

Chapter 1 : The Creation by James Weldon Johnson - Poems | [theinnatdunvilla.com](http://theinnatdunvilla.com)

*In Search of God and Other Poems [Swami Vivekananda] on [theinnatdunvilla.com](http://theinnatdunvilla.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. It is not well-known that Swami Vivekananda was also a poet.*

God loves you so very much Accept Him now today Kneel down and close your eyes And this is what you say: I am sorry for my sin Forgive me Lord today I want to live for you To live for you always. He has saved my soul and has blessed me beyond measure Awesome message within the poem. That why I obey him and trust him. I want to become more like him everyday Amen. May faith be the guiding light of my life, Thank you Jesus. I love this poem. I has blessed my heart. Thanks for sharing it. By shedding His blood for us sinners to gain eternal life. The last line in the first verse might be easier read: I myself enjoy writing Christian poems, and I was surfing the web for inspiration when I came across this. You I believe have won many of soul for God. For we are God most precious creatures, so valuable to him, that He sent of Himself Jesus, to die for our sin. For whosoever believe in Him Jesus will not perish but have eternal life. It inspires us to follow God more than anything else. Love to read poems that fills my heart with joy. Accept the lord 2day b4 its 2late. The author lives in Australia and is active in mission projects locally and abroad.

**Chapter 2 : In Search of God « Inspirational Christian Stories and Poems**

*Swami Vivekananda is generally known as a saint, a patriot, and a lover of humanity. But very few people know him as a poet. He also wrote some poems, songs, and hymns, which though few in number, may be classed with the creations of poetic art. This book is an exhaustive collection of those.*

All I found was a black Sunday! Darkness all around, the people cried. There were no tears of joy today. The false prophets at their best! Stood so bold and shouted words of doom! The pulpit their domain! Gloom and doom all they could foresee. Are they true to saving souls? Well fed, and groomed, they prove they are not like the common man. Smooth the talk; the collections are in their thoughts. The large edifices built not for God, but for them. They look at their flock, the rich ones so favored. Glory in the highest; it all be told. Pack them in on Sunday; preach them to a feverish pitch! Where is the word of God on this Sabbath day? Speaking loudly, the words sound so righteous. The words of God they speak of, they manipulate. The glory, they speak of, twisted in greed and self importance. They went wrong somewhere, although they would swear they were once sincere. Whatever happened to the meaning of true prayer? I went in search of the mercy of God! It took me away, so far. A refugee camp in a dark place called Most would say the next step is hell. Never a place of such human suffering. The stench, the dust, the disease, there is no shortage of death. The young and old, waiting for death to call and take them away! The civil war, drought and the famine, a breeding ground of tired souls. Young man of medicine, so tired and worn! Not much for him to believe in, he has seen too much. He has done his best to keep it all together. The God he once believed, cannot be seen, he is shaken in his faith. He looks into the sky, if only the rains will come. So unsure to ask God to cleanse the land, the people might have a chance. Life could start to heal; the children will start to grow again. It will start to ease the suffering, it will renew hope. No medicine can heal this situation, the science he believed, slightly holds back death. He looked up to the heavens, hoping his prayers are heard. He hoped above all, for the mercy of God and then the rains came.

**Chapter 3 : Faith Poems - Faith In God Poems**

*Inspiring and beautiful, these poems and translations of Swami Vivekananda give expression to his insight into the spiritual realm.*

