

Nomination for the Memory of the World

International Register

(Revised)

**UNESCO MEMORY OF THE WORLD INTERNATIONAL REGISTER
NOMINATION FORM**

1.0 Title of item or collection being prepared

Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement: A Remarkable Democratic Experiment in 19th-century Korea

2.0 Summary (max 200 words)

The nominated heritage is a collection of 185 documents associated with the Donghak Peasant Movement. The Donghak movement was a popular uprising against both corruption in the ruling class and encroachment on Korea by foreign powers, demanding the establishment of a more just and equal society. Over the course of the movement, the Donghak army succeeded in establishing a cooperative governing unit known as a *jipgangso* through which corrupt officials could be punished and unfair government practices rectified. This unit of governance was a novel experiment in democracy with parallels rarely found anywhere in the world at the time. The Donghak movement paved the way for Korea to develop into a flourishing democracy. The movement triggered the First Sino-Japanese War and ultimately shifted the geopolitical order in East Asia: The Chinese and Japanese troops arriving in Korea to quell the rebellion started the First Sino-Japanese War, where the Japanese soldiers defeated their Chinese counterparts and replaced China as the dominant power in the region. The nominated documents serve as a reservoir of memories testifying to the historical processes through which the public acted as a protagonist in history and impelled the course of events toward the achievement of universal values.

3.0 Nominator contact details

3.1 Name of nominator (person or organization)

Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation

3.2 Relationship to the nominated material

Owner and manager of the nominated heritage

3.3 Address

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3.4 Telephone / Email

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4.0 Declaration of Authority

I certify that I have the authority to nominate the items described in this document to the Memory of the World Register.

Signature

Full name and position

Sin Sun-cheol

Chairman of the Board of Directors, Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation

Date

November 30, 2021

5.0 Legal Information

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5.4 Name and contact details of custodian IF DIFFERENT from the owner

None

5.5 Legal status

The legal and administrative responsibility for the preservation of the Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement rests entirely with the abovementioned organizations and individuals who own and manage the respective heritage items.

5.6 Copyright status

The Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement are not subject to the Korean Copyright Act, which stipulates that the duration of copyright protection is 70 years under Article 39.

5.7 Accessibility (note any restrictions, including cultural restrictions)

The Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement are preserved in the storage/archive rooms of 12 organizations, including the Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation. These documentary materials can be accessed directly by individuals who visit the organizations, and their digital versions and their Korean translations are available on the respective websites. In 2006, an integrated website offering access to these online materials held by the respective organizations was established known as the Donghak Peasant Movement Information System website (www.e-donghak.or.kr). Currently, 126 out of the 185 nominated documents are freely accessible to the public. Efforts are underway to make the rest of the documents opened to the public as well.

6.0 Identity and description of the documentary heritage

6.1 Name and identification details of the items/collection being nominated

The documentary heritage proposed for inscription is named “Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement: A Remarkable Democratic Experiment in 19th-century Korea.”¹ This collection consists of documentary materials preserved at various organizations, including the Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation, Korea University Library, National Archives of Korea, National Palace Museum of Korea, National Library of Korea, National Institute of Korean History, Independence Hall of Korea, Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies at Seoul National University, Yeonsei University Library, Jeollabuk-do Provincial Government, Cheondogyo Central Headquarters, and Jangseogak Archives at the Academy of Korean Studies. The Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation submits this nomination in coordination with, and explicit permission from all the other organizations.

■ The nominated collection consists of:

- (1) Documents produced by participants in the movement
- (2) Documents produced by other members of the Korean public
 - Documents produced by persons who suppressed the movement
 - Documents produced by persons who observed the movement
- (3) Documents produced by the Joseon Dynasty government

■ The nominated collection is categorized by date and producer as follows:

Date	Documents by participants in the movement	Documents by other members of the Korean public		Documents by the Joseon government	Total
		Documents by persons suppressing the movement	Documents by persons observing the movement		

¹ This historic event has been referred to by diverse names, including the Donghak Peasant War, Gabo Peasant War, and Donghak Revolution. While the relevant special law enacted in 2004 (the Special Act on the Restoration of Honor for Participants in the Donghak Peasant Revolution) adopts the term Donghak Peasant Revolution, middle and high school textbooks describe it as the Donghak Peasant Movement. This nomination follows the nomenclature in the school textbooks and refers to the event as the Donghak Peasant Movement.

