

A Book Of Hindu Scriptures The Bagavad Gita The Upanishads The Rig Veda Paperback

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Explore a curated collection of foundational Hindu scriptures in this paperback edition, featuring the profound teachings of The Bhagavad Gita, the philosophical insights of The Upanishads, and the ancient hymns of The Rig Veda. This essential compilation offers readers an accessible gateway to the spiritual and philosophical heritage of ancient India.

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A Book of Hindu Scriptures

The Bagavad Gita is a conversation between Lord Krishna and the Pandava prince Arjuna taking place on the battlefield before the start of the Kurukshetra War. Responding to Arjuna's confusion and moral dilemma about fighting his own cousins, Lord Krishna explains to Arjuna his duties as a warrior and prince, and elaborates on different Yogic and Vedantic philosophies, with examples and analogies. This has led to the Gita often being described as a concise guide to Hindu theology and also as a practical, self-contained guide to life. During the discourse, Lord Krishna reveals His identity as the Supreme Being Himself (Svayam Bhagavan), blessing Arjuna with an awe-inspiring vision of His divine universal form. Two words that are of paramount importance in grasping the Upanishads are Brahman and Atman. The Brahman is the universal spirit and the Atman is the individual Self. Differing opinions exist amongst scholars regarding the etymology of these words. Brahman comes from the root brh which means "The Biggest The Greatest The ALL." Brahman is "the infinite Spirit Source and fabric and core and destiny of all existence, both manifested and unmanifested and the formless infinite substratum and from whom the universe has grown." Brahman is the ultimate, both transcendent and immanent, the absolute infinite existence, the sum total of all that ever is, was, or shall be. The word Atman means the immortal perfect Spirit of any living creature, being, including trees etc. The idea put forth by the Upanishadic seers that Atman and Brahman are One and the same is one of the greatest contributions made to the thought of the world. The Rigveda is an ancient Indian sacred collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns. It is counted among the four canonical sacred texts of Hinduism known as the Vedas. Some of its verses are still recited as Hindu prayers, at religious functions and other occasions, putting these among the world's oldest religious texts in continued use. The Rigveda contains several mythological and poetical accounts of the origin of the world, hymns praising the gods, and ancient prayers for life, prosperity, etc.

Hindu Scriptures

"Hindu scriptures" presents a collection of traditional Hindu texts in English translation. The ancient scriptures of Hinduism are in Sanskrit. These texts are classified into two: Shruti and Smriti. Shruti is apauruṣeya, "not made of a man" but revealed to the rishis (seers), and regarded as having the highest authority, while the smriti are manmade and have secondary authority. They are the two highest sources of dharma, the other two being iśvara/Sadchara (conduct of noble people) and finally tma tui ("what is pleasing to oneself"). Hindu scriptures were composed, memorized and transmitted verbally, across generations, for many centuries before they were written down. Over many centuries, sages refined the teachings and expanded the Shruti and Smriti, as well as developed Shastras with epistemological and metaphysical theories of six classical schools of Hinduism. Shruti (lit. that which is heard) primarily refers to the Vedas, which form the earliest record of the Hindu scriptures, and are regarded as eternal truths revealed to the ancient sages (rishis). There are four Vedas Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda. Each Veda has been subclassified into four major text types the Samhitas (mantras and benedictions), the Aranyakas (text on rituals, ceremonies, sacrifices and symbolic-sacrifices), the Brahmanas (commentaries on rituals, ceremonies and sacrifices), and the Upanishads (text discussing meditation, philosophy and spiritual knowledge). The first two parts of the Vedas were subsequently called the Karmaka (ritualistic portion), while the last two form the Jnana (knowledge portion, discussing spiritual insight and philosophical teachings). The Upanishads are the foundation of Hindu philosophical thought, and have profoundly influenced diverse traditions. Of the Shrutis (Vedic corpus), they alone are widely influential among Hindus, considered scriptures par excellence of Hinduism, and their central ideas have continued to influence its thoughts and traditions. The Upanishads have played a major role ever since their appearance. There are 108 Mukhya Upanishads in Hinduism, of which between 10 and 13 are variously counted by scholars as Principal Upanishads. The most notable of the Smritis ("remembered") are the Hindu epics and the Puranas. The epics consist of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. The Bhagavad Gita is an integral part of the Mahabharata and one of the most popular sacred texts of Hinduism. It is sometimes called Gitopnishad, then placed in the Shruti ("heard") category, being Upanishadic in content. The Puranas, which started to be composed from c. 300 CE onward, contain extensive mythologies, and are central in the distribution of common themes of Hinduism through vivid narratives. The Yoga Sutras is a classical text for the Hindu Yoga tradition, which gained a renewed popularity in the 20th century. Since the 19th-century Indian modernists have re-asserted the 'Aryan origins' of Hinduism, "purifying" Hinduism from its Tantric elements and elevating the Vedic elements. Hindu modernists like Vivekananda see the Vedas as the laws of the spiritual world, which would still exist even if they were not revealed to the sages. In Tantric tradition, the Agamas refer to authoritative scriptures or the teachings of Shiva to Shakti, while Nigamas refers to the Vedas and the teachings of Shakti to Shiva. In Agamic schools of Hinduism, the Vedic literature and the Agamas are equally authoritative.

