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Qual a diferença de judo e jiu jitsu

, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,328 active editors 6,996,238 articles in English Cher (born May 20, 1946) is an American singer and actress. Dubbed the "Goddess of Pop", she gained fame in 1965 as part of the folk duo Sonny & Cher, early exponents of 1960s counterculture. She became a TV star in the 1970s, with The Sonny & Cher Comedy Hour drawing more than 30 million viewers weekly, and topped the Billboard Hot 100 with narrative pop songs including "Gypsys, Tramps & Thieves" and "Half-Breed". Transitioning to film, she earned two Academy Awards nominations—for Silkwood (1983) and Moonstruck (1987), winning Best Actress for the latter—and received the Cannes Film Festival Award for Best Actress for Mask (1985). Her dance-pop comeback album Believe (1998) introduced the "Cher effect", a stylized use of Auto-Tune to distort vocals. Her 2002-2005 Farewell Tour grossed \$250 million, the highest ever by a female artist at the time. A Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inductee, Cher is the only solo artist with Billboard number-one singles in each of seven decades. (Full article...) Recently featured: Malcolm X Margaret Sanger TRAPPIST-1 Archive By email More featured articles About HNLMS Java ... that the crew of HNLMS Java (pictured) struggled to access the sinking ship's life vests because these were locked away in a hard-to-reach compartment? ... that Gabriel Luna used a flamethrower in an episode of The Last of Us, and afterwards had recurring visions of flaming figures running towards him? ... that many North Carolina Farmers' Union members left the organization as a result of leader Henry Quincy Alexander's opposition to American entry into World War I? ... that 33 years after The New York Times called David Lynch's film Twin Peaks: Fire Walk with Me "brain-dead" and seemingly "the worst movie ever made", it conceded that the film was now "revered"? ... that two future deans of the University of Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia? ... that the nearly 200 sexual encounters Molly Kochan had while terminally ill formed the basis of the Dying for Sex podcast and subsequent TV series? ... that a gun club once allegedly parked boats in the living room of a plantation house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright? ... that Jane Remover's school counselor made sure Remover felt fine after a classmate wrote an essay about lyrics from Teen Week? ... that playwright Jason Grote was involved in releasing 10,000 crickets in New York City? Archive Start a new article Luís Montenegro pictured) wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. Former president of Uruguay José Mujica dies at the age of 89. The Socialist Party led by current prime minister Edi Rama wins an outright majority in the Albanian parliamentary election. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Richard Garwin Tommy Vigorito Eddie Marzuki Nalapraya Alla Osipenko Azmun Jaafar Bob Cowper Nominate an article May 20: National Day of Remembrance in Cambodia (1975); National Awakening Day in Indonesia (1908) 325 - The First Council of Nicaea (depicted), the first ecumenical council of the Christian Church, was formally opened by Constantine the Great. 794 - According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, King Æthelberht II of East Anglia was beheaded on the orders of Offa of Mercia. 1714 - J. S. Bach led the first performance of his Pentecost cantata Erschallet, ihr Lieder at the chapel of Schloss Weimar. 1927 - With the signing of the Treaty of Jeddah, the United Kingdom recognized the sovereignty of Ibn Saud over Hejaz and Nejd, which later merged to become Saudi Arabia. 1941 - World War II: German paratroopers began the Battle of Heraklion on the island of Crete, capturing the airfield and port in Heraklion ten days later. William Fargo (b. 1818)Gertrude Guillaume-Schack (d. 1903)Nizamuddin Asir Adrawi (d. 2021) More anniversaries: May 19 May 20 May 21 Archive By email List of days of the year About Rhina Aguirre (20 May 1939 - 30 October 2021) was a Bolivian disability activist, politician, and sociologist. An opponent of the military dictatorships of the 1970s and 1980s, Aguirre was an early activist in the country's human rights movement. Exiled to Ecuador by the regime of Luis García Meza, she collaborated with Leonidas Proano's indigenous ministry and worked closely with the country's peasant and social organizations. Blinded in both eyes by toxoplasmosis, Aguirre took up the cause of disability rights, joining the Departmental Council for Disabled Persons upon her return to Bolivia. In 2009, she joined the Movement for Socialism and was elected to represent the department of Tarija in