



# 起源

## HISTORY OF KARATE

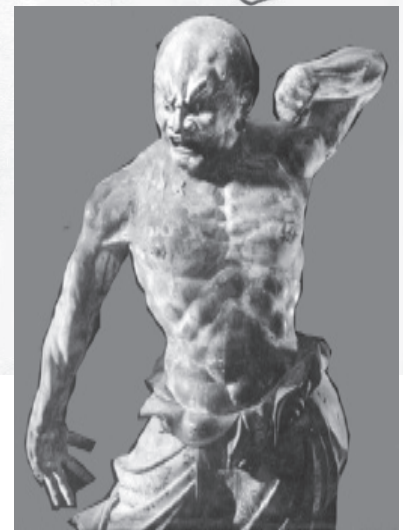
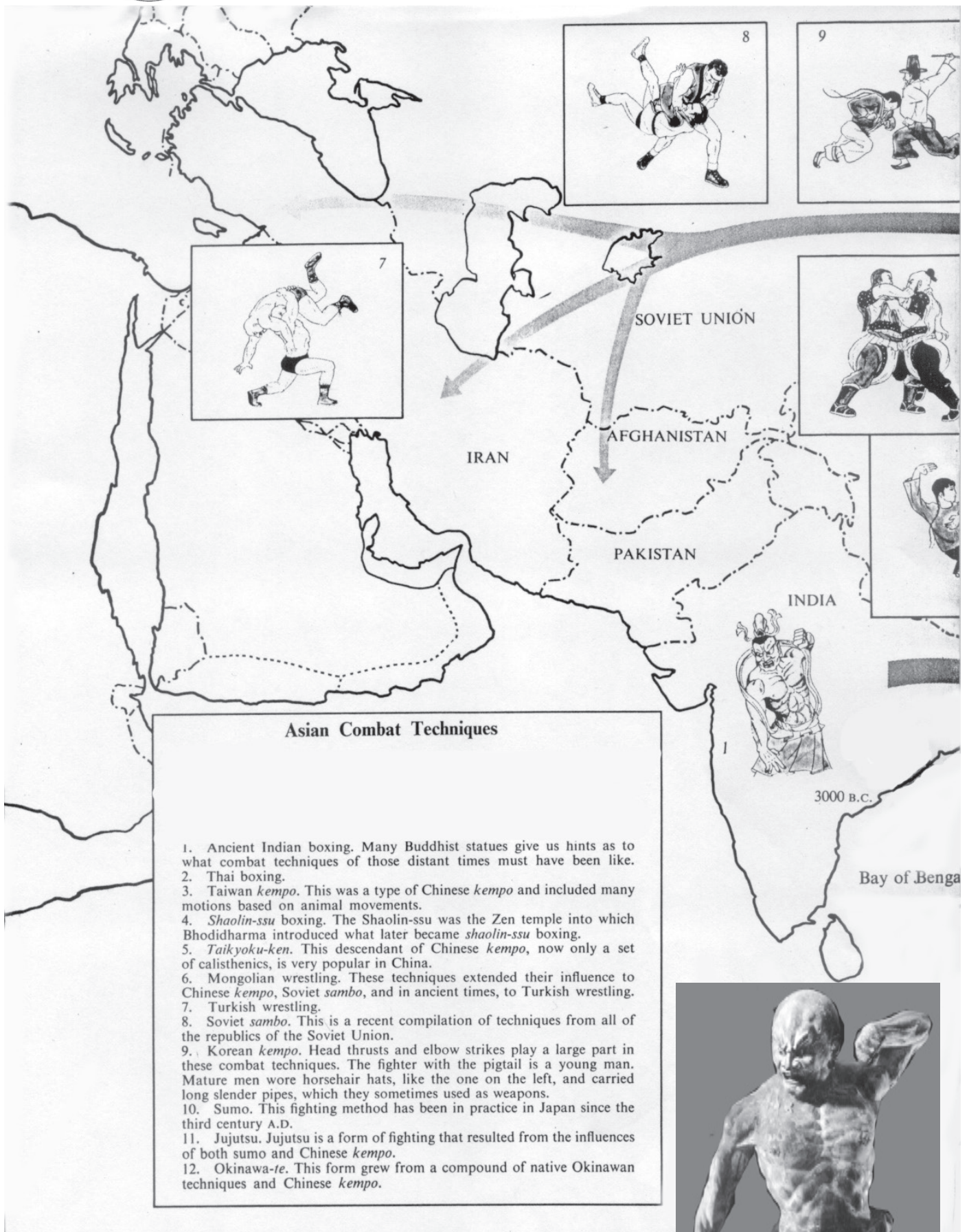
