

Korea After World War II and the Impact of the Political Change 1948-2007

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Abstract

The article deals with fundamentals variables after the Second World War, the rise of allies, and the impact on the periphery of states by spreading capitalism and political influence on the Korean Peninsula led by the United States of America, and the emergence of the Republic of Korea as a result of international interactions and the American influence on the political stages of that era in the shadow of a cycle of ups and downs in terms of the rise of political leaders, elites, the army and the civilian opposition, from the period of despotism and dictatorship with the control of the military establishment to the period of democratic transition 1987-1988, to the period of the rise of the opposition and the formation of the first civilian government in the nineties to the rise of the first executive director of Hyundai to the presidency in 2007.

Key words: Chaebol, Hyundai Motors, Samsung, Capitalism, Confucianism, the constitution, democracy, dictatorship, Hyundai, Korean Economy, Social Development, Hyundai Motors, Kia Motors, LG, Daewoo, Capitalism, Confucianism, the Constitution, Democracy.

Introduction

Korea emerged after World War II in the shadow of international confusion and there were some tries to limit the role of Korea and its independence, as it is surrounded by a regional situation and surrounded by a group of countries in terms of common borders and the influence of countries with joint effectiveness in the process of the becoming of the Korean experience, the influence of Japan from the colonial era until after the Japanese-Korean normalization in 1965, and the American influence by following up on the most detailed affairs of Korea and trying to provide support in order to lay the constituents and foundations of a capitalist democratic state, after the arrival of the first president of the Syngman Rhee Republic to rule the country in the shadow of democratic elections that were prepared in advance in 1948 -1960; his rule was overthrown after continuous protests led by students and other sects of the people, as the Republic of Korea entered in the furnace of continuous demonstrations as a result of the persistence of corruption and the failure to address the political and economic confusion from its roots.

Then there was a coup d'état led by Chung Hee-park and a group of Korean officers, holding the lead with an iron fist that lasted from 1961-1979; issuing many politically controversial laws, and the fact that the system confirms that it is inevitable in order to maintain national security and prevent the invasion of Korea by the Korean Peoples' Democratic forces.

After his assassination, the country entered a political confusion with the rise of the army to the period of democratic transition 1987-1988, the country entered the nineties with the rise of civil political opposition, and the arrival of many leaders and political elites in contrast to economic development.

The problematic of the article:

The problem stems from the emergence of a country that carries all the elements of democracy, modernity and Western influence through the experience of that political system on the Korean Peninsula, under a victorious international will after World War II, "the United States of America and the Soviet Union", and the shocking division in the two parts of Korea and the ability of civilian Korean political leaders to take the initiative in an experiment that can be either wrong or right through the political elite.

The Aim of the Article

It lies in how the internal political conditions in the Republic of Korea developed for the period 1948-2007 through the equation of leaders, political elites, the army and the political opposition in light of political confusion.

The Importance of the Article

The importance of the topic lies in light of a historic and pivotal stage in the creation of a secular political system that takes its regional scope through international recognition in reaching a democratic state, but what happened was the political and economic mistakes, some of which the leaders and political elites bear, in the delivery of the turmoil they have reached, in contrast to the remarkable and economic development.

The Hypothesis of the Article

We are trying as much as possible to link the Republic of Korea with a country that emerged after World War II through the international understandings and the political influence variables through the role of political leaders.

1. The Three Kingdoms of Korea:

Korea formed an important part of contiguous territory on the Korean Peninsula, and is surrounded by regional countries, namely China, Japan and Russia (Al-Soos, 2006). The name Korea appeared in the era of the Koryeo Kingdom in the fifteenth century, and it had civilized and cultural contact with other nations (Razak and Ahmed, 2005). The historical legacy has remained attached to Koreans in preserving identity and traditions with modernity.

There were attempts to control Korea from the surrounding countries, especially China and Japan. The latter began in 1592 with the first colonial attempt between the two states during the reign of Toyoto Mihidyoshi (1536-1598) (Ibrahim, 2014).

Despite Japan's repeated attempts to occupy Korea, in the end, there was an apparent failure due to Chinese support.

