

●
Donghak
Peasant
Revolution

Humans Become Heaven Again

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**Donghak Peasant
Revolution Foundation**

Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation

Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation(hereinafter referred to as 'the Foundation') was launched as a special entity of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in February 2010 under the Special Act on the Restoration of Honor for Participants in the Donghak Peasant Revolution enacted in March 2004.

The Foundation continues trying to contribute to national harmony, unification, and democracy development by conducting business such as operation and management of memorial hall, memorial publicity activities, research projects, various education programs and etc to succeed to the spirit of devotion to the country and the people.



And so the Foundation located in Hwangtohyeon Battlefield currently operates Donghak Peasant Revolution Memorial Hall commissioned by Jeollabuk-do Province. It arouses national spirit and honors the Donghak Peasant Revolution participant's devotion to the country and the people through holding special exhibition and permanent exhibition and various education programs. Nation's interest and participation of any kind will be welcomed.



Donghak Peasant Revolution

The Revolution was the largest national resistance which aimed to reform a repressive feudal system and protect that national sovereignty against Japanese.

Bird, Bird, Blue Bird

Do not take the green-bean fields

If the flowers are dropped and lost

The commander with blue clothes will cry



Documentation of March Uprising

The Revolution which took place in 1894 was anti-feudal resistance to create the new society which the peasant suffered from the corrupt officials' extortion would have a decent living, and an anti-foreign resistance to protect national sovereignty against foreign powers for the people.

In Gabo year(1894), after uprising in Gobu government office the Donghak Peasant Army issued a declaration in Mujang, moved northward, and reconquered the Gobu. They held the Baeksan Convention to put in good order military, military and defeated the army of Jeolla-do Provincial Governor and the capital in Hwangtohyeon of Jeongeup and Hwangnyong river in Jangseong, Jeollanam-do Province. Then they occupied Jeonju Fortress(the capital of Jeolla-do Province) which was the prime aim for occupation.

The Jeonju Fortress is family land of Joseon Dynasty and served lots of national land tax. That was fallen! So Joseon Dynasty asked for the dispatch of anti-revolution troops to the Qing Dynasty, and Japan also sent troops to Joseon on the ground of protection of the native people. The situation was becoming complex, so Joseon Dynasty proceeded negotiation with the Donghak Peasant Army through Hong Kyaehun, and requested of them to leave the



Sabaltongmun

Donghak Peasant Revolution

Jeonju Fortress for withdrawal of Japanese and Chinese troops from Joseon.

For the withdrawal of foreign troops, the Donghak Peasant Army signed the Jeonju Truce with the Joseon troops and retreated from Jeonju Fortress for a while with determination of saving the country.

However, Japanese troops who came Joseon for planning to establish a bridgehead to Joseon for invasion of Qing Dynasty, didn't acceded to Joseon's demand of withdrawal, but shook the east Asia situation like as capture of Gyeongbok Palace, establishment of pro-Japanese cabinet, provocation of the Sino-Japanese War, etc. For ejecting Japanese troops from Joseon, the Donghak Peasant Army, caused the second revolt in Samnye and marched to Seoul under the flag of anti-Japanese struggle. Along the way, they fought with Japanese troops at the Ugeumchi in Gongju, Chungcheongnam-do Province, but collapsed from the Japanese new modern weapon. In the end, Donghak Peasant Revolution ended to unfinished revolution. But noble spirit of Donghak Peasant Army as the symbol of equality for all, saving the country, and love of the people became the foundation for the Korean modern democracy through anti-Japanese struggles, March 1 Independence Movement, and April 19 Student Revolution.

Donghak Peasant Revolution which tried to realize the higher spirit of humanism, "Humans treated like heaven" is considered as the origin of democracy to finish medieval society, to seek equality for all, and to be the beginning of Korean Modern Age. Sadly, in the last century, it has been distorted by rebellion which was confined to Jeolla-do Province, so disappeared from the center stage of history. Then 110 years has passed, its honor was restored through 「the Special Act on the Restoration of Honor for Participants in the Donghak Peasant Revolution」 enacted in March 2004.

