



# ESCAPE!



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# *Escape!*

## **Teacher's Guide**

*This Teacher's Guide includes the following:*

- Suggested Lesson Plan
- Preview Questions
- Key Terms
- Viewing Guide
- Discussion Questions
- Activity: Who Chooses
- Quiz
- Discussion Guide for “How is Economic Freedom Measured?”
- Enrichment/Integration Activities
- Answer Key

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### **Suggested Lesson Plan**

*These materials may be used in a variety of ways. For maximum benefit, we suggest the following lesson plan:*

- As a class, discuss the Preview Questions and Key Terms.
- Distribute copies of the Viewing Guide for students to use as a note-taking tool during the video.
- Play the video, pausing if needed to facilitate understanding and note-taking.
- Review and discuss answers to the Viewing Guide using Answer Key as a guide.
- Use Discussion Questions to spark class discussion, or assign these questions as homework.
- As a class or in small groups, complete the Who Chooses Activity.
- Replay the video as preparation for the Quiz.
- Administer and grade the Quiz using Answer Key as a guide.
- View and discuss “How is Economic Freedom Measured?” using questions on pages 11-13 of this guide.
- Optional: Assign one or more Enrichment Activities as homework.

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## **Preview Questions**

*(These are meant to be read aloud by the teacher.)*

1. Locate North and South Korea on a map.
2. What do you know about these two countries?
3. Do you know how and why Korea was divided into two countries?
4. How and why is life different in North and South?
5. How does economic freedom affect people in their everyday lives?

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## **Key Terms and Definitions**

Central planning – an economic system in which control of the basic means of production rests with the state and resource allocation is determined by government planning rather than market forces

Defector – a person who gives up allegiance to one state in exchange for allegiance to another, in a way which is considered illegitimate by the first state

Economic freedom – the right to choose how to produce, sell, and use your own work and resources, while respecting others' rights to do the same and to compete freely

Free enterprise or market economy – an economic system in which individuals and businesses make their own plans and decisions based on the signals and information provided by markets and prices

Political freedom – freedom from coercion; includes the right to vote, the right of free association and the right to free expression; enables individuals to determine who their rulers shall be and how they shall be ruled

Property rights – the rights of ownership: the rights to use, control, dispose of and obtain the benefits from a good or service

Regime – form of government (usually used in reference to authoritarian governments)

Stalinism – the theory and practice of communism developed by Stalin and marked especially by rigid authoritarianism

Venture capital -- money provided to early-stage, high-potential, high-risk, startup companies

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## *Escape!* Viewing Guide, page 1

1. From Zambia to South Korea, from Slovakia to Chile, newfound \_\_\_\_\_ is changing lives.
2. In the last \_\_\_\_\_ years, the world has created more wealth, reduced poverty more, and increased life expectancy more than in the 10,000 years before.
3. Until the end of World War II, North and South Korea were one \_\_\_\_\_, one culture.
4. In desperation, Dae Sung Kim fled \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ who are caught and returned to North Korea face imprisonment, torture and often execution.
6. One of the most \_\_\_\_\_ regimes in the world today, North Korea has maintained an aggressive policy of international isolation.
7. In North Korea...everything was \_\_\_\_\_. The government decided how much grain or soy sauce or clothes you should consume.
8. When the Chinese and the Russians stopped providing \_\_\_\_\_ in the early 1990s, the North Korean economy essentially collapsed.
9. Half a million, and possibly as many as three million, North Koreans \_\_\_\_\_ to death.
10. There were two visions of a post-war Korea: a Soviet vision of a \_\_\_\_\_ economy to oversee the North, and an American vision of free enterprise to restructure the South.

