

Pyongyang

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Pyongyang is one of the oldest cities in Korea. It was the capital of two ancient Korean kingdoms, Gojoseon and Goguryeo, and served as the secondary capital of Goryeo. Following the establishment of North Korea in 1948, Pyongyang became its de facto capital. The city was again devastated during the Korean War, but was quickly rebuilt after the war with Soviet assistance.

Pyongyang is the political, industrial and transport center of North Korea. It is estimated that 99% of those living in Pyongyang are members, candidate members, or dependents of members of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea (WPK). It is home to North Korea's major government institutions, as well as the WPK which has its headquarters in the Government Complex No. 1.

Pyongyang International Airport

Pyongyang International Airport (Korean: 평양국제공항; Hancha: 平壤國際機場; MR: P'yŏngyang Kukche Pihangjang) (IATA: FNJ, ICAO: ZKPY), also known as Pyongyang

Pyongyang International Airport (Korean: 평양국제공항; Hancha: 平壤國際機場; MR: P'yŏngyang Kukche Pihangjang) (IATA: FNJ, ICAO: ZKPY), also known as Pyongyang Sunan International Airport (Korean: 평양성난국제공항; Hancha: 平壤成南國際機場), is the sole international airport serving Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea and located in the city's Sunan District.

North Korea

sole legitimate government of the entire peninsula and adjacent islands. Pyongyang is the capital and largest city. The Korean Peninsula was first inhabited

North Korea, officially the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), is a country in East Asia. It constitutes the northern half of the Korean Peninsula and borders China and Russia to the north at the Yalu (Amnok) and Tumen rivers, and South Korea to the south at the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The country's western border is formed by the Yellow Sea, while its eastern border is defined by the Sea of Japan. North Korea, like South Korea, claims to be the sole legitimate government of the entire peninsula and adjacent islands. Pyongyang is the capital and largest city.

The Korean Peninsula was first inhabited as early as the Lower Paleolithic period. Its first kingdom was noted in Chinese records in the early 7th century BCE. Following the unification of the Three Kingdoms of Korea into Silla and Balhae in the late 7th century, Korea was ruled by the Goryeo dynasty (918–1392) and the Joseon dynasty (1392–1897). The succeeding Korean Empire (1897–1910) was annexed in 1910 into the Empire of Japan. In 1945, after the Japanese surrender at the end of World War II, Korea was divided into two zones along the 38th parallel, with the north occupied by the Soviet Union and the south occupied by the United States. In 1948, separate governments were formed in Korea: the socialist and Soviet-aligned

Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the north, and the capitalist, Western-aligned Republic of Korea in the south. The North Korean invasion of South Korea in 1950 started the Korean War. In 1953, the Korean Armistice Agreement brought about a ceasefire and established a demilitarized zone (DMZ), but no formal peace treaty has ever been signed. Post-war North Korea benefited greatly from economic aid and expertise provided by other Eastern Bloc countries. However, Kim Il Sung, North Korea's first leader, promoted his personal philosophy of Juche as the state ideology. Pyongyang's international isolation sharply accelerated from the 1980s onwards as the Cold War came to an end. The fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 then brought about a sharp decline to the North Korean economy. From 1994 to 1998, North Korea suffered a famine with the population continuing to suffer from malnutrition. In 2024, the DPRK formally abandoned efforts to reunify Korea.

North Korea is a totalitarian dictatorship with a comprehensive cult of personality around the Kim family. Amnesty International considers the country to have the worst human rights record in the world. Officially, North Korea is a communist state that self-designates as an "independent socialist state" which holds democratic elections; however, outside observers have described the elections as unfair, uncompetitive, and pre-determined, in a manner similar to elections in the Soviet Union. The Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) is the sole ruling party of North Korea. According to Article 3 of the constitution, Kimilsungism–Kimjongilism is the official ideology of North Korea. The means of production are owned by the state through state-run enterprises and collectivized farms. Most services—such as healthcare, education, housing, and food production—are subsidized or state-funded.

North Korea follows Songun, a "military first" policy which prioritizes the Korean People's Army in state affairs and the allocation of resources. It possesses nuclear weapons. Its active-duty army of 1.28 million soldiers is the fourth-largest in the world. In addition to being a member of the United Nations since 1991, North Korea is also a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, the G77, and the ASEAN Regional Forum.

Pyongyang Sports Club

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Pyongyang Sports Club (Korean: ??????) is a North Korean organization of education specialty with several departments. This organization is based in Pyongyang and plays at the Kim Il Sung Stadium. As the sports club of the Workers' Party of Korea and Government of Pyongyang, Pyongyang SC is the largest sports club not affiliated with a state ministry.

Football is the most popular department in this organization. The men are presently playing in the DPR Korea Premier Football League, the highest football league in North Korea.

Pyongyang (disambiguation)

*Pyongyang is the capital of North Korea. Pyongyang may also refer to: Pyongyang (comic), a graphic novel by Guy Delisle
Pyongyang (restaurant chain) "Pyongyang"*

Pyongyang is the capital of North Korea.

Pyongyang may also refer to:

Pyongyang (comic), a graphic novel by Guy Delisle

Pyongyang (restaurant chain)

"Pyongyang", a song on the Blur album The Magic Whip

Pyongyang should not be confused with:

Pyeongchang County, a county in Gangwon province, South Korea

Pyonggang, a county in Kangwon province, North Korea

Pyongyang Metro

The Pyongyang Metro (Korean: ?? ?????) is the rapid transit system in Pyongyang, the capital and largest city of North Korea. It consists of two lines:

The Pyongyang Metro (Korean: ?? ?????) is the rapid transit system in Pyongyang, the capital and largest city of North Korea. It consists of two lines: the Chollima Line, which runs north from Puh?ng Station on the banks of the Taedong River to Pulg?nby?l Station, and the Hy?ksin Line, which runs from Kwangbok Station in the southwest to Ragw?n Station in the northeast. The two lines intersect at Ch?nu Station.

