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## Jigen ryu pdf

### Jigen ryu.

Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu Hyōhō(天真正自源流兵法)Ko-ryūFoundationFounderTose Yosazaemon Osamune(c. 1540- c. 1600)[1]Date foundedEiroku Era(1558- 1570)Period foundedMuromachi periodCurrent informationCurrent headmasterkagenori uenoArts taughtArtDescriptionKenjutsuSwordsmanshipIaijutsuQuick-draw Sword ArtNaginatajutsuGlaive artSōjutsuSpear artNagamakilong wrappingBōjutsuStaff artYawaraUnarmed grappling art Ancestor schoolsHakugen Ryu, Tenshin Shoden Katori Shinto RyuDescendant schoolsJigen Ryu, Ryushin Shouchi Ryu Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu Hyōhō (天真正自源流兵法) is a koryu (ancient martial art) specializing in iaijutsu (quick-draw sword art) and kenjutsu (swordsmanship) founded by Tose Yosazaemon Osamune around the Eiroku Era (1558- 1570).[1] The system also teaches Yawara (柔), Naginata (長刀) Sōjutsu (槍術) and Nagamaki (長巻) as part of the curriculum. History According to the written scrolls passed down within the successors of the school,[2] Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu traces back its roots to Jigensai Kazutō Jiichibō (自源齋－任自一坊), founder of Hakugen Ryu (白源流) in the 10th century.



His techniques were based on Kashima no Tachi Shinmyoken (鹿島之太刀神妙剣), which was created by Kunima Masato (國摩真人) in the early 5thcentury and it is regarded as the first sword school of Japan. Hakugen Ryu was inherited by the Minamoto clan (源氏), Oide clan, Urabe clan (Priests of Kashima), and finally Yaobettō Kenko (八尾別當顕幸) also known as Yaobettō Kaneyuki, the 14th inheritor. Yaobettō integrated the theories of Hakugen Ryu and Minamoto Ryu (源流) and called it Jiken Ryu (自顕流).

The Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu Hyōhō (天真正自源流兵法) was founded by Tose Yosazaemon Osamune (十瀬 与三左衛門 長宗, c. 1540- c. 1600) around the Eiroku Era (1558-1570). Tose was a land-holding samurai from Hitachi province in Japan.[3] He inherited the scrolls of Jiken ryu from Yaobettō Kenko[2] and, in his twenties, he traveled to Katori Shrine where he came under the instruction of Iizasa Wakasa no Kami Morinobu, the third headmaster of the Tenshin Shoden Katori Shinto Ryu. After five years of training he received a menkyo kaiden (license of mastery). After completing his training in Katori he moved on to continue his studies at Kashima Shrine where he underwent a spiritual ordeal and received, via an oracle, a catalog of martial techniques in a divine inspiration from Takemikazuchi.[3] In addition, he received a vision of technique so swift that with it he could cut a flying swallow out of the air. From this inspiration he named his new system Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu, taking the "Tenshinsho" (true and correct transmission from the deity of Katori Shrine- Futsunushi) from the Tenshin Shoden Katori Shinto Ryu, and adding the term "self-power revelation" (Jigen) which had come to him after his spiritual ordeal at Kashima Shrine.[1] From this point, the version of the lineage described in the school tradition differs from other sources.[3] In these sources, Tose's student, Kaneko Shinkuro Morisada (金子 新九郎 盛貞, c. 1520- c.

1585), would eventually carry on the tradition by becoming the second headmaster.[3] The third headmaster of the Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu Hyōhō would be Terasaka Yakuro Masatsune (赤坂 弥九郎 政雅, 1567- 1594), also known by his Buddhist dharma name, Zenkitsu (善吉, also read Zenkichi). He was the chief Buddhist priest of the Tenji Temple near Kyoto.[3] Although his life was short lived he did manage to pass on the Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu to Togo Shigekata (東郷 重位, 1560- 1643), a samurai from the Satsuma domain, who after 3 years of having returned to Satsuma synthesized the Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu with the Taisha Ryu to create the Jigen Ryu.[4] According to tradition, the Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu would remain a well-kept secret in the Satsuma clan through the Jigen Ryu and Yakumarū Jigen Ryu lines, and passed down through a series of dai (a line of headmasters not related by blood) for nearly 400 years.[2] In 1963, the Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu would see a revival under the 27th headmaster, Ueno Yasuyuki Genshin (上野 靖之 源心, 1913- 1972), when he began instructing at the Shobukan in Asakusa, Tokyo until his death in 1972.[2] Ueno would pass on the Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu to his two sons, Ueno Kagenori Genki (上野 景範 源己) and Ueno Takashi Doushin (上野 貴史 壘心). They later succeeded Ueno in becoming the 28th and 29th headmasters Lineage {chart} | | |Takashi | | |Takashi=29 (15), Ueno Takashi Doushin上野 貴史 壘心Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu |boxstyle Takashi =background-color: #90EE90; PhilosophyThe philosophy of Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu is to have pride in the five virtues and to cultivate the spirit of simplicity and fortitude.



