

# Syngman Rhee and his Role in the Korean National Movement 1875-1965

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## Abstract

This research sheds light on a Korean personality who had a prominent impact on Korean history, namely, the personality of singman Rhee, so that this research deals with the study of his upbringing, and how he joined the independence club, then we showed his position on the protestant church and its teachings, and his political activity from 1904 to 1965.

**Keywords:** Sengman Rhee, Esteghlal Club, Tutggi, Re Death.

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## THE INTRODUCTION

This research is concerned with the study of a distinguished personality in the history of east asia in general and the history of south Korea in particular, which is the personality (Singman Rhee), known as Rhee, who is one of the distinguished national figures in the history of the Korean peninsula.

The aim of studying this aforementioned character came to show the importance of ri and his role in leading the national movement in south Korea, and how he resisted both the ruling authorities and the Japanese occupation, as well as knowing how he rose to power.

The researcher relied on a variety of printed sources in both Arabic and English, foremost of which came what was published in the author's global history documents (lee wha rang) under the title (who was Rhee syngman), in which he mentioned in some detail about Rhee's personality, albeit in an infiltrated manner, according to the years. this is because most of the sources mentioned this character superficially, in addition to the research published by the authors (Kim, myongsob, Kim, seek won) entitled the geopolitical perceptions of kim ku and syngman Rhee: focusing on the period of Japanese occupation was among the important sources that it reported searching a lot of information [1].

Increasing the amount of data generated by numerous applications and day-to-day operations in

society has forged the need to alter, refine and produce data management and treatment approaches and models that account for database and computer system limitations. Big Data emerges in reaction to this, a concept that incorporates multiple techniques involved with handling vast volumes of data from diverse sources and is easily generated [11].

### His Life and Upbringing:

Syngman Rhee was born on march 26, 1875 [ii], in the village of hwanghae located in north Korea, he is the only son of the rural song family of the chosun dynasty that ruled Korea [iii], so Rhee is a descendant of that royal family [iv], but his family was not of a high standard of living but was a poor family [v].

In childhood, Rhee moved with his family to seoul, and began his elementary school there at the age of six [vi], but at the age of nine Rhee contracted smallpox and became almost blind, and his father despaired of his treatment after they made him all the herbal medicines that were known at that time, but to no avail, until one of the residents suggested taking Rhee to the missionary and american doctor horace yen, who gave him eye drops, after which Rhee was cured of smallpox on the third day of treatment, as he was able to see evidently, his father was so grateful to that doctor that he took an irrigation to him and presented him with a straw of eggs as a token of indebtedness [vii].

After Rhee recovered from his illness, he went on to devote himself to completing his studies in preparing for the civil service exams, and the exams

were the only way available to him to achieve a prominent social position in the chosun dynasty who were educated, as all of that dynasty were gaining experience in education, so he began studying in local schools which studies the chinese classics of literature and history, in addition to culture and religion, as the local schools assert that there is no better religion than confucianism [<sup>viii</sup>], to apply its teachings in all aspects of life. After Rhee's success in the exams at the primary level, he moved on a mission to the methodist school [<sup>ix</sup>].

### **The Beginning of the National Career in the Club Al-Istiqlal:**

Rhee, when he became a young man, participated in the first reform movement in the history of Korea in 1884, with opponents of the authority of the Korean king in an attempt to wrest power from the latter so that political control would be in the hands of the reformers. Also called the reformist wing, this sect called for the preservation of eastern culture and the expulsion of all manifestations of western civilization from the Korean country [<sup>x</sup>].

But the Korean king appealed to the chinese forces and then the japanese in order to suppress that movement, and despite the failure of that movement, Rhee looked to the latter that it was in need of a greater organization that required the people to join with them and support them in order to end the injustice of the king, in order for that movement to turn into a movement national, covering all parts of the Korean peninsula, as the movement was short-term and there was no organized strategic plan for those who carried out the reform movement, as it needed to carry out a campaign to enlighten society and urge them to defend their country, all of this was under the so-called (comprehensive reform of the country) so it began Rhee and his friends are thinking of establishing an association or club for them [<sup>xi</sup>].

