

Chapter 1 : South Korea vs. Mexico - Football Match Summary - June 23, - ESPN

Country comparison South Korea vs United States Country comparison, you can compare any two countries and see the data side by side. Here you have the comparison between South Korea vs United States

Employed persons in South Korea work an average of hours each year while persons in The United States work an average of hours This entry contains the total number of hours worked over the year for the average employed person make This is the measure most economists prefer when looking at per-capita welfare and when comparing living conditions or use of resources across countries. The measure is difficult to compute, as a US dollar value has to be assigned to all goods and services in the country regardless of whether these goods and services have a direct equivalent in the United States for example, the value of an ox-cart or non-US military equipment ; as a result, PPP estimates for some countries are based on a small and sometimes different set of goods and services. Comparability is hampered by differences in local practice, including whether psychiatrically ill offenders are under the authority of the prison administration. People held in a form of custody not under the authority of a prison administration are not included in this figure. This figure combines government, personal, and employer spending on health care be Data is originally sourced from either criminal justice or public health systems. In South Korea it is This index measures the degree of inequality in the distribution of family income in a country. The index is calculated from the Lorenz curve, in which cumulative family income is plotted against the number of families arranged from the poorest to the richest. If income were distributed with perfect equality, the Lorenz curve would coincide with the 45 degree line and the index would be zero; if income were distributed with perfect inequality, the Lorenz curve would coincide with the horizontal axis and the right vertical axis and the index would be This entry gives the number of deaths of infants under one year old in a given year per 1, live births in the same year; included is the total death rate, and deaths by sex, male and female. This rate is often used as an indicator of the level of health in a country. This entry contains the average number of years to be lived by a group of people born in the same year, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future. The entry includes total population as well as the male and female components. Life expectancy at birth is also a measure of overall quality of life in a country and summarizes the mortality at all ages. It can also be thought of as indicating the potential return on investment in human capital and is necessary for the calculation of various actuarial measures. This entry gives the average annual number of births during a year per 1, persons in the population at midyear; also known as crude birth rate. The birth rate is usually the dominant factor in determining the rate of population growth. It depends on both the level of fertility and the age structure of the population. It is the th largest country in the world by area with 99, square kilometers. An independent kingdom for much of its long history, Korea was occupied by Japan beginning in following the Russo-Japanese War. In , Tokyo formally annexed the entire Peninsula. A armistice split the peninsula along a demilitarized zone at about the 38th parallel. PARK Chung-hee took over leadership of the country in a coup. During his regime, from to , South Korea achieved rapid economic growth, with per capita income rising to roughly 17 times the level of North Korea. Korean, English widely taught in junior high and high school Reading about South Korea.

Chapter 2 : Compare The United States To South Korea

South Korea came out strong, pressuring Sweden even as it raised the question of whether South Korea could keep up the intensity. Twenty-one minutes into the match, South Korea's Jo Hyeong-Woo.

