

LOVE Children



LOVE GOD

GOAHEAD MISSION INC.,

THE 22nd MANUAL BOOK OF LEADERSHIP

Leadership competition is vision and service



233 3rd Street Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660

Telephone: 201-852-3600



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“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 3. 2:26

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The 22nd Leadership Training in USA

The Leadership Training is a conference organized by the Lord with the purpose of discovering the beautiful value for God's purpose and creation, and finding the unique vision given to that value and finding the way in God's way for that vision. is.

It is meaningful that the Leadership Training will be held in the United States where you can see a wider, taller, larger, beyond your limits, and in the eastern part of the Ivy League.

During the Leadership Training, I hope to you can see, feel, think, and be challenged to be a decision and a step forward to bringing dreams and visions to life and practicing them. Among the many things you can see and feel in about 10 states in the United States, you will discover the achievements of beautiful nature, order, pioneering and challenge. I hope it will be a period of discovering God's will for you as you see and hear many people achieve success.

I hope it will be a period of discovering the traces of historic leaders in the United States and listening to the many people who are achieving success and discovering God's will for them.

Please refer to the following manual book and take note of what you read and feel so that you can be helpful, hope to use it for your own good, and think about the many people who work for me, and remember and serve them. And I want to have a heart to serve my neighbors. I pray for the fruitfulness of my order as I work in this order and hope that my body and mind will be healthy.



- by Rev. Sang C. Rey



Gorehead is proud of our children.

Schedule

- **Title: THE 22nd Leadership Training in USA (제22회 미주 지도자 대회)**
- ⇒ **WHEN: October 4th to 15th in 2019 (일시: 주후 2019년 10월4일부터 15일까지)**
- ⇒ **WHERE: Eastern Area in USA (지역: 미동부지역)**
- ⇒ **BASE: GOAHEAD MISSION INC. 주최: 고어헤드선교회**
- ⇒ **ADDRESS: 233 3rd Street Ridgefield Park NJ 07660 (주소)**
- ⇒ **Host: Rev. Dr. Phillip Sang C Rey (초청자: 이상조목사)**
- ⇒ **Contact Number: 201-852-3600 (연락처)**



- 10월04일(Friday) : New York City Area (뉴욕지역)**
- 1 **Welcome to USA (미국에 오신 것을 환영합니다)**
 - 1 **Orientation about Leadership Program in USA (오리엔테이션)**
 - 1 **Seminar (what is the leadership?) (리더십이 무엇인가?)**
 - 1 **Seminar (What schedule has this leadership?) (스케줄설명)**
 - 1 **And rest in home (휴식)**

10월05일(Saturday) : New York City Area (뉴욕지역)

- 1 **Breakfast** 아침식사
- 1 **Empire State Building** 엠파이어 스테이트 빌딩
- 1 **Macys Department** 메시 백화점
- 1 **Korea Town** 코리아 타운
- 1 **Time Square** 타임스퀘어
- 1 **Bryant Park** 브라이언 파크
- 1 **NY Library** 뉴욕 도서관
- 1 **Lunch** 점심
- 1 **Grand Central** 그랜드센트럴
- 1 **Rockefeller Center** 라커펠러 센터
- 1 **St. Patrick's Cathedral** 센페트릭성당
- 1 **Saks Fifth Avenue** 사스 백화점
- 1 **Radio City Music Hall** 라디오 시티 음악당
- 1 **NBC Broadcasting** NBC 방송국
- 1 **UN** 유엔본부
- 1 **The Isaiah Wall** 이사야 월
- 1 **Tudor City Greens** 투도 시티 그린
- 1 **Carnegie Hall** 카네기 홀
- 1 **The Plaza Hotel** 프라자 호텔
- 1 **Trump Tower** 트럼프 타워
- 1 **Dinner** 저녁
- 1 **Home** 숙소



"and the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD and also with men". Samuel 3: 2-36

"진정한 지도자 대회는 하나님을 알고, 보고, 느끼고, 뜨겁게 체험하는 것입니다" - 교육중에서

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10월06일(Sun) : New Jersey Area 뉴저지지역

1 Breakfast 아침식사

1 Worship Service at NJ Galilee Church 예배

1 Bear Mountain ; <https://parks.ny.gov/parks/13> 베어마운틴

1 The Zoo in Bear Mountain ; <http://www.trailsidezoo.org> 베어마운틴 동물원

1 (Meeting with W.P Students) 육군사관학교 한국 학생들과 만남

1 West Point Museum ; www.usma.edu 육군사관학교 박물관

1 Lunch

1 West Point Visit inside School and Field around 육군사관학교 방문

1 Seven Lakes and High Mountain 세븐레이크 과 등산

1 Dinner 저녁식사

1 Home 숙소



10월07일(Monday) : Connecticut, Rhode Island 커네티컷주와 로드 아일랜드 주

1 Walk up at 6 O'clock 아침 6시에 일어남

1 Breakfast 아침식사

1 Connecticut 커네티컷 주

1 Yale University ; <https://www.yale.edu> 예일대학교

1 National Coast Guard Museum ; 네셔널 코스트 가드 박물관

1 Lunch 점심식사

1 Rhode Island 로드 아일랜드 주

1 University of Brown ; <http://www.brown.edu> 브라운 대학교

1 Plymouth in Massachusetts ; 프리마우스 - 메이 플라워호. 필그림 도착지

1 Dinner 저녁식사

1 Hotel:



10월08일(Tuesday) : Boston 보스턴 지역

1 Breakfast 아침식사: **Hotel** 에서

1 City of Boston ; <https://www.boston.gov> 보스턴 시내

1 MIT College ; <http://web.mit.edu> 엠아이티 공과 대학교

1 Harvard University <http://www.harvard.edu> 하버드 대학교

1 Boston University ; www.bu.edu 보스턴 대학교

1 Lunch 점심식사

1 Berkley Music College : <https://www.berklee.edu> 버클리 음대

1 Meeting with Boston College Students

1 New Jersey 뉴저지로 돌아 옴

1 Dinner 저녁식사

1 Home 휴식



"English will see the world and Hangul will see the root. Language is the window of the world."

10월09일(Wednesday) : New Jersey Area 뉴저지 지역

1 Breakfast 아침식사.

1 Liberty state of New Jersey ; www.libertystatepark.org 자유의 여신상 공원

1 Battery Park in NYC ; http://www.nyharborparks.org 배터리 공원

1 Battery Park City in Manhattan : 배터리 팍 지역

1 Museum of Jewish Heritage 유대인 뮤지움

1 Castle Clinton National Monument ; 케슬 클링톤 박물관

1 The Statue of Liberty by Ferry of Staten Island ; 페리를 타고 자유의 여인상 구경

1 Lunch 점심식사

1 Wall Street 월 금융가 지역

1 South Street Sea Port ; www.thstreetseaportmuseum.org 맨하탄 남쪽 바닷가

1 Madison Square Park 메디슨 스퀘어 공원

1 Hudson Yards 허드슨 야드(31st St & 11th Ave)

1 Flatiron Building 플랫아이론 빌딩(175 5th Ave)

1 Rubin Museum of Art 루빈 뮤지움 (150 W 17th St.)

1 Mannes School of Music 메네스 음악대학 (55 W. 13th St)

1 Parsons School of Design 페선스 디자인 스쿨 (66 5th Ave)

1 Parsons The New School for Design School of Fashion (25 E. 13th St)

1 Webster Hall 웨스터 홀 (125 E. 11th St)

1 NYU 뉴욕대학교

1 Washington Square Park 와싱턴 스퀘어

1 Dinner 저녁식사



10월10일(Thursday) : Philadelphia Area 필라델피아 지역

1 Walk up 6:00 Am 아침 6시에 일어남

1 Breakfast 아침식사

1 Rutgers University ; http://www.rutgers.edu 러거스 대학교

1 Princeton University ; https://www.princeton.edu 프린스턴 대학교

1 Visit to the Evergreen Farm 농장 방문

1 Philadelphia ; http://www.visitphilly.com 필라델피아 방문

1 University Pennsylvania ; http://www.upenn.edu 유펜대학교

1 Lunch 점심식사

1 Temple University ; https://www.temple.edu 템플 대학교

1 Downtown in the City of Philadelphia : 필라시내 구경

1 Liberty Bell ; 자유의 종 관람

1 University of Delaware ; http://www.udel.edu 델라웨어 대학교

1 Dinner 저녁

1 House Home 신원식집사님



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10월 11 일 (Friday) : Delaware, Baltimore and Washington DC

1 Walk up 6:00 Am. 아침 6시에 일어남

1 Breakfast 신원식집사님

1 Washington National Cardinal (와싱턴 국립 대성당, 성공회)

1 Washington DC ; https://washington.org 와싱턴 DC

1 White House ; https://www.whitehouse.gov 백악관

1 Smithsonian Museum ; https://www.si.edu 스미소니안 뮤지엄

1 Lunch 점심

1 University of Navy ; https://www.usna.edu/homepage.php 해군사관학교

1 Baltimore Lovely Line Methodist Church in MD 아펜젤러 선교사 파송 교회

1 Downtown of Baltimore City 벨티모어 관광

1 Dinner 저녁식사

1 Home 숙소



10월 12 일 (Saturday) : New York City Area (뉴욕지역)

1 Breakfast 아침식사

1 Fort Lee History Museum and Park - (포트리 역사 박물관)

1 196th St. Fort Tryon Park and the Cloisters (풋타이온 공원, 크로이스터 박물관)

1 125th St. Harlem area 할렘지역

1 Lunch 점심식사

1 Riverside Church and Union Theological Seminary - 리버사이드 교회 와 유니온 신학교

1 Manhattan School of Music - www.msmnyc.edu 맨하탄 음대

1 General Grant National Memorial - 그렌트 국립 뮤지엄

1 118th St. Columbia University - 콜럼비아 대학교

1 112th St. Cathedral of St. John the Divine Church - 성요한 성당

1 Central Park 센트럴 파크

1 Metropolitan Museum 메트로폴리탄 박물관

1 The Lake / Bethesda Terrace / Central Park Zoo

1 American Museum of Natural History 미국자연사박물관

1 The Juilliard School 줄리아드 음악대학

1 Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts 링컨센터

1 Columbus Circle 콜럼버스 서클

1 Dinner 저녁식사

1 Night View in NYC 뉴욕시내 야경



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10월13일(Sunday) : New York City Area (뉴욕지역)

- 1 Breakfast 아침식사
- 1 Worship Service in Church - (예배)
- 1 Thomas Edison Museum 토마스 에디슨 뮤지엄
- 1 Shopping 쇼핑
- 1 Lunch 점심식사
- 1 Shopping 쇼핑
- 1 Dinner 저녁식사
- 1 Night View in NYC 뉴욕시내 야경



10월14일(Monday) : New Jersey Area 뉴저지 지역

- 1 Breakfast 점심식사
- 1 Airport 공항
- 1 From USA to Korea 한국으로 출발



10월11일(Friday) : Korea 한국

- 1 Incheon Airport 인천국제공항

(참고) (att: The Jewish Museum / Cooper Hewitt Smithsonian Design Museum / The museum of Modern Art / Solomon R Guggenheim Museum / Film Society Lincoln Center / 기타 시간이 되면 볼 수 있는 곳)

Note: (The Leadership Training has 10 Nights 11 Days)

We will focus on tourism, field trips, hands-on experiences and seminars.

