

Operation Status

Opening hours	09:00 ~ 18:00
Closed days	Every Monday and Public Holiday (Except for Samiljeol Independence Movement Day, Memorial Day, National Liberation Day)
Admission fare	No charge
Contact	Management Room of the Gwangju Student Inde- pendence Movement Memorial Hall Tel : 062-221-5531~4 / http://gsim.gen.go.kr

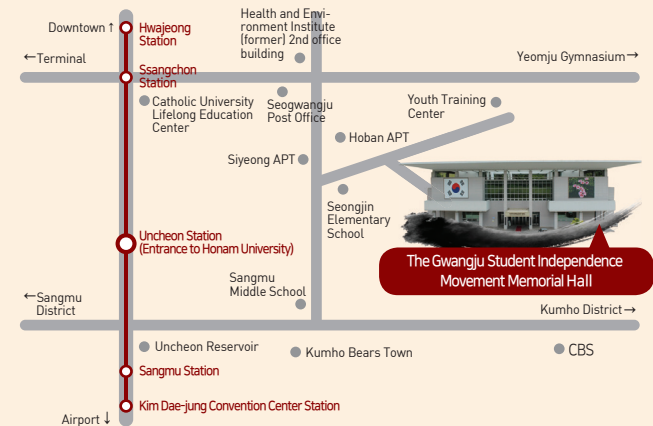
Directions

Location

{62024} 30, Student Movement Road, Seo-gu, Gwangju Metropolitan City (Hwajeong-dong)

Traffic information

- **Outside the city**
 - Railroad : From Gwangju Songjeong Station → It takes about 25 minutes by taxi (8.6km)
 - Express bus: From Gwangju Express Bus Terminal → It takes about 15 minutes by taxi(4.1km)
- **Inside the city**
 - Bus (Getting off at the Gwangju Student Independence Movement Memorial Hall) Cheomdan 20, Geumho 36, Jiwon 50, Maewol 61, Son gam 73, Jinwol 77
 - Subway: 20-minute walk from Uncheon Station

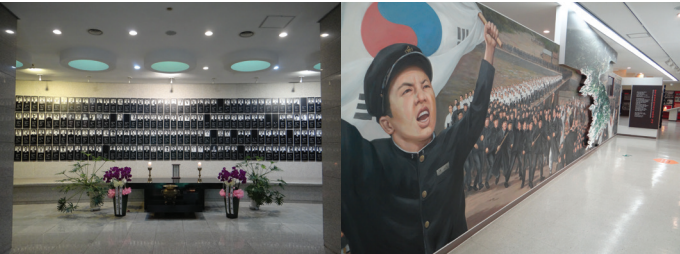


Opening the Memorial Hall



Student Hall when opened in 1967

Gwangju Student Independence Movement Memorial Hall was initially established at Hwanggeum-dong, Dong-gu, Gwangju Metropolitan City in 1967. We have commemorated and enhanced the noble spirits of Student Independence Movement, which our students had fought against the Japanese imperialism. Relocated and opened in Hwajeong-dong in November 2005, we have been displaying the development process of Student Independence Movement and related materials in three dimensions.



The Student Independence Movement Memorial Day

The Student Independence Movement Memorial Day(November 3rd) is a legal memorial day to inspire historical vocational awareness by succeeding and developing the spirit of the student independence movement and fostering students' self-sufficiency and patriotism

History of memorial day designation

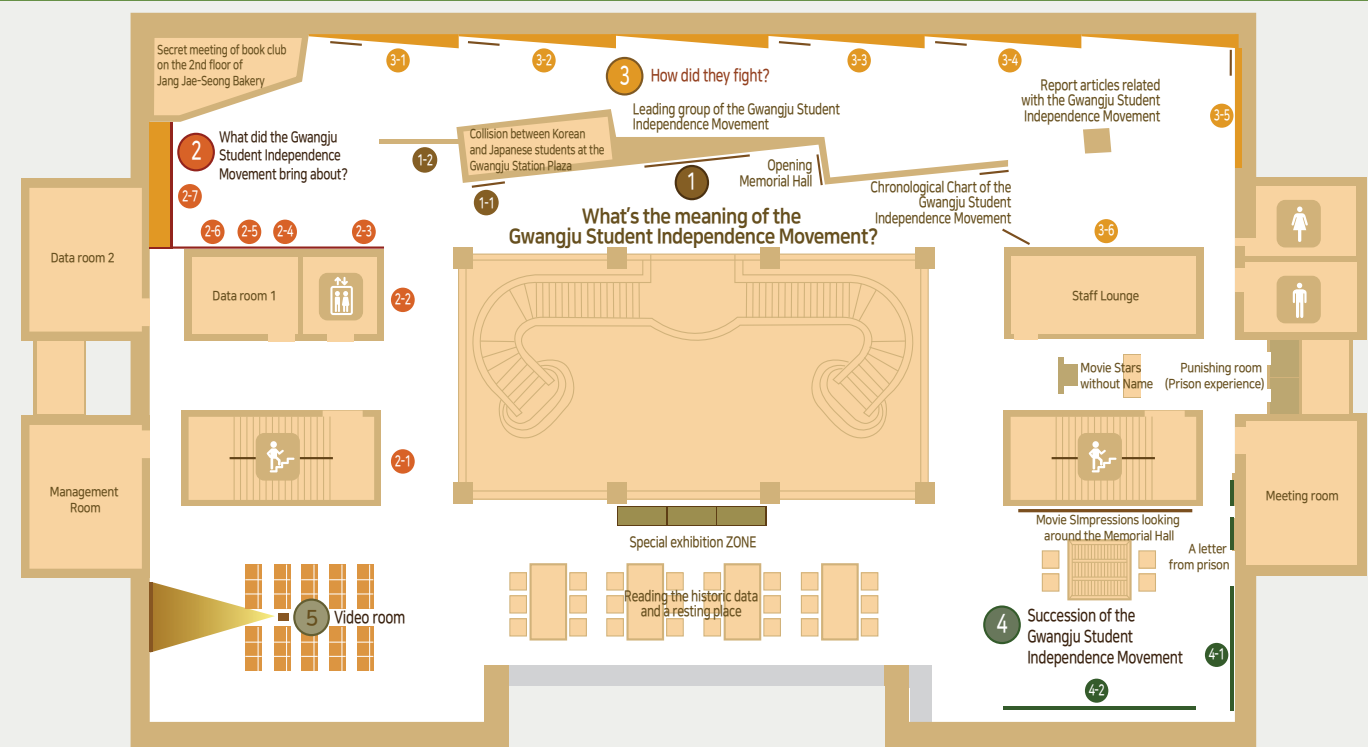
- **1953. 10. 20.**
Designating November 3rd, Gwangju Student Independence Movement Day as 'Students' Day'
- **1973. 3. 30.**
Abolishing 'Students' Day' from National Day
* Abolishing in accordance with 「Regulations on various memorial days etc.」, established for the purpose of integrating various memorial days organized by the government , 1973 immediately after Yushin in October 1972 (56→26)
- **1984. 9. 22.**
Reviving 'Students' Day' as a national memorial day
(Organized by: Minister of Education, present Ministry of Education)
* President Kim Dae-jung participated in the 70th Student Independence Movement Ceremony ('99. 11. 3.)
- **2006. 2. 9.**
Changing the title to the 'Student Independence Movement Memorial Day'
- **2018. 11. 2.**
Changing the department responsible for the 'Student Independence Movement Memorial Day' (Ministry of Education→Co-organized by the Patriot and Veterans Administration Agency and Ministry of Education)
* Ceremony (Patriot and Veterans Administration Agency), Events (Ministry of Education)