the Chamber of Senators, becoming the first blind person in Bolivian history to assume a parliamentary seat. This photograph of Aguirre was taken in 2014. Photograph credit: Chamber of Senators; edited by Krisgabwoosh Recently featured: Chester Cathedral El Tatio Short-beaked echidna Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide Wiktionary Dictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles تارسه Deutsch Español فارسى Deutsch Español العربية Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâmgú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית திழிமு (Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca | Дорон Возапски nynorsk | [1] Shqip Slovenščina | [1] | Retrieved from " 2 This article is about the year 325. For the number, see 325 (number). This article by introducing citations to additional sources. Find sources: "325" – news newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium Centuries 3rd century 4th century 5th c calendarsGregorian calendar325CCCXXVAb urbe condita1078Assyrian calendar5075Balinese saka calendar246-247Bengali calendar-313Byzantine calendar5833-5834Chinese calendar甲申年 (Wood Monkey)3022 or 2815 — to —乙酉年 (Wood Rooster)3023 or 2816Coptic calendar41-42Discordian calendar3191Ethiopian calendar317-318Hebrew calendar305Eranian calendar325CCCXXVKorean calendar2658Minguo calendar1587 before ROC民前1587年Nanakshahi calendar—1143Seleucid era636/637 AGThai solar calendar867-868Tibetan cal was a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Proculus and Paulinus (or, less frequently, year 1078 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 325 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. German and Sarmatian campaigns of Constantine I personally assures the Sarmatians. Constantine has deposed Emperors Licinius and Martinian executed in Thessalonica and Cappadocia respectively for conspiring and raising troops against him.[1] Constantine forbids criminals being forced to fight to the death as gladiators.[2] April 1 - Crown Prince Cheng of Jin, age 4, succeeds his father Ming of Jin as emperor of the Eastern Jin dynasty. During his reign, he is largely advised by regents, his uncle Yu Liang and high-level officials. The Colossus of Constantine in the Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine, Rome, is perhaps remodelled at about this date.[3] (The remains are moved to the Palazzo dei Conservatori, Rome, in the 15th century). May 20 - First Council of Nicaea: Constantine summons an ecumenical council of Nicaea: Constantine summons and Ni Son, and the Holy Spirit) are equal. The council decides that Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday after the vernal equinox. Arius is exiled to Illyria; his works are confiscated and consigned to the flames. Wang Meng (or Jinglüe), Chinese prime minister (d. 375) c. July - Li Ju (or Shihui), Chinese general and warlord October 18 -Ming of Jin, Chinese emperor (b. 299) Licinius, deposed Roman emperor (executed) Martinian, deposed Roman emperors: the Reign-by-reign Record of the Rulers of Imperial Rome. London; New York: Thames & Hudson. ISBN 978-0-500-28989-1. Potter, David (December 2010). "Constantine and the Gladiators". The Classical Quarterly. 60 (2): 597. doi:10.1017/S0009838810000194. JSTOR 40984834. Rescript of Constantine. Pohlsander, Hans A. (1996). The Emperor Constantine. London: Routledge. p. 80. ISBN 0-415-13178-2. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 201 to 300 This article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. to remove this message) Millennia 1st millennium Century 3rd century 4th century 3rd century 4th century 3rd century 4th century 5rd century 4th century 5rd century 4th century 5rd centu beginning of the 3rd century AD. Map of the world in AD 250. Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 3rd century was the period from AD 201 (represented by the Roman numerals CCI) to AD 300 (CCC) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In this century, the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Emperor Severus Alexander in 235, plunging the empire into a period of economic troubles, barbarian incursions, political upheavals, civil wars, and the Palmyrene Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in its entirety, but the reconquests of the seceded territories by Emperor Aurelian and the stabilization period under Emperor Diocletian due to the administrative strengthening of Late Antiquity. While in North Africa, Roman rule continued with growing Christian influence, particularly in the region of Carthage, In Persia, the Parthian Empire was succeeded by the Sassanid Empire in 224 after Ardashir I defeated and killed Artabanus V during the Battle of Hormozdgan. The Sassanids then went on to subjugate many of the western portions of the declining Kushan Empire. In Africa the most significant event was the rise of the Aksumite Empire in what is now Ethiopia, which experienced significant military expansion and became a major trading hub in northeast Africa.