

Pattern Interpretations

Coloured Belt Patterns

Chon-Ji: means literally the heaven and the earth. In the orient it is interpreted as the creation of the world or beginning of human history. Therefore, it is the initial pattern performed by the beginner and consists of 2 parts; one represents the heaven, the other the earth. **19 movements**

Dan-Gun: Dan-Gun is named after the Holy Dan-Gun, the legendary founder of Korea in the year 2333BC. **21 movements**

Do-San: Do-San is the pseudonym of the patriot Ahn-Chang Ho (1876-1938) who devoted his entire life to furthering the education of Korea and its independence movements. **24 movements**

Won-Hyo: Won-Hyo was the noted monk who introduced Buddhism into the Silla dynasty in the year 686AD. **28 movements**

Yol-Gok: is the pseudonym of the great philosopher and scholar Yi-I (1536-1584), nicknamed 'Confucius of Korea'. The 38 movements of this pattern refer to his birthplace on the 38 degrees latitude, and the diagram represents scholar. **38 movements**

Joong-Gun: is named after the patriot Ahn Joong-Gun who assassinated Hiro-Bumi Ito, the first Japanese Governor-General of Korea, known as the man who played the leading part in the Japan-Korea merger. The 32 movements of this pattern refer to Mr Ahn's age when he was executed at Lui-shung prison in 1910. **32 movements**

Toi-Gye: is the pen name of the noted scholar Yi Hwang (16th Century AD), an authority on neo-Confucianism. The 37 movements of the pattern refer to his birthplace on the 37th degree latitude and the diagram represents 'scholar'. **37 movements**

Hwa-Rang: is named after the Hwa-Rang youth group which originated in the Silla dynasty around 600AD. This group eventually became the driving force for the unification of the 3 kingdoms of Korea. The 29 movements refer to the 29th Infantry division where Taekwondo developed into maturity. **29 Movements**

Choong-Moo: was the name given to the great Admiral Yi Sun-Sin of the Yi dynasty. He was reputed to have invented the first armoured battleship (Kobutson) which is believed to be the precursor of the present-day submarine, in 1592. The reason why the pattern ends with a left handed attack is to symbolize his regrettable death having no chance to show his unrestrained potentiality checked by his forced reservation of his loyalty to the king. **30 movements**

1st Degree Patterns

Kwang-Gae: is named after the famous Kwang-Gae Toh Wang, the 19th Century king of the Koguryo dynasty who regained all lost territories including the greater part of Manchuria. The diagram represents the expansion and recovery of lost territory. The 39 movements refer to the first w figures of 391 AD, the year he came to the throne. **39 Movements**

Po-Eun: is the pseudonym of a loyal subject Chong Mong Chu (1400) who was a famous poet and whose poem 'I would not serve a second master though I might be crucified a hundred times' is known to every Korean. He was also a pioneer in the field of physics. The diagram represents his unerring loyalty to the king and country towards the end of the Koryo dynasty. **36 Movements**

Gae-Baek: is named after Gae-baek, a great general in the Baek-Je dynasty 660AD. The diagram represents his severe and strict military discipline. **44 movements**

2nd Degree Patterns

Eui-Am: is the pseudonym of the Son Byong-Hi, leader of the Korean independence movement on 1st March 1919. The 45 movements refer to his age when he changed the name of Dion Hak (oriental culture) to Chondyo Kyo (Heavenly way religion) in 1905. The diagram represents his indomitable spirit, displayed while dedicating himself to the prosperity of the nation. **45 Movements**

Choong-Jang: is the pseudonym given to General Kim Duk Ryang who lived during the Lee dynasty in the 14th Century. This pattern ends with a left-handed attack to symbolize the tragedy of his death age 27 in prison before he was able to reach full maturity. **52 Movements**

Juche: is the philosophical idea that man is man of everything and decides everything. In the other words, man is the master of the world and his own destiny. It is said the idea was rooted in the Baekdu Mountains, which symbolizes the spirit of the Korean people. The diagram represents the Baekdu Mountains. **45 Moves**

3rd Degree Patterns

Sam-II: denotes the date of the Korean independence movement, which began on the 1 Mar 1919. The 33 movements stand for the 33 patriots who planned the movement. **33 Movements**

Yoo-Sin: is named after General Yoo-Sin, a commanding general during the Silla dynasty. The 68 movements of the pattern refer to the last two figures of 668AD, the year Korea was united. The ready posture signifies a sword drawn on the right rather than the left side, symbolizing Yoo-Sin's mistake of following his king's orders to fight with foreign forces against his own nation. **68 movements**

Choi-Yong: is named after General Choi-Yong, Premier and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces during the 14th Century Koryo dynasty. Choi-Yong was greatly respected for his loyalty, patriotism and humility. He was executed by his subordinate commanders headed by General Yi Sung Gae, who later became the first King of the Yi dynasty. **46 Movements**

4th Degree Patterns

Yong-Gae: Yong Gae is named after a famous general during the Koguryo Dynasty, Yon Gae Somoon. The 49 movements refer to the last 2 figures of 649AD, the year he forced the Tang Dynasty to quit Korea after destroying nearly 300000 of their troops and Ansi Sung. 49 movements.

UI-Ji: UI-Ji is named after General UI-Ji Moon Dok who successfully defended Korea against a Tang's invasion force of nearly one million soldiers led by Yang Je in 612 AD. UI-Ji employing hit and run guerilla tactics, was able to decimate a large percentage of the force. The diagram represents his surname. The 42 movement represent the author's age when he designed the pattern.

Moon-Moo: Moon-Moo honours the 30th King of the Silla Dynasty. His body was buried near Dae Wang Am (Great King's Rock). According to his will, his body was placed in the sea 'where my soul shall forever defend my land against the Japanese'. It is said that the Sok Gul Am (Stone Cave) was built to guard his tomb. The Sok Gul Am is a fine example of the culture of the Silla Dynasty. The 61 movements of this pattern symbolize the last two figures of 661AD when Moon Moo came to the throne.