This, made the Koreans prefer China in all the fields that it was later affected by them (Al-Ani, 2006) (Hussein, 2009) (Abyan, 1958) (Jalal, 1989).

An important stage in the nature of Sino-Korean relations began, which had its extent clearly through the cultural foundations in political, agricultural and economic developments (Silver, 1980). The Chinese cultural influence continued on the Korean kingdoms.

Korea did not reach -in that period- the stage of development, in light of a society that was still in the process of change, and it was based on primitive agricultural production, and the kings played an important role in Korea with the emergence of the model of the legend of the Korean tiger (Abdul Hamid and Habib, 1964) (Mazhar, 1997).

Korea was ruled by three kingdoms consecutively, the first being Sela (676-935) and it was able to develop in a range of social, economic and political spheres; and Koryo (from which the name Korea came) (935-1392), which left many milestones on the development of Korea, including the first metal printer, and a special schedule for employees inspired by the Chinese influence; then the Chosun Kingdom, which lasted from (1392-1910) and the capital in Hanyang - currently Seoul, and a kind of balance appeared in all areas and interest in education (Qaisi) (the Korean experience, a study in the duality of tradition and modernity in the Republic of Korea 1948-1988, 2014).

Confucianism managed (Al-Qaisi M., 2013) (Madhar, tourism in the Asian tigers, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea, 1997).

2. Japanese colonization and the beginnings of Japanese domination

The penetration of the young Korean society through the revitalization of traditions in the preservation of morals, and the paths of Chinese civilization influence on Korea began, despite the imminent danger of gaining influence within the Korean lands by China and Japan, and as a result of repeated invasions Korea used the policy of isolation since the sixteenth century (The Korean Experience, a study in the duality of tradition and modernity in the Republic of Korea (1948-1988).

Korea was affected by all the changes taking place, whether it was weakness or strength through China and Japan, but the emergence of the United States and the West outweighed the last two in the process of temporary change and the weakening of China and Japan.

China was trying to control the course of internal Korean events, especially after the occurrence of internal rebellions in Korea, which made intervention by Japan inevitable and led to a war between the Chinese and Japanese sides (1894-1895) and forced the continuous military operations Japan to enter into Beijing, the cause of the problem was Korea in order to control all resources, and the Shimonoseki treaty was held on April 17, 1895, and the countries were afraid of disturbing the international balance, in particular between China and Japan (Ibrahim, *The Korean Experience Study in the Duality of Tradition and Modernity in the Republic of Korea 1948-1988*, 2014)) Ali, 2010) (Yaghi).

The treaties concluded between (1876-1906) witnessed a clear transformation between Korea and Japan, and after the conclusion of the November 17 Treaty, 1905, it made effective control of Japan through directing the foreign policy of Korea, and the establishment of the headquarters of the High Commissioner General, under the Imperial Decree, No. 267 on January 20, 1905, was part of the development of events heading towards the results of the Russian-Japanese War (1904-1905), Korea abandoned its external representation except through Japan, which put all Korean capabilities at the disposal of Japan exclusively (Ibrahim, *The Korean Experience: A Study in the Duality of Tradition and Modernity in the Republic of Korea 1948-1988*, 2014).

The Japanese occupation officially began in 1910, and the August 29 1910 treaty was concluded, which included the complete annexation of Korea to Japan. The Chinese influence is clearly an important part in the process of creativity and development in culture and science.

As for Japan, the repercussions were clear from the use of armed militarism for the period (1910-1945). The Japanese tried to impart a kind of legitimacy, given that there are common ties between the Japanese and Korean sides.

Japan never thought of creating an independent state at all, and it tried to control through the merging of all Korean capabilities, and Japan tried to transfer the experience of the Meiji era, which was based on strength and the emergence of Japan in an ascending stage of militarism between the two wars and joining the modernization complex and became close to the West in the process of development (Ibrahim, *the Korean experience, a study in the duality of tradition and modernity in the Republic of Korea 1948-1988*, 2014). The Meiji experience remained close to the Japanese after World War I and the rapid industrialization of joining the West.

