Marine hand to hand combat pdf

This article contains a list of general references, but it remains largely unconfirmed because it lacks sufficient corresponding corresponding embedded quotes. Please help improve this article by introducing more precise quotes. In 2016, he was booked to the commytne. (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The Marine Corps Martial Arts ProgramMCMAP logoFocusHybridCountry of origin United StatesCreator United States Marine CorpsParenthoodReal life-based combat gun training and weapon training Marine Corps Martial Arts Program (MCMAP, /ˈm://kmæp/) is a combat system developed by the United States Marine Corps to combine existing and new hand-to-hand and close quarters combat techniques with morality and team-building features and instruction in Warrior Ethos. The program, which began in 2001, trains the Marines (and U.S. Navy personnel associated with marine units) in unarmed combat, angular weapons, weapons of opportunity, and rifle and bayonet techniques. It also emphasizes mental and character development, including responsible use of force, leadership and teamwork. History Marines demonstrate MCMAP in Times Square for Fleet Week 2010 MCMAP was officially created by Marine Corps Order 1500.54, released in 2002, as a revolutionary step in the development of martial arts skills for Marines and replaces all other melee systems prior to its introduction. [2] MCMAP comes from an evolution dating back to the creation of the Marine Corps, beginning with the martial arts capabilities of marine boarding parties, which often had to rely on bayonet and cutlass techniques. During World War I, these bayonet techniques were supplemented by unarmed combat techniques, which often proved useful in trench warfare. Between world wars, Colonel Anthony J. Biddle began the creation of standardized bayonets and close combat techniques based on boxing, wrestling, savate and fencing. Also during this period, the captains Wallace M. Greene and Samuel B. Griffith learned Kung Fu techniques from Chinese American marines and brought this knowledge to other Marines throughout the Marine Corps. In 1956, at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, Lieutenant Colonel Ralph Hayward (captain of the Judo team at MCRD) turned Gunnery Sergeant Bill Miller into the new unbooked officer in charge of hand-to-hand combat. Miller was ordered to develop a new curriculum that a 110 - or a 210 - pound Marine could spend to quickly kill the enemy. Miller created the program from various martial arts such as Okinawan karate, judo, taekwondo, boxing and jujutsu. Every Marine recruit who went through MCRD was instructed in Miller's Combat Curriculum. This also included special forces from all branches of the military and civilian units. Later in 2001, retired Sergeant Bill Miller was awarded the Black Belt Emeritus for pioneering martial arts in the United States Marine Corps. these different techniques evolved into the LINE system in the early 1980s. Later, the system was found to lack flexibility and techniques for use in situations that did not require lethal force, such as peacekeeping operations. The Marine Corps began looking for a more efficient system. The result was the Marine Corps Close Combat training Program implemented in 1997-1999. MCMAP was implemented as part of a commander of the Marine Corps initiative in the summer of 2000. Commander James L. Jones assigned Lieutenant Colonel George Bristol and Sergeant Cardo Urso, with nearly 70 years of martial arts experience between them, to establish the new MCMAP curriculum. In July 2011, MCMAP artists from San Diego demonstrated for kif (Koyamada International Foundation)s United States Martial Arts Festival at redondo beach performing arts center in Redondo Beach, California. [3] [4] Structure and belt system MCMAP Belts See also: Dan (rank) The program uses an advancement system of colored belts similar to most martial arts. The different levels of belts are: Tan belt, the lowest color belt and conducted during entry level training, means basic understanding of mental, physical, and character disciplines. It is the minimum requirement for all Marines with a training time of 27.5 hours and has no prerequisites. Recruits receive these belts after the completion of a practical application test on all the basic techniques of the Tan Belt. Grey belt is the second belt achieved after 25 hours of training. It means an intermediate understanding of the basic disciplines. The Marine Corps must complete the Leading Marines course from the Marine Corps Institute, and most instructors will require a report on marine raiders to complete. Green belt is the third belt, which requires 25 hours of training. This belt means understanding of the intermediate fundamentals of the different disciplines. This is the first belt level where one can become an instructor, which allows him or her to teach tan, grey and green belt techniques with the power to assign the right belt. The prerequisites for this belt include a recommendation from reporting