

Chapter 1 : Seeker - Science & Exploration | Always Curious

Summary: Seeker of Knowledge: The Man who Deciphered Egyptian Hieroglyphs begins with a brief history lesson about the Egyptians. This is an informational picture book about Jean-Francois Champollion, the man who deciphered the Egyptian hieroglyphs and founded Egyptology.

Biography[edit] Malik Ram [3] was born on 22 December in Phalia. After his schooling in Wazirabad , he was educated at Government College, Lahore. Between and he worked as a journalist. At first he was the joint-editor of the Lahore monthly literary journal Nairang-i-Khayal. He was concurrently the de facto editor of the Lahore weekly Arya Gazette. Later, from January until June , he was an assistant editor of the Lahore daily newspaper Bharat Mata. He took advantage of his foreign postings and assignments to travel to many countries in Asia, the Middle East and Europe, whenever time permitted, to view or study oriental texts and manuscripts lodged in their archives, libraries and museums. He himself remained a prolific writer until he died. Shortly before he died, he donated his entire library of books and manuscripts to the Jamia Hamdard University Library in Delhi, where they are housed as the Malik Ram Collection. He was fascinated by Urdu literature in general and Mirza Ghalib in particular. This book prompted Kausar Chandpuri â€” , [8] the Urdu novelist, short-story writer and critic, to write "Jahan-e-Ghalib" presenting the dark side of Ghalib. The comprehensively revised fifth edition was published in and it remains an authoritative work of reference on Ghalib cited in scholarly works on the poet. It has also been translated into many languages. He wrote two special articles in English Ghalib: Man and Poet and The Works of Ghalib on this occasion which were published by the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India and released to the international press. Maulana Azad[edit] In , having retired from government service, Malik Ram took up permanent residence in New Delhi and joined the Sahitya Akademi where, in three years, he edited the collected works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad comprising his letters, speeches and literary works as well as his translation of the Quran into Urdu in four vomes. These were published by the Sahitya Akademi and have been reprinted several times since Malik Ram died. He is now regarded as an authority on the Maulana as well and his book "Kuch Maulana Azad ke bare mein" Reflections on Maulana Azad on the life and works of Maulana Azad, first published in , is required reading for research students in this field. From left to right: In January , Malik Ram founded the quarterly Urdu literary review "Tahreer" of which he was the editor until it ceased publication in . This research journal presented scholarly articles on literary issues and personalities, contributed by specialists in their respective field of research. Special issues were dedicated to literary figures on whom Malik Ram and his research associates had conducted due diligence research. Many of those issues were also published as books. He actively supported and guided a body of young Urdu scholars and writers Ilmi Majlis and encouraged them to produce original research material, and all "Tahreer" publications carried the "Ilmi Majlis" imprint. He ranks first among the critics and one of his achievements will always be the interest he created in a body of young scholars in research in Urdu. His quarterly "Tahreer" is must reading wherever Urdu is studied. Following in the footsteps of Syed Sulaiman Nadvi , who, in his time, had regularly published obituaries tazkirahs in the journal "Maarif", Malik Ram popularised obituary-writing and became an obituarist of renown through the obituaries he published in "Tahreer" under the heading Wafiyat. These obituaries were eventually expanded and included in his monumental four-volume "Tazkirah-e-Muasireen" covering the lives of Urdu poets and writers who died between and . This highly acclaimed work received the Sahitya Akademi Urdu Award. In , all four parts of "Tazkirah-e-Muasireen were published in an omnibus volume of pages in Rawalpindi. After twelve years in which 46 issues were published, Malik Ram decided to fold the journal for health reasons. Works on contemporaries[edit] Malik Ram did not overlook the then living Urdu writers. He produced six analytical biographical works on prominent contemporary poets and writers. These were published in his "Tahreer" series of comprehensive critical literary appraisals and, for the first time, incorporated the original research material on the subjects gathered by his "Ilmi Majlis" associates [1] [10] [19] viz. Josh Malsiyani â€” Shakhsiyyat aur Fann â€” Ahmad Akbarabadi â€” Zia Fatehabadi â€” Shakhs aur Shair â€” He also compiled and published six felicitation volumes festschriften dedicated to distinguished

