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Study on Daeryuk Baekje: Focusing on Literature Research*

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to discuss on Daeryuk Baekje (the Continental Baekje), as new researches are beginning to emerge on the existing theory that Baekje exists only in the Korean Peninsula. **Research design, data and methodology:** We intend to systematically reveal this new theory by carefully examining the early founding process of Baekje, the process of determining its capital city and the ancient documents related to it. Objective analysis and research were conducted through literature research including not only domestic research data but, also research data from overseas. **Results:** Baekje existed on the Continent and on the Peninsula in the early days of Baekje establishment, before the Kingdom was established, so-called Hanseong Baekje. **Conclusion:** Biryu and Onjo settled down near Yoseo and Jinpyeong when they first moved to the south from Goguryeo. Biryu led hundred families to Michuhol and established Baekje. Onjo established Sipje at the Wirye Castle with ten of his servants. After Biryu's death the people of Baekje pledge allegiance to Onjo. The Sipje changed its country's name to Baekje. This illustrates that the country was operated with a capital in two regions, in the Continent and the Korean Peninsula. The country was ruled under two royal castles with 22 provincial governments (Dam-ro). Each area was ruled by the royal families and the competent prince among them succeeded to the next throne. It is a unique governing system and illustrates that Baekje existed in the Continent.

Keywords : Baekje, Biryu Baekje, Onjo Baekje, Korean Peninsula, the Continent, Dam-ro

Major Classifications: Ancient history

1. Introduction

When studying Baekje, you will feel a sense of disconnect between the existing existence of Baekje on the Korean Peninsula and the information about Baekje on the continent found in ancient documents. Baekje was originally Gojoseon, the center of activity for the Donggi people, and the indigenous people who lived in that area were the Lai people. They flourished the Daemungu culture and Yongsan culture and founded the state of Lai before the Zhou Dynasty, and as can be

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seen in ancient documents, it was the territory of Gojoseon. The handong Peninsula region was originally a region called Je (齊), but it is believed that the title Baekje (百濟) was used because Baekje was also published by the Lai people in this region.

Anyway, Baekje is currently a state that was founded in 18 BC and existed for 678 years until 660 BC. However, recently, scholars who studied abroad and young historians who did not study during the newly emerging colonial era have begun to reflect on the discrepancies between ancient documents and Korean history and make efforts to correct them. Such a foundation was created by the development of SNS, blogs, etc. due to the activation of the Internet and the strengthening of information symmetry, increasing opportunities to access objective history such as old documents that only some historians could see, creating an environment in which pride in the Korean people could be awakened. Therefore, there is a movement to pay more attention to historical issues and resolve many problems, and they are being resolved.

Nevertheless, it seems that in some parts it is because the problem of deeply entrenched distortion of history is the only one on the other side. In order to break up these historical distortions, the efforts of historians who study separately from others and do some research are enough to remove the distorted parts of history and create historical studies centered on the minority and Korean people that will represent the future Korea. They can be educated properly. I also feel the importance of this study in honor of Danjae Shin Chae-ho's message that if you do not know history, there is no future.

Therefore, in this study, as a result of closely examining the capital decision process in the early stages of Baekje's founding and the related process of Baekje's founding on the continent through ancient documents, we discovered that Baekje does not simply exist. This is true not only on the Korean Peninsula but also on the continent. I would like to systematically disclose that this has been done.

2. Literature Review

There are many historical books that describe the continental Baekje, which states that Buyeo ruled the eastern region of China. In this study, we aim to analyze 15 ancient documents mentioning Daeruk Baekje at home and abroad. These ancient documents are as follows.

In other words, as domestic ancient documents, there are three historical books, including Kim Bu-sik's *Samguk Sagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms) and *Taebaek Ilsa* (太白逸史), and Ilyeon's *Tales of the Three Kingdoms*, a collection of folk tales, and as foreign ancient documents, Lee Yeon-soo's *Northern History* and *Namsa* (History of the Three Kingdoms). *Southern history*, *Song books*, *Yang books* and *Yang Zigongong diagram*, *Heinjeong Manchurian source records*, *Du Yu's Tongtian*, and *Sima Guang's Tongjian*. This study is conducted by referring to a total of 15 domestic and foreign ancient documents, including 12 types, including the *Book of the Southern Emperors*, the *Book of the Southern Qi*, the *Book of the Old Tang*, the *Book of the Zhou*, and the *Book of the Northern Qi*. The details mentioned in this old document are summarized as follows.

