

A Study on the East Sea of Korea/East Sea Activity (first part): Mainly on Water Forces Activity from the Gojoseon Times to the 12th

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Introduction

Korea people used the ocean around Korea positively from the time when the history of the country began.

The sea around Korea offered various fish and salt which were necessary for the life of Korea people. In addition, not only it but also the Korea people went into the sea positively to get fresh fish and the resources of the sea including the salt.

In addition, when a foreign invader blamed you, Korea people protected the mother country well each time and created the eternal history between the half a century. Korea people make Water Forces to follow the mother country and have the bright history that went into the ocean positively.

The Korea people worked hard from the Gojoseon-times(古朝鮮時期) to the present to go into East Sea of Korea, and this report considered what kind of sea was active. It is the first part

※Gojoseon-times(古朝鮮時期):BC2333~AD108

1. The marine activity of the Korea people of the Gojoseon-times

Gojoseon is maritime power having a long shoreline from the Ryodong district(Liáodōng Peninsula遼東地方) to the Korean Peninsula central part northward.

A domain of Gojoseon seems to be next.

- ① Gojoseon occupied north-west ~ east-north Korea region around the Korean Peninsula until middle in 1000's B.C.
- ② Firstly Gojoseon have lost the western part part of the territory for the aggression of the Yeon-state(Yan燕國) in the third century.
- ③ When it was two or three centuries, the territory of Koguryeo-state (高句麗) spread. That is to say, In southern part border, in the Gangweon-do(江原道) northern part, the north border, the Ryoha-river (Liao river遼河) down stream basin, the eastern part border were copies of Gangweon -do and Hamgyeongnam-do(咸鏡南道) from Ryeseon-river(禮成江)

In the Gojoseon-time(古朝鮮時期), bronze ware was used by production activity widely in Korea. In addition, iron manufacture business developed from the time in BC7 - BC6 century, and a tool made by steel was used widely¹⁾.

By this, the building of more wooden vessels came to be possible.

In that way, by a process the Korean went into the ocean, and to be active, they collected the-rich knowledge that it was necessary for marine activity, a document about the ocean climatic condition and got possible to develop in the voyage technology that kept this knowledge alive

In addition, the Korean devised the navigation every ocean of three seas around Korea, the navigation according to the season.

By this, Korea race got possible to reclaim the route that went into the ocean. Gojoseon performed a Chinese ancient nation and marine trade.

For example, Korea did tiger fur and business of the Hides clothes with Chinese Je-state(齊國,BC1046-BC221).

The distance from Ryodong Peninsula(遼東半島) to Shandong Peninsula(山東半島) is about 55 miles (100km).

※Je-state(齊國,BC1046-BC221).: A base is current Shandong Peninsula district

※제나라(齊:BC1046~BC221) 춘추시대의 춘추오패(春秋五霸)이자, 전국시대(戰國時代)의

Gojoseon came to build the Water Forces since it was the third century.

The marine movement activity became more active after wards in Korea.

The beginning, the Jun-King(準王) of Gojoseon of the BC2 century performed large-scale sea movement in the West Sea of Korea(朝鮮西海) central part sea area.

From the BC3 end of the century, the Wiman-state(衛滿) deceived Gojoseon at the start in the second century and invaded Wang-geom-castle(王儉城). the Jun-King(準王) took several thousand people then and fled into the

1) 《朝鮮原始 및 古代社會의 技術發展》 科學百科事典出版社 1985年版 53P

Mahan-state(馬韓).

As for Water Forces Fleet(水軍艦隊) organized as for having moved several thousand people in this way is because was it. It will be proper to look in this way²⁾.

2. The marine activity of the Korean of the Jin-state-times[辰國時期]

A Jin-state is one of the Korean ancient nations. (辰國: Three Han States三韓: Mahan-馬韓, Jinhan-辰韓, Byeonhan-弁韓)

The north touched Paeha river(貝河:禮成江) with the domain of Jin-state.

The east / the west / the south had a long shoreline close against the sea.

The length of the shoreline reached 1,000 miles, and there was the island of big things and small things there. The number came more than 2,000.

Such nature condition was advantageous to marine activity.

In addition, the climate condition was mild, too, and the tideland ground developed in the outskirts, too, and four seasons, fishery was possible.

Under such nature condition, the people came to gradually go into the open sea and constructed a large-sized ship accordingly and came to do marine transportation.

Mahan(馬韓), Jinhan(辰韓), Byoenhan(弁韓) which was a constitution nation of Jin-state(辰國), faced all, the sea. The Korean of Jin-state crossed the fleet of the large scale and went into Japan.

The history researchers point it out as follows.