After Rhee graduated from high school in 1894, he began to learn english, as he found himself eager to pay attention to western ideas of enlightenment and reform. as a result, Rhee began to read and read the books of the west, philosophers, and reformers, in order to understand the western enlightenment, and he began working to educate and educate the population in order to develop their awareness and sense of patriotism [<sup>xii</sup>].

The shimonsky treaty [<sup>xiii</sup>], according to which the chinese qing ruler ended the japan war in 1895, had a great impact in stimulating modern awareness and understanding about sovereignty and governance among the people of chosun, since in the first paragraph of the treaty was emphasized the complete independence and independence of Korea and in such a transition between the middle turned the geopolitical concepts of Rhee who headed towards the revolutionary current [<sup>xiv</sup>]. In 1896, Rhee joined with the Korean

youth leaders to form the independence club headed by yoon thi-ho, and the main objective of the club was to fight for Korean independence [<sup>xv</sup>].

Rhee joined the ranks of that club to carry out political and journalistic activities for it, as the first daily newspaper was established in Korea under the name (new publication) as the mouthpiece for the independence club [<sup>xvi</sup>], and the latter was an independence of the spirit of the era at that time in order to express freedom of the press and opinion [<sup>xvii</sup>], the independence club was considered the first active political organization in Korea, and its activity continued for three years [<sup>xviii</sup>].

Rhee's accession to that club came for a number of things, the most important of which was the Korean monarchy's tyranny, and the reformers' demand for the establishment of a constitutional monarchy government similar to britain, the adoption of western democratic rule and its application in the country, and the holding of presidential elections for the king. ri and the club's members became the stars of the national movement in Korea.

In addition, these activists took seoul as their national starting point. The status of the independence club emerged among the subsequent nationalist movements that emerged in Korea, and the club became a political institution. despite king kyu jong's response for a period of time to the club's demands, the king saw that the ultimate goal of the reformists was to get rid of the monarchy, so he could not bear the situation, so he ordered the club to be closed, but Rhee and his reform friends incited the people against the ruling king's authority, and it was Rhee played the most prominent role in leading the demonstrations protests took place from time to time, and the king issued orders to disperse the demonstrators and besiege those who carried out those demonstrations, but Rhee and the members of the istiqlal club did not back down from their activities [<sup>xix</sup>].

In 1897, Rhee graduated from baija school, and on the occasion of his graduation, he gave a speech entitled "independence of Korea", and in the same year, Rhee converted to christianity and joined the protestant church, which represented a shift in his perception of the world [<sup>xx</sup>].

### **Rhee's Position on the Protestant Church**

Rhee started thinking about the teachings of the christian religion that arrived in Korea during that period, and although Rhee was sympathetic to philip jackson, the founder of confucianism in Korea, he initially rejected the western ideas brought by protestantism, wondering how the educated could believe in unseen things, and he he already knows that buddha is the great and wisdom lies in confucianism.

However, Rhee began to take an interest in reading the teachings of the christian religion and funded it greatly and began to think of converting to christianity. in 1898, the Korean king issued an order to destroy the independence club building as a result of the activities of the members of that club hostile to his authority [<sup>xxi</sup>], as a result, Rhee and his friends in the club led protest demonstrations following the destruction of their club in 1899, so the king ordered the arrest of Rhee and other members and imprisoned them for five years in han sung prison, and during Rhee's stay inside the prison (1899-1904) he got to know many one of the reformed christian missionaries, and he began to approach them and persuaded him of christian ideas.

Rhee believed that protestant teachings might not be correct, but on the other hand, he firmly believed that it was the unique religion capable of changing the hearts of the "selfish" Korean people, and that selfishness lies in him because he ignored the welfare of the citizens [<sup>xxii</sup>].

Rhee believed that by embracing protestantism, independence would be achieved, so protestantism led to a geopolitical vision in rey's view to include the sovereign state system that it developed in the peace of westphalia, which was published since the end of the thirty years' war in 1648 [<sup>xxiii</sup>], in the past [<sup>xxiv</sup>].

During Rhee's stay in prison, reformers with experience in the protestant religion trained rey and studied him intensively from the bible, and most of those who followed the religion of jesus during that period were intellectuals and people of knowledge, most of whom were from the middle class who were influenced by the western outside world, but those who were not educated reading and writing were influenced by the tongues of people who visited western countries, which made it easier for them to know and memorize the words of the bible easily, from the missionaries, as they learned not only faith, but also love for the country, and as a result, Rhee decided to devote himself to education in order to reform the believers and their belief in jesus, therefore, rey took protestantism not only as a religious belief, but also formed the ideological basis [<sup>xxv</sup>].

