IKKU KYOKUSHINKAI GRADING SYLLABUS DOWNLOAD VERSION



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What is Kyokushin?

Karate is both an art and philosophy; because each person has a different personality, this is reflected in their interpretation.

Therefore, Karate masters founded their own schools, teaching their style or ryu.

Kyokushin is the name given to our ryu, which was originated by the master, Masutatsu Oyama.

Kyoku means ultimate: shin is truth or reality.

The symbol of Kyokushin is the Kanku. This is derived from the Kanku Kata, sky-gazing form, in which the hands are raised to scan the sky, thus forming the symbol with the joining of the fingers and thumbs.

The points of the Kanku are represented by the fingers and imply the ultimates or peaks. The thick sections are represented from the wrists and imply power. The centre implies infinity and depth. The whole Kanku is enclosed by a circle, implying continuity and circular action.

KYOKUSHIN KARATE

The founder of our system, Masutatsu Oyama, was born in 1923 near Seoul in South Korea. He studied Chinese Kempo at nine years of age and at the age of twelve went to Japan to live and enrol at University. After mastering judo he became a pupil of the legendary Gichen Funakoshi, making such rapid progress that at seventeen he gained Nidan and at twenty-four became Yondan. During the war he was drafted into the military. After the war in 1947 he won the All Japan Karate Championship against all comers!

Deciding that he wanted to devote the rest of his life to spreading the knowledge of karate, he spent the next years in seclusion, living in the temples and the mountains, subjecting himself to the rigours of martial arts training day and night, meditating on Zen precepts and seeking enlightenment.

During the period of self-exile he struggled with wild animals, smashed trees and rocks with his bare hands and meditated under icy waterfalls in an extremely severe course of rigid discipline. In 1951 he returned to civilisation and started his own training Dojo. His fame spread rapidly as his ability was sensational! Among many feats he had defeated a bull with his bare hands!

After many successful tours, demonstrating his skills, training Dojo's were set up all over the World. In 1965, the five-storey building, Honbu, was opened in Tokyo. Today there are Kyokushin Branches in most countries in the World, including, of course Great Britain.

KYOKUSHIN KARATE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Kyokushin Karate was first seen in Great Britain in 1965. It was brought to this country by Sensei Bob Boulton.

Sensei Boulton had studied in Japan at the Honbu (HQ) dojo of the legendary Masutatsu Oyama. On his return to this country he founded the first Kyokushin dojo, the London Karate Kai in Kennington, South London.

The fame of this Sensei and the Kyokushin style of karate soon spread. He was later joined by Sensei Steve Arneil and it was not long before members of the dojo were competing and winning tournaments.

Soon after this the British Karate Kyokushinkai was formed. It's first Chairman was Bruce Donn. The BKK continued to grow in size and within a few years there were over thirty dojos practicing Kyokushin Karate.

Following the death of Masutatsu Oyama, many other Kyokushin Organisations emerged as there was no clear successor to take his place.

Our dojo belongs to the Independent Kyokushin Karate Union (or IKKU). The values and traditions of Masutatsu Oyama are carried on to this day through our teaching of Kyokushin Karate.

Today there are Kyokushin dojos in most major Towns and Cities.

Kyokushin Karate Dojo Kun

We will train our hearts and bodies for a firm, unshaken spirit.

We will pursue the true meaning of the Martial Way, so that in time our senses may be alert.

With true vigour we will seek to cultivate a spirit of self-denial.

We will observe the rules of courtesy, respect our superiors and refrain from violence.

We will follow our religious principles and never forget the true virtue of humility.

We will look upwards to wisdom and strength, not seeking other desires.

All our lives, through the discipline of karate, we will seek to fulfil the true meaning of the Kyokushin Way.

SOSAI MASUTATSU OYAMA 10th DAN

"In the martial arts it is important always to aim to win, the motive for fighting must not come from personal grudge."

