

# Choong-Moo

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 the 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.

충무

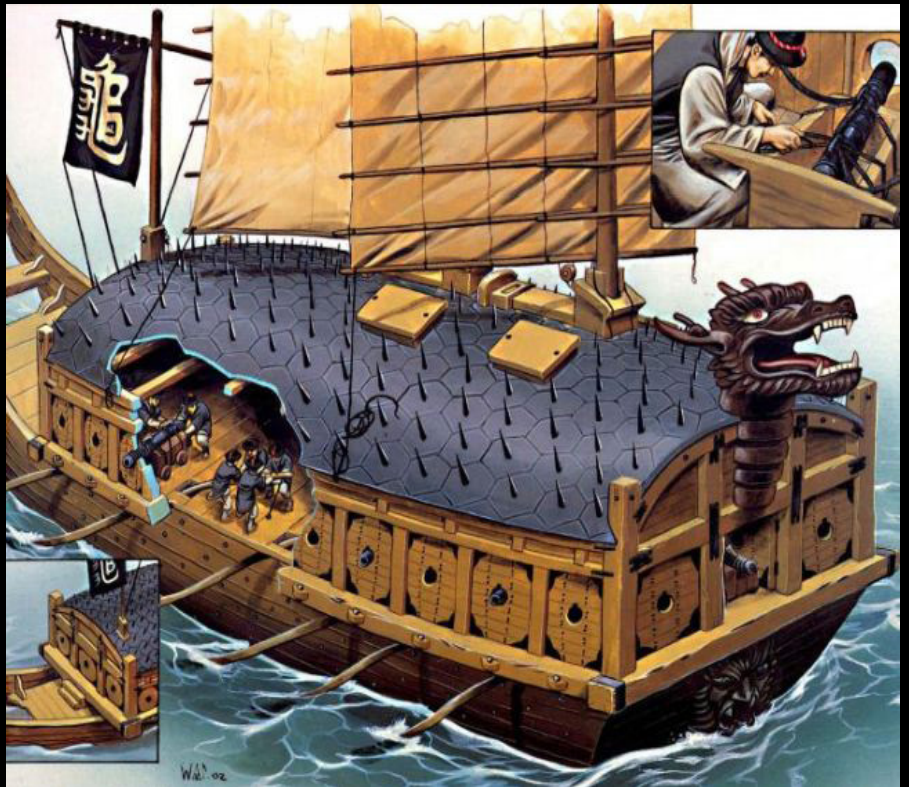


## The history of Choong Moo (Yi Soon-Sin)

Yi Soon-Sin or Yi Sun-Sin, (born April 28, 1545, Seoul, Korea [now in South Korea]—died Dec. 16, 1598, off Noryang), Korean admiral and national hero whose naval victories were instrumental in repelling Japanese invasions of Korea in the 1590s.

After passing the government examinations to become a military officer in 1576, Yi served at various army and navy posts. Although he was twice discharged after being falsely accused by jealous colleagues, in 1591 he was appointed commander of the naval forces in Left Chŏlla province, where he concentrated on training his men, stocking equipment and supplies, and developing the renowned *kōboksŏn* ("turtle ship"). The *kōboksŏn* is thought to have been the first ironclad battleship in history. Its upper deck was covered with armoured plates to protect its crew, and spikes and knives were attached to the plates to discourage enemies from boarding. The ship's bow was equipped with a dragon head through which cannon could be fired and clouds of smoke could be emitted to obscure the ship's position. Cannon and guns could also be fired from the stern and the sides of the ship.

As a result of Yi's preparations, his forces, unlike most of the Korean military, were ready to fight when the Japanese invaded in 1592. Yi's victories off the southern coast effectively cut off the Japanese troops in Korea from supplies and reinforcements and prevented the Japanese from pressing their initial advantage. In 1593 Yi was given command of the entire Korean fleet, but, following peace negotiations, in 1597 he was again falsely accused of disloyalty and demoted to the rank of common soldier. The Japanese then launched a second invasion and succeeded in destroying almost all of the Korean navy. Yi was reinstated as commander of the few remaining ships and, continuing his undefeated battle record, soon restored Korea's control of the seas. He was killed by a stray bullet as he pursued the retreating Japanese forces during the final campaign of the war.