contemporary literary figures and educationalists. Each volume also included his own detailed research article on the recipient of the festschrift viz. Syed Abid Husain, Educationalist, playwright, Translator. Recipient of the Sahitya Akademi Award for Urdu in Mukhtaruddin Ahmad Nazr-e Hameed: His stay there aroused his interest in Babylonian civilisation and culture, in particular the laws of Hammurabi, the sixth Babylonian king. He was fascinated by the Code of Hammurabi and pursued the subject avidly, even after leaving Iraq. Between and , he wrote a series of six detailed articles in Urdu on Hammurabi, his laws, Babylonian civilisation, traditions, customs and language. Five of these appeared in Tarikh o Siasiyat the Karachi history journal. The sixth was published in Urdu another Karachi journal. It was the first time in Urdu literature that anything in detail had been published on this subject. The six articles were subsequently revised, expanded and published as a book and in , a new edition was published in Lahore entitled "Hammurabi aur Babli Tahzib va Tamaddum". Islamic studies[edit] Malik Ram was also a noted scholar of Islamic culture and literature. He spent almost two decades in the Middle East, where he travelled extensively and mastered Arabic. He wrote numerous articles on Islamic literature, mores and traditions. His two books on Islamic issues were acclaimed by specialists as well as laymen. The revised second edition was published in in Delhi and later in Lahore. Islamic organisations recommend the work as an authoritative treatise on the subject, which is easy to understand. Kirmiz, [23] its director, played a prominent role in the literary life of the city, particularly during the Second World War. In , its journal reported: Malik Ram, a well-known Urdu litterateur, spoke to the PEN Delhi Group on his life-long association with Urdu literature and his excursions into the wide field of Arabic and Persian learning. He was only twelve years old when he attracted the notice of one of his teachers who put him in charge of the school library. The love of reading which he developed at an early age led him to classical literature. In , he served as a member of the Court of Aligarh Muslim University. He was always deeply involved in the activities of the two leading Ghalib institutions in New Delhi: The Academy published a book about him entitled "Ghalib Shanas Malik Ram" a few years after his death. Since then, several major works have been published on him and his literary career. Earlier, in , to mark his 65th birth anniversary, the Malik Ram Felicitation Committee was formed, which comprised 79 academicians and orientalisists from around the world who presented him with a festschrift – the Malik Ram Felicitation Volume. Chandan [37] from the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India, and a well-known Urdu story writer himself, wrote: Few Urdu scholars have produced, single-handed, such a variety and volume as Malik Ram. With a quest imbued with passion, scholarship marked by clarity and research covering biographical, historical and literary subjects, he has unearthed many a hidden gem of Urdu language and literature. His wide and varied range manifests a mind which revels in search, constantly seeking knowledge Someone described criticism as an adventure of a soul among the masterpieces. The two companion felicitation volumes in Urdu titled "Armaghan-i Malik" were compiled and edited by Gopi Chand Narang. Giri, the President of India. Jagan Nath Azad, the Urdu poet and an authority on Iqbal, had this to say about him in his review of the award-winning Tazkirah-i-Muasireen: A legend in his own life-time, he has a remarkable capability to deal with many subjects. He is, at the same time, an essayist, a biographer, a memoir-writer, a literary critic, a research scholar as also an authority on Islamic literature and culture Tazkirah-i-Muasireen is a work of encyclopaedic nature. Two other publications in Urdu dwell on the life and works of Malik Ram, as seen by contemporary figures from the world of academia and by prominent Urdu writers of the day: Malik Namah [2] edited by Bashir Hussain Zaidi and Malik Ram published by the Ghalib Institute in New Delhi, [10] which also contains the text of tributes paid to Malik Ram at a function hosted by the Ghalib Institute in , to celebrate his life in his 85th year. Ale Ahmad Suroor, the Urdu scholar and academic, who received the Sahitya Akademi Award for Urdu, describes him as a walking library. All three shunned the limelight, regarding their research activities as a pleasurable, exciting and rewarding pursuit. Individually and collectively, they had established new benchmarks for Urdu literary research. Acknowledging their expertise and achievements in this field, the I. Gujral Committee Report on the status and promotion of Urdu, which was presented to both Houses of the Indian Parliament on 21 February stated: Accurate fixation of periods and dates is also one of their achievements. To mark the first anniversary of his death, two Urdu monthly literary journals, Qaumi Zaban in Karachi and Aaj Kal in New Delhi, devoted their respective April editions to Malik Ram and his