Korean ancient inhabitants three or four went into the Japanese Islands positively from the time in a century when they analyzed Japanese founding of a country myth document.

In that way the culture standard of those days won low.

However, the metal culture of a high standard, farming culture was told to Japan by Korea.

As a result, Japanese social economic relations changed greatly. Such situation continued until the seventh century.

2) 《三國志》漢書

※ 《三國志》는 中國의 魏, 蜀, 吳 三國의 正史 (合計65卷)

陳壽(233~297) 篇纂, <史記>, <漢書>, <後漢書>, 前四史, 蜀書15卷, 吳書20卷

※ 準王(?~?)古朝鮮의 王, 中國의 秦(秦)나라 말기와 漢나라 초기에 걸치는 시대에 在位, 지금의 遼東地方에서 도망해 온 衛滿을 받아들여 한씨조선의 西北邊地方을 지키게 하였다. BC 194年 王儉城을 攻取하자, 準王은 馬韓 땅으로 도망하여 이미 그 지역에 移住해 있던 流民을 收拾하여 그들을 支配하면서 王이 되었다.

The advance route from then Korea seems to be next when it depends on a history document.

Mahan(馬韓) → Japan north Kyushu-region (北九州), Seto-naikai (瀬戸内海).

Jinhan (辰韓) → Japan northwest Kyushu region (西北部九州), Western part Kyushu region (西部九州).

Byeonhan(弁韓) → Japan Honshu western region (本州西部) and Honsyu chubu-region.(本州中部)

The holdovers of Goguryeo(高句麗) which went into Japan left excellent technology and culture in Japan. These excellent technology and culture depend on an archeological document and can know it enough³⁾.

The positive advance to the Japanese Islands is impossible without marine activity and the building of the ship. If ship building is possible, an advance to the ocean is possible.

In the descendants who went into not only it but also Japan, even the person who invaded the east coast of Silla(新羅:斯盧) appeared. They immigrated to Japan and have already become Japanese because they passed for a long term⁴⁾.

The people of Jin-state(辰國) - 3 Countries(三國) went into the Japanese Islands as above and opened a Small-country in Japanese each place. For a long term, you should consider that the fact that was able to maintain a small country is because marine activity was possible in this way. It is proper to look in this way.

3. The marine activity of the Korean of the Jin-state-times[辰國時期]

Koguryeo (高句麗) is a nation done the founding of a country of mainly on Hon-river(渾江) in BC277 year. The territory spread and was equal to East Sea of Korea and west sea of Korea afterwards.

Hon-river(渾江): The branch of the Abrog-river.(鴨綠江)

The territory limit of Koguryeo of the time seems to be next in the BC1 end of the century. The southeast border is the current Gangwon-do(江原道) northern part. The southwest border is Daedong-river(大同江) basin. The

3) 日本熊本縣齊藤山(57m)出土 鋼鐵短劍鍛造品(3世紀)

日本島根縣荒神谷遺跡出土 細銅短劍(3世紀)

日本彌生文化遺跡出土 細銅短劍(3世紀)

4) 三國史記》新羅本紀 卷1 赫居世居西干 8年,南解次次雄 11年

紀元前後時期에 反辰韓-反新羅 勢力的 活動을 傳하여 있다.

《三國史記》高麗17代仁宗(在位1123~1147年)때 金富軾등이 1145년에 完成:50卷

southland of the Primorskii Russian(沿海州) in the northeastern border. The northwest border is Hon-River upper reaches (head-water) district.

The ship building base of Goguryeo(高句麗) to the the third century beginning was river mouth area mainly. The ship building center was the Abrog-river mouth(鴨綠江河口), the Teong-tyeon-river mouth(清川江河口), the Daedong-river mouth. (大同江河口)

In that way the Water-Forces(Navy) center was founded by Shin-do(薪島), Shinmi-do(身彌島), Cho-do(椒島). They reclaimed the voyage road more widely in this way.

We can know such a fact through Chinese O-state (Wu吳國) ambassador case. An ending of the O-state(Wu吳國) case of 233 years is the following thing.

Goguryeo(高句麗) made 25 military officers (soldier) an escort soldier and sent an ambassador of O-state (Wu吳國) to the own country safely in those days. Because a voyage road was opened as for this, it is a possible thing⁵⁾.

The route of this time seems to be next.

The Abrog-river mouth(鴨綠江河口) → West Sea of Korea(朝鮮西海) → China East Coast (中國東海岸) → Chang river mouth(長江河口)

Goguryeo (高句麗) and the diplomatic relations with O-state (Wu吳國) were not long.

However, Goguryeo linked the diplomatic relations to country Dong-Jin-state (東秦國:317~420years) and they went into the sea and was active.

