9th kup Theory Summary

Yellow - signifies the earth, from which the plant sprouts and takes root as the Taekwon-Do foundation is laid.	Taekwon-Do was introduced to the UK in 1967 by Grand Master Rhee Ki Ha.
ITF was founded on 22 nd March 1966	Patterns (Tul) A pattern is a series of attacking and defending movements designed to combat one or more imaginary opponents.
Chonji – 천지 – 19 movements	Meanings of Patterns
In the Orient, it is interpreted as the creation of the world or the beginning of human history. Therefore, it is the initial pattern performed by the beginner. This pattern consists of two parts, one to represent the Heaven and the other, the Earth.	There are 24 patterns, which symbolise 24 hours of one day, or all of General Choi's life which he dedicated to the art. Each pattern has a meaning (either its name, number of movements, diagrammatic symbol or a combination) which refer to heroic figures or historical events in Korean history – often exemplifying the use of one or more of the tenets.
Chonji Diagrammatic Symbol	Movements
	 Forwards – Appro kaggi Backwards – Dwiryo kaggi About turn – Dwiro dora Step turning – Omgyo didimyo dolgi
Techn	ique Terminology
Tools Front sole – Ap kumchi Footsword – Balkal Directions Front – Ap Side – Yop Back – Dwit	 Techniques Knife-hand side strike – Sonkal yop taerigi Forearm guarding block – Palmok daebi makgi Knife-hand guarding block – Sonkal daebi makgi Twin forearm block – Sang palmok makgi Reverse punch – Bandae jirugi Obverse punch – Baro jirugi Rising block – Chookyo makgi Double punch – Doo jirugi
Stances L-stance – Niunja sogi	
General Pattern - Tul Left - Wen Right - Orun Three-Step Sparring - Sambo Matsogi	 Side piercing kick – Yop cha jirugi Inside block – An makgi Inward block – Anuro makgi Outer block – Bakat makgi Outward block – Bakuro makgi