

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Raja Rammohun Roy (1774—1833) was a great champion of liberty and civil rights in colonial India. He was also a true cosmopolitan who envisioned a world without borders. A tireless crusader for religious and social reform, Rammohun attempted a progressive reinterpretation of Hinduism and tried to improve the lot of socially marginalized groups such as women. Yet, in spite of his lofty public presence, Rammohun was a hugely controversial figure. He shocked the Hindu orthodoxy by his support to the abolition of Sati, offended evangelists by separating the moral message of Christ from the purely theological, and was often dragged into legal disputes over family property. By the time of his death in Bristol, he was as much resented as respected, both at home and abroad. Using relatively unexplored sources, this elegant and accessible new biography by Amiya P. Sen paints a fascinating portrait of one of the legendary makers of modern India.

Raja Rammohan Roy is well-known for abolishing the regressive practice of Sati, fighting for other social reforms, and founding a new religious order within the Indian society. His contributions to building a liberal mindset are many. Roy was perhaps the first Indian thinker who engaged with the challenges posed by both

colonial rule and Indian conservatism. Roy was a liberal, quite ahead of his times who fought for the freedom of press and promoted modern education. His writings set the tone for reformers and activists. 'Rammohan Roy: The First Liberal of India' by Ramachandra Guha is a glimpse into the thoughts and ideas of Raja Rammohan Roy.

Raja Rammohan Ray

The Essential Writings of Raja Rammohan Ray

Social, Political, Economic, and Educational Ideas of Raja Rammohun Roy

A Sketch of His Life and Career

The Life and Letters of Raja Rammohun Roy

These lines indicate towards such a man of courage who had the capacity to change the course of time. That great man was Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born on May 22, 1772 in a reputed Brahmin family in Radhanagar village of West Bengal. His ancestors had served Muslim Governors of Murshidabad and had attained high position and prosperity by dint of hard work and honesty.

In author's previous book "India before Alexander: A New chronology" a new identity for Devanampriya Priyadarshi was proposed, which opened the door for developing a new chronological framework for the Indian history. Subsequently, a new chronology was developed for the period spanning from the time of Buddha to the invasion of India by

Alexander. In this book, the chronological reconstruction of the Indian history is continued beginning from the invasion of India by Alexander. A proper understanding of the various eras used in ancient India is developed and for the first time the correct starting dates of the Nanda era, the Malava era, the Imperial Gupta era, and the Shudraka era are proposed. Focus of the book then shifts to establishing the historicity of Emperor Vikramaditya. For this purpose the scientific meaning of the legend of Vikramaditya is revealed and different stories of the historical Vikramadityas are attributed to the respective Vikramadityas, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II, Skandagupta and Yashodharma. It is then proposed that the Vikrama era was instituted to commemorate the death of Emperor Yashodharma Vishnuvardhana Vikramaditya in 57 BCE.

A Defence of Hindoo Theism

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

The Great Social Reformer of Modern India

On Rammohan Roy

A Critical Biography

The English Works of Raja Ram Mohun Roy Raja Ram Mohun Roy and
Indian Awakening New Delhi : Gitanjali Prakashan

This collection of writings by Raja Rammohan Ray, a pivotal figure in nineteenth century India, reflects the broad and

complex sweep of his life and thought as a social reformer, educator, linguist, champion of women's rights, scholar, diplomat, political activist and philosopher.

India After Alexander

Renascent India

A Brief Estimate of His Political, Social and Literary Activities

Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Mahatma Gandhi

The Maker of Modern India's Social Reforms

Raja Rammohun Roy, 1772?-1833, founder of the Brahmo-samaja, a Hindu socio-religious reform movement.

In author's previous book "India after Alexander: The Age of Vikramadityas" a new chronology was developed for the period spanning from the invasion of India by Alexander to the death of Emperor Vikramaditya in 57 BCE. In this book, the chronological reconstruction of the Indian history is continued beginning with the rise of the Satavahanas. The revised dating of the Kushans is confirmed by the identification of Kushan king Vasudeva II with the king Basdeo whose daughter was married to Sasanian king Bahram V. The chronology of the Vallabhi kings is fixed by counting their dates from the Shaka era instead of the Vallabhi era. The new chronology validates the numerous Rajput genealogies describing the celebrated

Bappa Rawal as a descendant of Shiladitya VII in the eighth generation. In a travesty of history, current historians place Shiladitya VII chronologically after Bappa Rawal. The chronology of the Gurjara kings is fixed by counting their dates from the Shaka era instead of the Kalachuri-Chedi era. For the first time, the history of Persia, Vallabhi, Gurjaras, Later Guptas, Pushyabhutis, Maukharis, Hunas and Turks are critically analyzed to reconstruct the epic battle of Korur, which is currently deleted from the pages of history.

