



CHANG-HON PATTERNS

AS DEVELOPED BY GENERAL CHOI HONG HI

EXERCISES

BELT COLOR	
	SAJU-JIRUGI Four Directional Punch
	SAJU-MAKI Four Directional Block
	SAJU-TULGI Four Directional Thrust

GUP PATTERNS

BELT COLOR	
	CHON-JI means literally "the Heaven and the Earth." 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. The pattern consists of two similar parts; one to represent the Heaven and the other the Earth.
	DAN-GUN is named after the holy Dan-Gun, the legendary founder of Korea in the year of 2,333 B.C.
	DO-SAN is the pseudonym of the patriot Ahn Chang-Ho (1878-1938). The 24 movements represent his entire life which he devoted to furthering the education of Korea and its independence movement.
	WON-HYO was the noted monk who introduced Buddhism to the Silla Dynasty in the year of 686 A.D.
	YUL-GOK is the pseudonym of a great philosopher and scholar Yi I (1536-1584), nicknamed the "Confucius of Korea." The 38 movements of the pattern represent his birthplace on the 38th latitude. The diagram represents "scholar."
	JOONG-GUN is named after the patriot Ahn Joong-Gun, who assassinated Hiro-Bumi Ito, the first Japanese Governor-General of Korea, known as the man who played the leading part in the Korea-Japan merger. There are 32 movements in this pattern to represent Mr. Ahn's age when he was executed in Lui-Shung prison (1910).
	TOI-GYE is the pen name of the noted scholar Yi Hwang (16th century), an authority on neo-Confucianism. The 37 movements of the pattern represent his birthplace on the 37th latitude. The diagram represents "scholar."
	HWA-RANG is named after the youth group, which originated in the Silla Dynasty in the early 7th century. The 29 movements represent the 29th Infantry Division, where Tae Kwon-Do developed into maturity.
	CHOONG-MOO was the name given to the great admiral Yi Soon-Sin of the Yi Dynasty (1500). He invented the first armored battleship, the Kobukson in 1592, which is said to be the precursor of the present day submarine. The reason why this pattern ends 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.



NUMBER OF MOVEMENTS	EXERCISE DIAGRAM
14	
16	
8	
NUMBER OF MOVEMENTS	PATTERN DIAGRAM
19	
21	
24	
28	
38	
32	
37	
29	
30	

BELT
RANK



BLACK BELT PATTERNS

GWANG-GAE is named after Gwang-Gae-Toh-Wang, the 19th king of the Koguryo Dynasty, who regained all of the lost territories, including the greater part of Manchuria. The diagram represents the expansion and recovery of lost territory. The 39 movements refer to the first two figures of 391 A.D., the year he came to the throne.	PO-EUN is the pseudonym of a loyal subject, Chong Mong-Chu (1400) 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 to king and country towards the end of the Koryo Dynasty.	GE-BAEK is named after Ge-Baek, a great general in the Baek Je Dynasty (660 A.D.). The diagram represents his severe and strict military discipline.	EUI-AM is 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 is the pseudonym given to General Kim Duk Ryang, who lived during the Yi Dynasty, 14th century. This pattern ends with a left-hand attack to symbolize the tragedy of his death at age 27, in prison, before he was able to reach full maturity.	KO-DANG Kodang is the Pseudonym of the patriot Cho Man Sik, who dedicated his life to the Korean Independence Movement and to the education of his people. The 45 movements represent the last two figures of 1945, the year Korea was liberated from Japanese occupation.	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 is 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 order to fight with foreign forces against his own nation.	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.	YONG-GAE is 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 is named after general Ul-Ji Moon Dok who successfully defended Korea against a Tang invasion force of nearly one million soldiers led by Yang Je in 612 A.D. Ul-Ji, employing hit and run guerrilla 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 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 symbolize the last two figures of 661 A.D., when Moon Moo came to the throne.	SO-SAN is the pseudonym of the great monk Choi Hyung 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 Sa Myung Dang. The Monk soldiers helped repulse the Japanese pirates who overran most of the Korean peninsula in 1592.	SE-JONG is 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 in the Korean alphabet.	TONG-IL denotes the resolution of the unification of Korea which has been divided since 1945. The diagram symbolizes the homogenous race.
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NUMBER OF MOVEMENTS	PATTERN DIAGRAM
39	
36	
44	
45	
52	
45	
33	
68	
46	
49	
42	
61	
72	
24	
56	

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BLACK BELT LEVELS

Novice



Instructor



Master



GRAND MASTER

