

Hindu Mandir (Where We Worship)

This packet introduces your students to the oldest organized religion in the world: Hinduism. They will learn about Hindu gods, principles, worship, and more. In addition to valuable historical and practical information, this packet provides review questions, questions for discussion, key word lists, and an answer key. These features facilitate student assimilation of the fundamentals of a religion practiced by an estimated 781 million people around the globe. Whether your objective is a comprehensive study of Hinduism or a simple overview, this packet affords you the opportunity to easily accomplish either one. You will be delighted to observe your students' growing understanding of the rich culture and history of a religion believed to date back to prehistoric times.

The city of Banaras is widely known as a unique, impressive and particularly ancient historical place. But for many it is above all a universal, cosmic, and in a sense timeless sacred space. Both of these seemingly contrasting depictions contribute to how the city is experienced by its inhabitants or visitors, and there is a great variety of sometimes competing views: Kasi the Luminous, the ancient Crossing, the city of Death, the place of Hindu-Muslim encounter and syncretism, the cosmopolitan centre of learning, etc. The present volume deals with the multiple ways this urban site is visualized, imagined, and culturally represented by different actors and groups. The forms of visualizations are manifold and include buildings, paintings, drawings, panoramas, photographs, traditional and modern maps, as well as verbal and mental images. The major focus will thus be on visual media, which are of special significance for the representation of space. But this cannot be divorced from other forms of expressions which are part of the local life-world ("Lebenswelt"). The contributions look at local as well as exogenous constructions of the rich topography of Kasi and show that these imaginations and constructions are not static but always embedded in social and cultural practices of representation, often contested and never complete.

About two hundred kilometers west of the city of Karachi, in the desert of Baluchistan, Pakistan, sits the shrine of the Hindu Goddess Hinglaj. Despite the temple's ancient Hindu and Muslim history, an annual festival at Hinglaj has only been established within the last three decades, in part because of the construction of the Makran Coastal Highway, which connects the distant rural shrine with urban Pakistan. Now, an increasingly confident minority Hindu community has claimed Hinglaj as their main religious center, a site for undisturbed religious performance and expression. In Hinglaj Devi, Jørgen Schaflechner studies literary sources in Hindi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, and Urdu alongside extensive ethnographical research at the shrine, examining the political and cultural influences at work at the temple and tracking the remote desert shrine's rapid ascent to its current status as the most influential Hindu pilgrimage site in Pakistan. Schaflechner introduces the unique character of this place of pilgrimage and shows its modern importance not only for Hindus, but also for Muslims and Sindhi nationalists. Ultimately, this is an investigation of the Pakistani Hindu community's beliefs and practices at their largest place of worship in the Islamic Republic today--a topic of increasing importance to Pakistan's contemporary society.

Here is the ultimate text for the really serious seeker. It may well go down in history as the richest and most inspired statement of meditation and God Realization ever, in any language. Yet it's user-friendly, easy-to-follow, sensible, and non-academic! Merging with Siva gives an overview of the path to enlightenment by one who has traveled it himself. Many secrets of the authentic Yoga path -- never before seen in print -- are included. Experience God within through the 365 daily lessons of Merging with Siva. Learn about the functioning and structure of the mind, karmic cycles, the mystical realm of the fourteen chakras, cultivating devotion and meditation, learn some simple and effective techniques for removing subconscious blockages to inspiration and creativity. The daily lessons will provide a catalyst for your own intuitive insights, leading you ever deeper into the inner experience of divine oneness, into the clear white light and the self within.

The Renewal of the Priesthood

Fragments for a History

Hindu Beliefs and Worship

Worship and Endowments in South India, 1833 to 1925

Identity, Change, and Solidification at a Hindu Temple in Pakistan

Alayam the Hindu Temple – An Epitome of Hindu Culture

The Handbook of Hinduism in Europe portrays and analyses Hindu traditions in every country in Europe. It presents the main Hindu communities, religious groups, forms and teachings present in the continent and shows that Hinduism have become a major religion in Europe.

The Encyclopedia of Caribbean Religions is the definitive reference for Caribbean religious phenomena from a Caribbean perspective. Generously illustrated, this landmark project combines the breadth of a comparative approach to religion with the depth of understanding of Caribbean spirituality as an ever-changing and varied historical phenomenon. Organized alphabetically, entries examine how Caribbean religious experiences have been shaped by and have responded to the processes of colonialism and the challenges of the postcolonial world. Systematically organized by theme and area, the encyclopedia considers religious traditions such as Vodou, Rastafari, Sunni Islam, Sanatan Dharma, Judaism, and the Roman Catholic and Seventh-day Adventist churches. Detailed subentries present topics such as religious rituals, beliefs, practices, specific historical developments, geographical differences, and gender roles within major traditions. Also included are entries that address the religious dimensions of geographical territories that make up the Caribbean. Representing the culmination of more than a decade of work by the associates of the Caribbean Religions Project, *The Encyclopedia of Caribbean Religions* will foster a greater understanding of the role of religion in Caribbean life and society, in the Caribbean diaspora, and in wider national and transnational spaces.

