





**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapters:

- 1. Advent of Lord Krsna**
- 2. Prayers by the Demigods
for Lord Krsna in the womb**

Over 5000 years ago, Mother Earth (Bhumi), being unable to bear the burden of the demoniac kings, went to Brahma (in the form of a cow) for help and together with the demigods, they approached Ksirodaksayi Vishnu on the ocean of milk at His Svetadvipa planet in this world. This is a spiritual planet, not a material planet like ours.



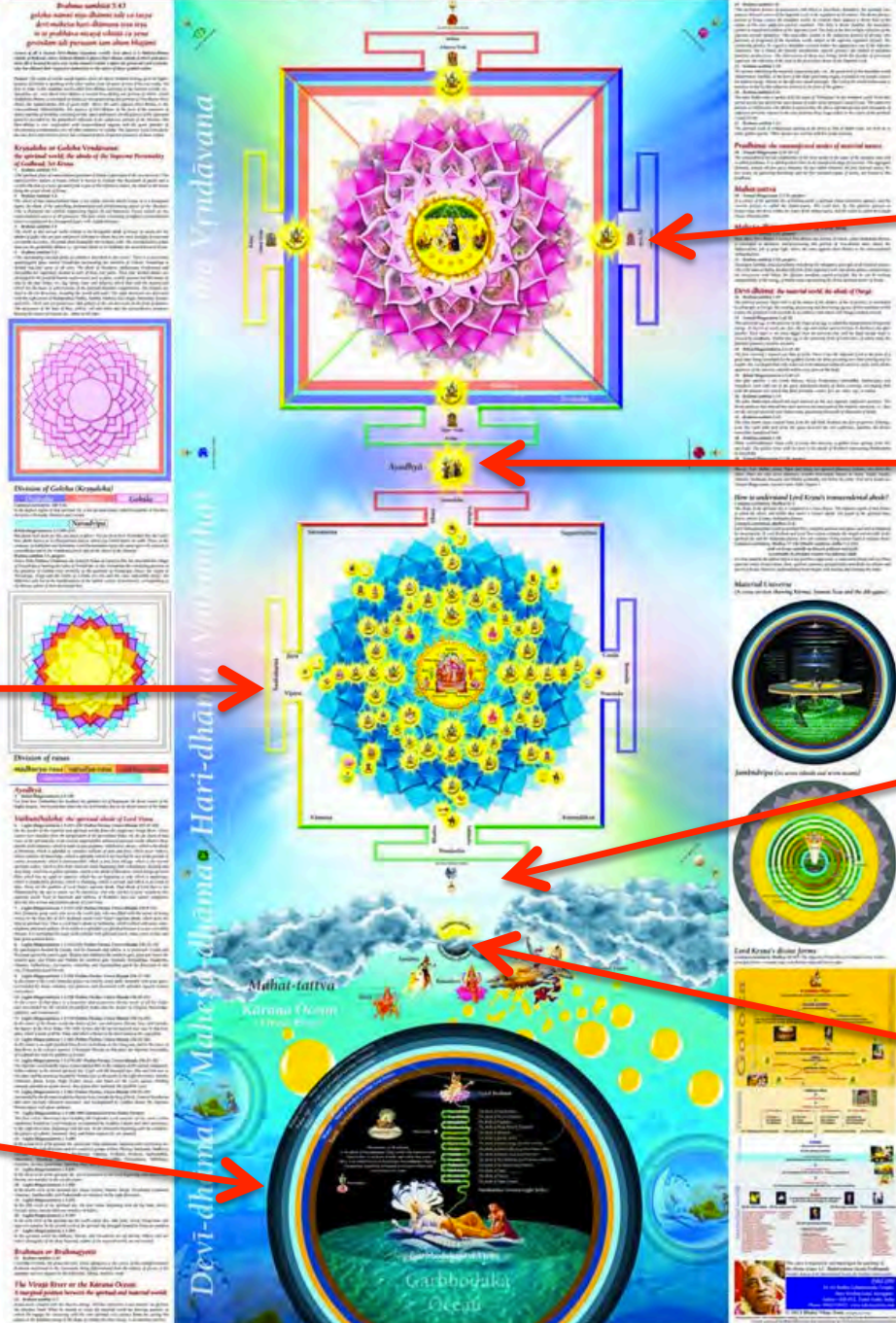
Lesson: The devatas approach the Lord with great humility and respect, understanding that He is their only protector and guide. We similarly should remain humble and respectful in all situations

Spiritual & Material Worlds

Hari-dhāma (Vaikuntha)

Devī-dhāma (material world)

Goloka Chart



Goloka (Krishna's abode)

Ayodhya

Brahman (effulgence of the Lord)

Mahesh Dham (Shivaloka)

Personified worships Lord
Water personified worships Lord
Earth personified worships Lord Varāha

**On the Svetadvipa planet in our universe,
Kṣīrodaksayī Vishnu lies on the ocean of
milk**



Kṣīrodakaśāyī Viṣṇu

Dhruvaloka

Dhruvaloka, or the polestar,
is the abode of Kṣīrodakaśāyī Viṣṇu within this material world.
Upon it there is an ocean of milk, and within that ocean
there is an island known as Śvetadvīpa. Kṣīrodakaśāyī Viṣṇu as
Paramātmā, Supersoul, is situated in everyone's heart and
even within every atom.



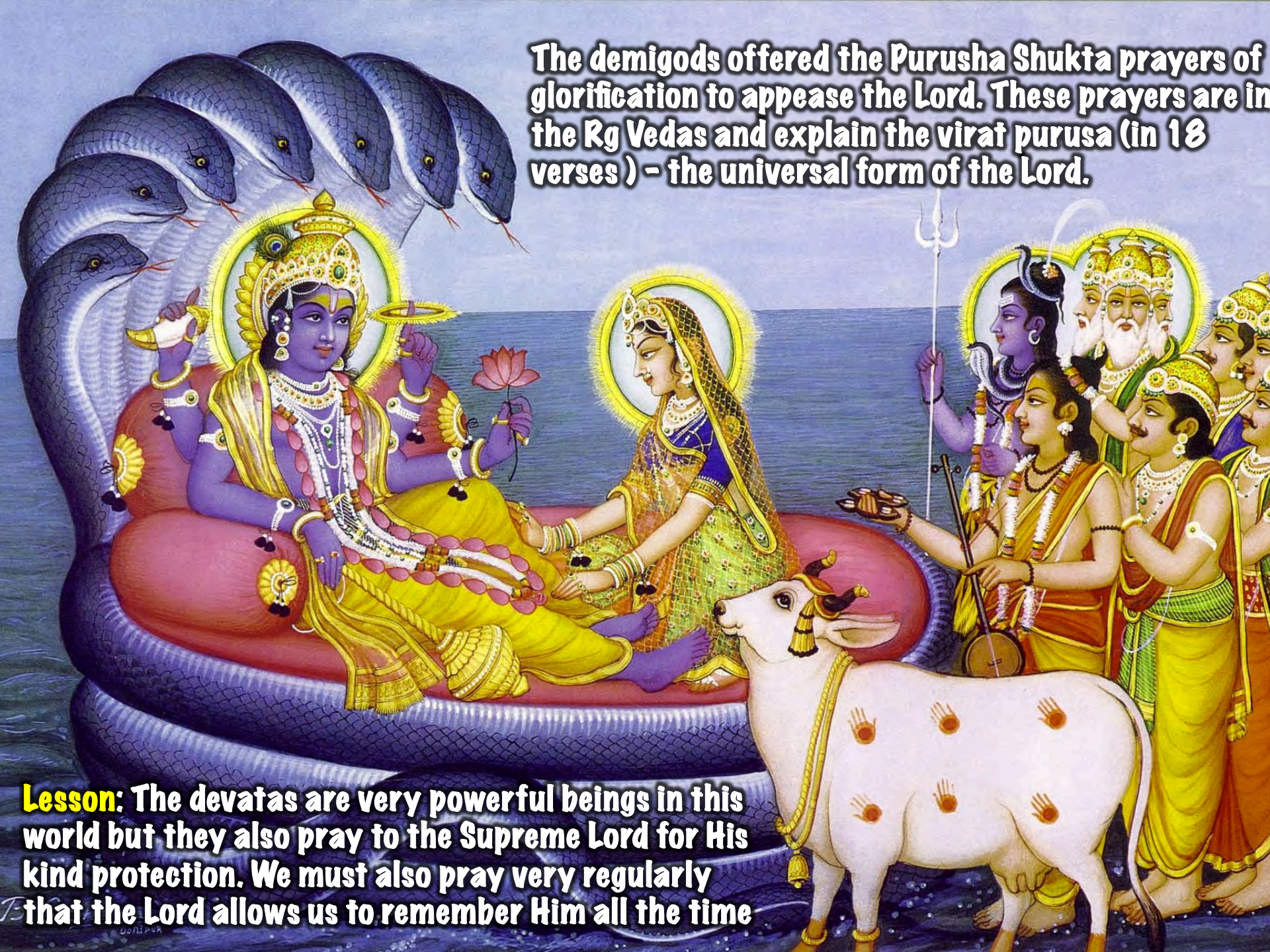
Paramātmā



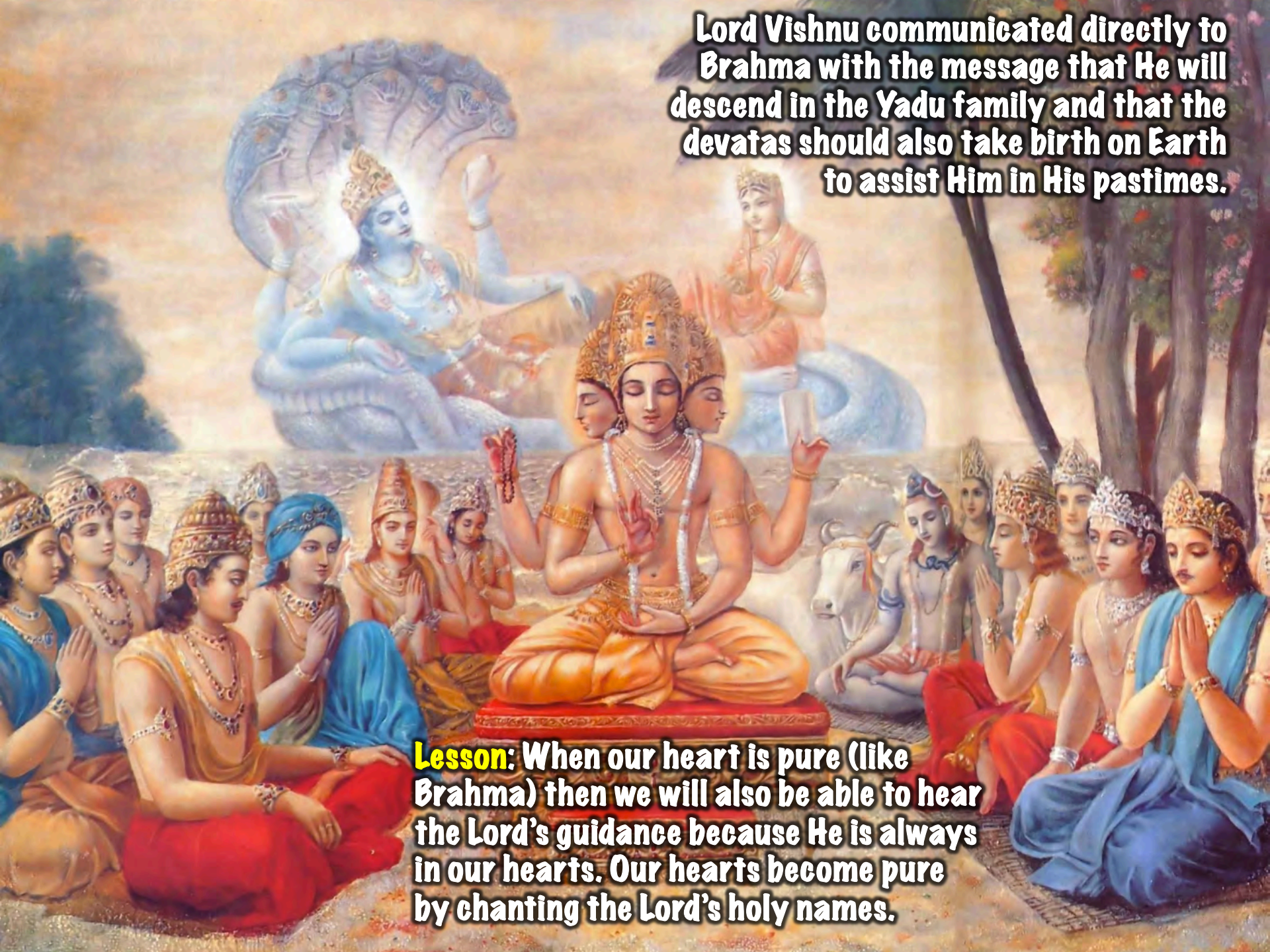
1. Satyaloka
2. Tapoloka
3. Janaloka
4. Maharloka
5. Svar
6. Bhuvar
7. Bhūr (Earth)
8. Atala
9. Vitala
10. Sutala
11. Talātala
12. Mahātala
13. Rasātala
14. Pātala



