

# TAEKWON-DO

## THE INTERPRETATION OF PATTERNS

The name of the pattern, the number of movements and the diagrammatic symbol of each pattern symbolizes either heroic figures in Korean history or instances relating to historical events.

PATTERN NAME	PATTERN MEANING	DIAGRAM
<i>CHON-JI (19)</i> <i>yellow</i>	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.	+
<i>DAN-GUN (21)</i> <i>low green</i>	is named after the holy Dan-Gun the legendary founder of Korea in the year 2333 BC.	I
<i>DO-SAN (24)</i> <i>high green</i>	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.	J
<i>WON-HYO (28)</i> <i>low blue</i>	was the noted monk who introduced Buddhism to the Silla Dynasty in the year 686 AD.	I
<i>YUL-GOK (38)</i> <i>high blue</i>	is the pseudonym of the great philosopher and scholar Yi I (1536-1584 AD) nicknamed the "Confucius of Korea" . The 38 movements of the pattern refer to his birthplace on 38° latitude and the diagram (+) represents "scholar"	±
<i>JOONG-GUN (32)</i> <i>low red</i>	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 at Lui Shung prison (1910).	I
<i>TOI-GYE (37)</i> <i>high red</i>	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 of 37° latitude, the diagram (+) represents "scholar".	±
<i>HWA-RANG (29)</i> <i>recommended black</i>	is named after the Hwa-Rang youth group which originated in the Silla Dynasty in the early 7th century. 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 Taekwon-Do developed into maturity.	I
<i>CHOONG-MOO (30)</i> <i>1st dan black</i>	was the given name 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 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 his king.	I
<i>KWANG-GAE (39)</i> <i>2nd dan black</i>	is picked 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 391 A.D., the year he came to the throne	±
<i>PO-EUN (36)</i> <i>2nd dan black</i>	is the pseudonym of a loyal subject Chong Mong-Chu (1400 AD) who was a famous poet and whose poem "I would not serve a second master though I might be crucified a hundred times" is know to every Korean. He was also a pioneer in the field of physics. The diagram (-) represents his unerring loyalty to the king and his country towards the end of the Koryo Dynasty.	—
<i>GE-BAEK (44)</i> <i>2nd dan black</i>	is named after Ge-Baek, a great general in the Baek Je Dynasty (660 AD). The diagram (I) represents his severe and strict military discipline.	