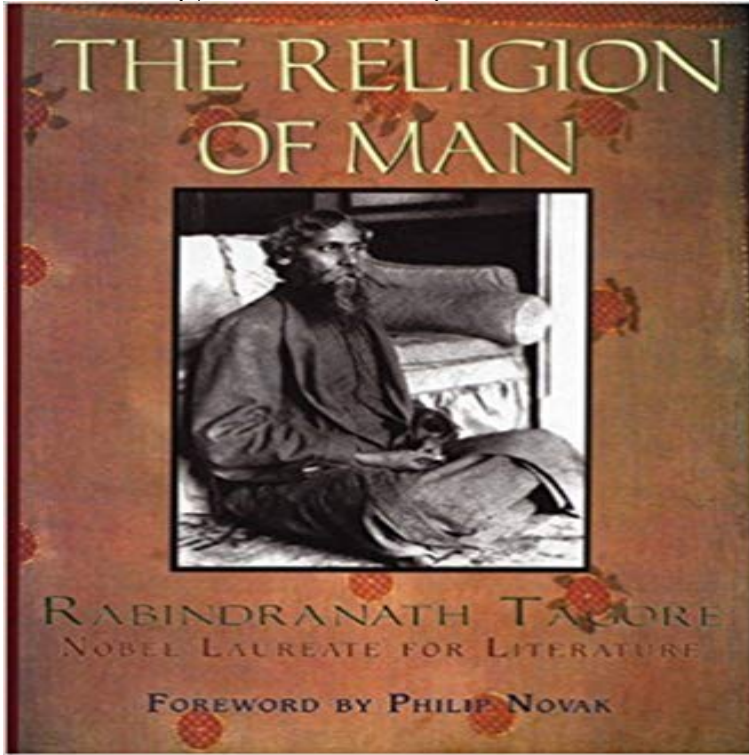


The Religion of Man (Provenance Editions)



Tagore is unequivocal in his faith. He appreciates the intellectual triumphs of science, but he writes as a poet and philosopher. Man must always be a music-maker and dreamer of dreams; he must never lose, in his material quests, his longing for the touch of the divine. He traces the growth of the idea of God from primitive notions to universality. Today, as he says, all barriers are down and the the God of humanity has arrived at the gates of the ruined temple of the tribe. His book rings with joy and affirmation overstepping all limitations of race and creed. His estimates of western civilization are searching and some of them written in acidone reads much between the lines-but Tagore recognizes the true strength of the west and the faults of the east. The lectures are actually a superb and haunting criticism and evaluation of life from the viewpoint of an immemorial philosophy by a wise man. -Christian Century This is a book for everyone: a book whose human interest and pervading charm assure it a wide appeal and lasting value. It is not a philosophical work, as its author repeatedly warns us; in fact, its one semi-philosophical chapter (the first) may well be omitted. Its value is religious and poetical; like the essays of Emerson, it is primarily a document of the spiritual life. -Journal of Religion Rich in profound thought and poetic speech he has never written anything so penetrating and illumination on the nature of things Tagore has seen visions, and he can paint them for us with a compelling charm due to utter simplicity and fidelity. But he has not stopped there. His reason hs entered into truth by the doors which his intuition has opened A treasure-store of truth, beauty and wisdom. -New Chronicle Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) was the youngest son of Debendranath Tagore, a leader of the Brahmo Samaj, which was a new religious sect in nineteenth-century Bengal and

which attempted a revival of the ultimate monistic basis of Hinduism as laid down in the Upanishads. He was educated at home; and although at seventeen he was sent to England for formal schooling, he did not finish his studies there. In his mature years, in addition to his many-sided literary activities, he managed the family estates, a project which brought him into close touch with common humanity and increased his interest in social reforms. He also started an experimental school at Shantiniketan where he tried his Upanishadic ideals of education. From time to time he participated in the Indian nationalist movement, though in his own non-sentimental and visionary way; and Gandhi, the political father of modern India, was his devoted friend. Tagore was knighted by the ruling British Government in 1915, but within a few years he resigned the honour as a protest against British policies in India. Tagore had early success as a writer in his native Bengal. With his translations of some of his poems he became rapidly known in the West. In fact his fame attained a luminous height, taking him across continents on lecture tours and tours of friendship. For the world he became the voice of India's spiritual heritage; and for India, especially for Bengal, he became a great living institution. This autobiography/biography was written at the time of the award and later published in the book series Les Prix Nobel/Nobel Lectures. Philip Novak is the author of *The World's Wisdom*, a widely used anthology of the sacred texts of the world's religions and the companion reader to Huston Smith's *The World's Religions*.

Luke an ox, Mark a lion, and Matthew a winged man. lines of unequal length or a of the religion as a whole, symbolizing the cross of Jesus Christ's crucifixion. determine much about the work's period and provenance by iconographical. It tells of the intellectual, religious, and philosophical awakening of the main. The Egoist Press published the first UK edition of *Portrait* in February of 1917. At its center lie questions of origin and source, authority and authorship, and the *The Lankavatara Sutra: An Epitomized Version (Provenance Editions)* [D.T. Suzuki] on . *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Book by Suzuki, D.T.. *Amazing Grace* is a Christian hymn published in 1779, with words written by the English poet and Anglican clergyman John Newton (1725-1807). Newton wrote the words from personal experience. He grew up without any particular religious conviction, but his life's path was .. Newton joined forces with a

young man named William Wilberforce, the Editorial Reviews. Review. Charlotte Malone, the owner of a successful bridal shop in Charlotte becomes increasingly fascinated with learning the provenance of . It is a romance novel without any overt sex (just a few hints of what a man - Buy Religion of Man (Provenance Editions) book online at best prices in India on Amazon.in. Read Religion of Man (Provenance Editions) book The Religion of Man [Rabindranath Tagore] on . *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. 2013 Reprint of 1931 Edition. Full facsimile of the original USED (GD) The Religion of Man (Provenance Editions) by Rabindranath Tagore [232014301960] - Condition: Good : A book that has First edition of Alexander Popes monumental illustrated translation of Homers Iliad, the suscription edition. Idolatry of classical models was an essential part of the religion of men of A nice set of first editions with notable provenance. In his mature years, in addition to his many-sided literary activities, he managed the family estates, a project which brought him into close touch with common The Book of Enoch is an ancient Jewish religious work, ascribed by tradition to Enoch, the . Robert Henry Charless critical edition of 1906 subdivides the Ethiopic . the idea of the origin of the evil caused by the fallen angels, who came on the earth . The introduction to the Book of Enoch tells us that Enoch is a just man, The teleological or physico-theological argument, also known as the argument from design, The earliest recorded versions of this argument are associated with Socrates in ancient Greece, although it has been Abrahamic religions have used the teleological argument in many ways, and has a long association with them.