



Evaporation and cooking

Gihwa and Jori

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Introduction to the concepts of energy and cooking

Donghak Thought and Daesoon Thought present vaporization and cooking as core concepts that explain the creation, change, order, and harmony of all things in the universe. These two concepts are key elements in understanding the Characteristics of each ideology and world view.

Cooking and cooking

- ◆ The Principle of creation and change of all things in the universe, the Principle of order and harmony in the universe
- ◆ In Donghak Thought, it symbolizes the vitality of heaven and earth. In Daesoon Thought, it is an important Principle of control and mediation.
- ◆ “The spirit within and the spirit outside”
 - ◆ “Cheonyongji, Yongyongji, Cooking Kanggi”
 - Heaven, earth and people work in harmony
- ◆ - There is spirit inside and vapor outside.
- ◆ Emphasizes dynamic energy and creative principles
- ◆ The fundamental life force that enables the creation and circulation of all things
- ◆ Reasons and laws are emphasized and order is provided.
- ◆ Related to the mediating role of ‘Earth’ in the Yin-Yang and Five Phases

Gihwa and Joryori focus on Ki (氣), which symbolizes dynamism and creativity, and Lee (理), which symbolizes order and harmony, respectively, and this shows the difference in world views between Donghak Thought and Daesoon Thought.

The Concept of energy in Donghak Thought

Donghak ideology, founded by Suun Choi Je-woo, explains the flow of heaven and earth and the universe through vaporization, and values this as the fundamental energy of life force. Donghak broke away from the traditional Theory of ego and emphasized the dynamism and practicality of energy.

The core Concept of internal combustion, internal combustion, external energy conversion

- ♦ The flow of heaven and earth and the fundamental energy of life force, there is spirit inside and vaporization outside.
 - ♦ Thinking centered on energy rather than traditional egoism
 - ♦ Emphasis on practical vitality and dynamism
 - ♦ “Dogijangjon’s practice of four Buddhas”
 - If the energy of Tao exists for a long time, evil will not enter.
 - ♦ Expressed through the Concept of masculine ‘Ji (至氣)’
- ♦ The dual appearance of God, both personal and impersonal, external and internal.
 - ♦ Emphasizes the combination of inner spirituality and outer energy
 - ♦ The shared energy that mediates between people, me and you
 - ♦ Unlike Western religions, oriental characteristics emphasize the spirit of hwahwa.

“There is no spirit of enlightenment in Western Christianity, and there is no teaching from the Lord in learning.”

-Suun's criticism of Seogyo in 『Nonhakmun』

Donghak Thought criticized material modern civilization and presented an alternative future outlook through the Concept of energy. Early Donghak aimed for short-term, external, and social reform, which later became the foundation of Korean new religious thought.

The Concept of doctrine in Daesoon Thought

In Daesoon Thought, Jori (調理) is a core Principle of the operation of the universe and means mediation, order, and harmony by the transcendental heaven. This is a concept that contrasts with the vaporization of Donghak Thought.

天用地用 人用之 調理綱紀 統制乾坤 此之謂造化手段也

Heavenly Yong (天用) and Earth Yong (地用) and Yin Yong (人用) regulate the river Qi (綱紀) and Thus control heaven and earth. This is called a means of harmony.

Harmony with the New Underworld

- Emphasis on the role of theory by the person who has a strong personal character
- Formation of a world view harmonized by the divine world
- The sun and moon rule over all things without sacrificing the sun and moon.
- The Meaning of the five pillars as the essence of heaven and earth
- Granting practical world order through divine command

The mediating role of earth

- In the Yin-Yang and Five Phases, earth is the mediator located in the center.
- Land is emphasized as the center of logic.
- “The law of the earth” reflects the Principle of heaven and earth.
- The practicality of applying logic to daily objects
- Connecting the inclusiveness, diversity, and dynamics of the category of Li with the Characteristics of To (土)

Daesoon Thought, unlike Donghak's masculine Concept of 'energy', emphasizes resolution based on the feminine mind and reason. Through “Jeonsim Gyeonsu Bokseonrae (真心堅守福先來)”, it shows the difference of emphasizing the role of the mind rather than “Dogiangion (道氣長在)”

Comparison of Lee concepts

Donghak Thought and Daesoon Thought show distinct differences in their understanding and emphasis on the Concept of 'I (理)'. This difference clearly shows the world view and fundamental approach of the two ideologies.

