

THE INTERPRETATION OF PATTERNS(HYUNGS)

The symbolism in the patterns represents events or individuals from Korean history.

- White Belt Movements
Chon-Ji: Means “Innocence – without worldly knowledge”
19
Means literally 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. This pattern consists of two similar parts – one to represent the Heaven and the other the Earth.
- Yellow Belt Movements
Dan-Gun: Means “Gold – an element of the ground”
21
Is named after the holy Dan-Gun, the legendary founder of Korea in the year of 2333 B.C.
- Green Belt Movements
Do-San: Means “Plant- growing from the ground”
24
Is the pseudonym of the patriot Ahn Ch’ang-Ho (1876-1938) who devoted his entire life to furthering the education of Korea and its independent movement.
- Purple Belt Movements
Won-Hyo: Means “Grape- ripening on the vine”
28
Was the noted monk who introduced Buddhism to the Silla Dynasty in the year 686 A.D.
- Blue Belt Movements
Yul-Gok: Means “The sky- the arch of Heaven”
38
Is the pseudonym of the great philosopher and scholar Yi I (1536-1584) nicknamed the “Confucious of Korea”. The 38 movements of this pattern refer to his birthplace on the 38 degree latitude and the diagram represents the scholar.
- Brown Belt Movements
Joong-Gun: Means “Dawn- the rising sun”
32
Is named after the patriot An Joong-Gun who assassinated Hiro-Bumi Ito, the first Japanese governor-general of Korea, known as the man who played the leading part of the Korean-Japan merger. There are 32 movements of the pattern to represent Mr. An’s age when he was executed at Lui-Shang prison(1910).
- Red Belt Movements
Means “Sun- Center of Solar System”
37

Toi-Gye: **Toi-Gye is the penname of the noted Scholar Yi Hwang (16th Century A.D.) an authority on Neo-Confucianism. The 37 movements of the pattern refer to his birthplace on the 37 Degree latitude. The diagram represents "scholar."**

Red Belt(Decided)

Movements **29**

Hwa-Rang **Hwa-Rang is named after the Hwa-Rang youth group which originated in the Silla Dynasty about 1350 years ago. This group eventually became the actual driving force for the unification of the three kingdoms of Korea. The 29 movements refer to the 29th infantry division where Tae Kwon Do developed into maturity.**

Black Belt **Means "The Universe- the totality of all things that exist"**

Movements **30**

Choong Moo: **(1st Recommended). 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 present day submarine in 1592 A.D. The reason why this pattern ends with a left hand attack is to symbolize his regrettable death having no chance to show his unrestrained potentiality checked by the forced reservations of his loyalty to the king.**

Movements **22(done in 23 seconds)**

Chul-Gi: **(all Black Belts) Means Iron horse**

Movements **39**

Kwang-Gae **(1st Decided) Is picked after the famous Kwang-Gae-T'o-Wang the 19th king of the Koguryo Dynasty, who regained all the lost territories including the greater part of Manchuria. The diagram represents the expansion and recovery of lost territory. The 39 movements refer to his reign for 39 years.**

Movements **36**

Po-Eun: **(2nd Recommended) Is the pseudonym of a loyal subject Chong Mong-Chu(1400 A.D.) who was a famous poet and whose poem "I would not serve a second master though I might be crucified a hundred times" is know 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.**

Movements **44**

Ge-Baek: **(2nd Decided) Is named after Ge-Baek, a great general in the Baek Je Dynasty(660 A.D.). The diagram (I) represents his sever and strict military discipline.**

Movements

68

Yoo-Sin:

(3rd) (595-673 A.D.) Yoo-Sin is the name of the army general of the Shilla Dynasty who united the three dynasties; Koku-Ryo, Baek-Je, and Silla. General Yoo-Sin felt that Baek-Je, Koku-Ryo and Silla shouldn't be separate countries, but should be united because the people had the same ethnic background. General Yoo-Sin conquered both Koku-Ryo, and Baek-Je and thus finally united the three dynasties into one. General Yoo-Sin was assisted by the Dang Empire of China when he attacked Baek-Je and Koku-Ryo, for this reason, the Dang Empire dominated both Baek-Je and Koku-Ryo. Later on the Dang also tried to dominate Silla. General Yoo-Sin then fought the Dang and finally defeated it, removing the Dang forces from Silla.

Movements

52

Chung-Jang:

(3rd)(1567-1596) Chung-Jang is the Title of Duck-Ryong Kim, a commander of the Royal Troop Sin, of the Lee Dynasty, when Imsin Oe-Ran, (the Japanese invasion of the Lee Dynasty) broke out, he was appointed to serve as an army general. In 1594, he was commissioned as the commander in chief in charge of the Honam district, and he succeeded in defending the Honam District from the Japanese Invasion. After that he attacked and destroyed various Japanese camps with another commander, Ja Woo-Kwak. The Japanese soldiers were very afraid of Chung-Jang and he was named General Ho-Ik(Tiger Wing) due to his bravery. In 1595, he was arrested in connection with the killing of a slave girl, But he was released by the King's order he was also regarded jealously by the King's subordinated. He was poisoned to death because he was involved in the rebellion of Mong-Hak Lee. However, he was later freed from any dishonor for this involvement.