## 2<sup>nd</sup> kup Theory Summary

2 <sup>nd</sup> kup Theory Summary	
Hwa-Rang <b>-화랑</b> - 29 movements	Belt Meaning
Hwa-Rang is 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 Taekwon-Do developed into maturity.	Black – is the opposite to white, therefore, signifying the maturity and proficiency in Taekwon-Do. It also indicates the wearer's imperviousness to darkness and fear.  Red – signifies danger cautioning the student to exercise control and warning the opponent to stay away.
Hwa-Rang Diagrammatic Symbol	Stances
	<ul> <li>Close ready stance C – Moa junbi sogi C</li> <li>Vertical stance – Soojik sogi</li> <li>One-legged stance – Waebal sogi</li> </ul>
Technique Terminology	
<ul> <li>Tools</li> <li>Palm – Sonbadak</li> <li>Waist – Hori</li> <li>Open fist – Pyun joomuk</li> <li>Side fist – Yop joomuk</li> <li>Movements &amp; Motions</li> <li>Continuous motion – Yongsok donjak</li> <li>Connecting motion – Yongyol dongjak</li> <li>Fast motion – Barun dongjak</li> <li>Slow motion – Neurin dongjak</li> <li>Pushing – Milgi</li> <li>Sliding – Mikulgi</li> <li>Foot shifting – lajun bal</li> <li>Shift stepping – Jajunbal didigi</li> <li>Step turning – Omgyo didimyo dolgi</li> <li>Double stepping – Ibo omgyo didigi</li> <li>Flying – Twimyo</li> <li>Jumping – Twiggi</li> <li>Mid-air - Twiyo</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Attacking movements</li> <li>Knife-hand downward strike – Sonkal naeryo taerigi</li> <li>Twin side elbow thrust – Sang yop palkup tulgi</li> <li>Upward punch – Ollyo jirugi</li> <li>Twin upset punch – Sang dwijibo jirugi</li> <li>Downward kick – Naeryo chagi</li> <li>Stamping kick – Cha bapgi</li> <li>Twisting kick – Bituro chagi</li> <li>Reverse hooking kick – Bandae goro chagi</li> <li>Flying reverse side kick – Twimyo bandae yop chagi</li> <li>Flying reverse turning kick – Twimyo bandae dollyo chagi</li> <li>Defending movements</li> <li>Palm pushing block – Sonbadak miro makgi</li> <li>Grasping block – Butjaba makgi</li> <li>Pressing kick – Noollo chagi</li> <li>Checking kick – Cha momchugi</li> <li>Crescent kick – Bandal chagi</li> </ul>
Sparring	
<ul> <li>Jayoo matsogi – Free sparring</li> <li>Ilbo matsogi – One-step sparring</li> <li>Idil (jayoo) matsogi – Two-versus-one (free) sparring</li> </ul>	When performing <b>idil matsogi</b> , an emphasis must be placed on safety. This will involve keeping both opponents in a straight line for as long as possible and not exposing yourself to danger. Try to defend by blocking one opponent into the path of the

other.