The Vedas and Upanishads for Children

Three thousand years ago, deep inside the forests of India, a great 'thought revolution' was brewing. In those forest labs, the brightest thinker-philosophers contemplated the universe, reflected on ancient texts called the Vedas and came up with startling insights into questions we still don't have final answers to, like: • What is the universe made of? • How do I know I'm looking at a tree when I see one? • Who am I? And where did they put those explosive findings? In a sprawling body of goosebumpy and fascinating oral literature called the Upanishads! Intimidated? Don't be! For this joyful, fun guide to some of India's longest-lasting secular wisdoms, reinterpreted for first-time explorers by Roopa Pai, is guaranteed to keep you turning the pages.

Commentaries on the Vedas, the Upanishads and the Bhagavad Gita

This is a poetic commentary on the three ancient scriptures which form the foundations of India's spiritual tradition.

Hinduism For Dummies

Your hands-on guide to one of the world's major religions The dominant religion of India, "Hinduism" refers to a wide variety of religious traditions and philosophies that have developed over thousands of years. Today, the United States is home to approximately one million Hindus. If you've heard of this ancient religion and are looking for a reference that explains the intricacies of the customs, practices, and teachings of this ancient spiritual system, Hinduism For Dummies is for you! Provides a thorough introduction to this earliest and popular world belief system Information on the rites, rituals, deities, and

teachings associated with the practice of Hinduism Explores the history and teachings of the Vedas, Brahmins, and Upanishads Offers insight into the modern daily practice of Hinduism around the world Continuing the Dummies tradition of making the world's religions engaging and accessible to everyone, Hinduism For Dummies is your hands-on, friendly guide to this fascinating religion.

Know The Vedas At A Glance

All of us have heard about the Vedas, but how many of us know what is there in them? In fact, scriptures and classics of any nation are its true heritage, laying a firm foundation for its people to follow. The Vedas are India's and the world's oldest scriptures, believed to have been directly revealed by God. This book gives a clear and concise account on select aspects of the Vedas, which help dispel ignorance, superstition and false beliefs. The Vedas are replete with guidelines to solve varied problems social, economic, political, scientific, mental or any other. The message of the Vedas holds relevance for anybody and everybody - whether a scientist, politician, or educationist, a parent or a professional. Understanding and following the essence of the Vedas ensures a happy, healthy, peaceful and prosperous life. Some Glimpses: *Birth and essence of Vedas, Vedic Principles:-The Rig Veda contains hymns in praise of all devatas. It also describes the better way of living. -Yajur spells ritualistic procedure of Yagna. -Sama Veda demonstrates how to conquer the enemy with love and conciliatory words. -Atharva Veda contains many hymns to ward off evil and hardship, and to destroy the enemy. *Scientific knowledge and outlook as demonstrated by Vedas. The Sun never sets or rises and it is the earth that rotates. (Sama Veda-121) *Vedic Mathematics *Art of Warfare *Prayers and their Rewards in Vedas *Vedic Religion and Indian Society.

