



Glossary of Pattern Interpretations (Page 1)

CHON JI TUL (19 Moves) - Right Foot Back To a Ready Position

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

DAN GUN TUL (21 Moves) – Left Foot Back To a Ready Position Dan Gun is named after the holy Dan-Gun, the legendary founder of Korea in the year of 2,333 B.C.

DO SAN TUL (24 Moves) - Right Foot Back To a Ready Position

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 TUL (28 Moves) - Right Foot Back To a Ready Position

Won Hyo was the noted monk who introduced Buddhism to the Silla Dynasty in the year of 686 A.D.

YUL GOK TUL (38 Moves) - Left Foot Back To a Ready Position

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 latitude and the diagram represents "scholar".



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JOONG GUN TUL (32 Moves) - Left Foot Back To a Ready Position

Joong Gun 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. There are 32 movements in this pattern to represent Mr. Ahn's age when he was executed in a Lui-Shung prison (1910).

TOI GYE TUL (37 Moves) - Right Foot Back To a Ready Position

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 latitude, the diagram represents "scholar".

HWA RANG TUL (29 Moves) - Right Foot Back To a Ready Position

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 Taekwon-Do developed into maturity.

CHOONG MOO TUL (30 Moves) - Left Foot Back To a Ready Position

Choong Moo was the name given to the great Admiral Yi Soon-Sin of the Lee 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 potentiality checked by the forced reservation of his loyalty to the king.

This Pattern is performed by the 1st Kup student & above



Glossary of Pattern Interpretations (2nd Dan Patterns)

Kwang Gae (39 Moves) – Left Foot Back to Ready Position

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 & recovery of lost territory. The 39 movements refer to Gwang Gae's 39 year reign & the first two figures of 391 A.D. the year he came to the throne.

This Pattern Practiced by 1st Degree & Above

Po-En (36 Moves) – Left Foot Back to Ready Position

Is the pseudonym of a loyal subject Chong Mong-Chu (1400 A.D.) who was a famous poet, & whose poem “ I would not serve a second master thought 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 & country towards the end of the Koryo Dynasty.

This Pattern Practiced by 1st Degree & Above

Ge-Baek (44 Moves) – Right Foot Back to Ready Position

Is named after Ge-Baek, a great general in the Baek-Je Dynasty (660 A.D.) The diagram represents his severe & Strict military discipline.