Order of Bow-in:

Instructor:

"Musubi Dachi, Seiza, Shinzen Ni Rei"

All bow to the front to pay respects to the martial arts Masters of the past whose efforts have given us the art.

"*Mokuso*" Close eyes and calm the breath: focus the concentration on the flow of the breath in and out of the lungs. Feel as if you are drawing the air deep into the abdomen. Shut out all wandering thoughts and prepare yourself for the training to follow. Continue to consciously follow the breath as it flows in and out of the lungs for as long as the meditation period continues.

"Mokuso Yame" Eyes Open.

"Sosai Ni. Rei" Bow to the front with a loud OSU! As a symbol of respect to the founder of Kyokushin, Sosai Mas Oyama.

"Tatte kudasai" (Please stand up)

Order of Bow-out

Instructor: "Musubi Dachi". Seiza. Shinzin-ni, Rei" (bow) "Dojo kun" (Training oath is recited) "Mokuso" (Period of meditation) "Mokuso Yame. Sosai-ni, Rei" (Bow with a loud OSU!)

Senior Student: "Shihan (or Sensei/Sempai) ni, Arigato gozaimashita, Rei" Everyone bows to the instructor(s) and repeats loudly "Arigato gozaimashita"

"Otagi-ni, Arigato gozaimashita, Rei"

Again everyone bows and repeats loudly "Arigato gozaimashita" this time as a gesture of thanks to the other students in the class.

Arigato Gozaimashita is Japanese for "Thank you very much"

The Progression of Learning

1. Position	-	Stance	
2. Balance	-	Control of position	
3. Co-ordinati	on	Control of balance and position in	technique
4. Form	-	Performing above correctly	
5. Speed	-	Increase time rate of performance without	loss of
form			
6. Power	-	Strengthening the technique	
7. Reflex	-	The technique becomes a natural movement	

It is essential that the progression is not rushed, but practiced, improved and developed at each stage.

Nomenclature:

Shodan and Nidan	-	Sempai
Sandan and Yondan	-	Sensei
Godan and above	-	Shihan
President	-	Sosai

Each golden stripe on the black belt indicates a Dan grade.

Statutory Time Limit between Examination

10th Kyu to 3rd Kyu Gradings may be taken at three-monthly intervals.

3rd Kyu to 1st Kyu Gradings may be taken at six-monthly intervals.

1st Kyu to Shodan

A student must hold the grade 1st Kyu for a minimum of one full year before being recommended for Shodan grading.

Shodan to Nidan Minimum of two years

Nidan to Sandan Minimum of three years

Sandan to Yondan On recommendation only.

Terminology:

Seiken	-	forefist		
Uke	-	block		
Hiza	-	knee		
Yoko	-	- side		
Kiai	-	- shout		
Migi	- right			
Tsuki	- punch			
Dan	- level			
Geri	-	kick		
Gammen	-	face		
Rei	-	bow		
Seiza	-	kneel		
Morote	-	double		
Barai	-	parry		
Mae	-	front		
Keage	-	rising kick		
Hidari	-	left		
Kin	-	gold (groin)		
Jodan	- upper level			
Chudan	- middle level			
Gedan	- lower level			
Naore	- return to original position			
Sanchin-dachi	-	hour glass stance		
Zenkutsu-dachi	- forward leaning stance			
Yoi-dachi	-	ready stance		
Fudo-dachi	-	basic dojo stance		
Ido-geiko	-	practice of moving in basic stances		
Kihon-kime	-	practice of focus of basic techniques		
Gi	-	uniform		
Obi	-	belt		
WOUL		14:		
KYOKU	- ultimate			
SHIN	- truth or reality			
KAI	-	(Kyokushin Kai) Society, School		
1 . ichi 2 . ni	3 621	n 4 shi 5 go		
6 . roku 7 . shichi				
U. TOKU 7. SHIVIII	0 . 11a			

10th Kyu - red belt

How to fold a karate gi Correct way to wear a gi (including tying the obi) Meaning of Kyokushin Dojo etiquette and procedures General stretching and conditioning exercises

