

THE MEANING OF BLACK BELT PATTERNS

1st Dan Patterns

Kwan Gae was named after Kwan Gae Ta Wang, 19th king of the Kogurayu Dynasty who recovered all of the lost territories including the greater part of Manchuria. The diagram represents the expansion and recovery of lost territories. The 39 movements refer to his reign for 39 years.

Po Eun is the pseudonym of the 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 unbending loyalty to his king and country towards the end of the Koryo dynasty.

Ge Baek is named after General Ge Baek a great general in the Baek Je Dynasty (660 AD) The pattern represents his server and strict military discipline.

2nd Dan Patterns

Eui Am is the pseudonym of Son Byong Hi, the leader of the Korean independence movement on 1st March 1919. The 45 movements refer to his age when he changed the name of Dong Hak (Oriental Culture) to Chondo Kyo (Heavenly Way) religion in 1905. The diagram represents his indomitable spirit displayed whilst devoting his life to the prosperity of his nation.

Choong Jang is the pseudonym given to General Kim Duk Ryang who lived during the Yi Dynasty (14th Century). This pattern ends with a left-hand attack to symbolise the tragedy of his death at 27 in prison when he was able to reach full maturity.

Ko-Dang is the pseudonym of the patriot Cho Man Sik who dedicated his life to the independence movement and education of his people. The 39 movements signify his times of imprisonment and his birthplace on the 39th parallel

3rd Dan Patterns

Sam Il denotes the historical date of the independence movement of Korea, which began throughout the country on 1st March 1919. The 33 movements in the pattern stand for the 33 patriots who planned the movement

Yoo Sin is named after General Kim Yoo Sin, a commanding general during the Silla Dynasty. Who unified the three separate kingdoms of Korea. The 68 movements refer to the last two figures of 668 AD, the year Korea was united.

Choi Yong is named after General Choi Yong, Premier and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces during the 14th century Koryo dynasty. Choi Yong was greatly respected for his loyalty, patriotism and humility. He was executed by his subordinate commanders headed by General Yi Sung Gae, who later became the first king of the Yi dynasty.

4th Dan Patterns

Yon Gae is named after General Yon Gae Somoon, a famous general during the Koguryo dynasty. The 49 movements refer to the last two figures of 649 AD, the year he forced the Tang dynasty to leave Korea after destroying nearly 300,000 of their troops at Ansi Sung.

Ul Ji is named after General Ul Ji Moon Dok who successfully defended Korea against a Tang invasion force of nearly 1,000,000 soldiers led by Yang Je in 612 AD. General Ul Ji used hit and run tactics to destroy a large number of the opposing force. The diagram represents his surname. The 42 movements represent General Chois age when he designed this pattern

Moon Moo Honours the 30th King of the Silla Dynasty. His body was buried near Dae Wang Am (Great Kings 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 Sol Gul Am is a fine example of the culture of the Silla dynasty. The 61 movements represent the last two figures of 661 AD when Moon Moo came to the throne.

5th Dan Patterns

So San is the pseudonym of the great monk Choi Hyong Ung (1520 to 1604) during the Yi dynasty. The 72 movements refer to his age when he organised a corps of monk soldiers with the assistance of his pupil Sa Myung Dang. The monk soldiers helped repel the Japanese pirates who over ran most of the Korean peninsular in 1592.

Se Jong is named after the greatest Korean king Se Jong who invented the Korean alphabet in 1443, and was a noted meteorologist. The diagram represents the king, while the 24 movements refer to the 24 letters of the Korean alphabet.

Tong Il denotes the resolution of the unification of Korea that has been divided since 1945. The diagram symbolises the homogenous race.