The Development of the Spirits of Student Independence Movement



Information Map of Exhibition Rooms



- 1-1 11·3 Student Independence Movement
- 1-2 Emblem of Gwangju Student Independence Movement
- 2-1 Invasion of Japanese Imperialists
- 2-2 Site of Economic Plundering
- 2-3 Education during Japanese Colonial Period
- 2-4 Nationalistic Movement during Japanese Colonial Period
- 2-5 Gwangju Student Independence Movement and ‘singanhoe’
- 2-6 Gwangju Student Movement and Strike against Japanese Ruling
- 2-7 Students’ Secret Organization

- 3-1 Explosion of Gwangju Student Independence Movement
- 3-2 First Demonstration In Gwangju
- 3-3 Second Demonstration in Gwangju
- 3-4 Nationwide Expansion of Movement
- 3-5 Legal Trouble in the Courts
- 3-6 Resistance in Prison
- 4-1 Succession of Gwangju Student Independence Movement
- 4-2 Aftermath of Gwangju Student Independence Movement

Chronological table of Student Independence Movement

1926. 11. 3.	Students of Gwangju High School and Gwangju Agricultural Highschool organized Sungjin Society
1928. 11.	Gwangju female students formed a secret organization
1929. 6.	Formation of Gwangju students’ secret book club central part
1929. 10. 30.	Collision between Korean and Japanese students on a commuting train from Gwangju to Naju
1929. 11. 3.	Outbreak of the Gwangju Student Independence Movement A large-scale protest of students and citizens in Gwangju
1929. 11. 12.	2 nd large-scale protest of students in Gwangju
1929. 11. 13.	The government general prohibited newspaper reports on the Gwangju Student Independence Movement
1929. 12. 9.	A large-scale union protest of students in Seoul
1929. 12. 16.	A large-scale school strike of students in Pyongyang
1929. 12. 24.	Held Speech on the Gwangju Student Independence Movement hosted by Tokyo Chosun International Students’ Association
1930. 1. 11.	Hosted a mass rally in Shanghai
1930. 1. 28.	Street demonstration of schools in Yongjeong, Kando
1930. 2. 12.	A hearing for those involved in Gwangju student protest Started at the Gwangju District Court
1943. 5. 20.	School strike of Gwangjuseo Middle School (Mudeunghoe case)

11·3 Student Independence Movement

The Student Independence Movement, one of the three greatest anti-Japanese independence movements during the Japanese colonial era, affected the history of the Korean independence movement. The confrontation between Korean and Japanese students at Naju Station on October 30, 1929, inflamed students in Gwangju. As the mood of the student independence movement grew since the 1920s, it was an opportunity for students to express their resentment of the oppression of Japanese imperialism. In this situation, the efforts of secret societies, like the book club, were combined to support the student independence movement. On November 3rd, there was a great student protest in Gwangju. The righteous spirit of Gwangju students encouraged the participation of students from all over the country, leading to the national movement in which more than 54,000 students from about 320 schools participated from October 1929 to March 1930. The spirit of Gwangju students who devoted their life to the freedom and independence of the people continued after the liberation, awakening the conscience for justice, including the April 19 Revolution, the May 18 Gwangju Democratic Movement, the Candle Revolution, and others.

Did it occur only in Gwangju?

No. It developed into a nationwide anti-Japanese national movement and continued, spread abroad, drawing advocacy and support in China and the Americas.

Did it happen accidentally?

No. The Student Independence Movement was triggered by the concentration of students’ motives when the people’s anti-Japanese movement capabilities matured after the March 1 Movement.

