

Sanatana Dharma

Lesson 1: The Fourteen-fold knowledge



Prayers: Prātaḥ Smaraṇam



- Prātaḥ smarāmi hr̥di saṃsphuradātma tattvam
Sat chit sukham paramahamsa gatim turiyam
Yat svapna jāgara sushuptam avaiti nityam
Tad brahma nishkalam aham na ca bhuta
sanghaḥ

Prayers: Prātaḥ Smaraṇam



- Prātar bhajāmi manasā vacasām agamyam
Vaco vibhānti nikhilā yadanugraheṇa
Yan neti neti vacanair nigamā avocuh
Tam deva devamajam achyutam āhuragryam

Prayers: Prātaḥ Smaraṇam



- Prātar namāmi tamasah paramarka varnam
Purnam sanātana padam purushottam ākhyam
Yasminnidam jagad asheshamashesha murtau
Rajjvām bhujangama iva pratibhāsitam vai

Śānti Mantras



- ॐ सह नाववतु ।
सह नौ भनक्तु ।
सह वीर्यं करवावहै ।
तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै ।
ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥
- Om Saha Nau-Avatu |
Saha Nau Bhunaktu |
Saha Vīryam Karava-Avahai |
Tejasvi Nau-Adhī-Tam-Astu Mā Vidviṣ-Āvahai |
Om Shāntiḥ Shāntiḥ Shāntiḥi | |

Śānti Mantras



- **Meaning:**

1: Om, May God Protect us Both (the Teacher and the Student),

2: May God Nourish us Both,

3: May we Work Together with Energy and Vigour,

4: May our Study be Enlightening, not giving rise to Hostility,

5: Om, Peace, Peace, Peace.

Śānti Mantras



- ॐ शं नो मित्रः शं वरुणः ।
शं नो भवत्वयमा ।
शं नो इन्द्रो ब्रह्मपतिः ।
शं नो विष्णुरुक्रमः ।

Om Sham No Mitrah Sham Varunnah |
Sham No Bhavativ-Aryamaa |
Sham No Indro Brhaspatih |
Sham No Vishnur-Urukramah |

Meaning:

- 1: Om, May Mitra be Propitious with Us, May Varuna be Propitious with Us,
- 2: May the Honourable Aryama be Propitious with Us,
- 3: May Indra and Brihaspati be Propitious with Us,
- 4: May Vishnu with Long Strides be Propitious with Us,

Śānti Mantras



- नमो ब्रह्मणे ।
नमस्ते वायो ।
त्वमेव प्रत्यक्षं ब्रह्मासि ।
त्वामेव प्रत्यक्षं ब्रह्म वदिष्यामि ।
ऋतं वदिष्यामि ।
सत्यं वदिष्यामि ।
Namo Brahmanne |
Namaste Vaayo |
Tvam-[e]Iva Pratyakssam Brahmaasi |
Tvaam-[e]Iva Pratyakssam Brahma Vadissyaami |
Rrtam Vadissyaami |
Satyam Vadissyaami |

Meaning:

- 5: Salutations to Brahman,
- 6: Salutations to Vayu (the Breath of Purusha),
- 7: You Indeed are the Visible Brahman,
- 8: I Proclaim, You Indeed are the Visible Brahman,
- 9: I Speak about the Divine Truth,
- 10: I Speak about the Absolute Truth,

Śānti Mantras

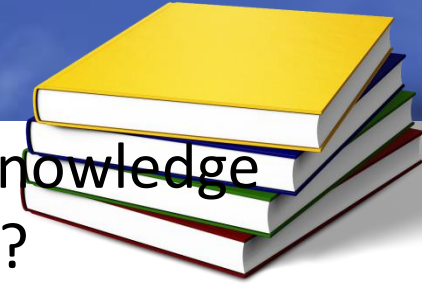


- तन्मामवतु ।
तद्वक्तारमेवतु ।
अवेतु माम् ।
अवते वक्तारम् ॥
ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥
Tan[d]-Maam-Avatu |
Tad-Vaktaaram-Avatu |
Avatu Maam |
Avatu Vaktaaram ||
Om Shāntiḥ Shāntiḥ Shāntiḥ ||

Meaning:

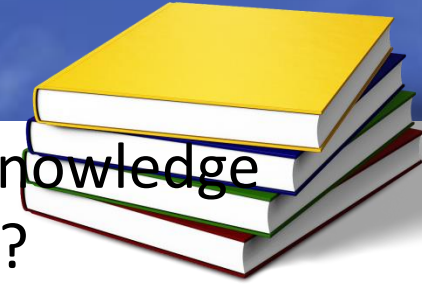
- 11: May That Protect Me,
- 12: May That Protect the Preceptor,
- 13: Protect Me,
- 14: Protect the Preceptor,
- 15: Om Peace, Peace, Peace.

The Fourteen-fold Vedic Knowledge



- Vedas are called Vidya-sthanas or the abodes of knowledge
- Verse from Yajnavalkya Smriti. Who is Yajnavalkya?
- *Yajñavalkya is a famous personality in Indian Literature. He is said to have been a sage present in the court of King Janaka of Mithila. He is also mentioned in the Mahabharata. His name is closely connected with the Sukla-Yajurveda. Some hold that the Vajasaneyi Samhita of the Sukla Yajur Veda is known after his surname Vajasaneya. This Smṛti or code of sacred law is also known after his name Yajñavalkya. This Smṛti seems to be later than Manu-Smṛti but is widely acknowledged as an authoritative Code of Hindu Law. The interpretation of the Mitakshara commentary by Vijñanesvara on this Smṛti, is readily accepted by Indian Law Courts.*
- From: Yajñavalkya Smṛti: Dharma Teachings of Yajñavalkya, Abridged by U.Ve. Srirama Ramanujachari

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The Fourteen-fold Vedic Knowledge



- Purana - mythology
- Nyaya - logic
- Mimamsa – analysis (purva and uttara)
- Dharmasastra – codes of conduct
- Vedangas – the six limbs of the Vedas
 - Siksa (phoentics); vyakarana (grammar); chandas (prosody); nirukta (etymology); jyotisa (astrology); kalpa (knowhow of rituals)
- Vedasthana – the four Vedas

The Fourteen-fold Vedic Knowledge



- Śruti Smṛti Purāṇanām
- Ālayam Karuṇālayam
- Namāmi Bhagavadpādam
- Śankaram Lokasankaram

“I salute the compassionate abode of the Vedas, Smritis and Puranas known as Shankara Bhagavatpada, who makes the world auspicious”

Veda



- What are the four Vedas?
 - Rig (ṛg)
 - Yajus (Krishna Yajur Veda & Shukla Yajur Veda)
 - Sāma
 - Atharva
- What are the components of each Veda?
 - Samhitā
 - Brāhmana
 - Āranyaka

Veda



- How were the Vedas passed on from one generation to another?
 - Oral tradition
 - Method
 - Still practiced today!
- Study of the four Vedas is accompanied by the study of the ten other disciplines, which help one in understanding the Veda