

Chapter 1 : History of Somnath Temple - IHPL

Etymology. The temple is considered sacred due to the various legends connected to it. Somnath means "Lord of the Soma", an epithet of Shiva.. The Somnath temple is known as "the Shrine Eternal", following a book of K. M. Munshi by this title and his narration of the temple's destruction and reconstruction many times in history.

India Brief History of Somnath Temple: Somnath temple is also known as Prabhas Pattan and the Shrine Eternal. Somnath is one of the 12 jyotirlinga shrines of God Shiva. Does any one know that what is the meaning of Somnath? I can understand rare people are aware about the meaning of Somnath. Meaning of Somnath is the protector of God moon. First temple of Somnath was built before the commencement of the Christian era. Second temple was built by Vallabhi King in - A. More than brhamins were busy in Temples activity and revenue collected by them was used for maintenance of villages. In Somnath Temple when time of prayers came they announced prayers by ringing the bell. Actually this bell was attached to Golden Chain. Does any one know that this Somnath Temple was destroyed too many times by Various rulers and kings. But few kings of Gujarat renovated this temple too many times. Recently in Sardar vallabhbhai Patel renovated Somnath Temple. Surprising thing about Somnath is that from Somnath Se-shore there is no stair-light land up to the Antarctica. It is really surprising. Somnath temple is also famous for its architecture. So friends this is the History of Somnath Temple which i Know. If you know more then this then you can share you knowledge about Somnath Temple in Comment Box. Have a nice day.

Chapter 2 : કાર્નિ માતા મંદિર, બિકાનેર | Somnath Temple His

Karni mata temple, famous as rat temple is located in Bikaner, Rajasthan | Spotting a white rat in Rat temple, Bikaner is believed to be auspicious Bikaner is a desert district in Rajasthan and the history of it is very interesting.

A number of evidences associated with the Harappan Civilization have been found from the Hiranya River Region. What is the History of Somnath Temple Gujarat? To test them, Shiva pierced the three worlds as a huge endless pillar of light, the jyotirlinga. Vishnu and Brahma split their ways to downwards and upwards respectively to find the end of the light in either direction. Brahma lied that he found out the end, while Vishnu conceded his defeat. Shiva appeared as a second pillar of light and cursed Brahma that he would have no place in ceremonies while Vishnu would be worshipped till the end of eternity. The jyotirlinga is the supreme part less reality, out of which Shiva partly appears. The jyotirlinga shrines thus are places where Shiva appeared as a fiery column of light. Originally there were believed to be 64 Jyothirlingas while 12 of them are considered to be very auspicious and holy. Each of the twelve jyotirlinga sites takes the name of the presiding deity - each considered different demonstration of Shiva. Moon was married to Twenty-Seven daughters of Daksha. However, he favoured Rohini and neglected other queens. The aggrieved Daksha cursed Moon and the Moon lost power of light. Pleased with the great penance and devotion of Moon, Bhagvan Shiva blessed him and relieved him from the curse of darkness partially letting the periodic waning of the Moon. Lord Shiva decided to rest in that Lingam till eternity, and hence called Jyotirlingam. Pauranic traditions maintain that Moon had built a golden temple, followed by a silver temple by Ravan, Bhagvan Shree Krishna is believed to have built Somnath temple with Sandalwood. According to Shiv Puran, all those desires are fulfilled with which one visits Somnath. The Gurjara Pratihara king Nagabhata II constructed the third temple in , a large structure of red sandstone. In , the temple was once visited by Mahmud of Ghazni who raided the temple from across the Thar Desert. The wooden structure was replaced by Kumarpal r. The temple was rebuilt by Mahipala Deva, the Chudasama king of Saurashtra in and the Linga was installed by his son Khengar sometime between and In , the temple was once again destroyed by Mahmud Begda, the Sultan of Gujarat. In , the temple was once again destroyed by Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb built a mosque on the site of the Somnath temple, using some columns from the temple, whose Hindu sculptural motifs remained visible. During its entire Somnath Temple Full History, Somnath has been a symbol of perennial creation and destruction. The temple is situated at such a place that there is no land in straight-line between Somnath seashore till Antarctica, such an inscription in Sanskrit is found on the Arrow-Pillar called Baan-Stambh erected on the sea-protection wall at the Somnath Temple. This Baan-Stambh mentions that it stands at a point on the Indian landmass, which happens to be the first point on land in the north to the south-pole on that particular longitude.