It would be nice to study the manual book in advance.

The focus is on (1) tourism, (2) field trips, (3) experiences, and (4) seminar education.

You will need to work hard and study to have a larger world and a more rational and wide view.

It will be great for you to visit the area with what you have studied.



100 Most Common English Expressions

A

A piece of cake. 식은 죽 먹기지요
 Absolutely. 절대적으로 그렇지요
 After you. 먼저 가지지요
 Always. 항상 그렇지요
 Amazing. 신기 하군요
 And then? 그리고 나서네요?
 Any good ideas? 어떤 좋은 생각 있어요?
 Any time. 언제라도요
 Anybody home? 집에 누구있어요?
 Anything else? 그 밖에 뭐 있어요?
 Are you in line? 당신은 줄에 서 있어요?
 Are you kidding? 당신 농담이에요?
 Are you serious? 당신은 심각 해요?
 At last. 드디어
 Attention, please! 좀 주목 해 주세요
 Awesome! 와우~ 멋지다



Depends. 경우에 따라 다르지요
 Did you get it? 알아 들었어요?
 Didn't I make myself clear? 제 입장을 확실하게 말하지 않았나요?
 Distusting! 기분 나빠. 재수 없어
 Do I know it? 저도 압니다. 누가 아니래요?
 Do I look all right? 제가 괜찮아 보여요?
 Do you follow me? 내말 알아 들었어요?
 Do you have everything with you? 모든 것을 가지셨나요?
 Do you? 당신은요?
 Doing okay? 잘 하고 있어요?
 Don't get too serious. 너무 심각하게 그러지 말아요
 Don't miss the boat. (보트를 놓치듯이) 기회를 놓치지 마세요
 Don't press (push) your luck. 너무 날 워지 마세요 (행운을 밀지 말아요)
 Don't ask. 묻지 말아요
 Don't be a chicken. 너무 소심하게 굴지 말아요. 너무 겁먹지 마



B

Back me up. 나를 지원해 주세요
 Be my guest. 사양하지 마세요
 Be patient. 좀 참으세요
 Be punctual! 시간준 맞춰
 Be right back with you. 곧 당신에게 돌아 올게요
 Be seated. 앉으세요
 Beat it. 이자리에서 꺼져
 (Coke), please. (콜라) 주세요
 Behave yourself. 행동자세를 하세요
 Better late than never. 늦는 것이 안 하는 것보다 낫지요
 Better than nothing. 없는 것 보다 낫지요
 Boy! It hurts. 아, 그것 아픈데
 Break it up. 그만 싸워요



Don't be afraid. 두려워 하지 마세요
 Don't be foolish. 멍청하게 굴지 말아요
 Don't be modest. 겸손해 하지 말아요
 Don't be shy. 부끄러워 하지 마세요
 Don't be silly. 심하게 놀지 말아요
 Don't bother. 신경쓰지 마세요
 Don't bother me. 나를 괴롭게 하지 말아요
 Don't change the subject! 화제를 다른데로 돌리지 마요
 Don't get into trouble. (Stay out of trouble.) 사고 치지마
 Don't get upset. 너무 화 내지 말아요
 Don't mess with me. 날 함부로 대하려고 하지 말아요.
 Don't let me down. 나를 실망시키지 말아요
 Don't make me laugh. 나를 웃게 하지 말아요
 Don't push me! 너무 강요 하지 말아요
 Don't push (press) your luck! 행운을 밀어 내지 마세요. 너무 까불지 마세요
 Don't push! 밀지 말아요.
 Don't worry about it. 걱정하지 말아요
 Drive safely! 안전하게 운전해요



C

Call me Sam, please. 샘이라고 불러 주세요
 Can I get a ride? 나를 태워다 줄 수 있어요?
 Can you hear me now? 지금 나와 이야기 할 수 있어요?
 Can't argue with that. 그것에 대해서 왈가왈부 할 필요가 없지요.
 Can't be better than this. 이것보다는 좋을 순 없지요
 Cash or charge? 현찰이요 아니면 달아 놓을 까요?
 Catch you later. 나중에 보자구요.
 Certainly. 확실히 그렇지요.
 Charge it please. 대금을 크레디 카드에 달아 놓으세요
 Check it out. 이것을 확인해 보세요
 Check, please. 계산서 좀 주세요
 Cheer up! 기운을 내세요
 Cheers! 건배
 (Coffee), please. (커피) 주세요
 Come and get it. 와서 가져세요 와서 먹어요
 Come on in. 들어 오세요
 Come on. 설마
 Congratulations! 축하 합니다
 Could be. 그럴 수도 있겠지요
 Couldn't be better then this. 이보다 더 좋을 순 없어



E

Easy does it. 천천히 해요. 천천히 하는 것이 잘 하는 거예요
 Either will do. (Anything will do.) 둘중에 어떤 것이든 되요 (어떤 것이든 되요)
 Enjoy your meal. 맛있게 드세요
 Enough is enough. 충분 하니까 이제 그만 해요
 Exactly. 정확하게 맞아요
 Excellent! (Super!) 잘 했어요
 Excuse me. 실례합니다

F

Far from it. 아직 멀었지요
 Fifty-fifty. 50:50 입니다.
 Follow me. 따라 오세요
 For good? 영원히?
 For what? 왜? 무엇을 위해서요?
 Forget it. 그것에 대해서는 잊어 버리세요. 신경꺼요.



G

Get in the line. 줄을 서세요
 Get lost! 당장 꺼져 버려
 Get off my back. (등에 얽혀 있지 말고) 이제 나를 그만 괴롭혀요
 Get real! 현실적이 되세요. 냉정해 지세요
 Get the picture? 이제 뭔가 그림이 보이세요?
 Give it a rest. 이제 그만 두세요. (이란 좀 쉬세요)
 Give it a try. 노력 해 보세요
 Give me a call. 제게 전화 주세요
 Gladly. 기꺼이 하지요
 Go ahead. 어서 그렇게 하세요
 Go fifty-fifty. 반반 나누어 내지요
 Go for it. 그것을 한번 해 보시지요. 노력 해 보시지요
 Go get it. 가서 가지세요
 Go on, please. 어서 계속 하세요
 Going down? 내려 가세요?
 Going up? 올라 가세요?
 Good enough. 그 정도면 충분 합니다. 좋습니다
 Good for you. 당신에게 좋은 일이지요
 Good luck to you! 당신에게 행운을 빕니다
 Good luck. 행운을 빕니다
 Good talking to you. 당신과의 대화는 즐거웠어요
 Grow up! 좀 철 좀 들어라
 Guess what? 뭘지 알아 맞추어 봐요

H

Hang in there. 좀 견디어 봐요
 Hang loose. 좀 편히 쉬고 있어요.
 Hang on! 잠깐 기다리세요
 Have a nice day. 나이스한 (좋은) 날 되세요
 Have fun! 재미있게 지내세요
 He didn't show up. 그는 나타나지 않았어요
 He is history to me. 그는 나에게 지난 일이에요
 Help me! 도와 주세요
 Help yourself. 마음껏 하세요
 Here is something for you. 여기 작은 선물을 받으세요
 Here you are. 여기에 있어요
 Hi! 안녕
 Hold it! 움직이지 마요
 Hold on. 잠깐 기다리세요
 How about you? 당신은 어때요?
 How big is it? 얼마나 큰데요?
 How come? (Why?) 왜요?
 How do you like here? 여기 좋아 하세요?
 How have you been? 그 동안 어떻게 지냈어요?
 How many times do I have to say? 몇번이나 말해야 알겠어요?
 How many? 수가 얼마지요?
 How much? 양이 얼마지요?
 How was your trip (vacation)? 여행 (휴가)는 어땠어요?
 How? 어떻게?
 How's everything? 모든 것이 어떻게요?
 How's work? 일은 어때요?
 How's your family? 가족은 잘 있어요?



I

I agree. 동의합니다
 I am (deeply) touched. 감동 정말 되었어요
 I am a little disappointed. 좀 실망했어요
 I am all set. 난 모든 준비 완료
 I am aware of that. 그것을 파악하고 있습니다
 I am back. 저 돌아 왔습니다
 I am broke. 나는 무일푼입니다

I am coming. 지금 가요
 I am crazy about her. 나는 그녀에 빠졌어요
 I am exhausted. 난 기진맥진입니다
 I am fed up with this. 이것에 진저리가 났어요
 I am free. 한가 합니다
 I am full. 배불러요
 I am getting hungry. 배가 슬슬 고파 오는데요
 I am going to miss you. 나는 너를 그리워 할 거야
 I am impressed. 인상이 좋았어요. 감동 받았어요.
 I am in a hurry. 좀 바쁘네요
 I am in need. 궁색 합니다
 I am nearsighted. 근시입니다
 I am on duty. 근무중입니다
 I am scared to death. 난 무서워 죽겠어요
 I am serious. 난 진심이에요
 I am short-changed. 잔돈이 모자라는데요
 I am single. 나는 미혼입니다
 I am sorry. 미안해요
 I am starving to death. 배가 고파 죽겠네여
 I am stuffed. 배가 부르네요
 I am upset. 화가 납니다
 I bet. 내기를 할정도로 자신있다
 I can tell. 그렇게 말할 수 있어요. 그렇게 보이는데요
 I can handle it. 내가 다룰 수 있어요
 I can not handle it anymore. 난 더 이상 다룰 수가 없어요
 I can't afford that. (주로 재정적으로) 그것을 감당 할 수 없어요
 I can't help it. 어쩔 수 없어요
 I can't say for sure. 확실히는 말 못 하겠어요
 I can't stand it. 견딜 수가 없군
 I can't thank you enough. 너무 감사해서 뭐라고 할말이 없네요
 I didn't mean to. (I didn't mean it.) 난 그렇게 할 의도는 아니었어요. (나는 그것을 뜻 하는 것이 아니었어요)
 I don't believe it. 난 그것을 믿지 않아요
 I don't care. 상관하지 않아요
 I don't get it. 이해를 못하겠네
 I don't like it. 난 좋아 그것을 좋아 하지 않아요
 I doubt it. 의심이 가는데요 그렇지 않게 생각 하는데요
 I fee the same way. 저도 같은 느낌입니다
 I get it. 난 알았어요
 I got lost. 난 길을 잃었어요
 I have got to go now. 난 가야 겠어요
 I have had enough. I quit. 난 이제 진저리가 나요. 그만 돌려요
 I hardly know him. 나는 그 사람을 잘 모르니다
 I hate to eat and run but ... 먹자마자 가기는 싫지만...
 I have a long way to go. 난 갈길이 멀었지요
 I have no appetite. 난 식욕이 없네요
 I have no clue. 난 아이디어가 전혀 없네요
 I have no energy. 나는 에너지가 없어요
 I have no idea. 난 별 생각이 없네요
 I have no time. 나는 시간이 없어요. 바쁘네요
 I haven't got all day. 제가 지금 시간이 없어요. 좀 빨리좀 해 주세요
 I hear you loud and clear. 잘 듣고 있습니다.
 I know what! 뭔가 알아요. 뭔가 아이디어가 있어요.
 I love it. 난 그것을 좋아해
 I made it. 그것을 달성 해냈다
 I mean it. 정말입니다. 농담아니예요.
 I owe you one . 신세를 지네요