Timeline of Donghak Peasant Revolution

Dates presented here are based on lunar calendar.
() : Solar calendar is also displayed in parenthesis.

4. 5.
The Found of Donghak

1860

1892

10. 21.
Gongju Rally

11. 2.
Samnye Rally



The Portrait of Choe Je-u

The Found of Donghak 1860. 4. 5.

In 1860, Choe Je-u [Suun] who lived in Gyeongju founded the Donghak [Eastern Learning] based on the doctrine of the equality of all people and the Gaebyuk Ideas[Great Remaking World, or Thought of 'Re-Beginning of Heaven and Earth'] Donghak is a Korean style religion that combined the merits of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism.



The Site of Gongju Rally
(Geumseong-dong, Gongju-si, Chungcheongnam-do, Korea)

Gongju Rally 1892. 10. 21.(12. 9.)

In October 1892, the leadership of Donghak including Seo Jang-ok held a rally that requested the rehabilitation of Donghak Founder Choe Je-u in Gongju, a region in which the Chungcheongdo Provincial Office was located at.



The Site of Samnye Rally
(Samnye-eup, Wanju-Gun, Jeollabuk-do, Korea)

Samnye Rally 1892. 11. 2.(12. 20.)

In November 1892, Donghak followers gathered in Samnye of Jeollado Province by order of Choe Si-hyeong to demand the rehabilitation of Founder Choe Je-u and the freedom of Donghak propagation.



The Site of Boeun Rally
(Boeun-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do)

Boeun Rally and Wonpyeong Rally

1893. 3. 11.(4. 26.)

In March 1893, around 20,000 Donghak followers gathered in Jangnae-ri of Boeun, Chungcheongdo Province under the direction of Choe Si-hyeong to hold a rally with a slogan of Anti-Japan and Anti-West. In March 1893 around the time when the Boeun Rally was being held, another large-scale rally was held in Wonpyeong of Geumgu, Jeollado Province, led by social reformers from Jeollado Province including Jeon Bongjun.



The Site of Wonpyeong Rally
(Geumsan-myeon, Gimje-si, Jeollabuk-do)

Conspiracy to Plan for Uprising through Sabaltongmun 1893. 11.

About 20 people including Jeon Bong-jun at Song Du-ho's house in Daemoe village, Juksan-ri, Seobu-myeon, Gobu-gun prepared measures against Jo Byeong-gap's tyranny. They determined conspiracy to kill him, capture Jeonju Government Office, and advance to Seoul. They made Sabaltongmun including this contents and sent to Jipkkang of village.



Memorial Monument for Conspiracy of Donghak Peasant Revolution in Juksan Village
(Gobu-myeon, Jeongeup-si, Jeollabuk-do)

Gobu Uprising 1894. 1. 10.(2. 14.)

On January 1894, Gobu peasants led by Jeon Bong-jun occupied the Gobu Government Office as they rose up at the Malmok marketplace in order to escape from exploitation and oppression by Jo Byeong-gap who was a governor of Gobu County, and attacked armory to army themselves and then to break the Manseokbo Reservoir which was symbol of exploitation.



The Site of Gobu government office
(Gobu-myeon, Jeongeup-si, Jeollabuk-do, Korea)

3. 11.
Boeun Rally and
Wonpyeong Rally

11.
Conspiracy to Plan
for Uprising through
Sabaltongmun

1893

1894

1. 10.
Gobu Uprising

3. 20.
Mujanggipo
(the Declaration of a Struggle in Mujang)

3. 26, About
Baeksan Convention

5. 8, About
Jeonju Truce

4. 7. Hwangtohyeon Battle

4. 23. Hwangnyong Battle

4. 27. Occupation of Jeonju Fortress



The Site of the Declaration
of Donghak Peasant
Revolution in Mujang
(Gongseum-myeon, Gochang-gun,
Jeollabuk-do, Korea)

Mujanggipo (the Declaration of a Struggle in Mujang)

1894. 3. 20.(4. 25.)