It is, therefore, very regrettable that Yi's noble life and the marvelous deeds he performed for his country and people are not well-known outside of Korea. Admiral Yi achieved a battle record that no one in history has ever matched. Genghis Khan lost two battles out of the twenty that he fought, Napoleon Bonaparte four battles out of twenty three, Emperor Frederick four battles out of twelve, and Hannibal one battle out of five. Yet in all of the twenty three battles that he fought at sea, Admiral Yi was never once defeated. Overcoming formidable odds in terms of numbers of ships and troops, he led his navy to victory in every engagement he fought during seven years of war with the Japanese, losing in total only two ships of his own.

The following is an extract from a paper published by the Japanese Institute of Korean Studies.

Togo returned from the victorious Battle of Tsushima (1905) in which he had defeated the Russian Baltic Fleet, at that time the world's most powerful naval force. He had been instated as Admiral of the Japanese Navy, and at a celebratory gathering, a member of the company exclaimed, "Your great victory is so remarkable that it deserves an everlasting place in history. You can be regarded the equal of Admiral Nelson, who defeated Napoleon in the Battle of Trafalgar; you are indeed a god of war." To this Admiral Togo replied "I appreciate your compliment. But,...if there ever were an Admiral worthy of the name of 'god of war', that one is Yi Sun-sin. Next to him, I am little more than a petty officer."

Japanese scholar Hujizka Akinao mentions in his essay In Admiration of Admiral Yi Sun-sin ("Kyung Hee" Vol. 8. 1977) that Togo regarded Yi as his master, and held a ceremony for him before the Battle of Tsushima (it is a Japanese custom to hold a ceremony for ancestors or historically significant figures before important occasions).

Few of the world's great war heroes have been able to avoid criticism and censure, least of all from those they fought against, enduring such taunts as 'brutal oppressors' or 'starving wolves'.

Admiral Yi, in contrast, has been held as an object of admiration and reverence even among the Japanese, whose minds were swayed by his pure and absolute loyalty to his country and people, his brilliant use of strategy and tactics which led invariably to victory, his invincible courage that overcame every adverse circumstance, and his unbending integrity. This admiration is apparent in the many speeches and writings by Japanese military officers and historians which speak of Admiral Yi, and following are some examples.

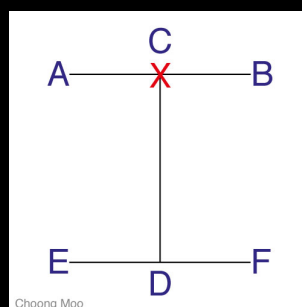


Throughout history there have been few generals accomplished at the tactics of frontal attack, sudden attack, concentration and dilation. Napoleon, who mastered the art of conquering the part with the whole, can be held to have been such a general, and among admirals, two further tactical geniuses may be named: in the East, Yi Sun-sin of Korea, and in the West, Horatio Nelson of England.

Anyone who can be compared to Yi should be better than Michiel de Ruyter from Netherlands. Nelson is far behind Yi in terms of personal character and integrity. Yi was the inventor of the iron-clad warship known as the Turtle Ship (Geobukseon). He was a truly great commander and a master of the naval tactics of three hundred years ago. Of Admiral Yi's twenty-three sea battles, the most crucial were the Battle of Hansan and Battle of Myongnyang. In the Battle of

Hansan, considered as among the greatest naval engagements in history, Yi, by means of his famous 'Crane Wing' formation, achieved a great victory by sinking and capturing fifty-nine of the seventy-three Japanese ships which opposed him, thereby frustrating Hideyoshi's plan of advancing along the coast. The Battle of Myongnyang, in which he defeated 130 enemy ships with 13 ships his own, is regarded among maritime historians as nothing less than a miracle.

## Choong-Moo Tul



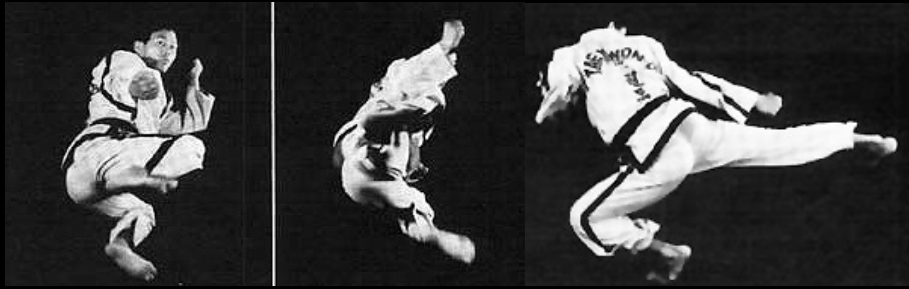
(30 Movements)

