

The History of Taegeuk Flags

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Toward the end of 19th century the Taegeuk flag, composed of blue and red whirls forming the yin-yang sign, was adopted as a national flag by the Korean Kingdom (1392-1897). Before then, according to a Japanese reference work, the Korean Kingdom used a red-bordered yellow flag charged with a black oriental dragon with clouds (1856) and a red-bordered blue flag charged with a yellow oriental dragon (1876). (These flags were heavily influenced by the Chinese flag as they had an oriental dragon and border, and they seem to have represented the king rather than the nation.) Even earlier, a Korean diplomatic mission called Korea Tsusinshi, which visited Japan 12 times during 1607-1811, used Chinese-type flags charged with Chinese letters and fringe.



(1) 1856 Korean King's Flag



(2) 1876 Korean King's Flag



(3) Korean Diplomatic Mission Flag (4) Korean Diplomatic Flag
dispatched to Japan 1607-1811 (12 times)

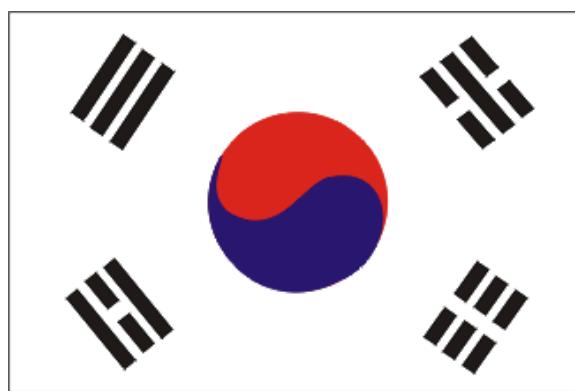


(5) Korean Diplomatic Mission Flag (6) Korean Diplomatic Mission Flag

The prototype of the Taegeuk flag, which has a blue and red Taegeuk with white eyes and blue *kwaes* (trigrams), appeared as a national flag of Koryo in the book named *Trade Agreement*, which contains treaties and official letters between the Ching (Chinese) government and foreign diplomats, published in 1874 in China and discovered in the Korean Naval Officers Academy Library in 1991. “Koryo” was the dynasty which ruled Korea 918-1392 and the source of the country’s name, “Korea”.



(7) 1874 Koryo National Flag



(8) Current Korean National Flag

In 1875 Japan dispatched a fleet “*Unkei-maru*” to Korean-adjacent seas which led a Korean garrison

to fire against the Japanese fleet near Kanghwa. Japan protested that the Korean garrison devised the pre-emptive attack against the *Unkei-maru* which hoisted a Japanese Hinomaru national flag. This conflict resulted in the 1876 Treaty of Kanghwa, under which Korea accepted harbor operations and the opening of ports.

After China had learned of the incident, it requested that Korea use the Chinese dragon flag in Korea. Korea then set up a national flag adoption committee to discuss adoption of the dragon flag, but it could not reach a final conclusion. (Incidentally the dragon had 5 claws in the Chinese Flag, but the dragon in subject nations' flags had fewer, namely 4 claws on the Korean Flag and 3 claws on the Ryukyu Flag.)



(9) 1875 Chinese National Flag



(10) 1875 Korean National Flag Proposed

by China

This seems to have been the first time that Korea realized it needed a national flag. The Korean Kingdom had abolished its national isolation policy and negotiated commercial treaties with Japan, Britain, Russia, Germany, France, and others, and therefore felt it necessary to have a an official national flag representing Korea.

In September 1882 Korea dispatched a mission to Japan led by Pak Yong Hyo. Aboard the Japanese steamship *Meiji-maru*, Pak discussed a possible Korean national flag featuring the Taegeuk and eight kwaes with British consular staff, W. G. Atson and Captain James. They created a Taegeuk flag with four kwaes and hoisted the flag as a Korean national flag in the lodging in Kobe. The flag was also hoisted along with other national flags in Congratulatory Hall in Tokyo on October 2, 1882.

