



As a great preacher of the ancient culture of the Vedas, the great Indradyumna Marharaj continued his festivals throughout Russia where he came across Professor Medvedev, the chairman of the religious affairs committee. The irony of the professors name was not lost upon Marharaj who knew it was formed from two words whose origin is the ancient language of Sanskrit.

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'Ma' is a root from the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is 'limit' and 'measure' and this becomes 'mad' and 'mada' which means to 'enjoy to the limit' to 'intoxicate' from this comes 'madhu' meaning 'honey' and this is the source of 'med' a word from the language of Russian whose meaning is 'honey'.

'Veda' is a word from the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is 'knowledge' and this is the source of 'ved' a word from Russian whose meaning is 'knowledge' and combined they produced this 'Medved' the name of the Russian professor whose meaning is one who has knowledge ( ved ) of the honey ( med ) and of course this is the Russian word for the 'bear' who is expert at finding honey.



As Marharaj spoke with Professor Medvedev, the Russian confided "The problem amongst our leaders may not be so much in having to accept your movement but in accepting that this Vedic culture may have been the original culture of Russia. In Russia practically all scientists accept

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that Vedic culture once flourished here, the centre being in the Volga river region. The debate amongst our scientists is whether the Aryans came from India or if they originated here. There is much evidence that the Vedic culture existed here, most notably the Russian Veda".

"The Russian Veda is famous amongst our people" the professor continued "it is as old as Russia and stories are like those of the Vedas where the central figure of the Russian Veda is Krsna, the upholder of spiritual truths and killer of many demons".

"His killing of a witch and a snake are exactly like the history of Krsna as a baby killing the Putana and Aghasura demons as told within the Bhagavat Purana, but the Russian Veda is not for children, its full of spiritual truths and it seems that this Vedic culture was once prevalent throughout the world".



Russia has many towns and rivers whose names are 'Tara' a name which has a special place

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amongst Russian and Slavic folklore as before the 18th century parts of Russia were known as 'Tartary' a kingdom said to be named after the gods 'Tara' and 'Tarkh' and within the 1771 edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica it says the following.

“Tartary, a huge country in Northern Asia, bordering Siberia in the north and west is called the great Tartary. These Tartars living south of Muscovy and Siberia are called “astrakhan” “charkasy” and “dagestani”. Those living in the northwest of the Caspian sea are called Kalmyk tartars and occupying the territory between Siberia and the Caspian sea, Uzbek and Tartar mongols, who inhabited the north of Persia and India and finally Tibetan, living in the northwest of China ( 881 ).”

'Tara' is a word which is from the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is 'crossing' as can be seen within 'Avatara' as in one who crosses ( tara ) downwards ( ava ) and can also be seen within Buddhism as 'Green Tara' a bodhisattva who helps people to 'cross over' during the time of death.



Within the Vedas we find that 'Tara' is a form of the Goddess Kali who resides within the Tara Devi temple within Himachal Pradesh within the village of Tarapith and she is seen as the goddess of the stars as in she who crosses ( tara ) over, as well as being the wife of Brihaspati, the guru of the gods and the lover of Candra.

Within the country of Montenegro we find that the Slavic people named their most beautiful river and canyon after 'Tara' which is seen as 'the pearl of Montenegro' and within Siberia the same culture named one of their most prominent mountains after the goddess Tara.

Within the green lands of County Meath in the country of Ireland we find the famous hill of 'Tara' the home of the Celts and the home of the Druids as well as being the high seat of the kings of Ireland and so we have 'Tara' a goddess who seems to connect the Slavic culture of Russia, the Celtic culture of Ireland and the Vedic culture of India.



This ancient culture which was mentioned by Professor Medvedev seems to go beyond Russia and one which was once prominent amongst the Slavic people who were the largest ethnic and linguistic group throughout Europe having spread throughout Russia, Poland, Ukraine, Serbia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Belarussia, Croatia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bosnia, and Macedonia.

'Svetovid' seems to have been the supreme deity within the Slavic culture and a named which possesses two Sanskrit words as in 'sveta' whose meaning is 'bright' 'white' 'light' and 'vid' whose meaning is to 'know' which takes on a subtle change within Europe as it comes to mean that which 'sees'.

'Svetovid' seems to be related to the 'Sun' hence he is 'sveta' whose meaning is 'white' 'bright' 'luminous' and which as a secondary meaning becomes 'saintly' and he is 'vid' whose meaning is to 'see' as in 'the all seeing ( vid ) luminous ( sveta ) Sun' but whatever its meaning there is no doubt his name is formed of words from the language of Sanskrit.

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