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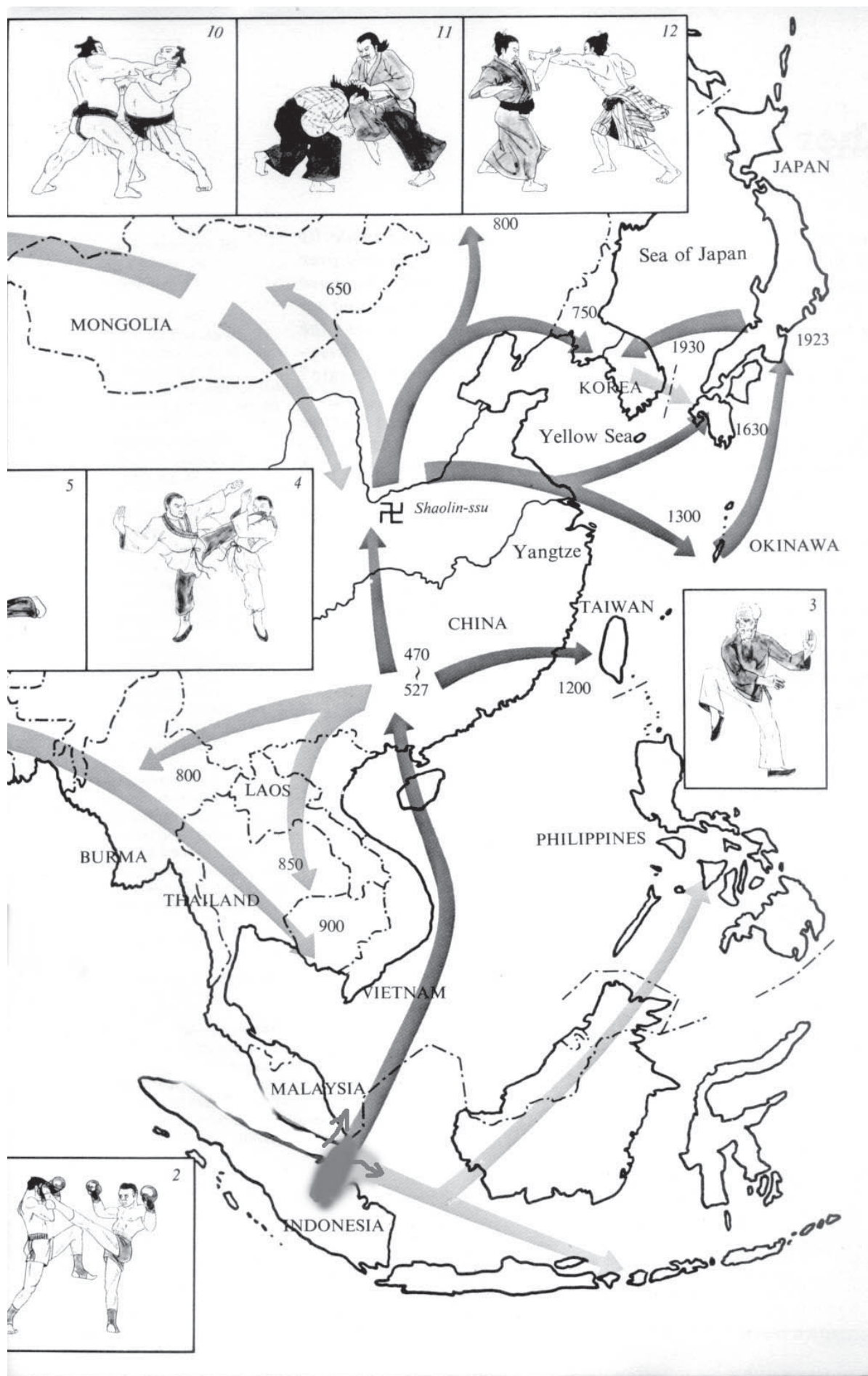