Gija Joseon was purportedly founded in the 12th century BC, but its existence and role have been controversial in the modern era. Three of the commanderies fell or retreated westward within a few decades. As Lelang commandery was destroyed and rebuilt around this time, the place gradually moved toward Liaodong. Goguryeo, the largest and most powerful among them, was a highly militaristic state, [50] [51] and competed with various Chinese dynasties during its years of history. Goguryeo experienced a golden age under Gwanggaeto the Great and his son Jangsu , [52] [53] [54] [55] who both subdued Baekje and Silla during their times, achieving a brief unification of the Three Kingdoms of Korea and becoming the most dominant power on the Korean Peninsula. Balhae was founded by a Goguryeo general and formed as a successor state to Goguryeo. Relationships between Korea and China remained relatively peaceful during this time. Later Silla carried on the maritime prowess of Baekje , which acted like the Phoenicia of medieval East Asia , [76] and during the 8th and 9th centuries dominated the seas of East Asia and the trade between China, Korea and Japan, most notably during the time of Jang Bogo ; in addition, Silla people made overseas communities in China on the Shandong Peninsula and the mouth of the Yangtze River. In , the Later Three Kingdoms were united by Wang Geon , a descendant of Goguryeo nobility, [98] who established Goryeo as the successor state of Goguryeo. Goryeo was never conquered by the Mongols, but exhausted after three decades of fighting, the Korean court sent its crown prince to the Yuan capital to swear allegiance to Kublai Khan , who accepted, and married one of his daughters to the Korean crown prince. During this period, the two nations became intertwined as all subsequent Korean kings married Mongol princesses, [] and the last empress of the Yuan dynasty was a Korean princess. However, in , General Yi Seong-gye , who had been ordered to attack China, turned his army around and staged a coup. Yi Seong-gye declared the new name of Korea as "Joseon" in reference to Gojoseon, and moved the capital to Hanseong one of the old names of Seoul. Between and , Toyotomi Hideyoshi launched invasions of Korea , but his advance was halted by Korean forces most notably the Joseon Navy led by Admiral Yi Sun-sin and his renowned " turtle ship " [] [] [] [] with assistance from Righteous Army militias formed by Korean civilians, and Ming dynasty Chinese troops. Through a series of successful battles of attrition, the Japanese forces were eventually forced to withdraw, and relations between all parties became normalized. After normalizing relations with the new Qing dynasty , Joseon experienced a nearly year period of peace. Kings Yeongjo and Jeongjo particularly led a new renaissance of the Joseon dynasty during the 18th century. Furthermore, the Joseon government adopted a strict isolationist policy, earning the nickname "the hermit kingdom ", but ultimately failed to protect itself against imperialism and was forced to open its borders. North Korea and South Korea. In the South, Syngman Rhee , an opponent of communism, who had been backed and appointed by the United States as head of the provisional government, won the first presidential elections of the newly declared Republic of Korea in May. This allowed the UN to intervene in a civil war when it became apparent that the superior North Korean forces would unify the entire country. After an ebb and flow that saw both sides almost pushed to the brink of extinction, and massive losses among Korean civilians in both the north and the south, the war eventually reached a stalemate. The armistice, never signed by South Korea, split the peninsula along the demilitarized zone near the original demarcation line. No peace treaty was ever signed, resulting in the two countries remaining technically at war. Park took over as president until his assassination in , overseeing rapid export-led economic growth as well as implementing political repression. Park was heavily criticised as a ruthless military dictator, who in extended his rule by creating a new constitution , which gave the president sweeping almost dictatorial powers and permitted him to run for an unlimited number of six-year terms. On May 17, Chun Doo-hwan forced the Cabinet to expand martial law to the whole nation, which had previously not applied to the island of Jeju. The expanded martial law closed universities, banned political activities and further curtailed the press. Chun and his government held South Korea under a despotic rule until , when a

Seoul National University student, Park Jong-chul, was tortured to death. Roh went on to win the election by a narrow margin against the two main opposition leaders, Kim Dae-Jung and Kim Young-Sam. The transition of Korean from autocracy to modern democracy was marked in by the election of Kim Dae-jung , who was sworn in as the eighth president of South Korea, on February 25, His election was significant given that he had in earlier years been a political prisoner sentenced to death later commuted to exile. He won against the backdrop of the Asian Financial Crisis , where he took IMF advice to restructure the economy and the nation soon recovered its economic growth, albeit at a slower pace. Later that year, Kim received the Nobel Peace Prize "for his work for democracy and human rights in South Korea and in East Asia in general, and for peace and reconciliation with North Korea in particular". However, South Korean and Japanese relations later soured because of conflicting claims of sovereignty over the Liancourt Rocks. Korea was the first chair of the G during the Seoul summit In , there was an escalation in attacks by North Korea. In November Yeonpyeong.

Germany saved its World Cup life its last time out, and now it will look to secure its place in the knockout stage with its new-found life. The defending World Cup champion needed a 95th-minute.

