

The Interpretations of Patterns

White Belt

Chon-Ji: (19 moves, left foot returns) Means literally “Heaven and 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 one to represent the Earth.

Yellow Belt

Dan Gun: (21 moves, left foot returns) Is named after the Holy Dan Gun; legendary founder of Korea in the year 2333 B.C.

Do-San: (24 moves, right foot returns) 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.

Green Belt

Won-Hyo: (28 moves, right foot returns) was the noted monk who introduced Buddhism to the Silla dynasty in the year 686 A.D.

Yul-Gok: (38 moves, left foot returns) Is the pseudonym of a great philosopher and scholar Yi I (pronounced “Ye e”) (1536-1584) nicknamed the “Confucius of Korea.” The 38 moves refer to his birthplace on the 38 degree latitude and the diagram \pm represents scholar.

Blue Belt

Joong-Gun: (32 moves, left foot returns) 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 moves of this pattern represent Mr. Ahns age when he was executed at Lui-Shung prison in 1910.

Toi-Gye: (37 moves, right foot returns) Is the pen name of the noted scholar Yi Hwang (16th century), an authority on Neo-Confucianism. The 37 moves of this pattern refer to his birthplace on 37 degree latitude and the diagram \pm represents scholar.

Red Belt

Hwa-Rang: (29 moves, right foot returns) Is named after the Hwa-Rang youth group which originated in the Silla Dynasty in the early 7th century. The 29 moves refer to the 29th infantry division, where TaeKwon-Do developed its maturity.

Chong-Moo: (30 moves, left foot returns) Was the name given to the great Admiral Yi Soon-Sin of the Yi Dynasty. He was reputed to have invented the first armored battleship (Kobukson) in 1592, which is said to be the precursor of the present day submarine. The reason this pattern ends with a left-hand-attack is to symbolize his regrettable death, having no chance to show his unrestrained potentiality, checked only by his forced reservation and loyalty to the king.

Brown Belt

Jee-Goo: (30 moves, left foot returns) Jee Goo means “global”. The ready stance is a parallel ready stance with the arms crossed. This stance symbolizes the crossing out of the years of strife in TaeKwon-Do. The first movement represents breaking away from the past and reflects Grand Master Park’s desire for world peace and harmony. The 30 movements are divided into 24, 4, and 2. The number 24 represents the hours in a day; so the thought of world peace and harmony will be with us every second. The number 4 represents the four directions of north, south, east, and west for the people of all nations. The number 2 is demonstrated by playing the pattern twice in each direction to reaffirm our commitment to the idea of world peace and harmony.

1st Black Recommended

Kwang Gae: (39 moves, left foot returns) Is named after the famous Gwang Gae Toh Wang, the 19th King of Koguryo Dynasty; who regained all the lost territories including the greater part of Manchuria. The diagram ± represents the expansion and recovery of the lost territory. The 39 moves refer to the first two figures of 391 A.D. the year he came to the throne.

