

הצימן

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בנאגויה נפגוש באוטובוס איתו ניסע לבקר בעיירה גוג'ו [הצימן](#) (Gujo Hachiman), עיירה ציורית השוכנת על גדות הנהר. שם נראה את הכנת דוגמאות המזון המשמשות לתצוגה בכל מסעדות ...

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שינטו - Geography

[Translate this page](#) japangeo.org.il/relig/index2.htm

האל [הצימן](#) (Hachiman): במקור נערץ כאל המלחמה, אבל כוחו רב לו גם כאל פרוין והצלחה. האל אינרי (Inari): נערץ כאל האורז המופיע בדמות שועל, שגם מביא שלום בית וברכה ופריון.

האטישימן

ضريح شو هاتشيومان gu منطقة ياماچוטشي , (Sho Hachiman-gu ...

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حجز فندق في منطقة ضريح شو [האטישימן](#) gu Sho Hachiman-gu Shrine في مدينة منطقة ياماچוטشي - , الحجز مجاناً, شاهد الصور والغرف من الداخل و معلومات حول الاماكن القريبة ...

Kodoku no Gurume LiveAction Notes Ep1: المارد العربي

[Translate this page](#) arab-genie.blogspot.com/.../kodoku-no-gurume-liveac...

Aug 23, 2013 - Tomioka. المعروف بأسم "مهرجان الماء الجاري" الذي يجذب نصف مليون شخص كل صيف. Hachiman-gu. معبد كبير مخصص لأله الحرب شينتو , [האטישימן](#).

شخصية الموسم!!!!؟ ربيع 2013 - True Gaming

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Jun 28, 2013 - 30 posts - 9 authors

Hachiman تعدى مرحلة أفضل شخصيات الموسم وصار في قائمة أفضل ... معاكم P: لكن الشخصيتين دخلوا قلبي بسرعة كبيرة, و [האטישימן](#) يتقع كخليفة ...

האچימן

هاچیمان گودوکون - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

fa.wikipedia.org/.../هاچیمان_گودوکو/ ▾ Translate this page Persian Wikipedia ▾

هاچیمان گودوکون (به ژاپنی: 八幡思童訓, *Hachiman gudokun*) کتابی است که از اواسط تا اواخر دوره

کاماکورا (۱۳۳۳ تا ۱۱۸۵ میلادی) تکوین شده‌است. این کتاب در مورد ...

درباره هاچیمان | شهر هاچیمان - چه هتل

www.chehoteli.com/City/Japan/Hachiman/ ▾ Translate this page

تور های هاچیمان هتل های هاچیمان جاذبه های توریستی هاچیمان دیدنی های هاچیماندرباره هاچیمانشهر هاچیمان ...

یاتایا - تور بوکت - ژاپن / هاچیمان - Japan / Hachiman. چه هتل ...

باورهای اسطوره ای ژاپن - راسخون

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میناموتو- نو - یوشی ئی (16) از قدیم ترین روسای دودمان میناموتورا هاچیمان تارو (17) یا خدای - Mar 12, 2013

جنگ می داندند [و نام بودائی آن نیز ... Hachiman Daibosatsu

آغاز دوران تاریخی ژاپن - راسخون

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امپراتور در موعد مقرر بر تخت نشست و بعدها با نام هاچیمان (15) خدای جنگ شد. هاچیمان از - Mar 12, 2013

خدایان حامی دودمان ... Hachiman. منبع مقاله: پیگوت، ژولیت؛ ...

八幡神天使

桜花センゴク～第三天魔王女～

qiufen.bbbspink.com/test/read.cgi/hgame2/.../465-n ▾ Translate this page

Nov 9, 2010 - 毘沙門天使に対抗して八幡神天使とかでも始めない限り; 540 :名無しさん@

ピンキー: 2010/11/09(火) 19:31:35 ID:AHM50OdJ0: なるほど、分らん!

桜花センゴク～第三天魔王女～ - 桃羽書庫

peach.archive.ailesblanc.com/test/read.../1288883278/ ▾ Translate this page

Nov 5, 2010 - 珠が全部封印されちゃったら王神も雑魚だし、もーどーでもよいのではないだろう

か毘沙門天使に対抗して八幡神天使とかでも始めない限り. 540 :名無し ...

The origins of *Hachiman* are unknown. The Chinese characters for the name, which can also be read *Yahata*, literally mean “eight banners,” which has been interpreted as referring to the legend that eight banners appeared from heaven at the birth of Emperor Ojin, who is associated with a legend concerning a successful campaign of conquest in Korea. More likely, however, is the theory that *Yahata* was merely the name of the region in the Usa district (Ōita Prefecture in [Kyūshū](#), where the cult of this deity first arose.

