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**Allison Hunt** is National Board Certified Teacher and an Advanced Placement Human Geography teacher at duPont Manual High School in Louisville, KY. She is also the moderator of the AP Human Geography Community, a former member of the AP Human Geography Test Development Committee, and a steering committee member for the Kentucky Geography Alliance. She has received awards including the 2013 Kentucky High School Teacher of the Year, 2012 Gold Star Teacher Award from w!se, 2012 Behring National History Day Kentucky Teacher of the Year, 2011 WHAS-TV ExCEL Award, 2009 Distinguished Teacher Award from the National Council for Geographic Education, and the 2008 Kentucky Outstanding Social Studies Teacher of the Year Award from the Kentucky Council of Social Studies. Allison earned her Bachelors of Science degree in Business Administration/Political Science from Georgetown College, her Masters of Arts in teaching degree from the University of Louisville, and is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in Curriculum and Instruction at the University of Louisville.

**Examining Korea’s Urban Dynamics**

**Lesson Objectives**

Using the National Atlas of Korea and supplementary resources, students will:

* Observe land use patterns.
* Analyze connections between patterns of land use, density, culture, technology, development, and migration.
* Describe and analyze the infrastructure features of cities.
* Analyze the relationship between the quantity and quality of infrastructure and development.

**AP Human Geography Course Description Tie-In**

Unit VII: Cities and Urban Land Use

Enduring Understanding D. Built landscapes and social space reflect the attitudes and values of a population

Learning Objective 1: Analyze residential use in terms of low-, medium-, and high-density housing.

Learning Objective 2: Evaluate the infrastructure of cities.

Learning Objective 3: Explain the planning and design issue and political organization of urban areas.

**Activity 1- Changing Housing Characteristics**

1. As a society that in many ways espouses popular culture, the traditional Korean styles have steadily declined in their prominence in favor of standardized popular landscapes (see images on resource PowerPoint) as the city experiences explosive growth.

Read in the atlas about the traditional design of Korean villages- <http://nationalatlas.ngii.go.kr/pages/page_894.php?act_type=read&sn=507>

How did the natural environment affect the design of the built landscapes?

1. Analyze the picture of traditional housing in the atlas (pictures are also provided in the resource PowerPoint). What are the characteristics of traditional Korean housing?
2. How has the housing density in Korea changed over time? (Use the bar chart in the atlas or in the PowerPoint). How is this change in density connected to density, culture, technology, development, and migration?
3. Examine the dual trends of household density increasing (<http://nationalatlas.ngii.go.kr/pages/page_847.php#prettyPhoto>) and

detached single-family housing has decreasing (<http://nationalatlas.ngii.go.kr/pages/page_816.php?act_type=read&sn=446>) especially in the more urban areas.

Additional Resource on traditional Hanok architecture changing: <http://www.cnn.com/style/article/korean-traditional-hanok/index.html>

Additional Atlas information on urban expansion:

<http://nationalatlas.ngii.go.kr/pages/page_760.php>

**Activity 2- Urban Infrastructure**

1. Read about the infrastructure of Korea <http://nationalatlas.ngii.go.kr/pages/page_793.php?act_type=read&sn=431>. What about the natural environment had to be overcome?
2. Analyze the infrastructure map (in the PowerPoint or atlas <http://nationalatlas.ngii.go.kr/pages/page_793.php?act_type=read&sn=431>). What are the different types of transportation infrastructure? Which places are most connected? Least connected? What impact does infrastructure development have on urbanization?

Additional Resource: Building North Korean Infrastructure Makes Sense <http://www.atimes.com/article/building-north-korean-infrastructure-makes-sense/>

**Activity 3- Urban Planning and Revitalization**

1. Have students read the following case study on “Revitalizing a City by Reviving a Stream” <http://development.asia/case-study/revitalizing-city-reviving-stream> or watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=477&v=NJkZYCiXRAw> (10:59)
2. As you read, identify the challenge, solutions, and results.
3. Divide students into 7 groups, have each group examine one of the following plans. They should summarize the plan for the rest of the class, identify the urban problem(s) the plan addresses, and evaluate how the plan relates to urban sustainability. You may wish to encourage the student groups to examine other sites regarding each of these plans as well.
	1. Seoul Station 7017 Project

<http://english.seoul.go.kr/policy-information/urban-planning/seoul-station-7017-project/1-seoul-station-7017-project/>

* 1. Walkable City, Seoul

<http://english.seoul.go.kr/policy-information/urban-planning/walkable-city-seoul/you-walk-more-seoul-becomes-happier/>

* 1. Housing Welfare and Urban Regeneration

<http://english.seoul.go.kr/policy-information/urban-planning/housing-welfare-and-urban-regeneration/1-citizen-customized-housing-welfare/>

* 1. World’s Best Architecture Culture

<http://english.seoul.go.kr/policy-information/urban-planning/worlds-best-architecture-culture/1-seoul-as-historic-city-conservation-of-hanok/>

* 1. Innovation of Public Buildings

<http://english.seoul.go.kr/policy-information/urban-planning/innovation-of-public-buildings/1-design-ordering-system-guide/>

* 1. Road Improvement

<http://english.seoul.go.kr/policy-information/urban-planning/road-improvement/1-10-commandments-for-paving-block/>

* 1. Balanced Development Plan

<http://english.seoul.go.kr/policy-information/urban-planning/balanced-development-plan/>

**Alternate idea**:

Have students compare the Seoul Station 7017 Project to High Line Park in New York City (<https://www.asla.org/sustainablelandscapes/highline.html>) and the Walkable City, Seoul to either the principles of walkability seen in other cities (<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2017/sep/12/walkable-city-worlds-most-new-york-melbourne-fes-el-bali>)