Chapter 3 : People of Gujarat - Gujarati People Lifestyle, Origin, Language, Faith

We are very eager to learn about History of Somnath Temple Gujarat, because Somnath Temple is first among the twelve Jyotirlingas of www.nxgvision.com's New Generation wants to know all concepts, all our ancient importance in English, in Detail.

One of the four pilgrimages of the Hindus How to reach: One can easily reach Dwarkadhish Temple by taking regular Buses or by hiring taxis from anywhere in Gujarat Dwarkadhish Temple Dwarkadhish Temple is one of the four major pilgrimages of the Hindus. Located at Dwarka in Gujarat, the temple is connected by regular buses from various towns and cities in Gujarat. The nearest airport is located at Jamnagar that lies at a distance of kms from Dwarka. In the main shrine, the central altar embraces the idol of Lord Dwarkadheesh. The image is presented in the form of four-armed Vishnu Lord Krishna is the incarnation of Lord Vishnu known as Trivikrama. Apart from this main idol, there are idols of Baldevaji Balrama , Pradyumna and Aniruddha grandsons of Lord Krishna too. There is a small shrine dedicated to Kuseswara Mahadeva Shiva also. In the temple, worship or puja is conducted by Aboti Brahmins a particular caste of Brahmins, who have been performing pooja for centuries. The Lord is decked in new clothes, jewels and flowers. Janmashtami is the major festival that is celebrated at Dwarkadhish Temple. At the time of festival, the entire temple is festooned with lights. Every year, the temple witness millions of devotees and pilgrims, who come to seek salvation, with the blessings of the Lord. Legend behind the Idol There is a legend behind the idol of Lord Dwarkadhish in the temple. Badana, an old devotee, used to come daily from Dakor to Dwarka, in order to have a glimpse of the Lord Dwarkadhish. The Lord was really appeased with her and one day, he went along with Badana to Dakor, in the form of idol. The priests at Dwarka temple got angry at Badana, who took the idol according to them. The enraged priests chased Badana to get back the idol. Badana convinced the priests to leave the idol instead of gold. The priests agreed upon the condition and to their surprise, the idol happened to be as light as one nose-ring. This miracle was done by the Lord himself, as he knew Badana had only a nose-ring to offer. The priests could not resist their inquisitiveness and excavated the recommended site quite early. They found one yet to grow idol that is presently enshrined at Dwarka. History Around years ago, Dwarka is believed to have been built by Lord Krishna himself. This holy city is said to have been the abode of Lord Krishna, for more or less years, during his lifetime. Dwarka is assumed to have been immersed in the sea, when the Lord returned to his divine world. In the early eighties, archeological department revealed that the entire coast of western India sank by nearly 40 feet around B. The present temple is expected not to be older than the Mughal period. The inscriptions on the pillars date back to the 15th century. Necessarily, the ancient temple had been there, but it was possibly destroyed by Mohmud Begada in AD. The current structure must have been erected during the period of Mughal Emperor, Akbar. Built with the support of 72 pillars, Dwarkadhish Mandir presents a sight to behold. Elevated to the height of An eighty-four foot long multicolored flag, adorned with the symbols of the sun and moon, waves from the dome of temple. It comprises a soaring tower and a hall of audience. The audience hall is comprised of both, ancient and existing sculptures. The temple can be entered by two doorways. The main doorway north entrance is known as "Moksha Dwara" Door to Salvation , whereas the southern doorway is called as "Swarga Dwara" Gate to Heaven. The outer side of this doorway has 56 steps that take to the Gomati River.

Chapter 4 : Jay Somnath | www.nxgvision.com

Somnath temple in gujrat is the JyotirLinga at the seashore Veraval port in Saurashtra Gujarat. Somanath is a famous temple that was attacked by Gazni mohammad, but rebuilt by the devotees. Here is the history and images photos of Somnath from puranas.