senior. Brown belt is the fourth belt level that requires 33 hours of training. It introduces Marines to the advanced basics of each discipline. In addition, as with green belts, they can be certified as MAIs and learn brown brown techniques. Prerequisites for this belt include the recommendation of reporting senior. Black belt first degree is the highest belt color and requires 40 hours of supervision training. That means knowledge of the advanced basics of the various disciplines. A 1st degree black belt instructor can learn basics from tan to black belt and assign the right belt. In addition, a black belt can become an instructor-trainer, which them to teach and assign all belts, as well as teach and certify instructors. Prerequisites include the recommendation of reporting senior. There is another five degrees black belt, with several of the same common assumptions, including the recommendation on reporting senior, the appropriate level of PME completed, must be a current MAY or MAIT. The black belt second degree to sixth degree means that the proprietor is an authority in the Marine Corps Martial Arts Program. In addition to the above premise, each belt also has its own rank requirements. Black belt second degree Black belt third degree Black belt 4th degree Black belt 5th degree Black belt sixth degree Because the belts are worn with Marine Corps Combat Utility Uniform, the full range of belt colors such as red, yellow or purple is ruled out as a practical consideration. When Marines get their green belt, they can attend an additional course (for example, those at the two infantry schools) to become martial arts instructor (secondary military professional special (MOS) 0916, formerly 8551). MCMAP instructors can train and certify other Marines up to their current belt level (but until November 2010, they could only certify Marines at one level below their current belt level). [5] The instructor status is denoted with one vertical brown strip on the MCMAP belt. A Marine must have attended at least martial arts instructor (MAI) courses to advance beyond the first degree black belt. The only one who can train a Marine to be an instructor is black belt Martial Arts Instructor-Trainers (MAIT). A MAIT status is denoted with a vertical red stripe on the MCMAP belt and a secondary MOS of 0917 (formerly 8552). To become a MAIT, a Marine must have already completed a local MAI course. The Marine then participates in the MAIT course at the Martial Arts Center of Excellence in Raider Hall aboard Marine Corps Base Quantico. MCMAP techniques can be taught to other services and to foreign military members, and belts awarded to those who complete the course. [6] [7] Disciplines One mind, every weapon. The motto focuses on developing mental strength as well as physical[8] MCMAP is a synergy of mental, character and physical disciplines with application across the full spectrum of violence. [2] The disciplines are the basis of the MCMAP system, as it serves a dual purpose. MCMAP was implemented to increase combat efficiency, as well as to increase the trust and leadership capability of marines. As mentioned above, the three disciplines of MCMAP are mental, character and physical. Marines are required to develop mind, body and spirit at the same time and equally. Safety is also of importance, so equipment such as mouth protectors and pads are used in conjunction with techniques such as half-speed practices and break-falls to prevent damage. The Commander of the Marine Corps recently established that the disciplines studied in MCMAP are integrated into the function of the Marines, and had ordered that all Marines will achieve a tan belt qualification by the end of 2007. In addition, all infantry mariners are required to achieve a green belt qualification, and other combat arms must qualify for a gray belt by the end of 2008. [9] Mental Warrior Studies focuses on individuals who have shown exemplary service on the battlefield, as well as discussion and analysis of combat sit-ins. Martial Culture Studies focuses on communities that produce warriors either primarily or exclusively. Some of the combat cultures studied are Marine Raiders, Spartans, Zulu and Apache. By studying these cultures, Marines learn basic tactics and methods from the past and connect to marine corps fighters. Combative Behavior studies interpersonal violence, as well as rules of engagement and Force Continuum (which dictates when and how much force can be used in response to the mission, up to and including deadly force). For some belts, PME courses are prerequisites. The development of this discipline also emphasizes situational awareness, tactical and strategic decisions, and Operational Risk Management (ORM). Character The purpose of this discipline is to create Ethical Warriors. It involves discussion of Marine Corps core values, ethics and good citizenship. An instructor can fail a Marine if he or she feels that the student does not have sufficient honor, courage and commitment. Some belts also require the approval of the commanding