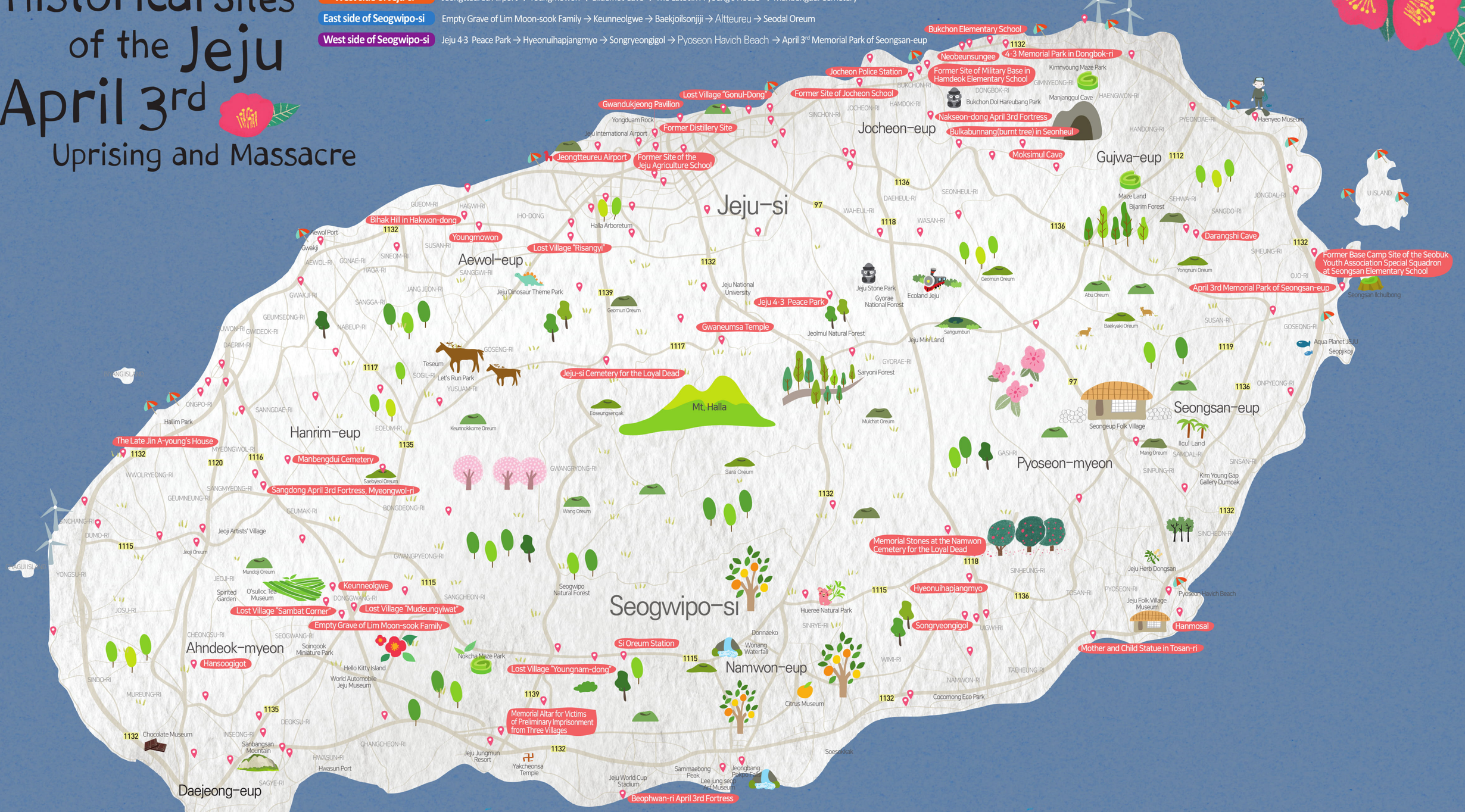
Explore the Historical Sites of the Jeju April 3rd Uprising and Massacre

Recommended Courses for the Jeju's April 3rd Peace Tours

- **East side of Jeju-si** — Gwandukjeong Pavilion → Lost Village "Gonul-dong" → Jeju 4·3 Peace Park → Moksimul Cave → Nakseon-dong April 3rd Fortress → Neobeunsungee and Bukchon Elementary School → Darangshi Cave
- **West side of Jeju-si** — Jeongtteureu Airport → Youngmowon → Bilaemot Cave → The Late Jin A-young's House → Manbengdui Cemetery
- **East side of Seogwipo-si** — Empty Grave of Lim Moon-sook Family → Keunneolgwe → Baekjoilsonjiji → Altteureu → Seodal Oreum
- **West side of Seogwipo-si** — Jeju 4·3 Peace Park → Hyeonuihapjangmyo → Songryeongigol → Pyoseon Havich Beach → April 3rd Memorial Park of Seongsan-eup



Gwandukjeong Pavilion

Gonul-dong

Darangshi Cave

Keunneolgwe

Nakseon-dong

Songryeongigol

Mudeungyiwat

What is the April 3rd Uprising and Massacre?

"The April 3rd Uprising and Massacre" is a tragic incident that happened between 1 March 1947 and 21 September 1954 on Jeju Island. It was a chaotic period right after the independence from Japan and the Korean peninsula was entering into the Cold War era. Some people, including the first president of South Korea and the US government, wanted to establish a separate government in South Korea while others wanted to establish a unified country with the North. Jeju islanders courageously stood up against the division of the Korean peninsula and strongly protested against the first election that formed the Republic of Korea in the South in 1948. Unfortunately, the military and police officers severely cracked down on Jeju islanders. Approximately 30,000 people (10% of Jeju's total population) lost their lives during this period.

4·3 70주년 2018 제주평화의 해