Somnath temple, the first in the twelve jyothirlingas, is located at the Viraval port - Prabhas Pattan in Saurashtra - Gujarat. The inner temple of the Garbhashay was supported to be aglow with the luster of these gemstones. The Nanda Deep was always kept lighted with Kannauji attar. The treasure of the temple was forever full of vast wealth and was kept safe. For worship of the Lord-and Abhishek worship with holy water sandalwood scented water was brought from Haridwar, Prayag Kashi every day. However flowers for special festivities were imported from Kashmir. For the routine daily worship, one thousand Brahmins were appointed. About three hundred and fifty dancing girls were appointed for the regular music and dance concerts that took place in the Temple courts. This religious place of worship was earning the produce of ten thousand villages. Among the twelve JyotirLingas Lingas of light Somanath is considered as the primary one. Because this deity is supposed to be Swayambhu self-born and is always awake, lakhs of devotees visited this temple and considered themselves blessed and to have achieved piety. Offerings made by crores of devotees amounted to crores of rupees which kept the Somnath Temple always rich and abundant. Along with this, the Sun worshipping foreigners probably Parsis also contributed a part of their profits to the temple treasury which kept its coffers full, all the time. Then Chandra built a beautiful golden temple and put a glorious JyotirLinga in it, the first of its kind in India. According to Prabhaskhand of Skanda Purana, the legend goes like this: Chandra married the twenty seven daughters stars of Daksha, but was very partial and showed lot more love and affection to rohini. The remaining twenty six wives not only felt neglected but also insulted. They were disappointed with their husband and went and complained to their father. Daksha was upset to see his daughters suffer thus, and tried twice to convince his son-in-law to change himself, but in vain. The Creator, in order to find out a remedy for this condition of Chandra and get a solution for redressing the curse. Brahma told them that the only way out was to worship Vrishabhdhwaj Shankar at Prabhas Kshetra Mahamrityunjay. Chandra went on a penance for six months and prayed to Lord Shiva, at the end of which Shankara appeared before him. He gave Chandra the boon that in a month, he would grow for fifteen days in one half and in the other half he would keep losing one Kala shade per day and decrease in size. He was pleased with the Devas and in order to increase the prestige of the place, Lord Shiva Himself came to be known as Someshwar, meaning famous moon Soma. The Devas established a Someshwar Kund there. By taking a holy dip in this pond or Kund, it is believed that one would obtain release from all the sins. Chandra or moon is also called Som. That is why this JyotirLinga has become famous as Somanath. Chandra or moon looks very bright here. Troubled times and Hindu Resilience in rebuilding the great temple of Somnath This grand temple of Somanath came under the attack of the Muslims several times. In the year , Junamad, the Sindh Subedar attacked it for the first time and looted innumerable items from its treasure. The beautiful statue of Somanath, can be seen from the center because of the miraculous magnetic power. On that day, he plundered and looted a treasure worth 18 crores. The Somanath Temple was subjected to series of attacks starting in AD by Mohammad Begada, Mujaffar Shah, II, in AD, and finally by Aurangazeb, known to be the most intolerant towards other religions, in AD, where in, the temple was totally destroyed, plundered and looted in a most horrible way. A large number of people were killed mercilessly and a lot of money stolen. It drew the attention of the world. It was done by the then President of India, Honourable Dr. This primary JyotirLinga located in India, is the cynosure of all Indian pilgrims. It is always crowded with lakhs of devotees. A large number of Sadhus and pious men can be met there. In spite of being subjected to destruction by intolerants, the faith of Indian devotees, dedication and their love was never destroyed. Shri Somanath JyotirLinga stands as the legendary example of the same. The temples 15th memorial and the ancient monument located on the sea side of Kahiavad near Prabhaspattan. There are many famous mythological stories attached to them. The sun temple is the most ancient of all. There is no presiding deity in it, but the architecture of temple is so exquisite, that

even by seeing the ruins one can imagine. Saint Agastya, is supposed to have drunk the entire sea near Prabhasapattan. Mythological heroes like Janamejaya, Pandavas, Ravana are supposed to have visited Prabhasapattan Teerth. In the month of Magha sometime in February on the day of Shivaratri, Somanath JyotirLinga festival is celebrated with great aplomb.

Chapter 6 : somnath temple history in gujarati language | Travel in India

Shravan Month Ghela Somnath temple Mahadev Shrungar Pearls Jewellery so many people coming and prayer Mahadev at Ghela Somnath Mandir. History of Ghela Somnath Mandir is located in Jasdan. Many people believe when Muslim rulers Destroyed the SOMNATH TEMPLE few Hindu Rajputs Shifted Somnath Shivlinga (LINGA) to Ghela Somnath.