This book presents the insights, philosophic symbolism and significance involved in the architecture of Hindu temples which are meticulously presented through texts, sketches, illustrations and figures. The book explores the origin and evolution of temples and the evolution of different architectural styles of the temples in northern and southern parts of India in different periods of history. The author, G. Venkataramana Reddy, a renowned architect, has also analysed the architectural symbolism of modern religious movements, including the Ramakrishna Math and Mission. The book will be of great value to the connoisseurs of Indian art and architecture and also to the general public interested in acquiring a detailed outline about the symbolism and architectural heritage of the Hindu temples.

Provides an illustrated overview of the origins and development of the Hindu religion. Includes discussion and essay questions, word lists, a test, and answer key.

The Hindu Vision

The Śrī Mīnaksi Sundarēsvarar Temple

Worshiping Siva and Buddha

The Home of Dancing Śivan

We Worship Here: Hindu Mandir

Philosophy & Ethics for OCR GCSE Religious Studies

Many Hindus today are urban middle-class people with religious values similar to those of their professional counterparts in America and Europe. Just as modern professionals continue to build new churches, synagogues, and now mosques, Hindus are erecting temples to their gods wherever their work and their lives take them. Despite the perceived exoticism of Hindu worship, the daily life-style of these avid temple patrons differs little from their suburban neighbors. Joanne Waghorne leads her readers on a journey through this new middle-class Hindu diaspora, focusing on their efforts to build and support places of worship. She seeks to trace the changing religious sensibilities of the middle classes as written on their temples and on the faces of their gods. She offers detailed comparisons of temples in Chennai (formerly Madras), London, and Washington, D.C., and interviews temple priests, devotees, and patrons. In the process, she illuminates the interrelationships between ritual worship and religious edifices, the rise of the modern world economy, and the ascendancy of the great middle class. The result is a comprehensive portrait of Hinduism as lived today by so many both in India and throughout the world. Lavishly illustrated with professional photographs by Dick Waghorne, this book will appeal to art historians as well as urban anthropologists, scholars of religion, and those interested in diaspora, transnationalism, and trends in contemporary religion. It should be especially appealing for course use because it introduces the modern Hinduism practiced by the friends and neighbors of students in the U.S. and Britain.

This book is a collector's special that provides a fascinating insight into the colourful world of Hindu deities and places of worship. The book explores the deep symbolism that lies embedded in the iconography of Hindu Gods and Goddesses and interprets the underlying messages that have been projected so intelligently and thoughtfully through the form, shape, colour, attire and attendant paraphernalia of different deities, by the sages and seers of ancient India. In the process it also unravels some of the important myths related to different deities and the festivals celebrated in their honour. The deeply researched text of *Hindu Gods and Temples: Symbolism, Sanctity and Sites* and its lucid presentation take the reader on an unforgettable journey into the wondrous world of Hindu religion and the Supreme Truth behind the apparent multiplicity of Gods and Goddesses. Why does Ganesh, the god of wisdom, have an elephant-head? Why does Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, travel on an owl? What is the symbolism of Krishna's flute? Why does he wear yellow? What is the Bhagwad Geeta? What are the legends behind the foundation of some of the most famous Hindu temples and shrines of India? *Hindu Gods and Temples: Symbolism, Sanctity and Sites* is a first publication that brings together some of the most popular Hindu images, legends, beliefs and places of worship within the covers of a beautifully designed book with an informatively engrossing text of over 23,000 words.

Describes what happens inside a mandir and introduces the Hindu faith.

