

Theory for your ninth grading

(Current belt: Red Belt 2nd Kup Grading for: Black Tag 1st Kup)

Hwa Rang is named after the **Hwa Rang youth group** which originated in the **Silla Dynasty** in the early 7th century. The group eventually because the actual **driving force** behind the unification of the three kingdoms of Korea. **Hwa Rang** has **twenty-nine** movements, referring to the 29th Infantry division where Tae Kwon-Do developed into maturity. (Note by: The Hwa Rang youth group and 29th Infantry division were separate entities which existed centuries apart.)

The colour **black** signifies the opposite to white, therefore signifying **maturity** and **proficiency** in Tae Kwon-Do and the student's imperviousness to darkness and fear.

What is the difference between the different styles of Tae Kwon-Do?

There are two types of Tae Kwon-Do: **ITF** and **WTF**. At Bytomic we practise **ITF** which is **North Korean**, whilst **WTF** is **South Korean**. **ITF** focuses more on **self-defence**, whilst **WTF** is more focused on **sport sparring** and is the style used in the Olympics.)

What is the difference between obverse and reverse punches?

Obverse punches are punches which come from the **front hand** as opposed to reverse which come from the back.

What is the 12th movement in Hwa Rang?

The movement before the side kick is a **release movement**. We grab our out-stretched punch and pull it back to our hips in order to release an imaginary opponent's hold.

Learn the following Korean terminology: (e.g. sogi = stance, chagi = kick, jirugi = punch, makgi = block, tul = pattern, sabum = instructor, tulgi = thrust, strike = taerigi, ap = front, yop = side, dollyo = turning, chookyo = rising, najunde = low, kaunde = middle, gunnun = walking, niunji = L (stance), annun = sitting, sonkal = knifehand, palkup = elbow, dung joomuk = backfist, sonkut = fingertip.)