2.1. Samguksagi (三國史記)

Samguksagi Volume 23, *Baekjebongi*, Chapter 1, *King Onjo's Story*, deals with three discussions regarding the founding of Baekje. This is as follows (Kim, 1145).

First, among Jumong's sons Biryu and Onjo, King Onjo, the founder of Baekje, moved to the south of Goguryeo and established his capital in Wiryeseong (慰禮城) south of the river. He established the country with 10 subjects as counselors and named it Sipje (十濟). This was the 3rd year of Emperor Hongga of the Former Han Dynasty (18 BC). However, in the section of King Onjo in the *Baekje Bongi* of the *Samguk Sagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms), it is said that there is Nakrang in the east of our country and Malgal in the north, and they alternately invade our river area, so looking to the south of the Hansu (漢水), it is very suitable as a capital site, so the capital should be moved, and it is said that the capital should be moved, and in the 14th year of Onjo (BC) 6) The capital was moved in the first month of spring.

However, after parting ways with Onjo, Biryu divided his people and went to Michuhol (between Dae-su and Paesu) to live. Then Biryu died and his subordinates and people returned to Wirye. So Onjo changed the name of the country to Baekje.

As a second discussion, it was mentioned that Biryu and Onjo were the sons of Wootae. In other words, the founder of Baekje, King Biryu (沸流王), whose father was Wootae, was the illegitimate grandson of Queen Haeburu of the North. It is said that at first, Biryu and Onjo crossed Paesu and Dae-su (currently the Beijing area) and came to Michuhol to live.

In the third argument, citing Beuksa and Suseo, it was written that Gu Tae (仇台; according to Haedong History, nickname of Wu Tae) founded Baekje for the first time in the old land of Daebang.

Table 1: Example of a Table Caption (OLD Estimation Results)

Ancient literature	Main contents
Samguksagi	King Onjo in the Baekje period: There are three theories. King Onjo originally lived in Michuhol with Wootae (or Gutae), the illegitimate grandson of Haerubu, and made Wiryeseong his capital and named the country Sipje (18 BC). Biryu stayed and lived in Michuhol near Daesu and Paesu. After his death, the people returned to Onjo and changed the name of the country to Baekje. Choi Chi-won: Goguryeo and Baekje had 1 million strong soldiers at their peak and invaded the countries of Wu and Yue to the south, and captured the countries of Yuzhou, Yan, Qi, and Lu to the north.
Northern Temple and Southern Temple	Buksa Baekje: Among the descendants of the same name, there was Gu Tae (仇台), who was very wise and faithful. He first built it on the old land of Daebang (帶方), around present-day Beijing. Namsa Baekje Edition: During the Jin Dynasty, Baekje Army was established in the two counties of Liaoxi and Jinpyeong and made it its de facto territory.
Songseo	Baekje: Baekje was originally located 1,000 ri east of Liaodong along with Goguryeo. Afterwards, Goguryeo occupied and ruled Liaodong, and Baekje took over and ruled the Liaoxi region. The place where Baekje ruled is called Jinpyeong-gun, Jinpyeong-hyeon. In 450, King Biryu (the 20th king) appointed Daesabu Pungyabu as the governor of Western Xia.
Yangseo and yangjiggongdo	Yangseo Baekje: Originally located to the east of Liaodong along with Guryeo. During the Jin Dynasty, Guryeo had already occupied Liaodong, and Baekje also occupied the land of the two counties of Liaoxi and Jinpyeong and ruled Baekje-gun on its own. Yang Jigongdo: When Guryeo had already conquered Liaodong, Baekje also occupied the land of the 2 counties of Liaoxi and Jinpyeong and established the Baekje Army on its own. He set up his capital in Goma and ruled with the establishment of 22 Damno and Buyongguk.
Heumjeongmanjuwonlyugo	Jinpyeong-gun is mentioned as the place where Baekje ruled, and its capital is Geobalseong, and Geobalseong is Jinpyeongseong Fortress. That place is now within the precincts of Jinju, Yeongwon, and Gwangnyeong (Liaoxi region). 'Gomaseong', another capital city of Baekje, is located in Joseon (Korean Peninsula). The areas including Geumju, Uiju, and Aechun are all part of Baekje.
Taebaeg-ilsa	Goguryeo National Records: Liaoseo, Jinpyeong, and Gangnam had Wolju, and the prefectures belonging to them were the first Saneum, the second Sanwol, and the third Jwawol. In the 11th year of the reign of Myeongchi (501), the 21st year of Goguryeo's reign, he attacked Wolju and took it, and the names of the counties and counties were changed to Songgang, Gyesan, Oseong, Jwawol, Sanwol, and Cheonju. In the 12th year of Myeongchi (502), the people of Silla were moved to Cheonju. In this year, the army was sent to attack and take over the counties of Liaoxi and Jinpyeong, and the Baekje army disappeared. Baekje raised an army and pacified the land of Emperor Wu and Yue, established a government office, organized family registers, and divided up the king's title.
Other history books	sim-yag(487)ui songseo (宋書), samagwang(1084)ui jachitong-gam (資治通鑑), cheugjeonghyeon(537) namjeseo(南齊書), bugjeseo(北齊書), juseo(周書), gudangseo(舊唐書), duu(821) tongjeon(通典), il-yeon(1283)ui samgug-yusa(三國遺事)