Writing[ edit ] Maria Valtorta was bedridden in Viareggio , Italy, for most of her life due to complications from being struck in the back at random while walking on a street. Valtorta was a member of the Third Order Servites of Mary, affiliated to the order to which her spiritual director, Fr. On the morning of Good Friday she reported having a vision in which Jesus appeared and spoke to her. While Valtorta did not begin writing The Poem of the Man-God until , pre-Poem writings included various topics such as Mariology, Darwinism, and suffering. She reported having many more visions and conversations with Jesus and the Virgin Mary and said that Jesus had asked her to record her visions in writing. She continued to write her visions in her notebooks until For instance, she reported having a vision of The Last Supper on March 9, while another on the Beatitudes during the Sermon on the Mount was written more than two months later on May 24, The book as transcribed by her priest however, follows the life of Jesus in chronological form, with footnotes referring to the dates on which she wrote each episode. For instance, her prelude to the Sermon on the Mount written on May 22, depicts the road on which Jesus is walking, states that it was a clear day on which Mount Hermon could be seen by Jesus but Lake Merom could not be seen. In some episodes she writes about the colors of the clothing she believed had been worn by Jesus or the Apostles. The scene then describes how the other Apostles come down the mountain to greet Jesus and how the Sermon on the Mount begins. While the Gospel of Matthew refers to the Beatitudes in a few paragraphs Matthew 5: The full text of the Sermon on the Mount that she wrote in her notebook and attributed to Jesus takes three episodes from May 24 to 27, , and is over 30 pages long. The fact that her text of the Beatitudes still has the same eight or ninefold structure as the Beatitudes in the Gospel, but is far more detailed, is characteristic of her writings and her imagination. Her supposed visions describe parables, miracles and episodes in the life of Jesus not present in any of the synoptic Gospels. On February 16, , she wrote her account of the Trial of Jesus by Caiphas. In the synoptic Gospels, Luke places the trial after daybreak, while Matthew and Mark refer to it as taking place at night. Another example is the episode she wrote on February 28, It reports that in preparation for his Passion, Jesus visited the town of Kerioth to say farewell and performed a miracle, curing a woman described as "Anne of Kerioth" on her deathbed. In this episode Jesus instructs the Anne to forever tend to and comfort Mary of Simon - who Valtorta argued was the mother of Judas Iscariot and who would supposedly be heartbroken upon the betrayal by her son and the deaths of Jesus and Judas in the near future. View of the constellation Orion The narrative of the Poem of the Man-God includes a number of observations of the positions of the heavenly bodies. For instance, in episode written on December 11, Valtorta wrote of a night Jesus spent at Gadara: And Sapphirine Venus covered with diamonds, and Mars of pale ruby and the topaz of Jupiter Using a computer simulation, VanZandt noted that the only possibilities for the observation Valtorta described during the month of March would be AD31 and AD33, and after considering other elements in the narrative concluded that March AD33 was the only possibility. According to VanZandt the estimation of the joint observability of these three stars and the position of the moon during that time would have been almost impossible without a computer system. There is no need to give an opinion about its origin, whether it be extraordinary or not. Who reads it, will understand. One hears of many visions and revelations. I will not say they are all authentic; but there are some of which it could be said that they are. Father Berti handed over his typed copies, but returned the original handwritten text to Maria Valtorta. They cannot be considered supernatural in origin. That book is the truth". Philip Pavich, OFM, an American Croatian Franciscan priest stationed in Medjugorje, sent a circular letter to the Medjugorje fans, questioning the purported visions of Maria Valtorta and the subsequent book. All her critics begrudgingly have acknowledged that there is nothing against faith and moralsâ€ there is nothing objectionable in The Poem of the Man-God and all the other writings of Valtorta. It is impossible for me to imagine that anyone could read this tremendous work with an open mind and not be convinced that its author can be no one but the Holy Spirit of God. Apparitions of Mary, Jan 31,

**Chapter 4 : Poems - Poem Search Engine - Love Poems**

*In Search Of God And Other Poems By Swami Vivekananda by Bijay Kant theinnatdunvilla.comshna Paramhansas disciple never wanted to be a poet But as a saintsinger He would have sung As the saints as wandering fellows Go on taking.*