The image of the Taegeuk flag hoisted in Japan appeared in the Japanese daily newspaper *Jiji-Shinpo* Number 179 dated October 2, 1882. According to the article, Pak had received, in advance, the direct instruction from Korea's King Gojong that the Korean national flag should have four kwaes indicating north, south, east, and west in the four corners. Unlike the current national flag, the

flag had a larger blue and red Taegeuk and black kwaes in different shapes.



(11) 1882 Korean Flag on Meijimaru



(12) Current Korean National Flag

Incidentally, a green-bordered reddish-brown flag charged with a circular yin-yang design in the center, considered to be King Gojong's personal flag from 1882, has been found. That flag has eight kwaes.

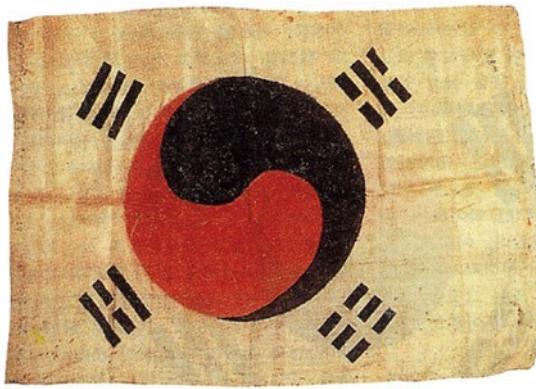


(13) 1882 King Gojong's Personal Flag



(14) variant

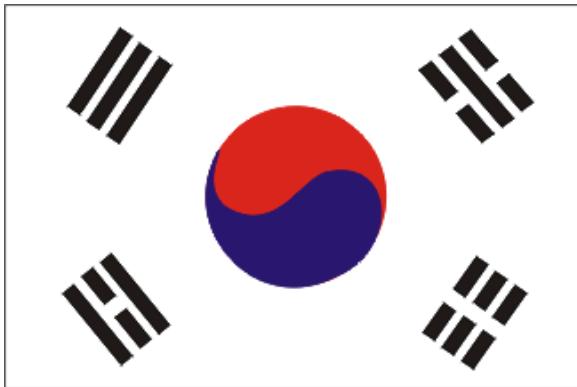
Although the king promulgated his decision to use the Taegeuk flag as the Korean National flag, on March 6, 1883 of the next year, when the Pak party returned, various types of Taegeuk flags were made due to the lack of design specifications for the flag. The oldest existing Taegeuk flag can be seen in the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. The flag is 36 cm. x 53 cm. and the four kwaes are black. This flag was made in 1884. The color of the yin-yang design is the reverse of the present national flag.



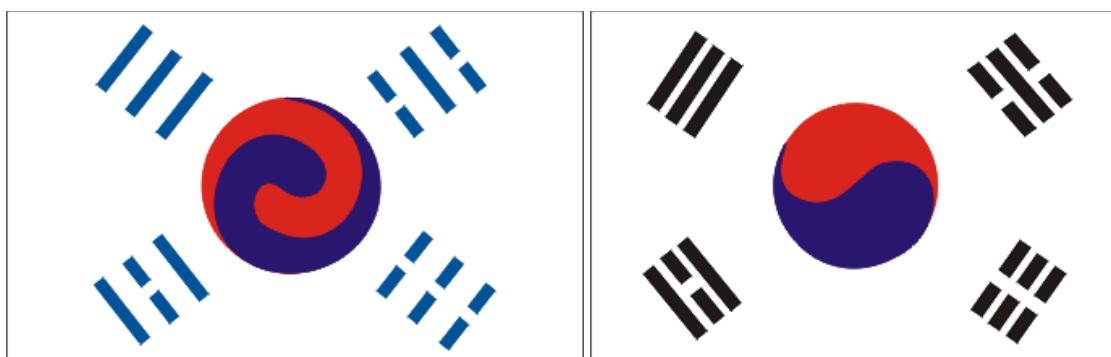
(15) 1884 Korean Flag in the Smithsonian



(16) 1884 Korean Flag



(17) Current Korean National Flag



(18) 1890 Korean Flag

(19) Current Korean National Flag

The Korean Kingdom's national flag hoisted in the Korean Consulate in Hamburg, Germany in 1893 had a blue/red yin-yang design in the center and eight gold kwaes around the yin-yang.