The ambassador exchange recorded in a history document was similar for 336 years and 343 years⁶⁾.

By this time, the characteristic thing is that Bal-hae(Pohai渤海) by Goguryeo (高句麗國), Bal-hae(Pohai), East Sea of Korea(朝鮮東海), command of the sea of West Sea of Korea(朝鮮西海) established it.

A territory expanded the Goguryeo (高句麗國) after the third century. As a result, had a long shoreline; national. Therefore, it has to have come to strengthen marine defense. On the other hand, the growth of production activity came to enlarge an economic area right.

Firstly the Goguryeo was missing in this way in the fifth century from a half term after the fourth century and enabled the sea expedition that was more active than their thing. As a result, Kokuryo performed a strong battle with the foreign power from the beginning in the fourth century. The foreign power is

5) 《三國志》吳志 卷2 嘉禾2年3月條의 註釋에서 引用된 <吳書>

6) 三國史記 卷18 高句麗故國原王13年7月

《晋書》卷7 成帝紀 咸康2年2月庚申,康帝紀 建元 1年12月

grandchild power, West-Jin-state(西秦), a previous swallow after Huhan(後漢國), Kong-Son-yoen(公孫淵).

※公孫淵: 중국 삼국시대 燕나라의 王. 魏나라를 뿌리치고 魏나라 편에 들어 遼東太首가 되었으나, 그 뒤 자립해 燕나라 왕을 자칭. 魏나라는 정토군으로 그를 치게 하여, 公孫氏 政權은 滅亡했다.

A Ryodong-district (Liáodōng Peninsula 遼東地方), the Goguryeo(高句麗國) which obtained today's Hwanghae-do(黃海道) will that is to say have a long shoreline. The Goguryeo had to present struggle to establish Balhae(渤海Pohai), West Sea of Korea, command of the East Sea of Korea to defend a long shoreline.

Though We had been defeated by the war of 342 years at one time, We concluded cooperation (diplomatic relations) with the Sokjo-state(石趙) through the ocean.

When a Sokjo-state(石趙) carried rice of 300,000-Sok(4500t) to Kokuryo in 376, this understands even that water forces of Kokuryo defended this on the sea⁷⁾.

In addition, added a blow to Huyoen-state force(後燕國) in 404⁸⁾.

When it was the end of 360's, a Baekje(百濟國) appeared as power in rivalry with a Goguryeo(高句麗國).

The Baekje drew Japan (北九州) power and did a project to go into the north.

In that way, for 371 years, invaded and attacked in Pyonyang castle(平壤城) of the Goryeo (south Pyongyang) in 377. In addition, the war that began in 369 continued for a long time. In 391, the Baekje-state(百濟國), the Gaya-state(伽倻國) did the use of the Japanese-armed-forces(日本軍) when they carried it on their back⁹⁾.

It is to make the subject the Goguryeo to be important by the commentary of the "Gwanggae-to-King stone monument"(廣開土大王碑).

Because as for the Stone monument which erected so that a Goguryeo told it about the military gains of the own country widely is because is it.

The next letter of "Baeg-jan"(百殘) is originally "the East".

It is that is to say said that " Koguryo-State persuades a Silla(新羅國) of the east and made it one's friend".

This record completely accords with an article of 392 years mentioned in "Samguk-sagi". (三國史記) historical memoirs¹⁰⁾.

7) 《자창통감》 卷96前紀 咸康4年(東晉)

8) 《十六國春秋》 後燕錄6 光始4年12月 ※光始(401-406年)※五湖十六國

9) 《廣開土大王陵碑:(廣開土大王陵碑)》

百殘新羅 舊是屬民 由來朝貢 而倭以辛卯年來 渡海破百殘□□新羅 以爲臣民

百殘新羅 舊是屬民 由來朝貢 而倭以辛卯年來 渡海破百殘東□新羅 以爲臣民

광개토대왕 [廣開土大王, 375~413] 高句麗 19代王

10) 《三國史記》의 392年の 記事

Firstly the Goguryeo Water Forces(高句麗水軍) were missing in the fifth century from four end of the century and went on a voyage long-distance in East Sea of Korea. Under such situation, the Koguryo water forces helped a Silla-state(新羅國) and developed sea activity strongly so that Japanese Water Forces(日本水軍) cannot act.

For example, for 400 years, Goguryeo Army(高句麗陸軍) helped a Silla state(新羅) and attacked it to Imna-state (任那:慶尚北道高靈). Front and back of this time, the Water forces went south in the sea of Korea from the the sea of Korea northern part (Jeongpyeong定坪,Wonsan元山, Gosoeng高城), too and went into the Busan(釜山) offing and accomplished a caution duty.