As a result of rey receiving severe torture in prison from the ruling authorities, he hated the king and his tyranny on the one hand, and the japanese occupation on the other. After rey was released from prison in 1904, Rhee endured the physical torment he received in prison, but he did not bear the injustice of the japanese authorities and their control over the country, which did not agree.

On the one hand, Korea achieved this complete independence, and on the other hand, Rhee faced a spiritual awakening during his imprisonment.

his missionary friends gave him a series of books and magazines printed in english that helped him improve his english language and expand his knowledge of politics, history, world civilization and geography [<sup>xxvi</sup>].

#### **Rhee's Political Activity In 1904**

The release of Rhee came in the wake of the japanese-russian war (1904-1905) [<sup>xxvii</sup>], with the japanese victory in that war, Korea came under its control, and did not care about the authority of king song, and as a result of Rhee's distinction among the Koreans for being fluent in the english language, in addition to the strength of his style of expression and speech was that he was writing in the newspaper of the independence club, so the king chose him at the head of a delegation, to go to the united states of america, to meet us president theodore roosevelt [<sup>xxviii</sup>], in order to implement the signing of the friendship treaty between the united states and Korea that took place in the year 1885.

On the one hand, and on the other hand, because the americans stand by the Korean people who demand complete independence from the japanese occupation, so Rhee and his delegation went in 1904 to washington via hawaii and the coast of the west, and Rhee found himself in a difficult task that lies in the independence of his country from the japanese occupation, but the attempt Rhee and his accompanying delegation have failed, so he will not be able to obtain american support to stand with them, and the reason for this is due to the negligence of officials in the Korean government to conclude a secret agreement between the united states and japan, as the latter two signed the potsmouth treaty, according to which they agreed on obtaining japan its victory in the war with russia affected Korea and manchuria, and the united states seized the philippines [<sup>xxix</sup>].

#### **Heading To the United States of America**

Despite Rhee's failure to reach an agreement with the United States government about standing with them in their case, rey drew his attention to the good management and application in the united states, and how the protestant church has a privileged position among other denominations in america, so he began thinking of traveling to the latter.

In order to complete his studies there, and with the help of his missionary friends, Rhee enrolled at the age of thirty at george washington university in order to continue his university education. In order to obtain a doctorate from princeton university in 1910, Rhee became the first Korean to obtain a doctorate from an american university .[<sup>xxx</sup>]

During Rhee's stay in the united states, he met Korean immigrants there, and Rhee 's star shone among them, who urged them to take advantage of the democratic administration and the good treatment of the american authorities for their residents, and how his

country needed such treatment from the authority during Rhee's stay in the United States, he met Korean immigrants there, and Rhee's star shone among them, who urged them to benefit from the democratic administration and the good treatment of the American authorities for their residents, and how his country needed such treatment from the country's authority, so many young men who admired him gathered around him.

With his patriotic personality, Rhee, during his stay there, formed (Christian military factions), and trained them in order to prepare them for their return to the homeland and their defense of it from the Japanese occupation. Rhee returned to Korea in 1911, and took a tour of the country to give lectures in schools and churches, and his lecture was aimed at the rise of the people themselves in order to remove the Japanese occupation that dominated their country, and to restore sovereignty and independence to Korea [xxxii].

As for Rhee's personal life during that period, it can be said that during his imprisonment, his mother died, and his wife was taking care of her, and the latter was older than Rhee in age, as part of her loyalty to him and her duty to preserve the children and take care of her family, but when Rhee returned to Korea, he refused to stay with his wife, despite the intervention of Rhee's friends to reconcile the two, but to no avail, as Rhee insisted on leaving his wife [xxxiii].

After Rhee's stay for a year in Korea, he returned to the United States in 1912, to attend the Methodist conference held every four years in Minneapolis as a delegate to Korea, and from this point until Rhee returned to South Korea, he became the founder of South Korea. Ri remained in exile for thirty-six years. A year he spent most of that period in the United States, after the revolution of May 1, 1919, which was organized by the Korean nationalists to resist Japanese colonialism, and despite its failure to end Japanese rule for them, it strengthened the national spirit of the exiles [xxxiiii].

