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INTRODUCTION



- In this manual, we categorize muscles by the movement(s) they facilitate. This allows us to clearly see which muscles assist and oppose each other.
- Rather than concentrating on an endless list of origins and insertions (explained in the next slide), we simply consider which joint(s) the muscles cross, and how this relates to movement and training.
- This style of functional anatomy allows us to maximise performance and manage injuries – when we know how a muscles works, we know how to work it.
- Many muscles will feature on multiple slides. This is because muscles usually perform multiple actions.

TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

- **Origin:** The origin is attached to a fixed bone that usually doesn't move during contraction. It is often described as the proximal attachment, meaning it is closer to the centre or midline of the body muscles may have more than one origin, for example the triceps have 3 and the biceps have 2.
- **Insertion:** The insertion is the attachment to a bone that usually moves during contraction. It is often described as the distal attachment, meaning further from the centre or midline of the body.
- Prime Movers / Agonists: These are the primary muscles that perform the desired action. For example the biceps during a biceps curl.
- Antagonists: These are the muscles that oppose the agonist. For example, the triceps during a biceps curl.
- Synergists: These are the muscles that assist the agonist. For example, the brachioradialis.
- **Fixators:** These are the muscles that stabilize the body during the movement. For example, the deltoid during a biceps curl.



- This section is made up of the muscles that move the neck.
- The neck consists of 7 cervical vertebrae. The 1st is the atlas and the 2nd is the axis.
- The neck is capable of flexion, lateral flexion, extension and rotation.
- The muscles at the front flex the neck while the muscle at the back extend the neck.
- The muscles on each side of the neck allow the neck to laterally flex, laterally extend and rotate when working unilaterally.



FLEXORS OF THE NECK

BRINGING YOUR CHIN TOWARDS YOUR CHEST

STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID

SCALENES

LONGUS COLLI







EXTENSORS OF THE NECK

LOOKING UP TOWARDS THE CEILING

UPPER TRAPEZIUS

SPLENIUS CAPITIS

SPLENIUS CERVICIS









THE UPPER EXTREMITIES

- This section is made up of the muscles that move the upper extremities (arms).
- These muscles surround and cross the shoulder girdle (scapula and clavicle), shoulder joint (scapula and humerus), elbow joint (humerus, radius and ulna), and the wrist joint (radius and carpals).
- Shoulder Actions: Elevation / Depression / Protraction / Retraction / Upward Rotation / Downward Rotation / Internal Rotation / External Rotation / Flexion / Extension / Abduction / Adduction / Circumduction.
- Elbow Actions: Flexion / Extension (Pronation and Supination occur at the radioulnar joint).
- Wrist Actions: Flexion / Extension / Abduction / Adduction / Circumduction.



ELEVATORS OF THE SCAPULA

BRING YOUR SHOULDER BLADES UPWARDS - SHRUG YOUR SHOULDERS

UPPER TRAPEZIUS



LEVATOR SCAPULA



DEPRESSORS OF THE SCAPULA

BRING YOUR SHOULDER BLADES DOWN - HANDS IN POCKETS

LOWER TRAPEZIUS



PECTORALIS MINOR



PROTRACTORS OF THE SCAPULA

BRING YOUR SHOULDERS FORWARDS - REACHING FOR A DOOR HANDLE

PECTORALIS MINOR



SERRATUS ANTERIOR



RETRACTORS OF THE SCAPULA

BRING YOUR SHOULDERS BACK - PROUD CHEST

MIDDLE TRAPEZIUS



RHOMBOIDS



UPWARD ROTATORS OF THE SCAPULA

ROTATE YOUR SHOULDERS BLADES UP AND TOWARDS EACH OTHER (SUPERIOR ANGLE)

UPPER & MIDDLE TRAPEZIUS



SERRATUS ANTERIOR



DOWNWARD ROTATORS OF THE SCAPULA

ROTATE YOUR SHOULDER BLADES DOWN AND TOWARDS EACH OTHER (INFERIOR ANGLE)

