JAN

5

Why Vedism?

Now we have come full circle, ending with the questions we began with:

Is Vedism a form of Hinduism? Are Kali, Siva, Krsna, Laxmi, Ganesha, Rama, Sita, Hanuman or Durga Vedic? Why Vedism?

Hopefully you have come to the conclusion that Vedism is not a form of Hinduism, not only because Vedism came before the Hindu practices but also because the differences between the two faiths. Vedism believes in polytheism, heaven, no reincarnation, no hell, Rta, dharman, karman, sruti and a class system. Hinduism believes in monism, reincarnation, judgement, Karma, Dharma, a caste system, smrti and Brahma.

By the same token one should know that the gods of Hinduism are not Vedic gods, owing in part to the differences between sruti and smrti.

Yet, is Hinduism Indo-European? If not, when did it cease to be such? It is my opinion that when the people rebelled against Vedism and began the offshoot religions that they ceased to be practicing an Indo-European religion.

These individuals turned away from their old religion and embraced a new one, leaving the old behind. Some terms and gods remain but their meanings and status are now quite different. The people rejected the old ways in favour of religions and philosophies that show a great disdain for the Vedic practices.

Logic then has us ask aren't these new religions just natural progressions of Vedism? I would argue that they are not. I would suggest that these new religions were guided by men to separate themselves from the human corruption within Vedism. This was not a natural evolution but a rebellion.

It is true that eventually the Vedic religion may have taken similar turns as the new religions. This is evident in the Brahmanas and Upanisads. However, had Vedism been allowed to eveolve and had it become monistic, or monothesitic, I feel it would still retain the names of the gods of the Vedas and not the new creations of the post-Vedic texts. So why Vedism? Why not Hinduism? Why not Jainism? Why not Buddhism?

When I came to Vedism it was a silent religion. It was facing the fierce battle of the old gods and the new gods, and losing. I felt I belonged more in Vedism than anywhere else: it shares my beliefs, I can converse with the gods, I connect with the rituals.

Why do I not practice one of the offshoot religions? There are three reasons. The first is that because Vedism was built around a nomadic people it was geared more towards community. Community is very important to me, as is the aiding of others. This is not to say there is nothing individualized within Vedism, rather it is very community based. The offshoot religions are more egocentric, focusing on the individual and their path.

The second is the fundamental belief systems. I do not believe in reincarnation. I believe in heaven. I do not believe in karma. I believe in karman. I do not believe in Dharma, Brahma, enlightenment, Gurus or the validity of the smrti texts. I believe in dharman, Rta, free-will and the sruti.

The third reason is one I have put a great deal of thought into. We all know that in many of the Indo-European cultures there are wars between the new gods and the old gods.

Imagine, if you will, that you worshiped the old gods. What would your feelings be towards the worship of the new gods? How would you react to the new gods turning the ways of the old gods on their head until they no longer reflected the old beliefs? What would you think to know your gods were to now live in the realm of scholastic research only? How would you feel knowing your gods were now shadows of their former selves, pushed to back burners and given little to no respect and ridiculed? What would you do in knowing that your gods are being forgotten?

In the Indo-European myth of the old gods and the new gods, the Vedic gods would be the old gods. The new gods are those of the offshoot religions. Rather than fight the old gods, the new gods have created new myths which ignore many of the old gods. This results in the vast majority of the old gods being forgotten with the remaining being demoted to lesser beings. The vast majority of Vedic gods are no longer worshipped. The exception to this is Vsnu.

Vsnu is a Vedic god and he did make it over to Hinduism favourably. Unfortunately, the Vsnu of Hindu lore is not the Vsnu of Vedic lore. The same is said of Surya, Usas and Sarsvati. Surya now has a very minor role, the brilliance of his consort Usas is all but forgotten in favour of Kali, Laxmi and Durga. Sarsvati, who was a minor river goddess deity in the Vedas, is seen as a major goddess of learning in Hinduism having swallowed up the Vedic goddess Vac.

I worship the old gods. I give no respect to the new gods whether they are post-Vedic, pre-Vedic or man made smrti creations. This is why Vedism. It is because Vedism is about bettering myself to help my community. It is because Vedism is not about tying yourself to the score cards of Dharma and Karma. Vedism is about taking responsibility for your actions and your choices. Vedism is about being responsible for your own life. Vedism is about having only one chance to get it right.

Vedism is about honouring the old gods.

<https://www.adf.org/articles/cosmology/why-vedism.html>

This thread is not about AIT, irrespective of whether Aryans were indigenous to India or migrated to India from else where it remains a fact that modern Hindus do not worship the Vedic gods seriously any more. Hindu gods are minor compared to the Vedic gods and their Puranas are just stories and no greater reality should be attributed to them.

Posted 5th January 2016 by Vedicguy

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DEC

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why i believe Hinduism is not Vedism

First, What is understood as Hinduism in the minds of contemporary people has nothing to do with Veda. It is a vague mixture of concepts extracted from the true traditions of the indian subcontinent and packaged together.

1) Veda is most Sacred book of people who believe in Regvedic Religion/Vedism. you can say that Rig Veda is Bible or Qur'an of Vedism. but now most of Hindus believe that Gita or Ramayana and Mahabharat is most Sacred/holy book of Hindusim.