The demigods offered the Purusha Shukta prayers of glorification to appease the Lord. These prayers are in the Rg Vedas and explain the virat purusa (in 18 verses) - the universal form of the Lord.

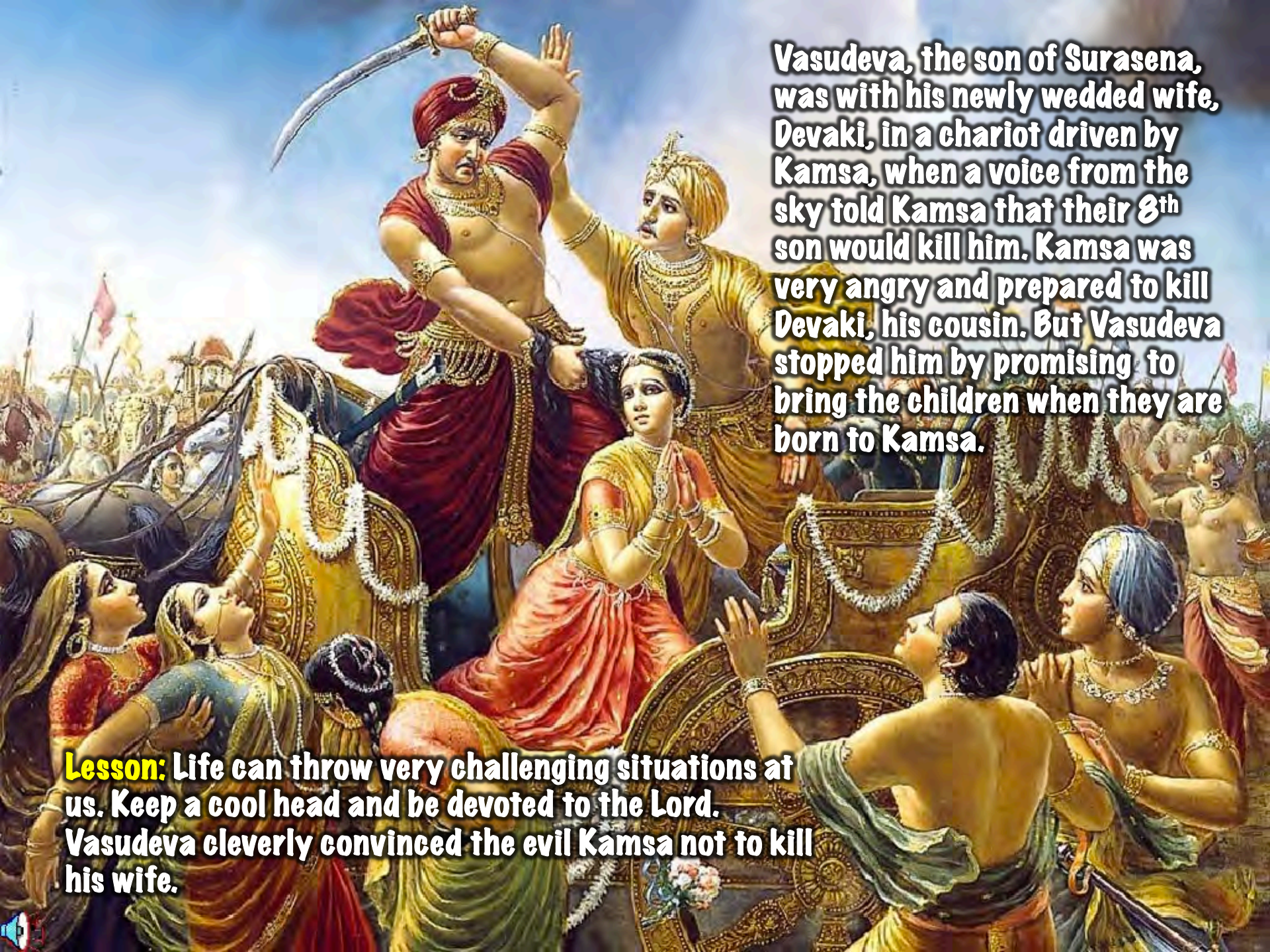


Lesson: The devatas are very powerful beings in this world but they also pray to the Supreme Lord for His kind protection. We must also pray very regularly that the Lord allows us to remember Him all the time



Lord Vishnu communicated directly to Brahma with the message that He will descend in the Yadu family and that the devatas should also take birth on Earth to assist Him in His pastimes.

Lesson: When our heart is pure (like Brahma) then we will also be able to hear the Lord's guidance because He is always in our hearts. Our hearts become pure by chanting the Lord's holy names.