There is the following fact one more. Bokhae(卜好:寶海) of the Prince Silla(新羅王子) boards Silla ship (anchoring in Koseong-po: 高城浦) in 418, and it is the fact that returned¹¹⁾.

The Goguryeo Water Forces(高句麗水軍) were water forces military power of the East Sea of Korea maximum in those days.

What we can know in this is that Goseong-po(高城浦) was an important port of Gokuryeo.According to the then documents, the port of Goguryeo(高句麗國) is Jyeong-pyeong(定坪), Won-san(元山), Tongchoen(通川), Goseong(高城) (Janggyeon長箭), Koseong-po(高城浦). It was the fisheries base that was important at the same time as these ports were water forces.

The Goguryeo Water Forces(高句麗水軍) made these ports the base and repulsed the invader who came over in east sea of Korea coast.

It seems to be next to be characteristic by marine activity of Goguryeo (高句麗國) from the middle part to the sixth century in the fifth century.

The Goguryeo-Water-Forces(高句麗水軍) of this time moved into action positively in the East Sea of Korea(Tonhae:東海). When it gives one example, it seems to be next.

The Goguryeo Mission(高句麗使臣) dispatched in time, Japan in the sixth century is the fact that most went on a voyage toward Koshinokuni (越國:Noto peninsula:能登半島: as of Echizen:越前). Goguryo ship(高句麗船舶) chooses east sea of Korea route precisely, and this will become the one of the evidence of

11) 《三國史記》卷1 기이 奈勿王(在位356~402年,新羅17代王) 金提上條

《三國史記》卷45 朴提上列傳(363-419年)

※卜好:寶海 신라의 내물왕의 아들, 눌지왕의 동생. 寶海라고도 한다. 412년(실성왕 11) 볼모로 고구려에 잡혀가 있다가, 418년(눌지왕 2) 나마(奈麻) 박제상(朴堤上)의 외교 수완으로 풀려 함께 돌아왔다. 또한 일본에 볼모로 잡혀 있던 형 미사흔(未斯欣)도 박제상의 꾀로, 같은 해 일본에서 도망쳐 귀국.

※《三國遺事》에는 朴提上가 아니라 金提上으로 적혀 있고, 이야기 내용도 조금 다르다.

having set it.

In other words a ship goes south in the Korean peninsula from the harbor of Goguryeo (高句麗國) and it is carried on an ocean current and is to have arrived at Noto Peninsula(能登半島) located in Honshu(本州) of the Japanese Islands.

These facts mean that a fixation route going to the Japanese Islands was already reclaimed.

Such a fact is proved by the battle that happened in 481. This is the battle that happened by the betrayal of the Shilla-state(新羅國).

The Koguryo water forces cooperated with the army and made a strategy to go south in the east of Kyeongsang-mountains(慶尙山脈). The center of the strategy was Sokcho(束草), Jumunjin(注文津), Mukho(墨湖), Uljin(蔚珍) located in the East Sea of Korea.

The southing in east sea of Korea coast of Goguryeo Water Forces played an affirmative part for the route reclamation to go into the Japanese Islands.

It is possible to read such an example when Bug-Wi-state(北魏國) invaded it in 490 for 488 years. At this time, the Goguryeo Water Forces fought in west sea of Korea and East Sea of Korea bravely.

The experience by such a battle process gave the later route reclamation and pelagic fishing, fishing ground reclamation big influence.

The Su-state(隋國) which appeared in Mainland China in six end of the century, the battles more than 70 years with the Dag-state(唐國) in that way gave reclamation and the use of the ocean around Korea big influence.

When armed forces 300,000 included military powers, the rear, the aggression of Su-state of 598 years was 1,000,000 military powers really¹²⁾.

The Su-state(隋國) constructed 300 ships at the time of Goguryeo(高句麗國) invasion preparations for 610-611 years in Shandong Peninsula(山東半島)¹³⁾.

In the Su-state(隋國), Takgun(河北) concentrated 3,000,000 big armies by the end of 611. In that way, invaded and attacked in a Goguryeo (高句麗國) in 1,133,800 basic military units in 612. Own commanded the direct army and invaded the Emperor of the Su-state.(隋煬帝,楊廣,隋2代皇帝)¹⁴⁾¹⁵⁾

12) 《資治通鑑》卷181隋紀 煬帝(569~618) 大業7年 12月

※ 《資治通鑑》294卷. 《通鑑》이라고도 한다. 周나라 威烈왕이 췌나라 3卿(韓·魏·趙氏)을 제후로 인정한 BC 403년부터 五代 後周의 世宗때인 960년에 이르기까지 1362年間の 歷史를 1年씩 묶어서 篇纂