Few today would accept this literally. In the first book of the Iliad, the son of Zeus and Leto Apollo, line 9 is as instantly identifiable to the Greek reader by his patronymic as are the sons of Atreus Agamemnon and Menelaus, line In both cases, the audience is expected to have knowledge of the myths that preceded their literary rendering. Little is known to suggest that the Greeks treated Homer, or any other source of Greek myths, as mere entertainment, whereas there are prominent Greeks from Pindar to the later Stoa for whom myths, and those from Homer in particular, are so serious as to warrant bowdlerization or allegorization. HomerHomer, copy of a lost bust from the 2nd century from Baiae, Italy. Theogony and Works and Days The fullest and most important source of myths about the origin of the gods is the Theogony of Hesiod c. The elaborate genealogies mentioned above are accompanied by folktales and etiological myths. The orthodox view treats the two poems as quite different in theme and treats the Works and Days as a theodicy a natural theology. It is possible, however, to treat the two poems as a diptych, each part dependent on the other. The Theogony declares the identities and alliances of the gods, while the Works and Days gives advice on the best way to succeed in a dangerous world, and Hesiod urges that the most reliable“though by no means certain”way is to be just. Courtesy of the Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Trier, Ger. Other literary works Fragmentary post-Homeric epics of varying date and authorship filled the gaps in the accounts of the Trojan War recorded in the Iliad and Odyssey; the so-called Homeric Hymns shorter surviving poems are the source of several important religious myths. Many of the lyric poets preserved various myths, but the odes of Pindar of Thebes flourished 6th“5th century bce are particularly rich in myth and legend. The works of the three tragedians“ Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, all of the 5th century bce“are remarkable for the variety of the traditions they preserve. Apollonius of Rhodes, another scholar of the 3rd century bce, preserved the fullest account of the Argonauts in search of the Golden Fleece. In the period of the Roman Empire, the Geography of Strabo 1st century bce, the Library of the pseudo-Apollodorus attributed to a 2nd-century-ce scholar, the antiquarian writings of the Greek biographer Plutarch, and the works of Pausanias, a 2nd-century-ce historian, as well as the Latin Genealogies of Hyginus, a 2nd-century-ce mythographer, have provided valuable sources in Latin of later Greek mythology. Archaeological discoveries The discovery of the Mycenaean civilization by Heinrich Schliemann, a 19th-century German amateur archaeologist, and the discovery of the Minoan civilization in Crete from which the Mycenaean ultimately derived by Sir Arthur Evans, a 20th-century English archaeologist, are essential to the 21st-century understanding of the development of myth and ritual in the Greek world. Such discoveries illuminated aspects of Minoan culture from about 3000 to 1500 bce and Mycenaean culture from about 1600 to 1100 bce; those eras were followed by a Dark Age that lasted until about 800 bce. Unfortunately, the evidence about myth and ritual at Mycenaean and Minoan sites is entirely monumental, because the Linear B script an ancient form of Greek found in both Crete and Greece was mainly used to record inventories. Geometric designs on pottery of the 8th century bce depict scenes from the Trojan cycle, as well as the adventures of Heracles. The extreme formality of the style, however, renders much of the identification difficult, and there is no inscriptional evidence accompanying the designs to assist scholars in identification and interpretation. In the succeeding Archaic c. Heracles fighting with the Amazons, detail from a volute krater attributed to Euphronius, c. Religious myths Greek religious myths are concerned with gods or heroes in their more serious aspects or are connected with ritual. They include cosmogonical tales of the genesis of the gods and the world out of Chaos, the successions of divine rulers, and the internecine struggles that culminated in the supremacy of Zeus, the ruling god of Olympus the mountain that was considered the home of the gods. The gods on Olympus: Athena, Zeus, Dionysus, Hera, and Aphrodite. Some myths about heroes and heroines also have a religious basis. The tale of creation and moral decline forms part of the myth of the Four Ages see below Myths of the ages of the world. The