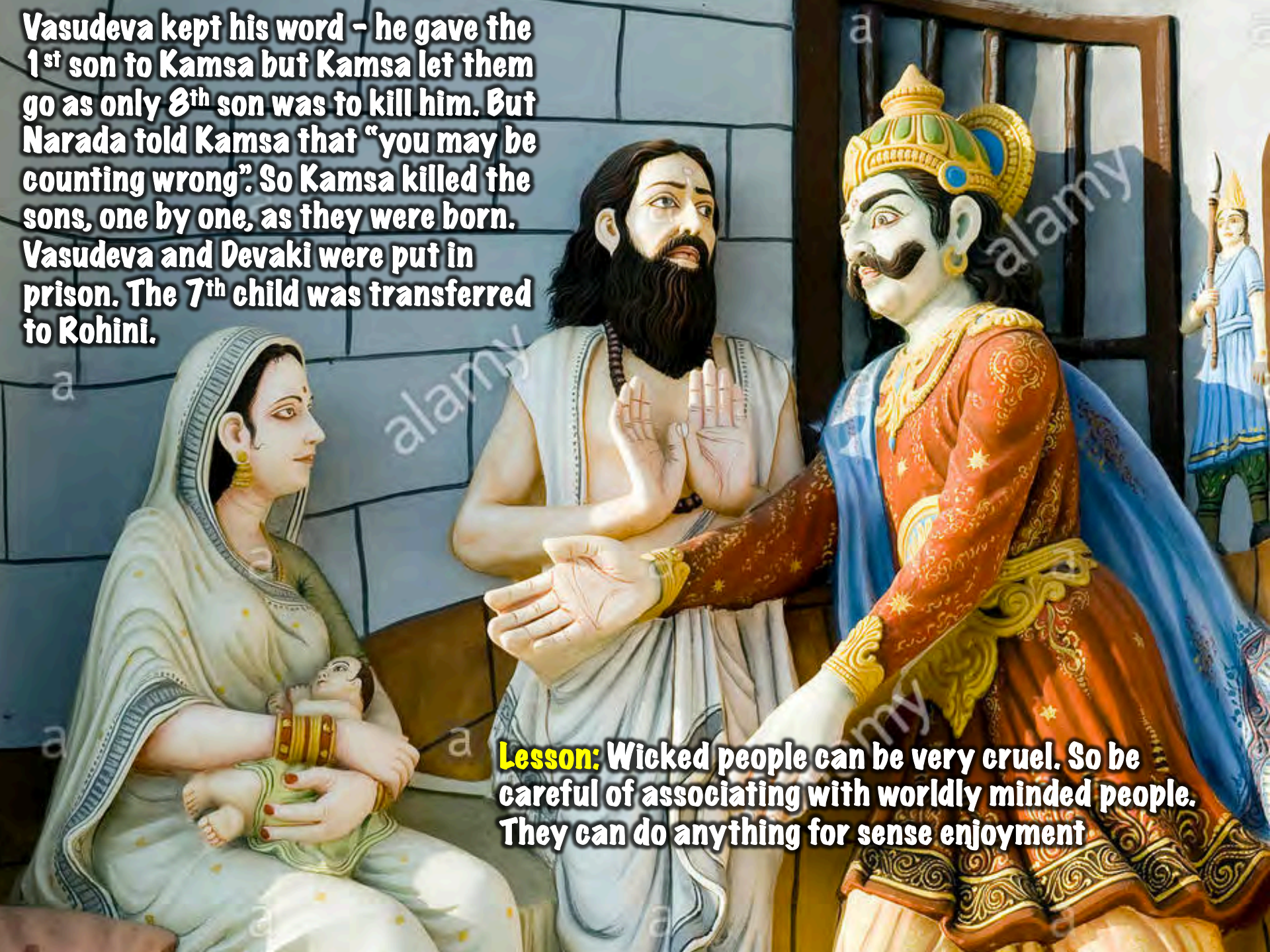


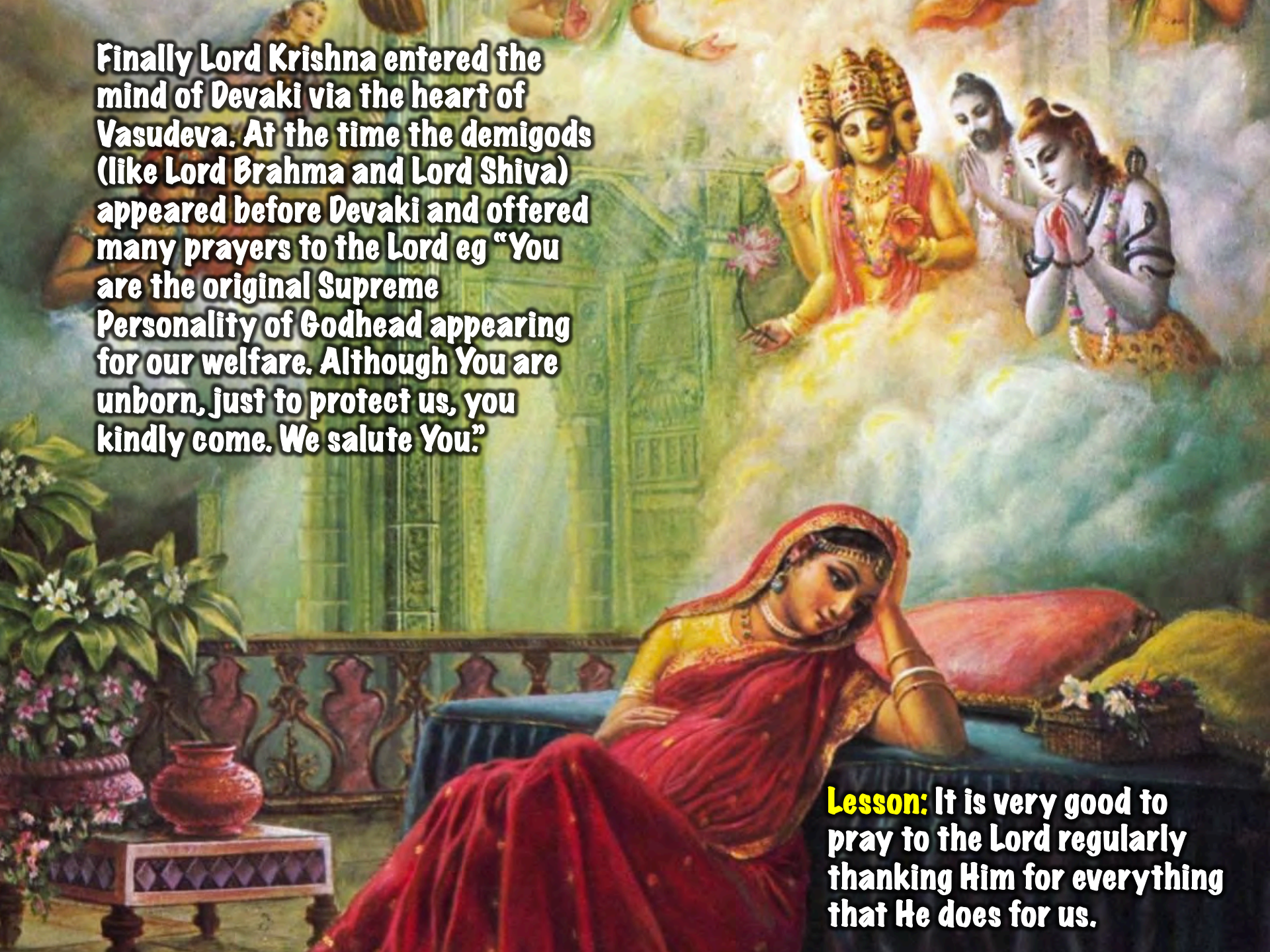
Vasudeva, the son of Surasena, was with his newly wedded wife, Devaki, in a chariot driven by Kamsa, when a voice from the sky told Kamsa that their 8th son would kill him. Kamsa was very angry and prepared to kill Devaki, his cousin. But Vasudeva stopped him by promising to bring the children when they are born to Kamsa.

Lesson: Life can throw very challenging situations at us. Keep a cool head and be devoted to the Lord. Vasudeva cleverly convinced the evil Kamsa not to kill his wife.

Vasudeva kept his word - he gave the 1st son to Kamsa but Kamsa let them go as only 8th son was to kill him. But Narada told Kamsa that "you may be counting wrong". So Kamsa killed the sons, one by one, as they were born. Vasudeva and Devaki were put in prison. The 7th child was transferred to Rohini.

Lesson: Wicked people can be very cruel. So be careful of associating with worldly minded people. They can do anything for sense enjoyment





Finally Lord Krishna entered the mind of Devaki via the heart of Vasudeva. At the time the demigods (like Lord Brahma and Lord Shiva) appeared before Devaki and offered many prayers to the Lord eg "You are the original Supreme Personality of Godhead appearing for our welfare. Although You are unborn, just to protect us, you kindly come. We salute You."

Lesson: It is very good to pray to the Lord regularly thanking Him for everything that He does for us.



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**Chapter:
3. Birth of Lord Krsna**



Lord Vishnu appears first before Vasudeva and Devaki in order to assure them both they have nothing to fear.

Vasudeva began offering wonderful prayers to Lord Vishnu: "My dear Lord, I can understand who You are. You are the Supreme Personality of Godhead, the Supersoul of all living entities and the Absolute Truth.

Then Devaki, out of motherly affection for the Lord, prays to Lord Vishnu to hide His Four-Armed Form and appear as the Baby Krishna.

Then Lord Vishnu spoke and told Vasudeva to take Him immediately to Gokula and replace Him with the daughter who has just been born to Yaśodā.

When Lord Vishnu appeared Vasudeva was so happy. Even though he was shackled, within his mind he donated 10,000 cows to the brahmins



Lesson: When it is difficult to offer something physically, then we can do it mentally

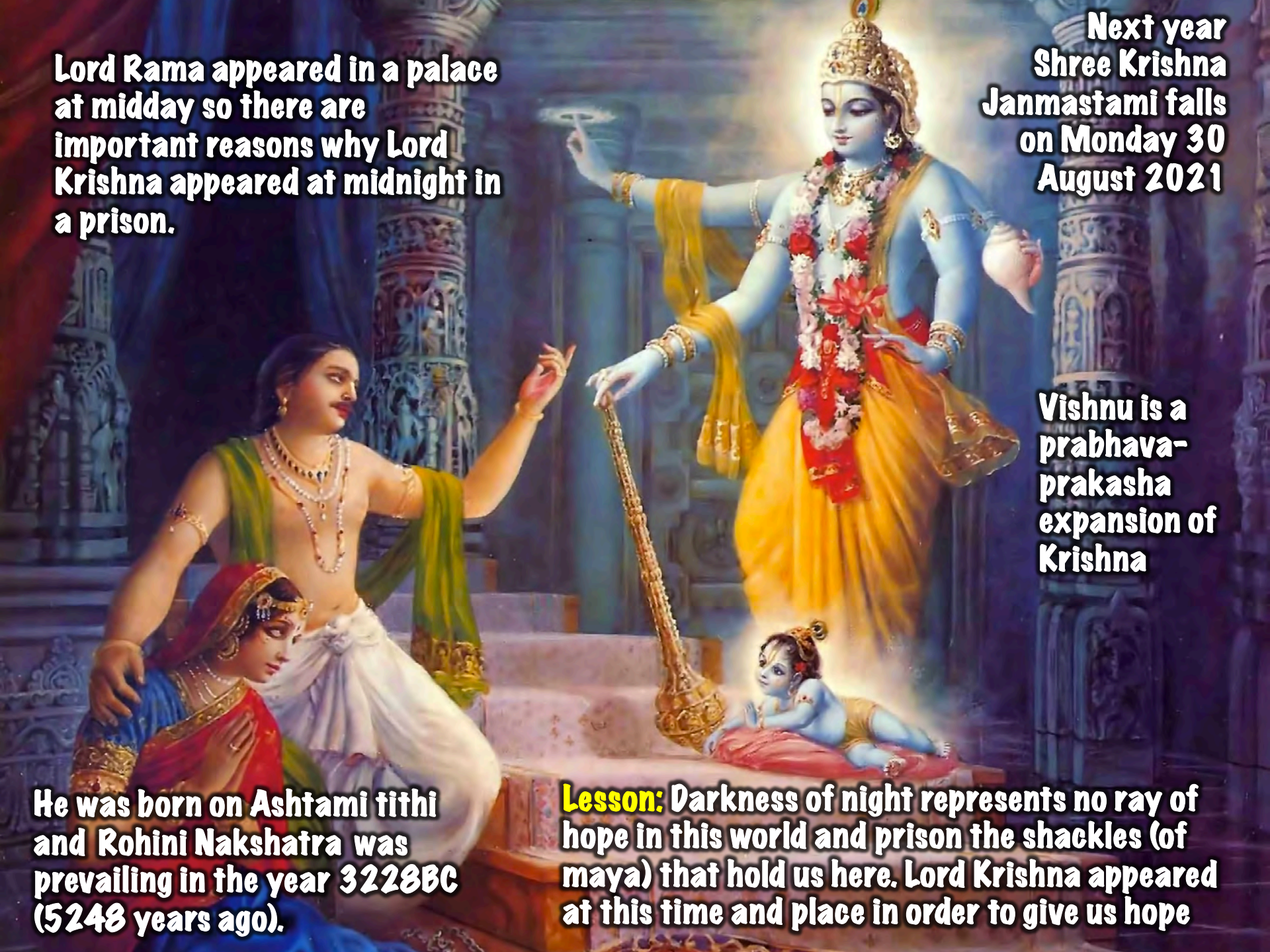
Lord Rama appeared in a palace at midday so there are important reasons why Lord Krishna appeared at midnight in a prison.

**Next year
Shree Krishna
Janmastami falls
on Monday 30
August 2021**

**Vishnu is a
prabhava-
prakasha
expansion of
Krishna**

He was born on Ashtami tithi and Rohini Nakshatra was prevailing in the year 3228BC (5248 years ago).

Lesson: Darkness of night represents no ray of hope in this world and prison the shackles (of maya) that hold us here. Lord Krishna appeared at this time and place in order to give us hope