Stances:	Fudo-dachi
	Yoi-dachi
	Sanchin-dachi
	Zenkutsu-dachi

Blocks: Seiken-mae-gedan-barai Seiken-jodan-uke

Punches and Strikes:

	Seiken-morote-tsuki Seiken-oi-tsuki (jodan, chudan, gedan)
Kicks:	Hiza-gammen-geri Kin-geri (chusoko, haisoku)
Ido-Geiko:	in Zenkutsu-dachi, uke, tsuki and geri waza
Kihon Kumite:	(focus) Static in Sanchin-dachi and moving in Zenkutsu-dachi
Conditioning:	Push-ups, half-squats and abdominal curls.
	Warm-up and flexibility exercises. The student sh

Warm-up and flexibility exercises. The student should have a good understanding of conditioning for strength and flexibility to enhance the full range of the technique and to practice correctly.

9th Kyu - red belt

Stances:	Heiko-dachi Kokutsu-dachi Heisoku-dachi Musubi-dachi Uchi-hachiji-dachi	
Blocks:	Chudan-uchi-uke, Chudan-soto-uke	
Punches and Strikes: Seiken-gyaku-tsuki (jodan, chudan, gedan) Seiken-ago-uchi		
Kicks:	Mae-geri (chudan, jodan)	
Ido Geiko:	Kokutsu-dachi, Sanchin-dachi	
Nogare:	Breathing exercise	
Kata:	Taikyoku-sono-ichi, Taikyoku-sono-ni	
Sanbon Kumite, Renraku / Ippon Kumite:		

Conditioning: Push-ups, half-squats and abdominal curls.

Terminology:

Gyaku - reverse or opposite	Heisoku-dachi - feet together stance
Uchi- inside	Heiko-dachi - open parallel stance
Soto - outside	Kokutsu-dachi - back-leaning stance
Ago - jaw, chin	Musubi-dachi - meditation stance
Chusoku - ball of foot	Uchi-hachiji-dachi - toes turned in stance
Mawat-te - turn	Taikyoku - basic education/excercise

Yonjugo	- 45
Kuju	- 90
Niju	- 20
Sanju	- 30

8th Kyu - blue belt

Stances:	Kiba-dachi Shiko-dachi	
Blocks:	Morote-chudan-uchi-uke	

Chudan-uchi-uke-gedan-barai

Punches and Strikes:

Shita-tsuki
Tate-tsuki (jodan, chudan, gedan)
Jun-tsuki (jodan, chudan)
Kage-tsuki

- Kicks: Mae-Keage Haisoku-mawashi-uchi-keage Teisoku-mawashi-soto-keage Yoko-keage Ashi-barai (teisoku)
- Ido-Geiko: Kiba-dachi-yonjugo Kiba-dachi-mae
- Kata: Taikyoku-sono-san

Renraku / Ippon Kumite:

Terminology:	Shita	- inverted fist
	Tate	- verticle
	Kiba-dachi	- horse or straddle stance
	Shiko-dachi	- sumo stance
	Kage-tsuki	- bent arm, hook punch
	Jun-tsuki	- lunge, side punch
	Teisoku	- arch of foot
	Haisoku	- instep
	Yoko	- side
	Ashi-barai	- foot sweep
	Mawashi	- round

7th Kyu - blue belt

Stances:	Neko-ashi-dachi	
	Tsuru-ashi-dachi	
Blocks:	Mawashi-gedan-barai	
	Tegatana-mawashi-uke	

Punches and Strikes:

Tettsui-oroshi-gammen-uchi
Tettsui-komi-kami
Tettsui-hizo-uchi
Tettsui-yoko-uchi (jodan, chudan, gedan)

- Kicks: Kansetsu-geri Gedan-mawashi-geri Chudan-yoko-geri
- Kata: Pinan-sono-ichi

Ibuki breathing

Renraku / Ippon Kumite:

Jiyu Kumite:	One two-minute ro	ounds
Conditioning:	25 Push-ups25 Squat thrusts25 Abdominal curf	ls
Terminology:	Neko-ashi-dachi Tsuru-ashi-dachi Tettsui Sokuto Ibuki Kansetsu Tegatana	

6th Kyu - yellow belt

Blocks: Seiken-juji-uke (gedan, jodan) Osai-uke

Punches and Strikes:

Uraken-s	homen-gammen-uchi
Uraken-s	ayu-gammen-uchi
Uraken-h	izo-uchi
Uraken-n	nawashi-uchi
Uraken-c	roshi-uchi
Nihon-nu	ıkite (me-tsuki)
Yonhon-	nukite (jodan, chudan)

Kicks: Chudan-mawashi-geri (chusoku and haisoku)

Kata: Pinan-sono-ni

Renraku / Ippon Kumite:

Conditioning:	Two x 25 Push-ups
	Two x 25 Squat-thrusts
	Two x 25 Abdominal curls

Terminology: Nihon-nukite	- two finger strike
Juji	- cross
Yonhon-nukite	- four finger strike
Osae	- suppressing or pushing down
Uraken-shomen-gammen-uchi	- backfist strike to face
Uraken-sayu-gammen-uchi	- backfist side strike to face
Uraken-hizo-uchi	- backfist strike to abdomen
Uraken-mawashi-uchi	- backfist round strike
Uraken-oroshi-uchi	- backfist overhead strike

5th Kyu - yellow belt

Stances:	Moro-ashi-dachi	
Blocks:	Shotei-uke (jodan, chudan, gedan)	
Punches and Stri	kes: Shotei-uchi (jodan, chudan, gedan) Jodan-hiji-ate	
Kicks:	Ushiro-geri (chudan, gedan)	
Ido Geiko:	Moro-ashi-dachi Alternative methods of Ushiro-geri	
Kaiten, Sagare and Ura movements		
Kata:	Pinan-sono-san	
Renraku / Ippon Kumite:		
Renraku / Ippon	Kumite:	
Renraku / Ippon Jiyu Kumite:	Kumite: Three two-minute rounds	

Kaiten Sagare

Ura

Moro-ashi-dachi - one foot forward parallel stance

- spinning in stance

- turning, moving forwards, revolving

- turning, moving back, retreating

4th Kyu - green belt

Blocks:	Shuto-jodan Shuto-jodan Shuto-chuda Shuto-chuda Shuto-mae-g Shuto-mawa	-uke n-uchi-uke n-soto-uke gedan-barai
Punches and Strikes:	Shuto-sakots Shuto-yoko- Shuto-hizo-u Shuto-uchi-k Shuto-jodan	gammen-uchi uchi komi
Kicks:		shi-geri (chusoku, haisoku) geri (sokuto) o-geri
Kata:	Sanchin-no-	kata
Renraku / Ippon Kumite		
Jiyu Kumite:	Three two-m	inute rounds
Conditioning:	Two x 30 Pt Two x 30 Sc Two x 30 Al	-
	to otsu i-komi	 knife hand clavicle (collar bone) strike forward (solar plexis)

3rd Kyu - green belt

- Stances: Kake-dachi
- **Blocks:** Shuto-juji-uke (gedan, jodan)

Punches and Strikes:

i unches and Su	IKC3.
	Chudan-hiji-ate
	Chudan-mae-hiji-ate
	Age-hiji-ate (jodan, chudan)
	Ushiro-hiji-ate
	Oroshi-hiji-ate
	Yoko-hiji-ate
Kicks:	Ago-mae-geri Mae-kakato-geri (jodan, chudan, gedan)
Kata:	Pinan-sono-yon

Sayu Geiko: Jodan-mawashi-geri Jodan-ushiro-mawashi-geri

Kakato

Kake-dachi

Renraku / Ippon Kumite

Conditioning:	20 finger push-ups forward and reverse dips 20 tuck jumps 20 back raises	
Jiyu Kumite:	Three two-minute rounds	
Terminology:	Oroshi Age Sayu-Geiko	 descending rising practice of moving side to side