13) 《資治通鑑》卷181隋紀 煬帝(569~618) 大業7年 2月

14) 《資治通鑑》卷181隋紀 煬帝(569~618) 大業8年 6月己未

15) 《隋書》卷4煬帝(569~618) 大業8年 正月壬午

※85卷. 636年(太宗 10) 唐나라에서 長孫無忌·魏徵 등이 太宗의 명을 받아 帝紀 5卷, 列傳50卷,

The Dang-state(唐國) constructed 400 warships in 644 and has begun to attack the Ryodong district(遼東地方) of the Goguryeo. In addition, The Dang-state did the military invasion of the large scale in 645.

All retired from these aggressions and the water forces of the Goguryeo won by war.

The Dang-state(唐國) invaded and attacked with 130,000 military power afterwards in a Beakje-state(百濟國) in 660. The invasion of this time increased the armed forces of the Silla-state(新羅國) 50,000.

From 660 years to 662, the armed forces of Dang-state(唐國) and 200,000 armed forces of Silla-state invaded and attacked at last in a Goguryeo.

By this war, the Goguryeo Water Forces fought strongly.

4. The marine activity of the Korean in the first half year Silla-times(前期新羅時代)

Silla is the nation which an emigrant of Gojoseon(古朝鮮) becomes basic, and was formed. 12 Small Countries(十二小國) of the Southeast area of the Korean Peninsula develop each, and Silla-State is the nation which became the Lehensstaat(封建國家) at the time in the first century in A.D.

It is the times until middle in the days of Silla-state in the seventh century in the first half year. It is that is to say until the times when Baekje-state and Goguryeo were ruined.

In this report considered it around East Sea of Korea area.

Silla-state(新羅國) was a small state of the east coast whole area of Gyeongsang-do(慶尙道) at the time of the founding of a country.

It has made a part area of Hamgyeong-namdo (咸鏡南道)a territory in the sixth century.

Silla-state became the country with a long shoreline in this way in the east coast and the south coast.

In addition, the Silla-state person went into the Japanese Islands positively in the time in the Silla-state first half year. The Silla-state person went into Honsyu(本州) of the Japanese Islands, the Kyusyu(九州),Harima(播磨) district and opened the Small- State(小國) of Silla-state in these areas.

We can confirm this from the following thing. The place name of the Silla times(新羅時代) is still left in Japanese each place.

志 30卷으로 나누어 篇纂. 이 중 <志>부분은 南朝의 梁·陳, 北朝의 北齊·北周 및 隋 등 5代の 사실을 記錄한 別개의 書冊을 後에 編入시켜 놓은 것이다.<志> 중의 <隋書經籍志>에는 隋까지 傳來된 書冊名을 列擧해 놓았기 때문에 有名하다.

For example, it is "Shirahige(新鬚/白鬚)", "Shira(新羅)", "Syinra(新羅)".

It is not only it. There is even the narration that Silla-state person became Japanese King, a Queen.

In the struggle that Silla-state person objected to Japanese(倭國) aggression, nominate an example for only 1. It lets the base of the Japanese(倭國) invader make a sweep in spring, 295; is that there is even what planned¹⁶).

Though they became good temporarily, Silla state and the Japanese relations turned worse after 345 at the beginning in the fourth century.

The Japanese invading army invaded the capital of Silla state in 393 for 364 years for 346 years. The Silla-state requested the Goguryeo for support to prevent this. In one, Silla-state was going to improve relations with Japan in 402 while doing so it¹⁷).

However, the Japanese aggression continued without stopping.

Under such situation, the Silla-state prepared a counterattack after 430. The Silla-state repaired a Battleship on a large scale in 467¹⁸).

When it was 493, Silla-state got Water forces base strongly. It is a Rimhae Base(臨海鎮), a Jangryeong Base(長嶺鎮)¹⁹).

It was the Vessels which could sail it while keeping stability even if the Vessels which Silla-state constructed in these those days caught the big argument on the ocean.

This Vessel was the Structure-ship that the top part of the ship and the rear of the ship were comparatively high.

In other words we can know that we owned the high ship building technology that can construct the ship of a sharp boat-shaped thing from this.

When Japan invaded and attacked in March, 500, the Korea people destroyed an invading army.

However, it is to have installed Water Frces Base to be important here²⁰).

It risks, and the fisherman who acts in the sea and the safety of military forces have been defended by establishing a naval base in various places in Korea as we have seen including Est Sea of Korea.

16) 《三國史記》 儒禮尼師今(?~298)12年春 ※新羅第14代王(在位 284~298).