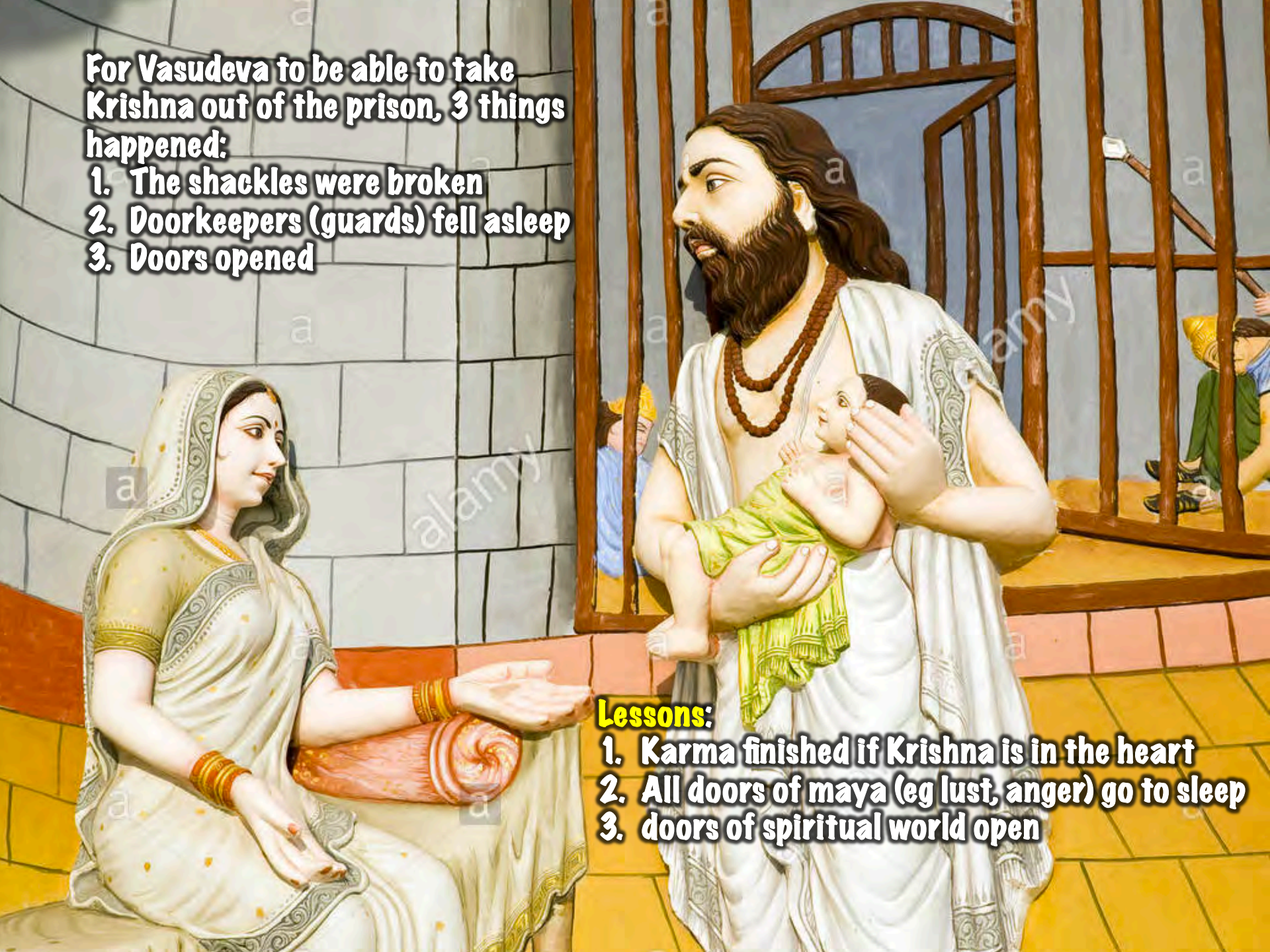


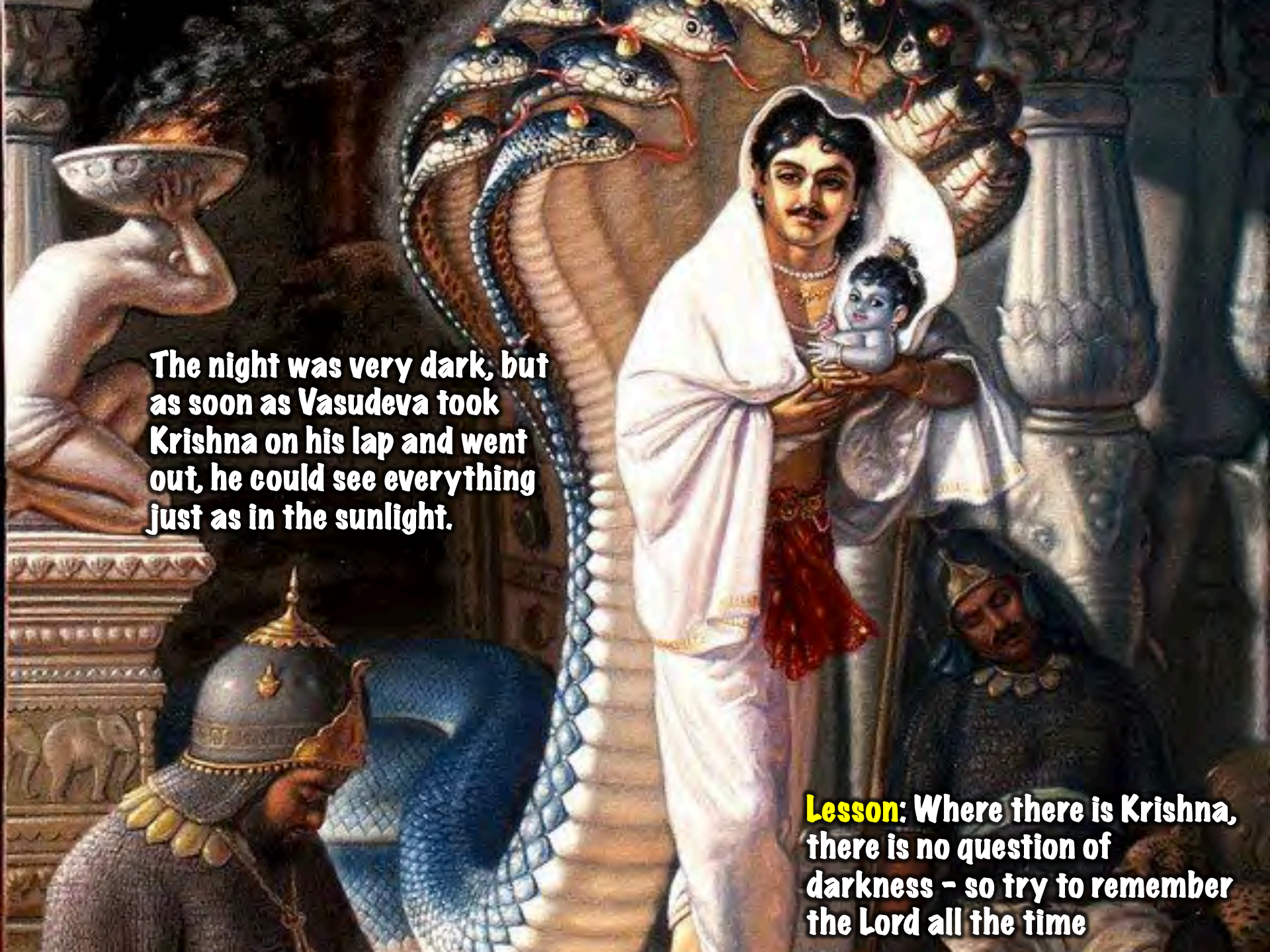
For Vasudeva to be able to take Krishna out of the prison, 3 things happened:

- 1. The shackles were broken**
- 2. Doorkeepers (guards) fell asleep**
- 3. Doors opened**

Lessons:

- 1. Karma finished if Krishna is in the heart**
- 2. All doors of maya (eg lust, anger) go to sleep**
- 3. doors of spiritual world open**

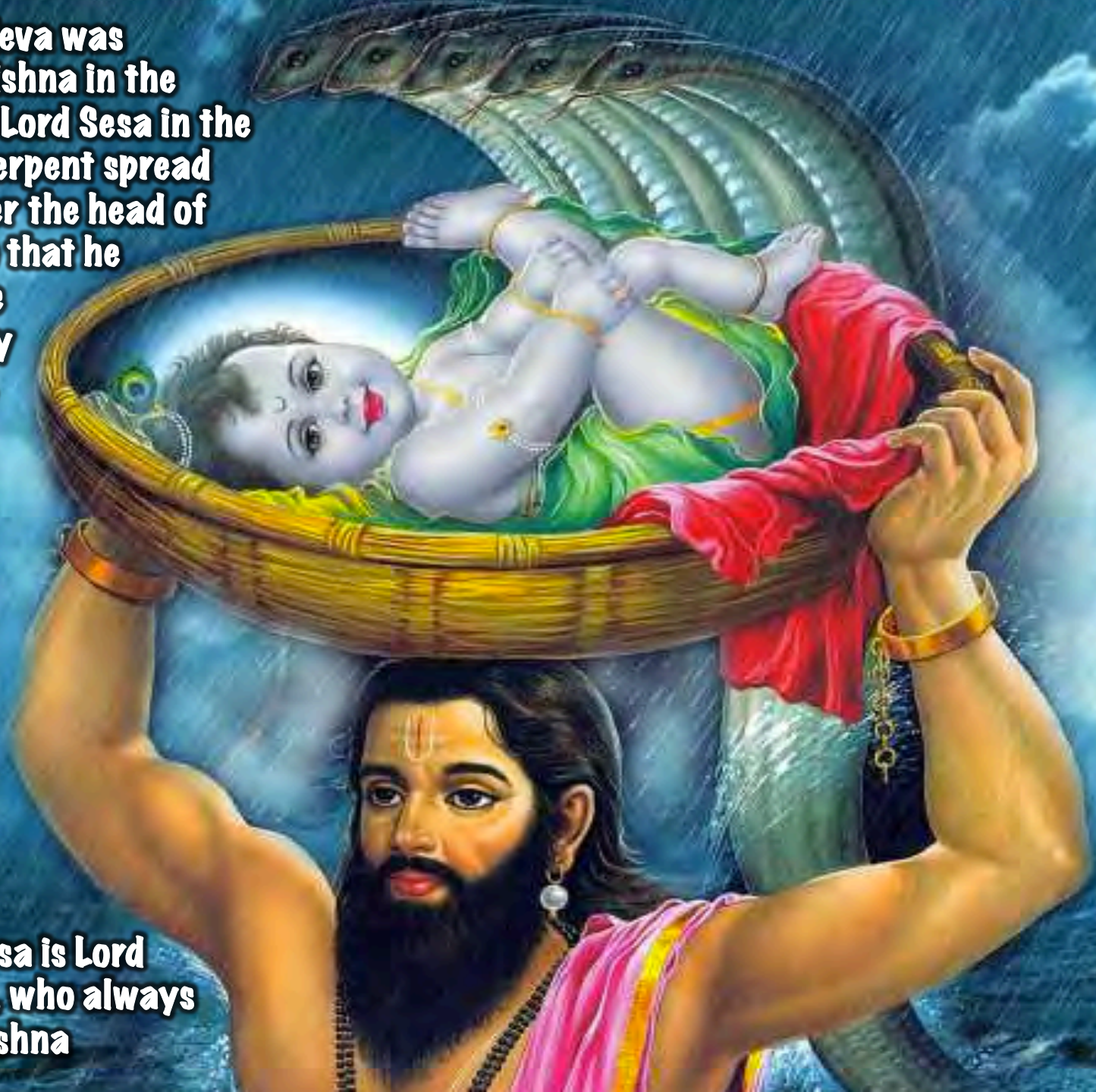




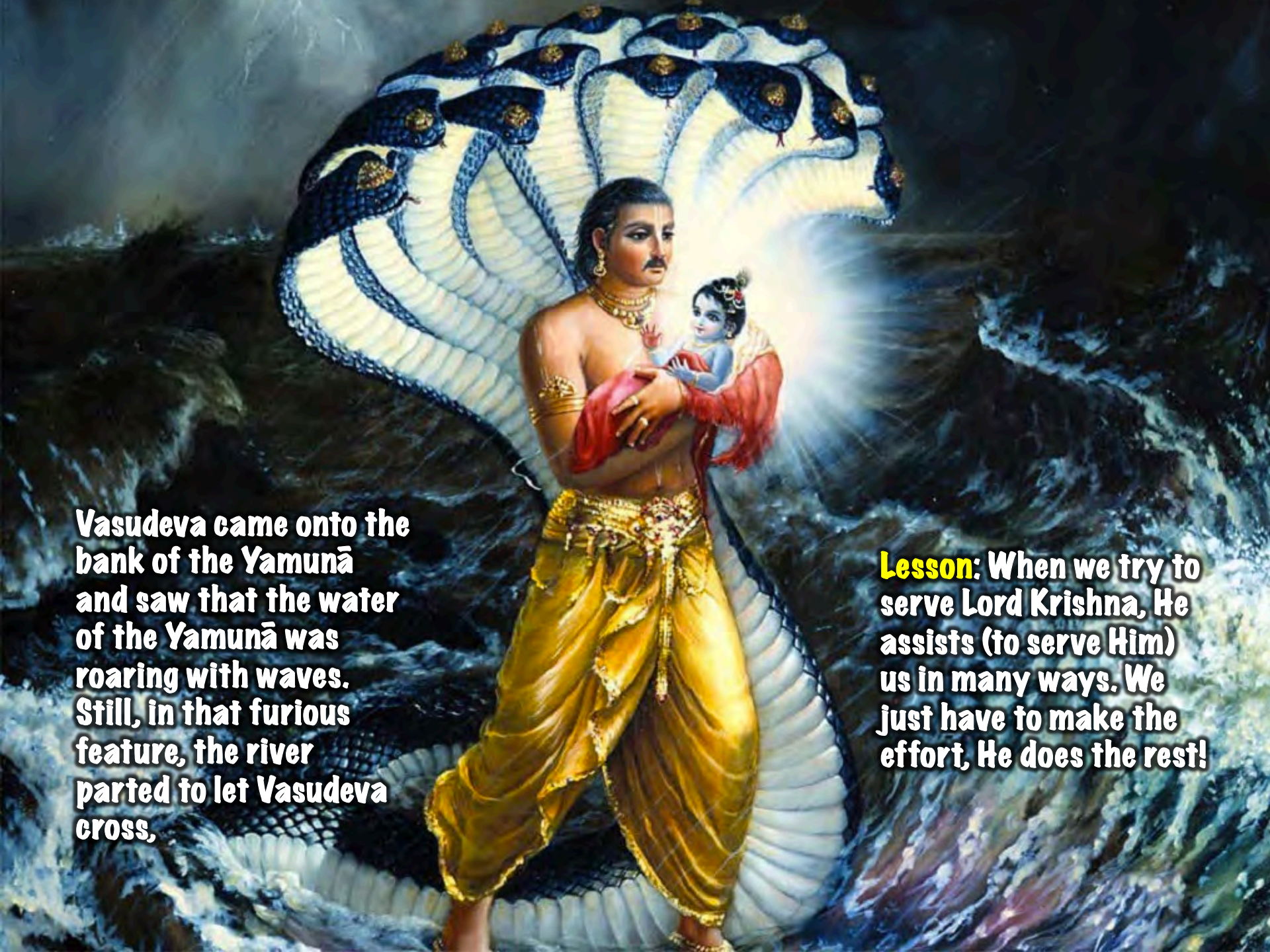
The night was very dark, but as soon as Vasudeva took Krishna on his lap and went out, he could see everything just as in the sunlight.

