

Chon Ji (19 moves) literally translated means heaven and earth. In the orient, it is seen as the beginning of human history or creation. It is therefore the initial pattern learnt by the beginner. It consists of two similar but separate parts representing heaven and earth.



**Dan Gun (21 moves) is
named after the Holy Dan
Gun, legendary founder of
Korea in the year 2333 BC.**



Do San (24 moves) is the pseudonym of the patriot Ahn Ch'ang-Ho (1876-1938), who devoted his life to furthering the education of Korea and its independence movement.



Won Hyo (28 moves) is named after the noted monk who introduced Buddhism to the Silla Dynasty in the year 686 AD.

Yul-Gok (38 moves) is the pseudonym of the great philosopher and scholar Yi I (1536-1584 AD) nicknamed the Confucius of Korea.



Joong-Gun (32 moves) is named after the patriot An Joong Gun who assassinated Hiro-Bimo-Ito, the first Japanese Governor-General of Korea and the man responsible for the Japan-Korea merger. There are 32 movements in the pattern which represent Mr An's age when he was executed at Lui-Shung prison in 1910.



Toi-Gye (37 moves) 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 37 degrees latitude, and the diagram represents the scholar.

Hwa-Rang (29 moves) is named after the Hwa-Rang youth group which originated in the Silla Dynasty in the early 7th Century. This group eventually became the driving force behind the unification of the three kingdoms of Korea. The 29 movements refer to the 29th Infantry Division, where Tae Kwon-Do developed into maturity.



Choong-Moo (30 moves) 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 (Kobukson) which was the precursor of the present day submarine, in 1592 A.D. The reason why this pattern ends in a left hand 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.



Kwang Gae (39 moves) is named after the famous Kwang Gae Toh Wang, the 19th King of the Koguryo dynasty, who regained all of the lost territory and the greater part of Manchuria. The diagram represents the expansion and recovery of the lost territory. The 39 movements refer to the first two digits of the year 391AD, when he came to the throne.



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



Ge Baek (44 moves) is named after General Ga Baek, a great General in the Baek Je dynasty (660AD). The pattern represents his severe and strict military discipline.

Eui Am (45 moves) is the pseudonym of 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 Dong Hak (Oriental Culture) to Chondo Kyo (Heavenly Way) religion in 1905. The diagram represents his indomitable spirit displayed whilst devoting his life to the prosperity of his nation.



Choong Jang (52 moves) is the pseudonym given to General Kim Duk Ryang who lived during the Yi dynasty (14th Century). This patterns 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 moves) 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 the 39th parallel.



Sam Il (33 moves) denotes the historical date of the independence movement of Korea, which began throughout the country on 1st March 1919. The 33 movements in the pattern stand for the 33 patriots who planned the movement.



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



Choi Yong (46 moves) 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.