2) vedic people don't worship Idols or bow down to Idols, Vedic people used to do Yagna to give offering to Mighty King of God Lord Indra and other 32 vedic Gods.

"They enter darkness those who worship natural things (for e.g. air, water, fire, etc.). They sink deeper in darkness those who worship sambhuti i.e. created things. (Yajurved 40:9)"

3) according to Rig Veda Indra is most Mightiest and powerful god (thats why he's King of all Gods) but according to Hinduism Krishna, Shiva and Brahma is mightiest god not India and Krishna defeated Indra in war.

(how can a Human or (god according to Hinduism) defeat King of Gods (and Mightiest and most powerful) Lord Indra is beyond my Understanding. (they are demonizing rig vedic deities clearly)

Here's List of Rigvedic deities by number of dedicated hymns, after Griffith (1888). Some dedications are to paired deities, such as Indra-Agni, Mitra-Varuna, Soma-Rudra, here counted doubly. Vishvadevas (all gods together) have been invoked 70 times.

Indra 289

Agni 218

Soma 123 (most of them in the Soma Mandala)

The Asvins 56

Varuna 46

the Maruts 38

Mitra 28

Ushas 21

Vayu (Wind) 12

Savitr 11

the Rbhus 11

Pushan 10

the Apris 9

Brhaspati 8

Surya (Sun) 8

Dyaus and Prithivi (Heaven and Earth) 6, plus 5.84 dedicated to Earth alone

Apas (Waters) 6

Adityas 6

Vishnu 6

Brahmanaspati 6

Rudra 5

source

and now we have list of Hindu Gods/deities :

Major :

Vishnu (Minor Vedic Deity)

Shiva \* ( evolution of Rig Vedic Rudra)

Rama (not in veda)

Krishna (not in veda)

Ganesha (not in Veda)

Hanuman (not in Veda)

Kali (again, not in veda)

now as you can see Ganesha and Hanuman are half human and Animal gods. now read this vedic Mantra Again.

"They enter darkness those who worship natural things (for e.g. air, water, fire, etc.). They sink deeper in darkness those who worship sambhuti i.e. created things. (Yajurved 40:9)"

=)

Minor deities :

well, we can not count them because Hinduism have 330 Mission Gods (30/33 in veda).

as you can see Hinduism is nothing more then a Bad Mixture of Pure Vedic Gods and native Tribal Gods.i will post more proofs later.

i believe Vedic religion is True Indo-Aryan religion Started/created by our Ancestors and Forefathers (Brahmins and Kshatriyas) and as a Arya we should worship our true Gods and stop gods are not in Idols or Idols are not Gods, gods are in Swarglok Worshiping and bowing down to idols because our gods don't want to worship Idols, we just have to chant Mantra and they will protect us.

may god Bless you all.

Jai Indra Rajdeva

Posted 31st December 2015 by Vedicguy

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DEC

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What's the difference between Hinduism and the Vedic religion?

The historical Vedic religion has many differences from modern Hinduism followed by the majority of the Hindus today.

1) Vishnu was a minor deity in the Rig Veda but majority of the Hindus blindly worship him as the supreme God.

2) Rudra who was an another minor deity in the Rig Veda transformed into Shiva of modern Hinduism.

3) The Vedic religion strictly followed hard polytheism worshipping all the Vishvadevas as a collective whole while modern Hindus rely heavily on the Upanishads and have an idealistic outlook towards their world.

4) There was no idolatry in the Vedic religion while modern Hinduism due to existence of the Agamas is too imbibed in idol worship ignoring the existence of the Vedic gods.

5)Mitra, Varuna, Agni, Soma, Indra, Yama, Aruna, Usha, Rudra, Ashwin, Pushan, Savitr, Aditi and other Vedic gods are replaced by Hanuman, Ganesha, Kali, Rama, Krishna, Subramanya and other Hindu gods.

6) There was no Sanyas for women in the Vedic period but many Hindus today openly give Sanyas for women which was forbidden by the Vedic rishis.

7) Vedic rituals were considered very seriously and offering to the gods were made daily. These rituals were very intellectual rather than the superstition that we see in modern Hinduism.

8) Modern Hinduism gives too much emphasis on the Upanishads ignoring the fact that without the Vedas there can be no Upanishads.

9) The Vedic rishis considered the world to be real but Shankara who was a crypto-Buddhist corrupted the Vedas and introduced the doctrine of Mayavada or Illusionism which was a Buddhist doctrine into modern Hinduism.

10) The Vedic rishis worshipped both Saguna Brahman and the Nirguna Brahman simultaneously and treated them equally.

Anonymous17 June 2017 at 07:01

I think these 2 passages support Re-incarnations,

1)savitā te shridebhyah prthivyām lokamicchatu,

tasmai yujyantAmustriyāh. Yajur Veda 35.2

“The sun God grants bodies in different births, according to your deeds, providing a happy or unhappy place on this earth. May radiant beams prove helpful to you.”

2)In Yajurveda 19.47,

“There are two paths for the soul. One path Pitryana provides birth again and again through union of father and mother, good and bad deeds, happiness and sorrow. The other path of Devayana frees the soul from cycle of birth and death and provides bliss of salvation. The whole world reverberates with both these paths. And after both, the soul again takes birth as progeny of father and mother.”

Does this mean re-incarnation is present in Vedas?

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