As a result, dissident Korean politicians organized a provisional government in Shanghai, China, and elected Rhee in absentia as head of that government, and they secretly organized them. Provisional for the Korean country, and established the provisional legislative assembly as well, and worked to control in order to establish the Korean independence army and that army would be part of the Chinese national army, and the Korean community in the States the United States of America widely supported Rhee and his provisional government, and against the background of this support, Rhee opened the Korean Commission for North America and Europe in Washington, D.C. to represent the interim government of Korea in China, as well as the Korean Women's League in the United States supported the provisional government, and Rhee

worked to conduct a personal diplomatic effort for him to win the Korean leadership, as he was known to the diplomatic administration of Washington as the president of Korea during the interim government [xxxv].

But despite Rhee's efforts, he was expelled from the presidency of the provisional government by the young dissident nationalists in China, and Kim Ku, one of the dissident Korean nationalists, became the head of the provisional government, so the relationship between Rhee and the nationalists became in a state of discord and cracking, so he returned to Hawaii in 1925. And Rey refused at first to recognize the dismissal, but it appears as a result of Rey's abuse of his power as well as his accusation of embezzlement of funds collected for the maintenance of the poor Koreans. Duration (1925-1945) [xxxvi].

Returning to talk about Rhee's personal life during his recent return to the United States of America, it can be mentioned that during his diplomatic projects, including his regular attendance at the Conference of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland in 1933, he may be the most distinguished in fact in Rhee's personal life, as he met his second wife in one of the restaurants in Geneva, Francesca Donner, of Austrian origin, at the age of thirty, admired Rhee's personality, especially what was written about him in terms of political activity in the newspapers.

They became close, and then Donner traveled with Rhee to New York on October 4, 1934, and there they got married. During Rhee's stay in America, he met Korean agricultural businessman Harry Kim, a very wealthy old man who managed to accumulate a fortune. A great woman from innovative agriculture, he had a twenty-year-old daughter named Maryam Kim, studying at the College of Art and Learning to play the piano, Harry Kim wanted to marry her to Rhee, but he refused, as Harry Kim was very impressed with Rhee's personality despite his old age, a refusal came the last of that marriage is that it is not commensurate with his age and status in the United States of America and even in Korea, and after the passage of time, Rhee brought his Austrian wife to visit Harry Kim's family, who were very surprised after they met his blonde wife, so Harry Kim's wife stated that Rhee (a traitor) because he married a girl without their gender, and there was an uproar after the residents heard that news, which embarrassed Rey a lot, but despite the residents' criticism of Rey's marriage to the Austrian Donner, nevertheless, the residents found that this was a personal matter of Rey's unit [xxxvii].

In exile, Rhee formed the Comrades Party (Togegi) in Hawaii in 1943. Almost all of the party members were wealthy. All the other Korean nationalist groups in exile joined together in the United Korean Association (UKC). Hostile against the Japanese occupation of their usurped country, and during the

years of world war ii, Rhee proceeded in an attempt to secure the allied promises for Korea to obtain independence from the Japanese occupation [ <sup>xxxvii</sup> ], Rhee began to prepare himself for the new situation in order to return to Korea, so in 1944, Rhee ordered the Korean groups the comrades party and (ukc) led the Korean independence movement, but as a result of disagreements between them, Rhee was exempted from carrying out that task from ((ukc), as the members of that association explained that Rhee began planning a personal policy and personal endeavor with the united states of america to install him as president to Korea, as Rhee was the only Korean president known to the americans during that period, and those differences came during the dispatch of us general mack arthur, on october 12, 1945, with a request to the us government to bring syngeman from america to Korea because arthur was looking during that period for a Korean leader who would be loyal to the united states and anti-communist, who could be relied upon to control the southern part of Korea.

This came after the partition that it happened on the Korean peninsula between the soviet union, which took north Korea, while the united states of america got south Korea in 1945, and Rhee had been trying to return to Korea since the surrender of japan on august 15 of the same year [ <sup>xxxviii</sup> ], so Rhee returned before the other exiled members, and announced formation of the new democratic party [ <sup>xxxix</sup> ].