LEVATOR SCAPULA

RHOMBOIDS

PECTORALIS MINOR







INTERNAL ROTATORS OF THE HUMERUS

PART 1: ROTATE YOUR SHLOULDERS SO YOUR PALMS ARE FACING TO THE REAR

ANTERIOR DELTOID

PECTORALIS MAJOR

SUBSCAPULARIS







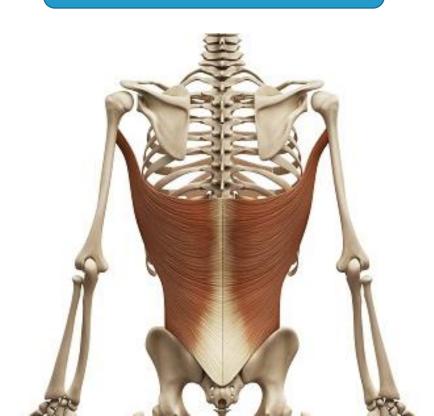
INTERNAL ROTATORS OF THE HUMERUS

PART 2: ROTATE YOUR SHOULDERS SO YOUR PALMS ARE FACING TO THE REAR

TERES MAJOR



LATISSIMUS DORSI



EXTERNAL ROTATORS OF THE HUMERUS

ROTATE YOUR ARMS SO YOUR PALMS ARE FACING FORWARD (ALSO KNOWN AS LATERAL ROTATION)

INFRASPINATUS

TERES MINOR

POSTERIOR DELTOID







FLEXORS OF THE HUMERUS

PART 1: RAISING YOUR ARM(S) TO THE FRONT

ANTERIOR DELTOID



PECTORALIS MAJOR (CLAVICULAR HEAD)



FLEXORS OF THE HUMERUS

PART 2: RAISING YOUR ARM(S) TO THE FRONT

CORACOBRACHIALIS



BICEPS BRACHII (SHORT HEAD)



EXTENSORS OF THE HUMERUS

PART 1: BRINGING YOUR ARM(S) BACK TOWARDS YOUR BODY FROM THE FRONT

LATISSIMUS DORSI



POSTERIOR DELTOID



EXTENSORS OF THE HUMERUS

PART 2: BRINGING YOUR ARM(S) BACK TOWARDS YOUR BODY FROM THE FRONT

TERES MAJOR



INFRASPINATUS



EXTENSORS OF THE HUMERUS

PART 3: BRINGING YOUR ARM(S) BACK TOWARDS YOUR BODY FROM THE FRONT

TRICEPS BRACHII (LONG HEAD)

PECTORALIS MAJOR (STERNAL HEAD)