- MAP OF ORIGIN
  - DEVELOPMENT OF KARATE
  - THE OKINAWAN INFLUENCE
  - GISHIN FUNAKOSHI
  - FORMATION OF KARATE STYLES
-



## TENSHINKAN KARATE MAP OF MARTIAL ART HISTORY









# HISTORY OF KARATE

## THE NAME KARATE

Karate actually consists of two words : *Kara* and *Te*. Originally the name Kara in the word Karate was the name of the land that we know today by the modern name of China. For more than a thousand years the Chinese have referred to their country by the name of Kara. The name is taken from the empire that was founded in 916 AD by a Chinese tribe known as the Kara Khitans.

Although there were successive empires in China after the Kara Khitai empire and Mongolian expansion, the name Kara remained throughout the ages as the name of China.

The word “Te” means hands in both Chinese and Japanese. Karate therefore originally meant *China Hands*.

This meaning was changed shortly after 1922, by the father of modern Karate, Gichin Funakoshi, to mean *Empty Hands*. (Refer to Gichin Funakoshi, Father of modern Karate).

The Japanese also had a word Kara in their language which had the meaning of *empty* and Funakoshi replaced the Chinese Kara symbol with the Japanese Kara symbol, hence modifying the word Karate from *China Hand* to *Empty Hand*. By means of this change Funakoshi wanted to remove the Chinese link and make Karate a totally Japanese art.

The Chinese Symbols and Japanese symbols for writing **KARA-TE** are as follows:

唐手

Chinese

空手

Japanese

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF KARATE

Many hand-to-hand combat methods had developed throughout the ages in Asia, but due to a lack of proper records, the precise forms they consisted of remain a matter of some conjecture. According to history, two distinctive fighting forms *Wutang* and *Kempo* had developed in Mongolia and Central China and from there spread to other parts in the Orient (refer to Karate history map).

Kempo had its main development in the Shaolin Temple in Central China. The monks were forbidden by their religion to carry any form of weapon and were therefore easy prey for thieves and robbers. For this reason the Shaolin-Kempo fighting system gained great popularity among the monks as a method of self defense.

During the centuries China and Mongolia were ravaged by wars and civil unrest. The Shaolin Temple was destroyed and the monks dispersed far and wide. This led to the spreading of the Kempo fighting system throughout China and the Orient.

## THE OKINAWAN CONNECTION

Extending from the southern tip of Japan, there lies a series of islands known as the Ryukyu Island Group.



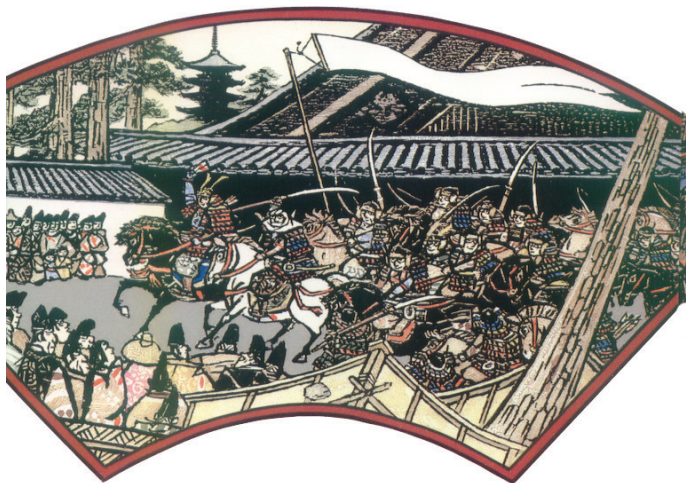
The biggest island of this group is called Okinawa. Due to its position it became an important trade route between the Fukien Province in Southern China and Japan. In 1372 the islands came under Chinese rule. During this time the Chinese Government placed military personnel on the island, many of whom were well versed in the Chinese fighting form of Shaolin-Kempo and they taught their skills to the local fighting schools in Okinawa. The people of Okinawa soon combined it with their own fighting form to create the fighting form known as *Okinawa-Te*.



## TENSHINKAN KARATE HISTORY OF KARATE

In 1609 the island was invaded and subjected by a Japanese Shogun called Togugawa. Togugawa confiscated all weapons on the island and brutally punished those found possessing any form of weapon. As a result many people turned to the practice of Okinawa-Te. The people of Okinawa formed resistance movements.

### THE OKINAWAN REVOLUTION



Farm instruments became deadly weapons. Bo (stick), Sai (fork), Kama (sickle), Tonfa (hoe), Manriki Gusari (chain), were used as weapons.