Vishnu and Brahma split their ways to downwards and upwards respectively to find the end of the light in either directions. Brahma lied that he found out the end, while Vishnu conceded his defeat. Shiva appeared as a second pillar of light and cursed Brahma that he would have no place in ceremonies while Vishnu would be worshipped till the end of eternity. The jyotirlinga is the supreme partless reality, out of which Shiva partly appears. The jyothirlinga shrines, thus are places where Shiva appeared as a fiery column of light. Moon was married to Twenty-Seven daughters of Daksha. However, he favoured Rohini and neglected other queens. The aggrieved Daksha cursed Moon and the Moon lost power of light. Pleased with the great penance and devotion of Moon, Bhagvan Shiva blessed him and relieved him from the curse of darkness partially letting the periodic waning of the Moon. Lord Shiva decided to rest in that Lingam till eternity, and hence called Jyotirlingam. Pauranic traditions maintain that Moon had built a golden temple, followed by a silver temple by Ravana, Bhagvan Shree Krishna is believed to have built Somnath temple with Sandalwood. Timeline Edit The second temple, built by the Yadava kings of Vallabhi in Gujarat, replaced the first one on the same site around CE. Somnath temple, In , the temple was once visited by Mahmud of Ghazni [13] [14] who raided the temple from across the Thar Desert. The wooden structure was replaced by Kumarpal r. It contains the description of Somnath temple and its destruction: Among the wonders of that place was the temple in which was placed the idol called Somnath. This idol was in the middle of the temple without anything to support it from below, or to suspend it from above. It was held in the highest honor among the Hindus, and whoever beheld it floating in the air was struck with amazement, whether he was a Musulman or an infidel. The Hindus used to go on pilgrimage to it whenever there was an eclipse of the moon, and would then assemble there to the number of more than a hundred thousand. As a result thousands of Hindus were converted to Islam. There were many idols of gold and silver and vessels set with jewels, all of which had been sent there by the greatest personages in India. The value of the things found in the temples of the idols exceeded twenty thousand dinars. After integration of Jungadh in to Union of India, the Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbbhai Patel came to Junagadh on November 12, to direct the stabilization of the state by the Indian Army and at the same time ordered the reconstruction of the Somanath temple. Munshi and other leaders of the Congress went to Gandhi with the proposal of reconstructing the Somnath temple, Gandhi blessed the move, but suggested that the funds for the construction should be collected from the public and the temple should not be funded by the state. He expressed that he was proud to associate himself to the project of renovation of the temple [20] But soon both Gandhi and Sardar Patel died and the task of reconstruction of the temple continued under K. Munshi, who saw in its reconstruction, the fruits of freedom and the reversal of past injustice done to Hindus. This Baan-Stambh mentions that it stands at a point on the Indian landmass, which happens to be the first point on land in the north to the south-pole on that particular longitude. After refusal from Pundits of Guzrath and the then ruler Gaekwad to put them back on Somnath temple, these silver gates were placed in temples of Ujjain. These were believed to have been taken by Mahmud from Somnath. There was a debate in the House of Commons in London in on the question of the gates of the Somanatha temple. But on arrival, they were found to be replicas of the original. In the 19th Century novel, The Moonstone by Wilkie Collins , the diamond of the title is presumed to have been stolen from the temple at Somnath and, according to the historian Romila Thapar , reflects the interest aroused in Britain by the gates.

Chapter 8 : Somnath Temple - Somnath Temple Gujarat, Gujarat Somnath Temple, Somnath Mandir India

Somnath is the first amongst the holy shrines and traditionally, the Dwadash Jyotirlinga pilgrimage begins with the Somnath Temple. It is the prime abode of Lord Shiva and is considered to be holiest of all the Jyotirlingas.