17) 《三國史記》 卷3 新羅本紀 實聖尼師今(?~417년,在位402~417년) 元年3月

18) 《三國史記》 卷3 新羅本紀 慈悲麻立干(在位458~479년) 10年春

19) 《三國史記》 卷3 新羅本紀 炤知麻立干(在位479~500년) 15年

20) 《日本書紀》에 의하면 300年(實際,5世紀) 新羅의 造船技術者가 日本에 派遣되었다는 記術과 이 時期 新羅船 500隻이 오늘의 오사까(大阪)灣 사이를 往來하였다는 記錄이 있다.

5. Reinforcement of Usan-state(于山國:鬱陵島) unification and the marine activity

It was the sixth century, and the Silla state advanced to the territory expansion as the strength of a nation was strengthened. For the chance when Goguryeo and Baekje-state(百濟國) accomplished war, it strengthened in particular an ability of the military economy.

For 512 years, Silla-state accomplished a marine expedition to conquer a Usan-state(于山國:鬱陵島). In that way Silla-state annexed Usan-state at last²¹⁾.

The distance to the Usan state(于山國=鬱陵島) seems to be next.

Uljin(蔚珍) → Usan-state 78 miles (141km)

Gulf of Yongil whole area(迎日灣一帶) → Usan-state 111 miles (213km)

Pusan(釜山) → Usan-state 166 miles (300km)

In addition, the Silla-state annexed a Gaya-state(伽倻國) (Ara-gaya:阿羅伽倻-532 years, Keumgwan-gaya:金官伽倻 -532 years, Dae-gaya:大伽倻-562 years).

As a result, the Silla-state installed new Water Forces base in the eastern part coast of South Sea of Korea as and strengthened marine activity.

The Gaya-state (伽倻國) was six nations formed in middle in the first century by the original Byeon-han district(弁韓地方).

※금관가야(金官伽倻, 경상남도 김해지방)

소가야(小伽倻, 고자가야, 고성지방)

아라가야(阿羅伽倻, 경상남도 함안지방)

대가야(大伽倻, 경상북도 고령지방)

고령가야(古寧伽倻, 지금의 함창)

성산가야(星山伽倻, 지금의 성주)

기타 <삼국지>에는 비화가야(非火伽耶, 경상남도 창녕지방)가 나온다.

There were some Small-Tribal-States (小國) in the South Sea of Korea district as well as a Gaya-state by the time in the third century.

※사물국(史勿國,泗川地方)

칠포국(柒浦國,昌原地方)

골포국(骨浦國, 馬山地方) 등

※이글에서는 당나라 침략자를 물리친 해상군사활동에 대하여서는 언급하지 않는다.

※I do not mention the marine military activity that, for example, repulsed the invader of the Dang-state(唐國) about a thing except East Sea of Korea in this report.

21) 《三國史記》卷4 新羅本紀 智證麻立干 13年 6月

※麻立干은 新羅의 19代王인 訥祗馬立干(눌지마립간)부터 21代 王인 炤知 麻立干(? ~500年, 在位; 479年~500年)까지 使用한 呼稱

The shipbuilding technology of the Silla state and the standard of the navigation were high in this way.

6. Sea activity of Balhae-state(渤海國)

The domain of then Balhae-state(渤海國) seems to be next.

- southern part : Daedong river(大同江)-Kumya river(金野江)-Deokji river(德知江)
- eastern part : Toghae coast northern part(東海沿岸北部) - Russia shore state(沿海州)
- western part : Ryo river basin(遼河流域)
- northern part : Hugryeong river basin(黑龍江流域)

The Balhae-state was a nation having a very large territory in this way.

The Balhae-state traded with the Je-state(濟國) which a Goguryeo holdover founded until 765-819 years while coming and going in the sea.

※제나라(濟國/齊國, 765년-819년)는 唐國에 대항한 高句麗遺民들이 山東省一帶에 創建한 나라. 58년동안 高句麗系 李氏一家가 濟國을 統治. 당나라의 歷史書인 신당서, 구당서, 자치통감에 의하면 제나라는 당나라의 東都 洛陽까지 공격했다고 전하고 있다.

On the other hand, the Balhae-state came and went by sea with Japan. It is August, 727 that Japan linked the diplomatic relations to the Balhae-state. Balhae-state dispatched an ambassador.

When the ambassador of the Balhae-state went back to its own country in the next year, Japan sent their ambassador to return a salute²²⁾.

Balhae-state developed by the navigation for the above for 200 years.

The East Sea of Korea is generally the big sea of the surge. Thus they had to use the East Sea of Korea coastal area where the wave was calm by all means as a route.