ABDUCTORS OF THE HUMERUS

RAISING YOUR ARM(S) OUT TO THE SIDE

SUPRASPINATUS



MIDDLE DELTOID



ADDUCTORS OF THE HUMERUS

PART 1: BRINGING YOUR ARM(S) BACK TO THE BODY FROM THE SIDE

PECTORALIS MAJOR

CORACOBRACHALIS

LATISSIMUS DORSI







ADDUCTORS OF THE HUMERUS

PART 2: BRINGING YOUR ARM(S) BACK TO THE BODY FROM THE SIDE

TERES MAJOR



SUBSCAPULARIS



HORIZONTAL FLEXORS OF THE HUMERUS

BRINGING YOUR ARMS TOGETHER WITH YOUR SHOULDERS FLEXED

ANTERIOR DELTOID



PECTORALIS MAJOR



HORIZONTAL EXTENSORS OF THE HUMERUS

BRINGING YOUR ARMS OUT TO YOUR SIDES WITH YOUR SHOULDERS FLEXED

POSTERIOR DELTOID

TERES MINOR

INFRASPINATUS







FLEXORS OF THE ELBOW

PART 1: BENDING YOUR ELBOW

BICEPS BRACHII

BRACHIALIS





FLEXORS OF THE ELBOW

PART 2: BENDING YOUR ELBOW

BRACHIORADIALIS



PRONATOR TERES



EXTENSORS OF THE ELBOW

STRAIGHTENING YOUR ELBOW

TRICEPS BRACHII







SUPINATORS OF THE FOREARM

WITH YOU ELBOW BENT AT 90 DEGREES, TURN YOUR PALM TOWARDS THE CEILING

BICEPS BRACHII

SUPINATOR





PRONATORS OF THE FOREARM

WITH YOUR ELBOW BENT AT 90 DEGREES, TURN YOUR PALM TOWARDS THE FLOOR

PRONATOR TERES

PRONATOR QUADRATUS





FLEXORS OF THE WRIST

BENDING YOUR WRIST SO YOUR PALM IS BROUGHT TOWARDS YOUR FOREARM

FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS

FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS

PALMARIS LONGUS







EXTENSORS OF THE WRIST

BENDING YOUR WRIST SO THE BACK OF YOUR HAND IS BROUGHT TOWARDS YOUR FOREARM

EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGUS

PRONATOR QUADRATUS

EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS







ABDUCTORS OF THE WRIST

BENDING YOUR WRIST SO YOUR THUMB IS BROUGHT TOWARDS YOUR FOREARM

FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS



EXTENSOR CARPIRADIALIS LONGUS



ADDUCTORS OF THE WRIST

BENDING YOUR WRIST SO YOUR LITTLE FINGER IS BROUGHT TOWARDS YOUR FOREARM

EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS



FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS





- This section is made up of the muscles that move the spine many of the muscles attach to the pelvis and therefore, impact on hip movement.
- The spine is made up of 5 regions (4 curves): Cervical (7 vertebrae) /
 Thoracic (12 vertebrae) / lumbar (5 vertebrae) / Sacrum (5 vertebrae fused) / Coccyx (4 vertebrae fused).
- Actions: Flexion / Extension / Lateral Flexion / Lateral Extension / Rotation / Circumduction.



FLEXORS OF THE TORSO

PART 1: BENDING FORWARD

RECTUS ABDOMINIS

EXTERNAL OBLIQUES





FLEXORS OF THE TORSO

PART 2: BENDING FORWARD

INTERNAL OBLIQUES

TRANSVERSE ABDOMINIS





EXTENSORS OF THE TORSO

PART 1: STANDING UP STRAIGHT

ILIOCOSTALIS

LONGISSIMUS

SPINALIS







EXTENSORS OF THE TORSO

PART 2: STANDING UP STRAIGHT

SEMISPINALIS

QUADRATUS LUMBORUM





LATERAL FLEXORS/EXTENSORS OF THE TORSO

SIDE BENDING AND STRAIGHTENING OF THE SPINE

QUADRATUS LUMBORUM

EXTERNAL OBLIQUES

INTERNAL OBLIQUES







ROTATORS OF THE TORSO

PART 1: TWISTING THE SPINE

EXTERNAL OBLIQUES

INTERNAL OBLIQUES





ROTATORS OF THE TORSO

PART 2: TWISTING THE SPINE

MULTIFIDUS

ROTATORES

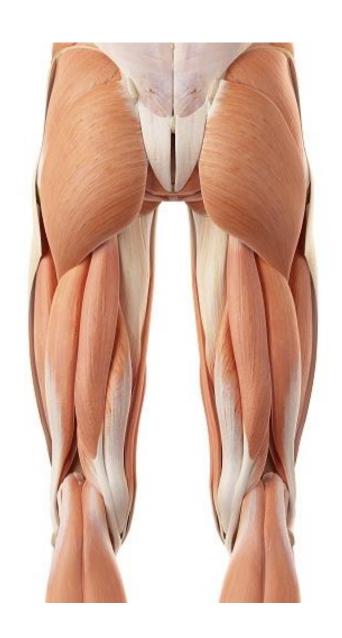






THE LOWER EXTREMITIES

- This section is made up of the muscles that move the lower extremities (legs).
- These muscles surround and cross the hip joints (pelvis and femur), knee joints (femur and tibia) and the ankle joints (tibia, fibula and talus).
- Hip Actions: Internal Rotation / External Rotation / Flexion /
 Extension / Abduction / Adduction / Circumduction.
- Knee Actions: Flexion / Extension / Internal Rotation / External Rotation.
- Ankle Actions: Plantarflexion / Dorsiflexion / Inversion / Eversion / Circumduction.