On March 1894, Jeon Bong-jun proclaimed a declaration before a congregation of about 4,000 followers in Mujang of Jeollado Province with the help of Sohn Hwa-jung.



The Monument for
Donghak Peasant Revolution
Convention in Baeksan
(Baeksan-myeon, Buan-gun,
Jeollabuk-do, Korea)

Baeksan Convention 1894. 3. 26, About (5. 1.)

Around March 1894, in Baeksan, Commander-in-Chief Jeon Bong-jun and Chief Executive Officers Sohn Hwa-Jung and Kim Gae-nam organized a command system and structure, and announced the manifesto and 4 duties and 12 rules were also announced.



The Monument for Gabo
Donghak Peasant Revolution
(Deokcheon-myeon, Jeongeup-si,
Jeollabuk-do, Korea)

Hwangtohyeon Battle 1894. 4. 7.(5. 11.)

On April 1894, peasant soldiers led by Jeon Bong-jun defeated the army of Jeollado Provincial Governor.



Hwangnyong Battle Monument
(Hwangnyong-myeon,
Jangseong-gun, Jellanam-do, Korea)

Hwangnyong Battle 1894. 4. 23.(5. 27.)

On April 1894, the Donghak Peasant Army won an overwhelming victory over the regular army led by Lee Hak-seung in Hwangnyong of Jangseong.



The Monument for the victory
of Donghak Peasant Army
(Hwangnyong-myeon, Jangseong-gun,
Jeollanam-do, Korea)

Occupation of Jeonju Fortress

1894. 4. 27.(5. 31.)

On April 1894, the Donghak Peasant Army began to attack the west gate, north gate and south gate of the Jeonju Fortress and the Army finally occupied the Fortress around noon. The Peasant Army gained total control of the Jeonju Fortress which was the cradle of the Joseon Dynasty and the capital of Jeollado Province.



The Pungnam Gate in Joenju
(Jeon-dong, Wansan-gu, Jeonju-si,
Jeollabuk-do, Korea)

Jeonju Truce 1894. 5. 8, About (6. 11.)

Commander-in-Chief Jeon Bong-Jun of the Donghak Peasant Army reached a compromise with government official Hong Gye-hoon with the promise of securing the safety of peasant rebels and suggesting reform proposals to rectify misgovernance to the king. This is known as the Jeonju Truce.

6. 21.
Japanese Capture of
Gyeongbokgung Palace

6. 23.
Japanese Attack on
Qing Dynasty

1894

7. 6.
Establishment of
Jipgangso

9. 10. About
Samnye Uprising

9. 18.
Cheongsan Declaration

11. 8.
U geumchi Battle

12. 2.
Jeon Bong-jun
Arrested

12. 15.
Seokdaedeul Battle

12. 18.
Buksil Battle



Gwanghwa Gate, the Front Gate of Gyeongbok Palace (Jongro-gu, Seoul, Korea)

Japanese Capture of Gyeongbokgung Palace 1894. 6. 21.(7.23.)

On June 1894, Joseon asked Japan to withdraw its troops since the Donghak Peasant Army retreated from the Jeonju Fortress and domestic stability was achieved but Japanese troops captured the Gyeongbokgung Palace and seized control of Joseon.



The Coastal Waters of Pungdo which Brought out the Sino-Japanese War (Pungdo-dong, Danwon-gu, Ansan-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea)

Japanese Attack on Qing Dynasty

1894. 6. 23.(7.25.)

Japanese government which seized Joseon Dynasty maneuvered for the war on Qing Dynasty. In the end, Japanese government brought out the Sino-Japanese War(a declaration of war on July 1) by attacking the troops of Qing Dynasty which were stationed in front of Asan Bay on June 23.

After Japanese government defeated the troops of Qing Dynasty completely in Battle of Pyongyang, Japanese ambition of interference in domestic affairs of Joseon Dynasty and its national sovereignty.



Jipgangso of Wonpyeong (Geumsan-myeon, Gimje-si, Jeollabuk-do, Korea)

Establishment of Jipgangso 1894. 7. 6.(8. 6.)