On August 29, 1910, the retired General Terrauchi Masatake (Ibrahim, *The Korean Experience Study in the Dualism of Tradition and Modernity in the Republic of Korea 1948-1988*, 2014) attended. The Koreans had a long way to be liberated from Japan after the outbreak of World War I 1914-1918, which made Japan the lead in military and economic supremacy as a result of the absence of European competition, and international conferences, including the peace conference, did not help, in making Japan politically advanced by obtaining broad regional gains (Hamidi, 1995).

The governor-general, delegated by the emperor, ran all political matters, and completely controlled the military police, and had the right to appointments. A class of employees and a quick bureaucracy emerged from the Japanese and deported Koreans from jobs, which made the contradiction clear. Koreans have educational qualifications and the result has led to the transformation towards the anti-Japanese national movement, and this was embodied in the March 1919 uprising after World War I, and the resistance was widespread against Japanese control and the Korean people were involved through religious gatherings of Christians, Buddhists, and Chondoggia "religions in Korea", where the independence movement was clear, and three temporary governments appeared in different locations, in Russia, China, and Korea, and the interim leadership was in Shanghai that took the initiative in the continuous struggle for independence after the end of World War II.

Japan worked with the continuous military escalation after 1937, when China was invaded and adopted a policy marked by violence towards the Koreans and restricted all intellectual and political freedoms and even the practice of religions, and tried to delete the Korean language and issued national mobilization laws in 1938 and applied the Japanese policy harshly and imposed Japanese education after the horizon of World War II The policy of severe repression was used according to the colonial militarism in 1941 (Ibrahim, *The Korean Experience, a Study in the Duality of Tradition and Modernity in the Republic of Korea 1948-1988*, 2014).

Since the development of military operations, the Allies began to think clearly about the fate of Korea without entering into the names of that country, and the door was left open to international conferences for the policy of decisiveness, since the Cairo Conference 1943 and Yalta (Al-Ani) 1945 for the period 4-11 February, and the Potsdam Conference 1945 held on July 16 - August 12, including the Japanese disarmament and leaving matters relating to the form of the state to the supreme victorious powers (Abraham).

3. The founding of the Republic of Korea 1945-1988

The process of forming a state began to take its full extent after the American military control of the period 1945-1948, and Korea began to aspire to independence, and the establishment of the 1948 constitution that took all political, economic and social legislation in order to build a modern civil state, even if it was the launch of a Western-inspired version for the sake of establishing political and democratic systems on the basis of Western capitalism, and the first Korean president named Syungman Rhee was elected after the war. Despite his attempts to establish a clear democratic system, the regime faced internal and external problems, including the repercussions of the permanent disagreement with the internal opposition, the Korean War (1950-1953) and international intervention, and the beginnings of attrition and decline at all levels, especially educational and social, which ultimately led to its overthrow through the 1960 public demonstrations (Arafa). The first republic - that did not take its extent and sufficient period to prove its programs and its ability to take the initiative- was brought down due to political confusion, in addition to the internal problems that began to rise to the surface and the inability of Syngman Rhee to take a unified vision to lead Korea to safety.

After the ruling regime of Seungman-ri was toppled, Yoon Bo-sun (yunposun, 1990) was elected in 1960 as president of the republic and Dr. Jang Myong (Korea past and present, kwang myong publishing company,) was elected to the post of prime minister.

It is noticeable in this period, despite the attempts to establish democracy, but the result was a clear failure on all levels, and the protests were continuing, corruption and the exchange of accusations between members of the ruling party, and the waste of public money and mismanagement, which brought the country into a clear political confusion (Ibrahim). The Korean knowledge of the concept of the emergence of political parties and interest began with the formation of Chung Hee - his party, known as the Democratic Republican Party in 1963, blessed the new constitutional government. The new democrat and after the Sean coup in 1980, the parties were suspended and eight influential parties remained in the Legislative Council. 1981 The Democratic Korea Party gained the leadership of the opposition and was founded from the merging of opposition groups to the ruling party which transformed from the Republican Democratic Party to the Democratic Justice Party 1985, so that the Democratic Party of South Korea became the leader of the opposition in 1987, as well as the Democratic Reunification Party and the Peace and Democracy Party, and the union between the Democratic Justice Party and the Democratic Republican Party was crowned with the formation of the liberal party (Hanafi, 2010).