(20) 1893 Korean Flag

A Korean war flag used in the Sino-Japanese War, depicted in a Japanese colored woodblock print in 1895, had a yin-yang design with two white eyes in the center, eight red kwaes arranged around the center, and red decorations at the four corners.



(21) 1895 Korean Flag

The Taegeuk flag appeared on a Korean Kingdom stamp for the first time on July 22, 1895. It differed from the present national flag in the shape of the black kwaes and the yin-yang design, as well as its nearly square form.



(22) 1895 Korean Stamp

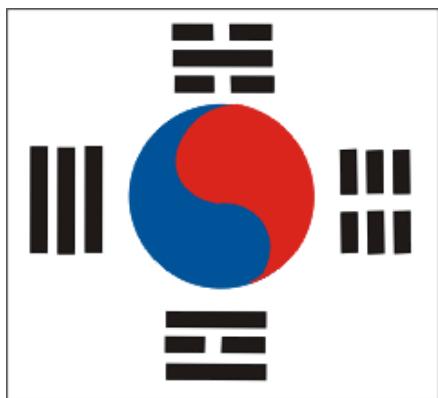


(23) 1895 Korean National Flag

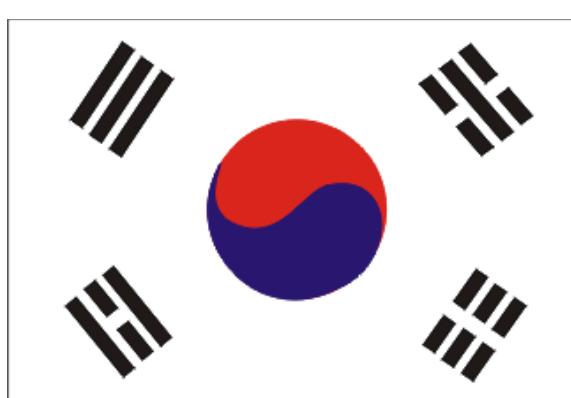


(24) Current Korean National Flag

In 1897 the Korean Kingdom became the Korean Empire. The national flag hoisted in the Imperial Korean Pavilion at the Paris World Exposition in 1900 was nearly square and the four black kwaes were arranged in the form of a cross rather than diagonally.



(25) 1900 Korean Flag

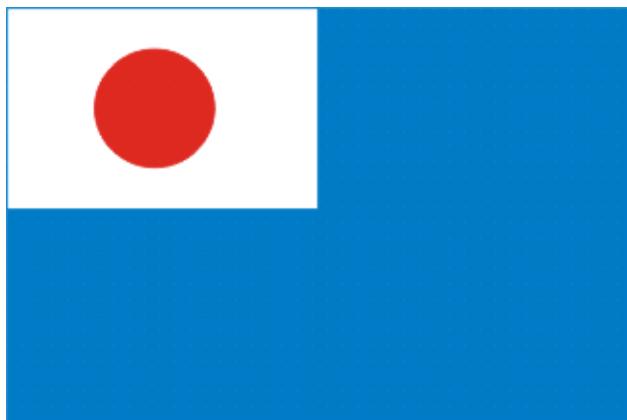


(26) Current Korean National Flag

On December 8, 1900 the “Taegeuk Flag Regulation” was promulgated. According to this

regulation, the length of the flag was 2 Japanese feet (60 cm.), the width was 1.8 Japanese feet (54 cm.), and the size of blue/red Taegeuk was 7 sun (21 cm.). The flag was nearly square.

In 1906 the Japanese Resident General Office was set up in Korea and a light blue Resident General's flag charged with the Hinomaru in the canton was adopted on February 14, 1906. The light blue color symbolized justice, fairness, and philanthropy.