"And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men". Samuel 3. 2-30

I see. 알겠습니다
 I still love you. 나는 너를 아직도 사랑해
 I swear to God. 난 하나님한테 맹세 합니다
 I taught myself. 난 고학 했습니다
 I was lucky. 내가 행운이었지요
 I was told that. (누군가 나에게) 그것을 말해 주었어요.
 그렇게 들었어요
 I will be in touch. 제가 연락을 할께요
 I will do it for you. 제가 해 드리지요
 I will drink to that. 그것에 통강입니다
 I will get it. (전화등을) 제가 받을께요
 I will miss you. 난 너를 그리워 할거야
 I will never make it on time. 내가 제시간에 가기는
 틀렸군
 I wouldn't say no. 아니라고는 말하지 않을꺼여
 I'm coming. 가요. 갑니다
 In a sense, he is nothing but a suit. 어떤 면에서는 그는
 핏개비지요
 Incredible. 신뢰가 안가는 (군요)
 Is that all? 그게 전부예요?
 It is chilly. 날이 쌀쌀 하네
 It is humid. 후덥지근 하네
 It is muggy. 날이 찜찜듯 하네
 It is out of style. 유행이 아니네요.
 It is painful for me. 나에게 아픈 (슬픈) 일입니다
 It is time for lunch. 점심식사할 시간입니다
 It is time to go. 갈 시간입니다
 It is windy. 바람이 부네
 It makes sense. 이해가 되네요
 It takes time. 시간이 걸립니다
 It's for you. 여기요 전화 왔어요
 It's not fair. (It's unfair) 불공평 합니다
 It's all right. 편찮습니다
 It's beautiful. 아름답군요
 It's cool. (Cool) (세련되어 보이네요) 멋있네요
 It's free. 공짜입니다
 It's freezing. 얼어 붙네
 It's my fault. (It's not my fault) 내 잘못이지요 (내
 잘못이 아닙니다.)
 It's all your fault. 모든게 네 잘못이야
 It's my pleasure. 제게 기쁨입니다
 It's my turn. 이번에 내 차례입니다
 It's now or never. 지금이던지 아디던지입니다. (지금이
 절호의 기회입니다.)
 It's on me. It's on the house. 이젠 제가 쓰는 겁니다
 이것은 주인집에서 그냥 주는 겁니다
 It's really bad. 아주 나빠요
 It's tough. 터프 하네요. (힘들군요)
 It's your turn. 당신 차례입니다



Keep out of my way. 제 길을 막지 마세요
 Keep the change. 잔돈을 가지세요
 Keep your chin up! 고개를 드세요. 낙담 하지 마세요
 기운을 내요
 Knock it off. 그만 두세요
L
 Large or small? 큰거요 아니면 작은 거요
 Let it be! 그렇게 되도록 두지요.
 Let me see... 자 어떻게 된건지 보자
 Let me think about it. 그것에 대해서 좀 생각 해 봅시다
 Let's give him a big hand. 그에게 큰 박수를 보냅니다
 Let's call it a day. 오늘은 이것으로 마칩시다
 Let's eat out. 자, 외식 하지요
 Let's get down to business. 이제 일을 시작 하지요
 Let's get together sometime. 언제 같이 모여 보지요
 Let's go over it one more time. 자 한번 더 살펴
 보지요
 Let's see. 좀 봅시다
 Let's split the bill. 나누어서 내지요
 Let's try. 한번 해보지요
 Look who's here. 아니 이게 누구야
 Lucky you! 자네 운이 좋았어



M
 Make a way! 길을 비켜 주세요
 Make mine well done. 내것은 잘 익도록 해줘요
 Make that two, please. 그것을 2 개로 해 주세요
 Make yourself at home. 집처럼 편하게 하세요
 Many thanks in advance. 미리 감사 드려요
 Many thanks. 정말 고마워요
 May I interrupt you? 제가 좀 실례를 해도 될까요?
 Maybe. 그렇지도 모르지요
 Maybe not. 그렇지 않을지도 모르지요
 Maybe some other time. 다른 때 보자구요.
 Me, too. 나도 그래
 Money talks. 돈이 만사를 좌우해
 Most likely. 아마도 그럴 것입니다
 My pleasure. 제 기쁨입니다



N
 Never better. 아주 좋아요. 최고예요.
 Never mind. 신경쓰지 않아도 되요
 Never say die. 죽는다는 소리 마라
 Never too late. 언제나 늦지 않습니다
 Next time. 다음번에
 Nice meeting you. 만나서 반가워요
 Nice talking to you. 좋은 대화였어요
 No kidding. 설마 농담이겠지
 No problem. (No sweat) 문제가 아니네요
 No sweat. 문제 없어요
 No way. 절대 안되요
 No wonder. 어쩐지 그렇더라
 Not a chance. 기회가 없어요 (절대 안되지요)
 Not bad. 나쁘지 않은데요 (그런대로 좋군요)
 Not really. 그렇지않아
 Not too good. (Not too bad) 썩 좋지가 않네요 (썩
 나쁘지 않네요)
 Nothing much. 별거 없어
 Nothing new. 새로운 것은 없어요
 Nothing new about that. 그것에 대해선 새로운데 없어요
 Now what? 자 이제는 뭐죠?
 Now you are talking. 이제사 바르게 말을 하시는군요

J
 Just about. 거의
 Just kidding. 그냥 농담이에요
 Just looking. 그냥 보는 거예요
 Just a moment. 잠깐 만요
K
 Keep an eye on this, will you? 이것좀 봐줘여, 그럴래요?
 Keep going. 계속 가세요
 Keep in touch. 계속 연락해요
 Keep it confidential. 대외 비밀로 해 주세요
 Keep it to yourself. 당신만 알고 계세요. (비밀로 해
 주세요)
 Keep looking. 계속해서 찾아 봐요



O

Occupied. 사용중
Oh, dear! 아니 저런
Okay. 그래. 알았어요.
Okeydokey (가까운 사이에서만 사용) 좋아요
On the contrary. 반대로
Once in a blue moon. 아주 가끔요
Ouch! 아야
Out of question. 질문의 여지가 없습니다 (불가능합니다)

P

Pick it up! 주어세요
Please enjoy yourself. 좀 즐겁게 지내세요
Please relax. 좀 느긋해 지세요
Please! 제발
Poor thing. 아쉬워워워
Pretty good! 정말 좋지요



S

Same here. 저도 동참입니다
Same to you. 당신도요
Say cheese! 치즈라고 말하세요
Say hello for me. 나 대신 안부 전해줘요
Say that again? 다시 말씀 해 주실래요?
Say when. (그만 하기를 원할때) when 이라고 하세요
See you later! (Later!) 나중에 봐요
See you. 나중에 봐요
Serious? 진심예요?
Shame on you. 창피 한줄 아세요
She is my style. (She is not my style.) 그녀는 내 타입이에요 (그녀는 내 타입이 아니예요)
She is very sophisticated. 그녀는 매우 세련되었어요
Shoot! 어서 말해 봐요
Skip it! 다음으로 넘어 가요
So much for that. 이제 그만 하지요
So soon? 그리 빨리?
So what? 그래서 어쩔다는 겁니까?
Sold out. 팔렸어요
Something's fishy. 뭔가 이상한데
Something's never changed. 어떤 것은 정말 안변하는 군
Sorry to bother you. 번거롭게 해서 죄송 합니다
Sorry? (누구의 말을 잘못 이해했을 때) 뭐라구 하셨지요?
Sounds good. 듣기에 좋군요
Speak out. 말 좀 크게 하세요
Speaking. 말하세요
Speaking Spanish? 서반어어 하세요?
Stay cool. 진정해요
Stay longer. 좀더 계시지요.
Stay out of trouble. 말썽을 부리지 말아요
Stick around. 옆에 있어 보세요
Stick with it. 포기 하지말고 계속 해 봐요.
Stop complaining. 불평 좀 그만 하시지요
Suit yourself! 좋은 대로 하세요
Super. 잘 하는 군요
Sure. 물론
Sure thing. 확실한 것이지요
Sweet dreams. 즐거운 꿈 꾸세요



Take your time. 천천히 하세요
Tell me about it. 그것에 대해서 한번 말해 보세요
Thank God. 하나님 감사 합니다
Thanks for calling. 전화 주셔서 감사 해요
Thanks for everything. 여러가지로 고마워요
Thanks for the compliment. 칭찬해 주셔서 감사 합니다
Thanks for the ride. 차를 태워다 주어서 고마워요
Thanks, but no thanks. 감사해요, 그러나 사양해요
That depends. 그야 경우에 따라서 이지요
That figures. 알겠네요
That happens. 그런일이 일어나지요
That should help. 도움이 될 것입니다
That sounds good. 듣기에 좋군요
That will be the day. 그렇게 되면 오죽 좋겠어요
That's a steal. 거저 가져 가는 셈이지요 씁니다
That's all right. 그냥 되었어요
That's all there is to it. 그렇게 하면 되는 그게 전부야
That's all? 그게 전부예요?
That's enough about that. 그 것은 그정도로 충분합니다
That's enough. 이제 되었어요
That's good. 잘 되었어요
That's hard to say. 말하기 곤란 한데요
That's it. 바로 그거야
That's a nice surprise! 이거 뜻밖인데요
That's not fair. (That's unfair) 불공평 합니다
That's right. 맞습니다
That's the way to go. 바로 그겁니다
That's what I mean. 그게 제가 말하는 것이지요
There you are. 여기 있습니다
Things will work out all right. 일이 잘 될 것입니다
This is just between you and me. 우리를 끼리의 비밀입니다
This is not much. 약소 합니다
This is urgent. 긴급입니다
This one? 이것 말이예요?
Time will tell. 시간이 말해 줄것입니다
Time's up. 이제 시간이 되었어요
Too bad! 안 되었군요
Too expensive. 너무 비싸네
To the best of my knowledge~ 내가 알기로는~
Trust me. 나를 믿으세요
Try again. 다시 해 보세요



U

Uh-uh 오오 아닌데요
Unbelievable. 믿을 수가 없네
Up to here. (목까지 손으로 대어 보이면서)폭발
일보천이다
Up, or down? 올라가요? 아니면 내려가요?



W

Wait a minute. 잠시만 기다리세요
Watch out! 위험해, 주의해요
Watch your language. 말 조심해요
We are in the same boat. 우리는 같은 처지/운명이지요
Welcome home! 집에 온것을 환영합니다
Well done. 잘 했어요
What a nerve! 뻔하군요
What a relief! 이제 맘이 놓인다
What a shame. 이게 무슨 창피한 노릇인가?
What about it? 그게 어떤데요?
What about you?(What about me?) 당신은 어때요?
(나는 어때요?)
What brings you here. 어떻게 오셨지요?