Despite all indications to establish a political system based on the principles of democracy however, as a result, there was a lack of clarity in the vision of an indicator for adaptation to the political system that was basically in a state of confusion.

The problem of democratic transformation in the Republic of Korea towards the foundations of a state characterized by modernity and civilization according to the principles of liberalism and democracy, but the surprising results of the Korean War revealed that Korea needs international support and also Western experience, meaning that the stages of democracy were not on a solid basis, and the evidence is the return to the era of Syngman Rhee, which was a dictatorship period during the years 1948 - 1960 and after the Chung-myeon transitional government 1960-1961, a clear failure to establish the foundations of democracy and all areas and the student uprising to open the door for intervention of the military forces in the political scene culminating in a military coup led by Park (Arafa, Democratic Transition in the Republic of Korea).

The historical period 1961-1987 in the Republic of Korea is characterized with the intervention of the military institution clearly, which has proven its presence in a reactive manner in one of the pivotal stages of Korea, but the question remains, how was it able to molding the Korean society and what are the central actors in making a qualitative shift in the lives of Koreans.

After the successful military coup in 1961, Chung Hee-Park led the restructuring process, and was chosen as Chairman of the Military Council, consisting of 32 officers, and took a new name under the "Supreme National Council for Reconstruction". The public aspects of the coup leaders were clear, including the Communist opposition, and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter, the elimination of corruption and the establishment of relations based on seriousness with the United States of America, the army took the initiative by dissolving all political parties, trade unions and organizations (Al-Mayouf, 2017). The above points give notice to the United States of America that it will not be against its orientation.

The preemptive steps taken by the coup leaders were precautionary and the establishment of institutions supportive of the new political system, including the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in 1961, and after the resignation of President Yoon Bo-san in 1962, General Park was nominated as a president through the military council by consensus, and the president said, "It will be a national tragedy if the authority is transferred to a civilian rule similar to the past one."

The President announced in 1963 that the military government would remain in power, for 4 years to come, which caused a shock to those calling for civil order, and despite the turmoil and demonstrations, the president nominated himself for the presidential elections. President Park promulgated the Yoshin Constitution in 1972, and the main argument for promulgating it was to conduct an open dialogue with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to address the political weakness in the Republic of Korea. The presidential spokesman asserted, "We need talks with the North for the sake of unity. We cannot bear the political danger. If North Korea takes control of everything "(Ibrahim, The Korean Experience, a Study in the Duality of Tradition and Modernity in the Republic of Korea 1948-1988)

There was strong opposition, and a million signatures were collected for the campaign to cancel the constitution, and after the number of signatories increased, Park used the emergency laws effectively. Despite the suppression of all freedoms, the acting parties and demands for democracy were present, including the student movements, workers, media and others demanding the abolition of the constitution and the resignation of the president (Mayouf).

President Park issued many laws in order to preserve national security and face external challenges that have become a concern for the president, whether it is the Communist tide and relations with the United States of America in the era of Jimmy Carter (BFR, 2012) (ASENE, 2012) (keeping faith: memoirs of a president toron to new york: bantam books reed with an introduction by douglas brinkley fayetteville: university of arkansas press, 1996) (acornment tasgoo dasits people new york: simon and schuster, 1977, and the internal risk of opposing the president and prosecution of opponents with imprisonment and exclusion, despite the demonstrations that were against Park's policy, which included the controversy over imposing martial law and drawing up a fourth constitution with a set of amendments. The president was granted wide powers through a referendum on the constitution, as his Democratic Republican Party gained a political majority in the National Assembly, Park issued bold decisions, including banning opposition, prosecution of opposition leaders, and as a result of opposing the New Democratic Party and bringing charges against its president, Kim Young Sam (Young phewsagency, seoul-marchlo, 1997 BBc) (Encyclopedia Britannica) By practicing illegal activities, riots and demonstrations broke out, causing a shock to the ruling regime, and in the end, Park was assassinated in 1979, ending his political life full of events (Ibrahim).

President Park worked to implement economic plans. Establishing the Economic Planning Council in 1961 and selecting economic sectors in the process of economic development, securing all Korean banks and establishing the Korean Export Promotion Authority known as "KOTRA" to implement and expand foreign markets to support Korean products. Economic growth is one of Park's tasks, and the main industries of his choice includes the manufacture of steel, metals, machinery, shipyard construction, petrochemicals and electronics, and the president's product is the major industrial complexes, "Al-Shaibol" (Al-Mayouf).