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## *Escape!* Viewing Guide, page 2

11. For years following the war, South Korea was governed by... military dictators. The country languished in \_\_\_\_\_.
12. General Park Chung-Hee wanted to grow Korean \_\_\_\_\_ and engineered nationwide economic liberalization.
13. In the South Korean \_\_\_\_\_...average growth was almost 9% per year.
14. As South Korea developed its market economy, demands for legitimate \_\_\_\_\_ rights erupted.
15. [South Korea] was transformed, in 30 years, into an extremely \_\_\_\_\_ country.
16. “Very often, the majority of the people want \_\_\_\_\_...to tax the rich people and redistribute it among themselves.”
17. “We have to be very careful about political \_\_\_\_\_, in order to protect economic freedom.”
18. Dae Sung Kim built a venture capital company with a focus on small businesses run by fellow refugees from the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. North Korean refugees have many \_\_\_\_\_.
20. For Dae Sung Kim, \_\_\_\_\_ has presented the opportunity to serve his fellow North Korean refugees who are building a new life in a new country.

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### **Discussion Questions**

1. Can you think of some ways in which people are better off than they were 100 years ago? What are some examples of non-material improvements in the quality of life?
2. Say the average income was \$1000 (in today's dollars) in the year 1800. If it increased by 100% what would it be? If it increased by 2000% what would it be?
3. Why did Dae Sung Kim and his sister leave North Korea? Where did they go?
4. Why do 3000 North Koreans risk prison, torture, and death to escape to the South each year?
5. Summarize the history that led to two separate and very different Koreas.
6. Who were the Allies and why did they liberate Korea at the end of World War II?
7. Why did South Korea have to rebuild all of its infrastructure and industry over the past few decades?
8. Why did a dictator allow economic freedom in South Korea? Why would a government want industrialization?
9. What happened to the South Korean economy as a result of the protection of property rights and freeing up of markets?
10. How did economic freedom lead to political freedom in South Korea, according to Andrei Lankov?
11. Why isn't the reverse often true—why doesn't political freedom lead to economic freedom—according to Chung-Ho Kim?
12. What did Dae Sung Kim do once he got to South Korea? What kind of work does he do now?
13. What challenges are faced by North Korean refugees in South Korea?
14. How does Dae Sung Kim help his fellow North Korean defectors?
15. What is Dae Sung Kim's attitude toward North Korea? What are his hopes for the future?
16. How does economic freedom benefit people besides entrepreneurs?

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## **Activity:**

### **Who chooses? Who benefits? Who pays? What's fair?**

[These four questions can be a useful tool for evaluating any policy or system. Posing the questions is a great way to stimulate critical thinking.]

As a class, or in small groups, discuss the following:

*(For each question, think broadly about all the possible people or groups of people who may be affected, and remember there may be non-monetary costs and benefits.)*

1. In a democracy, who chooses the country's policies, generally speaking? Who benefits? Who pays the costs of these policies?
2. In an autocracy, who chooses the country's policies? (What is an autocracy?)
3. Who benefits from the decisions of North Korea's line of autocrats?
4. Who benefited from the decisions of South Korea's past autocrats?
5. In what senses could we say each country's autocrats themselves benefited from their decisions? Why have North Korea's autocratic rulers made such different decisions than South Korea's past autocratic rulers?
6. When a democracy makes economic decisions through government, who makes these choices? Who benefits? Who pays?
7. When a government is not involved in economic decisions, who makes these choices? Who benefits? Who pays?



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## *Escape!* Quiz, page 1

1. In the last \_\_\_\_\_, the world has created more wealth and reduced poverty more than in the previous 10,000 years.
  - A) 10 years
  - B) 100 years
  - C) 1000 years
  - D) 10,000 years
  
2. Dae Sung Kim \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) feels only bitterness and resentment toward North Korea
  - B) started a venture capital company to help fellow refugees from the North
  - C) was captured and put in prison while trying to escape from the North
  - D) has found that life in South Korea is very similar to life in the North
  
3. Following World War II, North Korea \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) adopted Stalinism
  - B) became much more prosperous than the South
  - C) was reunited with South Korea
  - D) embraced free markets
  
4. Following World War II, South Korea \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) quickly adopted Western-style democracy and free enterprise
  - B) adopted Soviet-style communism
  - C) was an impoverished military dictatorship for many years
  - D) was reunited with North Korea
  
5. South Korea is much more prosperous than North Korea today because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) its infrastructure was not destroyed in World War II
  - B) it has a well-functioning centrally-planned economy
  - C) it has received massive amounts of foreign aid from Russia and China
  - D) it adopted free market reforms in the 1960s