A reprint with a new preface of the Harper edition (1977) of Michell's standard introduction. He explains the cultural, religious, and architectural significance of the temple, illustrating his points with many photographs, building plans, and drawings of architectural details. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

The Contemporary Hindu Temple

Hinduism

Hinglaj Devi

Merging with Śiva

Diaspora of the Gods

Rediscovering the Hindu Temple

This is a discerning and lucid articulation of Hindu belief and practice. Professor Rambachan combines insight born out of his own devotion with mastery of relevant texts and traditions to create a gem of a book. He describes worship in its familial and temple contexts, holding before the reader the aim of worship as unbroken awareness of God in all of life. This awareness intensifies and expands the religious and moral meaning of life, death, and human action, Dharma, moksa and rebirth, and other classical Hindu teachings, are set forth with an elegance of style and economy of words. Rambachan is especially attentive to common misunderstandings of Hindu teachings. He shows how Hinduism avoids determinism, encourages freedom from ignorance and for joyful celebration of life, and issues forth in compassionate concern for others. The final chapter, 'A Hindu Looks at Jesus', will be of special value for Hindu-Christian dialogue. It is difficult to imagine a more accessible, concise and helpful introduction to the profound themes of Hinduism.

Much has changed for the priests at the Minakshi Temple, one of the most famous Hindu temples in India. In *The Renewal of the Priesthood*, C. J. Fuller traces their improving fortunes over the past 25 years. This fluidly written book is unique in showing that traditionalism and modernity are actually reinforcing each other among these priests, a process in which the state has played a crucial role. Since the mid-1980s, growing urban affluence has seen more people spend more money on rituals in the Minakshi Temple, which is in the southern city of Madurai. The priests have thus become better-off, and some have also found new earnings opportunities in temples as far away as America. During the same period, due partly to growing Hindu nationalism in India, the Tamilnadu state government's religious policies have become more favorable toward Hinduism and Brahman temple priests. More priests' sons now study in religious schools where they learn authoritative Sanskrit ritual texts by heart, and overall educational standards have markedly improved. Fuller shows that the priests have become more "professional" and modern-minded while also insisting on the legitimacy of tradition. He concludes by critiquing the analysis of modernity and tradition in social science. In showing how the priests are authentic representatives of modern India, this book tells a story whose significance extends far beyond the confines of the Minakshi Temple itself.

This volume examines the multifarious dimensions that constitute the workings of the Hindu temple as an architectural and urban built form. Eleven chapters reflect on Hindu temples from multiple standpoints - tracing their elusive evolution from wayside shrines as well as canonization into classical objects; questioning the role of treatises containing their building rules; analyzing their prescribed proportions and orders; examining their presence in, and as, larger sacred habitats and ritua...

What is a church for? Who is Jesus? What is the Bible? What happens in a church service? All these questions and more are explored in this first introduction to the religion of Christianity. The *We Worship Here* series introduces children aged 6+ to the main religions of the world. Each book features information about beliefs, values and the ways people worship. The books are clearly and sensitively written, checked by expert consultants and the text is supported with beautiful illustrations., ,

What You Will See Inside a Hindu Temple

We Worship Here: Christian Church

A New God in the Diaspora?

The Temple Art of East Java

A Place for Our Gods

My Religion

For at least 1500 years, temple design, construction and worship have followed the canon of the ?gama-s. Shouldn't temple management also follow the ?gama-s? Steeped in a history of more than two millennia, the real bequest of India's ancient temples is that they are still living sacred spaces. The gods that were invoked in these temples more than a thousand years ago, continue to reside in the sanctums and gaze benevolently upon their devotees. The bells ring for morning service as they did a thousand years ago. The ?c?rya waves the ?rati just as another ?c?rya did a thousand years ago. No other organization in the world can boast of such amazing continuity. The secret to this longevity lies in the ?gama-s. ?gama-s are the traditional canon believed to be as old as the Vedas, with detailed manuals on temple-building, consecration and ritual worship. While the world outside the temples - a world of kings and kingdoms - has changed, temples continue to follow the ?gama-s in letter and spirit in their everyday religious function, notwithstanding the many changes in administrative formats. By studying the activities of the temple, material and manpower required, qualifications and roles prescribed for the temple professionals, this thesis attempts to reconstruct an ?gamic temple management framework, using the K?mik?gama as primary text with other ?gama-s, secondary literature and inscriptional evidence as required.

The temple of the god Kalugacalamurtti - the local name for Murugan, Siva's younger son - is the largest economic enterprise in the town of Kalugumalai, South India, yet ostentatious display and devotionism loom far larger in the conduct of its affairs than economic rationality, despite attempts at bureaucratic rationalism by successive governments. This book describes this Hindu temple's complex patterns of public liturgy and private worship, and explores the metaphysical themes which underlie them according to the Saiva Sidhanta philosophy governing temple worship. It shows how temple rituals portray and enact the sexuality, kinship, and regality of the gods. It then recounts how temple economy and administration have changed over the past two centuries, how groups and interests within Kalugumalai town challenged the temple's hegemony over their affairs, and how and why the Rajas of Ettaiyapuram, the temple's hereditary Trustees, successfully resisted repeated government attempts to assume control of the temple over the past 50

years. There have relatively few previous ethnographic studies of large Hindu temples and no other field-worker has access to such detailed information