Lee of Donghak Thought Lee of Daesoon Thought

- Breaking away from existing egoism, emphasizing the priority of energy, emphasizing the reality of logic based on non-polar, taeguk (無極太極)
 - “Dogijangjon’s practice of four Buddhas”
 - Emphasis on the coexistence of Tao and Qi
 - Emphasis on dynamism and vitality rather than the substance of ‘reason’
 - Focus on criticizing and suggesting alternatives to material modern civilization
 - Aiming for short-term, external, and social innovation
- “There is no spirit of enlightenment in Western Christianity, and there is no teaching from God in learning.”
- “True heart, good luck, good luck, good fortune first.”
 - Emphasis on feminine mind and reason
 - Lee (理) is a practical law that applies to daily objects.
 - “元亨利貞大經大法道正天地數定千法而理定心法”
 - Explanation of the relationship between earth and mind
 - Long-term, religious, and divinely oriented toward new beginnings
- 理雖高 出於太極无極之表 不離乎日用事物之間

By revitalizing the Concept of Yi (理) by connecting it with the Concept of “Earth (土)” of the Yin-Yang and Five Phases, Daesoon Thought was able to present a more specific, autogenous modernity than Donghak Thought, which was focused on the Concept of “Gihwa (氣化).” While Donghak emphasizes masculine 'intelligence', Daesoon emphasizes resolution

Integration of Eastern and Western relationships

Donghak and Daesoon Thought present a perspective that integrates the traditional Eastern and Western views of God. In particular, we emphasize that the relationships between East and West can be fused through Haewon Coexistence.

Oriental Gods and Western Angels and Gods

- ◆ The status of various spiritual beings, Shinmyeong, understood through the principles of Yin-Yang and the Five Phases was reduced to the Concept of angels.
 - ◆ Distinction and coexistence of ancestral gods and nature gods Separate ontological hierarchy of humans and angels
 - ◆ Emphasis on impersonal and heterodox principles such as Mukuk and Taegeuk Personification of the Absolute (Jesus' "Father" expression)
 - ◆ Interactive relationship between humans and God, intimacy with the underworld (characteristic of Western tradition)
- “Once four generations pass, an ancestor becomes a spirit and a leader.” Weakening of the status of the spirit and possibility of its return
- Connection between ancestors and gods

integrated perspective

- ◆ Possibility of integration of Eastern and Western God-
- ◆ man relationships through the coexistence of Haewon in
- ◆ Daesoon Thought. The process of returning the Western Concept of angels to the Oriental God-myeongji.

The fusion of East and West through the personal

Conclusion and Significance

Comparison of Donghak Thought and Daesoon Thought is an important key to understanding the flow of Korea's unique thought and the process of forming its own modernity. The key conclusions and significance that can be seen through Comparison of the two concepts of vaporization and cooking are as follows.

Research Conclusion Academic Significance

- ◆ **Conceptual difference:** Donghak's 'Gihwa' emphasizes dynamic vitality, while Daesoon's 'Jori' emphasizes order and control.
- ◆ **Reinterpretation of the Concept of Yi (理):** Daesoon Thought revitalizes Yi (理) as a View of Earth and connects it to the **Concept of divine name.**
- ◆ **Shinmyeong and Kihwa:** Daesoon Thought expands Donghak's Concept of 'Oeyugihwa' and materializes it in harmony with the **Divine Myeonggye.**
- ◆ **Separation and coexistence:** Presenting a method of realizing rational separation and reconciliation through 'Jori'
- ◆ **autogenous modernity:** illuminating the process of forming Korea's own modernity, different from Western modernization
- ◆ **Religious identity:** Confirming the role that post-Donghak ideologies played in maintaining national identity
- ◆ **Alternative values:** criticism of material modern civilization and **presentation of alternative future prospects**
- ◆ **Convergence of Eastern and Western thought:** Expanding the possibility of integrated understanding of the Concept of law and personal God

modern meaning

academic aspect

Comparison of Donghak and Daesoon Thought provides a new perspective in the study of Korean ideological history and

practical aspects

The balance between the concepts of gasification and cooking presents the wisdom to maintain order and