The Holy Vedas

The earliest of the four Hindu religious scriptures known as the Vedas, and the first extensive composition to survive in any Indo-European language, the Rig Veda (c. 1200-900 BC) is a collection of over 1,000 individual Sanskrit hymns. A work of intricate beauty, it provides a unique insight into early Indian mythology, religion and culture. This selection of 108 of the hymns, chosen for their eloquence and wisdom, focuses on the enduring themes of creation, sacrifice, death, women, the sacred plant soma and the gods. Inspirational and profound, it provides a fascinating introduction to one of the founding texts of Hindu scripture - an awesome and venerable ancient work of Vedic ritual, prayer, philosophy, legend and faith.

The Rig Veda

Among the oldest of India's spiritual texts, the Upanishads are records of intensive question-and-answer sessions given by illumined sages to their students. Widely featured in philosophy courses, the Upanishads have puzzled and inspired wisdom seekers from Yeats to Schopenhauer. Eknath Easwaran makes this challenging text more accessible by selecting the passages most relevant to readers seeking timeless truths today. His accessible, highly readable translation and lively foreword place the teachings in a contemporary context for students and general readers alike.

The Bhagavad Gita

Hinduism means incorporating all forms of belief and worship without necessitating the selection or elimination of any. This book incorporates literature from ancient sacred texts of India considered as the Kernel of Hinduism. Jaico's 366 Gems Series is the first comprehensive collection of the spiritual literature of the whole world presented in accessible form. It is aimed at people who wish to broaden their spiritual outlook, and also at the much larger group who have little or no attachment to a religious community, but seek spiritual wisdom. Each volume in the series contains major writings of one of the world's spiritual traditions, presented in the form of an annual cycle of daily readings. 366 Gems from Hinduism includes: • The Vedas, the ancient hymns which form the basis of Hindu spirituality • The Upanishads, the collection of meditations and stories embodying Hindu thought • The Bhagavad Gita, the sayings of Krishna which embrace all spiritual life • The original instructions in the practice of Yoga, and its underlying philosophy • The devotional poems and meditations of the Indian mystics

The Upanishads

The Focus Of This Book Is On The Essential Beliefs Of The Hindu Religion; It Introduces The Reader To The Vedas Including Sanskrit To English Translation Of Mantras. The Book Also Focuses On Spiritual Aspects Of The Raj Yoga, Definitions Of Certain Words Like Mantra, Karma, Etc.

Hindu Scriptures: Hymns From the Rigveda, Five Upanishads, the Bhagavadgita. Foreword by Rabindranath Tagore

Riots! Armed conflicts!! All in the name of religion! Are all religions different from one another? The world stands violently divided on the basis of religion. The book lists the strikingly similar core concepts in Hinduism, Christianity, and Islam, which are substantiated in their scriptures and revealed in their verses (the Bhagavad Gita, the Upanishads, and the Vedas, the Holy Bible and the Holy Quran). Readers can appreciate the uniqueness of these religions as one of the many paths leading to the One Truth.

The Rig Veda

The Little Book of Hindu Wisdom draws from the texts the Bhagavad Gita, the Rig Veda and the Upanishads, citing the core ideas of Hinduism. However, the wisdom offered here is not tied to a particular set of dogma or beliefs, so any reader with an interest in the wisdom of the some of the world's oldest texts will find this little book both intriguing and enlightening.

366 Gems from Hinduism

NEW REVISED & EXPANDED EDITION The Secret Teachings of the Vedas provides one of the best reviews of ancient Eastern philosophy and summarizes some of the most elevated and important of all spiritual knowledge. This timeless and enlightening information is explained in a clear and concise way and is essential for all who want to increase their spiritual understanding and awareness. This is a book that can give you a new perspective of who you are and where you fit into the scheme of things. This book supplies the straightforward answers to questions that are not resolved in other religions or philosophies, and condenses information from a wide variety of sources that would take a person years to assemble. It also uses many quotations from numerous Vedic texts that will show you the lofty insight and wisdom they have held for thousands of years.