contribution to Urdu and Islamic literature. Some writers, who had known Malik Ram personally, added hitherto unpublished information about him in both journals. The "Malik Ram Number" as the Qaumi Zaban edition was called, and the Aaj Kal special issue also carried different versions of an article by Em Habib Khan " , [40] one of the very few people from the literary world, who had access to Malik Ram in the intensive care unit of the hospital in New Delhi where he died. Habib Khan has written a moving account of the last months of his life and of their last meeting. In , Shamim Jahan published a collection of his letters, which also depict his literary style, in a volume entitled Khutut-i-Malik Ram. Hayat aur Karname" Malik Ram: Life and Work in Aligarh , India. Ghalib Award Mir Academy, Lucknow: Urdu Literature and Research List incomplete:

Chapter 2 : Seeker Quotes - BrainyQuote

A tale of heroic perseverance and discovery, Rumford's (The Cloudmakers) picture book biography of Jean-Francois Champollion, the earlyth-century amateur scholar who first deciphered hieroglyphs, w.

I m very intuitive and wise. I understand the world better than most people. I also have a very active imagination. I often get carried away with my thoughts. I m prone to a little paranoia and jealousy. I sometimes go overboard in interpreting signals. I tend to be pretty tightly wound. I have a lot of enthusiasm, but it fades rather quickly. I have the drive to accomplish a lot in a short amount of time. I m a seeker of knowledge, and I have learned many things in my life. People sometimes think I m snobby or aloof, but I m just too deep in thought to pay attention to them. I m truly an original person. I have amazing ideas, and the power to carry them out. Success comes rather easily for me Some people find me to be selfish and a bit overbearing. I m a strong person. I m relaxed, chill, and very likely to go with the flow. I m light hearted and accepting. Well adjusted and incredibly happy, many people wonder what my secret to life is I Did not put up a wall around me to block people from getting in. I Did it to see who loves me enough to knock it down.

Chapter 3 : Etiquettes - Caller to Islaam - Seeker of Knowledge

In his contribution on Malik Ram and his works, entitled A Seeker of Knowledge, G.D. Chandan from the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India, and a well-known Urdu story writer himself, wrote.

Chapter 4 : Seeker Synonyms, Seeker Antonyms | racedaydvl.com

Seeker of Knowledge is a picturebook biography of Jean-Francois Champollion, the first person to decipher ancient Egyptian script. Jean-Francois first dreamed of decoding Egyptian hieroglyphs as an eleven-year-old living during the time of Napoleon's tours through Egypt.

Chapter 5 : Seeker of Knowledge by Kelli Williams on Prezi

Seeker of Knowledge. 1. village. 2. except. 3. explain. 4. quick. 5. charge. 6. bridge. 7. knowledge. 8. question. 9. equal. queen. excited. expect. Texas.

Chapter 6 : Seeker of Knowledge - Google Docs

1. ancient: A. anything that joins or connects, as a loop of a chain does ___ 2. decipher: B. of times long past ___ 3. link: C. learned people; people having much knowledge.

Chapter 7 : Seeker of Knowledge Vocabulary

*Malik Ram: the man and the writer, by A.J. Zaidi
A seeker of knowledge, by G.D. Chandan
Problems of Hebrew law, by Sir G.R. Driver
The place of para-psychological phenomena in Islam, by G.E. von Grunebaum
Music in early Indo-Persian literature, by S.H. Askari
Some new Arab novelists, by A.K. Julius Germanus
Woman in Veda and Aryan.*

Chapter 8 : Malik Ram - Wikipedia

The Man Who Deciphered Egyptian Hieroglyphs Seeker of Knowledge This is a story about a real person's life as told by another person. Summary Genre: Biography In , Jean-Francois Champollion was eleven years old. That year, he vowed to be the first person to read Egypt's ancient hieroglyphs.

Chapter 9 : Seeker of Knowledge: The Man Who Deciphered Egyptian Hieroglyphs by James Rumford

1. *ancient*: A. of times long past ___ 2. *decipher*: B. learned people; people having much knowledge ___ 3. *link*: C. anything that joins or connects, as a loop of a chain does.