Lesson: Where there is Krishna, there is no question of darkness - so try to remember the Lord all the time

While Vasudeva was carrying Krishna in the falling rain, Lord Sesa in the shape of a serpent spread His hood over the head of Vasudeva so that he would not be hampered by the rainfall.



Lesson: Sesa is Lord Balarama, who always serves Krishna

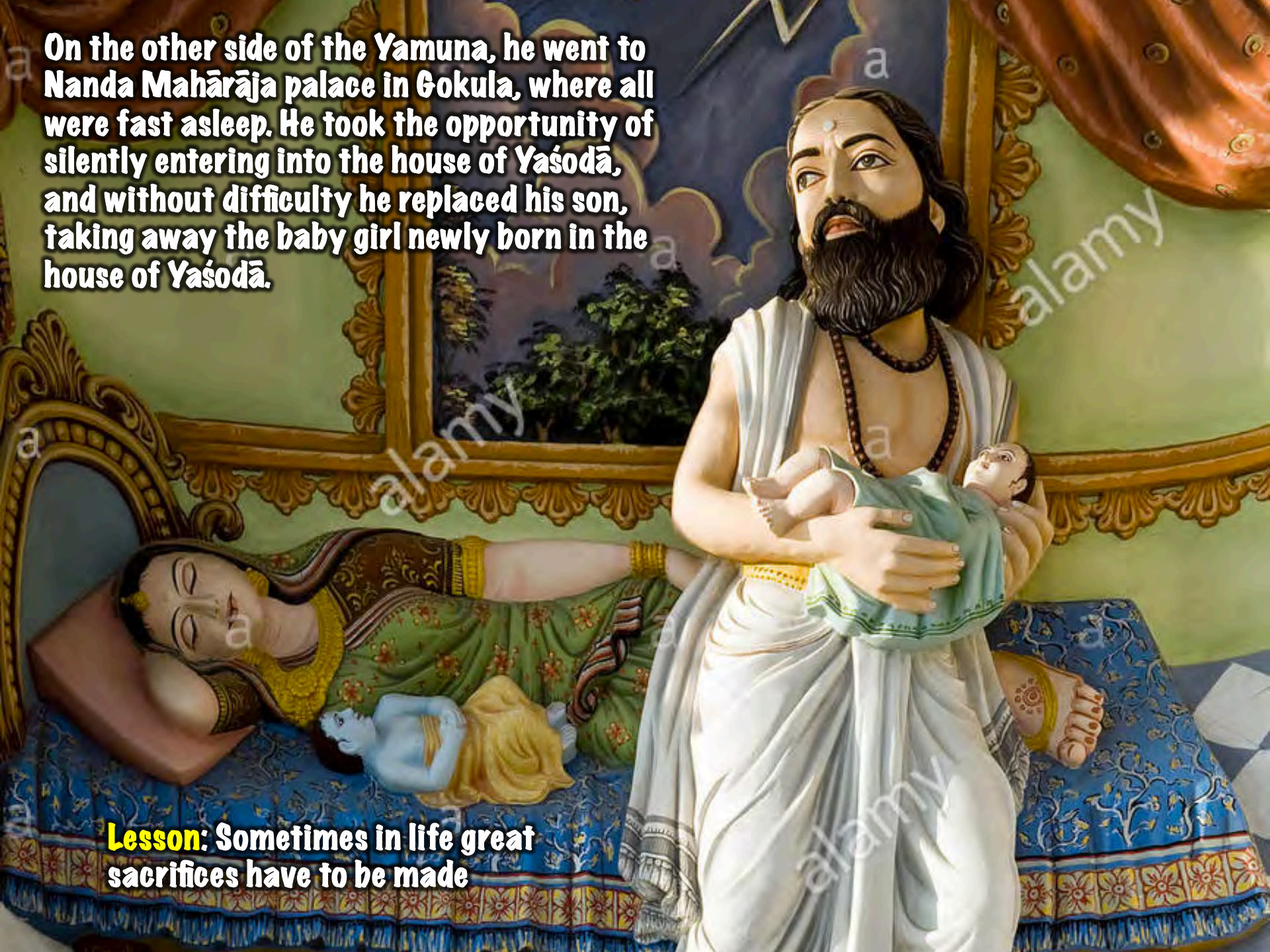


Vasudeva came onto the bank of the Yamunā and saw that the water of the Yamunā was roaring with waves. Still, in that furious feature, the river parted to let Vasudeva cross,

Lesson: When we try to serve Lord Krishna, He assists (to serve Him) us in many ways. We just have to make the effort, He does the rest!

On the other side of the Yamuna, he went to Nanda Mahārāja palace in Gokula, where all were fast asleep. He took the opportunity of silently entering into the house of Yaśodā, and without difficulty he replaced his son, taking away the baby girl newly born in the house of Yaśodā.

Lesson: Sometimes in life great sacrifices have to be made





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Chapters:

- 4. Kamsa Begins His Persecutions**
- 5. Meeting of Nanda & Vasudeva**
- 6. Putana Killed**

Vasudeva returned and the guards woke up and informed Kamsa that the 8th child was born. Kamsa grabbed the child and tried to throw her against stone wall. But the child slipped out of his hands and went up into the sky and appeared as Goddess Durga with 8 arms and told Kamsa that his killer is already born.



Lesson: Durga is maya - and a great servant of Krishna

Initially Kamsa felt sorry for his behaviour. He even asked forgiveness from Devaki for killing her children. She kindly forgave him as well, but the next day he met his advisors and they planned to kill all children born within the last 10 days.

Lesson: Devaki is so great that she forgave her cousin, Kamsa. Forgiveness is very important





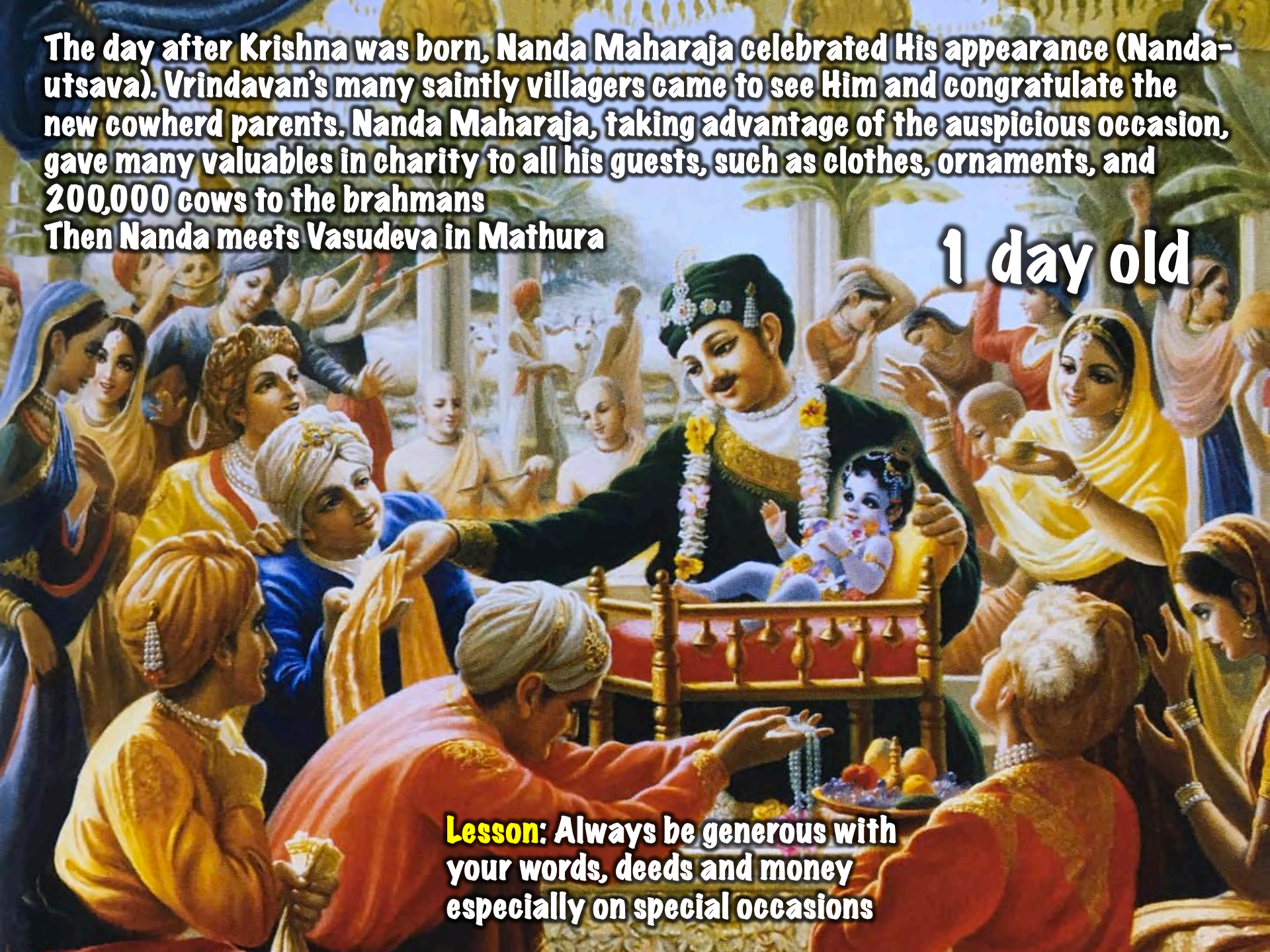
Krishna & Balarama looked so beautiful that their mothers (Yashodamayi and Rohini) would stare at them for hours wondering who They actually were. As they grew Their features would become even more and more beautiful. When they looked at eyes they thought they were lotus flowers, chicks looked like soft cotton balls, teeth looked like pearls


Lesson: The Lord is a person, but not an ordinary person, He is the Supreme Person. And is extraordinarily beautiful, with no comparison. He is not just some bright light (brahman) but has a dazzling personal form

The day after Krishna was born, Nanda Maharaja celebrated His appearance (Nanda-utsava). Vrindavan's many saintly villagers came to see Him and congratulate the new cowherd parents. Nanda Maharaja, taking advantage of the auspicious occasion, gave many valuables in charity to all his guests, such as clothes, ornaments, and 200,000 cows to the brahmins. Then Nanda meets Vasudeva in Mathura.

