# BUSAN．IZ 



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## League of Legends - The Emperor's Return

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Korea's team, T1, took the top spot in the world at the 2023 League of Legends (LoL) World Championship, an e-sports competition. This is the first win in 7 years since 2016, and the fourth in total.

On the 19th, T1 defeated Weibo Gaming (WBG) of the Chinese league with a set score of 3-0 in the LoL World Championship finals held at Gocheok Sky Dome in Seoul, and gained the championship trophy.

T1 won the world championship following 2013, 2015, and 2016, breaking its record for most wins.

T1's win this time has a special meaning. T1 has not won a championship for six years after losing to Samsung Galaxy (now Gen.G) in the 2017 World Championship finals. From 2018 to 2021, they did not even get to reach the finals, and lost to DRX last year.

As a result, fans were even more excited about this win. For the first time in e-sports history, street cheering took place at Gwanghwamun Square, and loud cheers from fans rang out when T1 was confirmed to win.

Lee Sang-hyuk (Faker - T1's captain) said, "More than anything, I was very thankful just to be able to play in front of so many fans in my hometown," he said. "I really wanted to win for my teammates. I'm happier about that than winning because I wanted to repay my teammates for their hard work," he said.

He continued, "I will use today's victory as a way to learn and improve in the future. I feel like I'm dreaming right now because it's been so long since I won, but I will work harder for fans."

## The Korean LSAT

The College Scholastic Ability Test, commonly known as CSAT, is an annual exam that holds significant implications for high school students, determining their future paths and influencing university admissions. This pivotal test is taken by approximately half a million students each year. Traditionally scheduled on the third Thursday of November, this year's examination is set for November 16th, 2023. The CSAT originates from the Korean civil service exams, and was first introduced in 1993 with its impact on students' lives being substantial.


The CSAT covers six subjects, along with two electives chosen by the students, taking around 8 hours to complete. During the test, particularly during the English listening section, planes are prohibited from landings and takeoffs to prevent disruptions that might distract the students. Some Korean schools either start later in the day, or even get to enjoy a day off.

This year, the Seoul Metropolitan Government is enhancing transportation services by increasing the number of buses and subway trains, implementing around 800 additional vehicles to assist students in case of an emergency. Police cars are often stationed strategically to aid any students running late.

Once the CSAT is over, students get to finally relax from all of their studying, and spend quality time with friends and family. In Korea, these high school students get benefits from taking the exam, such as getting products and enjoying experiences at a heavily discounted price for a fixed amount of time.



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# Thanksgiving A History 

It began with an alliance between the Pilgrims and a Native American tribe, known as the Wampanoag people. What happened next would have a lasting impact on communities and cuisine for centuries to come. The event would even go on to establish itself as a beloved holiday in the United States. Such were the origins of Thanksgiving. In modern times, the festivity has become widely regarded as a time for reuniting with family and giving back to your community. However, much has changed since the first rendition of the holiday. By now, you might be asking: "How did it all start?" Let's take a trip down History Lane, to feast upon the beginnings of Thanksgiving.
In 1621, Governor William Bradford of Plymouth,
Massachusetts, decided to host a harvest celebration and meal with his colony of English settlers and the indigenous Wampanoag tribe with which they had formed a union. The festival ended up lasting three days, and the menu included crops from the successful harvest, local fowl, and deer. In addition, it is widely assumed that native spices and herbs were used to enrich the flavor of these dishes. And contrary to popular belief, the meal did not include sweets such as apple pie, due to the Pilgrims' shortage of sugar.


Photo Credits: Google

The next Thanksgiving feast would occur two years later, denoting the end of a drought that had ravaged crops for the past months. The infrequent timing became a pattern over the following decades, with the holiday being loosely overseen by the Continental Congress at the height of the American Revolution. By 1817, New York began celebrating the holiday, although it was still not observed on a designated date. While the North began recognizing the festivity as a holiday, the South was kept oblivious to its creation.

It was at this time that Sarah Josepha Hale, famed writer and publisher, started a nationwide campaign in order to give Thanksgiving national recognition. After many long years of writing to government officials, senators, and presidents, Hale's wish was granted by President Abraham Lincoln. In 1863, Lincoln proclaimed that the newly ordained holiday of Thanksgiving would take place on the last Thursday of each November. Interestingly, it was first made relatively Christian, with prayers held for God.


Nevertheless, modern traditions have removed the holiday from its religious roots. Common activities associated with the day of thanks are spending quality time with your loved ones, volunteering at homeless shelters, participating in food drives, and even obscure rituals like breaking a turkey's wishbone, which is used to gain good luck. Of course,
Thanksgiving has also many foods associated with it, such as turkey, stuffing, mashed potatoes, and pie - as well as savory toppings like gravy and cranberry sauce. After the meal, many choose to play family games, watch TV, or just relax!
Thanksgiving is a day with rich history and delicacies, cementing itself as a favorite holiday in many of our hearts. Now that you have learned a little bit about its past and the meaning behind its origin, I must ask:

## What are you thankful for?



## The Boy and the Heron （君たちはどう生きるか）

Photo Credits：Google

Hello，BFS Sharks！The movie，The Boy and the Heron，（English version）is finally coming out on December 8th！

The movie＇s actual title in Japanese is＂君た ちはどう生きるか，＂and the literal translation is＂How are you going to live？＂

The movie is a 2023 Japanese animated fantasy film written and directed by Hayao Miyazaki from Ghibli studio．This movie is reportedly the most expensive and longest production at Ghibli studio，so a lot of Ghibli fans are looking forward to watching it．The English version will have Christian Bale，Gemma Chan，Dave Bautista，and more，being the voice for this movie！

The movie is about a young 12 －year－old boy named Mahito，who struggles to settle in a new town after his mother＇s death．He stays with his new stepmother and everything is new to him．However，a mysterious talking heron comes to him and tells that his mother is still alive．Maito enters an abandoned tower to search for his mother，which takes him to another world and where he faces new challenges．

There is still time before the movie comes out，but stay tuned in and prepare for the big Christmas present and have fun watching it！And after watching the movie， ask yourself，how am I going to live my life？


## Dia de los Muertos

Dia de los Muertos, or the Day of the Dead, is a vibrant and deeply rooted Mexican holiday that honors deceased loved ones with a unique origin of a mix of indigenous and Catholic traditions. Dia de los Muertos is held from October 31st to November 2nd and has ancient origins that trace back to the indigenous peoples of Mesoamerica. Originally the Aztecs held the festival for the goddess Mictecacihuatl, the Lady of the Dead. The Aztecs believed that mourning over the deceased was disrespectful and rather celebrating it was a natural part of life. The rituals included offerings of food, flowers, and symbolic objects at gravesites.


With the later arrival of conquistadors in the 16th century, Catholicism was introduced to the indigenous cultures of Mexico. The Spanish conquistadors attempted to suppress the traditions of Dia de los Muertos, viewing them as pagan and sacrilegious. However, the indigenous people resisted and merged their traditions with Catholic practices.

As a result, Dia de los Muertos became intertwined with the Catholic All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day. The syncretism between indigenous beliefs and Catholicism is evident in the creation of ofrendas, or altars, which feature pictures of the deceased, their favorite foods, candles, marigolds, and other items.

Dia de los Muertos has evolved its cultural origins and gained popularity worldwide as a unique and inclusive celebration of life. Cities around the world now host festivals, parades, and art exhibits to pay homage to the traditions of the Mexican holiday.

Through the vibrant rituals and heartfelt celebrations, the Day of the Dead reminds us that death is not an end but a continuation of the journey and that our loved ones live on in our memories and in the traditions that bind us together.


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