

# KARATE JUTSU THE ORIGINAL TEACHINGS OF GICHIN FUNAKOSHI

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**What is gichin Funakoshi known for?** If there is one man who could be credited with popularizing Karate, it is Gichin Funakoshi. Funakoshi was born in 1868 in Shuri, then the capital city of the island of Okinawa. He started practicing Karate while in primary school but didn't begin his mission of spreading it to the outside world until he was 53.

**When did Funakoshi introduce karate to Japan?** He is known as a "father of modern karate". Following the teachings of Anko Itosu and Anko Asato, he was one of the Okinawan karate masters who introduced karate to the Japanese mainland in 1922, following its earlier introduction by his teacher Itosu.

**Who is the founder of karate style?** The Father of Modern Karate. Funakoshi Gichin was born on Nov 10, 1868 in Yamakawa, Shuri, Okinawa Prefecture. He was of samurai lineage, from a family which in former times had been vassals of Ryukyu Dynasty nobles. By age 11 he had already made a name for himself in Ryukyu-style martial arts.

**Who is the most famous karate man?** Bruce Lee. Bruce Lee remains the greatest icon of martial arts cinema and a key figure of modern popular media.

**Who originally used karate?** In summary, Karate in Okinawa developed from the synthesis of two fighting techniques. The first one, used by the inhabitants of Okinawa, was very simple but terribly effective and, above all, very close to reality since it was used throughout many centuries in real combat.

**What is the spiritual roots of karate?** Karate, which translates to “empty hand,” represents a journey of self-discovery and spiritual growth. At its core, it embodies the Zen Buddhist principles of mindfulness, presence, and non-attachment. Practitioners strive to be present in each moment, as every move and every breath are integral to their practice.

**Who is the father of karate in the world?** Gichin Funakoshi is commonly known as the father of modern-day karate and is probably the best-known name in karate history. He was born in the city of Shuri on the island of Okinawa in 1868 and by the age of eleven, was training with the great Okinawan teachers Anko Itosu and Yasutsune Azato.

**What is the oldest karate style?** Okinawa Shorin-Ryu is the oldest karate fighting style. Its founder Grandmaster Sokon Matsumura was the only person in history of karate who was awarded the honorary title of “Bushi” by the King of Ryukyuan Dynasty. Sokon “Bushi” Matsumura called his fighting style ShuriTe.

**Is karate originally Chinese?** Karate is a martial art that originated in Okinawa, Japan. However, its roots can be traced back to China, where many of the techniques and principles of karate were developed.

**What is the oldest martial art?**

**Which race created karate?** Karate is popularly held to be a form of unarmed combat that coalesced in Okinawa, (known then as the Ryukyu kingdom,) from influences of Chinese and Japanese origin, which were combined with the Okinawan indigenous art of te, or “hand”.

**Is Jackie Chan a real martial artist?** After entering the film industry, Chan along with Sammo Hung got the opportunity to train in hapkido under the grand master Jin Pal Kim, and Chan eventually attained a black belt. As a martial artist, Chan is also skilled in multiple forms of Kung-Fu.

**What rank is Jackie Chan in karate?** He is a Black Belt in Hapkido and trained in other Martial Arts styles such as Karate, Judo, Wushu Kung Fu Taekwondo and Jeet Kune Do. He has been acting since the 1960s, appearing in over 150 films winning over 28 film awards for various achievements.

**Who trained Bruce Lee?** Bruce began his martial arts training with Wing Chun master, Yip Man (pictured), in Hong Kong, at 13. Bruce trained with Yip and Yip's top students until he left for the USA in 1959.

**What came first, karate or kung fu?** Both Kung Fu and Karate are quite old, dating back to Ancient China and Japan. If you want to get technical, Kung Fu is older when compared historically, and that might be because Ancient China has a broader history to look at.

**What does karate literally mean?** The word karate is a combination of two kanji (Chinese characters): kara, meaning empty, and te, meaning hand; thus, karate means "empty hand." Adding the suffix "-d?" (pronounced "daw"), meaning "the way/path," karate-d?, implies karate as a total way of life that goes well beyond the self-defense applications.

**Who invented karate first?** But 'karate' (meaning 'empty hand') was developed in Tokyo, Japan by Gichin Funakoshi. He had demonstrated a style developed in Okinawa and called To-de (Chinese hand), and developed from it a more sporting style suitable for high schools, and a name more acceptable to Japanese ears.

## Tokyo: A Certain Style

Tokyo, the bustling capital of Japan, is a vibrant metropolis renowned for its unique and eclectic style. From its towering skyscrapers to its charming traditional neighborhoods, Tokyo boasts a diverse array of architectural and fashion aesthetics.

**Q: What are some of the key characteristics of Tokyo's architectural style?**

**A:** Tokyo's architecture is a blend of modern and traditional elements. The city is home to iconic skyscrapers like the Tokyo Skytree and the Tokyo Tower, which symbolize its technological advancements. However, it also preserves historic structures such as the Senso-ji temple and the Tokyo Imperial Palace, reminding visitors of its rich cultural heritage.