On July 1894, Commander-in-Chief Jeon Bong-jun of Donghak Peasant Army and Jeollado Provincial Governor Kim Hak-jin agreed to establish and operate Jipgangso in 53 counties and towns throughout Jeollado Province in order to keep public order and security on the principle of the united efforts of the people and officials.



Historic Square for Samnye Uprising (Samnye-eup, Wanju-Gun, Jeollabuk-do, Korea)

Samnye Uprising 1894. 9. 10.About(10.8.)

Around September, 1984, as Japan's pillage and intervention in the domestic affairs of Joseon intensified Jeon Bong-jun installed Daedoso (Central Organization of Donghak) in Samnye of Jeollado Province and raised an army again. Jeon who focused on securing the supply of weapon and rice for the armed forces joined the peasant rebels led by Sohn Byeong-hee and the North-South allied force was formed.



The Monument for Re-declaration of Donghak Peasant Army (Cheongsan-myeon, Okcheon-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, Korea)

Cheongsan Declaration 1894. 9. 18.(10. 16.)

On September 1894, the second patriarch of Donghak Choe Si-hyeong accepted the request for uprising by Jeon Bong-jun to issue orders for the mobilization of adherents to Donghak from all over the country at Cheongsan of Chungcheong-do province.

1. 24.
Daedunsan Battle

3. 30.
Jeon Bong-jun Executed

1895

2010

2. 24.(solar calendar)
Special Entity of the Ministry of Culture,
Sports and Tourism
The Launch of Donghak Peasant
Revolution Foundation

2004 3. 5.(solar calendar)

Proclamation of 「the Special Act on the Restoration
of Honor for Participants in the Donghak Peasant Revolution」



The Memorial Tower for
Donghak Peasant Army
(Geumhak-dong, Gongju-si,
Chungcheongnam-do, Korea)

U geumchi Battle 1894. 11. 8.(12. 4.)

On November 1894, the peasant soldiers waged fierce battles with the combined forces of the Japanese army and Joseon regular troops who were only tenth the number of peasants. However the peasant soldiers were completely defeated due to the inferior power of weapons.



Monument in Jeon Bong-jun Arrest Site
(Ssangchi-myeon, Sunchang-gun,
Jeollabuk-do, Korea)

Jeon Bong-jun Arrested 1894. 12. 2.(12. 28.)

On December 1894, the leader of the Donghak Peasant Army, Jeon Bong-jun was arrested in Pino-ri of Sunchang.



The Monument for Donghak
Peasant Revolution in Jangheung
(Jangheung-eup, Jangheung-gun,
Jeollanam-do, Korea)

Seokdaedeul Battle 1895. 12. 15.(1. 10.)

On December 1894, tens of thousands of Jangheung peasant rebels led by Lee Bang-eon were defeated in the battle against Japanese troops and the private army of the conservatives in Seokdaedeul of Jangheung.



The Memorial Park for Donghak
Peasant Revolution in Boeun
(Boeun-eup, Boeun-gun,
Chungcheongbuk-do, Korea)

Buksil Battle 1894. 12. 18.(1. 13.)

On December 1894, the North peasant army led by Sohn Byeong-hee fought a battle in Buksil of Boeun, Chungcheongdo province, but they were defeated.



The Site of Daedunsan Battle
(Unju-myeon, Wanju-Gun,
Jeollabuk-do, Korea)

Daedunsan Battle 1895. 1. 24.(2. 18.)

On January 1895, peasant soldiers who held and defended in Daedunsan Mountain for about three months were attacked to be all killed by Japanese troops except for one child soldier.



The Photo of Jeon Bong-jun
which was brought from Japanese
Consulate to Beommuamun for Trial.

Jeon Bong-jun Executed 1895. 3. 30.(4. 24.)

On March 1895, leaders of the Donghak Peasant Army including Jeon Bong-jun, Sohn Hwa-Jung, Kim Deok-young, and Choe Gyeong-seon were executed by hanging.