Rhee's strong leadership arrived after world war ii along with his good reputation from the united states, which enabled him to gather loyal groups and form a large-scale political organization whose goal was to overthrow the moderate nationalist leaders in Korea with the assassination of senior leaders such as jin sung and chung deok. - su chung dong-soo, who had been at odds with him since 1920 during his assumption of the presidency of the interim government in shanghai, and Rhee became the most influential leader, so his new party won the elections held in south Korea in 1948, after rigging the election results and became the first president of the republic of south Korea, he was re-elected to that position three times (1956, 1958, 1960) [ <sup>xl</sup> ].

### Major Irrigation Works in the Country

Rhee's first act in the country in 1948 was to reformulate the constitution in order to re-elect him as president again, and Rhee's work was to abuse the nationalists during his rule [ <sup>xli</sup> ]. Rhee's concern during his term of office is to eliminate his opponents from the nationalists and politicians, on the one hand [ <sup>xlii</sup> ].

Rhee introduced important social reform to his country, by expanding education opportunities at the secondary and university levels that benefited ambitious Korean youth, and Rhee ordered that education in the country be compulsory, and emphasized the eradication

of illiteracy. From the tenant farmers to become small landowners, and then he was able to reduce social and economic inequality, on the other hand [ <sup>xliii</sup> ].

### Economic Conditions and Infrastructure in the Era of Rhee

The south Korean people were agrarian, and suffered from extreme poverty. ri did not try to advance the country, but relied entirely on the aid that was provided by the united states of america. South Korea was exposed during the Korean war (1950-1953), [ <sup>xliiv</sup> ], because south Korea was, since its founding, one of the poorest countries in the world [ <sup>xliv</sup> ]. it was suffering from economic destruction and political chaos, and after the partition, the economic situation worsened further due to the cessation of economic and commercial activity that was interconnected between the northern and southern parts [ <sup>xlvi</sup> ].

The Korean war came with a wider destruction that included all sectors in the south, and the damages resulting from the war were estimated at nearly \$30 billion, which is equivalent to five times the gross product of south Korea.

The war destroyed a quarter of the country's infrastructure, and housing units were completely destroyed. The railway network and power plants were also destroyed. in addition, it caused widespread damage to the industrial structure, and with the end of the war, the per capita income declined to about 19 dollars annually, and Korea became completely dependent on foreign aid, and the country entered a period of economic and political turmoil during the reign of Rhee. [ <sup>xlvii</sup> ]

### The Uprising of April 19, 1960 and the Resignation of Rhee

In 1960, Rhee and his aides worked to falsify the election results, in order to win the elections for the fourth time and won 88.7 percent of the vote, defeating the democratic party candidate kim jong-pil [ <sup>xlviii</sup> ], through this suspiciously large marginalization, the people did not remain silent, rather the demonstrators took to the streets under the pretext of fraud [ <sup>xlix</sup> ].

People's protests began to emerge, starting with the student demonstration that came out of the commercial middle school in daegu on february 28, 1960 [ <sup>l</sup> ]. Early on march 15, thousands of residents gathered in front of the opposition liberal democratic party building in the southern city of masan, demanding Rhee's resignation.

Police opened fire and protesters responded by throwing stones. a month later, the body of a young man, kim moo-jul, was found on the beach, a student at a commerce middle school in the city of masan who had disappeared during the protests, and the

government announced that he had drowned. and forced the demonstrators to disperse them and prevent them from going to the hospital, but after the medical examination that was conducted on that student revealed, they found that he had been killed by a tear gas canister that lodged in his skull [<sup>li</sup>].

This revelation angered the Korean country, and students at seoul university took to the streets on april 19 when they tried to march peacefully to kyungmu-dae, the presidential residence (later called the blue house), calling on Rhee to resign [<sup>lii</sup>], and the police set up on them.

Al-hidd, and as a result of the demonstrators' aversion, the government declared martial law throughout the country, and the police opened fire, killing 125-180 people. More than 600 wounded were left in the streets. Later, citizens and more than 300 university professors joined the demonstrations, and although the united states was aware of the falsification of the march 15 election results, it did not pressure the regime to resign even after the verdicts were announced. Martial, Rhee tried to overcome the crisis by rejecting all members of the cabinet, demanding the resignation of the elected vice president, lee gi-bong, guy kong lee, and disrupting the work of the liberal democratic party, but to no avail.

