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| Chon Ji | **19 Movements**Literally means 'Heaven and Earth'. In the Orient it is interpreted as the creation of the world or the beginning of human history. It is the first pattern practised by the beginner. The pattern consists of two parts - one to represent Heaven and the other Earth. |
| Dan Gun | **21 Movements**Is named after the holy Dan-Gun - legendary founder of Korea in the year of 2333 B.C. |
| Do San | **24 Movements**Is the pseudonym of the patriot Ahn Chang-Ho (1876-1938) who devoted his life to furthering the education of Korea and its independence movement. |
| Won Hyo | **28 Movements**Was the noted monk who introduced Buddhism to the Silla Dynasty in the year of 686 A.D.  |
| Yul Gok | **38 Movements**Is the pseudonym of a great philosopher and scholar Yi I (1536 - 1584) nicknamed the Confucius of Korea. The 38 movements refer to his birthplace on 38 degrees latitude and the diagram represents scholar. |
| Joong Gun | **32 Movements**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 Korea - Japan merger. The 32 movements in this pattern to represent Mr. Ahns age when he was executed at Lui-Shung prison (1910).  |
| Toi Gye | **37 Movements**Pen name of the noted scholar Yi Hwang (16th century), an authority on neo-Confucianism. The 37 movements refer to his birthplace on 37 degrees latitude.  |
| Hwa Rang | **29 Movements**Is named after the Hwa-Rang Youth Group which originated in the Silla Dynasty in the early 7th century. The 29 movements refer to the 29th Infantry Division, where Tae Kwon-Do developed into maturity.  |
| Choong Moo | **30 Movements**Was name given to the great Admiral Yi Soon-Sin of the Yi Dynasty. He was reputed to have invented the first armoured battleship (Kobukson) in 1592, which is said to be the precursor of the present day submarine. The reason why this pattern ends with a left-hand attack is to symbolise his regrettable death, having no chance to show his unrestrained potential, checked by the forced reservation of his loyalty to the king. |
| Kwang Gae | **39 Movements**Named after the famous Kwang-Gae-Toh-Wang, the 19th King of the Koguryo Dynasty, who regained all the lost territories including the greater part of Manchuria. The 39 movements refer to the first two figures of 391 A.D., the year he came to the throne. |
| Po Eun | **36 Movements**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.  |
| Ge Baek | **44 Movements**Named after Ge-Baek, a great general in the Baek Je Dynasty (660 AD).  |
| Eui Am | **45 Movements**Pseudonym of Son Byong Hi, leader of the Korean independence movement on March 1, 1919. The 45 movements refer to his age when he changed the name of Dong Hak (Oriental Culture) to Chondo Kyo (Heavenly Way Religion) in 1905. |
| Choong Jang | **52 Movements**Pseudonym given to General Kim Duk Ryang who lived during the Lee Dynasty, 14th century. This pattern ends with a left-hand attack to symbolise the tragedy of his death at 27 in prison before he was able to reach full maturity.  |
| Ko Dang | **39 Movements**Ko-Dang is the pseudonym of the patriot Cho Man Sik who dedicated his life to the independence movement and education of his people. The 39 movements signify his times of imprisonment and his birthplace on 39 degrees lattitude. |
| Sam IL | **33 Movements**The historical date of the independence movement of Korea which began throughout the country on March 1, 1919. The 33 movements in the pattern stand for the 33 patriots who planned the movement.  |
| Yoo Sin | **68 Movements**Named after General Kim Yoo Sin, a commanding general during the Silla Dynasty. The 68 movements refer to the last two figures of 668 A. D., the year Korea was united. The ready posture signifies a sword drawn on the right rather than left side, symbolising Yoo Sins mistake of following his kings orders to fight with foreign forces against his own nation.  |
| Choi Yong | **46 Movements**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 become the first king of the Lee Dynasty. |
| Yon Gae | **49 Movements**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 leave Korea after destroying nearly 300,000 of their troops at Ansi Sung.  |
| UL Ji | **42 Movements**Named after general Ul-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, Ul-Ji employing hit and run guerrilla tactics, was able to decimate a large percentage of the force. |
| Moon Moo | **61 Movements**Honors the 30th 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 symbolise the last two figures of 661 AD when Moon Moo came to the throne.  |
| So San | **72 Movements**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 corps of monk soldiers with the assistance of his pupil Sa Myung Dang. The monk soldiers helped repulse the Japanese pirates who overran most of the Korean peninsula in 1592.  |
| Se Jong | **24 Movements**Named after the greatest Korean king, Se-Jong, who invented the Korean alphabet in 1443, and was also a noted meteorologist.  |
| Tong IL | **56 Movements**The resolution of the unification of Korea which has been divided since 1945.  |