[1] In China, the chaos that had been raging since 189 would ultimately continue to persist with the decisive defeat of Cao Cao at the Battle of Red Cliffs in 208, which would increasingly end the hopes of unification and lead to the tripartite division of China into three main empires; Shu, Wu, and Wei, colloquially known as the Three Kingdoms period, which started in 220 with the formal abdication of Emperor Xian of Han to Cao Cao's son, Cao Pi, thereby founding Wei, which would go on to conquer Shu in 263, but would ultimately be united again under the Jin dynasty, headed by the Sima clan, who would usurp Wei in 266, and conquer Wu in 280. In other parts of the world, Korea was ruled by Funan, the first kingdom of the Khmer people. In India, the Gupta Empire was on the rise towards the end of the century. In Pre-Columbian America, the Adena culture of the Ohio River valley declined in favor of the Hopewell culture. The Maya civilization entered its Classic Era. After the death of Commodus in the late previous century the Roman Empire was plunged into a civil war. When the dust settled, Septimius Severus emerged as emperor, establishing the Severan dynasty. Unlike previous emperors, he openly used the army to back his authority, and paid them well to do so. The regime he created is known as the Military Monarchy or the Crisis of the Third Century, following the assassination of the 28-year-old emperor Severus Alexander (the last emperor of the Severan dynasty), where no fewer than twenty emperors held the reins of power, most for only a few months. The majority of these men were assassinated, or killed in battle, and the empire almost collapsed under the weight of the political upheaval, as well as the growing Persian threat in the east. Under its new Sassanid rulers. Persia had grown into a rival superpower, and the Romans would have to make drastic reforms in order to better prepare their state for a confrontation. These reforms were finally realized late in the century under the reign of Diocletian, one of them being to divide the empire into an eastern and western half, and have a separate ruler for each. The Baths of Caracalla The Kingdom of Funan reaches its zenith. The Goths move from Gothiscandza to Ukraine, giving birth to the Chernyakhov culture. Menorahs and Ark of the Covenant, wall painting in a Jewish catacomb, Villa Torlonia (Rome), are made. The Coptic period begins. Siddhartha in the Palace, detail of a relief from Nagarjunakonda Andhra Pradesh, India, is made. Now kept at National Museum, New Delhi. Two statuettes, Jonah Swallowed and Jonah Cast Up, of a group from the eastern Mediterranean, probably Asia Minor, are made. Now kept at the Sousse Archaeological Museum, Tunisia.[2] Early 3rd century: Burial in catacombs becomes commonplace. 208: the Chinese naval Battle of Red Cliffs occurs.[3] 211-217: Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Caracalla, Roman Emperor. The Three Kingdoms period.[5] 222-235: Alexander Severus, Roman Emperor.Rock relief of Ardashir I receiving the ring of kingship by the Zoroastrian supreme god Ahura Mazda. 224: Ardashir I of the Sassanid dynasty conquers the Parthian empire at the Battle of Hormozdgan. 230-232: Sassanid dynasty of Persia launches a war to reconquer lost lands in the Roman east. 234: Zhuge Liang dies of illness at the standoff of Wuzhang Plains. 235-284: Crisis of the Third Century shook the Roman Empire. 241: The Kingdom of Hatra dissolved after the Fall of Hatra to Persia 244: Battle of Xingshi in China. 258: Valerian's massacre of Christians. 260: Roman Emperor Valerian I is taken captive by Shapur I of Persia. Political map of China in 262 AD 263: Cao Wei conquers the Shu Han Kingdom. 266: The Jin dynasty reunites China under one empire after the conquest of Eastern Wu. 284-305: Diocletian, Roman Emperor. 291-306: The War of the Eight Princes, a civil war by the Sima Clan in China. 293: Emperor Diocletian forms the Tetrarchy in Rome, 300-538: Kofun era, the first part of the Kofun period in Japan. Late 3rd century: Good Shepherd, Orants and Story of Jonah, painted ceiling of the Catacombs of Marcellinus and Peter in Rome, is made. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions § 3rd century. Sarnath becomes a center of Buddhist arts in India. Diffusion of maize as a food crop from Mexico into North America begins. ^ "Aksum | History, Map, Empire, & Definition | Britannica.com. 2024-11-29. Retrieved 2024-12-03. ^ Bomgardner, David L. (2013). The Story of the Roman Amphitheatre. Routledge. p. 211. ISBN 9781134707393. ^ McNab, Chris (2017). Famous Battles of the Ancient World. Cavendish Square Publishing, LLC. p. 74. ISBN 9781502632456. ^ "Han dynasty | Definition, Map, Culture, Art, & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 17 March 2019. ^ "Three Kingdoms | ancient kingdoms, China". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 17 March 2019. Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 3rd century External tools (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) History of Iraq (links | edit) Latin alphabet (links | edit) Mancala (links | edit) Saxons (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 15th century (lin edit) 11th century (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 300s (decade) (links | edit) 300s (decade) (links | edit) 110s (links | edit) 120s (links | (links | edit) 1st century BC (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 310s (links | edit) 32s (links | edit) 32s (links | edit) 32s (links | edit) 31st century BC (links | edit) 32s (links | edit) edit) 380s (links | edit) 381 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/3rd century" Tanto o judô como o jiu-jitsu são artes marciais que tem por objetivo levar o "adversário" ao chão — fizemos questão de colocar a palavra adversário entre aspas a medida que nenhuma dessas artes tem uma visão pejorativa dessa palavra; elas enxergam o adversário meramente com oponente, ou seja, um opositor temporário. Contudo, apesar dessa semelhança, elas tem diferenças significativas entre si. QUAL A ORIGEM DO JUDÔ? O judô foi criado em 1882, no Japão, por Jigoro Kano. Nas palavras de Kano, seu criador, trata-se da arte marcial em que se usa o máximo da força física e espiritual. Ela foi criada com base em movimentos e elementos de outras artes marciais, inclusive uma que é a precursora do jiu-jitsu, o ju-jitsu, na qual se utiliza o corpo para atacar o seu oponente e se defender. No século XIX, ela foi eleita como sendo o esporte oficial do Japão, tendo se tornado esporte olímpico em 1964. E A DO IIU-JITSU? O jiu-jitsu surgiu na Ásia, há cerca de 3600 anos atrás — há um debate acerca do país que deu origem a essa arte; há quem diga que foi na Índia, outros afirmam que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na Índia, outros afirmam que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na Índia, outros afirmam que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na Índia, outros afirmam que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na Índia, outros afirmam que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na Índia, outros afirmam que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porém a maior parte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na China, porte dos pesquisadores considerada que foi na C bons olhos; quem ajudou a popularizá-la, por incrível que pareça, foi justamente Jigoro Kano, o precursor do Judô — durante muito houve certa confusão acerca da nomeação de ambas as artes marciais; algumas pessoas chamavam de judo aquilo que viria a ser o jiu-jitsu e vice-versa. Essa situação começou a mudar em 1925, quando o governo japonês oficializou o nome "Judô" e a diferença entre ambas as artes começou a se acentuar. QUAIS AS SEMELHANÇAS E DIFERENÇAS ENTRE AMBOS? Tanto o judôcomo o jiu-jitsu possuem técnicas de estrangulamento, imobilização, chaves, torções, projeções e finalizações. A diferença, contudo, é que enquanto o foco do jiu-jitsu é a imobilização e a finalização do adversário, o judô visa a derrubada do mesmo — de certa forma, pode-se dizer que na maior parte do tempo o judô se luta em pé e o jiu-jitsu deitado. Assim, cada uma dessas artes marciais tem objetivos próprios. No caso do jiu-jitsu deitado. Assim, cada uma dessas artes marciais tem objetivos próprios. No caso do jiu-jitsu deitado. Assim, cada uma dessas artes marciais tem objetivos próprios. No caso do jiu-jitsu deitado. Assim, cada uma dessas artes marciais tem objetivos próprios. judô, proporciona melhora nas habilidades motoras e cognitivas, organização e respeito tanto por uma cadeia de comando como por seus adversários. Existe um outro traço que ambas essas artes compartilham: ambas costumam ser praticadas em tatames— a relação dessas artes marciais com o tatame, aliás, costuma ser muito interessante, havendo um certo respeito e reverência à ele; não só essas artes marciais, mas também outras, chegam a ponto de exigir que seus adversários se curvem ao tatame em sinal de respeito e reverência antes de entrar e sair do mesmo. RESPEITO E REVERÊNCIA PELO SEU ESPORTE Aqui na AMS temos o mesmo respeito e reverência que você pelo seu esporte e pelo local no qual você o pratica. Por esse motivo, nos esforçamos para fabricar placas de EVA de ponta, que podem ser utilizadas em tatames, para que você tenha apenas o melhor à sua disposição para treinar.