As a result of the people's discontent with rey's bad policy, the united states intervened on the side of the demonstrators, forcing the police to withdraw, and here rey's authority weakened downward. This led to rey's dissatisfaction, and he announced his retirement from political work on april 26, 1960, and rey was exiled to the united states of america., as he settled in hawaii until his death [<sup>liiii</sup>].

### Rhee Dies

Rey Died on july 19, 1965 at the age of 90 of a stroke. His old wife, francisca, and adopted son, rey fu su, were in his bed. When he died, a us air force plane transported his body to seoul for the family funeral. Buried in lavi-dong, national cemetery near seoul [<sup>liiv</sup>].

### CONCLUSION

It is clear from the study of the distinguished personality in the history of the first president of the republic of south Korea, namely, the ambitious character of syngman Rhee, and the old independence activist, that what most distinguishes the history of Rhee is his bad politics and extreme fanaticism towards his country, despite bringing him an experience of survival for more than 35 years in exile one of the democratic countries, but he was unable to apply that democracy in his country, because of Rhee's madness in power, and his adherence to it in various forms, so he abused the nationalists and worked to falsify the election results during his reign (1948-1960) three times, as Rhee failed to establish the basic traditions of

democracy of reasonably fair elections, and a tradition of democratic succession.

It also turned out that Rhee had ruled the country with a strict police rule, as he was dealing with severe measures against those who tried to stand in his power, especially with left-wing communist sabotage.

Rhee did not try to advance the country, and during his reign, no projects were undertaken in the infrastructure that was destroyed in the aftermath of the war between the two Koreas. South Korea remained a poor agricultural country, dependent on foreign aid.

### FOOTNOTE:

<sup>(i)</sup>Ruud van Dijk, Encyclopedia of the Cold War, First Published, Regarding of Francis, 2009, P. 747.

<sup>(ii)</sup>Chang Yun shik, Hyun-Ho Seok and Donald L. Baker, Korea Confronts Globalization, First Published, Regarding London, 2009, P.66.

<sup>(iii)</sup>Chosun: or the Yi dynasty is the Korean kingdom that was founded by General Yi Seong-ki in 1392 following the fall of Goryeo and lasted for five centuries until its last king, King Kojong, announced its transformation into an empire known as the Empire of Korea in 1897. For expansion, see:

E-Annals, Bring Chosun History to Everyman, 2006, P.1.

<sup>(iv)</sup>Wada Haruki, The Korean War: An International History, British Library Cataloging, 2014, P. 6.

<sup>(v)</sup>Ruud van Dijk, Encyclopedia of the Cold War, First Published, Regarding of Francis, 2009, P. 747.

<sup>(vi)</sup><http://www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/syngman-rhee>

<sup>(vii)</sup>Marn J. Cha, Syngman Rhee's spurned matrimonial overtures that could have changed history, California State University, Fresno, California, Issue 12-19 (No. 610) September 19, 2012, P. 2.

<sup>(viii)</sup>Confucianism is the religion of the people of China. It goes back to the philosopher Confucius, who appeared in the sixth century BC, calling for the revival of rituals, customs and religious traditions that the Chinese inherited from their ancestors, adding to it an aspect of his philosophy and his views on morals, dealings and correct behavior. It is based on worshipping the god of heaven or the greatest god, reverence for angels, and worshipping the spirits of fathers and grandfathers. For expansion, see: Salah Bassiouni Raslan, Confucius Pioneer of Human Thought, Royal Electronic Library, d. T.

<sup>(ix)</sup>Kim, Myongsob, Kim, Seok Won, The Geopolitical Perceptions of Kim Ku and Syngman Rhee: Focusing on the Period of Japanese Occupation, Korean Social Sciences Review, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2011, Pp .105-142.

<sup>(x)</sup>Afaf Massad Al-Abed, Studies in the History of the Far East, Egypt, D-T, p. 156.

<sup>(xi)</sup>Encyclopedia of World Biography, who was Syngman Rhee, The Gale Group Inc, 2004.

<sup>(11)</sup>James E. Dillard, *Biographies: Syngman Rhee*, Reprinted with permission from *The Korean War: An Encyclopedia*, Inc, P.1.