T

Take a guess. (Can you guess?) 맞춰 보세요
Take care! 조심하세요 잘가: 떠날 때
Take my word for it. 그것에 대해서는 내 말을 따라요



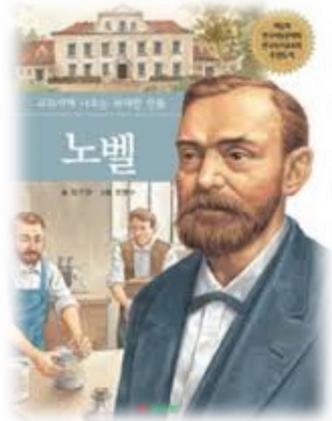
"And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men". Samuel 3. 2-26

"And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men". Samuel 3. 2-26

What did you say? 뭐라고요?
 What do you do? 직업이 뭐지요?
 What do you know? 무엇을 알고 있지요?
 What do you mean? 무슨 의미지요?
 What do you say? 뭐라고 하실래요? 어때세요?
 What do you think of it? 이것에 대해서 뭐라고 생각 하세요?
 What do you think? 무엇이라고 생각 하세요?
 What for? (For what?) 뭐 때문이지요?
 What is it? 무슨 일이지요?
 What makes you say that? 무슨 근거로 그렇게 말 하세요?
 What time is it? 몇 시지요?
 What? 뭐라고요?
 What's it called? 그것을 뭐라고 부르지요?
 What's today's special? 오늘 특선 요리가 뭐지요?
 Whatever you say. 뭐라고 하시던지요
 What's happening? 어떻게 지내요?
 What's new? 그동안 새로운 거 있었어요?
 What's the big deal? 뭐가 그 난리예요?
 What's the point? 요점이 뭐지요?
 What's up? 어머세요?
 What's wrong? 뭐가 문제야요?
 When? 언제?
 Where are we? 우리가 어디에 있지요?
 Where did you stay? 어디에 머물렀지요?
 Where do you live? 어디에 사세요?
 Where is a drugstore? 약국이 어디에 있지요?
 Where to ? 어디로?
 Which one ? 어느 것이요?
 Who cares! 알개 뭐야 상관하지 않아
 Who is it? 누구시지요?
 Who knows? 누가 알겠어
 Who's there? 거기 누구죠?
 Who's calling? (전화를 받으면서) 누구시지요?
 Why didn't I think of that? 왜 그걸 생각 못했지?
 Why not? 왜 안되겠어/왜 안되는데 ?
 Why? 왜요?
 Win-win situation. 둘다 이기는 셈이지요
 With pleasure. 기쁨으로 해 드리지요
 Would you like some? 좀 해 볼래요?
 Wow! 와우



You got it. 이해를 하셨군요
 You have lost me. 저를 놓치셨어요. (제가 말을 놓쳤네요)
 You look good. 좋아 보이네요
 You must be crazy. 당신은 미쳤군요
 You name it. 말씀만 하세요
 You said it. 말한게 맞아요
 You should get in shape. 몸을 좀 가꾸게 좋겠는데요
 You stay out of it. 넌 이것에 끼여 들지 마
 You went too far this time. 이번엔 좀 과하셨군요
 You win. 당신이 이겼어요
 You're wasting your time. 당신은 당신의 시간만 낭비 하고 있어요
 You're welcome. 천만에요



Y

Yeah. Yes 네,
 Yes and no. yes 나 no 라고 할 수 없네요
 You are a lucky duck. 당신은 행운아입니다
 You are driving me crazy. 나를 신경질 나게 만드네요
 You are getting better. 당신은 점점 좋아지네요
 You are soaked! 흠뻑 젖었군요
 You are teasing me. 나를 놀리시는군요
 You're telling me. (당신이 말 안해도) 안 들어도 알고 있어요
 You are too much. 당신 너무 하는군요
 You bet. (내기를 해도 좋을 만치 좋을) 틀림 없어요
 물론이지요
 You bet? 내기 할래?
 You cannot fool me. 날 속이지는 못하지요
 You can say that again. 지당한 말씀이지요
 You first. 먼저 하세요
 You flatter me. 칭찬이 과하시네요
 You have a wrong number. 전화를 잘 못 거셨어요

**위대한 사람은
 기도와 노력으로 창조되어
 지는 것입니다 (이상조목사)**



The History of America

The colonial domination of the Spanish, beginning with Christopher Columbus, did not last long, and British colonists, beginning in 1607, gradually expanded their range, creating 17 colonies on the Atlantic coast by 1733. However, the colonial motives differed greatly in the north and south. When Britain, which defeated France in Europe's seven-year war, strengthened its colonial control, 13 colonies were united, embarrassed and centered around George Washington, and aided by France to establish the United States independent of the British Empire. Was. The United States declared independence from the United Kingdom in July 1774 and was approved by the United Kingdom in 1783 with the support of France..



This was followed by the firing of the Constitution of the United States in 1787, and in 1789 the Federal State under the leadership of the first president, George Washington. Even after independence, the United States gained territories from France and Spain, and in 1848, 31 states developed to almost current scale. He drove out the Native Americans and pioneered the West. The westward development seen in this process is known as the so-called frontier movement. However, within the developed Shinsegae, the conflicts between the two Koreas, which have sprouted since the colonial period, were rapidly expanding. The southern and northern parts of the United States had been in different religions and economic systems since the early colonial period. Since then, the gap has grown incompatible, and the United States, which was deeply in conflict with slavery, became a civil war of the 1861 Civil War.

The civil war between the North and South ended with a victory in the north in 1865, a victory that the northern productive forces, especially industrial power, over southern agriculture. The industrial revolution in the United States ended until the middle of the 19th century, and after the Civil War, industrial capitalism in the United States, with the development of domestic resources and the development of transportation systems, advanced and rapidly monopolized. As a result of the development of the industry, industrial cities were developed in various parts of the country, and the gap between the rich and the poor, the occurrence of slums and crimes emerged as social problems, and the labor movement rose. In the First World War, when the land that had been gained by the Mexican War was in danger of being taken over, it declared war on Germany and became a victory nation.



The United States, which became the world's richest country as a result of World War I, remained prosperous after the war, but the countryside was in recession compared to the prosperity of industry. Roosevelt (1882-1945), who became president in 1932, succeeded in escaping the recession by adopting a New Deal that uses large amounts of treasury funds to restore the economy. And through these new policies, the power of the federal government has been greatly expanded, and American capitalism has gradually changed. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor led to World War II and became a victory nation..

After World War II, the United States was the only country that was not affected by the war, and its economic power expanded dramatically. The United States, which emerged from the Cold War with the Soviet Union, then led the capitalist camp. After participating in the Vietnam War in the 1960s and 1970s, he recorded his first throne in history, and in the 1990s and 2000s, he fought with Iraq and Afghanistan.

In 2001, the World Trade Center was terrorized by Islamic terrorists, and in 2008, the first black president, Obama, was elected..



By, Rev. Sang C Rey

“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 3. 2:26

Participant

이름	영어이름	성별	학교	학년
김서영	KIM, SEOYOUNG	여학생 F	서울삼성학교 고 <small>Seoul Deaf School</small>	1
김완수	KIM, WANSU	남학생 M	일본농인학교 고 <small>Japan Deaf School</small>	3
김요한	KIM, YOCHAN	남학생 M	서울삼성학교 고 <small>Seoul Deaf School</small>	1
김지원	KIM, JIWON	남학생 M	서울삼성학교 고 <small>Seoul Deaf School</small>	3
박예준	PARK, YEJUN	남학생 M	소보사대안학교 고 <small>SoBoSa Deaf School</small>	3
최은호	CHOI, EUNHO	남학생 M	서울삼성학교 고 <small>Seoul Deaf School</small>	2
황진우	HWANG, JINWOO	남학생 M	충주성심학교 고 <small>Choong Ju Deaf School</small>	2
박상욱	PARK, SANGUK	남학생 M	강남대학교 <small>Kang Nam University</small>	4
조푸름	JO, POORUM	여학생 F	송의여자대학교 <small>Sung Ei Women University</small>	2
한규빈	HAN, KYU-BIN	여학생 F	한국복지대학교 <small>Korea Bo Ji University</small>	2
정우현	JUNG, WOO HYUN	교사 T	소보사 교사 <small>Teacher</small>	
김주희	KIM, JUHEE	인솔자 L	수화 통역자 <small>Sign Translator</small>	

The City of New York

Nickname: the city that never sleeps, the capital of the world,

Gothic City Autonomous Region: Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan, Bronx, Staten Island

Founded: 1624

Population: 8,336,697 (2012)

Area: 1214.4 km² New York is a city in the northeastern United States, south of New York State. Also called New York City (City of New York, NYC) to distinguish it from New York State. New York is the most populous city in the United States and one of the most populous cities in the world. New York, the world's largest city, has great influence in many areas, including commerce, finance, media, art, fashion, research, technology, education, and entertainment, and is also known as the cultural capital of the world. In addition, New York is an important city in international diplomacy, with the headquarters of the United Nations..

New York Harbor is one of the largest natural ports in the world, and New York is divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx, and Staten Island. Each of these autonomous regions became independent and merged with New York in 1898. New York's population is 8,244,910 in 2011, spread over 305 square miles (790 square kilometers), and New York is one of the most densely populated cities in the United States. Over 800 languages are spoken and the city is the world's most diverse language.

The area was established in 1624 as a port of trade by migrants in the Dutch Republic, and in 1626 the Dutch were named New Amsterdam. In 1664, the British occupied and ruled the city and the surrounding area, and it began to be called New York when Charles II gave his brother York. New York was the official capital of the United States from 1789 to 1791. Since 1790, it has grown into the largest city in the United States, and millions of immigrants have migrated to New York from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. Democracy has gained worldwide recognition as a symbol of the United States. New York has many streets, including Avenue 5, landmarks including the Statue of Liberty, and 50 million visitors a year. Times Square is called The Crossroads of the World, and Broadway plays are staged near Times Square, and New York is said to be the center of the entertainment industry



“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 3. 2:26

“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel I. 2:26

Maryland

Alias: Old Line State; Free state

The State of Maryland (^ˈmæɹ.ɪ.lənd) is a state on the eastern Atlantic coast. South and West are Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania to the north, and Delaware to the east. The US Naval Academy is located in Annapolis, the capital of Maryland. The state name is derived from Queen Mary of King Charles I of England. In the early nineteenth century, they belonged to slavery, and at the time of the Civil War the northern and southern supporters were split in half, at least not withdrawing from the Union.



Virginia

The Commonwealth of Virginia is next to Washington, DC, the capital of the United States. The foundation was formed at about the same time as Massachusetts. The name "Virginia" was named after Elizabeth I of England called "The Virgin Queen." Northwest borders West Virginia, Maryland, and Washington, D.C., along the Potomac River; east borders Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, south Carolina and Tennessee, southward Kentucky and West Virginia.



History: During Elizabeth I of England, it was originally named "Virginia" after the virgin Queen. In 1607, the Virginia company in London began its first settlement in Jamestown. In 1624, it became a British colony (the Virginia colonies belonged to Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio). In 1776 he declared his independence from England and adopted the state's first constitution. In 1788 it becomes the tenth state of the United States. At that time, Virginia included West Virginia and Kentucky in addition to Virginia. Kentucky was separated in 1792, and West Virginia was separated in 1863. It was one of slaveism, famous for the rebellion of the 1831 black slave Nat Turner. During the Civil War, he joined the Confederacy, where Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy. In 1869, abolition of slavery and a new constitution that gave suffrage to blacks were also instituted. In 1959, white and black joint admissions began to public schools in Arlington County and Norfolk. In 1989, Douglas Wilder became the first black governor. Virginia is home to eight presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor, and Woodrow Wilson. At the time of the week's promotion, Williams was Williamsburg. In 1780 he moved to Richmond.



