

1. Did Funakoshi teach Weapons?
Yes, Tenryu no **Kon Bo** and **Sai**. He possibly taught **Nunchaku**
2. Who introduced the long stances into Shotokan?
Funakoshi Yoshitaka.
3. Who was Funakoshi Yoshitaka?
Gichin's Son.
4. When did Yoshitaka die?
1945
5. Shotokan split into two factions in 1957 after Gichin Funakoshi's death. Who led Shotokan at that time?
Egami Shigeru
What was the other faction of Shotokan that formed at that time?
JKA
6. What was JKA's focus?
Competition
7. When was Shotokan of America founded?
1956
Who founded it?
Oshima Tsutomu
8. What was the rank structure of Oshima's Shotokan?
He only awarded up to Godan.
Why?
Because Funakoshi only ranked at Godan and Oshima felt no one should rank higher than Funakoshi. It is also equivalent in SKA's Judan rank.
9. How was the All American Karate Federation formed?
Oshima and Nishiyama had a dispute over Nishiyama's teaching at his school.
10. When was AAKF formed?
1961
What was it renamed in 1971?
American Amateur Karate Federation. In 1987 it was replaced with the International Karate Federation.
11. **Bruce Lee** was influenced by **Nishiyama's** Shotokan style. Which portion in particular?
The Kicks
12. Two other factions emerged in Shotokan. What were they?
Chidokan and **Gima ha Shoto Ryu.**
Did the **Chidokan** faction adopt the **10 Dan** rank system?
Yes
13. Why did **Kano** invite **Funakoshi** to become part of the Kodokan?
He was so impressed with **Shotokan and Funakoshi.**
14. In **1977** Senior JKA instructors became disenchanted with **Nishiyama's** management style. What organization did they start?
The International Shotokan Karate Federation.
Who was the Chief Instructor?
Okazaki Teruyuki
15. Did AAKF and ISKF become part of JKA? Why?
JKA only recognized one group per Country.
16. **Hirokazu Kanazawa** left JKA in 1977 and formed Shotokan Karate International. Why?
He felt you could learn from other styles and this was heretical in JKA.
17. Did **Hirokazu Kanazawa** modify or add Katas to the system?

Yes

18. Does Hirokazu Kanazawa agree with Competition in Karate?

No, he feels important aspects of the Art are being lost due to the emphasis on Competition.

19. What is **Kokyu**?

Breathing Mai-ai Fighting distance Kia tenshin Body shifting and Zanshin remaining awareness.

20. JKA **split** yet again in what years?

1986 and 1990

21. What did Funakoshi believe about Sparring?

That is was detrimental to the Spirit of Karate.

22. What is the difference between **Shotokan** and **Shotokai**?

Shotokan isolates its teaching rarely going outside its style. **Shotokai believes the more you know, the better prepared you will be for battle.**

23. Did Wilson, Shihan study Shotokan?

Yes.

What style did he later adopt?

Shin Nagare or Free Flowing Karate.

24. Who taught Nunchaku to Bruce Lee?

Dan Inosanto

25. Who was Bruce Lee's Wing Chung Instructor?

Ip Man

26. When did Bruce Lee develop **Jeet Kun Do**?

1967

27. Who assisted Bruce Lee in writing his book of Jeet Kun Do?

His wife, Linda.

28. Who did Bruce Lee fight in an exhibition?

Wong Jack Man

29. Where was this exhibition held?

San Francisco

30. Bruce Lee proved he could defeat an opponent in less than one minute during an exhibition. Who was the host of this exhibition?

Ed Parker

Funikoshi's Students:

Nishiyama died in 2008

Oshima lived until he was 90 yrs old

Hirokazu Kanazawa died 12/8/2019

Student

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Midori Yama Budokai History

1. What does MYB stand for?
 - **Midori Yama Budokai**
2. What does Midori Yama Budokai mean?
 - **Green Mountain Dojo**
3. Where was MYB originally located?
 - **Huntsville, Alabama**
4. Who is the Founder of MYB?
 - **Shihan Leo Wilson**
5. What was Shihan Wilson's occupation?
 - **Engineer for NASA**
6. Who took over the Organization upon Shihan Wilson's death?
 - **Cary Wilson, his son**
7. Who took over the Organization upon Cary Wilson's death?
 - **Hanshi Ron Rogers**
8. Is Ruth Wilson living?
 - Yes**
9. Where does Ruth Wilson currently reside?
 - Las Vegas**
10. Who is the President of MYB?
 - Hanshi Jay Alexander.**
11. What is Jay Alexander's rank?
 - Hanshi**
12. Who is the CEO of MYB?
 - Hanshi Kenneth Baker**
13. Who continues to have tremendous influence on the Organization?
 - Hanshi Ron Rogers**

Guerrero's Shotokan Patch

The black and white have two meanings:

1. They represent the **Yin** and **Yang** which is a balance within.
2. **The white** represents the **beginning of a long journey in the Martial Arts as a White Belt.**
The black represents the **ultimate goal of achieving a Black Belt.**
3. The **Tiger** represents the **symbol** of our **system** of **Shotokan.**
4. The **Eagle** represents **Leadership**, which is the goal in our School. We want to create Leaders, not Followers.
5. The **Mountain** represents the **challenges** that we **face as we pursue our goals.**
6. The **red lines within the Mountain** represents the **struggles, pain and sacrifice** in achieving our goals.
7. The **rays** represent the **protection** of our Lord.
8. The **Blue** represents **the sky which has no limit.**
9. The **circle of the patch** represents that **there is no beginning and no end** for a Martial Artist.
10. The **Cloud** represents that **we wish to soar (fly or rise) to high places above all Clouds.**



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(3) Midori Yama Budokai | Facebook
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This is the third incarnation of the following blog, revised and expanded - hopefully - for clarity at the request of a member.