1894-1895	26	13	9	115	163 (88.1%)
1896-1909	1	-	2	7	10 (5.4%)
1910-1954	3	3	6	-	12 (6.5%)
Total	30 (16.2%)	16 (8.7%)	17 (9.2%)	122 (65.9%)	185 (100%)

The nominated collection is associated with the Donghak Peasant Movement, a historic uprising taking place in 1894-1895. Among the 185 nominated items, 163 (88.1%) were produced in 1894-1895 and 22 documents (11.9%) were produced from 1895 to 1954. Thirty (16.2%) were produced by participants in the Donghak Peasant Movement, 16 (8.7%) by those who suppressed the movement, 17 (9.2%) by observers based on what they saw and heard, and 122 (65.9%) by the government of the Joseon Dynasty.

6.2 Type of document

The Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement include papers, books, and photographs and images. Among the 185 nominated items, there are 65 papers, 118 books and 2 photographs/images.

6.3 Catalogue or registration details

■ Documents produced by participants in the movement

There are 30 documentary materials produced by the Donghak peasant army in 1894-1895 and thereafter (Appendix 1). They include letters written by those who participated in the Donghak Peasant Movement; writings by Jeon Bong-jun, leader of the Donghak peasant army; various letters of appointment written by Choi Si-hyeong, leader of the Donghak movement; and memoirs of Donghak peasant army members who recorded their eyewitness account of events and their personal experiences. These materials contain a wealth of information that shed light on the activities of the Donghak peasant army and their worldview.

■ Documents produced by other members of the Korean public

Materials included in this category were produced by members of the Korean public who

suppressed or observed the Donghak Peasant Movement. These documents offer a detailed record of thoughts and ideals held by the Korean public regarding the Donghak Peasant Movement.

- Documents produced by persons who suppressed the movement

There are 16 records left by members of a militia organized by civilians to participate in suppressing the Donghak Peasant Army. They include a journal that describes the suppression of the peasant army and post-revolution writings that recall direct and indirect experiences of the revolt. These materials reveal in detail personal reasons for taking part in subduing the revolution and the process of suppression (Appendix 2).

- Documents produced by persons who observed the movement

There are 17 records left by those who did not directly participate in the Donghak Peasant Movement describing what they experienced, saw, and heard. Most of these records are in the form of journals and were later published in individual anthologies. They are significant in that they reveal diverse information about the Donghak Peasant Movement and the Donghak peasant army as well as the differing opinions and analyses of intellectuals at the time (Appendix 3).

- Documents produced by the Joseon Dynasty government

The Joseon Dynasty government mobilized its army and local administrative organizations for armed suppression of the Donghak peasant army, producing 122 documents in the process. These materials include records of the government's discussions on the matter, official documents and reports written by soldiers who took part in the suppression, lists of those who participated, and court rulings on members of the Donghak peasant army who were arrested and tried. Trial proceedings on Jeon Bong-jun, leader of the Donghak peasant army, are particularly important as they reveal the perceptions and goals of the peasant army (Appendix 2). According to Jeon's trial proceedings, he was arrested in December 1894 after the Donghak army was almost suppressed by the joint forces from Korean and Japan, for starting a revolution against kingship. After five sessions of interrogation, he was put to a trial on March 29, 1895 and sentenced to death by hanging. His sentence was executed next day. Jeon was the first person who was tried and sentenced by the modern judicial system established in Joseon via the Donghak Peasant Movement.

6.4 Visual documentation (if available and appropriate)

For the photographs of the Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement, please refer to Appendix 6.

6.5 History/provenance

The nominated documents are accumulated memories of the peasants' revolt. From 1894 to 1895, the Joseon government and ruling elites recorded this incident from their own perspective. After 1895, bureaucrats and intellectuals who stood on the opposite side, supporting the Donghak peasant army, left records in the form of journals and memoirs. Members of the Donghak peasant army left letters and proclamations written in 1894 as well as memoirs written later. In order to celebrate the centennial of the Donghak Peasant Movement in 1994, many related records produced by various organizations and individuals were tracked down. In 2004, the Korean government enacted the "Special Act on the Restoration of Honor for Participants in the Donghak Peasant Revolution" and conducted an extensive state-level survey on collecting records related to the event. In 2006, an archive of the Donghak Peasant Movement was compiled, and in 2010 the Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation was launched to systematically manage the materials.

