

Do-San

Do-San is the pseudonym of the patriot Ahn Chang-Ho (1876-1938). The 24 movements represent his entire life which he devoted to furthering the education of Korea and its independence movement.

도선



International
Taekwon-Do

The history of the Do-San

An Chang-ho, or Ahn Chang-ho, pen name Dosan, (November 9, 1878 – March 10, 1938) was a Korean independence activist and one of the early leaders of the Korean-American immigrant community in the United States. He established the Young Korean Association and was a key member in the founding of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea in Shanghai. He was also the father of Hollywood actor Philip Ahn. Ahn is one of two men believed to have written the lyrics of the Aegukga, the South Korean national anthem. Besides his work for the Independence Movement, Dosan wanted to reform the Korean people's character and the entire social system of Korea. Educational reform and modernizing schools were two key efforts of Dosan

Ahn was born Ahn Ch'i-sam, on the 6th day of the 10th lunar month 1878 in Kangso Pyeongan province, in present-day South Pyongan, North Korea. His birth date is equivalent to 10 November 1878 on the Gregorian calendar but he chose to use the date 9 November 1878 on his vita. Ahn is the family name, chi is the generation marker, and sam refers to the fact that he was the third son of Ahn Kyon-jin (father), and Hwang (Mother). Dosan is of the family of the Sunheung Ahn lineage. It is believed that he changed his name to Chang-ho when he began public speaking as a teenager. His father also changed his name from Ahn Kyo Jin to Ahn Heung-guk.

In 1894, Ahn moved to Seoul where he attended Save the World School (Gusae Hakdang) in 1895, a Presbyterian missionary-sponsored school in Seoul run by Horace G. Underwood and Rev. F.S. Miller. Dosan eventually converted to Christianity. While Dosan was a student at Gusae he worked for Dr. Oliver R. Avison at Jejungwon, the first medical institution in Korea which became Severance Hospital and is now part of Yonsei University Medical Center.



On November 8, 2013 Dosan was posthumously given an Honorary Diploma by Yonsei University in recognition of his attendance at Gusae Hakdang as a student and for his work there as a teaching assistant; and, for his work at Jejungwon while at Gusae and at Severance Hospital in the early 1900s.

In October 1902, Ahn came to San Francisco with his wife Helen (Hye Ryeon Lee) to pursue a better education. They were the first married couple to come from Korea to the Mainland. Their passports from Emperor Gojong were numbers 51 and 52. Ahn Changho started working as unofficial ambassador for Korea (Joseon). While living in San Francisco, California, he witnessed two Korean Ginseng merchants fighting in the streets over sales turf. Ahn was apparently upset by this display of incivility among his countrymen overseas, so he began to invest time into reforming the earliest local Korean community members, rising to become one of the first leaders of the Korean-American community.



He founded the Friendship Society (Chinmoke Hoe) in 1903, the first group that was organized exclusively for Koreans in the United States. April 5, 1905, he changed the Chinmoke Hoe name to the Mutual Assistance Society (MAS)(Kongrip Hyophoe) with its headquarters at 938 Pacific St. in San Francisco. This was the first Korean political organization in the United States. The first Korean newspaper Kongnip Sinbo started on November 20, 1905 there.

In reaction to the Durham White Stevens assassination on March 23, 1908 the MAS would eventually merge with the United Korean Society (Hapsong Hyophoe) in Hawaii to become the Korean National Association (Daehan Inguk Hoe) in 1909, the official agent of Koreans in the United States until the end of World War II.

In 1926 departing from San Pedro, California by ship, Dosan traveled back to China, never returning to the United States. During Dosan's anti-Japanese activism in Korea, he was arrested and imprisoned by the Japanese Imperialist government at least five times. He was first arrested in 1909 in connection with Ahn Chung

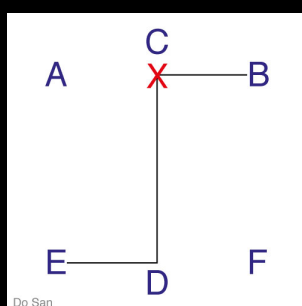
Gun's assassination of Itō Hirobumi, the Japanese Resident General of Korea. Dosan was tortured and punished many times during the years of his activism.