1 day old

Lesson: Always be generous with your words, deeds and money especially on special occasions

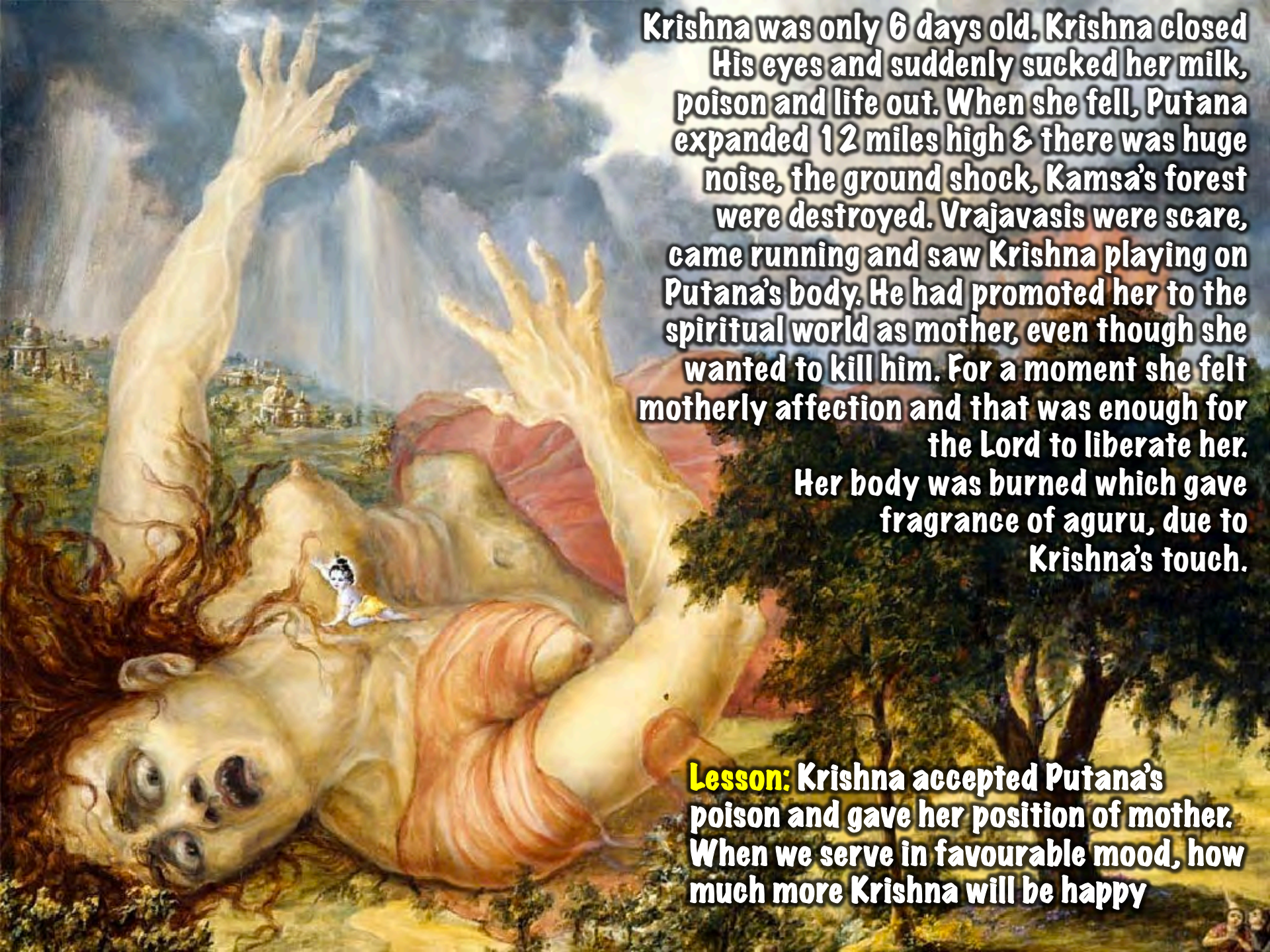




Putana, the witch demon, came disguised as a beautiful woman. She was sent by Kamsa to kill Krishna. She planned to do that by feeding Krishna her breast milk. Because she looked so beautiful nobody suspected her and she walked into the home of Nanda Maharaja, picked up Krishna, took Him to a secluded place and began feeding Him.

Putana, the witch demon

Lesson:
Putana was deceptive but still allowed near Krishna so just imagine if we are straight-forward...



Krishna was only 6 days old. Krishna closed His eyes and suddenly sucked her milk, poison and life out. When she fell, Putana expanded 12 miles high & there was huge noise, the ground shock, Kamsa's forest were destroyed. Vrajavasis were scare, came running and saw Krishna playing on Putana's body. He had promoted her to the spiritual world as mother, even though she wanted to kill him. For a moment she felt motherly affection and that was enough for the Lord to liberate her. Her body was burned which gave fragrance of aguru, due to Krishna's touch.

Lesson: Krishna accepted Putana's poison and gave her position of mother. When we serve in favourable mood, how much more Krishna will be happy



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Chapters:

7. Salvation of Trnavarta

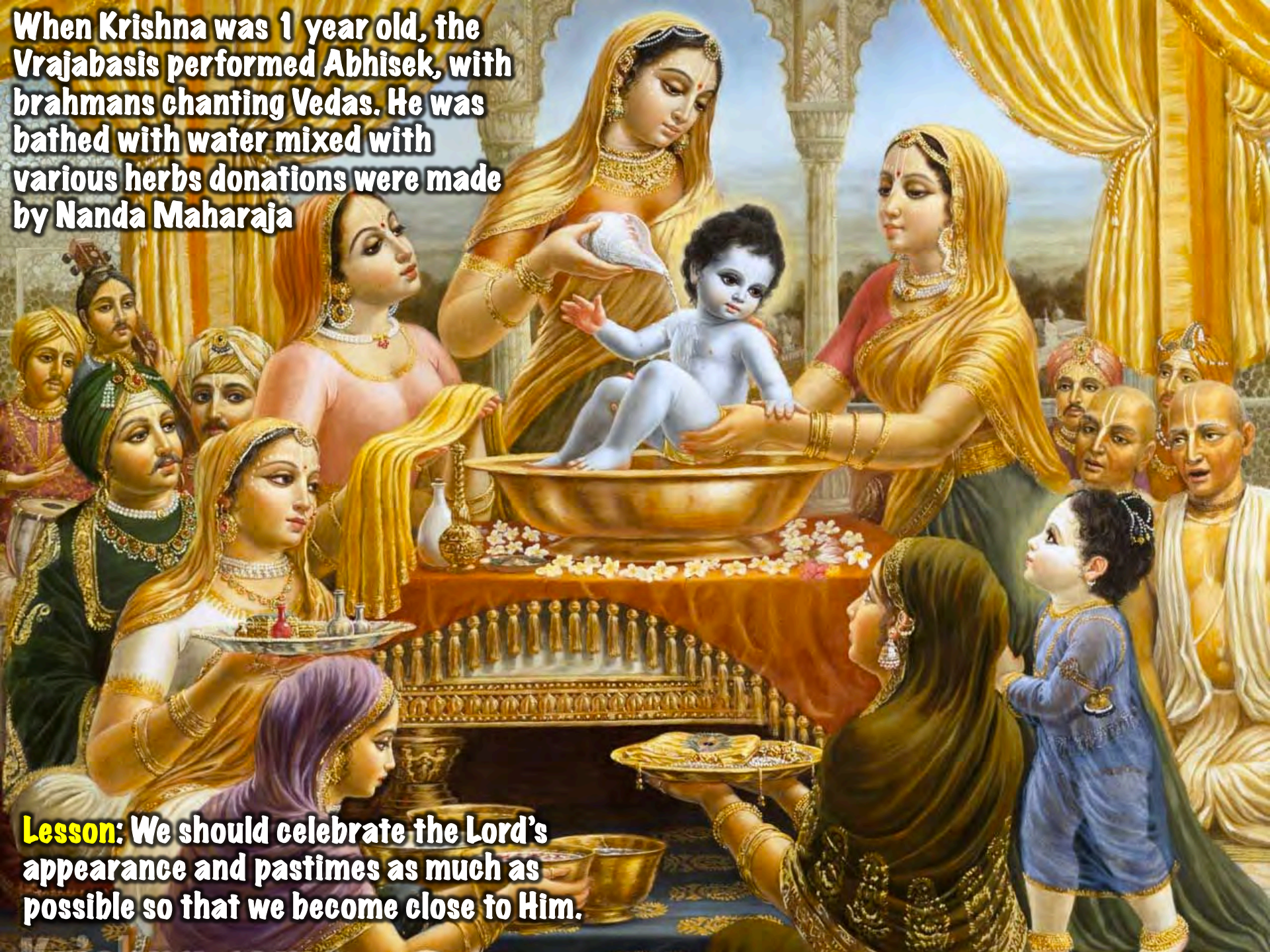
8. Vision of the Universal Form



When Krishna was 3 months old, the demon, Sakatasura, came disguised as a cart. He planned to drop himself upon Krishna and crush Him. Krishna was a baby and was not crawling or talking. With His lotus foot, He just touched the wheel of the cart, which dislocated from the axle and fell to the ground, making a huge noise. The vrajabasis came running and saw Krishna cutely playing in the middle of the mess. Due to curse of previous birth, He received kick from Krishna.

Lesson: We also may be carrying the burden of a cart-load of old and bad habits, lethargy and vanity etc] - we can request the assist of the Lord to rid the bad qualities and acquire good qualities to serve the Lord

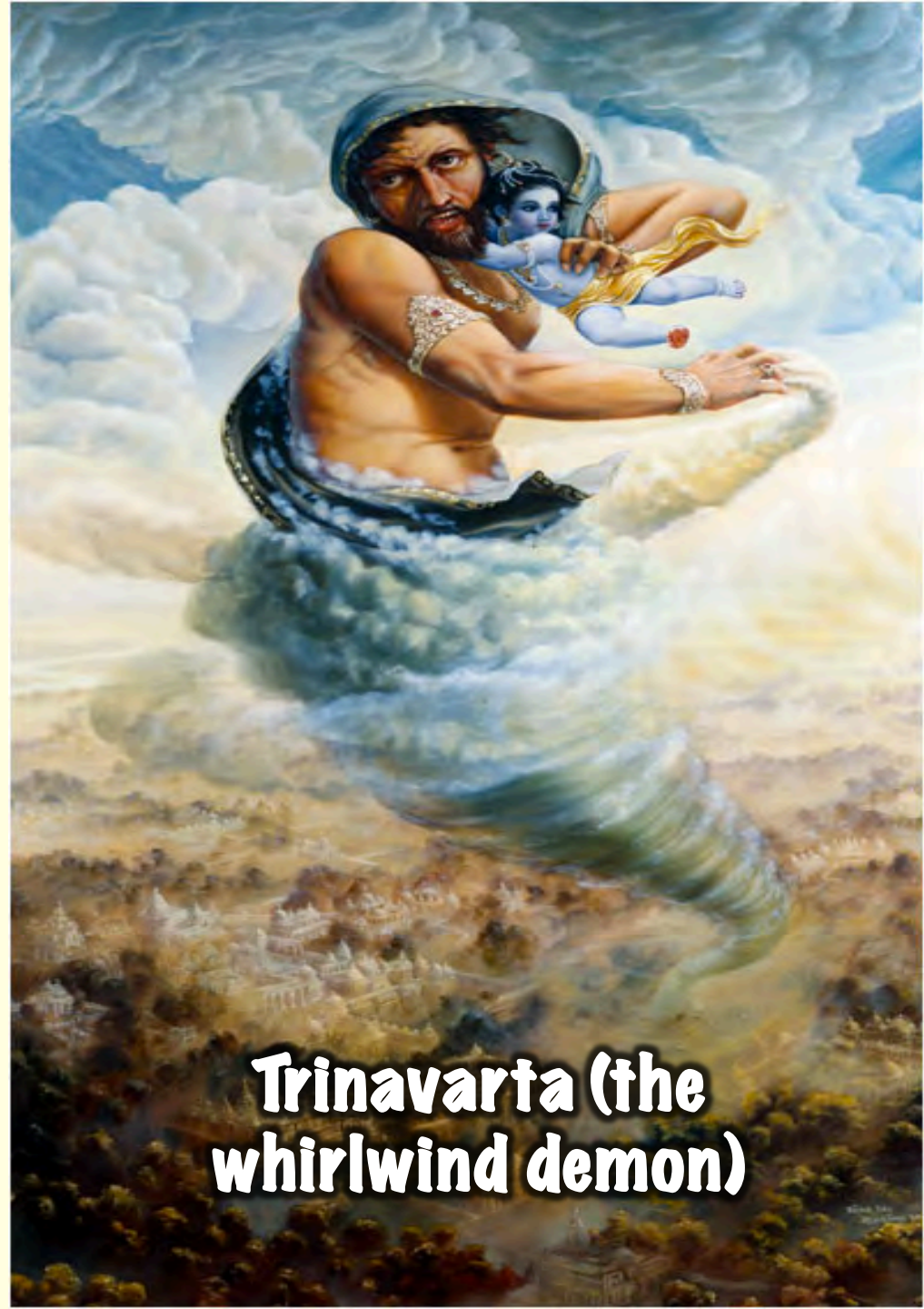
When Krishna was 1 year old, the Vrajabasis performed Abhisek, with brahmans chanting Vedas. He was bathed with water mixed with various herbs donations were made by Nanda Maharaja