<http://www.jref.com/culture-society/hachiman/>

Hachiman



Usa Shrine, dedicated to Hachiman

In Japanese mythology, **Hachiman** (八幡神 *Hachiman-jin*/*Yahata no kami*) is the syncretic divinity of archery and war, [1]*[2]*[3] incorporating elements from both Shinto and Buddhism. [4] Although often called the god of war, he is more correctly defined as the tutelary god of warriors. [4]*[5] He is also the divine protector of Japan and the Japanese people, and the Imperial house, the Minamoto clan (“Genji”) and most samurai worshipped him. The name means “God of Eight Banners” , referring to the eight heavenly banners that signaled the birth of the divine Emperor Ōjin. His symbolic animal and messenger is the dove.

Since ancient times Hachiman was worshiped by peasants as the god of agriculture and by fishermen who hoped he would fill their nets with much fish. In Shinto, he became identified by legend as the Emperor Ōjin, son of Empress Jingū, from the 3rd–4th century of the Common Era.

1 Syncretism

After the arrival of Buddhism in Japan, Hachiman became a syncretistic deity, fusing elements of the native *kami* worship with Buddhism (*shinbutsu shūgō*). In the Buddhist pantheon in 8th century AD, he became Hachiman Great Bodhisattva (八幡大菩薩 *Hachiman Dai-bosatsu*). [6]



A scroll depicting kami Hachiman dressed as a Buddhist monk

2 Samurai worship

Because as Emperor Ōjin he was an ancestor of the Minamoto clan, Hachiman became the tutelary *kami* (氏神 *ujigami*) of the Minamoto samurai clan. [5] Minamoto no Yoshiie, upon coming of age at Iwashimizu Shrine in Kyoto, took the name *Hachiman Taro Yoshiie* and through his military prowess and virtue as a leader, became regarded and respected as the ideal samurai through the ages. After Minamoto no Yoritomo became shogun and established the Kamakura shogunate, Hachiman's popularity grew and he became by extension the protector

of the warrior class the shogun had brought to power. For this reason, the *shintai* of a Hachiman shrine is usually a stirrup or a bow.*[7]

Throughout the Japanese medieval period, the worship of Hachiman spread throughout Japan among not only samurai, but also the peasantry. So much so was his popularity that presently there are 25000 Shinto shrines in Japan dedicated to Hachiman, the second most numerous after shrines dedicated to Inari. Usa Shrine in Usa, Oita prefecture is head shrine of all of these shrines and together with Iwashimizu Hachiman-gū, Hakozaiki-gū and Tsurugaoka Hachiman-gū, are noted as the most important of all the shrines dedicated to him.

The crest of Hachiman is in the design of a *mitsudomoe*, a round whirlpool or vortex with three heads swirling right or left. Many samurai clans used this crest as their own, ironically including some that traced their ancestry back to the mortal enemy of the Minamoto, the Taira of the Emperor Kammu line (*Kammu Heishi*).

3 See also

- Hachiman shrine

4 References

- [1] Kanda, Christine Guth. “Shinzō: Hachiman imagery and its development” .
- [2] Law, Jane Marie. “Violence, Ritual Reenactment, and Ideology: The “Hōjō-e” (Rite for Release of Sentient Beings) of the USA Hachiman Shrine in Japan”
- [3] “Hachiman & Hachimangū Shrines” . It was only later, sometime in the 9th century, that the deity became associated with Emperor Ōjin, and later still that Hachiman became worshipped as the god of archery and war, ultimately becoming the tutelary deity of the Minamoto clan and its famed warrior Minamoto Yoritomo 源頼朝 (1147–99), founder of the Kamakura shogunate
- [4] Scheid, Bernhard. “Hachiman Shreine” (in German). University of Vienna. Retrieved 17 August 2010.
- [5] Motegi, Sadazumi. “Shamei Bunpu (Shrine Names and Distributions)” (in Japanese). Encyclopedia of Shinto. Retrieved 23 March 2010.
- [6] Bender, Ross (1979). “The Hachiman Cult and the Dōkyō Incident” . *Monumenta Nipponica* **34** (2): 125–53. doi:10.2307/2384320. JSTOR 2384320.
- [7] Ashkenazy, Michael (November 5, 2003). *Handbook of Japanese Mythology (World Mythology) (Hardcover)*. ABC-CLIO. ISBN 978-1-57607-467-1.

5 Further reading

- Bender, Ross (1978). “Metamorphosis of a Deity: The Image of Hachiman in *Yumi Yawata*”. *Monumenta Nipponica* **33** (2): 165–78. doi:10.2307/2384124. JSTOR 2384124.
- Bender, Ross (1980). “The Political Meaning of the Hachiman Cult in Ancient and Early Medieval Japan” . *Dissertation* (Columbia University).

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