2.2. Tang Dynasty History Book

2.2.1. Northern History

This is a history book compiled by Lee Yeon-su during the Tang Dynasty, starting in 643 AD and completed in 659 AD. Among the descendants of the same name in the Baekje dynasty of Book 64, Chapter 82 of the Northern History, there was Gu Tae, who was very benevolent and faithful. He first established a country on the old land of Daifang (currently around Beijing).

Initially, it was called Baekje because 100 families came over. Additionally, the Baekje Empire started from the Jin dynasty (265-317) and lasted until the Song dynasty (420-478), Qi 479-502, and Yang dynasty (502-557). It was described as occupying the left and right sides of the Yangtze River (Li, 659b).

2.2.2. Namsa (南史)

In the Baekje section of the Donggiyeoljeon of Namsa compiled by Lee Dae-su and completed by his son Lee Yeon-su, by the time of the Jin Dynasty, when Guryeo had already occupied Liaodong and ruled, Baekje-gun was established in the 2 counties of Liaoxi and Jinpyeong in Baekje Island.

Also, looking at Volume 79 of Namsa (南史), Volume 79 of the Chronicles, Part 69 of Lee Maek (夷貊) Ha (下), it is written that in 430, the concubine of King Biyu (毘有王) of Baekje temporarily installed the Great Master Feng Yabo as the governor of Western Xia. In 458, during the reign of King Gaero (the 21st king), it was written that King Uhyeon was crowned here and government posts were given to 11 other people (Li, 659a).

2.2.3. Songseo (宋書)

The Book of Song was compiled by Sim Yak (441-513) during the reign of the Southern Emperor, and according to Yi Man-yeoljeon Baekje Kingdom Jo (宋書 97 Chapter 57 夷蠻東夷 百濟國條), Baekje Kingdom was originally located about 1,000 ri east of Liaodong along with Goguryeo. Afterwards, Goguryeo occupied and ruled Liaodong, and Baekje took over and ruled the Liaoxi region. The place where Baekje ruled is called Jinpyeong-hyeon, Jinpyeong-gun (Shim, 488; Chung, 2018).

2.2.4. Yangseo (梁書) and Yangjigongdo (梁職貢圖)

Liao Sa-ryeom's (629) Yangseo (梁書 54, Biography 48) is a history book compiled during the Tang Dynasty. It was originally located to the east of Liaodong along with Guryeo, but when Guryeo had already conquered Liaodong during the Jin Dynasty, Baekje also took over. It is said that he occupied the land of the two counties of Liaoseo and Jinpyeong and established the Baekje army himself (yo, 629).