<sup>(12)</sup>Tourism Shimonsky 17 1895: root Liao Tong Island in southern Manchuria, and that China undertake to pay compensation to Japan in the amount of 360 million yen and open 4 Chinese ports for trade, and China recognized the establishment of Japanese factories in its territory. For expansion, see: Afaf Massad Al-Abed, previous source, p. 158; Fawzi Darwish, *The Far East, China (1853-1972)*, 1st edition, Egypt, 1997, p. 94.

<sup>(xiv)</sup>Kim, Myongsob, Kim, Seok Won, Op. Cit., P. 109.

<sup>(xv)</sup>Sanderson Beck, *East Asia 1800-1949, Ethics of Civilization Vol. 21*.

<sup>(xvi)</sup>Lee Wha Rang, *Who Was Rhee Syngman?*, Artford Web Publishing is not the author of the documents in World History Archives and does not presume to validate their accuracy or authenticity nor to release their copyright. Kimsoft, 22 February 2000.

<sup>(xvii)</sup>Kim, Myongsob, Kim, Seok Won, Op .Cit., Pp. 109-110.

<sup>(xviii)</sup>Lee Wha Rang, Op. Cit.

<sup>(xix)</sup>Lee Wha Rang, Op. Cit.

<sup>(xx)</sup>Encyclopedia of World Biography, Op. Cit.

<sup>(xxi)</sup>Kim, Myongsob, Kim, Seok Won, Op. Cit., Pp. 110-111.

<sup>(xxii)</sup>Kenneth Maurice Wells, *Protestants And The Formation Of Korean Self –Reconstruction Nationalism 1896-1937*, Thesis Submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, of The Australia an National University 1984, Pp.92-110.

<sup>(22)</sup>The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648): The Thirty Years' War is the last of the religious and Christian wars in Europe, and it was in fact a series of wars that began as a civil war between Protestants and Roman Catholics in the German states, but before the end of the conflict, most European countries were involved in it and the war became A general struggle for land and political power. The war lasted practically only 30 years, but conflicts and conflicts remained on the continent for more than 300 years. The war ended with the famous Peace of Westphalia in 1648. For expansion, see: Aisha Yousefi, *The Impact of Religious Reform on Religious Relations*, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of May 8, 1945, published research, Algeria 2013, p. 15.

<sup>(xxiv)</sup>Kim, Myongsob, Kim, Seok Won, Op. Cit., P. 115.

<sup>(xxv)</sup>Lee Wha Rang, Op .Cit .

<sup>(xxvi)</sup>Syngman Rhee In The Korean War , <http://Korean-war/facts.htm>

<sup>(26)</sup> Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) colonial conflict between Russia and Japan caused by competition over control of Korea and Manchuria between the Russian and Japanese armies; This war began on February 8, 1904 AD, when the Japanese attacked Leshun, also known as Port Arthur, in Manchuria, and ended on September 5, 1905 AD with the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty. This war earned Japan recognition that it is one of the major world powers, and Russia's

defeat in the war fueled the Russian people's discontentment about the corruption and mismanagement of government administration, which led to the outbreak of the Russian Revolution in 1905. For expansion, see: Najat Salim Mahmoud Mahasis, *Lexicon of Historical Battles*, vol. 1, Dar Zahran for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, 2011, p. 260; James D. Sisemore, *The Russo-Japanese War, Lessons Not Learned*, A thesis presented to the Faculty of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College in partial fulfillment of the requirements for degree Master Of Military Art And Science General Studies, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 2003.

<sup>(27)</sup>Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) Twenty-sixth President of the United States of America, peacemaker and economic reformer. Roosevelt is one of the great American presidents. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906 for his role in mediating an end to the Russo-Japanese War. For expansion, see: Ali Mufleh Governorate, *The Arabs and the Contemporary World*, 1st edition, Al-Shorouk Publishing House, Amman, 2008, p. 374; Dean Keith Simonton, *Genius, Creativity, and Leadership*, translated by Shaker Abdel Hamid, World of Knowledge book series, D-T, p. 85.

<sup>(xxix)</sup>Marn J. Cha, Op. Cit., P.3.

<sup>(xxx)</sup>John Kie-chiang Oh, *The Korean Politics: The Quest for Democratization and Economic Development*, First Published, Cornell University Press, 1999, P.8.

<sup>(xxxi)</sup>Lee Wha Rang, Op .Cit.