INTERNAL ROTATORS OF THE HIP

PART 1: WITH A STRAIGHT LEG, TURN YOUR TOES INWARDS (ALSO KNOWN AS MEDIAL ROTATION)

GLUTEUS MINIMUS



GLUTEUS MEDIUS



INTERNAL ROTATORS OF THE HIP

PART 2: WITH A STRAIGHT LEG, TURN YOUR TOES INWARDS (ALSO KNOWN AS MEDIAL ROTATION)

TENSOR FASCIA LATAE

ADDUCTOR MAGNUS





EXTERNAL ROTATORS OF THE HIP

PART 1: WITH A STRAIGHT LEG, TURN YOUR TOES OUTWARDS (ALSO KNOWN AS LATERAL ROTATION)

PIRIFORMIS

GEMELLUS SUPERIOR

GEMELLUS INFERIOR







EXTERNAL ROTATORS OF THE HIP

PART 2: WITH A STRAIGHT LEG, TURN YOUR TOES OUTWARDS (ALSO KNOWN AS LATERAL ROTATION)

OBTURATOR INTERNUS

OBTURATOR EXTERNUS

QUADRATUS FEMORIS







EXTERNAL ROTATORS OF THE HIP

PART 3: WITH A STRAIGHT LEG, TURN YOUR TOES OUTWARDS (ALSO KNOWN AS LATERAL ROTATION)

GLUTEUS MAXIMUS



SARTORIUS



FLEXORS OF THE HIP

PART 1: BENDING THE HIPS (RAISING YOUR KNEE)

PSOAS MAJOR

ILIACUS

PECTINEUS







FLEXORS OF THE HIP

PART 2: BENDING THE HIPS (RAISING YOUR KNEE)

TENSOR FASCIA LATAE

ADDUCTOR BREVIS

ADDUCTOR LONGUS







FLEXORS OF THE HIP

PART 3: BENDING THE HIPS (RAISING YOUR KNEE)

ADDUCTOR MAGNUS

RECTUS FEMORIS

SARTORIUS







EXTENSORS OF THE HIP

PART 1: STRAIGHTENING THE HIPS

GLUTEUS MAXIMUS

BICEPS FEMORIS (LONG HEAD)

