

Tae Kwon Do Form Meanings

Basic Form	(20)	First Form
Chon-Ji	(19)	Means Literally the <u>“Heaven and Earth”</u> . 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.
Dan-Gun	(21)	Is named after the holy Dan-Gun, the legendary founder of Korea in the year of 2333 B.C.
Do-San	(24)	Is the pseudonym of the <u>patriot Ahn Ch’ang-Ho (1876-1938) who devoted his entire life to furthering the education of Korea</u> and its independent movement
Won-Hyo	(28)	Was the noted <u>monk who introduced Buddhism to the Silla Dynasty in the year of 686 A.D.</u>
Yul-Gok	(38)	Is the pseudonym of a great <u>philosopher and scholar Yi I (1536-1584 A.D) nicknamed the “Confucius of Korea”</u> . The 38 movements of this pattern refer to his birthplace on the 38 ° latitude and the diagram (±) represents “scholar”.
Joong-Gun	(32)	Is named after the <u>patriot An Joong-Gun who assassinated Hiro-Bumi Ito, the first Japanese governor-general of Korea</u> , known as the man who played the leading part of the Korea-Japan merger. There are 32 movements in this “pattern” to represent Mr. An’s age when he was executed at Lui-Shung prison (1910)
Toi-Gye	(37)	Is the <u>penname of the noted scholar Yi Hwang (16th A.D.) an authority on neo-Confucianism</u> . The 37 movements of the pattern refer to his birthplace on 37 ° latitude, the diagram (±) represents “scholar”.
Hwa-Rang	(29)	Is named after the <u>Hwa-Rang youth group</u> which originated in the Silla Dynasty about 1,350 years ago. This group eventually <u>became the actual driving force for the unification of the three Kingdoms of Korea</u> . The 29 movements refer to the 29 th Infantry Division, where Tae Kwon Do developed into maturity.
Choong-Moo	(30)	Was the given name to the <u>great Admiral Yi Sun-Sin</u> of the Yi Dynasty. He was reputed to have <u>invented the first armored battleship (kobukson) which was the precursor of the present day submarine</u> in 1592 A.D. The reason why this pattern ends up 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 the king.
Gwang-Gae	(39)	Is picked after the famous Gwang-Gae-T’o-Wang, the <u>19th King of the Koguryo Dynasty, who regained all the lost territories including the greater part of Manchuria</u> . The diagram (±) represents the expansion and recovery of lost territory. The 39 movements refer to his reign for 39 years.
Po-Eun	(36)	Is the pseudonym of a loyal subject Chong Mong-Chu (1400 A.D.) who was a <u>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</u> . 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)	Is named after Ge-Baek, <u>a great general in the Baek Je Dynasty (660 A.D.). The diagram (I) represents his severe and strict military discipline</u> .