

# YELLOW BELT 9TH GUP



REQUIREMENTS

STUDENTS NOTES
FORCE OPTIONS SELF-DEFENSE

# CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR RANK

	Fundamentals	
Defensive Stances	Footwork	Break Falls
Folded Arm (Aspects)	Shuffle Step	Forward Roll Left & Right
Neutral	Drag Step	Back Break Fall
Left & Right Lead	Sidestep	Side falls Left and Right

Fundamentals-Striking		
Jab	Left Lead and Right lead	
Cross	Left Lead and Right lead	
Backfist	Lead Backfist	
Hammer Fist	Horizontal, Vertical, and angled	

Fundamentals-Kicks		
Front Kick: Snap	Front leg and Back leg	
Front Kick: Thrust	Rear leg from both stances	
Side Kick:	Lead leg from both stances	
Back Kick	Thrust (turn back kick to bait the attacker	

Fundamentals-Defense			
Strike-Defenses	Kick-Defenses		
Fade	Defense with Hands & Elbows Downward Fist		
Slip	Low and High		
Duck	Use Elbows to block		
Hand Checking -Forehand & Backhand	(Pat in, Pat Down, & Pat Up)		

Core <sup>-</sup>	Techniques
Breakaways: (Concept Escape)	1-4
Same Side Wrist Grabs: (Concept Control)	1-2

#### (Not Required for Belt Advancement)

Additio	onal Programs
Ground Survival LV-1	Combat Stick LV-1

#### PRINCIPLES TO LEARN AND UNDERSTAND

**Live Hand:** It works like this, when an attacker grabs your wrist you will open your hand wide spreading the fingers this will cause the attackers grip to loosen to help facilitate a breakaway, or control.

**Distraction Principle:** By Diverting an attacker's attention away by either using a stun or a fake, will help you complete your technique.

**Push pull Principle:** This goes hand in hand with the distraction principle. You will be using an attacker's own energy against them. You will use push pull to help trick your attacker in to playing into your technique.

The Principle of Yu-Won-Hwa: and how it relates to all that they learn.

- ("Yu", 유 or 柳) → (유 Yu 流 Flow) The Water/Flexible principle
- ("Won", 원 or 圓) → (원 Weon 圓 Circle) Circle principle
- ("Hwa", 화 or 和) → (화 Hwa 和 Harmony) Nonresistance

Yu: The water principle can be thought of as the soft, adaptable strength of water. Hapkido is "soft" in that it does not rely on physical force alone, much like water is soft to touch. It is adaptable in that a Hapkido master will attempt to deflect an opponent's strike, in a way that is like free-flowing water being divided around a stone only to return and envelop it.

Won: The Circular Motion Principle teaches the student how to gain and impart momentum by moving in a circular manner. By redirecting the attack in a circular direction, the student controls the balance and the kinetic energy of the attacker. If an opponent attacks in linear motion, as in a punch or knife thrust, the Hapkido student would redirect the opponent's force by leading the attack in a circular pattern, thereby adding the attacker's power to his own. Once he has redirected the power, the Hapkido student can execute any of a variety of techniques to incapacitate his attacker. The Hapkido practitioner learns to view an attacker as an "energy entity".

**Hwa:** refers to non-resistance, is simply the act of remaining relaxed and not directly opposing an opponent's strength. For example, if an opponent were to push against a Hapkido student's chest, rather than resist and push back, the Hapkido student would avoid a direct confrontation by moving in the same direction as the push and utilizing the opponent's forward momentum to throw him. As a physical entity. The bigger the person is, the more energy a person has, the better it is for the Hapkido student.

#### **Fundamentals**

Stances:	
	Ab
	1727
Footwork and falls:	3 1 1 1
Opr.	TO TO
	1000
	S S
	4/27/
Christian and Kilder	
Strikes and Kicks:	
	The second secon
Defense:	

# **CORE TECHNIQUES**

Breakaways (1-4) (concept escapes) Student Notes:

	ABAT HA
- Control	
-	
1	

# **CORE TECHNIQUES**

Same Side Wrist Grabs (1-2) (Concept Joint locks) Students Notes:

	O AT W	
	COND. TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	
and the same		
and the second second		