subsequent destruction of humanity by flood and regeneration of humans from stones is partly based on folktale. Hence, famous events in epics, such as the Trojan War, were generally regarded as having really happened, and heroes and heroines were believed to have actually lived. Earlier sagas, such as the voyage of the Argonauts, were accepted in a similar fashion. Most Greek legends were embellished with folktales and fiction, but some certainly contain a historical substratum. Such are the tales of more than one sack of Troy, which are supported by archaeological evidence, and the labours of Heracles, which might suggest Mycenaean feudalism. Again, the legend of the Minotaur a being part human, part bull could have arisen from exaggerated accounts of bull leaping in ancient Crete. Theseus killing the Minotaur, detail of a vase painting by the Kleophrades Painter, 6th century bc; in the British Museum. Courtesy of the trustees of the British Museum In another class of legends, heinous offenses—such as attempting to rape a goddess, deceiving the gods grossly by inculcating them in crime, or assuming their prerogatives—were punished by everlasting torture in the underworld. The consequences of social crimes, such as murder or incest, were also described in legend e. Legends were also sometimes employed to justify existing political systems or to bolster territorial claims. Folktales Folktales, consisting of popular recurring themes and told for amusement, inevitably found their way into Greek myth. Such is the theme of lost persons—whether husband, wife, or child e. Journeys to the land of the dead were made by Orpheus a hero who went to Hades to restore his dead wife, Eurydice, to the realm of the living, Heracles, Odysseus, and Theseus the slayer of the Minotaur. The victory of the little man by means of cunning against impossible odds, the exploits of the superman e. The babes-in-the-woods theme of the exposure of children and their subsequent recovery is also found in Greek myth. The Greeks, however, also knew of the exposure of children as a common practice. Types of myths in Greek culture Myths of origin Myths of origin represent an attempt to render the universe comprehensible in human terms. Greek creation myths cosmogonies and views of the universe cosmologies were more systematic and specific than those of other ancient peoples. Yet their very artistry serves as an impediment to interpretation, since the Greeks embellished the myths with folktale and fiction told for its own sake. According to Hesiod, four primary divine beings first came into existence: The creative process began with the forcible separation of Gaea from her doting consort Heaven Uranus in order to allow her progeny to be born. The crudity is relieved, however, in characteristic Greek fashion, by the friendly collaboration of Uranus and Gaea, after their divorce, on a plan to save Zeus from the same Cronus, his cannibalistic sire. The Sun Helios traversed the heavens like a charioteer and sailed around the Earth in a golden bowl at night. Natural fissures were popularly regarded as entrances to the subterranean house of Hades—i. Helios in his chariot, relief sculpture excavated at Troy in ; in the National Museums in Berlin. Staatliche Museen zu Berlin—Preussischer Kulturbesitz Myths of the ages of the world From a very early period, Greek myths seem to have been open to criticism and alteration on grounds of morality or of misrepresentation of known facts. Golden, Silver, Bronze, and Iron. These races or ages are separate creations of the gods, the Golden Age belonging to the reign of Cronus and the subsequent races being the creation of Zeus. Those of the Golden Age never grew old, were free from toil, and passed their time in jollity and feasting. When they died, they became guardian spirits on Earth. After an inordinately prolonged childhood, the men of the Silver Age began to act presumptuously and neglected the gods. Consequently, Zeus hid them in the Earth, where they became spirits among the dead. Zeus next created the men of the Bronze Age, men of violence who perished by mutual destruction. At this point the poet intercalates the Age or Race of Heroes. He thereby destroys the symmetry of the myth, in the interests of history: This subjection of myth to history is not universal in Greece, but it is found in writers such as Hesiod, Xenophanes, Pindar, Aeschylus, and Plato. Of these heroes the more-favoured who were related to the gods reverted to a kind of restored Golden Age existence under the rule of Cronus forced into honourable exile by his son Zeus in the Isles of the Blessed. Hector donning his breastplate, amphora by Euthymides, c. Hirmer Fotoarchiv, Munich The final age, the antithesis of the Golden Age, was the Iron Age, during which the poet himself had the misfortune to live. But even that was not the worst, for he believed that a time would come when infants would be born old and there would be no recourse left against the universal moral decline. Elsewhere in Greek and Roman literature, the belief in successive periods or races is found with the belief that by some means, when the worst is reached, the system gradually Plato, Politikos or quickly Virgil, Fourth