6.6 Bibliography

Primary sources

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* *Aside from the abovementioned texts, some 450 books and 3,000 academic papers on the Donghak movement have been published by 2020. The total volume of research is unmatched by any other event in Korean history.*

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6.7 Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations with expert knowledge about values and provenance of the nominated material.

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7.0 Assessment against the selection criteria

7.1 Primary criteria – significance value to the world. Comment on one or more of the following significance criteria.

7.1.1 Historic significance

- Realizing an unprecedented form of governance based on cooperation between the governmental structures and direct public participation

The Donghak Peasant Movement was a historic uprising in which large numbers of Koreans rose up against corruption in the ruling class and the encroaching influence of foreign powers. The Donghak rebellion swept Korea from 1894 to 1895, demanding the establishment of a more fair and equal society. After the outbreak of the uprising on March 20, 1894, the peasant army advanced quickly. On April 27, it occupied Jeonjuseong Fortress, the seat of government for Jeolla-do Province.

However, they soon learned that Chinese and Japanese troops were arriving in Korea to quell the rebellion. The rebels prioritized the national threat posed by foreign powers over their own rebellion, and initiated negotiations with the Korean government. The two opposing parties then agreed to pool their efforts to tackle the imminent threat to the nation posed by the foreign troops. As a result, the rebels reached a deal known as the Jeonju Agreement and retreated from the fortress.

The Donghak army handed over Jeonjuseong only on the condition that the government accept the 27 reforms they suggested. For the purpose of implementing these reforms and tackling the national threat, Jeon Bong-jun, the leader of the Donghak peasant army, cooperated with the governor of Jeolla-do Province, Kim Hak-jin, in establishing a cooperative governing organ known as a *jipgangso* in the 53 counties under the jurisdiction of Jeolla-do Province. This cooperative governance made decisions through an assembly of people known as a *minhoe* (records in this regard can be found in *Donghaksa*, a nominated document listed as Item 30 in Appendix 1). Through this popular assembly, peasants expressed opinions and directly participated in the governing of their own county (please refer to the article published in 2019 by Woeseon Ahn). This way of governance was a novel experiment in democracy, a far cry from the conventional feudal processes in Joseon Korea. The *jipgangso* was a distinctive governing system that served as a steppingstone for Korean society to move from a feudal state to a modern democracy. The Donghak Peasant Movement is an illustrative example of direct democracy being practiced by a developing-world state in the 19th century based on resolute resistance to imperialism and fierce aspirations for a more equal society.

■ Forcing modern human rights reforms in the Joseon Dynasty government

When they rose up against the corruption evident in Joseon society, the Donghak army declared its belief that “people are as valuable as heaven,” emphasizing their support for human rights. Using the *jipgangso*, people played a leading role in punishing corrupt officials and correcting unfair government practices. Their demands for human rights were also reflected in the Gabo Reform, a series of modernizing reforms implemented by the Joseon government from July 1894 through January 1896. Pressured by the Donghak rebellion, the Korean government pushed forward with reforms to modernize governing practices. The hierarchical social classes were abolished by erasing the distinction between the *yangban* aristocrats and commoners and repealing the feudal system in the public and private spheres. The principle was declared that no one can be punished without being subjected to a trial and judicial ruling. The Donghak requests regarding taxation were also mostly accepted by the government and converted into a financial law stipulating that any new taxes or changes in tax rates must be decided based on the law.

The strong commitment the Donghak movement demonstrated toward modernizing the Joseon government was unmistakably obvious to visitors from abroad who observed the movement. Some of these foreign observers have left their observations in publications. A telling example is the 19th-century British explorer Isabella Bird. She relates in her book *Korea and Her Neighbours*, published in London in 1898, “I was inclined to call its (the Donghak movement’s) leaders ‘armed reformers’ rather than ‘rebels’.” In the 1903 book *A Corn of Wheat*, published in Toronto, William McKenzie, a Canadian missionary to Korea, says in his letter to another missionary in Korea that “I believe that Tong Hak (Donghak) fellows are just the beginning of the breaking of old customs.”

Although the Donghak Peasant Movement was suppressed before achieving its ultimate goals, examination of its aims and achievements reveal much in common with other major revolutions of the past 400 years—including the Glorious Revolution, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution—in terms of human rights ideology.