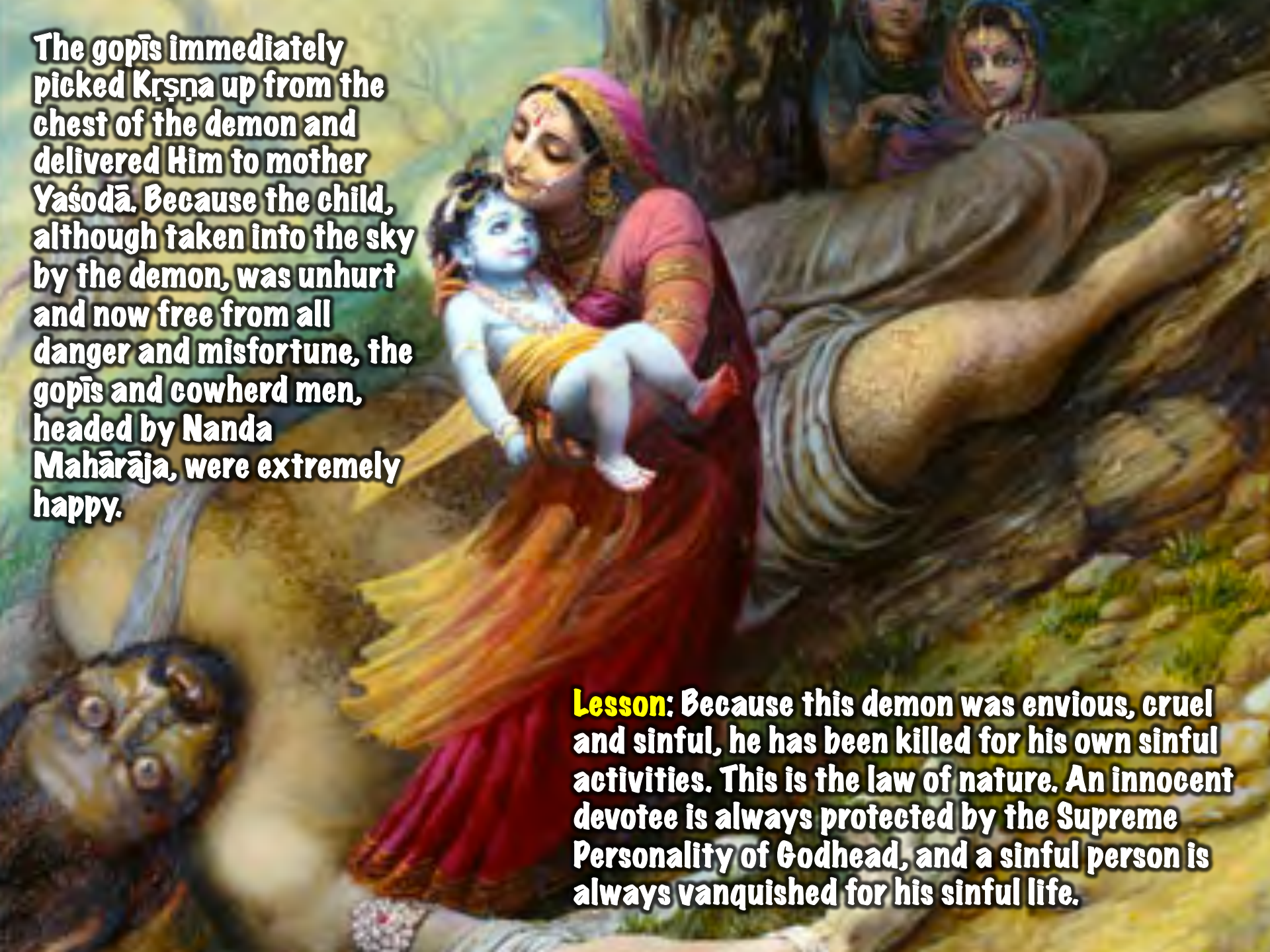
Lesson: We should celebrate the Lord's appearance and pastimes as much as possible so that we become close to Him.

Trinavarta (the whirlwind demon) came with great force. So much dust no one could see. He picked up Krishna and took Him higher and higher in the sky, thinking he was controlling Krishna. Everyone became scared as they could not see Krishna due to the dense dust. However, Krishna had His baby arm around the demon's neck and Krishna squeezed him and kicked him. Krishna felt as heavy as a mountain. Finally the demon crashed down and his body was everywhere. The Vrajabasis thankful to Lord Vishnu, embraced Krishna very tightly. They could not understand that Krishna Himslef had killed the demon.

Lesson: False pride which comes from material talents should be checked, knowing that any skill we may possess is a gift from the Lord.

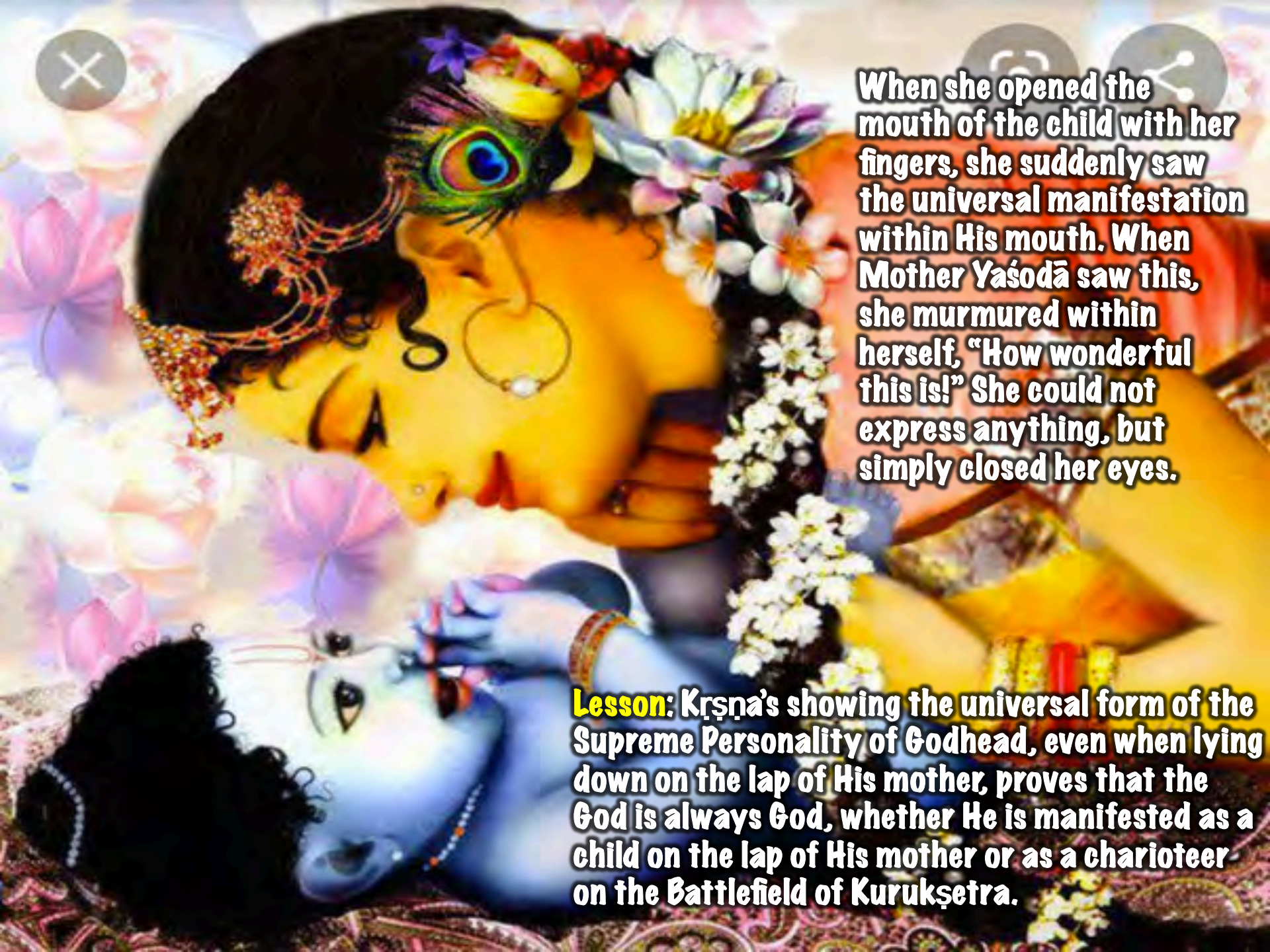


Trinavarta (the whirlwind demon)



The gopīs immediately picked Kṛṣṇa up from the chest of the demon and delivered Him to mother Yaśodā. Because the child, although taken into the sky by the demon, was unhurt and now free from all danger and misfortune, the gopīs and cowherd men, headed by Nanda Mahārāja, were extremely happy.

Lesson: Because this demon was envious, cruel and sinful, he has been killed for his own sinful activities. This is the law of nature. An innocent devotee is always protected by the Supreme Personality of Godhead, and a sinful person is always vanquished for his sinful life.



When she opened the mouth of the child with her fingers, she suddenly saw the universal manifestation within His mouth. When Mother Yaśodā saw this, she murmured within herself, "How wonderful this is!" She could not express anything, but simply closed her eyes.

Lesson: Kṛṣṇa's showing the universal form of the Supreme Personality of Godhead, even when lying down on the lap of His mother, proves that the God is always God, whether He is manifested as a child on the lap of His mother or as a charioteer on the Battlefield of Kurukṣetra.



Garga Muni performed the name-giving ceremony - the son of Rohiṇī called Balarāma.

This child has taken different bodily complexions in different yugas (white, then red now He has colour black). People will call Him Krishna, He will have many, many other names and activities due to His different pastimes.”

Lesson: This child is so powerful that anyone who will become a devotee of this boy will never be troubled by enemies.

