

Tuls = Patterns

Chon Ji <u>yellow tag</u>	19	Chon Ji means literally “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 performed by the beginner. The pattern consists of two similar parts – one to represent Heaven and the other Earth.
Dan Gun	21	Dan Gun is named after the Holy Dan Gun, the legendary founder of Korea who established the country in 2333BC.
Do San <u>green tag</u>	24	Do San is the pseudonym of the patriot Ahn Ch’ang Ho (1876 – 1938), who devoted his life to furthering the education of Korea and its independence movement.
Won Hyo	28	Won Hyo is the name of the Silla Dynasty monk who reputedly introduced Zen Buddhism to Korea in AD686.
Yul Gok <u>blue tag</u>	38	Yul Gok is the pseudonym of the great 16 th century philosopher and scholar Yi I 1536-1584, nicknamed the Confucius of Korea. The 38 movements represent his birth place on the 38 th degree line of latitude.
Joon Gun	32	Joon Gun is named after the patriot An Joong Gun who assassinated the first Japanese Governor General of Korea, Hiro Bumi Ito. The 32 movements represent Mr An’s age when he was executed in Lui Shung prison in 1910.
Toi Gye <u>red tag</u>	37	Toi Gye is the pen name of the 16 th Century scholar Yi Wang who was regarded as an authority on neo-confucianism. The 37 movements represent his birthplace on the 37 th degree latitude. The diagram represents the calligraphy for scholar.
Hwa Rang	29	Hwa Rang is the name given to an army of young warriors from the Silla Dynasty of Korea. They were first mentioned in AD600, and over the years they gradually became a significant force in the unification of Korea’s three kingdoms. Hwa Rang means “Flowering Youth” and comprises of 29 movements which refer to the 29 th Infantry Division where Tae Kwon Do developed.
Choong-Moo <u>black tag</u>	30	Choong-Moo was the name given to the Yi Dynasty Admiral Yi Sun-Sin. In AD1592, he was reputed to have invented the world’s first armoured battleship (Kobutson), which is said to be the precursor of today’s submarine. The reason the 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 1 st dan	39	The name Kwang Gae refers to King Kwang Gae T’O Wang, 19 th ruler of Korea’s Koguryo Dynasty. King Kwang Gae retook many of the territories lost of Korea, including the greater part of Manchuria. The movement plan for the pattern represents this expansion and recovery of lost territory and the 39 movements refer to the first two digits of 391AD, the year he came to the throne.
Po Eun 1 st dan	36	Po Eun is the pseudonym of a 15 th century Korean poet and scientist called Chong Mong Chu. Cong is also revered as a great patriot, having penned the lines “I would not serve a second master though I might be crucified a hundred times.” The pattern movement plan demotes his unerring loyalty to his king and country towards the end of the Koryo Dynasty and consists of 36 movements.
Ge Baek	44	Ge Baek is named after General Ge Baek of the Baek Je Dynasty (660AD) and the pattern movement plan is intended to represent his strict military discipline. Ge Baek consists of 44 movements.