In the painting of the weaving craftsman made by Soyeok from 526 to 536, Baekje is a branch of the Dongyi people who lived in the north and came down to the Shandong region and became the natives of the old Mahan region. It was said that it was a country belonging to Korea.

Also, at the end of the Western Jin Dynasty (265-316), when Goguryeo ruled Liaodong and Nakrang, Baekje also owned Liaoxi and Jinpyeong County at the same time. described. In particular, Baekje was described as a large state that had its capital at Goma, 22 damro (擔魯), ruled by the king's children or members of the royal family, and ruled Baekje's surrounding small states as Buyongguk (So, 536). For reference, the current Yang Zigong map is not the original compiled by Xiaoye, but a copy of the Liang Dynasty's map copied in 1077 in the Northern Song Dynasty.

2.2.5. Heumjeongmanjuwonlyugo (欽定滿洲源流考)

In the official history compiled by order of Emperor Jian of the Qing Dynasty, the technology was considered as follows. In other words, the Song mentioned Jinpyeong-gun as the home of Baekje and said that its capital was the capital of continental Baekje. Geopseong-seong is Jinpyeong-seong. That place is now within the precincts of Jinju, Yeongwon, and Gwangnyeong (Liaoxi region). Another capital city of Baekje, Gomaseong (capital of Peninsular Baekje), is located in Joseon. The area including Geumju, Uiju, and Aechun is all Baekje's river area (Qianlong, 1778).

2.2.6. Taebaeg-ilsa (太白逸史)

According to the Goguryeo Chronicles, there were Liaoseo, Jinpyeong, and Wolju in Gangnam, and the prefectures belonging to them were the first Saneum, the second Sanwol, and the third Jwawol. (Goguryeo 21st year Munjaje) In the 11th month of the 11th year of the reign of Myeongchi (501), they attacked Wolju and took it, and the names of the counties and counties were changed to Songgang, Gyesan, Oseong, Jwawol, Sanwol, and Cheonju. In the 12th year of the reign of Myeongchi (2835,502), The people of Silla were moved to Cheonju and filled it. In this year, Baekje did not pay tribute, so they sent an army to attack and capture the counties of Liaoxi, Jinpyeong, etc., and the Baekje army disappeared. Baekje raised an army, pacified the land of Qi Lao and Yue, established a government office, and organized family registers. The king's title was divided and granted, and the army was stationed in a rugged fortress. And military service, taxes, and payment of special products were all made in accordance with the standards of the home country (Lee, 1520).

2.2.7. Other History Books

In addition to the above, there are the following historical books. First, in the Tang Dynasty history book compiled in 801, Volume 185 of Du Wu's Tongjeon, the frontier Dong-i Sang Baekje section also refers to Baekje as the first hundred families to cross the sea. During the Jin Dynasty, Guryeo had already occupied Liaodong and occupied the two counties of Liaoxi and

Jinpyeong. It was described (Du, 821) as being between the current Yuseong (Yeolha Joyang-hyeon) and Bukpyeong (Jikrye Noryong-hyeon). Second, in the 6th year of Yongming (488), during the reign of King Sejo of Sangjihe (上之下), Volume 136 of Volume 136 of Sima Guang's Tongjian (資治通鑑), Northern Wei attacked Baekje. However, they were defeated by Baekje. It is described that Baekje had occupied the two counties of Liaoxi and Jinpyeong since the Jin Dynasty (Sama, 1084). Third, in Baekje, Volume 58 of the Book of Nanje (南齊書), The Chronicles of the East and the South, Baekje was the country of Byeon Jin (弁辰), which arose in the Jin Dynasty and underwent prosperity. He placed the Baekje army in the northeast of Goryeo (Goguryeo). That country (Baekje) was originally located a thousand miles outside of Liaodong along with Goguryeo, but when Guryeo (Goguryeo) already ruled Liaodong during the Western Jin Dynasty, Baekje also occupied the land of the 2 counties of Liaoxi and Jinpyeong. It is said that he occupied and established the Baekje army (So, 537). Fourth, in the Book of the Old Tang Dynasty, the Chronicles of Dongyi and the Chronicles of Baekje, the Baekje river region is listed as the Liaoxi region, Shandong region, and Wolju region. Wolju is where the forces of the Yue Dynasty existed. The King of Baekje installed two castles in the east and west. Baekje's territory stretches across the sea to the west to Yueju in southern China, and across the sea to the north to the border of Goguryeo and to the country of Japan in the south. Baekje has Seoul in two places: East (Korean Peninsula) and West (Mainland China) (Yu, 1026). Fifth, in Volume 49 of the Book of Zhou (Book of Zhou), The Book of Baekje, Baekje occupied the Yangtze River Estuary from the left bank of the Jin Dynasty to the Song, Qi, and Yang Dynasties, and occupied the central plain during the Later Wei Dynasty (Young, 1061). Sixth, in the later period of the Northern Qi Book, the first month of spring... It is recorded that King Yeochang of Baekje was made the governor of Dongcheongju for the Saji Temple (Li, 636). Seventh, a collection of ancient tales compiled by the monk Ilyeon, known as Samguk Yusa (三國遺事).

