Jingu

Jingu, officially Ise Shrine, is a Shinto shrine built around Kōsaka-jingu (Nezu-jingu) in Yatomi District, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. It is a part of a larger complex known as Ise-Shiromiya-Shinto. The shrine is known for its intricate and symbolic architectural features, such as the不断 (takanagi) and the kōtō (Sacred Bell) located in the inner courtyard. The outermost shrine is located in the center of the Ise headland in the town of Tsuwano, Shimane Prefecture. The shrine is located in the town of Tsuwano, Shimane Prefecture.

History

Amaterasu o Omikami was originally worshiped in the imperial palace for successive emperors of Japan. However, during the reign of the 10th Emperor Nintoku, the site of the shrine was moved from the Imperial Palace. During the reign of the 17th Emperor Nintoku, the shrine was again moved to its current location. At the shrine, the priests perform regular rituals, including the annual Shinto New Year ceremony. The shrine is open to the public, and visitors are allowed to explore the shrine grounds and participate in various cultural and religious activities.

Main Sanctuary

Kōtaijingu/Nakitsu is dedicated to Amaterasu-o-omikami, the ancestral deity of the Imperial family and also the patron deity of the nation. トヨウアケ-あけ-め-ギク is dedicated to トヨウアケ-あけ-め-ギク, the deity provides sacred food to Amaterasu-o-omikami and also the guardian of cloth, food, and shelter. Besides two main sanctuaries (Nakitsu and Oki), there are many affiliated jī and some auxiliary jīn.
RITUALS AT JINGU

Rituals and ceremonies at Jingu are a part of the 聖護院 (Imperial cult) culture of Japan, and the Shinto heritage, performed by the descendants of the imperial family and on behalf of the Shinto priests. Under the direction of the Empress, rituals are carried out in accordance with the ancient traditions of the Amaterasu-omikami, the highest deity in Shintoism.

Shikinen Sengū

Every twenty years, a new Shinto palace is built as a new site for the main Shinto temple located in the innermost part of the palace. The sacred vessels, furniture, and other treasures are carried inside the palace. The new palace is built on the site of the old palace, which is then destroyed. This ritual is called the Shikinen Sengū.

Shikinen Sengū takes place every twenty years, at the same time as the main ceremony, and is followed by a ceremony of thanksgiving. The new palace is then dedicated to the imperial family and the Shinto priests.