Division of Korea Kim Il-sung, amongst other Korean communists and Soviet representatives, at a conference in Pyongyang in 1948, seated under large portraits of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin and himself. The Korean peninsula had been occupied by Japan from 1910 to 1945. Though the Soviet declaration of war had been agreed by the Allies at the Yalta Conference in 1945, the US government became concerned at the prospect of all of Korea falling under Soviet control. The US government therefore requested Soviet forces halt their advance at the 38th parallel north, leaving the south of the peninsula, including the capital, Seoul, to be occupied by the US. This was incorporated into General Order No. 1. On August 24, 1948, the Red Army entered Pyongyang and established a military government over Korea north of the parallel. Both occupying powers began promoting into positions of authority Koreans aligned with their side of politics and marginalizing their opponents. Many of these emerging political leaders were returning exiles with little popular support. Kim Il-sung, who from 1945 had served in the Soviet Army, became the major political figure. Soviet occupation forces left the North on December 10, 1948. Both opposing governments considered themselves to be the government of the whole of Korea, and both saw the division as temporary. North Korea invaded the South on June 25, 1950, and swiftly overran most of the country. As they neared the border with China, Chinese forces intervened on behalf of North Korea, shifting the balance of the war again. Fighting ended on July 27, 1953, with an armistice that approximately restored the original boundaries between North and South Korea. It established the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), a buffer zone between the two sides, that intersected the 38th parallel but did not follow it. In it was estimated that around 2 million people remained separated from immediate family members, and family reunions have long been a diplomatic priority for the South. She was jailed on her return home. Competition between North and South Korea became key to decision-making on both sides. For example, the construction of the Pyongyang Metro spurred the construction of one in Seoul. During this time South Korea conducted covert raids on the North. On December 11, 1971, a South Korean airliner was hijacked. Kim apologized for the Blue House Raid, denying he had approved it. The statement announced the Three Principles of Reunification: However, his plans were derailed because of the unpopularity of his proposed withdrawal of troops. This proposed the interim development of a "Korean Community", which was similar to a North Korean proposal for a confederation. There were limits to the thaw in relations, however. According to official statistics there were defectors living in South Korea in 1971, and over 10,000 in 1972. They also agreed on prior notification of major military movements and established a military hotline, and to work on replacing the armistice with a "peace regime". It was originally envisaged that the second summit would be held in South Korea, but that did not eventuate. The document called for international talks to replace the Armistice which ended the Korean War with a permanent peace treaty. Seoul said there was an explosion at the stern, and was investigating whether a torpedo attack was the cause. Out of sailors, 46 died and 58 were rescued. South Korean President Lee Myung-bak convened an emergency meeting of security officials and ordered the military to focus on rescuing the sailors. Two South Korean marines and two civilians were killed, more than a dozen were wounded, including three civilians. About 10 North Koreans were believed to be killed; however the North Korean government denies this. The town was evacuated and South Korea warned of stern retaliation, with President Lee Myung-bak ordering the destruction of a nearby North Korea missile base if further provocation should occur. The crisis was marked by extreme escalation of rhetoric by the new North Korean administration under Kim Jong-un and actions suggesting imminent nuclear attacks against South Korea, Japan, and the United States. On March 31, 1976, following an exchange of artillery fire into the waters of the NLL, a North Korean drone was found crashed on Baengnyeongdo. The South Korean government accused the North of planting the mine, which the North denied. After that South Korea restarted propaganda broadcasts to the North. South Korea launched several artillery rounds in response. There were no casualties in the South, but some local residents evacuated. South Korea hailed it as a success. In Pyongyang, an agreement titled the "Pyongyang Joint Declaration of

September " was signed by both Korean leaders [] The agreement calls for the removal of landmines, guard posts, weapons, and personnel in the JSA from both sides of the North-South Korean border.

Chapter 4 : South Korea - Wikipedia

The game at Kazan Arena, Kazan starts at 5 p.m. local time, or 10 a.m. Eastern (7 a.m. Pacific). You can watch it live on Fox in English, or in Spanish on Telemundo and NBC Universo through your.