According to the Goguryeo Chronicles, there were Liaoseo, Jinpyeong, and Wolju in Gangnam, and the prefectures belonging to them were the first Saneum, the second Sanwol, and the third Jwawol. (Goguryeo 21st year Munjaje) In the 11th month of the 11th year of the reign of Myeongchi (501), they attacked Wolju and took it, and the names of the counties and counties were changed to Songgang, Gyesan, Oseong, Jwawol, Sanwol, and Cheonju.



Source: Han Culture Times (2023)

Figure 1: Baekje's national territory

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Soseono and Sons' Discussion about Moving South

Jumong was born to Queen Haemosu of the North and Lady Yuhwa. He was abandoned by Haemosu and remarried King Geumwa of Eastern Buyeo, and later gave birth to Jumong. However, due to being pushed back in the struggle for power with Daeso, who was born to him by his first wife, he escaped Buyeo and founded Goguryeo, but because he had no foundation, he married Yeontabal's daughter, Soseono, and took her as his second wife. However, after the founding of Goguryeo, his son Yuri, whom he had with his first wife's Ye family, appeared, recognized him as a prince, and believed that his sons had moved south away from the Goguryeo succession structure. For reference, in the Goguryeo Salyak (manuscript by Park Chang-hwa), there is a Goguryeo custom of receiving a sister-in-law, and considering that Soseono is also described as becoming the empress of Yuri, it seems that she moved south because she felt limited in mediating the conflict between King Yuri and her two sons.

In particular, in the section of King Onjo in the *Baekjebongi* of the *Samguk Sagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms), Soseono (召西奴) originally came to Michuhol and ruled the country as Eohara. Biryu, the eldest son of Empress Soseono, succeeded him, and her second son, Onjo, appears to have emerged independently. When combined with other historical records, Biryu is considered to be the son of Gu-tae (sometimes called Woo-tae), and Onjo is considered to be Soseono's half-son while he was in Goguryeo. According to one theory, both sons are said to be Woo-tae's sons. Therefore, it is believed that Soseono brought Biryu and Onjo with him when he left Goguryeo.

3.2. Relocating The Capital of Early Baekje

Second, the fact that Nakrang from the east and Malgal from the north alternately invaded and moved their capital to Hansui means that King Onjo's Wiryeseong Fortress was on the continent. Because the area with Nakrang to the east means the national area. Nakrang-guk on the Korean Peninsula is not Nakrang-gun. If it were a remote country on the Korean Peninsula, there would be no land large enough for Baekje to establish a country. I also don't understand that Malgal is in the north. Because it is the Goguryeo region, it makes sense that it should be Baekje between Daesu and Paesu. According to the *Samguk Yusa*, Onjo established the capital at Wiryeseong (18 BC), and in 6 BC when Soseono died, he decided to leave Wiryeseong and moved to Hansan in 5 BC. Hansan is believed to be around Seoul, and Wiryeseong is around Beijing.

