

The Interpretations of Patters

Chon-Ji:

Means literally “the Heaven 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 patter played by the beginner. This pattern consists of two similar parts; one to represent the Heaven and the other the Earth.

Dan-Gun:

Is named after the holy Dan-Gun, the legendary founder of Korea in the year of 2,333 B.C.

Do-San:

Is the pseudonym of the patriot Ahn Chang-Ho (1876-1938). The 24 movements represent his entire life which he devoted to furthering the education of Korea and its independence movement.

Won-Hyo:

Was the noted monk who introduced Buddhism to the Silla Dynasty in the year 686 A.D.

Yul-Gok:

Is the Pseudonym of a great philosopher and scholar Yi I (1536-1584) nicknamed the “Confucius of Korea”. The 38 movements of this pattern refer to his birthplace on 38-degree latitude and the diagram represents “scholar”

Joon-Gun:

Is named after the patriot Ahn Joon-Gun who assassinated Hiro-Bumi Ito, the first Japanese governor-general of Korea, known as the man who played the leading part in the Korean-Japan merger. There are 32 movements in this pattern to represent Mr. Ahn’s Age when he was executed at Lui-Shung prison (1910)

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TOI-GYE:

Is the pen name of the noted scholar Yi Hwang (16th century), an authority on neo-Confucianism. The 37 movements of the pattern refer to his birthplace on 37-degree latitude, the diagram represents “scholar”.

HWA-RANG:

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:

Was the 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 symbolize his regrettable death, having no chance to show his unrestrained potentiality checked by the forced reservation of his loyalty to the king.

KWANG-GAE:

Is named after the famous Gwang-Gae-Toh-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 the first two figures of 391A.D., the year he came to the throne.

PO-EUN:

Is the pseudonym of a loyal subject Chong Mong Chu (1400) who was the 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.

GE-BAEK:

In named after Ge-Baek, a great general in the Baek Je Dynasty (660A.D.) the diagram represents his severe and strict military discipline.

EUI-AM:

Is the pseudonym of Son Byong Hi, leader of the Korean independence movement on March 1st, 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 while dedicating himself to the prosperity of his nation.

CHOONG JANG:

Is the pseudonym given to General Kim Duk Ryang who lived during the Yi Dynasty, 14th 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.

JUCHE:

Is a philosophical idea that man is the master of everything and dicides everything, in other words, the idea that man is the master of the world and his own destiny. It is said that this idea was rooted in Baekdu Mountain which symbolizes the spirit of the Korean people. The diagram represents Baekdu Mountain.

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.

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YOO-SIN:

Is 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, symbolizing Yoo Sin's mistake of following his king's orders to fight with foreign forces against his own nation.

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 become the first king of the Yi Dynasty.

YON-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 of their troops at Ansi Sung

UL-JI:

Is 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 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 represents the author's age when he was designed the pattern.

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SO-SAN:

Is the pseudonym of the great monk Choi Hyong Ung (1520-1604) during the Yi 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:

Is named after the greatest Korean king, Se-Jong, who invented the Korean alphabet in 1443, and was also noted meteorologist. The diagram represents the king, while the 24 movements refer to the 24 letters in the Korean alphabet.

TONG-IL:

Denotes the resolution of the unification of Korea which has been divided since 1945. The diagram symbolizes the homogenous race.