

# PATTERNS

## CHON GI

(19 Movements)

Chon gi literally means the heaven and the earth. It is in the orient interpreted as the creation of the world or the beginning of human history, therefore it is the initial pattern played by the beginner. It is separated into two similar parts one to represent the heaven and the other the earth.

## DAN GUN

(21 Movements)

Dan Gun comes from the holy Dan Gun, the legendary founder of Korea in the year 2333 B.C.

## DO SAN

(24 Movements)

Do San is the pseudonym for the patriot Ann Chang Hoo (1876-1938) who devoted his life to furthering the education of Korea and its independent movement.

## WON HYO

(28 Movements)

Won Hyo was the noted monk who introduced Buddhism into the silla dynasty in the year 686A.D.

## YUL GOK

(38 Movements)

YUL GOK is the pseudonym of the great philosopher and scholar Yi I (1536-1584 A.D.) nicknamed the Confucius of Korea. The 38 movements refer to his birthplace on the 38<sup>th</sup> degree latitude and the diagram represents the scholar.

## JOONG GUN

(32 Movements)

JOON GUN was named after the patriot Ann Joong-Gun who assassinated Hiro Bumi Ito, the Japanese General of Korea, Known as the man who played the leading part in the Japan-Korea merger. There are thirty-two movements in this pattern to represent Mr Ann's age when he was executed in the Lui-Shung prison (1910).

## TOI GYE

(37 Movements)

TOI GYE is the pen name of the noted scholar Yi Hwang (16 century A.D.) An authority on neo-Confucianism. The 37 movements of the pattern refer to his birthplace on the 37<sup>th</sup> degree latitude, and the diagram represents the scholar.

## HWA RANG

(29 Movements)

HWA RANG is named after the Hwa Rang youth group, which originated in the Silla dynasty about 600 A.D.

This group eventually became the actual driving force for the unification of the three kingdoms of Korea. The 29 movements refer to the 29<sup>th</sup> infantry division where Tae Kwon Do developed into maturity.

## CHOONG MOO

(30 Movements)

CHOONG MOO was the given name of the great admiral Yi Sun-Sin of the Yi dynasty. He was reputed to have invented the first armoured battleship (kobukson), which was the precursor of the modern day submarine in 1592 A.D. The reason why this pattern ends in a left handed attack is to symbolise his regrettable death having no chance to show his unrestrained potentiality checked by the forced reservation of his loyalty to the king.

## GE BAEK

(44 Movements)

GE BAEK is named after Ge Baek, a great general in the Baek Je Dynasty (660AD). The diagram represents his severe and strict military discipline

## PO EUN

(36 Movements)

PO EUN is the pseudonym of a loyal subject CHOONG MONG-CHU (1400AD). Who was a famous poet and whose poem "I would never 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 king and country towards the end of the Koryo dynasty.

## KWANG GAE

(39 Movements)

KWANG GAE is picked after the famous Gwang Gae-T'o-Wang, the 19<sup>th</sup> king of Koguryo dynasty, who regained all the lost territories including the greater part of Manchuria. The diagram represents his expansion and recovery of lost territory. The 39 movements refer to his reign for 39 years.

## KO-DANG

(39 Movements)

KO-DANG is the pseudonym of the patriot Cho Man Shik, who dedicated his life to the Korean Independence Movement and to the education of his people. The 39 movements signify his time of imprisonment and his birthplace on the 39<sup>th</sup> parallel.

## EUI- AM

(45 Movements)

EUI- AM is the pseudonym of Son Byong Hi, leader of the Korean independence movement on March 1, 1919. The 45 movements relate to his age when he changed the name of Dong Hak (Oriental culture) to Chondo Kyo (Heavenly way religion) in 1905. The diagram represents his Indomitable Spirit, displayed while dedicating himself to the prosperity of his nation.

## CHOONG-JANG

(52 Movements)

CHOONG-JANG is the pseudonym given to General Kim Duk Ryang who lived during the Lee Dynasty, 15th century. This pattern ends with a left-hand attack to symbolize the tragedy of his death at 27 in prison before he was able to reach full maturity.

## SAM-IL

(33 Movements)

SAM-IL denotes the historical date of the independence movement of Korea, which began throughout the country on March 1st, 1919. The 33 movements in the pattern stand for the 33 patriots who planned the movement.

## YOO-SIN

(68 Movements)

YOO-SIN is named after General Kim Yoo Sin, a commanding general during the Silla Dynasty, who unified 3 separate kingdoms of Korea. The 68 movements refer to the last two digits of 668 A.D., the year Korea was united.

## CHOI-YONG

(46 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 Lee Dynasty.

## SE-JONG

(24 Movements)

SE-JONG is named after the great Korean King, Se-Jong, who invented the Korean alphabet in 1443 ad, and was also a noted meteorologist. The diagram represents the king, while the 24 movements refer to the 24 letters of the Korean alphabet.

## UL- JI

(42 Movements)

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

## TONG-IL

(56 Movements)

TONG-IL denotes the resolution of the unification of Korea, which has been divided since 1945. The diagram I symbolizes the homogenous race.

## MOON-MOO

(61 Movements)

Moon-Moo honours the 13th King of the Silla Dynasty. His body was buried near Dae Wang Am (Great King's Rock). According to his will, the 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 in this pattern symbolize the last two figures of 661 A.D. when Moon Moo came to the throne.

## SO-SAN

(72 Movements)

SO-SAN is the pseudonym of the great monk Choi Hyong Ung (1520-1604) during the Lee Dynasty. The 72 movements refer to his age when he organized a core of monk soldiers with the assistance of his pupil Sa Myunh Dang. The monk soldiers helped repulse the Japanese pirates who over ran most of the Korean peninsula in 1592.

## YONG-GAE

(49 Movements)

YONG-GAE is named after a famous general during the Koguryo Dynasty, Yon Gae Somoon. The 49 movements refer to the last two figures of 649 A.D., the year he forced the Tang Dynasty to quit Korea after destroying nearly 300,000 Chinese troops at Ansi Sung.