3.3. Discussion between Damro and Buyongguk

The fact that General Heukchi Sangji, who was from the area where Baekje (now the Jang Autonomous Prefecture) was located, carried out a revival movement for Baekje means that he created a unique system called Damro and dispatched royal family members or nobles to rule. During the Baekje period, it developed into a maritime empire by pioneering dam routes, and also attempted to prosper as a nation by establishing a nearby kingdom of Buyong. Of course, Damro had expanded into the continent, Southeast Asia, Japan, etc., and during the early Baekje period, royal family members were dispatched to the Liaoxi region of the continent to rule, and when the king died, a system was established to succeed the throne. However, in the late Baekje period, after losing continental Baekje, we can see that the prince and royal family were dispatched to Yamato, one of Baekje's major routes, to rule.

3.4. Population analysis of Samguk Sagi and Samguk Yusa data

First, a comparison based on demographic statistics is necessary. According to the *Samguk sagi*, it is recorded that Baekje had 5 divisions, 37 counties, 200 provinces, and 760,000 households. A rough estimate of 760,000 households would indicate a population of about 4 to 5 million people. A similar population existed during the Joseon Dynasty, during the reign of King Jungjong (1519) and King Hyeonjong (1660), when the entire population of Joseon was approximately 760,000 households. Considering that the population of the entire Joseon Dynasty, 1,000 years after the fall of Baekje, was the same as the population at the time of the fall of Baekje, it must have been a land larger than the Korean peninsula of Joseon. No matter what natural disaster or excessive war occurs, the population will not be able to decrease from what it was 1,000 years ago. Of course, the *Samguk Yusa* also states that Baekje's population was 760,000.

In conclusion, Baekje did not exist only on the Korean Peninsula but had a larger territory. Therefore, unless Baekje's population on the continent was included, no matter how much Baekje enjoyed peace and prosperity, the population of 1,000 years ago was larger only because Baekje was on the continent. An explanation is possible.

Second, before Choi Chi-won in the *Samguk Sagi*, not only Goguryeo but also Baekje had a million troops at its peak, and then invaded Wu and Yue, and to the north, Yu, Yan, and Qi.), it was said that shaking the oar caused a big headache. This means that the eastern part of China was the continent of Baekje.

3.5. Place Names Related to War

According to the *Samguk sagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms), Kim Yu-sinjeon, the actions taken by the Tang Dynasty to drive out the Silla army are as follows. In other words, when King Munmu occupied Baekje's old land and took possession of it, Gojong of Tang was very angry and sent troops to subdue it. Therefore, the Tang army, together with the Malgal soldiers, made a camp in the field of Seokmun (currently Seokgajang, the capital of Hebei Province), and the king of Silla (Munmu)

took the general's uniform. Chunjang and others were sent to defend, and a military camp was set up in the field of Daebang (Baekje capital in the Yellow River basin, bordering the West Gun). This means that Baekje clearly exists on the continent. In the 97th year of reign, Buyeo initially lived in Noksan, but the village was weakened by the invasion of Baekje, so it moved west and came close to the Yan Dynasty, but did not make any defenses. The Emperor of Yan ordered Crown Prince Jun to lead three generals, including Mo Yong-gun, Mo Yong-gak, and Mo Yeo-geun, and 17,000 cavalry to attack Buyeo. Without Baekje, it would be impossible because it would have to pass through Goguryeo.

Book of Southern Qi, Volume 58, Chapter 39, in the Battle of Baekje before the Southeast, it is recorded that hundreds of thousands of Northern Wei cavalry were mobilized to attack Baekje and were defeated. Given that Northern Wei (386-535) was in contact with continental Baekje for 150 years, there were several wars. It can be said that it is correct to say that it happened. Noh (2009) states that it cannot be said that Northern Wei and Baekje, which existed throughout the Qing Dynasty, had no contact. It is inferred that they had frequent contact, and claims that they even received titles. In other words, the fact that there are records of sending envoys, receiving titles, and waging war between the two countries is possible because Baekje is located on the continent.

3.6. Samguksagi Hwangchung

There are many records of locusts in the Samguk Sagi (History of the Three Kingdoms). This locust is not a famous locust in its own right, but a node locust placed in ancient times or in mainland China. Where these locust babies are not, only a single blade of grass remains and a desolate wasteland that survives. In other words, it must be natural. Traveling is impossible because these locusts might get in the way. This can only happen if Baekje exists on the continent.