We Worship Here: Hindu Mandir Franklin Watts Hindu Mandir

What is a mandir for? Who is Shiva? What is a murti? How do Hindus pray? All these questions and more are explored in this first introduction to the religion of Hinduism. The We Worship Here series introduces children aged 6+ to the main religions of the world. Each book features information about beliefs, values and the ways people worship. The books are clearly and sensitively written and the text is supported with beautiful illustrations., ,

Hindu Gods and Temples

Symbolism, Sanctity and Sites

Worship and the Ceremonial Economy of a Royal South Indian Temple

The Hindu Temple

Hinduism's Contemporary Catechism

This edition meets the need of GCSE and Standard Grade syllabuses, and also provides stimulating reading for anyone interested in reading about these faiths. The book is structured by topics, allowing a closer comparison than would be possible if they were dealt with separately. Each chapter is subdivided by religion, so that one religion can be followed from beginning to end. This is not just another book of 'exam facts' - the author is also concerned to present the internal faith of religious adherents. The author gathered information on a travelling scholarship in Asia, where he lived in ashrams, temples and monasteries in India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong and Japan. Provides an introduction to Hinduism, covering the main tenets of its doctrine, its gods and goddesses, rituals of worships, temples, and the ways in which family occasions are celebrated.

A stand-alone textbook covering one of the most popular areas of study for RE GCSE. This is currently the only full and short course text book endorsed for OCR's 2001 specification B paper (1931/1031).

This innovative new series deftly introduces young readers to the world's great religions. Each beautifully photographed book tells the story of a group of children visiting a place of worship -- a mosque, a synagogue, a mandir, a Christian church -- and learning about beliefs and practices through the artifacts of worship they encounter. Also included are easy-to-read historical timelines and advice on setting up visits to local places of worships. The stunning new mandir in Neasden, northwest London, is the setting for this fascinating introduction to the tenets and practices of Hinduism. Through objects and symbols, including images of the religion's various deities, children discover how Hindus make offerings to God, what happens during the sacred thread ceremony, the puja blessing ceremony, and the role played by priests. Here, too, are the beginnings of Hinduism, festivals and family celebrations, holy books, and more.

People at Worship

Plural Worship at the Munnesvaram Temples in Sri Lanka

Ancient, Medieval and Modern

Hinduism's Contemporary Metaphysics

Images, Maps, and the Practice of Representation

Temple Management in the ?gama-S: With Special Reference To K?mik?gama

Mother worship -- Patterns of patronage -- The ritual process -- Religious experience -- The changing complexion of Hinduism -- Symbols of transformation.

Pocketbook

Alayam means a temple. While temples have been built in India and elsewhere for millennia not many people know about the grand science and philosophy behind the construction. At the back of the concrete structure and design of a temple stands a subtle and lofty ideal - affirming the presence of the Ultimate Truth - in a symbolic and tangible manner. The Temple Art of East Java, a study of the temples created in East Java between the tenth and sixteenth centuries, fills an important scholarly lacuna. The arts of Central Java, home of the great Buddhist monument, Borobudur, and Hindu Prambanan, have been given thorough scholarly attention. The architectural and sculptural treasures of the East Javanese kingdoms of Kadiri, Singasari, and Majapahit, are little known in comparison, yet beautiful and significant in Indonesian history. The author presents the major sites of these three historical periods, and discusses their architecture and sculpture. The many narrative reliefs illustrating sacred and secular literature have been painstakingly identified. The reader is thus able to follow their stories and understand where, why, and how they fit into the visual program planned for each temple and their relation to historical events and the wayang theater. These descriptions are augmented by extensive site summaries. Superb color photography supports the text throughout and is a major contribution in itself. The book contains a wealth of information that is not available all together in any other publication. Not only are the descriptions of the monuments valuable but the author identifies numerous sculptures in collections around the world that were once associated with the East Javanese temples discussed. The attempted reconstruction of sculptural programs at the sites is extremely important. To understand an ancient Javanese stone sculpture, knowledge of its original cultural context is required rather than its current location on a stand in some museum. Today, with the number of fakes appearing on the art market, such associations are invaluable for dating and authenticating stone sculpture said to come from unidentified East Javanese sites. The Temple Art of East Java is a welcome and significant addition not only to Javanese studies but also to architecture, art history, comparative religion, Buddhist, Hindu, and Southeast Asian studies generally.