Therefore the outport of the Balhae-state(渤海國) was a Donggyeong-ryeongwon-district(東京龍原部地域). (The Duman-river downstream area whole area:豆滿江下流中心沿海州南部一帶) By the way, it was Tohopo(吐號蒲) of Namgyong namhae area (南京南海部:Bugcyong北青).Or it was some chops of East Sea of Korea²³⁾.

22) 《續日本記》卷10 성부기 신구5년 갑인

※ 《續日本記》、일본 律令時代の 正史인 六國史의 하나로 平安時代初期인 797년에 菅野眞道 등이 篇纂하였다..菅野眞道가 延曆 16年(797年)에 完成. 697年から791年まで95年間の歴史を扱い、全 40 卷. 奈良時代の基本史料. 編年?、漢文表記

This route was the area where a port, the river mouth, the lake which could keep off argument developed. In addition, using an ocean current and periodic wind, it was the always marine ocean which could be active. It was that is to say the sea which they were able to sail in the winter season. Therefore, the route when they went to Japan and the route of the return were not the same routes.

7. The marine activity of the latter period Silla-times

It is the time from middle to the the tenth century early days in the days of Silla-state in the seventh century in the latter period. This time is the time before it being unified by a Goryo-state. Silla-state succeeds the ship building of a high standard of the Age of Three-Powers(三國時代) and voyage experience and technology in this time, and it is the times when it showed power externally.

You may read the next example and will understand the high ship building technology and navigation of Silla-state.

When Silla-state ambassador was dispatched in Japan for 752 years, a record that more than 700 boarded seven ships is left²⁴).

This shows the three of the next.

At first a ship having been very big. Having used a monsoon to the second. Having been the ship which resisted argument to the third

23) 《新唐書》渤海傳 발해의 대외교통로로 당과 통교하던 朝貢道·營州道

거란·일본·신라와 통교하던 거란도(契丹道)·일본도(日本道)·신라도(新羅道) 등이 나오는데, 신라도는 南京南海府:咸南 北靑을 거쳐 신라로 가던 길.

《三國史記》(1145년)에 인용된 賈耽의 《古今郡國志》에 따르면 발해의 柵城府(:東京龍原府, 中國吉林省 琿春)와 신라의 泉井郡(咸南 文川郡 德源) 사이에 驛이 39個 있었다고 하는데, 이는 신라도의 주요 경로로 추정된다. 즉 신라도는 발해의 수도 上京을 출발하여 동경과 남경을 거쳐 신라로 가던 교통로로서 오늘날의 동해안을 따라 발해와 신라가 통교하였음을 보여주는 것이다.

신라도는 대체로 8세기 전반에 개설된 것으로 추정되지만, 兩國이 이 교통로를 利用하여 자주 교류한 것은 8세기 후반에서 9세기 전반이다.

現存記錄上 신라도를 최초로 리용한 사람은 당나라 사신 韓朝彩로서 764년(文王 28) 발해에서 신라로 직접 갔다고 하며, 신라인으로는 790년(元聖王6, 在位785~796년) 발해에 사신으로 파견된 一吉浪(일길찬:군관) 伯魚가 있다.

그 이후 9세기 전반 兩國은 이 교통로를 利用하여 빈번하게 래왕하였을 것으로 추정되는데 812년(憲德王 4, 在位809~826년)에 신라가 발해에 사신을 파견하였다는 기록이 확인된다. 한편 이 교통로는 발해에서 일본으로 가는 경로로도 사용되었는데, 777년 발해 사신이 吐號蒲를 출발하여 일본으로 향하였다고 한다.

24) 《續日本記》卷18 孝謙紀 天平勝? 4年 潤3月

《續日本記》卷8 仁明紀 承和 6年7月 丙申, 8月記事(承和年號:834-847年)

《續日本記》卷8 仁明紀 承和 7年9月 丁亥(정해)

8. Marine activity in East Sea of Korea of the Goryo-times[高麗時期]

The Goryo-state received piracy of Keoran(契丹: 遼國) and Nyojin(女眞) in the northwest district after having become the united nation.

The Goryo-state concentrated power on naval base construction with the formation of the navy military power for a long term of the 12th century from the 10th century.

The Goryo-state constructed vessels and strengthened armament again.

In the 10th century, the Goryo-state constructed a warehouse for the navy in Namdo-sugun(南都水郡)²⁵⁾.

The record that overthrew an invasion of Nyojin group(女眞族) in east sea of Korea in 1019 is left. From this, we can know next. The size of the battleship and a technical standard are that is to say to have been very high²⁶⁾.

In addition, 1,000 Koryo-state(高麗國) used the above-mentioned ship when Sam-byeolcho(三別抄軍) made resistance against it.

