

## GLOSSARY

*anbang*. The women's quarters or inner room in a traditional Korean home, located at the back of the house or compound.

*bojagi*. A cloth used to wrap, carry, or store things, as well as to show reverence for the object and trap good fortune in the folds of the cloth.

*buchae*. Fans.

Confucianism. (Adjective: Confucian) Social mores and ethical values based on hierarchy, relationships, and obligations that are integral to Chinese culture, based on the teachings of Kongzi (often romanized as Confucius, ca. 551–479 BCE), a Chinese philosopher. Confucianism eventually spread to other parts of Asia, including Korea.

embroidery. (Adjective: embroidered) Ornamentation of fabric with needlework.

filial. Befitting a son or daughter.

*hanji*. A type of Korean paper made from mulberry trees. It is exceptionally strong and is used for many purposes.

*hwarot*. Bridal robe.

*hyungbae*. Embroidered badges to indicate the status of Joseon dynasty civil and military officials, worn on the front and back of their court robes.

*jogak bo*. Patchwork *bojagi* (wrapping cloth).

Joseon dynasty. The last dynastic period in Korean history (1392–1910), ruled by the Yi family, with neo-Confucianism as its official ideology.

*Namdae-mun*. One of the four main gates of the city of Seoul. Completed in 1398, it is one of the most recognizable landmarks in Korea.

Neo-Confucianism. The governing ideology of the Joseon dynasty that placed an emphasis on learning and scholarship, as well as harmony in society and in the family through correct observance of hierarchical relationships and rites (*ye*).

*saranbang*. The men's quarters or outer room in a traditional Korean house, used as a study and for receiving guests.

*testudo*. A moveable overhead protective covering, often formed by overlapping shields.