Does North Korea really pose a military threat to anyone? A comparison of the military assets of the two Koreas. He was an officer in the US Navy for eleven years. He currently resides and works in the Caribbean. An analysis of the respective militaries will give a clearer picture of the probability of a conflict, and how such a conflict might unfold. A realistic assessment of the balance of power on the peninsula, as well as the forces that can be brought to bear by likely allies, will also provide insight into the motivations of North Korea in developing a viable nuclear deterrent. Is the North Korean leadership as psychologically detached from reality as the western media and governments of the United States, Japan and South Korea would have us believe, or is the possession of nuclear weapons the best way for the DPRK to deter an attack by a much more powerful alliance of adversaries? Also, has the DPRK become a de-facto NBC testing ground for other nations, who use the status of the republic as an international pariah, to advance their own weapons of mass destruction programs clandestinely? Whose vital interests are served by maintaining the communist regime, one based on hereditary succession, in Pyongyang? While the DPRK possesses the fourth largest army in the world, based on manpower, it is poorly equipped with weapons systems first fielded in the s and s. Furthermore, its conventional forces have not kept pace with the technological innovations that have influenced and shaped the development of weapons systems. South Korea has embraced these technological innovations and has developed a modern, capable military in the time that the forces of the DPRK have stagnated. This is also true for Japan and the United States. In order to compensate for its material inferiority, the DPRK has moved increasingly in the direction of developing asymmetrical assets and capabilities, as well as increasing its investment in nuclear weapons procurement and the development of a reliable delivery system for these weapons. Defense Strategy The DPRK has largely maintained the same military strategy on the peninsula since the end of the Korean War; however, this strategy has been modified numerous times to take into account the changing military balance of power which has increasingly turned to the advantage of the ROK. This minimizes logistics costs, in that units will not have to be repositioned in case the decision is made to invade or to conduct limited offensive operations over the border. The forward deployment also forces the ROK to always maintain a sizeable blocking force in a high state of readiness along the southern periphery of the DMZ. The constant threat of invasion from the north also magnifies the effect of any political saber rattling coming out of Pyongyang. The viability of the DPRKs forward deployment of large numbers of ground forces, including a high concentration of high caliber artillery units, the majority of which are towed and not self-propelled, has come into question in recent years. Deploying a large portion of the DPRKs ground forces, many of them with limited mobility, as well as the heavy investment over the decades in a vast network of static defensive fortifications, opens up these forces to be rapidly flanked via amphibious and air assault operations. It might be assumed that the leadership of the DPRK would have learned this lesson in the Korean War, when they were outflanked by an amphibious operation at Inchon. Although quite reliant on U. Navy and JMSDF guided missile destroyers in targeting and defeating cruise missiles and aircraft or other surface combatants. Although there are still almost 30, U. The indigenous arms industry has produced a number of modern and capable armored vehicles, weapons systems, and even aircraft. The shipbuilding industry in the south is a world leader in producing maritime tonnage, and has also produced a number of modern warships of various classes. While the north operates a stagnant communist economy, the south is an economic powerhouse, ranking as the 11th largest economy in the world per GDP. Most importantly, South Korean pilots log far more flight hours than their adversaries, and receive realistic combat flight training. It is estimated that North Korean pilots receive hours of flight time a year, while South Korean pilots receive at least flight hours annually. While Seoul has equipped its fighter and tactical air wings with modern, third and fourth generation aircraft, Pyongyang relies on fighters and attack planes largely developed in the s. The recent deployment of a THAAD battery from the United States is a clear sign that although the DPRK has been

