

## Table of South Korean public holidays

Name	Date	Remarks	National Celebration Day	Flag Raising	Day Off
<a href="#">New Year's Day</a> 신정(新正) <sup>1</sup> (Sinjeong)	<a href="#">January 1</a>	The day celebrates the <a href="#">new year</a> .	No		Yes
<a href="#">Korean New Year's Day</a> 설날 (Seollal)	1st day of 1st <a href="#">lunar month</a>	Also called " <a href="#">Seol(설)</a> " or " <a href="#">Gujeong(구정)</a> ". The first day of the <a href="#">lunar Korean calendar</a> . It is the most important of the traditional Korean holidays, and is considered a more important holiday than the <a href="#">solar New Year's Day</a> .	No	No	Yes (3days)
<a href="#">Independence(Declaration) Day</a> 3.1절(三一節) (Samiljeol)	<a href="#">March 1</a>	This day commemorates the <a href="#">March 1st Movement</a> in <a href="#">1919</a> . On <a href="#">March 1</a> of this year, the Korean people declared their nation's independence from Japan. It was a catalyst for the establishment of the <a href="#">Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea</a> ( <a href="#">April 13, 1919</a> ).	Yes		Yes
<a href="#">Children's Day</a> 어린이날 (Eorininal)	<a href="#">May 5</a>	The day on which to esteem the personalities of children and plan for their happiness. In Korea, Children's Day started on <a href="#">May 1, 1922</a> , when 8 persons including <a href="#">Bang Jeong-hwan</a> declared the Day and held an anniversary. In 1946, the Day changed to <a href="#">May 5</a> , and became a public holiday in <a href="#">1975</a> .	No	No	Yes
<a href="#">Buddha's Birthday</a> 석가탄신일(釋迦誕辰日) (Seokgatansinil)	8th day of 4th <a href="#">lunar month</a>	Also called " <a href="#">Bucheonnim Osinnal</a> (부처님 오신 날)" or " <a href="#">Sawol Chopail</a> (사월 초파일, 四月初八日)". The birthday of the <a href="#">Gautama Buddha</a> . According to 2008 statistics, 63% of South Koreans are <a href="#">Buddhists</a> .	No	No	Yes
<a href="#">Memorial Day</a> 현충일(顯忠日) (Hyeonchung-il)	<a href="#">June 6</a>	The day commemorates men and women who died while in military service or independence movement. It was originated from the traditional customs of <a href="#">Mangzhong</a> , one of the <a href="#">24 solar terms</a> . On this day, national commemorating	No	 <b>(half staff)</b>	Yes