These five virtues are represented on the different parts of the Japanese sword. 1. Jigensai Kazutō Jiichibō自源齋－任自一坊Hakugen Ryu 14. Yaobettō Kaneyuki, Kenko八尾別當顯幸Jiken Ryu 3. Iizasa Wakasa no Kami Morinobu飯篠 若狭守 盛信Tenshin Shoden Katori Shinto Ryu15 (1). Tose Yosazaemon Osamune十瀬 与三左衛門 長宗Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu 16 (2). Kaneko Shinkuro Morisada金子 新九郎 盛貞Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu 17 (3).



Terasaka Yakuro Masatsune赤坂 弥九郎 政雅Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu1. Togo Shigekata東郷 重位Jigen Ryu 27 (13). Ueno Yasuyuki Genshin上野 靖之 源心Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu1. Kawabata Terutaka河端 昭孝Ryushin Shouchi Ryu 28 (14). Ueno Kagenori Genki上野 景範 源己Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu Virtue Translation Component Translation Jin (仁) Humanity Tsuka (柄) Handle Gi (義) Justice Saya (鞘) Scabbard Rei (礼) Propriety Tsuba (拵) Hand Guard Chi (誓) Wisdom Kazari (飾り) Ornaments on the sword Shin (信) Faith Sageo (下拵) Long cord attached to the scabbard The spirit of simplicity and fortitude is often represented by a special four character idiom, Shitsu Jitsu Gou Ken (質実剛健), which translates as "Unaffected and sincere, with fortitude and vigor" References ^ a b c Hall, David A. (2012). Encyclopedia of Japanese Martial Arts. New York: Kodansha USA.

pp. 515-516. ISBN 978-1-56836-410-0. ^ a b c d "天真正自源流とは". Official Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu Website. Retrieved 30 December 2021. ^ a b c d e 菅, 脩谷 (1978). 武芸流派大事典 (増補大改訂版 ed.). 東京: 東京コビイ出版部. p. 599. ^ 加来, 耕三 (2015). 日本武術・武道大事典. Tokyo: 勉誠出版. p. 78. ISBN 978-4585200321. External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Iaijutsu. Retrieved from " Swordsmanship has been around in Japan for thousands of year. While all forms of traditional Japanese swordsmanship are classified as kenjutsu, there are dozens of smaller and more specific styles, including Jigen-ryū. In this post, we're going to take a closer look at this traditional style of Japanese swordsmanship, revealing five facts about Jigen-ryū that you probably didn't know. #1) It Emphasizes Preemptive Striking A key concept of Jigen-ryū is preemptive striking.

According to this traditional style of Japanese swordsmanship, a second strike isn't even necessarily if the first one is performed correctly. Therefore, practitioners of Jigen-ryū are encouraged to perform preemptive strikes, which typically involves cutting a target made of bamboo. #2) It Originated in the 1500s The origins of Jigen-ryū can be traced back to the late 1500s, during which Japanese martial arts expert Togo Chui founded a school in Japan's Satsuma Province. There were countless other martial arts schools at the time, but Chui's school used a different set of teachings – and these teachings would later become known as Jigen-ryū.

#3) Practitioners Perform Running Slice Attacks While raising their sword high above their shoulders, practitioners of Jigen-ryū perform running slice attacks on a target. They begin by standing a moderate distance away from a target. After raising their sword above one of their shoulders, practitioners run towards the target.



And shortly before reaching the target, they lower their sword while cutting it diagonally. Along with preemptive striking, this is a core concept of Jigen-ryū. #4) Traditionally, Practitioners Would Perform 11,000 Practice Strikes Daily In the past, practitioners of Jigen-ryū would spend a lot of time performing practice strikes. Historical findings suggest that practitioners during Japan's Edo period would perform an average of 3,000 practice strikes in the morning hours, followed by another 8,000 practice strikes in the afternoon hours. Of course, this went on for many consecutive days, allowing practitioners to fine-tune their swordsmanship skills through Jigen-ryū. #5) It's Still Practiced in the Same Region in Which It Was Invented Even today, Jigen-ryū is still practiced in the same region of Japan in which it was invented. Granted, the region has since been renamed from Satsuma Province to Kagoshima Prefecture, but there are still Jigen-ryū schools teaching this traditional Japanese martial art to students.