**Q: How has Japanese fashion influenced Tokyo's style?**

**A:** Japanese fashion is known for its creativity and innovation. Tokyo is a major fashion hub, and its streets are filled with people showcasing their unique outfits. From the bold and colorful Harajuku fashion to the minimalist and sophisticated looks of Shibuya, Tokyo offers a wide range of styles to cater to diverse tastes.

**Q: What are some popular tourist destinations in Tokyo that showcase its unique style?**

**A:** Tokyo offers a plethora of attractions that highlight its distinct aesthetic. The Akihabara district, known as "Electric Town," is a paradise for tech enthusiasts and anime lovers. The Ghibli Museum, designed by Studio Ghibli's renowned animator Hayao Miyazaki, is a whimsical and enchanting destination. And of course, no trip to Tokyo is complete without a visit to the Sensō-ji temple, one of the city's oldest and most significant religious sites.

**Q: How can visitors experience the authentic Tokyo style?**

**A:** To truly immerse oneself in Tokyo's style, it's recommended to explore the city's many neighborhoods. Each district has its own unique character, from the trendy streets of Ginza to the bohemian atmosphere of Koenji. Attending local festivals and events, such as the Sanja Matsuri and the Tokyo Girls Collection fashion show, can also provide a glimpse into the city's vibrant culture.

**Q: What are some tips for incorporating Tokyo style into one's own wardrobe or home décor?**

**A:** Tokyo style can be incorporated into a wardrobe or home décor by embracing bold colors, geometric patterns, and unique accessories. For clothing, consider layering kimono-inspired pieces with contemporary items. In home décor, incorporate traditional Japanese elements like tatami mats or shoji screens alongside modern furniture. By blending the past with the present, one can create a space that captures the essence of Tokyo's inimitable style.

### **The Disappearance of Childhood: Neil Postman's Thought-Provoking Thesis**

Neil Postman, an influential media theorist and cultural critic, argued that childhood disappeared in the latter half of the 20th century. This controversial thesis raised

fundamental questions about the impact of technology and social change on the development of children.

**Question:**

What are the key reasons behind the disappearance of childhood, according to Postman?

**Answer:**

Postman attributed the erosion of the distinction between childhood and adulthood to the advent of television and other technologies that blurred boundaries between age groups. He argued that children were prematurely exposed to adult content, which undermined their sense of innocence and autonomy.

**Question:**

How did technology play a role in this perceived disappearance?

**Answer:**

Postman contended that electronic media fostered an environment of constant stimulation and distraction, which made it difficult for children to develop critical thinking skills and a sense of imagination. He believed that childhood should be a time for play, exploration, and the development of a unique identity.

**Question:**

What were the implications of the disappearance of childhood?

**Answer:**

Postman argued that without the clear demarcation between childhood and adulthood, children became more vulnerable to exploitation and manipulation. He also believed that it led to a decline in academic achievement and moral development, as children skipped the necessary stages of childhood learning and socialization.

**Question:**

Is Postman's thesis still relevant today?

**Answer:**

While some aspects of childhood have certainly changed, Postman's thesis remains relevant in an age of even greater technological advancements. The ubiquity of smartphones, social media, and online games raises questions about the nature of play, the development of literacy, and the role of adults in guiding children through a rapidly changing world.

**Question:**

What can be done to preserve childhood in the modern era?

**Answer:**

Postman's thesis suggests the need for conscious efforts to protect childhood. This includes setting limits on screen time, encouraging imaginative play, and ensuring that children have access to age-appropriate content. It also requires parents, educators, and society as a whole to prioritize the developmental needs of children and to recognize the importance of their unique experiences.

### **Section 3.1: Quadratic Functions**

**Question 1: What is a quadratic function?**

**Answer:** A quadratic function is a polynomial function of degree 2. It has the general form  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are real numbers, and  $a$  is not equal to 0.

**Question 2: How do you find the vertex of a quadratic function?**

**Answer:** The vertex of a quadratic function is the point where the function changes direction. It can be found using the formula  $x = -b/2a$ , and the corresponding  $y$ -value is then  $f(x)$ .

**Question 3: How do you determine the number of x-intercepts of a quadratic function?**

**Answer:** The number of x-intercepts of a quadratic function is determined by its discriminant, which is the value of  $b^2 - 4ac$ . If the discriminant is positive, the function has two x-intercepts, if it is zero, the function has one x-intercept, and if it is negative, the function has no x-intercepts.

**Question 4: How do you solve a quadratic equation?**

**Answer:** There are several methods to solve a quadratic equation, including factoring, completing the square, and using the quadratic formula, which is  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ .

**Question 5: How do you sketch the graph of a quadratic function?**

**Answer:** To sketch the graph of a quadratic function, you can determine the vertex, the intercepts, and the direction of opening (whether it is concave up or down). Then, you can plot these points and connect them with a smooth curve to represent the function.

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