■ Contribution to the founding of the Republic of Korea

Peasants taking part in the movement asked for the abolishment of oppressive and discriminatory institutions such as the hierarchical class system, unjust taxation, and

restrictions on the remarriage of widows. They also opposed foreign attempts to undermine the sovereignty of Joseon Korea. They were more than just angry crowds: Participants in the Donghak movement were armed with a clear awareness of universal values such as freedom, equality, and human rights as they sought to overcome the injustice and inequality they faced.

The legacy of the Donghak Peasant Movement laid a foundation for developing democracy in Korea. The Constitution of the Republic of Korea enacted on September 17, 1948 states in its preamble that the Republic of Korea was founded based on the heritage of the March First Movement, a nationwide demonstration in support of independence from Japanese colonial rule that took place in 1919. This movement, described as a cornerstone of the country's constitution, was derived from the Donghak Peasant Movement. Nine of the 33 leaders of the March First Movement had participated in the Donghak rebellion, while other Donghak participants played significant roles in the independence movement.

A comparative analysis of the reform proposals made by the Donghak army, the declaration of independence issued as part of the March First Movement, and the Constitution of the Republic of Korea reveals that the principles of respecting human rights—including the abolition of the rigid social class system, no taxation without representation, and the right to due process of law—were transmitted from the Donghak Peasant Movement through the March First Movement and into the current Constitution of the Republic of Korea (please refer to the article published in 2019 by Bada Yu).

The ideals pursued by the Donghak Peasant Movement can find parallels in similar uprisings in other countries that were inspired by anti-imperialist, pro-independence, and modernizing desires, such as the Philippine Revolution (1892), China's Hundred Days' Reform (1898), Boxer Rebellion (1900), and the Xinha Revolution (1911), Vietnam's Dong Du Movement (1904), and India's independence movement based on the concept of swaraj and swadesh. By recording the activities and ideals of the Donghak Peasant Movement, the nominated documents demonstrate how Korea participated in the global ideological shift toward freedom and equality taking place at the time.

■ Keen awareness of the international order

In the 19th century, foreign powers including China and Japan were involved in intense

rivalry over dominance in East Asia. The progressive faction in Korean politics, who were aspiring to modernize the country according to the Japanese model, attempted a coup in 1884. Their coup was linked to a sense of a lack of attention being paid to the Korean Peninsula by China, at a time when the traditional hegemon for the region was distracted by the Sino-French War over control of Vietnam. Counter to the expectations of the plotters, however, China immediately intervened in internal Joseon politics and caused the coup to fail. China and Japan subsequently signed the Convention of Tientsin in 1885 stating that either party may send troops to the Korean Peninsula only following prior notification to the other party, allowing the two to dispatch and withdraw troops from the Korean Peninsula simultaneously.

Under these circumstances, the Donghak Peasant Movement triggered a cascade of reactions that ultimately shifted the geopolitical order in East Asia. Intent on suppressing the popular uprising, the Korean government requested help from China on April 30, 1894 and troops were sent on May 5. This was followed by Japan's evoking the Convention of Tientsin and dispatching soldiers on the following day. Within months of the two countries dispatching troops to Korea to suppress the Donghak army, the Sino-Japanese War broke out in July 1894. Japan played a major role in quelling the Donghak revolt, and it went on to win a victory against China in the First Sino-Japanese War, assuming sovereignty over the Liaodong Peninsula and other Chinese territories through the Treaty of Shimonoseki (signed on April 17, 1895). The causal relationship between the Donghak movement and the First Sino-Japanese War was noted in contemporaneous books published by foreign observers, such as *Korean Sketches* (1898) and *Village Life in Korea* (1911). The historian George Kallander confirms this relationship in his article published in 2010, saying "The 1896 Tonghak (Donghak) uprising was a major event for Korea and East Asia. It served as the catalyst for the Sino-Japanese War, which marked the ascendancy of Imperial Japan and the decline of Qing China"

The arrival of Chinese and Japanese troops on the Korean Peninsula occurred some 10 days after the Donghak peasant army took control of Jeonjuseong Fortress. Clearly aware of the international order of the day, the rebels perceived this foreign intervention as an existential threat to Korean sovereignty. They initiated negotiations with their other enemy, the Joseon government army, and willingly withdrew from the fortress. This voluntary retreat was motivated by their strong commitment to preventing Korean territory from becoming a

battlefield in a war between China and Japan. This can be interpreted as an expression of resistance against the growing reach of imperialism in the 19th century, in addition to the fierce aspirations toward for a more equal society expressed by the peasants participating in the Donghak rebellion.