In 1669, when the resistance on the islands became intolerable, all fighting forms and training were banned by the Japanese authorities which of course forced the various Karate schools to go underground in order to train students. At the same time Japan also closed its borders and harbors to all foreigners and went into a forced isolation for nearly 200 years. During this isolation period, Karate evolved on the island of Okinawa into one of the deadliest systems ever developed by man; a system of fighting that could kill or maim. Okinawa-Te was in great demand by the locals and fervently used against the harsh Japanese rulers.

Around the turn of the 19th century, the ban on Karate was lifted by the Japanese authorities and many secret groups surfaced on Okinawa and opened up schools. During the past two centuries Karate has become tremendously popular in Okinawa, with the result that after the ban was lifted, Karate was immediately incorporated into the physical training programs of schools in Okinawa.

### GICHIN FUNAKOSHI THE FATHER OF MODERN KARATE



Gichin Funakoshi was born in 1868 on the island of Okinawa. He grew up under the severity of the Japanese rule, when the ban on Karate was still in force.

He was secretly trained from the age of 11 years in the art of Okinawa-Te. He got married just before he turned 21 and became a school teacher at a primary school in his home town. His wife also became a Karate adept. During the decade following his marriage, he secretly trained some students in Karate at his home.

Shortly after the ban on karate was lifted in 1920 Funakoshi, at the age of 34, for the first time openly took on students on a normal basis to train in karate. He used a school building as a temporary Dojo.

In 1921, the Ministry of Education of Japan held the first National Athletics Exhibition in Tokyo, which included a demonstration of ancient Japanese martial arts. Funakoshi was asked to arrange an exhibition in order to introduce Karate to the Japanese public. This turned out to be a great success. After the demonstrations Funakoshi was approached by several societies to remain in Japan to teach Karate. He conceded to do this.

### NATIONALISATION OF KARATE

In 1922, the Japanese Ministry accepted Karate and other martial arts such as Aikido, Jiu-Jitsu, Kendo, etc. as an essential part of the physical education training for all Japanese schools and universities. The Japanese Ministry appointed Gichin Funakoshi to head and introduce Karate as a part of national (physical) education.

Gichin Funakoshi was asked to introduce Karate into



## TENSHINKAN KARATE HISTORY OF KARATE

Japanese Schools. Under the leadership of Master Funakoshi (years later also assisted by other Karate Masters, i.e. Mabuni, Miyagi, Chojun, Hitohama, Yamaguchi, etc., Karate flourished as an accepted Japanese educational system and is to this day still practiced in all Japanese schools and universities.

During this time Funakoshi also opened many private clubs. By 1930 there were ten self-sufficient clubs in Tokyo alone.

In 1935 Funakoshi obtained sufficient funds from a fund raising campaign to build the first real Dojo for Karate in Japan. In the spring of 1936, at the age of 68, he opened the doors of the Dojo on which a signboard displayed the Dojo's new name, *Shotokan*. The name Shotokan was derived from his pet name Shoto (translated means Pine Tree). The Karate form of Funakoshi later became known worldwide as the Shotokan style.

Funakoshi died in April 1957 at the age of 89. He had never in his life taken any medication and had never visited a doctor for any ailment or received any injection. For him, Karate was a way of life.

After his death many of the top instructors in the Shotokan style broke away to form their own organisations. As a result Shotokan Karate diversified into many Shotokan Forms.

### OTHER KARATE SYSTEMS (STYLES)

A few original Masters practiced different Forms (Styles) of Karate. They brought these with them from various places in Asia. Only six original styles (forms) of Karate exist, namely:

Shoto Kan	Gischin Funakoshi
Goju Ryu	Mijagi Chogun
Shito Ryu	Mabuni Kenwa
Shuko Kai	Chojiro Tani
Wado Ryu	Hinoru Otsuka
Sjorinji Kempo	

After the deaths of these original masters the styles were carried forth by the respective top students of those styles. These top students formed their own organisations with their own concepts (most retained concepts from the

original style's basics).

Today Karate is known by a variety of style organisations within each respective original style.

### FORMATION OF SHOTOKAN STYLES (1957)

After the death of Grand Master Gichin Funakoshi in April 1957, the top students (devotees) decided that the Shotokan system, as taught by Master Funakoshi, must continue and survive. Each one of these top instructors set out on their own to spread the Shotokan system and thus formed their own organisations with their own particular likes and dislikes of certain techniques and methods.

