



Coloured Belt Pattern Meanings

Chon-Ji (19 Movements) – Performed by Yellow Tag 9th kup

Pattern meaning

'Chon Ji' literally means Heaven and Earth. In the orient it is 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 heaven the other to represent the earth.

Dan-Gun (21 Movements) – Performed by Yellow Belt 8th kup

Pattern meaning

Dan-Gun is named after the holy Dan-Gun, the legendary founder of Korea in the year 2333BC.

Do-San (24 Movements) – performed by Green Tag 7th kup

Pattern meaning

Do-San is the pseudonym of the patriot Ahn Chang-Ho (1876-1938) who devoted his entire life furthering the education of Korea and it's Independence movement.

Won-Hyo (28 Movements) – performed by Green Belt 6th kup

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

Yul-Gok (38 Movements) – performed by Blue Tag 5th kup

Yul-Gok is the pseudonym of the 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".

Joong-Gun (32 Movements) – performed by Blue Belt 4th kup

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 in 1910.

Toi-Gye (37 Movements) – performed by Red Tag 3rd kup

Toi-Gye is the pen name of the noted scholar Yi Hwang (16th century A.D.), an authority on neo Confucianism. The 37 movements of the pattern refer to his birthplace on 37° latitude, the diagram represents "scholar".

Hwa-Rang (29 Movements) – performed by Red Belt 2nd kup

Hwa-Rang is named after the Hwa-Rang youth group, which originated in the Silla Dynasty around 600 A.D. This group eventually become 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.



Black Belt Pattern Meanings - 1st Degree

Choong-Moo (30 Movements) – performed by Black Tag 1st kup

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

Kwang-Gae (39 Movements) – performed by 1st Degree Black Belt

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 391 A.D., the year he came to the throne.

Po-Eun (36 Movements) – performed by 1st Degree Black Belt

Po-Eun is the pseudonym of a loyal subject Chong Mong-Chu (1400) 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.

Ge-Baek (44 Movements) – performed by 1st Degree Black Belt

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