

琉球武術

Ryukyu Bujutsu

Fighting arts of Okinawa's old Ryukyu Kingdom

武器小	Buki guwa	[Weapons]
手組	Tegumi	[Grappling]
手小	Te-guwa	[Impact-based fighting]
捕り手	Tori-te	[Seizing & controlling]
型/形/仕方	Kata	[Forms of human movement]

Influences of Japanese Budo Cultural

Between 1917-1933, Te-guwa and Kata are haphazardly introduced to Japan's mainland under the generic name "Karate-jutsu" [i.e. Chinese hand techniques] by various independent efforts: Matayoshi Shinko, Funakoshi Gichin, Gima Shinken, Motobu Choki, Miyagi Chojun, Mabuni Kenwa, Toyama Kanen, Chitose Tsuyoshi and Uechi Kambun. During that radical period of military escalation, and Nationalism, karate-jutsu captures the attention of the Dai Nippon Butokukai and is profoundly influenced by Japanese Budo culture.

Innovations		
道 着 or 衣	Dogi	The adoption of an official practice uniform
帯	Obi	The adoption of the belt
段 級	Dan/Kyu	The adoption of the Dan/Kyu system
唐 - 空	Tou or Kara	Ideogram "kara," meaning Tang/China, is changed to meaning "Empty"
術 - 道	Jutsu - Michi	Ideogram for "jutsu," meaning technique/art is changed to "way"
試合	Shiai	The development of the contest to test skill and spirit

日本空手道

Dai Nippon Butokukai ratifies Karate-do
as a "Japanese" martial art in December of 1933

Various use of the term Kata

型 = mold, model

形 = style, shape

仕方 = way, method, means, resource, course