The Essence of the Hindu Religion

Your essential guide to the Vedas When were the Vedas written, and why? Who were the people who composed them? Where did they come from, how did they live? Questions, conjectures and debates go hand in hand with the Vedas, the sacred keystone texts of Hinduism. Now, noted historian Roshen Dalal sifts through centuries of information and research to present, in a straightforward and succinct manner, an account of the Vedas that is authoritative yet accessible, thus appealing to both scholars and lay readers. In this book, key insights into the Vedas are complemented by a celebration of the poetry that lies within the texts. Using socio-economic data and archaeological and linguistic research, the author introduces us to the Vedic era, enabling us to understand the culture and philosophy that produced these ancient and sublime texts. • Based on original research and numerous authoritative sources, including auxiliary texts and early commentaries • Appendices featuring selected hymns from all four Vedas, and listing all the hymns that make up the Rig Veda • Conveniently cross-referenced with a wealth of information

One God Many Names

This book reconstructs the original and origins of the Rig Veda, (between 5.000 to 2.500 B.C.) the first Indo-European written document ever to show the origin of cultures and the power of music in the recitation and construction of the original hymns. Here we find the original geometries, original forms, original sacrifice of any form to claim supremacy over the others and the continued movement of human life. This book brings together early humans with modern neurobiological discoveries and shows the origins of multiple centers of knowing (the gods), the movement of the singer and the song in a world that avoids idolatry of substances by insisting in the constant movement of singer, song, and music. If you thought you knew all there is to know about the language you use, read this book and find out the idolatry of its imagery and the possible sacrifice needed for a happy, communal and divine life.

The Little Book of Hindu Wisdom

India has emerged as the oldest continuous civilization on earth. The culture of the ancient people of India was the 'arya' culture. The Hindu religion and all its subsidiaries have evolved from this arya culture. Hinduism has the most amount of sacred material than any other religion. The ancient sacred Hindu scriptures include the Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad-Gita, Manu-smriti, Vishnu Purana, Darshanas, and Brahma-sutras. These scriptures are explained in detail in this book. Other texts, such as, Veda Samhitas, Chanting methods, Vedangas, Yuga, Pralaya, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Puranas, Yoga methods, Tantra, and Shivagamana are briefly explained. It is a comprehensive book, it includes a useful glossary at the end. Anyone who wishes to know more about Hinduism and its scriptures should have this book.

The Secret Teachings of The Vedas

Deep in lost history, did high civilizations and advanced knowledge thrive? The ancient Vedic literatures of India describe a worldwide civilization that flourished at a time when modern historians insist that humans like us existed simply as hunter-gatherers. This Vedic civilization, centered in India, employed technologies based on a scientific understanding of the physical elements and forces we know today, as well as more subtle conscious elements. Devamrita Swami, who has spent a lifetime in his own search for Vedic India, takes us on a journey of intellectual discovery through the history of the remarkable Vedic civilization and its knowledge, locked in the ancient literatures of India. His wit and wisdom combine to make our search for Vedic India not only illuminating but entertaining. He tells us not only the truths of Vedic India, but how they are again coming to be. Searching for Vedic India thus takes us not only into the past, but into the future.

Vedic Religion and Philosophy

This is a definitive and easy to understand guide to the essential as well as devotional heart of the Vedic/Hindu philosophy. Using numerous references, it gives you access to the most important knowledge presented in the Vedic texts regarding your real potential and spiritual identity. Thus, it is especially good for anyone who lacks the time to research the many topics that are contained within the library of Vedic manuscripts and to see their insights and wisdom. Some of the topics you will find include: A complete review of all the Vedic texts and the wide range of topics they contain, and their philosophical conclusion. The uniqueness and freedom in the Vedic system of self-discovery. A description of the main yoga processes and their effectiveness, and the real purpose of yoga. A review of the main Vedic Divinities, such as Krishna, Radharani, Vishnu, Lakshmi, Shiva, Durga, Ganesh and others. All the essential teachings of Lord Krishna. The most effective spiritual process for this modern age and what it can do for you, with practical instructions for deep realizations, and much more. This book provides you with a complete process for advancing on the spiritual path, making way for individual empowerment, freedom, and spiritual illumination.