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## *Escape!* Quiz, page 2

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the right to choose how to produce, sell, and use your own work and resources, while respecting others' rights to do the same and to compete freely.
- A) Central planning
  - B) Venture capitalism
  - C) Crony capitalism
  - D) Economic freedom
7. Political democracy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) always guarantees economic freedom
  - B) often poses a threat to economic freedom
  - C) is more important than economic freedom
  - D) must be achieved before economic freedom
8. North Korean refugees \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) have no trouble integrating into the South
  - B) usually have relatives in the South
  - C) have trouble borrowing money
  - D) find life in the South is harder than in the North
9. Following free market reforms, South Korea was transformed into \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a country with rapid economic growth and high levels of education
  - B) a country heavily dependent upon the West for massive amounts of aid
  - C) a military dictatorship
  - D) a communist workers' paradise
10. The average person's income increased by roughly 2000% in the past 200 years. This means someone living in the early 1800s earned about what fraction of today's average income?
- A) 1/20
  - B) 1/2
  - C) 1/2000
  - D) 1/5

# *How is Economic Freedom Measured?*

## **Viewing Guide, page 1**

1. The Fraser Institute has developed an objective way of measuring the \_\_\_\_\_ of a country.
2. Institutions and policies influence the opportunities that \_\_\_\_\_ have.
3. We had to collect \_\_\_\_\_ on a lot of countries, data from the World Bank, the IMF, other reputable sources.
4. You're basically looking at the kind of things that would give people \_\_\_\_\_ over their incomes, their wealth, their jobs, the freedom to start a business, to trade.
5. We take the data that is encapsulated in this idea of economic freedom and we \_\_\_\_\_ 144 countries around the world on a 0-10 scale.
6. Countries that are less free have higher rates of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Countries that are economically more \_\_\_\_\_ grow more rapidly and achieve higher income levels.
8. The per person income of the ... highest 1/4 of the economically free countries is \_\_\_\_\_ times what the figure is for the lowest group.
9. It's not just about rising incomes overall, it's also about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the poor.
10. The most free countries have substantially \_\_\_\_\_ life expectancies, 18 years.

## *How is Economic Freedom Measured?* **Viewing Guide, page 2**

11. Economic freedom, sure it's about income, it's about growth, but it's also about the \_\_\_\_\_ of life.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ economies in the world are Hong Kong and Singapore.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_...is not as free as what it was a few years ago.
14. Generally the economic freedom index is showing a \_\_\_\_\_ in economic freedom around the world.
15. The biggest single factor contributing to the U.S. decline is the decline in the legal structure area and protection of \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Corporate lobbyists...are not arguing for economic freedom,...they're arguing for special \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The future entrepreneur, the taxpayer and the consumer are not well organized and therefore the \_\_\_\_\_ process seldom represents them.
18. In the long run...short term fixes erode economic freedom and limit the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ in the marketplace.

# *How is Economic Freedom Measured?*

## **Discussion Questions**

1. Why did the Fraser Institute want to come up with an objective way of measuring economic freedom?
2. How does economic freedom relate to opportunity and control over one's life? One example is the ability to engage in trade. What are some others?
3. What have researchers learned from measuring the economic freedom of countries and comparing them?
4. How does economic freedom affect average incomes?
5. What about the poorest of the poor--who is better off, those in economically free countries or those in unfree countries?
6. Does economic freedom only matter in terms of how much stuff people have? Explain.
7. What is happening to economic freedom worldwide?
8. In what ways has economic freedom been declining in the U.S. over the last decade or so?
9. Why are property rights an important component of economic freedom?
10. How do the economists respond to the idea that economic freedom favors big business and the wealthy?
11. How does political power tend to undermine economic freedom?

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## **Enrichment/Integration Activities, page 1**

- I. Small Group Project: Business Plan. Working as a group, come up with an idea for a new business. Create a plan for making the business happen. Write a two-minute pitch promoting your idea to investors. Present your pitch to the class. Using play money, let class members choose which business to invest in.
  