Even though it is referred to by several other names, names it acquired in the various phases of History, the name Somnath is unrivalled as far as popularity is concerned. And understandably so because this small town would have faded to oblivion but for the presence of the magnificent Somnath Temple from which it receives its best known name. Deo Pattan, Prabhas Pattan, Pattan Somnath some of the other names of this sea side town in Gujarat , India would have all been erased from public memory. But instead of that this place has made a distinctive place for itself primarily because of this brilliant structure. The History of Somnath as in referring to the city is so completely dominated by the History of Somnath Temple that it would not be exaggeration in the least to say that they are synonymous. Not much is known about the early History of Somnath temple. However it is popularly believed that the first temple existed even before the commencement of the Christian era. The second was built in the period A. The Somnath temple which enshrines one of the twelve Jyotirlingas was so highly revered that people from various nook and corners of the country came to offer their prayers here. As many as Brahmin priests were engaged in temple activities and the revenue collected from ten thousand villages were used for its maintenance. Prayers were announced by ringing the bell which was attached to a golden chain. Its walls were nothing less than pages of History. The exquisite sculptures were a reflection of the times and the pillars even had the names of the sculptors carved on them. Unfortunately what happened in the year was a very unfortunate event in the Somnath temple history. Muhammad of Ghazni invaded the city and in spite of the valiant resistance put up by fifty thousand Shaivites, the temple was looted and razed to the ground. What was regarded as an architectural masterpiece was demolished brutally. King Bhima of Gujarat and King Bhoja of Malwa then took upon themselves the noble task of renovating this fine edifice in red sandstone. However it was fated to be destroyed once again by Alaf Khan in A. This time King Mahipala belonging to the Chudasama dynasty renovated it. Thereafter also the History of Somnath is punctuated with episodes of destruction and reconstruction at various points of time in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. Finally the temple was once again ruined in by Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. After that more than two hundred years passed before Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel finally took upon himself the responsibility of constructing it once again in the year Much to the glory and pride of not just Somnath but of the whole of India this stunning temple was once again reincarnated. Presently this "Shrine Eternal" is visited by a large number of pilgrims as well as by common tourists. So without further delay you too can plan your Tour to Somnath to witness this majestic temple.

Chapter 9 : HISTORY OF SOMNATH TEMPLE | HISTORY OF INDIA

Somnath - this temple town has a long and chequered History. Even though it is referred to by several other names, names it acquired in the various phases of History, the name Somnath is unrivalled as far as popularity is concerned.

Richness of cultural traditions, moneyed inheritance characterizes the population of Gujarat. Civilizing traits, socialization and adherence to cultural norms are also additional traits and attributes characterizing the Gujarati people. The Gujaratis are a part of an Indo-Aryan ethnic group of the country. At present the population of the state of Gujarat consists of both native Gujarati and refugees from other states. There are 11 sub-linguistic variants to the non-standard Gujarati speech. Several environmental factors influence this linguistic distinction. The Gujaratis are believed to have accompanied the Huns when they migrated to India and finally got settled in Gujarat as the ancestral Gujarati tribe. According to historical records Aryans encroached upon Gujarat by conquering the Bhils who were living in the state originally. In the medieval era, immigration took place in the state bringing forth Zoroastrianism and Islam into Gujarat and that paved the way for a multi-religious and multi-lingual society within the state. The ethnic rustic culture of the state still survive through tribes. Food of Gujaratis Gujaratis are predominantly vegetarians. Actually Gandhism has strongly influenced the cuisine of Gujarat and thus the Gujarati people try their best to stay away from Non-Veg food items plus alcoholic beverages. Their diet consists of ample amounts of pulses, cereals, veggies, fruits, pickles, papads, ghee, butter, spices, and butter milk. Purity of food is what the people of Gujarat focus on and thus they make most of the eatables at home. Khichadi curry, bhakri shag, doodh pak, khaman dhokla are some of the well known dishes of Gujarat. The authentic Gujarati Thali is a wholesome dish consisting of food items like rice, Roti, lentils, vegetables, salads and a sweet dish of course. Costume of Gujaratis The people of Gujarat love to adhere to tradition when it comes to their costumes. In the rustic tribal belts men still wear the typical Kheda dress while women, the typical chaniya choli. In the cities young women wear modern attires like jeans, tops, skirts, dresses etc while older ladies wear sarees paired with blouse, salwar-kameezes. Men of the cities wear shirt, t-shirt, trousers, pants. The cities of Gujarat like the cities of any other state of the country have come under the influence of the fast blowing winds of westernization and globalization and that has resulted in a change of attire especially for the city-based Gujaratis. Language of the Gujaratis Gujarati language is the predominant language of Gujarat. Religious Faith of Gujaratis The religious and belief system prevailing among the natives of Gujarat is philosophical and non-secular in nature, having its roots in the ancient casteism. Hinduism plus Jainism are the chief religions practiced by the Gujaratis. The God-fearing Gujaratis practice their religion with utmost dedication and attach a lot of importance to myths and legends. In the present times, the Gujaratis have learnt to maintain a friendly and tolerant attitude towards other religious faiths and that has proved helpful in creating a positive ambience of fraternity in the state.