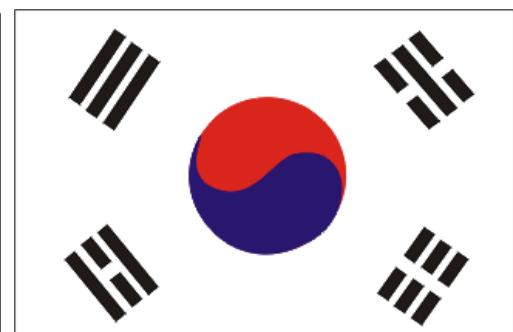


(27) 1906 Resident General's Flag

In 1906 the Army for Justice in Chollanam-do, led by Kho Kwang Soon, used a Taegeuk flag with an inscription reading “We will recover national sovereignty soon”, during its fight against Japanese troops. This design was later adopted as a war flag by the Recovery Army, which was set up to defeat Japanese troops and restore homeland sovereignty.



(28) 1906 Korean Flag



(29) Current Korean National Flag

After the Japanese annexation of Korea, the Resident General's flag was abolished on August 22, 1910 with the establishment of the Korean Governor General's Office. After that, the Japanese Hinomaru (national flag) was used in Korea.

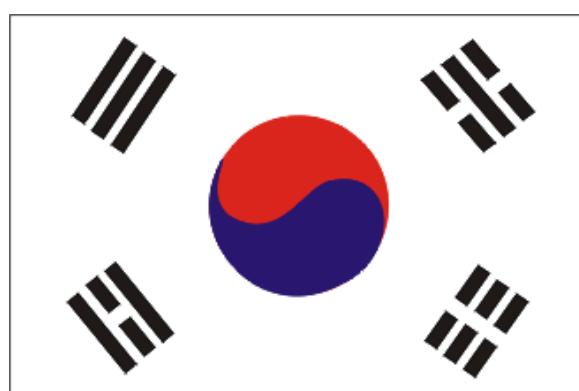


(30) 1910-1945 Japanese National Flag in Korea

While the country was under Japanese rule from 1910 to 1945, the Taegeuk flag was used as a symbol of the Korean independence movement, both inside and outside of Korea. That Taegeuk flag was the one with the blue/red yin-yang and four black kwaes that was used in 1910.

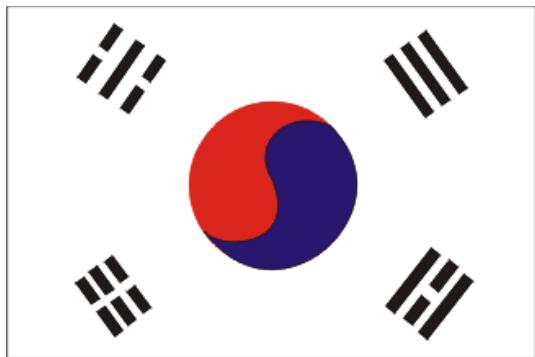


(31) 1910 Korean Flag



(32) Current Korean National Flag

The Recovery Army government was established in Vladivostok in 1914. On March 1, 1919 two million people participated in the Independent Banzai Movement and the Taegeuk flag charged with four black kwaes was hoisted in Pyongyang.



(33) 1919 Korean Flag



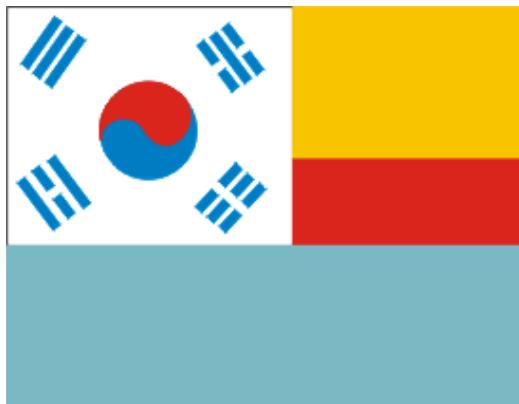
(34) Current Korean Flag

The Independent Army, launched in Manchuria in the 1920s, used a war flag of three horizontal stripes of yellow, red, and light blue charged with a Taegeuk flag in the canton. It was unusual that a striped flag represented Korea.