Economy: Virginia is a major industry for agriculture and fisheries. Tobacco, corn, peanuts, soybeans, hay, etc. are produced, especially Virginia tobacco. Breed cattle, pigs, chickens, and turkeys. It is also the first coal mine in the United States. As industries, industries such as tobacco, food, chemical, shipbuilding, and automobile parts have developed.

Politics: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor, William Henry Harrison, and Woodrow Wilson come from this state. Traditional Republican supporter, but in 2008 and 2012 presidential elections, it ended with Barack Obama's victory (defeated by John McCain and Mitt Romney).



“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel I. 2:26

Washington DC.

Washington, D.C., Cultural Language: Washington, is the capital of the United States. The official name is District of Columbia. It is an independent administrative district that does not belong to any 50 states in the United States. It is a narrow but international city with a strong political influence and a high importance as a financial center. It is a planned city designed to fulfill its function as a capital. Washington, D.C., is located on the north bank of the Potomac River, bordering Virginia to the southwest and Maryland to the other. In 1790, President George Washington made it the capital and invited Pierre Langfang, France, to design a new capital. The current road is well maintained and the cool streets are based on Pierre Langfang's design. The district's population is 591,833, with over one million weekdays considering the commuters in and out of the surrounding suburbs. The Washington metropolitan area, covering the District of Columbia, has a population of 5.3 million people, the ninth largest in the US metropolitan area. Article 1 of the United States Constitution stipulates states and other federal territories that make it a permanent national capital. Here are all three central offices of the US federal government, with numerous national monuments and museums. Washington, D.C., has 174 embassies and is home to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the American National Organization, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Pan-American Medical Organization. The headquarters of several institutions, including trade associations, lobbying groups and functioning groups, are also located here.



Washington, D.C. was originally an individual municipality in the Columbia area, and in 1871 the Congressional Act merged the city and its territory into one unit, the Columbia District. This is why the legal name of the city is the Columbia District. The former capital was New York. The city is named after George Washington, the leader and first president of the American Revolutionary War.

Skyscrapers, unlike New York, are rare because the building cannot be built above the height of the Washington Monument (555 feet). There are major government agencies in the United States, including the White House, the Pentagon, and the Capitol. There is no Senate seat because it is not a formal federal state, but it has a seat in the House of Representatives and three votes for the presidential election.



Cityscape: Washington D.C. Urban Planning by Pierre Charles Langfang. Revised by Andrew Ellicott (1792) Washington, D.C., is a planned city. Washington's urban planning was primarily by French-born architect, engineer and urban planner Pierre Charles Langfang who first arrived in the colony as a military engineer at General Lafayette during the American Revolution. In 1791, Washington commissioned Langfang to design a new capital. Langfang's plan was to use Baroque urban planning as an example, with a wide horizontal stretch around squares and circles, showing open spaces and open landscapes. Langfang stubbornly interfered with the details of urban planning, and in March 1792, Washington dismissed Langfang after a conflict between three commissioners appointed by Washington to oversee the construction of the capital Then Andrew Ellicott, who worked with Langfang on a city survey, completed the city plan. Ellicott made modifications to the original plan, such as the landscape, but Langfang is recognized as the head of the overall design of Washington. The city of Washington was today bordered by the North Florida River, the West Rock Creek, and the East Anacostia River. .



The District of Columbia is divided into four quadrants, each of which is north-west, northeast, southeast and southwest. The boundaries of the four districts are based on the US Capitol. All road names are abbreviated with the district name, indicating the district to which the road belongs. In Washington, most of the streets are laid out in a grid, with letters in the east-west street names and numbers in the north-south street names (eg C Street SW). (Eg 4th Street NW). Roads running diagonally at roundabouts are named after the states of the United States, with street names in all 50 states of the United States, as well as streets in the Puerto Rico and Columbia districts. Some of Washington's streets are particularly prominent, for example Pennsylvania Avenue connects the White House with the US Capitol, while K Street connects the buildings of several lobby groups. Washington has foreign embassies in 174 countries, 59 of which are on Massachusetts Avenue, which is informally called the Embassy Row..

Economy and Society: The city faces the Potomac River, which is convenient for the Atlantic Ocean and water transportation, but the main transportation is by rail and plane. The city is a typical political city where the placenta of the working population is working in government agencies or related fields, and the tertiary population is overwhelming. This led to an increase in the number of blacks working in federal agencies without racism, with the majority of citizens black. Unlike ordinary municipalities, there was no mayor because it would be federal, and citizens had no right to vote in parliamentary or presidential elections, but since 1962 they have been elected president (actually since 1964), and since 1967 After the Second World War, the role of the federal government increased, and Washington expanded, bringing about 300,000 people in the early 20th century to 720,000 in 1975..



Architecture: The White House was ranked No. 2 in American favorite architecture by the American Institute of Architecture. Washington's architecture varies greatly. In the District of Columbia, six of the top 10 buildings in the 2007 American Institute of Architects' ranking by the American Institute of Architects are in the District of Columbia. The list looks like this:.

- 백악관 (The White House)
- 워싱턴 기념탑 (The Washington Monument)
- 토머스 제퍼슨 기념관 (The Jefferson Memorial)
- 미국 의회 의사당 (The Capitol)
- 링컨 기념관 (The Lincoln Memorial)
- 베트남 참전용사 기념관 (The Vietnam Veterans Memorial)



"And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men". Samuel 1. 28

Connecticut

The State of Connecticut (Culture Language: Connecticut) is a state in New England. It borders the Long Island Strait in the Atlantic Ocean to the south, New York State to the west, Massachusetts to the north, and Rhode Island to the east. One of the 13 states independent of the United Kingdom. The state capital is Hartford, with the largest population in Bridgeport. It is famous for the Yankee Doodle, the Lord's song..



History: Connecticut was originally a native of the Mohigan tribe. The first European to establish in Connecticut was Dutch explorer Adrian Bloch. After exploring by Adrian Bloc in 1614, a trade route from Hartford along the Connecticut river trunk was used by Dutch fur traders. In 1633 the first British settlers began in Windsor, and in 1636 the towns of Windsor, Hartford and Weathersfield formed a Connecticut colony. In 1638 the New Haven Colony was built and in 1665 it was incorporated into Connecticut. In 1776, he joined 12 other colonies, and in 1788 he was promoted to the fifth state of the United States. At the time of the promotion, the states were Hartford and New Haven, but in 1875 Hartford was led.

Economy: Connecticut ranked first among the 50 US states in 2007 with The per capita income of \$ 54,117. Among Connecticut cities, New Canaan had a per capita income of \$ 85,459. Dalian, Greenwich, Weston, Westport and Wilton have more than \$ 65,000 in per capita income. Hartford, the capital of Connecticut, is the lowest municipal government with a per capita income of \$ 13,428 in 2000..

Education: Connecticut is famous for being home to one of the Ivy League colleges, Yale University (1701), and many other prestigious universities, including Trinity College (1823), Wesleyan University (1832), and Hartford University of Hartford (1877), The University of Connecticut (1881), Post University (1890), Connecticut College (1911), the United States Coast Guard Academy (1915), The University of Bridgeport (1927), Quinnipiac University (1929), Fairfield University (1942), and Sacred Heart University (1964). U.S. announces annual rankings of universities in the United States. According to the News, The University of Connecticut is the # 1 university in the north-eastern United States of New England. Connecticut is also famous for its many private and boarding high schools .

Character:

George W. Bush was born in Connecticut as president of the United States. He is a member of the Bush Family, which has three generations in this state.

Mark Twain lived in Hartford's home for 20 years from 1871 to 1891. During this period, he published his masterpieces, including The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. He lived in Reading from 1908 to 1910 when he died..

Gideon Welles was born in Glastonbury and served as Naval Secretary during Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. He ordered a blockade at the time of the Civil War, making a huge contribution to the victory of the Union troops in the Civil War.

Noah Webster was born in a town in the present West Hartford area and is known for his Webster Dictionary..



Massachusetts

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Culture Language: Massachusetts) is a state in New England in the northeastern United States. The state capital is Boston. It borders the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Vermont and New Hampshire to the north, Rhode Island and Connecticut to the south, and New York State to the west. The etymology comes from the Navajo "Massachuschuchu"..



History: The first immigration began when British Puritans on Mayflower landed in Plymouth in 1620. The American Revolution was the first in this state. In the first half of the 19th century he led the movement to abolish slavery. After the Civil War, Irish immigrants soared, bringing about a major change in national composition, and in addition to the existing Protestant religions, Roman Catholicism grew sharply. For example, the Kennedy family. In 1823, the main state was separated from this state.

Culture: British Puritans have settled, and their mental culture is deeply embedded. However, as Irish immigrants came in, Irish culture became one of the strongest states. It is also home to famous poets like Longfellow. Sports teams include the NFL Football Team New England Patriots, the Major League Baseball Boston Red Sox and the NBA Basketball Team Boston Celtics..

Education: Massachusetts is home to historic education. Founded in 1636, Boston Latin School continues its reputation as Harvard University, the first higher education institution in the United States and one of the world's leading universities. Harvard University has produced US President Barack Obama and Mrs. Michelle Obama and is famous for having the world's largest academic library. In addition, more than 50 prestigious universities are located in Massachusetts, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)..



Politics: John Adams is the first Massachusetts president .

Delaware

The State of Delaware is a state on the eastern Atlantic coast. One of the 13 states at the time of the independence of the United States, the first to approve the US Constitution and nicknamed "First State." It is the second smallest state in the United States. It borders Pennsylvania to the north, the Delaware River and the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and Maryland to the west and south. Some of Delaware's land is on the eastern side of the Delaware River and is also in contact with New Jersey..



Residents: African Americans make up more than 26% of the state's population, most of whom are British, Irish, German and Italian.

History: 1609 British explorer Henry Hudson visited the present Delaware Bay by Dutch command. In 1638, Swedish settlers founded Newsvedden, establishing the first settlement in what is now Wilmington. It was taken by the Dutch in 1655 and by the British in 1664. In 1776 they joined the other twelve states to declare independence from England. It is the first state of the United States in 1787. (That's why the Delaware nickname is called "First State.") During the Civil War, it was divided into Southern / North supporters along with Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, but joined the federal army. In 1963, the John F. Kennedy Expressway between Boston and Washington, D.C., opened..

Company Law: A representative example of legislation that favors managers is the Delaware Corporation law. This state is a small state and few companies actually have their business base there. However, because of the overwhelming majority of the largest conglomerates currently established by Delaware law, Delaware law holds the most important place in corporate law.



"And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men". Samuel 3. 2-30

"And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men". Samuel 3. 2-30

Rhode Island

The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations is the smallest state in the United States. It is also famous for its longest official name. In short, it means "Rode Island and Providence Colony." Rhode Island, the name of the state, is an island of downsized bays. Part of the New England Region and one of the earliest 13 colonies that existed since independence. There are many theories about the Lord's name being Rhode, but not all are certain. The island is sometimes mistaken for the whole state as an island, but in reality most of it is on the continent. (The state of Hawaii is a whole island.) It is nicknamed the Ocean State. Rhode Island is bordered by Connecticut to the west, Massachusetts to the north and east, as well as New York State by the sea to the southwest.

