

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY

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Abstract: *In the article has been analyzed the process of social and political life on the Korean Peninsula at the end of the 19th century by the helping scientific literature and interview as well.*

Key words: *social and political life, Korea, Peninsula, Tianjin, Western countries, Chinese troops.*

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 1884, when an attempted coup was suppressed on the Korean Peninsula, in Korea signed a Japanese-Chinese treaty called Tianjin, which ensured equality of military interests between Japan and China, but the struggle between them did not stop. Japan and China, including Western countries, have sought to increase their influence on the Korean Peninsula.

The growth of China's influence is especially noticeable. In 1884, Yuan Shikai was appointed the representative of China in the field of foreign relations and trade of Korea. After the events of 1884, Emperor Gojong was temporarily sent to a military camp of Chinese troops called Xing. In 1885, the "rebellious" Tevongong became the "reserve figure" of ruling officials after unexpected decisions by China. In 1885, German adviser P. G. Müllendorf was recalled from Korea to China, and he came to the conclusion that he was pursuing a policy that was excessively inferior in the eyes of Chinese officials. Thus, in 1885-1890, the Korean Peninsula became controlled by China.

METHODS

He began to pursue a policy of exporting Chinese funds in the economic sphere. In September 1885, the first telegraph line connecting Seoul with the port city of Incheon was opened. This line was built using Chinese equipment and was operated by Chinese specialists for a long time. In addition, telegrams only in

Chinese, English or French. In February 1886, a telegraph line was opened between Seoul and the southern port of Busan, the construction and launch of which was carried out by the representative of China in Korea, General Yuan Shikai.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

After 1885, the share of goods imported from China increased several times. If in 1885 the import of Korea from China was only 23%, then in 1892 it was already 82%. As part of the above export policy, in 1890, China took control of the provision of loans to Korea and provided it with a loan of 7% per annum. These were Chinese political actions on the Korean Peninsula[1].

In addition, Japan, which has no means of political control over Korea, tried its best not to miss the opportunity to have an economic effect. In an effort to expand its trade on the Korean Peninsula, Japan tried its best to turn the Korean economy into a Japanese side. The Japanese who bought goods abroad were mostly cheap sold them in Korea at a high price. As a result, their efforts to control Korean exports of rice, legumes, and gold have skyrocketed because of the scarcity of rice on the domestic market[2].

Under an agreement with the Japanese, Japanese fishing vessels continued to move freely in the coastal waters of the provinces of Gyeonggi, Jeolla, Kanwan, and Hamgyong. All this caused a sharp discontent of the local population and the requirement to limit the rights of the Japanese. But Korea did not have a strong fleet capable of protecting the country's maritime borders the absence of a developed banking system in Korea, as well as an objective need for banking activities in open ports, in 1888 a branch of the largest Japanese bank Dayiti ginko ("First Bank") was created. In Seoul, including in all major ports of Korea, several branches were opened at once. The Korean government received the first loan from this bank in 1889. In 1891, the Japanese received the official consent of Emperor Gojong and even tried to establish a mint in Incheon. Due to China's opposition on the Korean Peninsula, which was not indifferent to Japanese political actions, these

projects were not completed. In the interests of the two eastern countries China and Japan, some Western countries also made significant political decisions to strengthen their positions.

In particular, six British warships and two merchant ships under the pretext of protection from possible aggression by Russia suddenly captured the island of Komundo on the southwestern outskirts of the Korean Peninsula. The coup d'état of the Reform Party in 1884 was suppressed, and China, advocating full control of Korea, This happened against the backdrop of a power struggle over the Korean Peninsula. Because of China's political pressure, Russia could act as a deterrent to its independence. In 1885, Emperor Gojong secretly sent his sympathetic officials to Russia. In the same year, Russia, in agreement with Korea, sent several warships to the waters around the Korean island of Komundo. This movement and the new policy of the royal court in the Russian direction caused concern in Western countries. Western countries have also joined Japan's economic and political pressure on Korea. Therefore, the Korean government was forced to abandon the idea of inviting Russian military specialists to Seoul. However, as a result of the fact that the capture of Komundo did not bring any benefit to ensuring the security of the country, Korea itself, influenced by political forces, repeatedly appealed to British diplomatic representatives in Korea and China with a request to resolve the situation and withdraw British troops from the Peninsula. Despite the calls, only the active intervention of Russian and Chinese diplomacy led to the fact that the British left the island in early 1887.

The interests of Western countries on the Korean Peninsula were that US intelligence was engaged in the search for mineral deposits in the provinces of Hamgyong, Gangwon, Pyongan and Hwanghae. 1887, an agreement was signed between the United States and Korea to invite American military instructors. Prior to the signing of this treaty in late 1884 - early 1885, American religious missionaries H. B. Hal, H. G. Underwood, H. G. Penzeller were on the Korean

Peninsula and actively participated in religious activities. They not only - churches, but also founded modern schools, hospitals and higher education institutions[3].

However, as can be seen from the aforementioned circumstances, the people of Korea could not develop an accurate way to get rid of the power of external powers. Sometimes he helped foreigners get rid of the influence others, but again remained under the rule of the political forces he helped.

As a result of the political upheaval on the Korean Peninsula, ordinary people experienced hunger and great social hardships. During this period, socio-political life on the Korean Peninsula was in a deplorable state in relation to the surrounding states. With Kim Vladimir Naumovich, a member of the Association of Korean Cultural Centers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, an employee of the newspaper Koreans of Uzbekistan, author of books about the life of several Korean peoples, honored journalist of Uzbekistan, about the life of the Korean people in 1880-1890 during our conversation;

"I know that by the end of the 19th century, Korea had become a very weak country. One reason is that royal weakness, weakness, and increasing corruption have had dire consequences. The Japanese almost seized power, and a huge wave of migration arose due to the growing Japanese attack on the Korean state, the assassination of the emperor's wife, and the lack of resistance from the Korean state. The first appearance of the Korean people in the Russian Empire occurred in 1864. Because of the above reasons, migration to the Russian Empire has increased dramatically since the 1890's. Because of the wealth of the Russian Empire, including the abundance of crops and the need for labor, the Korean people accepted it. They were given citizenship and money. There were times when the Korean people were not accepted. "This "often depended on the will of the governors of the Far East." But even then they were not returned to the Japanese. The Koreans who moved were mainly engaged in agriculture."[4]

CONCLUSION

The population, who did not want to leave the Korean Peninsula, then tried to rectify the situation in the territory that the ruling Korean politicians could not resolve, thanks to the ideas and leaders of the common people, which became the ideological flag of unity on the way to saving the homeland.

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