- heel

- hook stance

2nd Kyu - brown belt

Blocks:	Koken-uke (jodan, chudan, gedan)
Punches and Strikes:	Hiraken-tsuki (jodan, chudan) Hiraken-oroshi-uchi Hiraken-mawashi-uchi Haishu Age-tsuki
Kicks:	Tobi-mae-geri Tobi-ni-dan-geri
Ido Geiko:	Alternative methods of Tobi-mae-geri
Jiyu Kumite:	Five two-minute rounds
Tameshiwari:	Optional break
Kata:	Pinan-sono-go Gekisai-dai

Sanbon Kumite:

Renraku / Ippon Kumite

Self-Defence

Students must prepare for severe tests of physical strength, stamina and fitness

Terminology:	Tobi	- jump
	Tameshiwari	- breaking
	Hiraken	- flat fist
	Haishu	- backhand
	Koken	- wrist top
	Ni-dan	- two levels

1st Kyu - brown belt

Blocks:	Kake-uke
	Chudan-haito-uchi-uke

Punches and Strikes:

Ryuto-ken-tsuki Naka-yubi-ippon-ken Oya-yubi-ken

- Kicks: Jodan-uchi-haisoku-geri Uchi-oroshi-kakato-geri Soto-oroshi-kakato-geri Tobi-yoko-geri
- Kata: Yantsu Tsuki-no-kata

Renraku / Ippon Kumite

Students must prepare for severe tests of physical strength, stamina and fitness

Students of this level should gain experience by assisting instructors

Conditioning:	70 Push-ups, 70 Abdominal Curls
Jiyu Kumite: Tamishiwari:	Five two-minute rounds Optional break
Terminology:	
Ryuto-ken	- dragon's head fist
Oyayubi-ken	- thumb knuckle fist
Nakayubi-ippon-	ken - middle finger knuckle fist
Kake	- hooking
Haito	- inner knife hand (inside edge of hand)

Shodan - 1st Dan black belt

Blocks:	Morote-kake-uke
	Methods of defending with the legs

Punches and Strikes:

Morote-haito-uchi Haito-uchi (jodan, chudan, gedan)

- Kicks: Kake-geri (kakato, chusoku) Ushiro-mawashi-geri
- Kata: Tensho Saiha Gekisai sho

Renraku / Ippon Kumite:

Candidate should prepare ten sets

Jiyu Kumite: Minimum of ten two-minute rounds

Tameshiwari:

- (i) Mandatory break with seiken
- (ii) Optional break (candidates choice)

Conditioning:

Candidate must prepare for severe tests of physical strength, stamina and fitness.

Current First Aid Certificate required

Nidan - 2nd Dan black belt

Blocks: Hiji-uke Gedan-shotei-morote-uke Gedan-shuto-morote-uke

Punches and Strikes:

Toho-uchi Keiko-uchi

- Kicks: Tobi-ushiro-geri Tobi-ushiro-mawashi-geri Tobi-mawashi-geri Age-kakato-ushiro-geri
- Kata: Kanku dai Seienchin

Renraku / Ippon Kumite:

Candidate should prepare ten sets

Jiyu Kumite: As required by the grading panel

Current First-Aid Certificate required

Terminology: Toho - sword peak hand Keiko- chicken beak hand

Sandan - 3rd Dan black belt

Kata:Sushi-ho
Garyu
Seipai
Devise own kata to a standard expected of a Sensei

Renraku / pre-arranged Kumite:

Candidate should prepare: Ten renraku / pre-arranged kumite W.U.K.O. / Clicker / Knockdown

Ten pre-arranged kumite for self defence

Jiyu Kumite: To be advised by Instructor

Yondan - 4th Dan black belt

Advancement to this grade will be on recommendation ONLY

Current First-Aid Certificate required Current CV of Karate History, Competitions, Courses, Qualifications etc.