A Study on the Relationship between Kwon Beop and the Traditional Martial Art Subak in Muyedobotongji

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muyedobotongji, published during the reign of King Jeongjo of the Joseon Dynasty, is currently listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in North Korea.

It was registered as a documentary heritage, and it is a cultural heritage that was designated as Seoul Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 51 in 2019 by the Seoul Metropolitan Government Department of History and Culture.

As a field expert, the author cross-validated through substantial and technical comparisons.

There are several movements that do not appear in Cheok Gye-gwang's Gihyosinseo in muyedobotongji and previous translations of martial arts.

Muyedobotongji was reconstructed by subjectively accepting Chinese martial arts in Joseon.

Muyedobotongji Kwonbeop is standardized like Taekwondo Poomsae so that two people practice each movement according to a certain order, and the things traditionally performed in our military camp are loaded together.

Movements from earlier books can also be found in Chinese martial arts.

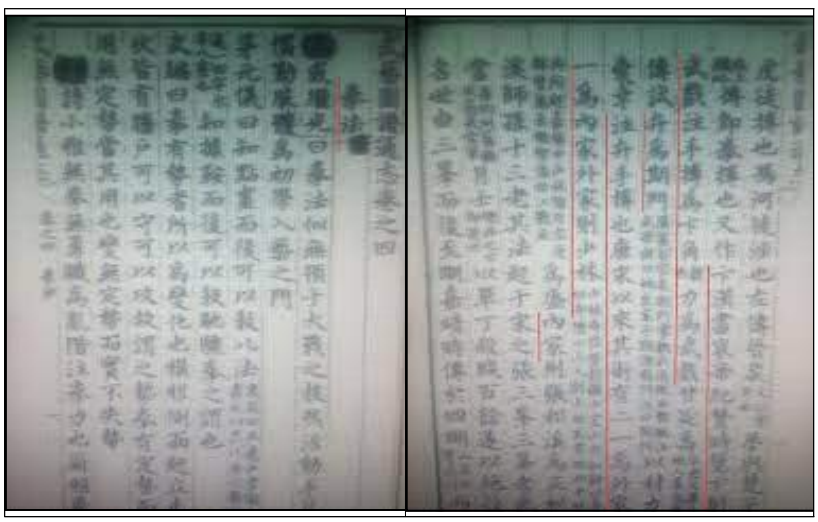
However, the Kwonbeop, which our ancestors reconstructed with cultural subjectivity at least 200 years ago, has enough characteristics as the cultural archetype of our Republic of Korea.

Military books and martial arts books compiled by scholars in the late Joseon Dynasty, such as Lee Deok-mu, Park Je-ga, and Baek Dong-su, for military training

under the order of the king.

It was completed in 1790 (Jeongjo 14).

The author pays attention to the connection between martial arts handed down in the civilian world and muyedobotongji, and locality, tradition, personal transmission, and technology overlap or are similar. Academic and substantive arguments have been made.



In Kwonbeop part, Chinese things are explained by Byeon = Subak. We are also introducing what has been traditionally done together.

It can be confirmed through muyedobotongji that Kwonbeop was a term that replaced subak in the barracks in the late Joseon Dynasty.

Since 2016, the Korean-Chinese Martial Arts Academic Conference has been held 5 times in collaboration with Yanbian University, China, so far. The Korean Subak Association interpreted the Kwonbeop part of muyedobotongji on its own and cross-examined the handed down Subak and substantial technique comparison, and it was confirmed that a considerable part of it overlapped.

Muyedobotongji is also designated as a World Record Heritage and an intangible cultural property designated by Seoul Metropolitan Government, and is a valuable cultural heritage that the people of Korea and the world should enjoy in the future.

For several years, he visited Yanbian University in Yanji, China, held academic seminars with local sports officials, and continued research to practically prove the relationship between the muyedobotongji and Subak, the cultural archetype of the Korean people.

The relationship between muyedobotongji and subak

1) The historicity is the same.

Today's Seoul (Hanyang) is not the place where Yi Seong-gye, a military commander of Goryeo, founded the Joseon Dynasty.

Gaegyeong of Goryeo is Kaesong (Songdo).

Later, it is a fact that the armed forces and the military system that escorted the king moved from Kaesong in Goryeo to Hanyang in Joseon while moving the capital to Seoul

Therefore, it can be seen that Goryeo's subak was passed down to Joseon as it was, and after the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592, martial arts imported, translated, and reconstructed were practiced along with traditional subak (kwonbeop).

2) The tradition is the same.

Due to countless generals and soldiers who moved the capital to Seoul, the tradition continued from Goryeo's Subak to Joseon.

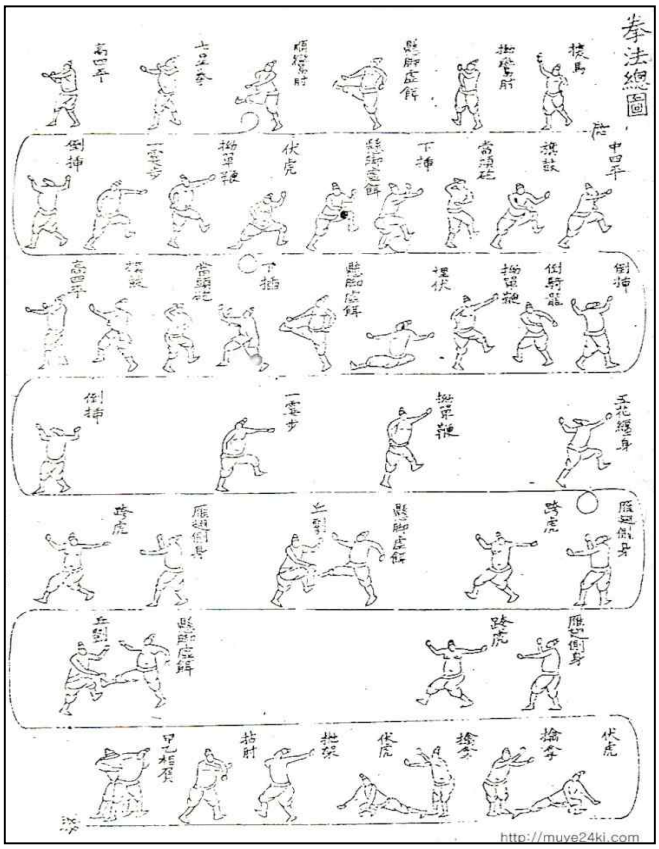
3) Regions are the same.

It is incomprehensible to simply distinguish between Gaeseong and Seoul, and Gaeseong and Seoul were adjacent areas where people could walk around before and after liberation.

In addition, in relation to 1 and 2 above, it is meaningless to divide Gaeseong and Seoul by administrative structure, at least in the area of transmission of traditional subak and gwonbeop.

4) In particular, there are many cases in which the handing down technique of subak that is the same as or similar to the muyedobotongji has been recognized for its public confidence by the Korea Subak Association, the only subak transmission organization in Korea.

The Korea subak Association is a representative place that has been carrying out teaching activities for decades after receiving permission to establish with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, and the Seoul Metropolitan City Sports Youth Division No. 2001-14.



It can be confirmed that the subak (kwonbeop) used in the barracks of the old-fashioned army has been passed down to the common people, and both useless and recreational parts are being handed down.

From the point of view of typicality, it remains a research task to recreate the things of the time when muyedobotongji were written, except for those that are the same or similar to those that have been handed down in Subak.