SEMITENDINOSUS







EXTENSORS OF THE HIP

PART 2: STRAIGHTENING THE HIPS

SEMIMEMBRANOSUS

ADDUCTOR MAGNUS





ABDUCTORS OF THE HIP

PART 1: MOVING YOUR LEG OUT TO THE SIDE

GLUTEUS MINIMUS





GLUTEUS MEDIUS



ABDUCTORS OF THE HIP

PART 2: MOVING YOUR LEG OUT TO THE SIDE

TENSOR FASCIA LATAE

SARTORIUS





ADDUCTORS OF THE HIP

PART 1: BRINGING YOUR LEG BACK TOWARDS YOUR BODY FROM THE SIDE

ADDUCTOR MAGNUS

ADDUCTOR LONGUS

ADDUCTOR BREVIS







ADDUCTORS OF THE HIP

PART 2: BRINGING YOUR LEG BACK TOWARDS YOUR BODY FROM THE SIDE

GRACILIS

PECTINEUS





FLEXORS OF THE KNEE

PART 1: BENDING YOUR KNEE

BICEPS FEMORIS

SEMITENDINOSUS

SEMIMEMBRANOSUS







FLEXORS OF THE KNEE

PART 2: BENDING YOUR KNEE

SARTORIUS

GRACILIS





FLEXORS OF THE KNEE

PART 3: BENDING YOUR KNEE

GASTROCNEMIUS







EXTENSORS OF THE KNEE

PART 1: STRAIGHTENING YOUR KNEE

VASTUS LATERALIS

VASTUS INTERMEDIUS

VASTUS MEDIALIS







EXTENSORS OF THE KNEE

PART 2: STRAIGHTENING YOUR KNEE

RECTUS FEMORIS



TENSOR FASCIA LATAE



INTERNAL ROTATORS OF THE KNEE

PART 1: WITH A BENT KNEE, TURN YOUR TOES INWARDS

SEMITENDINOSUS

SEMIMEMBRANOSUS

POPLITEUS







INTERNAL ROTATORS OF THE KNEE

PART 2: WITH A BENT KNEE, TURN YOUR TOES INWARDS

GRACILIS

SARTORIUS





EXTERNAL ROTATOR OF THE KNEE

WITH A BENT KNEE, TURN YOUR TOES OUTWARDS

BICEPS FEMORIS



DORSIFLEXORS OF THE ANKLE

PART 1: BRINGING YOUR TOES TOWARDS YOUR SHIN(S)

TIBIALIS ANTERIOR

EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS





DORSIFLEXORS OF THE ANKLE

PART 2: BRINGING YOUR TOES TOWARDS YOUR SHIN(S)

PERONEUS TERTIUS

EXTENSOR HALLUCIS LONGUS





PLANTARFLEXORS OF THE ANKLE

PART 1: BRINGING TOES TOWARDS THE FLOOR / COMING UP ONTO YOUR TOES

GASTROCNEMIUS

SOLEUS

PLANTARIS







PLANTARFLEXORS OF THE ANKLE

PART 2: BRINGING TOES TOWARDS THE FLOOR / COMING UP ONTO YOUR TOES

PERONEUS LONGUS

PERONEUS BREVIS

TIBIALIS POSTERIOR







PLANTARFLEXORS OF THE ANKLE

PART 3: BRINGING TOES TOWARDS THE FLOOR / COMING UP ONTO YOUR TOES

FLEXOR HALLUCIS
LONGUS

FLEXOR DIGITORUM LONGUS





INVERTORS OF THE ANKLE

COME ONTO THE OUTER SIDE OF THE FOOT - SOLE TURNED INWARDS

TIBIALIS ANTERIOR

TIBIALIS POSTERIOR





EVERTORS OF THE ANKLE

COME ONTO THE INNER SIDE OF THE FOOT – SOLE TURNED OUTWARDS

PERONEUS LONGUS

PERONEUS BREVIS

PERONEUS TERTIUS









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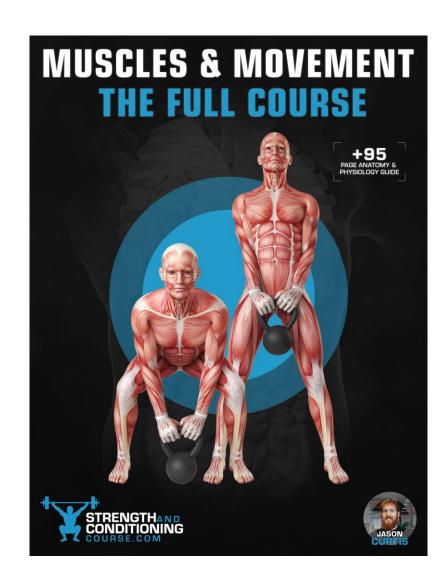
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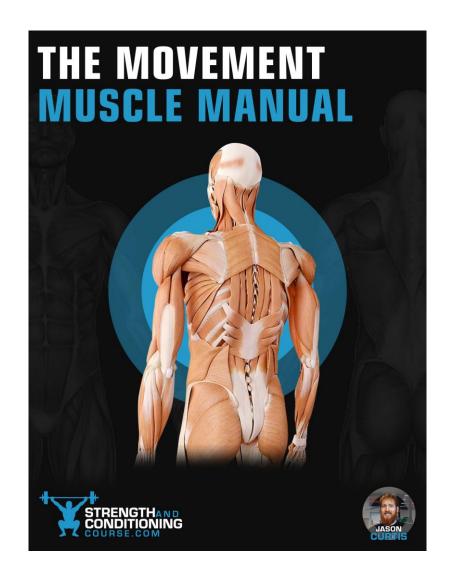


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Coach Curtis