		ceremony is held in <a href="#">National Cemetery</a> .			
<a href="#">Constitution Day</a> 제헌절(制憲節) (Jecheonjeol)	<a href="#">July 17</a>	The day celebrates <a href="#">promulgation</a> of the <a href="#">Constitution of the Republic of Korea</a> in <a href="#">1948</a> .	Yes		No
<a href="#">Liberation Day</a> 광복절(光復節) (Gwangbokjeol)	<a href="#">August 15</a>	The day celebrates national <a href="#">liberation</a> from <a href="#">Japan</a> in <a href="#">1945</a> . On this day, <a href="#">Emperor Shōwa</a> announced <a href="#">surrender</a> and <a href="#">World War II</a> was ended. On the same day of <a href="#">1948</a> , the government of the <a href="#">Republic of Korea</a> was established. The word " <a href="#">Gwangbok</a> " means "restoration of light".	Yes		Yes
<a href="#">Mid-Autumn Festival</a> 추석(秋夕) (Chuseok)	15th day of 8th <a href="#">lunar month</a> <a href="#">september</a>	Also called " <a href="#">Han-gawi</a> (한가위)". Korean traditional <a href="#">Harvest Festival</a> . With <a href="#">Seollal</a> , it is one of the most important <a href="#">Korean traditional holidays</a> . As a celebration of the good harvest, Koreans visit their ancestral hometowns and share a feast of Korean traditional food.	No	No	Yes (3days)
<a href="#">Armed Forces Day</a> 국군(國軍)의 날 (Gukgunuinal)	<a href="#">October 1</a>	The day recognizes, venerates, and honors <a href="#">military forces of the Republic of Korea</a> . In <a href="#">1950</a> , during the <a href="#">Korean War</a> , South Korean Forces broke through the <a href="#">38th parallel</a> on <a href="#">October 1</a> .	No		No
<a href="#">National Foundation Day</a> 개천절(開天節) (Gaecheonjeol)	<a href="#">October 3</a>	The day celebrates the foundation of <a href="#">Gojoseon</a> , the first <a href="#">state</a> of <a href="#">Korean nation</a> . According to <a href="#">Samguk Yusa</a> , <a href="#">Dangun</a> founded <a href="#">Gojoseon</a> on the 3rd day of 10th <a href="#">lunar month</a> , <a href="#">2333 BCE</a> . Today, South Koreans are celebrating their national foundation on <a href="#">October 3</a> in <a href="#">solar calendar</a> , for convenience sake. " <a href="#">Gaecheonjeol</a> " means "Heaven-opened Day".	Yes		Yes
<a href="#">Hangul Day</a> 한글날 (Han-geullal)	<a href="#">October 9</a>	The day commemorates the invention ( <a href="#">1443</a> ) and the proclamation ( <a href="#">1446</a> ) of <a href="#">hangul</a> , the native <a href="#">alphabet</a> of the <a href="#">Korean language</a> . Koreans are proud that Hangul is a very scientific and creative <a href="#">artificial alphabet</a> , and that it is one of the most recent and official languages ever created. <a href="#">King Sejong the Great</a> , inventor of <a href="#">hangul</a> , is the best honored ruler in <a href="#">Korean history</a> .	Yes		No
<a href="#">Christmas Day</a>	<a href="#">December 25</a>	<a href="#">Christmas</a> is commonly called " <a href="#">Seongtanjeol</a> (성탄절,聖誕節)" in	No	No	Yes

<p>성탄절(基督誕辰日) (<i>Sungtanjeol</i>)</p>	<p><a href="#">Korean</a>(especially among <a href="#">Christians</a>), but official Korean name fixed by law is "<i>Gidoktansinil</i>"<sup>2</sup>. According to 2008 statistics, 22.5% of South Koreans are <a href="#">Christians</a>(of which 14.3% (on total) profess to be <a href="#">Protestants</a> and 8.2% to be <a href="#">Roman Catholics</a>).</p>
<p><i>footnotes</i></p>	<p><sup>1</sup> This is not legal name. The legal name is just "<a href="#">January 1</a>"  <sup>2</sup> The <a href="#">Sino-Korean word</a> "<i>jeol</i> (절,節)" means 'the great holiday', and is only used for National Celebration Days in South Korean law. The word "<i>il</i> (일,日)" is for the names of general commemoration days.</p>

## [\[edit\]](#) National Celebration Days

The days celebrates national happy event. It is the beginning that [Independence Declaration Day](#)([March 1](#)) was first stipulated by the Law of [U.S. Military Government in Korea](#) No.2(군정법률 제2호 "경축일공포의관한건")<sup>[1]</sup> in 1946. After the [establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea](#) in 1948, four major National Celebration Days([Independence Declaration Day](#), [Constitution Day](#), [Liberation Day](#), [National Foundation Day](#)) were provided by "The Law Concerning the National Celebration Days"(국경일에관한법률)<sup>[2]</sup> in 1949. In 2005, [Hangul Day](#) became the 5th National Celebration day.

Danielle Day:)))==National Flag Raising Days== All the National Celebration Days, [January 1](#), [Memorial Day](#)([half staff](#)), [Armed Forces Day](#) are provided by Article 8 of the "National Flag Law"(대한민국국기법 제8조) <sup>[3]</sup>. On these days, it is promoted to raise [taegukgi](#) at every house and every roadside.

## [\[edit\]](#) Public Days Off

They are provided by "Ordinance Concerning the Holidays of Government and Public Offices"(관공서의 공휴일에 관한 규정)<sup>[4]</sup>. This ordinance is originally applied to only government and public offices, but most of individual business offices are also following it.