3.7. Analysis through Feed

There is a lot of historical information about Baekje's advance into the continent. As Lee (2020) claims, this is by no means a sloppy record as some people think. In other words, it was called the end of Jin (晉末) or Jin Se (晉世). The second location is listed as Liaoseo (遼西), and the names of Seolgun (Jinpyeong-gun (晉平郡, 縣)) and Baekje-gun (百濟郡) are written. In addition, the location of the second army installed by Baekje was specifically revealed to be between Yuseong and Bukpyeong. In other words, the section from Chaoyang, present-day Liaoning Province to Beijing was designated. The third reason for the advance was that Goguryeo occupied Liaodong and Baekje took Liaoxi. It was revealed that Baekje had advanced into Liaoxi to keep Goguryeo in check. Fourth, as mentioned above in this study, there is a wealth of authority, with as many as 13 types of direct and indirect sources based on it. As a result of analyzing the historical records in this way, the basis for Baekje's advance into the continent is sufficient, and there is no room to objectively refute this.

According to Jo (2018), Baekje's territory starts from Gwangnyeong (廣寧), Jin (錦), and Ui (義) during the Qing Dynasty in the northwest to the northwest, and goes south to the east beyond Hae (海) and Gae (蓋). It is said to reach the Yellow Sea, Chungcheong, and Jeolla-do of Joseon, and Gwangnyeong of the Qing Dynasty is today the Bukjin region of Liangyang Province, Geum is Geumju, and Ui is Ui-hyeon. These are all place names located in the Liaoxi region. And Hae (海) and Gae (蓋) are Haeseong (海城) and Gaeju (蓋州), Liaodong Province, respectively, in the Liaodong region. This perception is in line with the theory of Baekje's occupation of Liaoxi, but it is unusual to assume that even Liaodong was Baekje's highlands (Jo, 2018). Although this may feel like an exaggeration of the origin of Heumjeong's Manchurian origins, it was Baekje's heyday. Considering that even Pyongyang Castle was invaded, it is not considered unreasonable.

4. Conclusions

Continental Baekje is a theory that Baekje occupied not only the Korean Peninsula but also almost the entire right eastern region of China. The theoretical basis for continental Baekje is that it is no coincidence that Baekje's greatest heyday and Goguryeo's greatest heyday were both during the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties (220-581). During this era, there were 5 kingdoms and 16 kingdoms (316-439, 123 years). The Han Dynasty fell and Jin, which unified the three kingdoms, moved the capital to the south, creating an environment where Baekje could easily advance into the continent and establish a country.

Continental Baekje existed from the official founding of Baekje in 18 BC until 581 during the reign of King Wideok, the 27th king, and is estimated to have existed for nearly 600 years. Of course, it was lost during the period when Goguryeo was

strong, but since it was a country that pioneered Damro, it is believed that it did not lose all parts of continental Baekje. For example, in Heumjeong Manchuria Wonryugo, it is stated that Baekje, which continued until the Yuan Dynasty, sent envoys, and in my estimation, even after Baekje fell, some of the living Damnoguks were called Baekje. Of course, it seems that research on this should be conducted as a follow-up study. However, some historians also believe that the continent of Baekje was lost after King Seong died. To summarize the contents of this study, it is the fact that continental Baekje existed. When they first moved south from Goguryeo, Soseono, Biryu, and Onjo settled near Yoseo and Jinpyeong. Biryu led 100 families to Michuhol and founded Baekje, and Onjo led 10 subjects to Wiryeseong nearby and established the Ten Emperors. appears to have been established. However, after the death of Soseono, Onjo moved the capital of the country to Hansan (Korean Peninsula). After Biryu died, the subjects and people of Baekje returned to Onjo and changed the name of the country to Baekje, Biryu's name. Therefore, it can be concluded that from then on, the country was run with capitals located in two regions: the continent and the Korean peninsula. This study still has many areas to improve. And we hope that our country's history will be put on the right foot through follow-up research.

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