<sup>(xxxii)</sup>Marn J. Cha, Op. Cit., P.3.

<sup>(32)</sup>Kim, Yongdeok, *Korean History I for International Citizens*, Published on Aug ust 3, 2007 , P.171.

<sup>(xxxiv)</sup>Yi Kyongsik, *Korea Chronology 1901-1960*, N.P, N.D, P. 104.

<sup>(xxxv)</sup>Encyclopedia of World Biography, who was Syngman Rhee, The Gale Group Inc, 2004.

<sup>(xxxvi)</sup>Marn J. Cha, Op. Cit., P.3.

<sup>(36)</sup>The Allies' promises that were made at the Tehran Conference came true. And the Yalta Conference during the year 1943, emphasized Korean independence, and the end of Japanese control over the Korean peninsula, for expansion seen: Naim Karim Al-Shuwaili, Hanan Abbas Al-Saeedi, the position of the United States of America on the Polish issue in the Yalta Conference 1945, *Journal of Dhi Qar Arts*, Issue 7, Volume 2, 2012. pp. 227-228; <http://www.marefa.org>

<sup>(37)</sup>On August 6, 1945, the United States launched the nuclear attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki with nuclear weapons on a city. Emperor Hirohito made a radio address on August 15, announcing Japan's surrender to the Allies. The terms of surrender to which Japan agreed were: that Japan's sovereignty should not extend beyond the islands of Japan itself, that the Japanese government demobilize and disarm its military forces, and remove all those responsible for the expansion of Japan's aggression, the formation of a Japanese government on the democratic approach. For expansion see:

Nelson Monfred, Berek Blake, Oscar Theoder, The United States in its world Relations, New York, 1960, P. 729.

<sup>(xxxix)</sup>Office of Strategic Services Research and Analysis Branch, the Korean Indecent: Qence Movement, Nt Intelligence Study Number 30, Services And Analysis Research, 1945.

<sup>(xl)</sup>Office of Strategic Services Research and Analysis Branch, Op. Cit.

<sup>(40)</sup> Korea in the procession of freedom, Land Publications (1), translated by Ghadban Al-Sa'er, Baghdad, 1950, p. 67.

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<http://www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/syngman-rhee-5962.php>, Op. Cit.

<sup>(42)</sup> Abdul Rahman Al-Mansoori, The South Korean Experience: Success Factors and Future Challenges, Al-Jazeera Center for Studies (issues), June, 2014, p. 2.

<sup>(43)</sup> For the expansion of the Korean War, see: Mahmoud Shaker Hameed, The United States and the Korean War 1950-1953, an unpublished master's thesis, College of Education, Basra University, 1997; Ohn Chang-II, The Causes of the Korean War, 1950-1953, Korea Military Academy, International Journal of Korean Studies · Vol. XIV, No. 2, Pp. 19 -38.

<sup>(44)</sup> Abd al-Rahman al-Mansouri, previous source, p. 3.

<sup>(44)</sup> Milad al-Megrahi, Brief History of Modern and Contemporary Asia, 1st Edition, Qaz Younis University Publications, Benghazi, 2008, p. 292.

<sup>(45)</sup> Abd al-Rahman al-Mansouri, previous source, p. 3.

<sup>(46)</sup> Kim Jong-pil was born in Buyeo Province, Chungcheongnam-do, and graduated from the Military Academy in Korea in 1949. He participated in the May 16 coup headed by Major General Park Chung-hee in 1961 and served in several high-ranking offices, including the head of the ruling Democratic-Republican Party during his term as president. Park of eighteen years in 1963. See: <http://www.kimhaekims.net/>

<sup>(xlx)</sup> Michael Breen, Fall of Korea's First President Syngman Rhee in 1960, Korea Times Columnist, 2011, P. 2.

<sup>(l)</sup>Jung Byung-joon, Attempts to Settle the Past during the April Popular Struggle, Korea Journal, Vol.42. No.3 Autumn, 2002, P. 88.

<sup>(li)</sup>Michael Breen, Op. Cit., P.2.

<sup>(lii)</sup>Ibid.

<sup>(liii)</sup>Jung Byung-joon, Op. Cit., P.89.

<sup>(liv)</sup>Lee Wha Rang, Op. Cit., P.4.

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