

Traditional Korean Cultural Celebration

1. Gil-no-ri (길놀이): Opening ceremony

Performers: SeongMin, Lee, SeonHong Min, SeungIn Lee, ShinYeong Park, SeongIl Kim, & JaeRang Lee



Gilnori is an opening ceremony and welcoming parade at a community festival. It is to attract and invite people to come along to the festival, wishing spirits and human beings get together joyfully.

2. Royal Janggo-drum dance (십이채교방장고춤)

Performer: ShinYeong Park



Janggo dance was originated in ancient shamanistic rituals thousands years ago. It was restricted to royal audiences until the early 20th Century and has become Korean classical dance. The Janggo dance is a very energetic and rhythmic dance. The drum, called janggo is an hourglass shaped drum with two heads. Dancers dance while beating the drum strapped to their bodies with nimble waving of the arms to match the drum-beating. In an artful fusion of music and choreography, the dancers dance and spin around playing vibrant yet graceful rhythms.



3. BongsanTalchum (봉산탈춤), Bongsan mask dance drama

Performers: Korean Presbyterian Youth Group

BongsanTalchum is one of the most popular mask dance drama originated from Bongsan, part of North Korea. The word “Talchum” means a Mask Dance but we might call it a “Korean traditional musical drama” because it has music and



drama as well as dance. People love the drama because of the artistic touch of masks, the beautiful color combination of the costumes, the dynamic movement of dance, the dramatic music and satire of dialogues of interesting characters. Also, like other traditional Korean Mask dance drama, BongsanTalchum provided a

way for common people to express their frustration and anger in a class oriented society. BongsanTalchum has three stories. One is about the wrong doings of Buddhist monks. The Second is about the corrupt noble tricked by their servant. The third is about a quarrel between an old wife and a young concubine.

4. Seol-gang-gu-no-rem (설장구놀이), Seol-gang-gu performance

Performer: JaeRang Lee



Seoljanggu is a janggu solo that can be played with 1, 2, 4 or even more janggus. It can be played sitting down or standing up. It traditionally means "the best janggu artist". Seol-gang-gu-no-rem is a performance where the artists boast their beat techniques with splendid movement, without accompaniment of other instruments.

5. Sa-mul-no-ri (사물놀이), a Korean percussion quartet

Performers: SeonHong Min, SeungIn Lee, ShinYeong Park, SeongIl Kim, & JaeRang Lee

Samulnori is modern adaptation of traditional artistic performance, which has its roots in Pungmulnori (literally "Korean traditional percussion instruments playing"), a Korean folk genre comprising music, acrobatics, folk dance, and rituals,



which was performed in order to ensure and to celebrate good harvests. As a Korean percussion quartet, the term "samulnori" can be broken into two parts - "samul" meaning "four things", and "nori" meaning "to play". The Samulnori generally consists of four main

instruments: a Buk (barrel drum), a janggu (hourglass-shaped drum), a jing (gong), and a kkwaenggwari (small gong). Samulnori plays the harmony of the universe uniting nature and human beings in accordance with the rule of Yin and Yang's change. Each one represents an element of nature: the Jing being the wind, the Janggu the rain, the Buk the clouds, and the K'kwaenggwari the lightning.