7.1.2 Form and style

The Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement are mostly paper records (some are photographs) in the form of documents and books (official documents, court proceedings, journals, anthologies, memoirs, and letters of appointment) written on traditional handmade paper (*hanji*). A majority of the nominated documents is unique handwritten texts, and some are photos and woodblock prints.

7.1.3 Social, community or spiritual significance

The Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement are records of a pivotal uprising that occurred during Korea's transition from a pre-modern society to a modern society. This 19th-century rebellion laid the foundation of a series of pro-democracy movements in Korea, including the March First Movement, April 19 Revolution, May 18 Democratic Uprising, and June Democratic Struggle. The archives represent the Donghak peasant army's aspirations for a society of equality and respect for human dignity that are related to universal values.

7.2 Comparative criteria. Comment on one or more of the following comparative criteria:

7.2.1 Rarity

The Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement are integrated historical records produced by various entities such as the Donghak peasant army, the government, bureaucrats, the militia suppressing the revolution, and intellectuals. The archives include documents written by members of the Donghak peasant army, government reports, journals and anthologies written by individuals, and letters of appointment. The significance of the revolution and details on how it progressed can be found in these records which reflect a range of different perspectives. The archives are rare documentary materials that, transcending time and place, comprehensively express aspirations for human rights and equality and opposition to colonialism from different perspectives during the pre-modern period. Materials produced by

the peasant army and the Joseon government are all manuscripts (except for two photographs produced by the peasant army). All these manuscripts, amounting to 150 items out of the 185 nominated documents, are unique handwritten texts. Except for the two photographs, the rest 33 items, produced by people observing the movement, are either unique handwritten texts or woodblock prints.

7.2.2 Integrity, completeness, condition

Of the 185 items constituting the Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement, 163 (88.1%) were produced in 1894-1895, and 122 (65.9%) were produced by the government of the Joseon Dynasty. All these archives (whether documents on separate sheets, original photographic data, government records, or personal documents) are preserved in their original form. Among them, the records produced by the Joseon government are systematically and scientifically preserved and managed by the Kyujanggak Institute of Korean Studies at Seoul National University, Korea University Library, and the National Archives of Korea. Records produced by the Donghak Peasant Army are mainly preserved by the Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation and the Cheondogyo Central Headquarters. These materials trace the entire progression of the Donghak Peasant Movement. They are original documents that reveal the thoughts and memories of the producers and are therefore valuable primary materials.

7.3 Statement of significance

The Donghak Peasant Movement was a significant event in the history of Korea but also in that of East Asia. This 19th-century uprising marked a transitional stage for Korea on its way from a feudal state to a modern democracy. The ideals expressed by the Donghak army were not immediately achieved in their complete form in the face of the domestic and foreign efforts to crush the movement. However, it holds great significance in the global history of democracy as an example of people rising up to fight to establish equality and justice in their society, as well as resisting encroachments on their sovereignty by foreign powers.

First, the Donghak Peasant Movement was a novel experiment in democracy that occurred during the transition period in Korea as it abandoned feudal practices to adopt a modern system. The movement realized a people-centered governance known as a *jipgangso* and brought about a series of modernizing reforms implemented by the Joseon government. The

nominated documents describe the ideals that Korean people were pursuing by means of the Donghak Peasant Movement, including equality, freedom, human rights, and justice. The Donghak Peasant Movement was quelled before achieving its ultimate goals. However, the Donghak legacy was the basis on which its participants and the Korean people were able to grow into confident actors ushering in the modernist era. This 19th-century movement paved the way for the Republic of Korea to weather the historical turbulence of the 20th century and develop into a flourishing democracy.

Second, the Donghak Peasant Movement was mainly inspired by domestic concerns, but it developed into an international conflict and ultimately led to a shift in the longstanding geopolitical order in East Asia. The series of events triggered by the Donghak Peasant Movement led to the collapse of the longstanding Sino-centric order in East Asia and the emergence of Japan as a new superpower in the region. The nominated documents provide a detailed record of how soldiers and civilians were mobilized in Korea, China, and Japan for this international conflict and how they were sacrificed over its course. As an extensive account of one part of these internationally significant events, the nominated documents are worth preservation at the global level.

