

## Tae Kwon Do Hyung

- 1) Chong-Ji (19 moves, 2 Kiaps)  
Heaven and Earth
- 2) Dan-Gun (21 moves, 2 Kiaps)  
Named after holy Dan-Gun, the legendary founder of Korea, 2333 B.C.
- 3) Do-San (24 moves, 2 Kiap)  
Named after the patriot Ah-Chang-Ho, who devoted his entire life to the education and independence movement in Korea (1876-1938).
- 4) Tidy-Hil-Il-Cho (27 moves, 2 kiaps)  
We run this form in honor of Miyong-Kil-Kim, Mr. Walliser's Instructor. It is a kicking pattern form that uses correct footwork. The name of the form means, "Unity of all, unity of everything."
- 5) Won-Hyo (28 moves, 2 kiaps)  
The noted monk who introduced Buddhism to the Silla Dynasty in 686 A.D.
- 6) Yul-Gok (38 moves, 2 kiaps)  
Pseudonym of the great philosopher Yi I (1536-1584 A.D.), nicknamed "Confucius of Korea." The 38 movements in this form represent his birthplace on the 38° north latitude line, and the pattern diagram (±) represents "scholar."
- 7) Joong-Gun (32 moves, 2 kiaps)  
Named after the patriot Ahn-Joong-Gun who assassinated the Japanese governor-general Hiro Bumi Ito. Joong Gun wanted the Japanese out of Korea, and for Korea to be free and independent. The 32 moves in this pattern represent Joong Gun's age when he was executed in prison for his crime of murder back in 1910.
- 8) Toi-Gye (37 moves, 2 kiaps)

The pseudonym of the noted scholar Yi Hwang (16<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. – the 1500's), an authority on Neo-Confucianism. The 37 moves in this form refer to his birthplace on the 37<sup>th</sup> north latitude line, and the diagram of the pattern ( ⊕ ), means that he was a scholar or professor.

- 9) Hwa-Rang (29 moves, 2 kiaps)  
Is named after the Hwa-Rang youth group which originated in the Silla Dynasty about 1350 years ago. This group eventually became the actual driving force for the unification of the “Three Kingdoms” of Korea. The 29 movements refer to the 29<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, where TaeKwonDo developed into maturity.
- 10) Choong-Moo (30 moves, 2 kiaps)  
Was the name given to the great Admiral Yi Sun-Sin of the Yi Dynasty. He was reputed to have invented the first armored battleship (kobukson) which was the precursor of the present day submarine in 1592 A.D. The reason why this pattern ends up with the 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 the king.
- 11) Kwang-Gae (39 moves, 4 kiaps)  
Is picked after the famous Gwang-Gae-T'o Wang, the 19<sup>th</sup> King of the Koguryo Dynasty. He 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 his reign for 39 years.
- 12) Po-En (36 moves, 2 kiaps)  
Is the pseudonym of the loyal subject Chong Mong-Chu, (1400 A.D.), who was a famous poet. His 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.
- 13) Ge-Baek (44 moves, 4 kiaps)

Named after Ge-Baek, a great general in the Baek Je Dynasty (660 A.D.). The diagram ( 1 ) represents his severe and strict military discipline.

- 14) Se – Jong (24 moves, 2 kiaps)  
Se – Jong was the greatest Korean King. Se-Jong also invented the Korean alphabet in 1443 A.D., and was a noted meteorologist. The diagram ( 1 ) represents the king, while the 24 movements refer to the 24 letters of the Korean alphabet.
- 15) Yoo – Sin (68 moves, 4 kiaps)  
Yoo – Sin is named after General Kim Yoo – Sin, the commanding general during the Silla Dynasty. Yoo – Sin unified the “Three Kingdoms” of ancient Korea. The 68 movements refer to the first and last numbers in the figure 608 A.D., which was the year Korea was unified.
- 16) Choong – Jang (52 moves, 4 kiaps)  
Choong – Jang is the pseudonym given to General Kim Duk Ryang, who lived during the Yi Dynasty in the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) century. This pattern ends with a left hand attack to symbolize the tragedy of his death, while in prison, at age 27, never being able to reach full maturity.
- 17) Sam-il (33 moves, 4 kiaps)  
Sam-il notes the historical date of the independence movement of Korea which began throughout the country on March 1, 1919. The 33 movements stand for the 33 patriots who planned the movement.
- 18) Ko-Dang (39 moves, 4 kiaps)  
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 in this pattern signify his times of imprisonment and his birthplace on the 39<sup>th</sup> parallel.
- 19) Ul-Ji (42 moves, \_\_\_ kiaps)  
Ul-Ji is named general Ul-Ji Mun Duk, who successfully defended Korea against a Chinese invasion force of nearly one million soldiers led by Yang Je in 612 A.D. 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 represents the author's age when he designed the pattern.

- 20) Choi-Yong ( moves, kiaps)  
Choi-Yong is named after General Choi Yong, Premier and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces during the fourteenth 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.
- 21) Tong-Il ( moves, kiaps)  
Tong-Il denotes the resolution of the unification of Korea which has been divided since 1945. The diagram ( | ) symbolizes the homogenous race. (This is the last of the original 20 forms. The next four forms are instructor forms.)