

Black Belt Form Meanings (short version)

KWANG-GAE | Temp | 39 Movements

The 39 movements refer to Kwang Gae's reign of 39 years and the first two figures of 391 AD, the year he assumed the throne. The pattern of movements represents the expansion and recovery of lost territory.

PO-EUN | 1st Dan | 36 Movements

The diagram of the movement (--) represents Po-Eun's unerring loyalty to the king.

GYE-BAEK | 2nd Dan | 44 Movements

The pattern of movement (|) represents Gae Baek's severe and strict military discipline.

EUI-AM | 2nd Dan | 45 Movements

The pseudonym of Son Byong Hi, leader of the Korean independence movement on March 1, 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 while dedicating himself to the prosperity of his nation.

CHOONG-JANG | 3rd Dan | 52 Movements

The pseudonym given to General Kim Duk Ryang who lived during the Lee Dynasty, 14th 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.

JUCHE | 3rd Dan | 45 Movements

A philosophical idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything. In other words, the idea that man is the master of the world and his own destiny. It is said that this idea was rooted in Baekdu Mountain which symbolizes the spirit of the Korean people. The diagram (&) represents Baekdu mountain.

SAM-IL | 4th Dan | 33 Movements

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 | 4th Dan | 68 Movement

Named after General Kim Yoo Sin, a commanding general during the Silla Dynasty. The 68 movements refer to the last two figures of 668 A.D., the year Korea was united. The ready posture signifies a sword drawn on the right rather than left side, symbolizing Yoo Sin's mistake of following his Kings' orders to fight with foreign forces against his own nation.

CHOI-YONG | 5th Dan | 46 Movements

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 Lee Dynasty. Choi Yong was very popular and greatly respected for his loyalty, patriotism, and humility.

YONG-GAE | 5th Dan | 49 Movements

Named after a famous general during the Koguryo Dynasty, Yon Gae Somoon. The 49 movements refer to the last two figures of 649 A.D., the year he forced the Tang Dynasty to quit Korea after destroying nearly 300,000 of their troops at Ansi Sung.

UL-JI | 6th Dan | 42 Movements

Named after general Ul-Ji Moon Dok who successfully defended Korea against a Tang's 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 represent the author's age when he designed the pattern.

MOON-MOO | 6th Dan | 61 Movements

Honors the 30th 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 A.D. when Moon Moo came to the throne.

SO-SAN | 7th Dan | 72 Movements

The pseudonym of the great monk Choi Hyong Ung (1520-1604) during the Lee Dynasty. The 72 movements refer to his age when he organized a corps of monk soldiers with the assistance of his pupil Sa Myunh Dang. The monk soldiers helped repulse the Japanese pirates who overran most of the Korean peninsula in 1592.

SE-JONG | 8th Dan | 24 Movements

Named after the greatest Korean King, Se-Jong, who invented the Korean alphabet in 1443, 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 | 9th Dan | 56 Movements

Denotes the resolution of the unification of Korea which has been divided since 1945. The diagram (|) symbolizes the homogenous race.