

## Pattern Definition

Pattern	Movement	Meaning
<b>Cheon Ji</b>	<b>19</b>	Cheon Ji means literally "the 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, the other, the Earth.
<b>Dahn Gun</b>	<b>21</b>	Dahn Gun is named after the holy Dahn Gun, the founder of Korea in the year 2333 BC.
<b>Do San</b>	<b>24</b>	Do San is the pseudonym of the patriot Ahn Chang Ho (1876-1938), who devoted his entire life to furthering the education of Korea and it's independent movement.
<b>Won Hyo</b>	<b>28</b>	Won Hyo was the noted monk who introduced Buddhism to the Silla dynasty in the year 686 AD.
<b>Yul Gok</b>	<b>38</b>	Yul Gok is the pseudonym of a great philosopher and scholar Yi Yi (1536-1584 AD), nicknamed the "Confucius of Korea". The 38 movements of this pattern refer to his birthplace on 38 latitude and the diagram represents "Scholar".
<b>Jung Gun</b>	<b>32</b>	Jung Gun is named after the patriot an Ahn Jung Gun who assassinated Hiro Bumi Ito, the first Japanese Governor General of Korea, known as the man who played the leading part of the Korea-Japan merger. There are 32 movements in this pattern to represent Mr. Ahn's age when he was executed at Lui-Shung prison (1910).
<b>Toi Gye</b>	<b>37</b>	Toi Gye is the pen name of the noted scholar Yi Hwang (16th AD), an authority on Neo-Confucianism. The 37 movements of the pattern refer to his birthplace on 37latitude, the diagram represents Scholar.
<b>Hwa Rahng</b>	<b>29</b>	Hwa Rahng is named after the Hwa Rahng youth group which organized in the Silla dynasty about 650 AD. This group eventually became the actual driving force for the unification of the three Kingdoms of Korea. The 29 movements refer to the 29th Infantry Division, where Tae Kwon Do developed into maturity.
<b>Chung Moo</b>	<b>30</b>	Chung Moo was the given name to the great admiral Yi Sun Sin of the Yi Dynasty. He was reputed to have invented the first armored battleship (Keo Buk Seon) which was the precursor of the present day submarine in 1592 AD. The reason why this pattern ends up with a left hand attack is to symbolize his regrettable death having no chance to show his unrestrained potentiality checked by the forced reservations of his loyalty to the King.
<b>Kye Baek</b>	<b>44</b>	Kye Baek is name after Kye Baek, a great general in the Baek Je dynasty (660A.D). The diagram represents his severe and strict military discipline.
<b>Kwang Gae</b>	<b>39</b>	Kwang Gae is picked after the famous Kwang Gae To Dae 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 391AD, the year he came to the throne.
<b>Po Eun</b>	<b>36</b>	Po Eun is the pseudonym of a loyal subject Jeong Mong Ju (1400A.D) 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. The diagram represents his unerring loyalty to the king and country towards the end of the Koryo Dynasty.
<b>Choong Jang</b>	<b>52</b>	Choong-Jang is the pseudonym given to General Kim Duk Ryang who lived during the Lee Dynasty (14 <sup>th</sup> Century AD). This pattern ends with a left-hand attack to symbolize the tragedy of his death at age 27 in prison before he was able to reach full maturity.
		Ko-Dang is the pseudonym of the patriot Cho Man Sik who dedicated his life to the

<b>Ko Dang</b>	<b>39</b>	independence movement and education of his people. The 39 movements signify his times of imprisonment and his birthplace on the 39 <sup>th</sup> parallel.
<b>Eui Am</b>	<b>45</b>	Eui-Am is the pseudonym of Son Byong Hee, leader of the Korean independence movement on March 01, 1919. The 45 movements refer to his age when he changed the name of Dong Hahk (Oriental Culture) to Chon Do Kyo (Heavenly Way Religion) in 1905.
<b>Sam Il</b>	<b>33</b>	Sam-Il denotes the historical date of the independence movement of Korea which began throughout the country on March 01, 1919. The 33 movements in the pattern stand for the 33 patriots who planned the movement.
<b>Yoo Sin</b>	<b>68</b>	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 AD, 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.
<b>Choi Yong</b>	<b>46</b>	Choi-Yong is named after General Choi Yong, Premier and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed forces during the 14 <sup>th</sup> century Koryo dynasty. Choi Yong was greatly respected for his loyalty, patriotism and humility. He was executed b his subordinate commanders headed by General Yi Sung Gae, who later became the first king of the Lee dynasty.
<b>Yon Gae</b>	<b>49</b>	Yon-Gae is named after a famous general during the Koguryo dynasty, Yon Gae Somoon. The 49 movements refer to the last two figures in 649 AD, the year he forced the Tang Dynasty to quit Korea after destroying nearly 300,000 of their troops at Ansi Sung.
<b>Ul Ji</b>	<b>42</b>	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 AD. 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 represent the author's age when he designed the pattern.
<b>Moon Moo</b>	<b>61</b>	Moon-Moo honors the 30 <sup>th</sup> 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 the pattern symbolize the last two figures of 661 AD when Moon Moo came to the throne.
<b>So San</b>	<b>72</b>	So-San is the pseudonym of the great monk Choi-Hyong Ung (1520-1640) 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.
<b>Se Jong</b>	<b>24</b>	Se-Jong is named after the Greatest Korean king, Se-Jong, who invented the Korean alphabet in 1443, and was also a noted meteorologist. The diagram represents the king, while the 24 movements refer to the 24 letters of the Korean alphabet.
<b>Tong Il</b>	<b>56</b>	Denotes resolution of the unification of Korea which has been divided since 1945. The diagram symbolizes the homogenous race.