Third, the Donghak Peasant Movement laid a foundation for developing democracy in Korea. The Donghak Peasant Movement provided critical inspiration for subsequent social movements in Korea, such as the national opposition to Japanese colonial rule known as the March First Movement and, after liberation, a series of the human rights and pro-democracy movements in the Republic of Korea. This 19th-century peasant uprising of Korea finds ideological parallels in similar events in other parts of the world that were inspired by anti-imperialist, pro-independence, and modernizing desires. The nominated documents serve as a reservoir of memories testifying to historical processes through which people acted as the protagonists of history and impelled it toward the achievement of universal values.

8.0 Consultation with stakeholders

8.1 Provide details of consultation with relevant stakeholders about this nomination

The Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation formed the Committee for Inscription of the Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement on the Memory of the World Register in June

2015 to work towards nomination of this documentary heritage. Participating government bodies have included the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, the Jeollabuk-do Provincial Government and the City of Jeongeup, as well as the Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation, the Association of Bereaved Families of the Donghak Peasant Movement, officials of Cheondogyo, and researchers specializing in the Donghak Peasant Movement. Consultation has been completed with the 12 organizations and two individuals who own the materials, and letters of agreement regarding the nomination have been received from them.

9.0 Risk assessment

9.1 Detail the nature and scope of threats to the nominated material

Aside from general risks posed to all documentary heritage, such as by climate change or the possibility of future wars, few risks have so far identified to specifically the Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement. They are mostly preserved in public institutions, including the National Archives of Korea, the National Library of Korea, the Academy of Korean Studies, the Independence Hall of Korea, the National Palace Museum of Korea, Korea University Library, and the Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation. The records are kept in storage conditions that meet international standards, and security systems have been installed to further ensure their safety. For some of the few privately held materials that could be exposed to risks such as loss, the Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation, a legal body of the Korean government, has drafted annual plans for systematic collection and preservation and their implementation.

10.0 Preservation and access management plan

10.1 Describe, or attach as a scanned document, any existing plans. If no plans exist, provide details about proposed conservation, storage and access strategies.

The Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation is a public organization formed in 2010 under the Special Act on the Restoration of Honor for Participants in the Donghak Peasant Revolution (Act No. 10, 110). Operated with funding from the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, it is in charge of collecting, preserving and managing materials related to the Donghak Peasant Movement. Research on the archives currently involves one Ph.D. level researcher, two master's-level researchers, two dedicated curators, and one other researcher.

Nine people are in charge of management of the records. The foundation's state-of-the-art storage has an anti-theft system, isothermal-isohumidity control, and fire extinguishing equipment, and is hence well equipped to preserve and manage the nominated heritage. In addition, most of the other organizations where the heritage is kept are government agencies or their equivalents and have their own storage sites and systematic preservation and management systems.

The Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation has signed MOUs with all of the organizations and individuals who are preserving materials constituting the Donghak Peasant Movement Archives. The MOUs are facilitating strong management systems and expanded access to the nominated heritage. In addition, a Council of Owners of the Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement will be set up to form a network among relevant organizations and individuals. The council will meet regularly to discuss ways to preserve and utilize the archives.

11.0 Any other information that may support the nomination

11.1 Note below or attach scanned documents as appropriate.

The Donghak Peasant Revolution Foundation began construction of the Donghak Peasant Revolution Memorial Park in 2014 with a budget of 40.4 billion KRW (approximately 36.7 million USD). The park is in a 336,992-square-meter area near the Donghak Peasant Revolution Memorial Hall in Jeongeup, Jeollabuk-do Province. Scheduled for completion in 2022, the park and the Donghak Peasant Revolution Memorial Hall will serve as the major commemorative venue and site for the now in formation research institute of the Donghak movement. After launching, the Donghak Movement Research Institute in accordance with the Special Act on the Restoration of Honor for Participants in the Donghak Peasant Revolution, the foundation plans to spearhead academic research and educational activities, and systematically promote the collection, management, preservation, exhibition, and exchange of the Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement. At the same time, the Foundation will build an international network for joint research and exchange with a range of overseas institutions, including the First National Archives and the Museum of the Sino-Japanese War 1894-1895 in China; the Diplomatic Archives and the Ministry of Defense's National Institute of Defense Studies in Japan; the Library of Congress and the National Archives and Records Administration in the United States; and the Foreign Policy Archives

of the Russian Federation. The Foundation will host international symposiums to promote research in the Archives of the Donghak Peasant Movement and inform the global community of its value.

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