Eclogue returns to the Golden Age. Hesiod may have known this version; he wishes to have been born either earlier or later. There is also a myth of progress, associated with Prometheus, god of craftsmen, but the progress is limited, for the 19th-century concept of eternal advancement is absent from Greek thought. Myths of the gods described their births, victories over monsters or rivals, love affairs, special powers, or connections with a cultic site or ritual. As these powers tended to be wide, the myths of many gods were correspondingly complex. Thus, the Homeric Hymns to Demeter, a goddess of agriculture, and to the Delian and Pythian Apollo describe how these deities came to be associated with sites at Eleusis, Delos, and Delphi, respectively. Poseidon god of the sea was unusually atavistic in that his union with Earth, and his equine adventures appear to hark back to his pre-marine status as a horse or earthquake god. Antikenabteilung, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin—Preussischer Kulturbesitz Many myths are treated as trivial and lighthearted, but this judgment rests on the suppressed premise that any divine behaviour that seems inappropriate for a major religion must have seemed absurd and fictitious to the Greeks. Dionysus; Ariadne; Eros; Greek mythology Dionysus and Ariadne with an Eros figure, fragmentary Apulian red-figure pelike, terra-cotta from Apulia, Italy, about 400 bce. Paul Getty Museum object no. Such etiological myths proliferated during the Hellenistic era, though in the earlier periods genuine examples are harder to detect. Water nymphs Naiads were reputed to drown those with whom they fell in love, such as Hylas, a companion of Heracles. Even the gentle Muses goddesses of the arts and sciences blinded their human rivals, such as the bard Thamyris. Like sea deities, silenoi possessed secret knowledge that they would reveal only under duress. Charon, the grisly ferryman of the dead, was also a popular figure of folktale. Myths of heroes Hero myths included elements from tradition, folktale, and fiction. The saga of the Argonauts, for example, is highly complex and includes elements from folktale and fiction. Even heroes like Achilles, Hector, or Diomedes are largely fictional, though doubtlessly based on legendary prototypes. The Odyssey is the prime example of the wholesale importation of folktales into epic. All the best-known Greek hero myths, such as the labours of Heracles and the adventures of Perseus, Cadmus, Pelops, or Oedipus, depend more for their interest on folktales than on legend. Coin was struck in the Roman Republic, 82 bce. Mercury is commonly identified with the Greek god Hermes. WGS Photofile Certain heroes—Heracles, the Dioscuri the twins Castor and Pollux, Amphiaras one of the Argonauts, and Hyacinthus a youth whom Apollo loved and accidentally killed—may be regarded as partly legend and partly religious myth. Thus, whereas Heracles, a man of Tiryns, may originally have been a historical character, the myth of his demise on Oeta and subsequent elevation to full divinity is closely linked with a cult. Similarly, the exploits of the Dioscuri are those of typical heroes: After their death they passed six months alternately beneath the Earth and in the world above, which suggests that their worship, like that of Persephone the daughter of Zeus and Demeter, was connected with fertility or seasonal change. Attic red-figure kylix by Epictetus showing Heracles slaying Busiris, c. Courtesy of the trustees of the British Museum Myths of seasonal renewal Certain myths, in which goddesses or heroes were temporarily incarcerated in the underworld, were allegories of seasonal renewal. Perhaps the best-known myth of this type is the one that tells how Hades Latin Pluto, the god of the underworld, carried Persephone off to be his consort, causing her mother, Demeter, the goddess of grain, to allow the earth to grow barren out of her grief. In less benign climates, she was said to spend six months of the year in each.

**Chapter 5 : Buy In Search of God and Other Poems from theinnatdunvilla.com at lowest price**

*In Search of God and Other Poems. by Swami Vivekananda. Many of Swami Vivekananda's poems were written in moments of great spiritual feeling. Includes poems.*

One little boy, named Bobby, did just that. Bobby spent the following Saturday doing just what the pastor had asked, searching for God. First Bobby went to the park. While he was at the park, he saw families swimming, eating and children swinging on the swings. Bobby walked down to the lake and saw ducks paddling their way across the water. Bobby lied on his back in the grass and watched the clouds move by. After walking through the whole park, Bobby decided to give up on his search for God and go home. On the way home Bobby saw Mrs. Johnston, who was one of his neighbors, and she asked him if he needed a ride. I want to walk. When Bobby was near his house he saw Mr. Arnold unloading groceries from his car, and Bobby asked him if he needed help. Arnold carry several sacks into the house, and then he continued his walk towards home. Why do you look so down? God is present wherever people are joined together in love. God is also present in nature. God is also present in the clouds. God created the clouds, just like he created the rain and the wind. Johnston, and she offered me a ride home, and I helped Mr. Arnold unload his groceries from his car. Johnston offered you a ride home. You found out one more thing about God today, do you know what that is? You see, God is present in your heart. I would say you had a very successful day looking for God. He could not wait to get home and tell his Mom that he had such a great day searching for, and finding God.