In 1932 he was arrested in Shanghai, China in connection with Yun Bong-gil's bombing at Hongkew Park (April 29, 1932). He was a naturalized Chinese citizen at this time and illegally extradited back to Korea, where he was convicted of violating Japan's "Preservation of Peace Laws" and sentenced to five years in Taejon prison.

Many consider Ahn Chang-ho to be one of the key moral and philosophical leaders of Korea during the 20th century. In the turmoil immediately before and during the Japanese occupation of Korea, he called for the moral and spiritual renewal of the Korean people through education as one of the important components in their struggle for independence and building a democratic society. Dosan also included economic and military components in his independence movement strategies.

In 1937, Japanese authorities arrested Ahn, but due to complications from severe internal illness, he was released on bail and transferred to the Kyungsung University Hospital where he died on March 10, 1938.

Do-San Tul



(24 Movements)

Number of attacks: 15
Number of hand attacks: 13
Number of foot attacks: 2
Number of blocks: 9
Number of hand blocks: 9
Number of foot blocks: 0
Number of ready stances: 0

New techniques learnt in Do-San

Sitting stance while executing a knifehand side strike
(Annun so sonkal yop taerigi)



Walking stance while executing a high side block with the outer forearm
(Gunnun so pakat palmok nopunde yop makgi)



Walking stance while executing a reverse middle punch
(Gunnun so bandae ap jirugi)



Walking stance while executing a middle thrust with the straight fingertip
(Gunnun so sun sonkut tulgi)



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



Walking stance while executing a high wedging block with the outer forearm
(Gunnun so pakat palmok nopunde hechyo makgi)



START: Parallel Ready Stance

1. Move the left foot to B, forming a left walking stance toward B, at the same time executing a high side block to B, with the left outer forearm.
2. Execute a middle punch to B with the right fist while maintaining a left walking stance toward B.
3. Move the left foot on line AB, and then turn clockwise to form a right walking stance toward A, at the same time executing a high side block to A, with the right outer forearm.
4. Execute a middle punch to A with the left fist while maintaining a right walking stance toward A.
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. Move the right foot to D, forming a right walking stance toward D while executing a middle thrust to D with the right straight fingertip.
7. Twist the right knifehand together with the body counter-clockwise until it's palm faces downwards (into a sitting stance, up on toes) and then move the left foot to D, turning counter-clockwise to form a left walking stance toward D while executing a high side strike to D with the left back fist.
8. Move the right foot to D, forming a right walking stance toward D while executing a high side strike to D with the right back fist.
9. Move the left foot to B, forming a left walking stance toward E, at the same time executing a high side block to E, with the left outer forearm.
10. Execute a middle punch to E with the right fist while maintaining a left walking stance toward E.
11. Move the left foot on line EF, and then turn clockwise to form a right walking stance toward F, at the same time executing a high side block to F, with the right outer forearm.
12. Execute a middle punch to A with the left fist while maintaining a right walking stance toward A.
13. Move the left foot to CE, forming a left walking stance toward CE while executing a high wedging block to CE with the outer forearm.
14. Execute a middle front snap kick to CE with the right foot, keeping the position of the hands as they were in 13.
15. Lower the foot to CE, forming a right walking stance towards CE, while executing a middle punch to CE with the right fist.

16. Execute a middle punch to CE with the left fist while maintaining a right walking stance towards CE. Perform 15 and 16 in a fast motion.
17. Move the right foot to CF, forming a right walking stance toward CF while executing a high wedging block to CF with the outer forearm.
18. Execute a middle front snap kick to CF with the left foot; keeping the position of the hands as they were in 17.
19. Lower the foot to CF, forming a left walking stance towards CF, while executing a middle punch to CF with the left fist.
20. Execute a middle punch to CF with the right fist while maintaining a left walking stance towards CF. Perform 15 and 16 in a fast motion.
21. Move the left foot to C, forming a left walking stance toward C, at the same time executing a rising block with the left forearm.
22. Move the right foot to C, forming a right walking stance toward C, at the same time executing a rising block with the right forearm.
23. Move the left foot to B, turning counter-clockwise to form a sitting stance toward D, while executing a middle side strike to B with the left knifehand.
24. Bring the left foot to the right foot, and then move the right foot to A, forming a sitting stance toward A, while executing a middle side strike to A with the right knifehand

END: Bring the left foot back to Parallel Ready Stance