Daily ridership is estimated to be between 300,000 and 700,000. Structural engineering of the Metro was completed by North Korea, with rolling stock and related electronic equipment imported from China. This was later replaced with used rolling stock acquired from Berlin U-Bahn.

The Pyongyang Metro has a museum devoted to its construction and history.

Battle of Pyongyang (1894)

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The Battle of Pyongyang (Japanese: ?????; Chinese: ?????) was the second major land battle of the First Sino-Japanese War. It took place on 15 September 1894 in Pyongyang, Korea between the forces of Meiji Japan and Qing China. It is sometimes referred to archaically in Western sources as the "Battle of Ping-yang".

About 20,000 Chinese troops of the Huai Army under the overall command of General Ye Zhichao had arrived in Pyongyang on 4 August 1894. They had made extensive repairs to its ancient city walls, feeling themselves secure in their superior numbers and in the strength of the defenses. The Huai Army had China's best troops, and they were equipped with modern weaponry, including Mauser breechloader rifles, Krupp artillery pieces, and a large quantity of ammunition. The Chinese military command intended that Pyongyang would be their headquarters in Korea.

Prince Yamagata Aritomo's First Army, of the Imperial Japanese Army, converged on Pyongyang from several directions on 15 September 1894. In the morning he made a direct attack on the north and southeast corners of the walled city under very little cover. The Chinese defense was strong, but was outmaneuvered by an unexpected flanking attack by the Japanese from the rear. This caused the Chinese very heavy losses compared to the Japanese. After the battle the Japanese captured a large amount of Chinese rifles, artillery pieces, and ammunition that was left behind.

After their defeat at Pyongyang, the Chinese abandoned northern Korea and withdrew to the Yalu River, which formed the Chinese–Korean border. With the loss in Korea of the Qing dynasty's best trained forces, their army in Manchuria was reinforced by less capable and partially reformed Green Standard units.

Pyongyang Declaration

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The Pyongyang Declaration, officially titled Let Us Defend and Advance the Cause of Socialism, was a statement signed by a number of political parties on 20 April 1992 that calls for the unity of the socialist camp and a vow to safeguard socialism. Representatives of 70 communist and socialist parties from 51 countries arrived in Pyongyang, North Korea, to celebrate Kim Il Sung's 80th birthday. While there, the delegates had many bilateral and multilateral contacts with each other and decided to issue a declaration reiterating their commitment to socialism in spite of the collapse of the USSR and a number of other communist regimes in recent years. On 20 April, the declaration was signed by delegates of 69 parties, including 48 party leaders.

Siege of Pyongyang

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Siege of Wanggeom-seong (108 BC), fought during the Han conquest of Gojoseon

Siege of Pyongyang (371), fought during the Goguryeo–Baekje War of 371

Siege of Pyongyang (668), fought during the Goguryeo–Tang War

Siege of Pyongyang (1592), fought during the Japanese invasions of Korea

Battle of Pyongyang (1592), fought during the Japanese invasions of Korea

Siege of Pyongyang (1593), fought during the Japanese invasions of Korea

Battle of Pyongyang (1894), fought during the First Sino-Japanese War

Battle of Pyongyang (1950), fought during the Korean War

Kim Jong Il

ended and Korea regained independence from Japan. His father returned to Pyongyang that September, and in late November Jong-Il returned to Korea via a Soviet

Kim Jong Il (born Yuri Kim; 16 February 1941 or 1942 – 17 December 2011) was a North Korean politician and dictator who was the second supreme leader of North Korea from the death of his father Kim Il Sung in 1994 until his death in 2011, when he was succeeded by his son, Kim Jong Un. Posthumously, Kim Jong Il was declared Eternal General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK).

In the early 1980s, Kim had become the heir apparent for the leadership of North Korea, thus being established the Kim family, and he assumed important posts in party and army organizations. Kim succeeded his father and founder of North Korea, Kim Il Sung, following his death in 1994. Kim was the General Secretary of the WPK, WPK Presidium, WPK Central Military Commission, Chairman of the National Defence Commission (NDC) of North Korea and the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the fourth-largest standing army in the world.

Kim ruled North Korea as a repressive and totalitarian dictatorship. Kim assumed leadership during a period of catastrophic economic crisis amidst the dissolution of the Soviet Union, on which it was heavily dependent for trade in food and other supplies, which brought a famine. While the famine had ended by the late 1990s, food scarcity continued to be a problem throughout his tenure. Kim strengthened the role of the military by his Songun ("military-first") policies, making the army the central organizer of civil society. Kim's rule also saw tentative economic reforms, including the opening of the Kaesong Industrial Park in 2003. In April 2009,

North Korea's constitution was amended to refer to him and his successors as the "supreme leader of the DPRK".

The most common colloquial title given to Kim during his lifetime was "Dear Leader" to distinguish him from his father Kim Il Sung, the "Great Leader". Following Kim's failure to appear at important public events in 2008, foreign observers assumed that Kim had either fallen seriously ill or died. On 19 December 2011, the North Korean government announced that he had died two days earlier, whereupon his third son, Kim Jong Un, was promoted to a senior position in the ruling WPK and succeeded him. After his death, alongside "Eternal General Secretary" of the WPK, Kim Jong Il was declared "Eternal Chairman" of the now defunct National Defence Commission, in keeping with the tradition of establishing eternal posts for the dead members of the Kim dynasty. North Korean media also began referring to Kim as "the General" (?? Changgun), similar to his father's posthumous designation as "the [eternal] President".

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