The Vedas

This book is like a map of Hinduism, which shows from where one should start his or her spiritual journey and the journey ends. - RARA HARI DASS, Mount Madonna Center, Santa Cruz, California
Your book is definitely written in a way that provides abundant information about Hinduism in an easily readable format and style that would clearly appeal to the Hindu youth Diaspora - SATGURU BODHINATHA VEYLANSWAMI, Hinduism Today magazine, Kauai's Hindu Monastery, USA

Meditations Through the Rig Veda

A concise introduction to one of the world's great religions, this book explores the complexities of the Hindu pantheon and relates it to the classical schools of Hindu philosophy. Outlining the historical and geographical background to Hinduism, the book introduces the reader to the classic texts of Hinduism - the Vedas and the Upanishads - as well as its great epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. Concluding with a survey of Hindu culture, including marriage and burial customs, the caste system and festivals, the book aims to explain Hinduism's place in the modern world.

Hindu Scriptures

These ancient scriptures of the Hindu teachings are meant to bring into human language the language of the Gods, the Divine powers that have created us. The Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, and Atharvaveda comprise the collection of the four sacred and world renowned Vedas.

Hindu Scriptures

"The Secret of The Veda" by Sri Aurobindo. This book is collection of Sri Aurobindo's various writings on the Veda and his translations of some of the hymns, originally published in the monthly review 'Arya' between August 1914 and 1920. This book contains few scripts in Sanskrit language. If you are unable to read Sanskrit script don't worry all scripts are translated in English and with proper Sanskrit pronunciation in Roman character.

Searching for Vedic India

Hinduism is unique in the sense that, not only it is the most ancient continuously practiced religion, but also has the most amount of sacred material than any other religion. The sacred Hindu scriptures are placed into three categories, namely Shruti, Smriti, and a subsidiary category. Shruti means what is heard. They contain the ever present divine revelations. Shruti scriptures are the Vedas which consist of the samhita parts of Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, and Atharvaveda, and the appendages of the Vedas, namely, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, and the Upanishads. Shruti texts are the most sacred Hindu scriptures. A brief review of the Shruti scriptures is given in this present book. In this fifth edition book, a new article has been included, and many of the articles have been modified and improved.

The Heart of Hinduism

The Upanishads, the earliest of which were composed in Sanskrit between 800 and 400 bce by sages and poets, form part of the Vedas - the sacred and ancient scriptures that are the basis of the Hindu religion. Each Upanishad, or lesson, takes up a theme ranging from the attainment of spiritual bliss to karma and rebirth, and collectively they are meditations on life, death and immortality. The essence of their teachings is that truth can be reached by faith rather than by thought, and that the spirit of God is within each of us - we need not fear death as we carry within us the promise of eternal life. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

Hinduism

Hinduism is one of the world's oldest religions; an amalgam of diverse beliefs and schools, it originates in the Vedas and is rooted in Indian culture. Hinduism: An Alphabetical Guide illuminates complex philosophical concepts through lucid definitions, a historical perspective and incisive analyses. It examines various aspects of Hinduism, covering festivals and rituals, gods and goddesses, philosophers, memorials, aesthetics, and sacred plants and animals. The author also explores pivotal ideas, including moksha, karma, dharma and samsara, and details the diverse commentaries on the Bhagavad Gita and other important texts. Citing extensively from the regional languages, the book describes Hinduism's innumerable myths and legends, and looks at the many versions of texts including the Ramayana and Mahabharata, placing each entry in its historical context and tracing its evolution to the present.

