

3

Analysis of Prior Research

Analysis of Prior Research

Table of Contents

1. Research Overview
2. Analysis by research field:
People's Movement
3. Analysis by research field:
religious thought
4. Analysis by research field:
Philosophical way of thinking
5. Perspectives by major
researchers (1)
6. Perspectives by major
researchers (2)
7. Comparative Study of
Donghak Thought and
Daesoon Thought
8. Correlative Reason Study
9. Synchronicity Research and
Fractal Science
10. Shortcomings in Donghak
Thought Research
11. **Synthesis
and Discussion**
12. **Conclusion and future work**

Research Overview

- Prior Research on Donghak Thought and Daesoon Thought developed from more than 1,000 papers.
- Main Discussion: From 'Silhak' to 'Donghak', exploring the philosophical, religious and social implications of autogenous modernity
- Research Area: Divided into people's movements, religious ideas, and philosophical thinking methods

Prior Research in the field of people's movements

- Donghak People's Movement: Analysis of the development History of actual social movements such as the Donghak Peasant Revolution
- Methodology: Social scientific approach, emphasis on historical context
- Main research focus:
 - Analysis of spiritual changes and consciousness structure of the people
 - Illuminating changes in social structure and historical significance
 - Expansion process from religious movement to social movement

Prior Research in the field of religious thought

- Promoting comparative Research on the religious ideas of Donghak and Daesoon
- Researchers exploring religious ideological meaning
 - Jang Byeong-gil: People's spirituality, principles of change in heaven and earth, Shinmyeong-gwan
 - Jinhong Jeong: Donghak as Theos, placing Donghak in the flow of Korean religious history
 - Yun I-heum: The form of the highest God, inheriting Jeong Ga-rok's transformative worldview
- Haewon Coexistence in Daesoon Thought: Interpreted as a postmodern alternative modernity

Prior Research in the field of philosophical thinking methods

- Emergence of East-West convergence analysis such as process philosophy, correlational thinking, simultaneity, and fractal science
- Key Scholars:
 - Gyeongjae Kim (Process Theology) - Interprets Donghak's view of God into panentheism
 - Sang-il Kim (New Theology) - Application of Hartshorne and John Cobb's process theology
 - Park Jae-ju (Leadership analysis) - Process-philosophical analysis of the main story
- Donghak and Daesoon's approach to philosophical modernity: Exploring the intersection between the thinking methods of Eastern traditional thought and modern philosophy of science

Perspectives by major researchers

(1) Researchers who deeply interpreted Donghak Thought and Daesoon Thought

- **Jang Byeong-gil: People's spirituality, Theory of heaven and earth change**
 - Donghak Thought and Daesoon Thought are understood as the spiritual worldview of the grassroots people.
 - Daesoon Thought entails a total change in views on God, humanity, and values.
- **Jinhong Jeong: The Concept of 'Theos', emphasizing the modernity of Donghak**
 - Korean religious history is organized into Mimesis (Daoism), Mythos (Buddhism), Logos (Confucianism), and Theos (Donghak).
 - Although Donghak had a short period of appearance, it had an important meaning as the beginning of Theos.
- **Yun I-heum. Choi Jong-seong: Connection with Jeonggamrok and new**

Perspectives by major researchers (2)

- **Kang Don-Noh** Emphasizing the differences between 『Jeongyeok』 and Korean new religions, especially expressing Korean characteristics well in Daesoon Thought
- **Gil-myung** A study on Daesoon's Haewon coexistence ideology as a postmodern and modern phenomenon, and an alternative modernity to the crisis of Western modernity.
- **Kim Hong-cheol** A Study on the geographical relationship between Baekje's Maitreya faith and Donghak and Daesoon Thought centered on Geumsansa and Jinpyo Buddhist monks
- **Don Baker** Interpreting Donghak-related ideas from the perspective of the combination of God and Tao, which constitute Korean spirituality.
- **Yoo Dong-sik** Presenting the theology of Pungryu (風流), exploring the relationship between the three mainstream Korean folk beliefs and Donghak and Daesoon Thought

Comparative Study of Donghak Thought and Daesoon Thought

- Key issues and representative scholars in comparative research
 - Jiha Kim: Political modernity (Donghak) vs. cultural modernity (Daesoon)

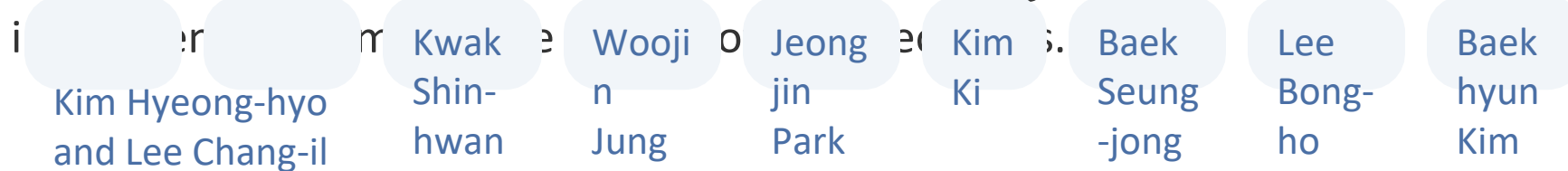
- Tak Kim: Comparison of terms and anthropocentric approach
- Donghak Thought**
- Political modernity, organizational revolution
 - Pursuing the world-wide barrier

- Daesoon Thought**
- Cultural modernity, everyday practice
 - Aiming to change the world

- An attempt to interpret the correlation between the two ideologies and their autogenous/nostmodern nature.

Correlative Reason Study

- Correlational thinking: the core of Eastern traditional thought, a concept that attracts attention in Donghak and Daesoon interpretations
- A broad interpretive framework that connects to Confucianism, Daoism, and fractal science
- Key
- Research has been applied to the study of individual ideologies, but is



Synchronicity Research and Fractal Science

- Synchronicity: An Integrative Approach to Religion and Science
 - Interpretation of modernity through the fusion of East and West through fractal science and eternal philosophy
 - Study of fractal patterns in which the whole appears repeatedly within its parts
- Key researchers:
 - Heo Hoon: A look at Daesoon Thought through “Perennial Philosophy”
 - Byeong-Hoon Park: Discovering cases of synchronicity through Research on Donghak’s Gangpil (降筆)
- Continuing research through the International Society for Science & Religion

Conclusion and future challenges

- Comprehensive current status of Research on Donghak Thought and Daesoon Thought
 - Summary of key Keywords such as autogenous modernity, correlational reason, and liminality
-
- Paradigm change, suggestion of need for further research and methodological expansion

Research direction

- Reinterpretation of Korean modernity through an integrated approach to Eastern and Western studies
- Deriving practical implications for solving modern social problems