2.2

Apply the rules of two-point perspective in creating a thematic work of art.

Gyeongbokgung Palace Paper Collage

State Content Standards:

HSS-2.1

Students differentiate between things that happened long ago and things that happened yesterday.

Visual and Performing Arts Standards:

2VA.Cr2.1

Demonstrate beginning skill in the use of basic tools and art-making processes, such as printing, crayon rubbings, collage, and stencils.

4VA.His3.1

Describe how art plays a role in reflecting life (e.g., in photography, quilts, architecture).

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