Number of attacks: 15  
 Number of hand attacks: 7  
 Number of foot attacks: 8  
 Number of blocks: 13  
 Number of hand blocks: 13  
 Number of foot blocks: 0  
 Number of ready stances: 2



## **New techniques learnt in Choong-Moo**

Jump forming a side piercing kick  
(twimyo yopcha jirugi)



Back piercing kick  
(dwitchcha jirugi)



Sitting stance while executing a middle front block with the forearm  
(annun so palmok ap makgi)



Sitting stance while executing a high side strike with the back fist  
(annun so dung joomuk nopunde yop taerigi)



Walking stance while executing a high front strike with the knife-hand  
(gunnun so sonkal nopunde ap taerigi)



Walking stance while executing a high front strike with the reverse knife-hand  
(gunnun so sonkal dung nopunde ap taerigi)



Walking stance while executing an upward block with a twin palm  
(gunnun so sang sonbadak ollyo makgi)



L stance while executing a low block with the forearm  
(niunja so palmok najunde makgi)



L stance while executing a checking block with an X-knife-hand  
(niunja so kyocha sonkal momcho makgi)



START: Parallel Ready Stance

1. Move the left foot to B, forming a right L-stance toward B while executing a twin knifehand block.
2. Move the right foot to B, forming a right walking stance B while executing a high front strike to B with the right knifehand and bring the left back hand in front of the forehead.
3. Move the right foot to A, turning clockwise to form a left L-stance toward A while executing a middle guarding block to A with a knifehand.
4. Move the left foot to A, forming a left walking stance toward A while executing a high thrust to A with the left flat fingertip.
5. Move the left foot to D, forming a right L-stance toward D while executing a middle guarding block to D with a knifehand.
6. Turn the face to C, forming a left bending ready stance (A) toward C.
7. Execute a middle side piercing kick to C with the right foot.
8. Lower the right foot to C, forming a right L-stance toward D while executing a middle guarding block to D with a knife-hand.

9. Execute a flying side piercing kick to D with the right foot soon after moving it to D and then land to D. forming a left L-stance toward D while executing a middle guarding block to D with a knife-hand.
10. Move the left foot to E, turning counter-clockwise to form a right Lstance toward E, at the same time executing a low block to E with the left forearm.
11. Extend both hands upward as if to grab the opponent's head while forming a left walking stance toward E, slipping the left foot to E.
12. Execute an upward kick to E with the right knee, pulling both hands downward.
13. Lower the right foot to the left foot and then move the left foot to F, forming a left walking stance toward F while executing a high front strike to F with the left reverse knifehand, bringing the left back hand under the right elbow joint.
14. Execute a high turning kick to DF with the right foot and then lower it to the left foot.
15. Execute a middle back piercing kick to F with the left foot.

Perform 14 and 15 in a fast motion

16. Lower the left foot to F, forming a left L-stance toward E while executing a middle guarding block to E with the forearm.
17. Execute a middle turning kick to DE with the left foot.
18. Lower the left foot to the right foot and then move the right foot to C, forming a right fixed stance toward C while executing U-shape block toward C.
19. Jump and spin around counter-clockwise, landing on the same spot to form a left L-stance toward C while executing a middle guarding block to C with a knifehand.
20. Move the left foot to C, forming a left walking stance toward C, at the same time executing a low thrust to C with the right upset fingertip.
21. Execute a side back strike to D with the right back fist and a low block to C with the left forearm while forming right L-stance toward C, pulling the left foot.
22. Move the right foot to C, forming a right walking stance toward C while executing a middle thrust to C with the right straight fingertip.
23. Move the left foot to B, turning counter-clockwise to form a left walking stance toward B while executing a high block to B with the left double forearm.
24. Move the right foot to B, forming a sitting stance toward C while executing a middle front block to C with the right forearm, and then a high side strike to B with the right back fist.
25. Execute a middle side piercing kick to A with the right foot, turning counter-clockwise and then lower it to A.
26. Execute a middle side piercing kick to A with the left foot turning clockwise.
27. Lower the left foot to A and then execute a checking block to B with an X-knifehand while forming a left L-stance toward B, pivoting with the left foot.
28. Move the left foot to B, forming a left walking stance toward B while executing an upward block to B with a twin palm.
29. Move the left foot on line AB and then execute a rising block with the right forearm while forming a right walking stance toward A.
30. Execute a middle punch to A with the left fist while maintaining a right walking stance toward A.

END: Bring the left foot back to Parallel Ready Stance