Park was convinced that the process of moving the Koreans can only be done through his leadership, as he knows very well what he needs in terms of effective tools in the process of crystallizing the orientations, despite the failures in the political side that was characterized by authoritarianism and one-man control, but he succeeded economically in establishing basic pillars that contributed to the rise Korea and in particular the Chaebol that were the products of his work, and we will discuss this later.

Democratic pressures began to take the initiative and to obtain reform in Korean politics, and after the democratic transformation 1987-1988, the totalitarian regimes represented by the control of the military were eliminated. The control of the military establishment in the past, and Kim directed towards a clean policy in the government by using people whose record is clean and known for his integrity and integrity in order to fight corruption despite the criticism he was subjected to (Badr al-Din, 1998).

In practice, the stages of democratic transition began from 1987 to 1992, and they were clear beginnings of a process of democratic change and getting rid of periods of dictatorship and the military establishment's control. There were demands from the fierce opposition to introduce the element of democracy. It was noticed in the 1990 elections that the ruling party did not achieve a majority, which led to the idea of merging with the political opposition led by Kim Young - Sam, the head of the Democratic Republican Party led by Kim Jong-pl, has joined together in a new coalition called the Liberal Democratic Party (Democratic Transition in Korea).

The period (1987-1992) witnessed a politically important stage of transformation through the beginnings of democratic transformation, getting rid of the ruling authoritarian regimes that were characterized by military control and imposing a democratic system contrary to the rights of real democracy. The opposition presents more than one candidate (Democratic Transition in the Republic of Korea).

The New Party of Korea arrived by obtaining a majority in the 1996 legislative elections, by obtaining 139 seats. As for the opposition parties obtaining 144 seats, a problem occurred by obstructing projects, which made many government programs vulnerable to impeding the implementation of the government program. The president has a problem with the corporate sector's refusal to continue investment projects as a result of its doubts about reform processes. With the beginnings of the economic crisis, the regime lost popular support in the 1997 elections and won the Korean presidency, Kim Dae-jung, (kimdae encyclopedia britannica,2009) (takegawa,shogo decmer2005"japans welfure stste regim: welfarepolitics provider and run" social development and socity34)(muthuray and run "social development in jupan:afocus on social welfareissues" journal of societal social policy), (Democratic Transition in Korea) Economic problems began with his assumption of power, as the debt reached 150 billion dollars. The Korean government has many programs. Among the priorities are reform of internal conditions and review of public policies, including party policy, parliament and election laws, as well as previous reforms in successive governments, noting that Kim Dae - Jung established a party called the National Council for New Policies in 1995 and won 79 seats, the ruling New Korea Party 139 seats, and the United Democratic Party 50, the new administration was named the People's Government in order to distinguish from previous governments. The government faced many crises in order to achieve democracy for lack of agreement on political reform programs (democratization in Korea) There are major factors that stood against the process of political progress, including political and party problems. A coalition was formed from the ruling party and the United Liberal Democrats Party, and of course it had objections and veto.; and the lack of control over the bureaucracy, which made the president appoint his loyalists from the southwestern region of Jeolla, which is the stronghold of his authority in all branches due to the regional control that was present with all the previous presidents, including the intelligence service, the auditors, inspection and tax services body, and some kind of internal opposition showed that the ruling party suffers from problems. The division and economic crisis that has exhausted the government in light of increasing unemployment and public debt (democratic transformation in Korea) and upon assuming the presidency by Kim Young-Sam (1992-1997). The government program includes ending corruption cases, achieving justice and ending the alliance between the ruling regime and the big capitalists from By controlling the power centers of the police and army, as well as showing clear support for small economic projects.

As for the term of President Kim Dae-jung 1997-2002, following the policy of the Rising Sun towards the neighbor, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in order to reunite Korean families and also to stimulate the work of Korean companies in the economic affairs in North Korea, and the goal during his reign was to collect politics and economy. Mu Muyun (Muhammad, 2016) (2002-2007), who worked to separate the authorities and prevent the politicization of senior positions, especially intelligence in all its branches, and the position of public prosecution while giving broad powers to the regions and developing the policy of administrative decentralization of regions.