The Domain of Constant Excess

The Sacred Architecture and Urbanism of India

Cult of the Goddess

Discovery

Volume 1: A - L; Volume 2: M - Z

The Encyclopedia of Caribbean Religions

The Home of Dancing Sivan is an inquiry into the traditions of the Citamparam temple in South India, the only Hindu temple where the image of Sivan as Natarajan, the dancer, is the central focus of worship. Younger begins with the living traditions, describing the community of Dicitars, the two hundred priests of the temple who carry on an ancient tradition involving six worship periods each day, and discusses in detail the elaborate temple festivals, which attract up to 200,000 people. He analyzes the three hundred inscriptions on the temple walls, and seeks to determine from them, and from the evidence of art history, when the many components of the temple were constructed and what innovations in the worship tradition they made possible. Using the inscriptions and the abundant literature about the temple, he also addresses the complex historical questions regarding roles played by famous kings and saints of the region in the life of the temple. The traditions of the Citamparam temple reflect the worship style of all important Hindu temples, and its history is central to all history, literature, and thought of South India. This unique study acknowledges the centrality of the temple in Indian life and society, and provides a vivid and engaging portrait of South India's living religion for students of religious studies, Asian studies, and Indian civilization.

This book is a combined revised reprint of two books by the late Sanmugam Arumugam. The two books are Ancient Hindu Temples of Sri Lanka, Second Edition 1982, and More Hindu Temples of Sri Lanka, 1991. These two books have long been out of print. Ancient Hindu Temples describes 52 Temples, including the oldest Hindu Temple still existing in Sri Lanka which is Siva Devale No. 2 in Polonnaruva. More Hindu Temples goes on to describe 54 additional temples, some ancient and some relatively recent. Many of the temples are illustrated by photographs. The contents of both of the above books have been merged in this single Volume. Sanmugam Arumugam was a Chartered Civil Engineer and a graduate of Kings College, London. He worked in the Irrigation Department in Sri Lanka for 32 years, retiring as a Deputy Director in 1965. He then worked as a Director of the Water Resources Board for six years. He was President of the Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka in 1966-67. He was the author of several technical papers and books including the monumental 461 page book, Water Resources of Ceylon 1969, which remains a standard reference resource on the subject to this day. After his retirement he turned his attention to writing about Hindu Temples. Apart from the two books reprinted in this volume, his published works include The Lord of Thiruketheeswaram, 1980, Koneswaram 1986, Lombok and its Temples 1990, and Stone Sculptures in Colombo Hindu Temple 1990. His final work was Dictionary of Biography of the Tamils of Ceylon 1997, which includes the profiles of over 775 Ceylon Tamils. He passed away in the year 2000, at the age of 94 years, working on his word processor right up to the very end.

Study of some 150 Hindu families (and about 1000 persons) living in Edinburgh, and particularly about the fact that two associations exist among them, one of which is based on activities at a temple.

Describes what happens inside a Hindu temple and introduces Hinduism.

Inside Hinduism

Muneeswaran Worship in Contemporary Singapore

Alayam the Hindu Temple

Social and Religious Change in a Hindu Temple

The Hindu Temple and Its Symbols

An Epitome of Hindu Culture

A New God examines the worship of a Hindu deity known as Muneeswaran in contemporary Singapore. Sinha's exploration provides an ethnographic documentation of urban-based Hindu religiosity in contemporary Singapore and makes an important contribution to the global study of religion in the diasporas. Gandhiji was born a Hindu. But his Hinduism was his own. It had its roots firm in ancient Hinduism, but it grew and developed in the light of his contact with other religions, more especially Christianity, as will be seen from Section Two of this volume. He sought to drink at the spring of all religions, and therefore he felt that he belonged to every religion. And yet, if he had to have a label, the label he preferred and which was his not only by right of birth but also intrinsically, was Hinduism, the religion of his forefathers.

The Sri Lankan ethnic conflict that has occurred largely between Sinhala Buddhists and Tamil Hindus is marked by a degree of religious tolerance that sees both communities worshiping together. This study describes one important site of such worship, the ancient Hindu temple complex of Munnesvaram. Standing adjacent to one of Sri Lanka's historical western ports, the fortunes of the Munnesvaram temples have waxed and waned through the years of turbulence, violence and social change that have been the country's lot since the advent of European colonialism in the Indian Ocean. Bastin recounts the story of these temples and analyses how the Hindu temple is reproduced as a center of worship amidst conflict and competition.

Visualizing Space in Banaras

Handbook of Hinduism in Europe (2 vols)

The Law Relating to Hindu and Mahomedan Endowments

***The Traditions of the Hindu Temple in Citamparam
Dancing with Siva
Religions for Today***