Social, Political, and Religious Reform in 19th Century India

Scientific Origin of Hinduism

The Melting Pot

Works on Christianity

The English Works of Raja Ram Mohun Roy

Rammohan Ray is called the 'Father of Modern India' in recognition of his epoch-making social, educational and political reform. Robertson argues that while Ray's political legacy may be said to have endured, his enormous contribution to modern Indian religious sectarian dialogue, is sadly forgotten.

This is a reprint of the original 1999 edition with minor editorial changes. The Rigveda is the first book of humankind and the most sacred scripture of Hinduism. It also happens to be the most understood book of our times. Despite the extensive study by academic and religious scholars, the purpose and meaning of the Rigveda and many ancient Hindu scriptures remain unclear. In this pathbreaking book, the discovery of the Rigveda as a book of ancient cosmology is described,

related to the seals of ancient Indus Valley Civilization, thereby challenging our perception of humanity. "The Vedas have always been lauded as containing the secrets of cosmogenesis. Raj Roy in his remarkable book shows how this is true not only from the yogic vision but according to the latest insights of modern physics. The book takes the reader on a vast panoramic journey through the universe of matter, mind and human history as well." David Frawley (Vamadeva Shastri) Director, American Institute of Vedic Studies "Roy presents a new framework for the understanding of the Vedic hymns from the point of view of physics and then he draws parallels with recent theories on the nature of the universe. We celebrate the new path he has hewn through the bush of old scholarship." Professor Subhash Kak Oklahoma State University

Encyclopaedia on Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Inspirational Biographies for Children

History of the Brahma Samaj

India After Vikramaditya

India Before Alexander

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Biography of Raja Rammohun Roy, 1772?-1833, founder of the Brahmo Samaj.

Rammohun Roy

The Precepts of Jesus

In Reply to the Attack of an Advocate for Idolatry, at Madras

Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Indian Awakening

The Father of Modern India

These lines indicate towards such a man of courage who had the capacity to change the course of time. That great man was Raja Ram

Online Library Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Mohan Roy. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born on May 22, 1772 in a reputed Brahmin family in Radhanagar village of West Bengal. His ancestors had served Muslim Governors of Murshidabad and had attained high position and prosperity by dint of hard work and honesty.

On the life and achievements of Raja Rammohun Roy, 1772?-1833, founder of the Brahma Samaja, a Hindu socio-religious reform movement.

Vedic Physics

Sati, a Writeup of Raja Ram Mohan Roy about Burning of Widows Alive

Raja Ram Mohun Roy and Indian Awakening

Selected Works of Raja Rammohun Roy

The Last Days in England of the Rajah Rammohun Roy

The chronology of Indian history rests on two sheet anchors.

First sheet anchor is the identification of Sandrokottos of Greek accounts with Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of Mauryan dynasty. Sandrokottos was the contemporary of Alexander the Great. Second sheet anchor is the identification of Devanampriya Priyadarshi of inscriptions with Ashoka Maurya, the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya. Devanampriya Priyadarshi mentions five Greek kings in his inscriptions, one of them being Antiyoka, who is currently identified with Antiochus II. Native historians claim that Sandrokottos should be identified with Chandragupta I

of the Imperial Gupta dynasty. However, in the 180 years since the identification of Devanampriya Priyadarshi with Ashoka Maurya, a satisfactory alternative has not been found. In this pioneering book a new identification is proposed for Devanampriya Priyadarshi after presenting a comprehensive analysis of the source materials. This never before proposed identification of Devanampriya Priyadarshi opens the door for developing a new chronological framework for Indian history.

The Age of Vikramadityas

Biography of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Raja Rammohan Roy

A New Chronology

The First Liberal (Penguin Petit)