Midori	=	Green
Yama	=	Mountain
Judo/Budo	=	Supple [Gentle] Way/"Martial" Ways
Kai	=	Association

When Professor Wilson, I and others founded Midori Yama Judokai, Wilson Shihan asked if I would design a patch for the organization.

I submitted, I believe, five designs (which I still have J), and the present one, with **Judokai**, rather than **Budokai**, was chosen. Later, when Midori Yama Budokai was formed, the **judo** was changed to **budo**.

Midori (green) was written with hiragana rather than with kanjito stress the color green. If midori were a foreign (non-Japanese) word, it would be written in katakana, as it sometimes is in Japanese. In Japanese, green things are often referred to as "blue" when only the kanji is used. For example, green vegetables such as spinach and Japanese mustard spinach are called "blue vegetables" and green apples are called "blue apples. A traffic light is one of them, and although it is green, it is called a "blue light" Our blue, teal, and green would all be considered shades of ao.

Midori is the modern Japanese word and kanji for "**green**" and the "color green" in Japanese.

§ Ao and aoi are traditional color words that are used for both the color "blue" and "green."

§ Midoriro and gurin are alternative ways to say "green" in Japanese.

There are three methods of writing in Japanese:

Kanji are Chinese ideographs used by the Japanese and Koreans.

Hiragana are phonetic renderings of Japanese words.

Katakana are phonetic renderings of foreign (non-Japanese) words.

THE MEANING OF ITS DRAWINGS AND ITS COLORS IS AS FOLLOWS:

§ THE MOUNTAIN HAS DOUBLE MEANING.

- Literally, Green Mountain was the name of the site of the dojo of Wilson Shihan in Huntsville, AL. Neither his house nor dojo (it) are now standing.
- Figuratively, it refers to the height to which each budoka (martial artist) must aspire.

§ The rise on the right side of the mountain (the left, as one views the patch) refers to the difficulties that confront the budoka on their way to the top of the mountain.

§ The straight slope on the left side of the mountain (the right as it is viewed) indicates the Way that is straight once the top has been reached.

§ In addition to the literal meaning of Green Mountain, the color is used represent the freshness with which to each budoka should approach his or her studies.

THE MEANING OF THE CLOUD:

On the right of the mountain it refers to the illusions that cloud mind of the budoka as she/he rises to the top.

On the left of the mountain, the cloud refers to the hidden arts that become known on the descent from the top of the mountain.

§ White is used to represent the idea of illusion; i.e., white is clear, so that in reality there is no obstruction except in the mind of the budoka.

In addition, the clearness is in the mind and no longer presents any obstruction.

The color's meaning is also reflected in the snowcap.
The snowcap represents the purity of mind and body upon attainment of satori or enlightenment.

That is, the budoka is no longer clouded by illusion and sees things as they are.

The background of the patch is a further extension of the cloud and snowcap.
In addition, it represents that we came from nothing and return to the same.

That is, we started training with a clean slate, knowing nothing.

When we reach the top of the mountain, we realize how much we have to learn, and so begins the cycle again.

THE BORDER

The border is colored black, representing the goal of "black belt."
It is circular because ideally there is no beginning and no ending to learning.

The lettering is red, which represents the zeal with which a budoka must strive to reach the enlightenment of seeing things as they really are.

THE DRAGON

The dragon is the traditional symbol of many martial arts schools, which also bear the name "ryu" but written with a different character.

The dragon is colored green, which is a further extension of the meaning of the mountain.

Also, the dragon's body is so colored to represent the youthfulness maintained through the practice of the martial arts.

RED IS AN EXTENSION OF THE LETTERING.

§ The dragon's dorsal spine and eyes are so colored because the zeal is the backbone of progress and must generate from within.

"Ryu" is also a pronunciation for the flow of water, which may also be pronounced "nagare".

This is used for "school" or "style" as the system continues to "flow" from one generation to the next.

Water is colorless (we can see clearly) and formless (we adapt to our opponent).

Although one of the softest of substances, it can wear away mountains. This represents the concept of suppleness overcoming strength.

GOLD REPRESENTS THE METAL.

Gold is the symbol of purity, as it is the only metal that does not tarnish. It is also an extension of the snowcap and cloud.

Once purity has been obtained, it cannot be tarnished.

THE CIRCLES AND LINES

The circles and lines represent all movements and combinations of movements possible to the budoka.

At this stage, these movements and combinations of movements become known to the budoka.

THE COLORS OF BLACK AND WHITE

The colors of black and white represent yin and yang Japanese in and yo. Further, the budoka begins as a white belt, and at the highest level, returns to white.

Touching the inside edge of the border is a representation of Sing Yi, as taught by Wilson Shihan.