making progress in its quest to develop a smaller nuclear weapon, deliverable on a reliable ballistic missile, the ROK has done little to counter this growing threat. South Korea has done little to develop capable medium to long range surface-to-air missiles SAM, as the DPRK Air Force presents less of a threat today than at any other time in the conflict. Ground Forces When comparing the strength of the ground forces of each nation, over-emphasis on total men and women in uniform does not allow for an accurate assessment of strength, quality or mobility. It is one thing to have 1 million troops, but how well are they trained, how rapidly can they move on the modern battlefield, what force multipliers are available to them, how effective is the command and control system that leads them, and how able and adaptive is the all-important logistics echelon that supports them? While the DPRK can field greater numbers of troops, how do they compare to their southern counterparts? In addition, including the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, there are approximately 6 million additional personnel organized in some type of quasi-military establishment. This means that roughly one quarter of the total population of the country has some form of military training and familiarization and can be mobilized for national defense emergencies. These units are most likely provisioned with older small arms, little in the way of ammunition and equipment, and their combat value is minimal. Each Army Corps is comprised of four infantry divisions with the exception of the II Army Corps which consists of three infantry divisions only. These infantry formations occupy a number of extensively fortified systems of tunnels and bunkers along the DMZ, and extended to a significant depth. The four corps are supported by an independent artillery corps, the III Artillery Corps. Positioned behind the infantry corps are two mechanized infantry corps and one armored corps, the I Mechanized Corps, II Mechanized Corps, and the III Armored Corps, which comprise the second echelon of defense. Each mechanized infantry corps consists of 5 mechanized infantry brigades. These mobile units can respond quickly to reinforce vulnerable areas of the front line, rapidly exploit offensive opportunities that present themselves, and to counterattack as needed. They are a strong second echelon of defense and form a powerful mobile reserve that can bolster defense or spearhead a counterattack. These infantry corps are supported by an independent artillery corps, the Kangdong Artillery Corps. In addition, Pyongyang has at least four infantry brigades tasked with the defense of the capital, which are directed by the Pyongyang Defense Command. Each Army Corps consists of at least two infantry divisions, and each Mechanized Corps is comprised of five mechanized infantry brigades and possibly a number of light infantry brigades. These units are positioned furthest away from the DMZ; however, they are tasked with securing the border with China and most of the long eastern coastline adjacent to the Sea of Japan. The infantry are equipped with Soviet era weapons or licensed and unlicensed clones of them. Most of these small arms were designed and supplied to North Korea in the 1950s and 1960s, when relations with the Soviet Union were quite good, and the Cold War was in full swing. This is for a combination of reasons, mostly political adhering to the stipulations of the UN and also to minimize the unlicensed manufacture and sale of reverse engineered clones of Russian weapons. North Korean clones of Russian small arms are noted for their inferiority to the originals, yet they are good enough copies to provide reliable and effective weapons to the frontline and reserve forces of the KPA. The mechanized infantry units are divided into 4 mechanized infantry corps, with half of these positioned within kilometers of the DMZ. The armored vehicles utilized by the mechanized formations are all either vehicles originally imported from China and the Soviet Union, or indigenously manufactured analogs of the same. The Type 69 was also cloned and manufactured indigenously as the VTT Armor Perhaps the most glaringly obvious example of just how far behind the DPRK has lagged technologically concerning armored weapon systems is in the realm of main battle tank MBT design. The KPA has thousands of tanks in active armored formations, as well as thousands in reserve. As their designation denotes, these armored vehicles were designed and fielded during the 1950s and 1960s. The Pokpung-ho is apparently based on both the T-55 and the T-72, yet heavily modified and with a number of key upgrades. The Pokpung-ho has a lengthened T-55 chassis, some resemblance to the T-72 hull, the addition of explosive reactive armor panels Pokpung-ho III upgrade and the addition of composite armor panels to the forward facing aspect of the turret. The Pokpung-ho II and III appear to be armed with a 125mm smooth bore cannon, with all earlier versions armed with a 100mm main gun. There are between 100 and 200 units of the Pokpung-ho of all variants in service with the KPA, and units of the Chonma-ho based on the T-72. A further 2,000 MBTs are in service, including those