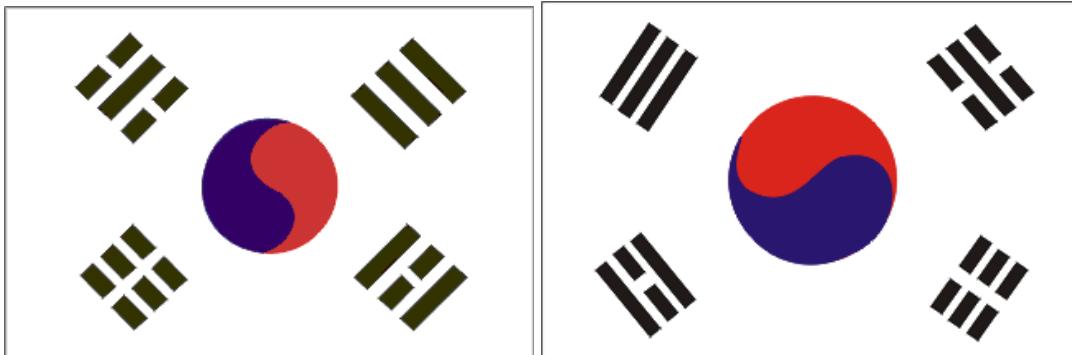
(35) 1920 Korean Independent Army

Flag photo



(36) 1920 Korean Independent Army Flag

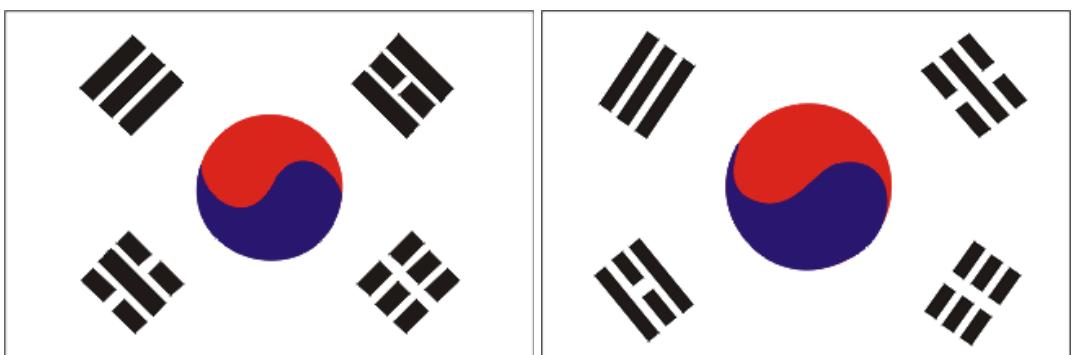
In 1941, independence advocate Kim Koo used a Taegeuk flag that differed from the current national flag's arrangement of the four black kwaes and the blue/red yin-yang design.



(37) 1941 Korean Flag

(38) Current Korean National Flag

On August 15, 1945 Japan surrendered to the Allies and the South Korean Provisional Government was established with the support of U.S. forces. The flag used by the Provisional Government was basically the same as the present national flag except for the positions of two kwaes.



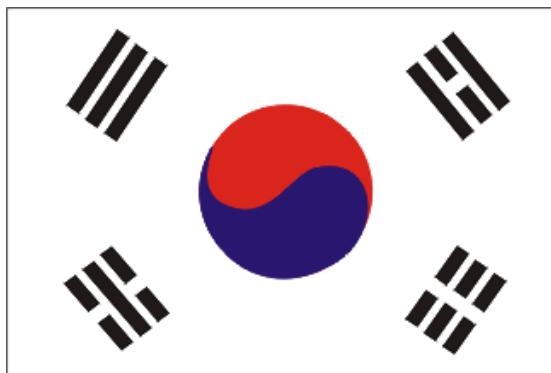
(39) 1945 South Korean Flag

(40) Current Korean national Flag

On a North Korean stamp issued on August 15, 1946 commemorating the first anniversary of liberation, the Taegeuk flag, charged with four black kwaes and the blue and red yin-yang design, was drawn in the background behind Kim Il Song's face. This shows that the Taegeuk flag was used in North Korea as well, before the current national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was adopted on September 8, 1948.



