

The tragedy of king oedipus rex – sight blindness test assignment

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**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

They hold six Basso's (tournaments) per year taking about 15 or more days. Sumo Wrestlers use to be all Japanese, but in recent years, there have been more and more foreign wrestlers. The sport is very intense, as well trained wrestlers who weigh at about 150 kilograms grapple with their bare hands. The sport of Sumo has very few rules. A light sprinkle of sand or salt is to spread around onto the ring to purify it before they begin their match, as the dojy is a sacred place. The objective of sumo is, to force the opponent out of the inner circle or by throwing him in the dojy.

To actually lose the match it is not necessary to fall in the circle or to be pushed completely out, but the wrestler who touches the ground with any part of his body, his knee or even the tip of his finger, loses the match. If fist punching, hair pulling, eye gouging, choking or kicking in the chest and or neck are being used the Sumo Wrestler is then disqualified. In order to wrestle you will obviously need two sumo wrestlers. Then each wrestler will need a mawashi (the belt or underwear that a sumo wears.) They come in variety of colors and designs.

They are approximately 9.1 meters or about 30 feet long when unwrapped. Mawashi's are more than just a garment, because in sumo you are allowed to grab your opponent by the mawashi to pull or swing him off balance. For this reason, sumo's wear their mawashi's in a particular way. Dohyo's are a ring that sumo wrestlers compete in. A traditional one is made up of rice straw bales. In Japan, it is customary to construct a new dojy before each tournament. They also need a clean brush and sand, sand to spread around the dojy around the outside of the ring.

The sand serves as a unique purpose to help the referees determine if the wrestler stepped outside of the ring or not. A brush is used to finely brush and clean the match so it is always clear to see if the wrestler stepped outside of bounds. Wrestling mats are optional pieces of equipment for sumo wrestling. They are not used in tournaments, but they can be laid on top of the dohyo to prevent injury. Then they need a Shoji (referee) for each match. The most common technique is sumo wrestling in pushing. Tactical, the crouched position that wrestlers start from is also used as a strategy to be forced out of the ring.

They also have belt techniques to get a dominant hold and good throw. Once a wrestler gets an inside or outside grip on the belt, he has many techniques to choose from such as, using the belt to twist and upset his opponents balance. Depending on the opponent and the way they strap their belts, depends on the many different techniques that a sumo wrestler can use. Raided Atonement was one of the greatest sumo wrestlers in history, although he was never formally promoted to Yukon. He was born in 1767 in Tomb, Japan and passed away on April 9th, 1825.

When Raided was 17, he was noticed by the Razed-bevy stable master while on a spring tour with other wrestlers. The master was very impressed with the young man's techniques and skills to sumo wrestling. They say it was very extraordinary at the time. In 1789, Raided meant Thunder bolt. In 1790 he won a tournament without a defeat. Raided was then promoted to oozes in March of 1795. Between 1793-1800, Raided won all tournaments

that he had participated in. Of 35 tournaments that he fought through during his career, Raided was citreous in no fewer than 28 of them.