In 2007 - 2012 Lee Myung-Pak assumed power. The main goal is to strengthen relations with the important partner, the United States of America, eliminate corruption, speed up approval of free trade between the two

countries, and achieve financial stability (Muhammad) in a general assessment that the political opposition is in the stage of democratization and political initiative Adherence to the democratic element since (1992-2002) and it is considered a transitional period towards democracy, noting the main irony in the presidential elections on September 18, 1992, the victory of Kim Young-Sam with a rate of up to 42%, the naming of the civilian government and raising the slogan of "building a new Korea", in distinction from previous military governments through the alliance. And joining the New Korea Party through an alliance of parties in the stage of gaining power and defending democracy is the primary goal and eliminating corrupt elements while disintegrating and dissolving all secret organizations within the military establishment.

And through the rise of the first civilian president who disclosed his financial assets and called on all government members to disclose the sources of wealth for a basic purpose, which is to activate the internal control and fight corruption. Indeed, officials responsible for corruption cases, including former presidents Chun Do - Hwan and Roh Tai, have been brought to the Criminal Court of Sool (Arafa).

There is a dangerous constitutional precedent in 2002 under President Roh Moo-hyun, and the president was charged on March 12, 2004 in accordance with Constitutional Article 65 and a majority vote, "The president is charged in case he violates the constitution or the law in connection with the performance of his duties." The accusation was rejected by the Constitutional Court and the reason is stages Democratic transformation, as well as the weakness in party building, the control of some parties and the formation of the political majority, were accused, but the legislative elections gave a clear impetus to the popularity of the president (Khadija) according to the vision of President Park and according to his saying, "It is not an exaggeration to say that ten years of liberal rule and one year From democratic rule it left terrifying effects behind it, as the internal chaos and the accompanying threats of the communist invasion were capable of destroying society, and also ,, the necessity to follow administrative democracy that suits our political and social conditions, and therefore we call for administrative democracy "(Awad, 2009).

All presidential programs can be limited to the period of the 1990s and upward after the democratic ventilation after a military dictatorship based on a set of points, including preserving the gains of democracy, combining politics and economics, trying to end the politicization of senior positions in the country, fighting corruption and the renaissance of the Korean people since the 1997-2002 presidential elections until the elections in 2007-2013 (Muhammad).

The Republic of Korea was late in the process of democratization in 1987 when the Korean government responded to the demands of the Koreans to have the element of democracy. Since that date, Korea has witnessed six state or local presidential elections, which were a real turning point and beginning after a period of widespread demonstrations that included students, workers and classes. Other society and achieving the traditional goal: Direct presidential elections and democratic reform in the elections in 1988. Koreans were able to participate strongly in the elections. Control over the government and the opposition candidate Kim Young-Sam was named to the Korean presidency and the appointment of an independent cabinet from the parties to ensure the integrity of the elections and political reform during his reign. Appointing academics to ministerial positions instead of senior parties and bureaucrats. Her ba Due to the integrity and seriousness of the government's desire to fight corruption (Salim, 1998).

It is noticeable after the democratic transformation in Korea in 1987 the rise of the political opposition and access to power after a period of control of the military establishment, and the general indication is the trend towards the civil system and the attempt to establish a good state that is distinct from the previous era through a set of effective decisions in political as well as economic matters that entered into all The corridors have been activated since the nineties, and in particular, they have been activated, as we note after the state's economic crisis, which revives the country once again from completing the democratic program with the rise of civilians to the presidency and the launch of the civilian government to distinguish from the military period they lived under the dictatorship of absolute military rule. The political and economic stages and their stages that remained in a state of upheaval and influential shocks, but they matured clearly with the rise of civilians and the opposition and the decline of the role of the military. The stages of the economic trend remained in the stages of continuous planning, even if there were effective and influential tools in the Republic of Korea, especially the chaebol, and in the second topic we will try to talk about the stages of economic change And the moral actors in the economy that remained active and complementary, in contrast to the confusion of the situation Politician.

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