

## **Black Belt Pattern Theory**

### **1st Dan**

#### **Kwang Gae - 39 Movements**

Kwang Gae is named after the famous Kwang Gae T'o-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, and the 39 movements refer to his reign for 39 years.

#### **Po Eun - 36 Movements**

Po Eun is the pseudonym of a loyal subject Chong Mong-Chur (1400 AD) 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 towards king and country towards the end of the Koryo Dynasty.

#### **Ge Baek - 44 Movements**

Ge Baek is named after Ge Baek, a great general in the BaekJe Dynasty (660 AD). The diagram represents his severe and strict military discipline.

### **2nd Dan**

#### **Eui Am - 45 Movements**

Eui Am is the pseudonym of Son Byong Hi, leader of the Korean independence movement on March 1, 1919. The 45 movements relate 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 while dedicating himself to the prosperity of his nation.

#### **Choong Jang - 52 Movements**

Choong Jang is the pseudonym given to General Kim Duk Ryang who lived during the Yi Dynasty (15th Century). This pattern ends with a left hand attack to symbolize the tragedy of his death at 27 in prison before he was able to reach full maturity.

#### **Ko Dang - 39 Movements**

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**

#### **Sam il - 33 Movements**

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

#### **Yoo Sin - 68 Movements**

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 - 46 Movements**

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**

#### **Yon Gae - 49 Movements**

Yon Gae is named after a famous general during the Koguryo Dynasty, Yon Gae Somun. The 49 movements refer to the last two figures of 649 AD, the year he forced the Dang Dynasty to quit Korea after destroying nearly 300,000 Chinese troops at Ansi Sung.

#### **Ui Ji - 42 Movements**

Ui Ji is named after general Ui Ji Mun Duk who successfully defended Korea against a Chinese invasion force of nearly one million soldiers led by Yang Je in 162 AD. Ui 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.

#### **Moon Moo - 61 Movements**

Moon Moo honours the 13th king of the Silla Dynasty. His body was buried near Dae Wang Am (Great King's 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 Sok Gul Am (Stone Cave) was built to guard his tomb. The Sok Gul Am is a fine example of the culture of the Silla Dynasty. The 61 movements in this pattern symbolize the last two figures of 661 AD, when Moon Moo came to the throne.

## **5th Dan**

### **So San - 72 Movements**

So San is the pseudonym of the great monk Choi Hung Ung (1520 - 1604), during the Yi Dynasty. The 72 movements refer to his age when he organized a corps of monk soldiers with the assistance of his pupil Samung Dang. The monk soldiers helped repulse the Japanese pirates who overran most of the Korean Peninsula in 1592.

### **Se Jong - 24 Movements**

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

### **Tong il - 56 Movements**

Tong il denotes the resolution of the unification of Korea, which has been divided since 1945. The diagram symbolizes the homogenous race.