Thus was formed various Shotokan organisations such as:

Chidokan	Sasaki Sensei
Tenshinkan	Miwa Sensei
KyuKai (JKA)	Nakayama Sensei
Shotokai	Egami Sensei
Shoto Ryu	Mabuni Sensei
and various other	Shotokan Styles.



Funakoshi Sensei practicing Kobudo with Kon

#### Please Note the Original Shotokan's:

- High Stances
- 45 ° Body Posture
- Tai Sabaki training
- Goshin-Jitsu Training
- Kobudo Training

Next Page is Photo's of Master Funakoshi himself.



# ORIGINAL SHOTOKAN KARATE

Here are pictures taken from the original book published by Gishin Funakoshi Sensei in 1937 which is kept in the Japan Martial Arts Museum

Please Note the Original Shotokan's:

- a) High Stances
- b) 45 ° Body Posture
- c) Tai Sabaki training
- d) Goshin-Jitsu Training
- e) Kobudo Training

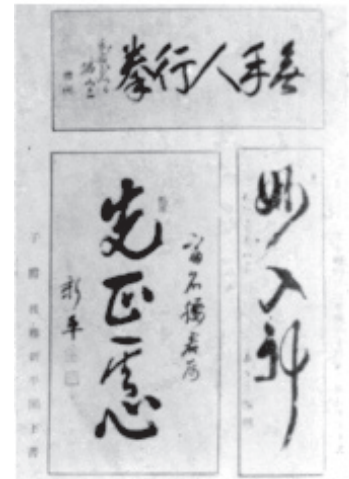
Photo's of Master Funakoshi himself.



Book Cover



Funakoshi Sensei & Students



The Masters Calligraphy & Seal



Gedan Barai



Kokutso Dachi & Shuto



Kiba Dachi



Kobudo - Kon training



Tai Sabaki Training



Makiwara training



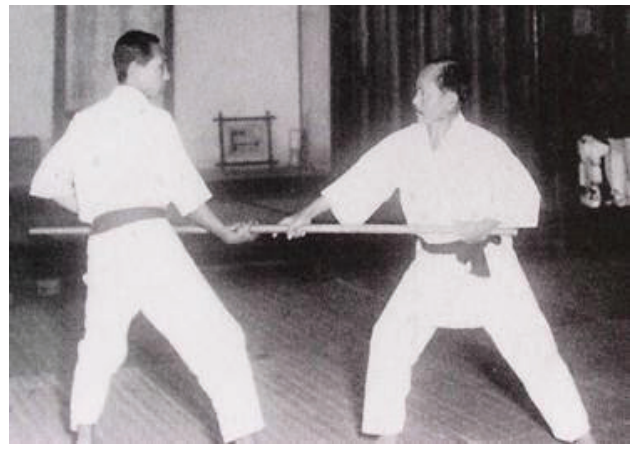
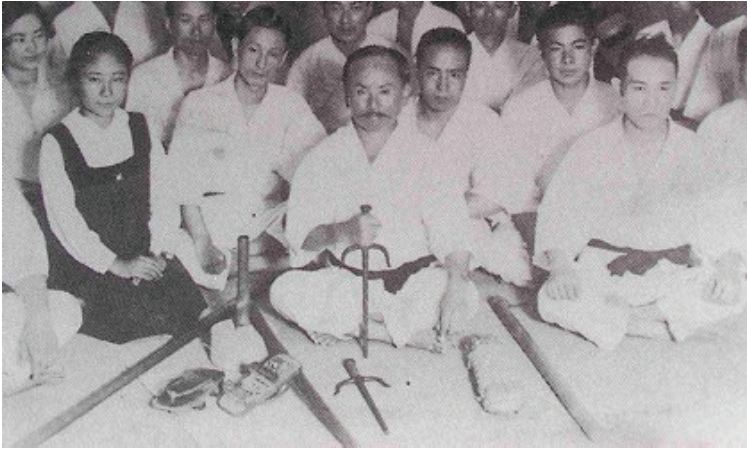
Goshin Jitsu Arm Lock



Goshin Jitsu Throw



**MASTER GISHIN FUNAKOSHI - RARE PHOTOS**



**Master Funakoshi Loved Kobudo = Here with Students and also Demo with Kon**



**Master Funakoshi Loved Goshin Jitsu = Demo of Classic Throws we still use today**



**Master Funakoshi Teaching Students Kata**