- II. Research Project: Economic Freedom and Prosperity. Using the Index of Economic Freedom (see [www.economicfreedom.org](http://www.economicfreedom.org) website for link) explore the connection between economic freedom and prosperity, as measured by GDP per capita. First, click on several countries on the list to learn more detail about each, including GDP per capita. Now, create a graph. Label the horizontal axis Freedom Score, with a scale of 1-100. Label the vertical axis GDP per capita, with a scale of \$0 to \$100,000. Select ten countries and plot them on your graph by making a bar to represent each country. Use a different color for each. What does your graph show? As a class, share your graphs and discuss your findings.
  
- III. Report: Stalinism. Research Joseph Stalin. What policies did he use in order to establish a communist society in the Soviet Union? What were the effects of these policies? Which Stalinist policies did North Korea adopt, and why? What were the effects? Present your findings in a written or oral report.
  
- IV. Small Group Project: Venture Capitalism. Find out about venture capital in the United States. How and where did it start? Why was it needed? What kinds of businesses were financed by venture capital? What are some entrepreneurs and companies that were helped by venture capital? Why couldn't these entrepreneurs get bank loans to launch their businesses? How might our world today be different if there had been no venture capitalists? Have each group select one business that was financed by venture capital and report on the company's history, products and services.
  
- V. Writing: Complete one or more of the following--
  - Write a business letter to Dae Sung Kim, pitching your idea for a business venture to him and requesting an interview. Be sure to use proper format.
  - Imagine you are living in North Korea and trying to decide whether to stay or try to escape. Write one or more journal entries in which you weigh the pros and cons of both options and then write another entry explaining what you decided to do and why.
  - Imagine you are escaping from North Korea, as Dae Sung Kim talked about in the film. Write a journal entry as that person, detailing your journey and how you feel on it.

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### **Enrichment/Integration Activities, page 2**

- VI. Discussion/Essay: Democracy and Freedom. *“We have to be very careful about political freedom, in order to protect economic freedom.”*

What is the difference between political freedom and economic freedom? Why does democracy sometimes pose a threat to economic freedom? Imagine what would happen if everyone in your class could vote on who gets to use all of the students’ stuff—cell phones, cars, cash, clothes, etc. How do property rights safeguard freedom? What danger does majority rule pose? How can we secure property rights against the will of the majority? How can we avoid giving either minorities or majorities too much power? How does our Constitution seek to do this? How does our Constitution (which does not include the word democracy) secure our freedom? Consider the following statement by James Madison, principal author of the Constitution:

*“Democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security, or the rights of property; and have, in general, been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths.”*

- VII. Essay: Select one of the quotes below and write an essay explaining what it means and why you agree or disagree.

“Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it.” – George Bernard Shaw

“Everything that is really great and inspiring is created by the individual who can labor in freedom.” – Albert Einstein

“Humanity does not care for freedom. The mass of the people realize they are not up to it: what they want is being fed, led, amused, and above everything, drilled. But they do care for the phrase.” – Joseph Schumpeter

“Happiness depends on being free, and freedom depends on being courageous.” – Thucydides

“The highest manifestation of life consists of this: that a being governs its own actions. A thing which is always subject to the direction of another is somewhat of a dead thing.” –Thomas Aquinas

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## **Viewing Guide Answer Key**

1. economic freedom
2. 100
3. nation
4. North Korea
5. Defectors
6. repressive
7. rationed
8. aid
9. starved
10. centrally-planned
11. poverty
12. industry
13. economy
14. political
15. well-educated
16. big government
17. democracy
18. North
19. challenges
20. economic freedom



## *Escape!*

### **Quiz Answer Key**

1. B) 100 years
2. B) started a venture capital company to help fellow refugees from the North
3. A) adopted Stalinism
4. C) was an impoverished military dictatorship for many years
5. D) it adopted free market reforms in the 1960s
6. D) Economic freedom
7. B) often poses a threat to economic freedom
8. C) have trouble borrowing money
9. A) a country with rapid economic growth and high levels of education
10. A) 1/20

## ***How is Economic Freedom Measured?*** **Viewing Guide Answer Key**

1. economic freedom
2. individuals
3. data
4. power
5. rank
6. unemployment
7. free
8. seven
9. poorest
10. higher
11. quality
12. freest
13. United States
14. rise
15. property rights
16. privileges
17. political
18. competition

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