

# London Tae Kwon-Do (UK-TKD)

## Black Belt Patterns

There are 24 patterns in Tae Kwon-Do as Major-General Choi Hong Hi (*founder*) compared the life of a man to the day in the life of the world: "*People should strive to bequeath good spiritual legacy to future generation and therefore gain immortality*".

Pattern	Grade	Meaning
<b>Kwang Gae</b>	1st Dan	Named after the famous Kwang-Gae-Toh-Wang, the 19th King of the Koguryo Dynasty, who regained all the lost territories including the greater part of Manchuria. The 39 movements refer to the first two figures of 391 AD, the year he came to the throne.
<b>Po-Eun</b>	1st Dan	Pseudonym of a loyal subject Chong Mong-Chu (1400) who was a famous poet and whose poem " <i>I would not serve a second master though I might be crucified a hundred times</i> " is known to every Korean. He was also a pioneer in the field of physics.
<b>Gae-Baek</b>	1st Dan	Named after Gae-Baek, a great general in the Baek Je Dynasty (660 AD).
<b>Eui-Am</b>	2nd Dan	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.
<b>Choong-Jang</b>	2nd Dan	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.
<b>Juche</b>	2nd Dan	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.
<b>Sam-Il</b>	3rd Dan	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.
<b>Yoo-Sin</b>	3rd Dan	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 king's orders to fight

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		with foreign forces against his own nation.
<b>Choi-Yong</b>	3rd Dan	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 become the first king of the Lee Dynasty.
<b>Yon-Gae</b>	4th Dan	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.
<b>UI-Ji</b>	4th Dan	Named after general UI-Ji Moon Dok who successfully defended Korea against a Tang's invasion force of nearly one million soldiers led by Yang Je in 612 AD, UI-Ji employing hit and run guerilla tactics, was able to decimate a large percentage of the force.
<b>Moon-Moo</b>	4th Dan	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 AD when Moon Moo came to the throne.
<b>So-San</b>	5th Dan	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 Myung Dang. The monk soldiers helped repulse the Japanese pirates who overran most of the Korean peninsula in 1592.
<b>Se-Jong</b>	5th Dan	Named after the greatest Korean king, Se-Jong, who invented the Korean alphabet in 1443, and was also a noted meteorologist.
<b>Tong-II</b>	6th Dan	The resolution of the unification of Korea which has been divided since 1945.