Collection of Donghak Peasant Revolution Memorial Hall



Sabaltongmun | 42x30cm

This is typical record that about 20 leaders including Jeon Bong-jun were known to write at Song Du-ho's house in Daemoe village, Juksan-ri, Seobu-myeon, Gobu-gun.
(Tangible Cultural Properties No 233 in Jeollabukdo)



Jeolla-do Gobu Minran(the Beginning of the Peasant Rebellion in Jeolla-do) Sicho | 174x19cm

The document recorded by Jeolla-do Provincial Office about the causes and process of development of Gobu Uprising, and organization system of peasant army and identity information of leaders, etc.



The Original Document of Criminal Trial

20x28cm(A copy of document)

Contents of questioning of Jeon Bong-jun, Son Hwa-jung and Choi Gyeong-seon, leaders of Donghak Peasant Army are on the record. They is expressed the ringleader of the bandit. And some of Proposals for Reform is mentioned.

(Holding Institution : National Archives of Korea)

Yoon Ju-eun's Identity Tag | 1.5x9.5cm

This is the identity tag of Yoon Ju-eun who engaged in the Donghak Peasant Army in 1894.

He distinguished himself in the battles against the Japanese army and the Joseon regular troops in Gangjin and Haenam, were arrested by Joseon's troops and publicly executed in the end. the male over sixteen weared Identity Tag which is like the current-day an identification card.





Yangho Jeongi | 21X31.5cm

This is the document which arranged the telegram by date exchanged in 'Yanghochotoyoung' established to suppress Donghak Peasant Revolution. Joseon Government's measures against Donghak Peasant Revolution and 'Jeonju Truce' which was signed in June 11(solar calendar) were recorded in it in detail. (Tangible Cultural Properties No 234 in Jeollabukdo)



The Order to Hong Gye-hun | 67X58cm

This is the letter missive which King Gojong served on Yanghochotosa Hong Gye-hun, the person in charge of punitive forces against Donghak Peasant in April 1894. It is the last one, so valuable historic documents which shows that military power was all in his hands in that days.



Letter from Heungseon Daewongun | 117X27cm

This letter of persuasion was sent by Heungseon Daewongun to the Donghak Peasant Army on September 1894. He promised herein not to punish peasants if they leave the Donghak Peasant Army and return to their normal lives. this data helps understand the relationships between the Peasant Army and Heungseon Daewongun. (Tangible Cultural Properties No 235 in Jeollabukdo)



Jangtae(Bamboo Basket) | 138X53cm

This was made as the use of chicken coop. As Donghak Peasant Army did battle with military unit of the capital on April 1894, they won Hwangnyong Battle in Jangseong in use of weapon. They put some straw in Jangtae by using and rolling cover from bullet, or fought with blazing and rolling it.



Hwang Jong-mo's Spear | 4X77cm

This is the spear used by Hwang Jong-mo during the Donghak Peasant Revolution. He participated in the Peasant Army as a leader of the region of Gimje. But after Ugeumchi Battle, he arrested Japanese army and was burned at the stake. Descendant of him has it and put it in trust to Donghak Peasant Revolution Memorial Hall.



Mulchimcheop | 12X29cm

This is documents which issued in government office of relevant area to find participants of Donghak Peasant Revolution. It is a kind of document used with identification card.

Possible Consideration as Memory of the World Register of the Donghak Peasant Revolution

The Completeness and Rarity of Donghak Peasant Revolution's Aarchives

Donghak Peasant Revolution's Aarchives is the world's only record Donghak Peasant Revolution developed in Korea in 1894-5. Peasant revolt occurred in various parts of the world, but Donghak Peasant Revolution's Aarchives are worth world history in that records are remaining intensively at a certain places and times. Also, they were records recognized from each perspective of many main agents such as Donghak Peasant Army, government, bureaucracy, Counterinsurgents, private intellectuals, and etc. There are completeness and rarity in that Donghak Peasant Revolution was described in various perspective of an incident.

Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation's Efforts of Possible Consideration as Memory of the World Register of Donghak Peasant Revolution's Aarchives

- Promotion Committee's Inauguration of Possible Consideration as Memory of the World Register (2015. 6. 10.)
- Holding the Academic Symposium for Possible Consideration as Memory of the World Register (2015. 6. 10.)
- Application of the UNESCO's Memory of the World Register about Documents to Cultural Heritage Administration (2015. 8. 31.)

The Value of Donghak Peasant Revolution's Aarchives

Donghak Peasant Revolution developed spread throughout Korea in 1894-5 and Donghak Peasant Army actively participated in to make new society. Donghak Peasant Army pursued to aim at realization of society of respect for man's life and dignity by elimination of tyranny, to become free from Imperial Japan and to investigate independence by defeating Japanese invader, to realize direct democracy by operating Jipkangso of governance of the government and the people, to orient to society of equality and democratic society by wide relief for the people and national and public welfare in the process of Donghak Peasant Revolution.

Therefore, Donghak Peasant Revolution's Aarchives is precious records which mankind will protect with expressed in spirits of Donghak Peasant Army the universal values of mankind such as respect for man's life and dignity, independence, direct democracy, equality, democratic society, and etc.

Memory of the World

Memory of the World was called cultural heritage that UNESCO selects to preserve and protect globally valuable records. The Advisory Conference on UNESCO. It selects esthetically, socially and culturally high-valuable ones among the records which influence the world culture through as Memory of the World. The selected records receive technical assistance for damage prevention and preservation.

In 1995, UNESCO lists in recording inheritance in order to preserve and use important heritages which success to human culture, and starts to Memory of the World Program in order to seek an effective retention tool.



value

The Predominant Lists of Possible Consideration as Memory of the World Register of Donghak Peasant Revolution's Aarchives (Total of 171 cases, about 11,000 pages)

- Donghak Peasant Army's records such as appointment certificate and memoirs of Donghak Peasant Army, and etc (27 cases)
- Joseon government's records such as reports of officers who participated in suppression and Counterinsurgents and etc (115 cases)
- The records of civilian suppression such as collection of works, diary and etc which participated in and wrote the suppression as civilian (16 cases)
- The records of personal experience which wrote the orally transmitted and individual observed contents (11 cases)
- The records of Japan side related Donghak Peasant Revolution (2 cases)

Agencies in Possession of Main Donghak Peasant Revolution's Aarchives (Total of 9 places)

- Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation and Donghak Peasant Revolution Memorial Hall(50 cases)
- Korea University Library(30 cases)
- National Archives of Korea(5 cases)
- National Library of Korea(5 cases)
- The National Institute of Korean History(6 cases)
- Director of Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies, Seoul National University(60 cases)
- Yonsei University Research Information Service (3 cases)
- Central Headquarters of Cheondogyo(10 cases)
- Academy of Korean Studies Jangseogak Library(2 cases)



Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation in future Donghak Peasant Revolution's Aarchives will try to be included in possible consideration list of Cultural Heritage Administration Register in 2017 and furthermore, will try to be listed in UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2018. Please give us your interest and support.



Main Donghak Peasant Revolution's Aarchives

Donghak Peasant Army's Records



The Brief History of Martyrs | 16x24cm
This is the valuable document which empirically shows historical fact related to Donghak Peasant Revolution in the region of Namwon. You Tae-hong stated, Choe Byong-hyon described, and Namwon Jongniwon published it.



Donghak History | 26x18cm
This is record that Oh Jiyoung who directly took part in Donghak Peasant Revolution process from the advocacy of Donghak to main developments of Peasant Revolution in 1894 and reform movement of Cheondogyo in the 1930s. (Holding Institution : the National Institute of Korean History)

Joseon government's records



Jeon Bongjun Gongcho (the court hearing's records) | 39x21cm
This is record which arranged contents of questioning of the Jeon Bong-jun, Donghak Peasant Army's leader. After his arrest, he was questioned five times in all in Beommumun, new trial organization. In his statement, Korean domestic situation, development process of Donghak Peasant Revolution and etc in some detail were contained.



