
 *Black Tag (12)*


- 1) Momchau Makgi
- 2) Gasum
- 3) Angoo
- 4) Twimyo Chagi
- 5) Hanbansin
- 6) Butjaba
- 7) Sangbasin
- 8) Dari
- 9) Duro Makgi
- 10) Matsogi
- 11) Goman
- 12) Goro Chagi
- 13) Sang bal chagi
- 14) Dwijibun Sonkut
- 15) Hori Makgi
- 16) Doro Chagi
- 17) Kyocha Joomuk noola makgi

 *Red Belt (11)*

- 1) Dwiyro Torro
- 2) Dwit Paikup taerigi
- 3) Dwiyro Kaggi
- 4) Bandal Chagi
- 5) Naeryo Sonkal Taerigi
- 6) Naeryo Jirugi
- 7) Apro Kaggi
- 8) Sonbadak
- 9) Sonbadak Miro Makgi
- 10) Miro Makgi
- 11) Mikulgi
- 12) Olyo Jirugi
- 13) Soojik Sogi
- 14) Hwa Rang is a 29 movement pattern named after the Hwa Rang youth group, which originated in the Silla dynasty in the early 7th century. The 29 movements refer to the 29th infantry division where Tae Kwon Do developed into maturity. Hwa Rang means 'Flowering Youth'

 *Red Tag (10)*


- 1) Twimyo
- 2) Nopunde opun palmok makgi
- 3) Twigi
- 4) Moorup Chagi
- 5) Wen
- 6) Najunde doo palmok makgi
- 7) Banae Dollyo chagi
- 8) Orun
- 9) San Makgi
- 10) Kyocha Sogi
- 11) Toi Gye is a 37 movement pattern. It is the pen name for the noted scholar Yi Hwang (sixteenth century), an authority on neo-Confucianism. The 37 movements refer to his birth place on the 37th degree latitude and the diagram of the pattern represents 'scholar' to exercise control and warning the opponent to stay away
- 12) Signifies danger, cautioning the student

 *Black Tag (12+)*


- 1) Dwit
- 2) Dwit Chook
- 3) Dwit Kumchi
- 4) Paikup
- 5) Paikup Taerigi
- 6) Golcho Makgi
- 7) Golcho Chagi
- 8) Moorup
- 9) Sang Sonkal Makgi
- 10) Yul Gok is a 28 movement Pattern. It is the pseudonym of the great philosopher and scholar Yi-I (1536-1584) nicknamed the confucius of Korea. The 38 Movements refer to his birth place on the 38th degree latitude and the diagram of the pattern represents the symbol for scholar
- 11) Blue Belt signifies Heaven to which the plant matures into a towering tree as training in TKD develops.

18) Choong-Moo was the name given to the great Admiral Yi Soon-sin of the Lee Dynasty. He was reputed to have invented the first armoured battleship (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.

19) Opposite to white, therefore signifying maturity and proficiency in Tae Kwon Do. Also indicates the wearer's imperviousness to darkness and fear.

 *Green Belt (7)*

- 1) Goburyo Chunbi Sogi
- 2) Dollmio Makgi
- 3) Moa Junbi Sogi 'A'
- 4) Haessan
- 5) Gojang Sogi
- 6) Opun Sonkut Tuli
- 7) Opun Sonkut
- 8) Jayoo Matsogi
- 9) Anaero Sonkal Taerigi
- 10) Barro
- 11) Yop
- 12) Yop Jirugi
- 13) Tuli
- 14) Won Hyo is a 28 movement pattern named after the noted monk who introduced Buddhism into the Silla Dynasty in 686 AD

 *Blue Belt (9)*

- 1) Bandal Son
 - 2) Dwit Chagi
 - 4) Yonsak Chagi
 - 5) Naeryo Chagi
 - 6) Ap Paikup Taerigi
 - 7) Nachuo Sogi
 - 8) Ilbo Matsoki
 - 9) Noolio Makgi
 - 10) Dwit Bal Sogi
 - 11) Sonkal Dung
 - 12) Sonkal Dung Makgi
 - 13) Dollyo Jirugi
 - 14) Sang Dwijibo Jirugi
 - 15) Wi Paikup Jirugi
 - 16) Olyo Son Badak Makgi
 - 17) Digtucha Makgi
 - 18) Kyocha Makgi
 - 19) Gyokpa
- Joong Gun is a 32 Movement pattern named after the patriot Ahn Joong Gun, who assassinated Hiro-Bumi Ito, the first Japanese governor general of Korea, the man who played a leading part in the Korea-Japan merger. The 32 movements refer to Mr Ahn's age when he was executed in Lui-Shung prison in 1910