1946 North Korean Stamp



(41) 1946 North Korean Peoples' Committee Flag



(42) Current Korean National Flag

After the government of the Republic of Korea was established on August 15, 1948 it pursued standardization of the Taegeuk flag. In January 1949 a National Flag Correction Committee of 42 members was set up and the design of the Taegeuk flag was examined. The first proposal was made by a Royalist Group suggesting the Taegeuk flag of 1906. A second proposal, made by the Ministry of Education, was for the Taegeuk flag of the 1945 provisional government.



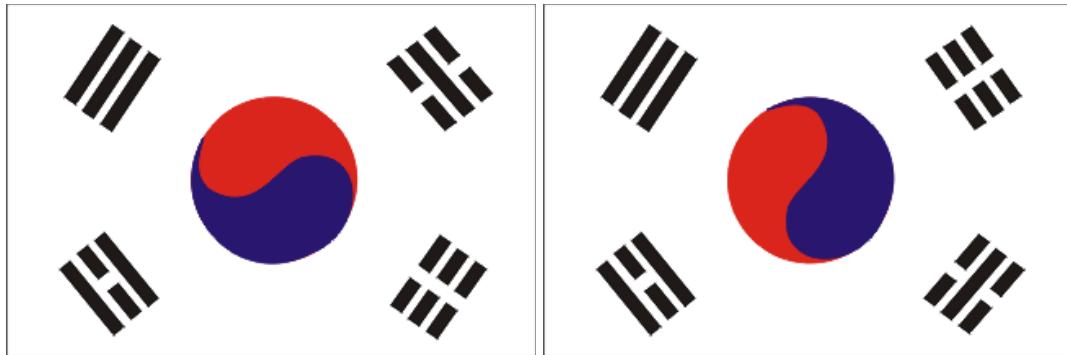
(43) 1949 National Flag, 1st Proposal



(44) 1949 National Flag, 2nd Proposal

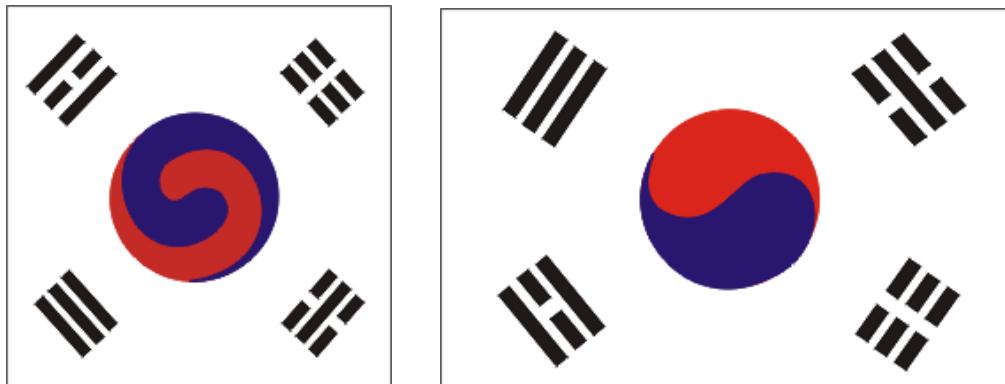
The National Flag Promotion Association presented a third proposal for the Taegeuk flag, which was

eventually adopted as the present national flag. In addition, a fourth proposal was made by an individual person for a flag charged with red on the left, and blue on the right, of the Taegeuk design.



(45) 1949 National Flag, 3rd Proposal (46) 1949 National Flag, 4th Proposal

Finally, a fifth proposal was made by the Independent Army for a Taegeuk flag in nearly square form.



(47) 1949 National Flag, 5th Proposal (48) Korean National Flag, adopted 1950

After deliberation the third flag proposal was adopted as the Korean national flag and announced in Cabinet Notification No. 8, dated January 25, 1950.