Gyechojonan | 29.5x20cm
This is the book which Uijeongbu archives bureau recorded report raised in Uijeongbu from July 21 to November 20 in 1894. There were Development process of Donghak Peasant Revolution and Jipgangsso related materials in the book.
(Holding Institution : Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies, Seoul National University)

The Records of Civilian Suppression



Posthumous Work of Nanpa | 19x30cm
This is the collection of Jeong Seok-jin's work who engaged Dotongjang of Naju in Jeolla-do Province in those days of 1894 which suppressed Peasant Army. This is crucial data to identify the progressions of the Naju Battle between the Donghak Peasant Army and anti-peasant defensive army.



Changgyesingongsilgi | 28.7x19.7cm
This is the records that Sin Seok-chan, Confucian scholar, who faced Peasant Army in Uihung, Gunwi and Chilgok of Gyeongsangdo Province, arranged in form of diary style. This is crucial data to measure activity of Peasant Army and Minbogun of Gyeongsangdo Province in those days of Donghak Peasant Revolution.

The Records of Personal Experience



Gabosilgi | 30.5x22.5cm
Contents of development process of Donghak Peasant Revolution from March to December in 1894, the Sino-Japanese War, the Gabo Reform, and etc were arranged in date order with reports of Provincial Office, Sunmuyeong and etc related in state of activity and suppression measures of Peasant Army.



Kim Yok-je's Diary | 27x19.5cm
This is a record that he who served Seonggyungwan made out situations of Donghak Peasant Revolution and circumstances of central political world in form of diary style in two and three book among a total of four books.
(Holding Institution : the National Institute of Korean History)

The Records of Japan Side



The Records of the Japanese Embassy in Korea | 20x25cm
This is a collection of records which the Japanese embassy in Korea exchanged official document between agencies of various levels from March 1894 to 1910. In 1940s, Korean History Compilation Committee have its picture taken and made a print, and the National Institute of Korean History keeps it.



The Japanese Embassy Tongyumun | 30.5x39.5cm
This is record which the Japanese embassy in August 1894 filled in. This includes contents of "Japan cannot watch Donghak Peasant Revolution, so helps. Don't covet properties of Joseon people, and should help each other", and etc.

Education and Trial Program of Donghak Peasant Revolution Memorial Hall



Program Contents

- Children :** The View of Exhibition Room for Children, Craft Making of Donghak Peasant Army's Character, Etc.
- Youth :** The View of Permanent Exhibition Room, Understanding of Donghak Peasant Revolution(PPT), Making of Donghak Peasant Army Flag, Planting of Mung Bean Seedling, Etc.

Application and Inquiry for Participation

Staff in Charge Education of Donghak Peasant Revolution Memorial Hall(+82-63-536-1894)



Exhibition Room for Children



The newly opened exhibition room for children with a theme of 'Time Machine Back to 1894' within the permanent exhibition room allows children and families to easily understand, through games and first-hand experience, the Donghak Peasant Revolution which aimed to realize equality and independence.

The exhibition room presents stories about children called boy general and baby leader who were members of the Donghak Peasant Army in order to promote the national interests and provide for the welfare of the people throughout the country, as well as the noble spirit of ancestors is not taught in school.



매달 마지막 수요일



A Day of Enjoying Culture

The last Wednesday of each month

On a day of enjoying culture, all cultural performances programs will be provided to you in Donghak Peasant Revolution Memorial Hall.

Your participation of any kind will be welcomed.



Exhibition Guide

Opening Hours

Summer Season(March - October)

09:00-19:00 / Entrance Time 09:00~18:00

Winter Season(November - February)

09:00-18:00 / Entrance Time 09:00~17:00

* Closed on Every Monday and January 1

Admission Fee | Free

Reservation Guide

Application for reservation can be made five days to 1 month before the date you wish to visit.

Reservation will be approved within the limit of the number of people reserved.

Applicants

Anyone including foreigners who wish to have access to the explanation of the exhibition more than five persons.

Map Direction



56149 397, Donghak-ro, Deokcheon-myeon, Jeongeup-si, Jeollabuk-do, Korea

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**Donghak Peasant
Revolution Foundation**