In that way the people of Koryo-state carried it very much at a river and the port when wood was short while doing a style raft from Mt. Baegdu (白頭山), the Mt. Myohyang (妙香山)²⁷⁾.

The Goryo-state predicted that Nyojin group(女眞族) and Japan invaded it from the sea and strengthened East Sea of Korea and the prevention defense of South Sea of Korea.

The Goguryeo-state really fought in Nyojin group and each place of

25) 《高麗史》卷78 食貨志2

※食貨志: 歷代正史 속에 있는 各王朝의 財政關係 記錄編의 名稱.

朝鮮에는 有一하게 《高麗史》卷78·79·80에食貨志1·2·30이 編制되어 있다.

《高麗史》식화지1에는 田制, 2에는 農桑·貨幣·鹽法·科斂·借貸·漕運, 3에는 祿俸·賑恤 (진휼)이 收錄되어 있다.

26) 《小右記》(日本 平安時代の 藤原實資의 日記:別稱 野府記)寬仁3年(1019年) 8月10日 記事 (도이의 입구) ※東京大學史料編纂所所藏

※《도이:刀伊》란 高麗가 北方(東界·北界)을 가리켜 呼稱, 한글에서는 《되》로 表記

※《刀伊의 入寇》란 1019年頃(1019/3/27) 滿州地域에 割居해 있던 女眞族(刀伊)의 海賊集團(船, 約50隻, 3000名)이 日本의 壹岐·對馬 및 筑前 등에 侵略해 온 事件. (刀伊의 入寇)

※日本歷史界의 見解《當時의 女眞族의 一部は高麗へ朝貢しており、女眞族が遠く日本近海で海賊行爲を行う ことほとんど前例が無く、捕虜に高麗人もいたことから、權大納言源俊賢は賊が高麗人主体か又は高麗屬民の女眞族主体の集團ではと疑問を呈している。高麗は拉致された壹岐·對馬の島民を日本へ移送しており、高麗政府として関与していた可能性は薄いと考えられている》。

27) 《高麗史節要》卷19 元宗15年6月 ※元宗((高麗24代王, 在位1259~1274年)

《高麗史》卷28 忠烈王 即位年10月 記事※(高麗25代王, 在位1274~1308年)

《高麗史》卷29 忠烈王 5年6月辛丑(신축)※辛丑으로 보면 1301년이 된다.

《高麗史》卷29 忠烈王 6년11월己酉(기유)

《高麗史절요》卷18 元宗11年6月

《高麗史》卷26 忠烈王11年6月 記事

east sea of Korea until the beginning in the 12th century. Therefore the Goryo-state strengthened the navy and the army of the east coast.

The pirate of Dong-Nyojin group(東女眞族) made an aggression to not only east sea of Korea but also South Sea of Korea, the Korea Strait and performed piracy in those days.

Dong-Nyojin group(東女眞族) invaded Dungju (Anju:安州) in 1005.

As for this, the Goguryeo-state constructs 75 Gwaseon(戈船:兵船) in 1007 and can know this battleship from the record that let the Gulf of Wonsan(元山灣) wait.

This time, the Goryo-state installed a naval important base in three places in East Sea of Korea. It was a naval base to avoid East-Nyojin group(東女眞族).

In 1011, East-Nojin group(東女眞族) invaded it in more than 100 warships. In 1012, ther invaded it in Cyongha(清河), Yongil(迎日), and Jyangihyon(長吉縣). In 1015, ther invaded it with 20 warships. However, the Goryo-state Navy all overthrew these invasions.

In 1019, Koryo navy defeated an invasion of east Nyojin group and captured eight warships.

Based on these military gains, the Goryo-government(高麗政府) let a citizen of Usan-state(于山國:鬱陵島) local people leave in their hometown. 256 Japanese stepped on the warship which they captured then

For 1022 years, a citizen of Usan-state local people was abducted by Nyojin group, but got away. The Goryo government took their hope then and let you live in the Ryeju districts(禮州地方) and gave equal service with the Goryo people.

The invasion of Nyojin-group continued.The invasion seems to be next. It is 1,028/5, 1,028/10, 1,033/, 1,036/, 1,049/10, 1,050/9, 1,050/11, 1064/, 1,068/6, 1073/, 1,084/, 1,096/, 1,097/, 1,102/, 1,104/, 1,107/, 1,109/ first

When Nyojin group of December, 1107 invaded it, it was 170,000 military powers.

However, Goryo force overthrew all these and won.

The landslide of Goryo force by the battle of east Nyojin force from 1107 to 1109 showed the military power of the Goryo-state in the world in this way.

(Continuation)