Name Origin: In 1524, Italian sailor Giovanni da Verrazano was the first European to visit a portion of Rhode Island. He now came to Block Island and named it "Luisa" after the French contrast, Louis of Savoy. It also comes from Dutch, meaning "red island."

History: In 1636, Roger Williams founded Providence, and in 1647, Providence, Portsmouth, Newport, and Warwick formed Rhode Island. It became the first state to oppose slavery in 1774, and in 1776 declared freedom from Britain. In 1790 it became the 13th state of the United States. In 1843 a new state constitution was established, and in the late 19th century, Newport became a summer holiday destination for the wealthy. At the time of the state promotion, there were five provinces: Providence, Newport, East Greenwich, Bristol and South Kingstown. In 1854, the capital became two, followed by Providence in 1900..

Administrative division: consists of five counties

- 브리스톨(Bristol)
 - 켄트(Kent)
 - 뉴포트(Newport)
 - 프로비덴스(Providence)
 - 와싱턴(Washington)=South County
- The state capital Providence is in Providence County



Philadelphia

Region: Pennsylvania Established: October 27, 1682 /

Population: 1,526,006 (2010)

Philadelphia is the largest city in Pennsylvania, the second largest city in the northeastern United States and the fifth largest city in the entire United States. The city is located in the northeastern United States along the Delaware and Squillkill Rivers, and is the only city and county in the state of Pennsylvania. According to the 2012 census, the city's population has grown to 1,547,607. Philadelphia is the economic and cultural center of the Delaware Valley region and the county's metropolitan area is the sixth largest metropolitan area in the United States, with a population of more than 6 million. Philadelphia's famous nicknames are Philly and The City of Brotherly Love, which are Greek (phila), meaning the city's name. Founded in 1682 by William Quaker, a British Quaker, he became the center of American independence and has many monuments related to independence, including the Liberty Bell. The Constitution was founded in 1787 and was the capital of the Union for 10 years from 1790. As a resident, Philadelphia was first settled by Quakers from England and Wales.



Columbia University

Motto: In lumine Tuo videbimus lumen In the light of the Lord we see light

Founded: 1754 / Type: Private / President: Lee C. Bollinger

Location: New York City, NY / Number of Stu-

dents: Undergraduate: 8,365, / Graduate:

18,568 / Number of Staff: Professor: 3,763 /

Columbia University in the City of New York is a private university in Manhattan, New York, NY, and belongs to the Ivy League. Columbia University's main campus is at Manhattan Morningside Heights, New York City. Founded in 1754 as King's College by Royal Charter of King George II, it is one of three US universities with such a license. It is the fifth oldest institution of higher education in the United States and the oldest institution of higher education in New York State. It was built as one of nine colonial universities before the independence of the United States. After the independence of the United States, it was named after Columbia, Columbia University in 1784 and Columbia University in 1896. Columbia University has a diverse ethnic mix and close access to extensive international political and economic information in Manhattan, New York, the world's central city. The United Nations Headquarters, the heart of international politics, and Wall Street, the center of global finance, are nearby, and the world's most influential media and art, music, and cultural centers surround the university. Columbia University currently has more than 8,400 undergraduate and 18,600 graduate and postgraduate students. Undergraduate colleges include Columbia College, School of Engineering and Applied Science, The School of General Studies, Columbia Law School, and Columbia Business School. It consists of 15 graduate schools, including Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, Teachers College, and Columbia University College of Dental Medicine. The Pulitzer Prize is awarded annually at Columbia University and is one of 14 founding members of the American College Association. It is the first university in the nation to award a doctorate of medical (M.D.) degrees. To date, it has produced the world's second 101 Nobel laureates, second only to Harvard, including graduates and professors. The alumni includes five founding fathers, three US presidents, nine Supreme Court justices, 29 foreign heads of state, 43 Nobel laureates, 123 Pulitzer Prize winners, and 28 Academy Award winners, 20 billionaires.

History: Rodin's Le Penseur on campus was founded and licensed as King's College in 1754 by King George II. William and Mary University and Dartmouth College were also established in the United States by the King of England. Columbia University is the oldest university in New York State and the fifth oldest university in the United States.

Campus: Scholar's Lion, 250th Anniversary, donated by sculptor Greg Wayff. Columbia University is located in the northwestern part of Manhattan called Upper Manhattan. The classic Morningside Heights campus, which runs from 113 to 125 along Broadway Road in Manhattan, is mostly undergraduate, law school, graduate school of international administration, graduate school of business administration, graduate school of journalism, humanities and social sciences. There are major institutions of.



"And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men". Samuel 1. 2:26

"And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men". Samuel 1. 2:26

MIT(Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Motto: Mens et Manus heart and hands

Founded: 1861 / **Opened:** 1865 /

Type: Private university

Founder: W. B. Rogers / **President:** L. Rafael Reif

Location: Cambridge, Massachusetts

Number of Students: Undergraduate: 4,172 / Graduate: 6,048 / **Emblem:** Beaver

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is a private university based on a research-focused engineering university in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Usually abbreviated MIT is used a lot.

Founded in 1861 by geologist W. B. Rogers for the promotion and development of science, in 1865 it opened as the world's first engineering university. Since its establishment, it has accumulated numerous achievements in the fields of engineering, science, architecture, and the humanities, and has produced many scientists.

Undergraduate Admissions and Assessments: Undergraduate freshmen entering the fall of 2018, graduating in 2018, 1,419, or 7.7% of 18,357 applicants, were accepted in 2013. News & World Report >> Ranked 7th in the US undergraduate rankings. The College of Engineering ranked first, the Sloan Business School ranked second, the Graduate School of Engineering ranked first, and the Sloan Business School ranked fifth. Sloane School of Business ranked 8th in the World Times Graduate School of Business Rankings list in the 2014 Financial Times. The Graduate School of Architecture was ranked fourth in the 2014 Graduate School of Architecture in Design Intelligence..

Alumni: In addition to Ben Bernanke (Ph.D. 1979), MIT boasts numerous star alumni troops, from the UN Secretary-General to heroes in the IT industry. Former leaders include former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who graduated from the Sloan School of Business and the Faculty of Business, respectively. Lawrence Summers, Chairman of the National Economic Council and Mario Draghi, President of the European Central Bank, are from the MIT Department of Economics. In a word, Ben Abwanke, former US Federal Reserve Chairman of the US Economic Reserve, who spearheaded the global economy, Raguram Ratan, President of the Central Bank of India, and Nobel economist Paul Krugman are also Ph.D. The Sloan School of Management was founded under the auspices of former General Motors chairman Alfred Sloan, who is from the MIT School of Electrical Engineering. Among the heroes of the IT industry, MIT alumni's performance is outstanding. William Hewlett, co-founder of Hewlett Packard with David Packard, completed his master's degree in electrical and computer engineering at MIT. Cecil Howard Green, cofounder of Texas Instruments, one of the semiconductor companies, also completed his master's degree in electrical and computer engineering from MIT. Irwin Jacobs, chairman of Qualcomm, one of the world's leading fabless semiconductor companies, also served as a professor of electrical and computer engineering at MIT after completing his master's and doctorate in electrical and computer engineering at MIT.

Academia includes Nobel physicist Richard Feynman and director of the Nicholas Negroponte MIT Media Lab, famous for his "\$ 100 notebook PC." Robert B. Loflin, KAIST Foreign President and Nobel Laureate in Physics, also completed his Ph.D. Among the CEOs is Morris Chang, chairman of TSMC, a semiconductor foundry company.

Among the MIT professors and graduates, 83 are the world's fifth largest Nobel laureates. Among them, Alumni have 40 Rose scholars, 19 MacArthur Fellows, 4 Pulitzer Prize winners and 11 billionaires.



University of Pennsylvania

Motto: Leges sine moribus vanae Laws that exclude morality are useless

Founded: 1740 / Type: Private / President: Amy Gutmann

Location: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. / Undergraduate: 10,301 / Graduate: 11,028 / Professor: 4,246

Emblem: The University of Pennsylvania, commonly referred to as UPenn, is a research-driven private university in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Founded in 1740 and licensed in 1755, the Ivy League University is one of the founding universities of the American College Association and the first university in the United States to offer both undergraduate and graduate programs. Founded by Joseph Wharton, the Wharton School of Business is one of the oldest and best business schools in the United States. The University of Pennsylvania is located in the heart of Philadelphia, with no boundaries between the campus and the city, making the city itself a college-like atmosphere. A total of 28 Nobel Laureates have been presented to date, including students and professors..



Upper Quad Gate: The University of Pennsylvania originated from a charity school founded by Philadelphia citizens in 1740. Ten years later, Benjamin Franklin and a 24-member board of directors stopped building. It was acquired and established as a new school in 1751. Benjamin Franklin was an inventor who put great emphasis on practicality. Most Ivy League colleges were initially set up to cultivate clergy and started as liberal arts colleges for intelligent education, while the University of Pennsylvania emphasizes more practical and applicable education. This school style, which emphasizes the social return and practicality of education, continues to be a driving force for school development..

It was accredited by the University of Philadelphia and the Academy in 1755 and was temporarily closed during the American Revolutionary War in 1775. In 1779, with the support of the state government, it was reopened to Pennsylvania State University, the first university in the United States.

Major Alumni: Noam Chomsky (BA 1949, MA 1951, Ph.D. 1955 political circles include William Henry Harrison, 9th President of the United States, N. Namji Ajikiwe; Presidents of Côte d'Ivoire, former Philippine Prime Minister Sesar Virata, President Thomas Hendrik Ilves Estonia, former US Ambassador John Huntsman, former Nicaragua President William Walker, and US Ambassador to Korea, Kim, are from the real estate. Donald Trump, Former Apple CEO John Sculley, 2nd Bank President of the United States Nicholas Biddle, General Dynamics CEO and Chairman Phoebe Novakovic, Oracle President Sapra Katz, Former CBS Corporation President William Paley, Comcast Co-Founder Ralph Roberts, Zinga CEO Mark Pincus, former Tesco CEO Terry Lich, LinkedIn CEO Jeff Weiner, World Vision Chairman Richard De sterns and the like. Warren Buffett had attended the Wharton School of Business. Thomas Mifflin, one of the founding fathers of the United States, Noam Chomsky, father of modern linguistics, jurist Lawrence Resig, Nobel Prize physicist George E. Smith, Nobel Prize chemistry winners Negishi Eich and Ahmed Zweil, philosopher Hillary Putham, poet Ezra Pound and William Carlos Williams, singer-songwriter John Legend, fashion designer Tory Birch, architect Louis Kahn, actors Elizabeth Banks, Becky Newton, Bruce Dunn, Candice Burgon, Aaron U and Robert Gant also graduated from Yufen.

Korean alumni include independence activist Seo Jae-pil, lawmaker Ahn Cheol-soo, CEO of Korea Venture Investment Chung Yu-shin, astronomer Cho Kyung-cheol and son Jeon Jae-guk.