officer before they are assigned. The power continuum is discussed so that a Marine can use the smallest amount of force needed, including lethal force. Leadership qualities are also stressed. Physical in MCMAP involves only a third of exercise techniques and physical development. The physical discipline includes training of combat techniques, strength and endurance. This discipline also includes maintaining skills and techniques already taught, to improve skills as well as develop weak side skills. Ground combat, grappling, pugil bouts, bayonet dummies, and other techniques are used to make marines familiar with the application of the techniques used. In addition, physical strength and endurance are tested and improved with various techniques that often require teamwork or competition, such as calisthenics, full-equipment running, log carrying and boxing matches. Techniques can also be practiced in water or in low light to simulate combat stress. Techniques MCMAP draws influences from several disciplines including Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu, Wrestling, Judo, Sambo, Bujinkan Budo Taijutsu, Boxing, Savate, Kickboxing, Isshin-ryū Karate, Muay Thai, Taekwondo, Kung Fu, Aikido, Hapkido, Eskrima, Sayoc Kali, Jujutsu, Krav Marines practice MCMAP after being exposed to Pepper spray. Marines practice ground combat in the rain. Marines practice throwing. Marines practice bayonet techniques. Marines practice unarmed manipulations. Raider Hall, home of the Marine Corps Martial Arts Center of Excellence. The techniques used by MCMAP vary in degrees of mortality, allowing the user to choose the most appropriate (usually at least) amount of force. For example, a Marine facing a non-violent but non-compliant subject can use an unarmed restraint to force compliance with minimal injury and pain. A more aggressive subject can be met with a choke, hold, or a strike. Lethal force can be used on a subject as a last resort. Most techniques can be defensive or offensive in use, with or without weapons; so that Marine's flexibility in battles and operations other than war (such as civilian control or humanitarian missions, as well as self-defense). An instructor can increase training conditions to better fit the device's mission, such as military police practicing after being exposed to pepper spray. Tan Belt Tan belt curriculum focuses on the development of the basics of armed and unarmed combat. Students start with Basic Warrior Stance and break-falls are taught for safety, and then move to: Basic strokes, uppercuts, and hooks Basic upper body strikes, including eye gouge, hammer fists, and elbow strike Basic lower-body strikes, including kicks, knee strokes, and stomping Bayonet techniques Basic choker, joint locks, and throwing Counters to strike, chokes, and holding Basic unarmed restraints and armed manipulations Basic knife techniques Basic weapons options To get a tan belt student must score 80%, students can not do more than 10 techniques. If a student does not test, he/she must wait at least 24 hours before testing again. The Tan belt curriculum is part of The Basic School and recruiting training curriculum. Gray belt The grey belt curriculum expands on the basic techniques with: Intermediate bayonet techniques Intermediate upper body strike including knife-hands (karate chops) and elbow strike Intermediate lower-body strike including kicks, Knee attacks, and stomps Intermediate chokes, joint locks, and throws Counters to strike, chokes, and keeps Intermediate unarmed restraints and arm/wrist manipulations Intermediate knife techniques Basic ground fighting Intermediate weapons of possibilities In addition to the new techniques learned, the student must show knowledge of the previous belt by performing 5 techniques from the tan belt. If a student performs any of the 5 techniques incorrectly, the student fails the test evaluation. To get a gray belt the student must score 80%, students can not fail more than 10 techniques. a student does not test, he/she must wait at least 24 hours before testing again. Green Belt Intermediate Intermediate Techniques Intermediate Weapon of Opportunity Techniques (Blocking) Intermediate Ground Fighting w/ Arm Bars Intermediate Bayonet Training Intermediate Chokes (from the side) Intermediate Throws (Shoulder) Lower Body Strikes Counters to Strikes Unarmed Joint Manipulations w/ Enhanced Pain Compliance Brown Belt advanced bayonet techniques advanced ground combat and choker advanced throws unarmed vs. Handheld weapon firearm storage firearm disarmament advanced knife techniques Black Belt first Degree advanced bayonet techniques advanced chokes, holds, and throws advanced ground fighting basic counter firearm techniques advanced upper body strike, including strike and crushing advanced knife techniques pressure points improvised weapons counterattack Black Belt 2nd Degree rifle vs. rifle card weapon vs rifle unarmed vs rifle Notes ^ Yi, Capt. Jamison, USMC. (PDF) (PDF) The U.S. Marine Corps. 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