The Book of the Vedas

Ten Upanishads Of Four Vedas, Ram K. Piparaiya: A contemporary treatise that contains unabridged texts, numerous commentaries, simplified synopses, and inspirational highlights. The book is a useful compendium of original Upanishadic texts and commentaries. Interfaith classics that contemplate on.. What is God? Where from came the cosmos? Who am I? Why am I here? Upanishads are a record of human mind's earliest contemplative flights to the unknown. Many of the anonymous seekers proceeded great masters and prophets like Lao-Tzu, Confucius, Socrates, Zoroaster, Buddha, Mahavira, Abraham and Jesus, by at least a few centuries. Upanishads use many captivating stories and metaphors to bring out the relationship between man, God and world. Timeless truths are condensed in profound aphorisms. After a few glimpses of Upanishads texts, their mere presence on a bookshelf inspires thoughts of wisdom.

The Vedas

This book is a thoroughly researched primer on the 108 Upanishads, philosophical treatises that form a part of the Vedas, the revered Hindu texts. These Upanishads contain the most crystallized bits of

wisdom gleaned from Hinduism. Professor Dalal explains the concepts at the core of each Upanishad clearly and lucidly. Moreover, her vast, diverse philosophical and theological readings add priceless scholarly context, making this volume indispensable for students of religious studies.

The Secret of The Veda

After looking at the basis of the Hindu understanding of the world, this introductory account describes the world of the Hindu gods; the Hindu scriptures; the castes, death, and rebirth; monks, saints, and ascetics; and Hindu temples and worship. Herbert Ellinger is the director of a pharmaceutical company. He has spent many years in the far East and has a deep interest in religion and philosophy.

A Journey Through Sacred Hindu Scriptures: The Vedas and the Upanishads

Hinduism is unique in the sense that, not only it is the most ancient continuously practiced religion, but also has the most amount of sacred material than any other religion. The sacred Hindu scriptures are placed into three categories, namely Shruti, Smriti, and a subsidiary category. Shruti scriptures are the Vedas including the Upanishads. Shruti texts are the most sacred Hindu scriptures. A brief review of the Shruti scriptures is given in another of my books. This book is a brief review of the Smriti texts and the subsidiary category texts. Smriti means what is remembered. The scriptures belonging to smriti category have secondary authority only. There is a multitude of smriti texts. The main scriptures that come under smriti texts are: The two great epics Ramayana and Mahabharata (Bhagavad-Gita is part of Mahabharata), Puranas, and Dharma Shastras. The subsidiary category includes Darshanas, Tantras, and Shivagamas. Darshanas are the six philosophical systems that are based on the Vedas and developed by six sages. The Darshana scriptures are called Dharma-sutras. The most famous of the sutras is the Brahma-sutras. Another set of scriptures, parallel to the Vedic scriptures, is called Tantra. The Tantric literature mainly consists that of Shaktism. Shivagamas are the basic scriptures of the Shaivas. In this second edition book, new articles have been included, Vishnu Purana has been vastly expanded, and many other articles have been improved.

The Upanishads

The Upanishads are among the source books of the Hindu faith, being the concluding portion of the Hindu scriptures, the Vedas, also the Vedanta. This selection of translations by Swami Nikhilananda contains the Svetasvatara, Prasna and Mandukya Upanishads together with a special contribution to Western understanding of these important books in the form of a noteworthy essay on Hindu Ethics. Translated from the Sanskrit with an Introduction embodying a study of Hindu Ethics, and with Notes and Explanations based on the Commentary of Sri Sankaracharya, the great Eighth-Century Philosopher and Saint of India. Contents Include: Svetasvatara Upanishad - Prasna Upanishad - Mandukya Upanishad

Hinduism

The Bhagavad Gita contains a vision that is not Hindu or oriental but essentially human. It's no wonder that Emerson and Thoreau and Ghandi loved this text and were so deeply influenced by it. Now the widely acclaimed Sargeant translation of "The Song of God" is available in this pocket edition (3" x 4 1/2").

Hinduism

The Bhagavad Gita influenced Western writers like Southey, Emerson and Thoreau and as a result of these interpretations, became popularized in India. This book analyzes this Westernized Hinduism and examines such groups as the Hare Krishna movement and German National Socialists.

Ten Upanishads of Four Vedas

The 108 Upanishads