### Chapter 6 : God Poems - Inspirational Poems about God's Love

*The first section comprises the poems originally written in English by Swami Vivekananda, while in the second section we have given English versions of the poems composed by him in Bengali, Sanskrit, and Hindi.*

Tap below to see prayers from other visitors to this site. Although I know You have not given the spirit of fear, In my Lord I trust - Please lord help my granddaughter Caylee. Everyday she needs to be injected Abraham too saw many versions Sleepy Head - My Lord I cannot wake this sleepy head. My brain is fog, my feet are lead. My wooden limbs refuse to jump. I seek to do what YOU want of me. I will overcome once and for The silent Voice - There are some things that are essential for life, like air, food, water, sometimes clothing etc, but there are somethings that are the existence for Father God I continue to confess sins of masturbation Oh God, please restore the bigger me - I am more than that small thing I did And smarter than that dumb thing I said. I had a Dream - Last night I had a dream Lord help me understand, An angel stood at the foot of my bed with compassion in her hands. As I walk in the light of day - As I walk in the light of day I am often greeted along the way - By the wind ins in my face, by the birds that sing, and Awesome Father in Christ Jesus! Pain Be Gone, Gone With There is no One like You my God! Many days Evil sought to destroyed my Soul in Thoughts. Thank you, Jesus so very much! This I knew from a very early age. I sat up and put one foot on the floor and then felt sadder. I laid back down Prayer forever shine bright - sometimes you may feel lost and confused, or that nothing good ever comes to you. O Lord I look to you for guidance and support at times of unfair hurt - O Lord I look to you for guidance and support at times of unfair hurt That I may resume my confidence and health Your wisdom assists May It turn the memories into dreams, The dreams turned into reality. Maybe if I saw you one From the one and only Christ Love - Christ Love Heart beats young heart beats old, with a love of Christ your heart beats bold. Fill me Lord - In a room full of people I feel all alone. I feel invisible to them and myself. My thoughts and feelings are all consuming. Open those gates of heaven Lord - Sacred heart of Jesus I trust in you, Sacred heart of the one above, Show me, show me all your love. For I close my eyes wide open Everything will be okay - No matter how dark your night might be, morning is yet to come and the Lord is with you and everything will be okay. A Heart of for you - I have a heart for you when thoughts of you are apart of view I walk them through the art of two because you created My sister, my friend. I hold you dear to my heart - My sister, my friend. I hold you dear to my heart. Know that I love you and I wish you no pain. Ask - The lord has your strength Your peace And your faith So ask and you shall receive And when the door is cracked push it open And you shall see the Therefore I will boast all the Forgiveness is the key to being free from the past. When the strong are weak and no founders seek - When the strong are weak and no founders seek. No more breath in the treasury when Cesar has what is his the meek shall inherit

### Chapter 7 : The Poem of the Man-God - Wikipedia

*One Sunday, during the children's time with the pastor, the pastor asked all the children to spend one afternoon searching for God and then come back and tell him what they had found.*

### Chapter 8 : poems | Academy of American Poets

*In Search of God and Other Poems ; Swami Vivekananda. Swami Vivekananda is generally known as a saint, a patriot, and a lover of humanity. But very few people know him as a poet.*

### Chapter 9 : In Search of God (and Other Poems) by Swami Vivekananda

*Swami Vivekananda is generally known as a saint, a patriot, and a lover of humanity. But very few people know him as a poet. He also wrote some poems, songs, and hymns, which though few in number, may be classed with the creations of poetic art.*