



### March 1st Independence Movement in Seoul and Pyeongyang

2019.3.1 - 5.26  
Special Exhibition Hall, Seoul Museum of History

#### Opening the Exhibition

In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the March 1st Independence Movement, the Seoul Museum of History reintroduces the independence movements that took place in Seoul and Pyeongyang. On March 1, 1919, the Korean people rose up in a non-violent demonstration against Japanese colonial rule, demanding independence of Korea as a sovereign world power, which laid the foundation for the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea. Seoul is where the March 1st Independence Movement was devised and initiated, and along with Seoul, Pyeongyang is where the movement was the most active.

The exhibition delves into the processes by which the March 1st Independence Movement was planned and executed. The exhibition traces the origins and the Korean people's quest for independence through the demonstrations of "March" and the struggle, pain, and fear experienced by those involved. The Seoul Museum of History hopes the audience will read the vivid accounts of history and remember the meaning that flowed through Seoul and Pyeongyang one hundred years ago.

Director of the Seoul Museum of History: Song Jo-ho

#### Planning of the March 1st Independence Movement

After Japan forcibly annexed Korea, the colonized country fell into a tragic state. Exploitation and discrimination was everywhere, and the military and police forces continuously generated fear and tension. The struggle for independence continued to gain momentum, and in 1918 the principle of self-determination marked Korea in the wake of the end of World War I. The First Korea Conference held upon Washington and other national leaders saw hope for Korea's independence. On February 8, 1919, Korean students in Tokyo declared Korea's independence, and their declaration became the trigger of the March 1st Independence Movement back home. On February 20, representation of Daegu, Gyeongju, and other cities groups decided to declare independence together, though they had proposed different dates and methods, and Daegu's leaders joined the concerted efforts. They decided to hold a common declaration of independence at 2 p.m. on March 1st. The Declaration of Independence was secretly printed and distributed nationwide. Its execution was made for action.

#### Declarations of Independence

The Declaration of Independence on March 1st, 1919

Seoul Declaration of Independence (1919.3.1) / Seoul general collection

Daegu Declaration of Independence (1919.3.1) / Daegu general collection

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### Launching of the March 1st Independence Movement

On March 1, 1919, the independence movement began in Seoul, including Seoul and Pyeongyang. In Seoul at 2 p.m. on that day, 33 national representatives declared independence at Taegyeong School. Students gave a public reading of the Declaration of Independence at Taegyeong Park and marched out to the streets. The content of national independence was printed in the form of a leaflet in Pyeongyang. The Provisional Government, the Methodist Church, the Christian Church, the Presbyterian Church, respectively, after that, gathered on the street and paraded together. The movement, arising from different regions and socioeconomic strata, spread peacefully from cities to rural and mountain areas. The movement continued nationwide through leaflets and independent language were carried out through the rest of March 1919, before and abroad.

#### Underground Papers and Statements

Underground newspapers and statements had a crucial role in expanding and spreading the independence movement. *Chosun dangsin* (Korean Independence News), which was printed along with the declaration of independence, was distributed in Seoul to be read by citizens or to be carried to other parts of the country by people returning to their hometowns. In some areas, people began demonstrating on the street upon reading the newspaper before they saw the Declaration of Independence. There were many other underground papers published that numbered over 30 during the period between March and July 1919. In addition to the underground newspapers, there were many other underground publications in the independence movement. To appeal to diverse groups of people, some were written in the local dialect (Chosun Chosong, Chosun Chosong, etc.) and others used simple language (Korean words, etc.). All these papers and statements were voluntarily issued by individual participants in the movement.

#### Oppression of the March 1st Movement

Inspired, Japan suppressed the March 1st Movement atrociously. Police, military police, and army firefighters were mobilized against the movement. They widely searched homes, arrested, and imprisoned activists, leaving a great number of others wounded. People who were arrested for the independence movement were taken to the General Police Bureau or Jungbu Police Station and other facilities where they were interrogated before being sent to Gyeongseong Prison for trial. While in prison, they were brutally tortured, including the so-called "water heat" and the "hotting test" (a test of spirit and body and illness). Unfortunately, many protesters including Yang Hoon-uk and Yu Gwan-sik perished in the prison. According to historical documents, at least 6,000 people were imprisoned at the time of the March 1st Independence Movement, 6,300 were injured, and 7,930 died.

## 리플렛(영문)

### Seoul and Pyeongyang 3.1 Movement

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## 리플렛(중문)

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## 리플렛(일문)

성명	나이	31세	직업	보성법률상업학교 학생	수형번호
강기덕 康基德	주소	경기도 경성부 안국동 34			45357
	본적	함경남도 덕원군 직전면 당상리			23336




죄목	보안법위반/출판법위반/소요		
주문	징역 2년	판결기관	경성복심법원
		판결일자	1920.10.30
		판결	2심 판결
개요	1919년 3월 1일 보성법률상업학교 학생으로서 만세시위를 주도하였다. 김성득, 김연복, 김문진 등의 학생들과 함께 독립선언서를 배포하며 시위 확산에 앞장섰다. 3월 5일에는 남대문역 앞에서 제2차 시위를 추진하였다.		
공훈	건국훈장 독립장(1990년)	비고	· 일몰의 날에는 판결일 기준

수형카드 (112종)

宣書

宣書는 1919년 3월 1일 보성법률상업학교 학생으로서 만세시위를 주도하였다. 김성득, 김연복, 김문진 등의 학생들과 함께 독립선언서를 배포하며 시위 확산에 앞장섰다. 3월 5일에는 남대문역 앞에서 제2차 시위를 추진하였다.

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기미독립선언서(원본 및 번역본)

대한독립선언서

대한독립선언서, 대한국민의회 독립선언서(제1, 제2) 번역문

참고

3·1운동 100주년을 맞이하여 3·1운동 100주년 기념 사업단

서울과 평양의 3·1운동

2019.3.1(일) ~ 5.26(월)

개최처

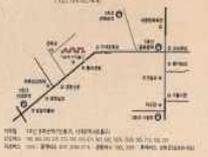
2019년 2월 28일(목) 오후 3시

서울역사박물관 기획전시실

모집처

2019년 2월 28일(목) 오후 3시

서울역사박물관 기획전시실



초청장

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