held in reserve armor pools. These numbers consist mainly of TM, T and Type models. It is also quite probable that a considerable number of T 85 tanks are also still present in reserve armor depots in the country. The addition of armor to the T hull and turret front are clearly visible. Artillery Perhaps the only clear advantage that the DPRK has over the ROK in military terms is their overwhelming advantage in both conventional and rocket artillery. There are approximately 8, artillery pieces, both self-propelled and towed, and roughly 5, multiple rocket launch systems MLRS deployed in the artillery corps of North Korea. At least half of this artillery is positioned forward, along the DMZ and the larger MLRS systems are within range of striking the southern capitol of Seoul. The KPA has two independent artillery corps. These corps utilize both self-propelled SP artillery systems and towed systems. The conventional artillery guns range in caliber, from mm up to mm. The largest self-propelled gun system is the Koksan M, which marries what is believed to be an early Soviet designed naval or coastal defense gun to a vehicle that is based on an elongated T chassis. The Koksan can fire rocket assisted projectiles to a range of approximately 60 km. This range was proven during the first Gulf War, when Iraqi artillery batteries equipped with the Koksan harassed Kuwait during the initial invasion. Koksan M heavy artillery batteries conducting live fire exercises on the western coast of North Korea. The test firing of a new, indigenously designed and produced, self-propelled MLRS based on a heavy truck chassis was made public on March 3, for propaganda effect, complete with Kim Jung-Un in attendance. Although it was first witnessed during a military parade on October 10, , the video footage taken on March of last year was the first time its actual use was demonstrated publicly. Some analysts believe that the rocket utilized by the system is based on the Chinese SY The SY can be equipped with a guidance system, utilizing a combination of satellite and inertial navigation. It is unknown whether or not the rocket used in this new system has such capability, but it most likely has the maximum range of km to km. March 3rd, test firing of indigenously manufactured mm MLRS system based on a Chinese heavy truck chassis, and possibly the Chinese SY guided rocket. A massive barrage with the southern capitol as its target, and not military installations and troop concentrations would reap little rewards for the KPA in real terms, and would expose them to counterbattery fire, and air attack. Limited battery fire on the capitol would most likely occur, for the purposes of propaganda, but would not be the concentrated barrage of thousands of rockets as feared. Military installations and troop concentrations would bear the brunt of any massed barrages. Republic of Korea Army The ROK Army has a total active personnel of , , yet military reforms aim to reduce this total down to , There are an additional 4. The ROK has a system of compulsory military service for all males between the ages of 18 and Two years are spent on active duty, and an additional 8 years in reserve status. While the active ground forces suffer an obvious numerical disadvantage compared to their northern adversary, they enjoy the advantages of far better equipment, technologically superior weapon systems, better training, and the support of a modern and capable air force. These factors go a long way in leveling the playing field, and considering the defensive treaty shared with the United States, the ROK can count on the added resources of the U. The United States has a 28, strong contingent of troops based in South Korea, and an additional 50, troops permanently based in Japan. Infantry and Mechanized Infantry The ground forces of the ROKA have undergone a significant restructuring to reduce command and control, and logistics redundancies to streamline the Army. The consolidation of army sized units has led to the First Operations Command and Second Operations Command, both in control of what amounts to two armies each. Each army consists of four army corps, with the addition of artillery, engineer and support elements attached. The military branches of South Korea are structured to largely mirror their U. The small arms and personal equipment are all of U. This fact aids the U.

Chapter 5 : Country comparison South Korea vs United States | www.nxgvision.com

Mexico head into Saturday's showdown against South Korea at the Rostov Arena on the back of a huge win over Germany in their opening game in Group F. Hirvi.

Chapter 6 : Match Preview - Korea Rep vs Mexico | 23 Jun

DOWNLOAD PDF KOREA VERSUS KOREA

Defending World Cup champions Germany need a victory against South Korea in its final group stage fixture to have any hopes of advancing to the knockout round. Germany and South Korea will meet on.

Chapter 7 : Sweden South Korea: World Cup â€œ as it happened | Football | The Guardian

Even if the result in Sweden vs. Germany doesn't help them, Mexico can probably rotate in their final group game and start planning for the knockout rounds. South Korea, meanwhile, needs a.

Chapter 8 : South Korea vs Mexico - FIFA World Cup - Preview - Futbolgrad

There was huge drama in Kazan as reigning World Champions Germany were eliminated from the FIFA World Cup at the Group Stage by Korea Republic.

Chapter 9 : South Korea vs Germany - FIFA World Cup - Preview - Fussballstadt

South Korea stunned Germany with a victory on Wednesday, knocking the defending champion out of the World Cup.