“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 1. 2:26

“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 1. 2:26

Harvard University

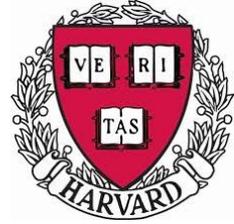
Motto: Veritas / **Founded** 1636 / **Type:** private university

President: Drew Gilpin Faust

Location: Cambridge, Massachusetts **Student Faculty:** 6,700 / **Graduate:** 14,000 / **Professor:** 4,671

Emblem: Crimson

Harvard University is an American Ivy League private university. Harvard University has long been one of the world's leading universities with a long history, great influence, and a wealth of wealth. Harvard University was founded in 1636 by the Massachusetts Colonial Council. The oldest university in the United States, originally called New College or The college at New Towne, on March 13, 1639, Harvard College I named it. It was named after the young Puritan priest John Harvard. He left a will and donated 779 pounds of cash, half of the 400 books and property, to the school. Later, the integration of several departments and graduate schools became Harvard University. The faculty still calls Harvard College. Charles William Elliott worked as Harvard President for 40 years, transforming Harvard University into a modern research university. Elliott's reforms included changes in elective courses and small classes. The Harvard model influenced American education. Harvard University has produced the world's largest 152 Nobel Prize winners, including graduates and professors. In addition, Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy to Barack Obama, the largest total of eight US presidents in the United States, 69 Nobel Laureates, 36 Pulitzer Prize winners, the largest number of 21 Supreme Court Justices in the United States and seven in the world Bank governors, the world's largest 62 billionaires and the United States' 335 Rose scholars, graduated from Harvard. Harvard students from all over the world say that Harvard is not only in the United States but also in the world. Harvard University is a four-year school. Undergraduate students study natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, and specialized disciplines. The graduate programs include law school, medical school, business school and Kennedy school.



First university in the United States: Harvard University, one of the Ivy League colleges, is the first university in American education history named after John Harvard, a British Puritan minister who donated books and cash to practice the belief that Christians should not lack knowledge.

Establishment: Harvard University, in 1636, voted for the Great and General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony to shape the university. Harvard University, which began in the British colonial period, was initially launched to train pastors with nine students and one instructor. In 1638, shortly after Rev. John Harvard, Charleston, settled there, donating his books and property to Harvard University, a newly established university in New England, Harvard is meant to honor John Harvard's name. In 1639 it was named Harvard College. In 1650 Harvard College's charter was established. Early Harvard University trained many Puritan pastors..

Universities: Harvard Medical School in 1782, Harvard Divinity School in 1816, Harvard Law School in 1817, Harvard School of Dental Medicine in 1867, 1908 He founded the Harvard Business School, the Harvard Graduate School of Education in 1920, the Harvard School of Public Health in 1922, and the Harvard Kennedy School in 1936. It gradually became a modern university..

Campus (Harvard Hall): Harvard University's main campus is located in the center of Harvard Yard in central Cambridge City and extends to nearby Harvard Square. Many university athletic facilities, including Harvard Business School and Harvard Stadium, are located in the Boston Allston area, southwest of Harvard Square, the other side of the Charles River. From the main campus, you can walk to the Allston area, across from the Charles River. Harvard Medical School, Harvard School of Dentistry and Harvard School of Public Health are located in the Boston Longwood Medical and Academic Area. Harvard Law School is located north of Harvard Yard. Harvard Yard has a central administration office, university main libraries, Sever Hall, university buildings, including the University Hall, Memorial Church, and a number of undergraduate freshman dormitories.

“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel I. 2:26



Evaluation:

Harvard Faculty of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT >> Always ranked 3rd in the US undergraduate rankings and 2nd in recent rankings. For professional graduate schools, business schools co-ranked with Stanford and Wharton law schools ranked second medical schools ranked first in research, second in internal medicine, second in pediatrics, Graduate school of education ranked third and architecture graduated first. The Graduate School of Business also ranked # 1 in the Financial Times' 2014 Global Business School Rankings. The graduate school is at the top of all natural, social and humanities..

Harvard ranked first in China's World University Academic Rankings in 2014, second in the UK Times Higher Education World University Rankings in 2014, first in Times Higher Education World University Academic Reputation Rankings, UK in 2013 Ranked 2nd in the QS World University Rankings, 1st in the World University Rankings published by the Saudi Arabia Center for World University Rankings in 2013, 2013 New York Times World University Employment Preference Rankings Ranked second at 30

Distinguished Alumni: Popular people include US Presidents John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Rutherford Hayes, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, George W. Bush, Barack Obama, John the first to sign the Declaration of Independence Hancock, Former Vice President Al Gore, Former Canadian Prime Minister William Ryan Mackenzie King and Pierre Trudeau, Canadian Governor David Lloyd Johnston, Former Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Vicente Fox, Felipe Calderon, Former Chilean President Sebastian Piella, Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos, Prime Minister of the Republic of China Maying, Singapore Prime Minister Lischenlong, Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, Greek Prime Minister Antonis Samaras, former Norwegian Prime Minister Grohamlem Bruntlan, former Irish President Mary Robinson, former Massachusetts Governor Mitt Romney New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg, Former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Henry Kissinger, Ambassador to Japan Caroline Kennedy, Former Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers, Former Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke, World Bank Governor Kim Yong, philanthropist Aga Khan IV, Microsoft founder Bill Gates, Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg, Kraft founder Robert Kraft, Nobel Prize for economics Paul Paulson, Thomas Sargent, political scientist Samuel Huntington, Physiologist / Geography / History Jared Diamond, theoretical physicist Robert Oppenheimer, Nobel physicist Sheldon Lee Glashaw, Nobel chemist Martin Challenge, Roger Chen, philosopher and poet Henry David Thoreau, thinker and poet Ralph Waldo Emerson, writer TS Elliott, Science novelists Michael Cryton, cellist Yo-Yo Ma, conductor Leonard Bernstein, guitarist Tom Morelo, actor Matt Damon, Natalie Portman, Tommy Lee Jones, television host Conan O'Brien, and basketball player Jeremy Lin.

The Korean alumni include the first president, Syngman Rhee, independence activist Choi Ki-il, Han Pyo-wook, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, former Prime Minister Han Duk-soo, former US Ambassador Ham Byung-chun, former Minister of Strategy and Finance Park Jae-wan, former Minister of Power and Resources Seo Sang-chul, former construction minister Kwon Young-se, National Assembly Member Kim Kwang-lim, Hong Moon-jong, Herald Chairman Hong-wook Hong, Vice Chairman of Samsung Electronics Lee Jae-yong, Kim & Chang Law Firm Young-Moo Kim, Chairman of Hyundai Department Store Group Jung-sun Jung, Philosopher Kim Yong-ok Etc.



“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel I. 2:26

“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 1. 2:26

USNA, United States Naval Academy

The US Naval Academy is a training agency for the United States Navy officers, located in Annapolis, Maryland, and is a four-year federal educational institution. It is the second oldest of five federal educational institutions (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine, and Coast Guard), and is a training institution for the formation of officers of the United States Navy and United States Marine Corps.

Ranked 28th at America's Top Colleges, released by Forbes in 2013 (7th for West Point), unmarried US citizens aged 16 to 20. Will be selected after a physical test and physical examination. The freshman's average SAT score is around 1300. After graduating with four years of academic and military education, you will be awarded the bachelor's degree and will be assigned to the so-called. Non-aeronautical and marine officers will serve five years, rotary wing officers 8-11 years, fixed wing officers 6-8 years



History:

It was founded on 10 October 1845. The founder was George Bancroft. It took over the position of US Army Fort Burnon and converted it to the Naval Academy. The first enrollment was 50 and there were seven professors..

After the Civil War broke out, the northern federal government considered moving the Naval Academy. In 1861 he moved to Rhode Island. 24% of the officers of the Navy resigned and moved to the Confederate Navy, leaving a gap in manpower. At the end of the war in 1865, the maritime relocated to Annapolis.

After the Civil War, American maritimes were considerably white-centered compared to African-Americans entering Westpoint, the military academy. The navy's elite temperament is similar throughout the world. The Japanese Army also had a small number of Koreans in the Japanese Military Academy, but few in the Japanese Naval Military School. Only in 1949 did the US Navy produce Wesley Anthony Brown (1927-2012), the sixth and first graduate of African-American. Wesley Brown. In 1969 he was a lieutenant commander. He also cross-countryed with former US president Jimmy Carter, a three-year-old senior. His work played an important role in racial integration in the United States.

Admission Status :

Undergraduate freshmen admitted in the fall of 2007 had 14% of the 10,960 applicants accepted. Cadet life US Marine Corps personnel are also partially replenished in US maritime. The rest is supplemented with OCS and ROTC.

The Commandant of Midshipmen, in principle, is appointed Brigadier General, but the US Navy has a very few Great Wall Tio's compared to other soldiers. An exceptional example is the case where the Marine Commander, John Allen, former ISAF commander, was a Marine cadet during the Colonel- Brigadier General. Currently, Colonel Stephen Liszewski, the US Marine Corps, is the cadet leader.



Brown University

Motto: In Deo Speramus In God we hope

Founded: 1764 / Category Private

President Christina Hull Paxson

Location: Providence, Rhode Island

Number of students: Undergraduate: 5,874 /
Graduate: 2,146

Faculty Staff Professors: 689

Emblem: Bear

Website: <http://www.brown.edu>

Brown University is a private university in Rhode Island, USA. Founded in 1764, the university is a member of the Ivy League. It is the third oldest institution in eastern New England and the seventh oldest institution in the United States, with a long history of progressive and liberal atmosphere. The campus is situated on 143 acres of College Hill overlooking Providence.



BROWN



In addition to the traditional field of study, students can create their own hybrid majors, and develop their own programs under the guidance of professors. One of the characteristics of Brown University is that it allows students maximum autonomy.

Students can participate in independent study / research or hands-on programs under the guidance of professors, and the ratio of students to professors is 8: 1, so even freshmen are professors such as Nobel Laureates, prestigious philosophers, poets, and novelists. You can easily meet and talk with them.

Brown University is comprised of The College, Graduate School and Alpert Medical School. History, English, Comparative Literature, Political Science, Religious Studies, International Relations, Economics, Applied Mathematics, Computer Science, Engineering, Biology, Neuroscience, Psychology, Modern Culture and Media Studies are the most popular majors. It is included in the upper right. 60% of graduates go to graduate school or graduate school within 5 years

Graduates are enrolled in the top five medical schools, graduate schools, and graduate schools in the nation's top five nations each year for medical school, prestigious business school, and law school. It is a very small university, with only 689 professors and only 580 ten years ago, but five of the faculty members were honored with Nobel Prizes before, during, or after their employment. Two were awarded the Nobel Prize after graduation.

There are over 300 clubs active in sports, arts and community service, including WBRU, the oldest university station in the United States. In the case of graduate schools, most of the natural sciences and literature majors are among the highest in the nation.

Of the 5,900 undergraduate students at Brown University, 29 percent are ethnic minorities. Among them, 14% are Asian, 7% African, and 7% South American. 9% are international students from 63 countries around the world. More than 60% of students receive scholarships and financial assistance



“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 1. 28

Princeton University

Motto: Dei sub numine viget (May flourish under God's omnipotence)

Founded: 1746 / Type Private University

President: Christopher L. Eisgruber

Location: United States Princeton, NJ

Number of Students: Undergraduate: 5,336 Graduate: 2,674 / Faculty Staff: 1,172

Symbol: tiger

Website: <http://www.princeton.edu>

Princeton University, founded in 1746, is a private university of the Ivy League in Princeton, New Jersey. Princeton University was established as the fourth higher education institution in the United States after Harvard, William and Mary, and Yale.

Traditionally centered on undergraduate education and academic research, unlike other Ivy League universities, there are no medical schools, law schools or business schools. However, the general graduate school maintains the top level in various fields such as natural science, economics, political science, and philosophy, and has produced many master's and doctoral degrees. Princeton offers humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and engineering in undergraduate and graduate schools. Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs is the only professional graduate school offering master's and doctoral programs. The library houses more than 6 million books. Princeton offers excellent education across all sectors, particularly in mathematics, philosophy, and physics, as well as in history, English, and economics. Princeton produced 37 Nobel Prize winners, including graduates and professors, and seven of the world's seven Fields Prize winners were professors at Princeton.

The number of students is small compared to other Ivy League universities, and the ratio of students to professors is about 5: 1. Located in New Jersey's rural city of Princeton, midway between New York City and Philadelphia

History: In 1746, Presbyterians established the University of New Jersey, now Princeton, to train future pastors, and a charter called The College of New Jersey was established on October 22, 1746. Ten freshmen began their first lecture in the parlor of pastor Jonathan Dickinson, a pastor of Presbyterian church in downtown Elizabeth, New Jersey. The following year, it was moved to Newark, New Jersey. In 1756, he moved to the city of Princeton, where he now has a campus. In addition, under the auspices of Jonathan Belcher, the governor of New Jersey, who was then sent from the British royal family, a teacher named the Nassau Hall, built in 1754, was a large building in the United States during the British colony. It was used.

Pastor John Witherspoon, Princeton's president during the Independence War with England (1776–1778), took office as a prominent Scottish clergy in 1768 and led the university until 1794, signing the American Declaration of Independence as the clergy at that time. He was an influential member of the Continental Parliament and a spirit of Christianity in the process of writing the Declaration of Independence. During the War of Independence with the British Army, Natham Hall, Princeton's single teacher, was used as a battlefield and military barracks and is now preserved as a historic site by the federal government.

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the university's founding in 1896, and to honor the city of Princeton, the University of New Jersey was renamed today's university, Princeton University. The graduate school was founded in 1900. In 1969, he became a coeducational student after receiving his first undergraduate student. Princeton focuses on free education, with the basic philosophy of encouraging pure scholarship for over 250 years.



“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 1. 28

Yale University

Motto: (Hebrew) / אור ונתים (Latin) Lux et veritas / (English) Light and Truth

Founded: 1701 / Type Private / President: Peter Salovey

Location: New Haven, Connecticut

Number of students: Undergraduate: 5,414 / Graduate: 6,809 /
staff Faculty: 3,619

Emblem: Bulldog / Website: <http://www.yale.edu>



Yale University is an Ivy League private university in New Haven, Connecticut. It is a university that originated in 1701 in the College of Collegiate Schools and is the fourth-oldest institution in the United States, after Harvard, William and Mary, and St. John's College. Like many early universities in the United States, the school was originally founded by 10 pastors for the purpose of nurturing pastors. In 1718, the school was renamed Yale College in honor of Elihu Yale, who moved to his present location and made many donations to the university. In 1861, it was the first university in the US to offer doctoral degrees. Outstanding areas include English Literature, Philosophy, History, Politics, International Relations, Psychology, and Biology. Professional graduate schools represent law school, graduate school of architecture, graduate school of art, and graduate school of drama, and are among the highest in the US in most fields. A total of 52 Nobel Prize winners, including graduates and professors, have received five US presidents, numerous foreign heads of state, 19 Supreme Court Justices, 20 Nobel Laureates, 30 Pulitzer Prize winners and 16 billionaires. Graduated. The library, with more than 12.5 million books, is the world's second largest university library in size. The Peabody Natural History Museum, the British Art Center and the University Art Museum are also world-renowned facilities. Yale University has developed alongside Harvard University from its early days, competing in a variety of fields, including academics and sports. The Harvard–Yale annual football game, called The Game, has been held every weekend before Thanksgiving every year since it first began in 1875.

Yale University, with \$ 16.7 billion in donations, is the second richest university in the world and one of the best schools in terms of financial aid. Yale is one of six colleges that accept students regardless of whether or not they can afford to pay for their tuition. Yale's campus is 1,174, and 85% of its students live on campus. History: Elihu Yale Yale's origins can be traced back to the 1640s. At that time, pastors tried to establish a tradition of European humanities education in the new world of New Haven. The dream came true in 1701, when the university charter was established, and it was founded under the name of the College School.

The University's name is Yale College in 1718 to thank Elihu Yale, a Wales merchant who donated all the revenue from the sale of 417 books, King George I, and nine piles of merchandise. Was rebuilt). Yale survived the American War of Independence (1776–1781) and grew rapidly over the next hundred years. At the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, graduate schools and graduate schools were established, making Yale a true university. In 1810, the Yale School of Medicine, in 1822 the Yale Divinity School, in 1824 the Yale Law School, and in 1847 the Yale Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.



“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 3. 2:26

“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 3. 2:26

West Point (US Military Academy)

The US Military Academy (USMA), or nicknamed West Point, is a training facility for officers of the US Army and is located in West Point, New York. West Point was founded in 1802 as a military school to lead a new American army. The cadets are educated through a four-year curriculum with academic, military, and physically rigorous training. Upon graduation, the cadets receive a bachelor's degree and are assigned to the army so-called officers for five years.



Westpoint, which has been changing as the army changed, has allowed women to enter the academy since 1976. Currently, 15% of all cadets are women. Once admitted to West Point, the US Army provides all tuition and living expenses, with a monthly salary of more than \$ 800,000 a month..

History: West Point is the name of a city in southeastern New York, USA, and is commonly used as a synonym for the US Military Academy because it is located here.

Modeled after a French academy, West Point was founded on July 4, 1802, with five instructors and ten cadets. After four years of education, a cadet is selected from single American citizens aged 17–22 years. After graduation, they are assigned to the Army and awarded the Bachelor of Science degree.



Among the graduates are prominent politicians and senior generals, such as President Ulysses Grant, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, General Douglas MacArthur, General George S. Patton, and General Norman Schwarzkopf..

School Rank:

The US Military Academy ranked first in the Forbes magazine 'Best American University Rankings' in 2009, beating Princeton, Caltech, Harvard, Swansmore and Williams.



Ivy league

The Ivy League is an athletic federation of sports teams from eight private colleges located in the northeastern United States. The federation's name is also a term used to refer to these private universities. These eight schools include Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale. The term "Ivy League" implies academic excellence, challenging entry requirements, and social elitism. The Ivy League is another nickname called "Ancient Eight." The term was formalized after the establishment of the NCAA Division I Athletics Federation in 1954. The term is no longer confined to athletics and now represents the educational philosophy that belongs to America's oldest schools. Member: School–Location–Nickname–Undergraduate Students–Graduate Students–Total Students–Staff–School Year–



Motto :

- 1. Brown University**–Providence, Rhode Island–Bear–6,316–2,333–8,649–736–1764–In Deo Speramus “In God We Hope”
- 2. Columbia University**–New York City, New York–Lion–7,160–15,760–22,920–3,763–1754–In lumine Tuo videbimus lumen “We are to see light in the light of the Lord”
- 3. Harvard University**– Cambridge, Massachusetts–Crimson–7,181–14,044–21,225–4,671–1636–Veritas “Truth”
- 4. Princeton University**–Princeton, NJ–5,113–2,479–7,592–1,172–1746–Dei sub numine viget “May Prosper Under God's Almighty”
- 5. University of Pennsylvania**–Philadelphia, Pennsylvania–Quaker–10,337–10,306–20,643–4,464–1740–Leges sine moribus vanae
- 6. Yale University**–New Haven–Connecticut–Bulldog–5,275–6,391–11,666–4,140–1701– , ותמים ,Lux et veritas “Light and Truth”
- 7. Cornell University**– Ithaca, New York–Big Red–13,931–6,702–20,633–2,908–1865–would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study.
- 8. Dartmouth University**–Hannover–New Hampshire–Big Green–4,248–1,893–6,141–571–1769–Vox clamantis in deserto



2013.9.15

사랑은쟁반달입니다

이상조 시
기현수 곡

사랑은 아름답게 커지는쟁반달
입니다 사랑은 고요하게 내
리는별빛입니 다 주님 당 신 의
사 랑은 마음 에 담 아 당 신 의 아 이 들 에 게
전 했 더 니 그 사 랑 이 커 저 서 용 기 가 되 고 꿈 이
되 어 그 들 이 사 랑 을 만 들 어 냅 니 다 그
속 에 서 당 신 의 십 자 가 사 랑 의 향 기 가 납 니 다
사 랑 은 아 름 답 게 커

“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 3. 2:26

“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 3. 2:26

지 는 쟁 반 달 입 니 다 사 랑 은 고 요 하
 게 내 리 는 별 빛 입 니 다
 다 주 님 당 신 의 사 랑 이 태 양
 보 다 도 더 커 서 사 랑 을 사 랑 으 로 느
 끼 지 못 할 때 당 신 의 빛 을 받아 한 조각 의 별 처 럼
 사 랑 을 전 했 더 니 아 이 들 가 슴 속
 에 더 많 은 별 들 이 반 짝 입 니 다 사 랑
 은 아 름답 게 커 지 는 쟁 반 달 입 니 다 사 랑
 은 고 요 하 게 내 리 는 별 빛 입 니 다

His Name Is Wonderful

For us a child is born ... And he will be called Wonderful — Isaiah 9:6 NIV

His name is Won-der-ful, His name is Won-der-ful,
He is the might-y King, Mas-ter of ev-ry-thing,

His name is Won-der-ful, Je-sus, my Lord;
His name is Won-der-ful, Je-sus, my Lord.

He's the great Shep-herd, the Rock of all a-ges, Al-might-y

God is He; Bow down be-fore Him, Love and a-

dore Him, His name is Won-der-ful, Je-sus, my Lord.

“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 3. 2:26

메모(Memo)

“And the child Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the LORD, and also with men”. Samuel 3. 2:26





Gorehead to serve 3 million children
 I kneel down and live my day. Make it together
 Is the way to fulfill our Lord's will.

Thank you so much

Holy Trinity God,
 CPA Park, KangBe,
 Prof.Dr.Kim, YoungBe
 Goahead Korea Steffs

Rev.Lee, ByungGu, Ms. Cha YunHee, Ms. Hyun SungSook.
 Mr. Yun ChungIl, Rev.Kim HyungGyu, Ms. So YouJung, Mr.
 Kim YouBong, NJ Galilee Church, Mis. Park, JungOk, NJ
 MyungSungChurch, Mr. Huh JinWon, Ms. Han SungHee,
 Rev. Ahn, BongYeb, Rev. Lee, JinSu, Missionar. Suh DukSou,

Rev. Kim YoungHo,
 Ms, Suh SungJa,
 Mr. Woo GyuHwan,
 Mr. Shin WonSik's
 Family,
 Ms. Kwack SuYen,



"주님의 마음을 실천하겠습니다" 고어헤드선교회 일동