1 year, 1 day old

Krishna & Balarama were always naughty - finding newer ways to keep Yashodamayi and Rohinimayi in (transcendental) anxiety. They crawled everywhere enjoying the dust of Vraj. The Supreme babies would even be bathed in Vraj dust, with cow urine and dung. They would play with the calves



Lesson: Krishna and Balarama loved everyone, especially the cows and from a young age they played with calves. Very important to care for cows like Krishna does

Mother Yashoda would enjoy seeing the wonderful playful pastimes of Krishna and invite her friends to come and enjoy them too.



Lesson: We can also come together and talk about the wonderful pastimes of Krishna. To remember Krishna is called bhakti

The elder Gopis found Krishna adorable and would always want to see Him and sometimes visit Yashodamayi's house to "complain" about Krishna's notorious activities



Lesson: Krishna reciprocates our love for Him - the more intense, the more Krishna reponds



The eternal consort of Krishna, His internal potency (Hladini sakti), is Srimate Radharani, Who also appeared in Vraja Dhama to Vrshabhanu Maharaja and Kirtida in Yavat. Because She didn't open her eyes, everyone was worried about her. However, one day Kirtida invited Nanda & Yashoda to their home. Off course Krishna also came with them. He knew Radharani was there and went to see Her. At that time She opened Her eyes for the first time. That was Her resolve - to come to the material world but She would only want to see Her Lord first. Later Vrshabhanu Maharaja and Kirtida moved to Varsana, where they lived for many years.

Lesson: One thing we should see very morning in the eyes of our hear is krishna through the chanting of the Holy Names

1st year onwards



- Many complaints about Krishna:
1. Comes in, eats butter, makes mess and then runs away
 2. Pots hanging from ceiling, still manages to reach and eat - bitter
 3. Switched lights off but His jewels are so bright, light everywhere
 4. Kept husband as doorkeeper but he also couldn't stop Krishna
 5. His pot, He went into bedroom and pinched my child, making him cry
 6. Tied bells to everything Krishna told them to be quiet. But they rang when He was eating. I caught Him but he told me "all is His"
 7. Gopi caught and called Him thief and He accused her of being thief
 8. Didn't find any butter so He went on our altar and urinated

Lesson: Krishna performed these naughty pastimes to steal the hearts of His devotees.

Krishna has a monkey pet called Dadhilobha, who helps Krishna with His naughty activities. Krishna rewarded his monkey helpers during Rama's rescue of Sita by feeding them lots of butter

Lesson: Krishna always rewards service done for Him



Krishna had lots of Gopa friend who would assist with these naughty pastimes.

Madhumangal: chubby Brahman friend who loved laddus.

Sridama: Radharani's brother – Sunanda's son caught instead

Subhala: dear friend who looked like Radhrani

Sudama: would tease Krishna if He lost hide & seek race

Kinkini: would fan Krishna and Balarama when They got tired from playing too much

Lesson: We can also become Krishna's friend by remembering Him all the time.



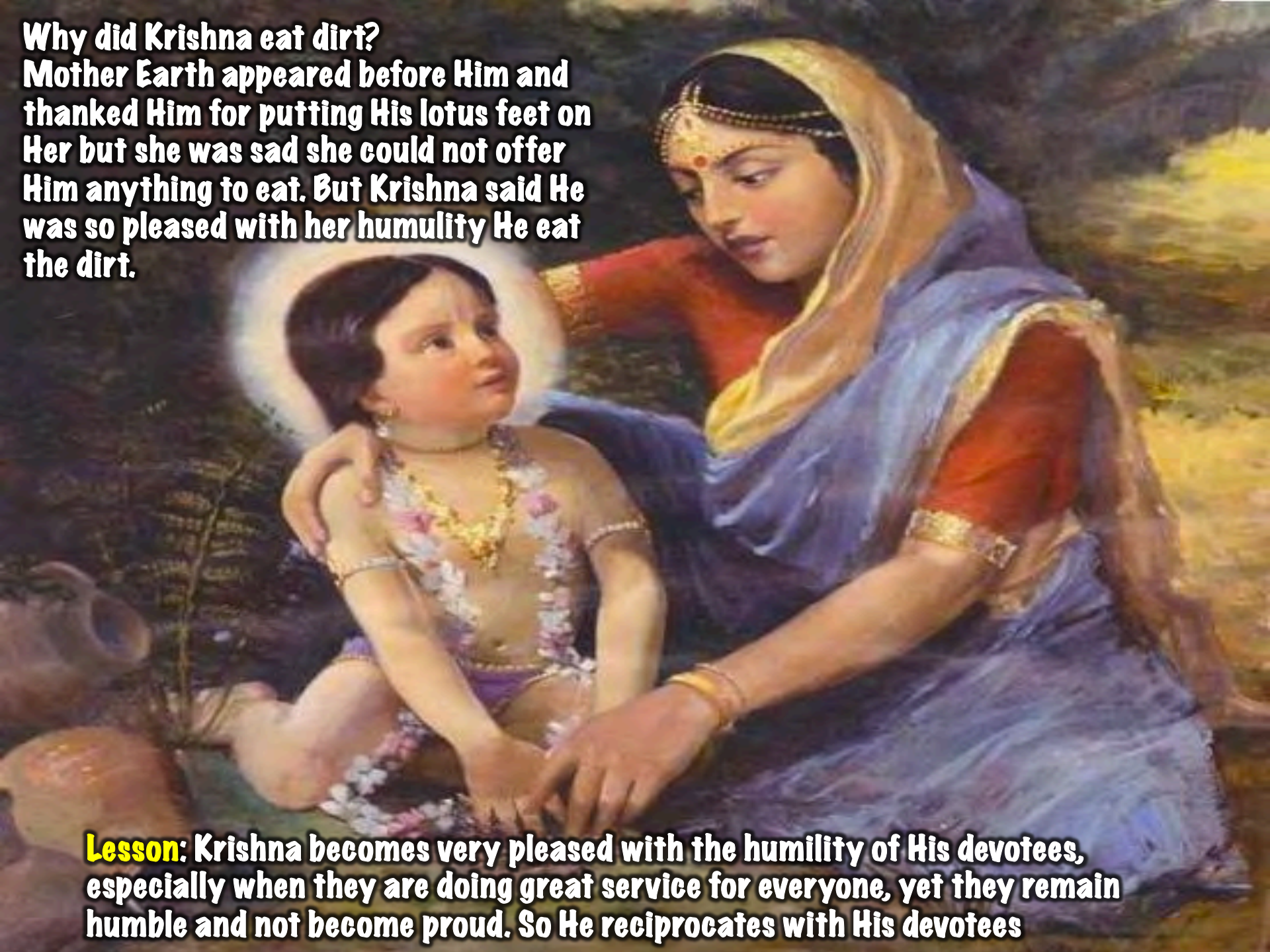


To honour Bhumi & the dust of Vraja, Krishna ate dirt (not just once). Balarama complained to Yashodamayi. She asked Krishna, who denied it. He argued with His mouth shut. Finally He opened His mouth and within Yashodamayo say the Universal Form of the Lord, wherein everything is there. She began to pray to Krishna and lost her motherly affection. But Krishna wanted His mother back so He covered her with His special maya (Yogamaya). She then forgot what she saw and treated Krishna again with affection as her darling son..

Lesson: Krishna doesn't always like to be treated as God. He loves the relations He has with His special devotees. Lets become one of His specail devotees

Why did Krishna eat dirt?

Mother Earth appeared before Him and thanked Him for putting His lotus feet on Her but she was sad she could not offer Him anything to eat. But Krishna said He was so pleased with her humility He eat the dirt.



Lesson: Krishna becomes very pleased with the humility of His devotees, especially when they are doing great service for everyone, yet they remain humble and not become proud. So He reciprocates with His devotees

**When Yashoda asked
Krishna did you eat dirt,
He replied no. But He did
eat dirt. How can the
Absolute Trust lie. He
can't. But if He wants He
can lie - but its not a lie!**

**Lesson: Krishna is the
Absolute Trust**







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Chapter:

**9. Mother Yasoda bind Lord Krsna
10. Deliverance of Nalakuvera &
Manigriva**

Damodara Lila



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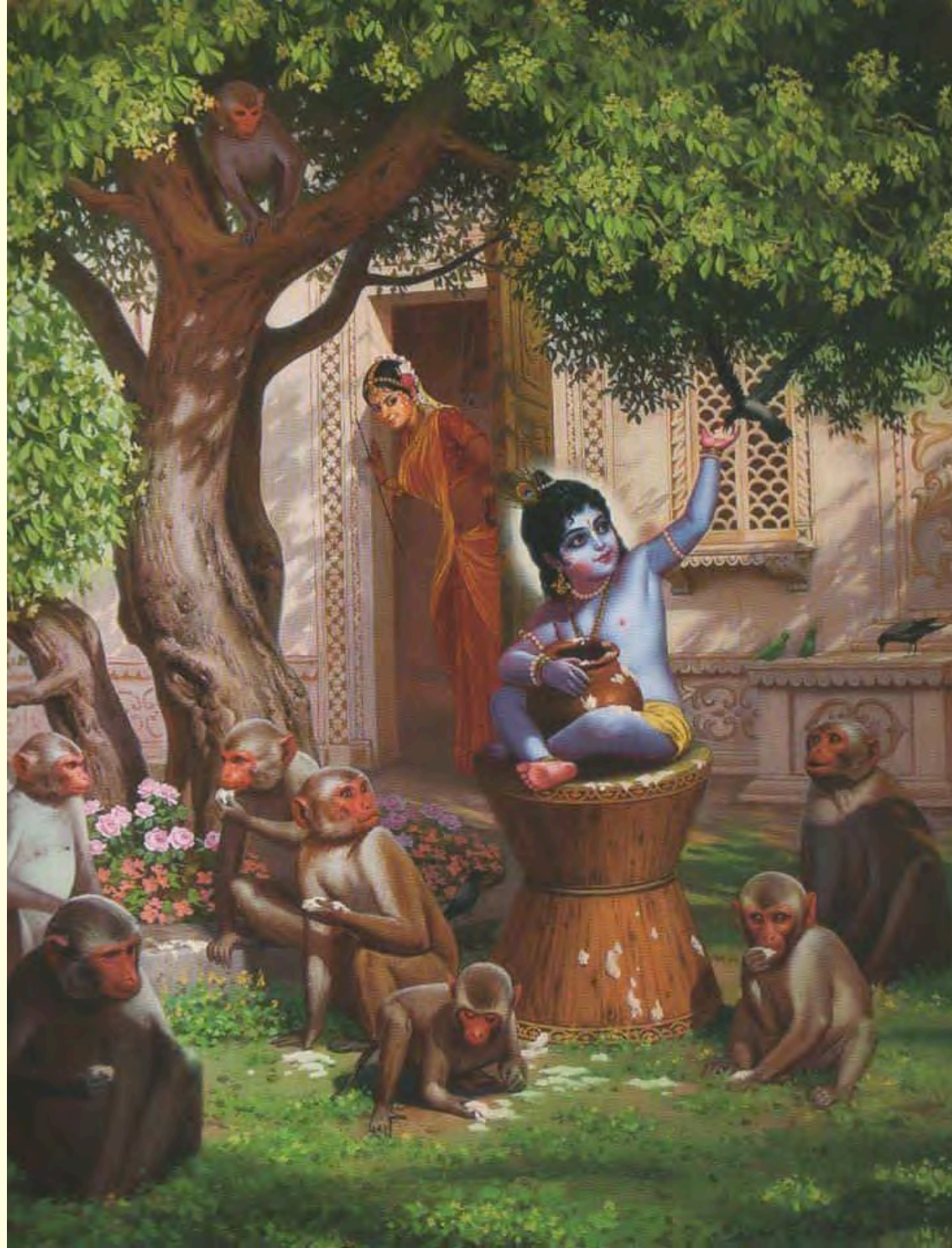




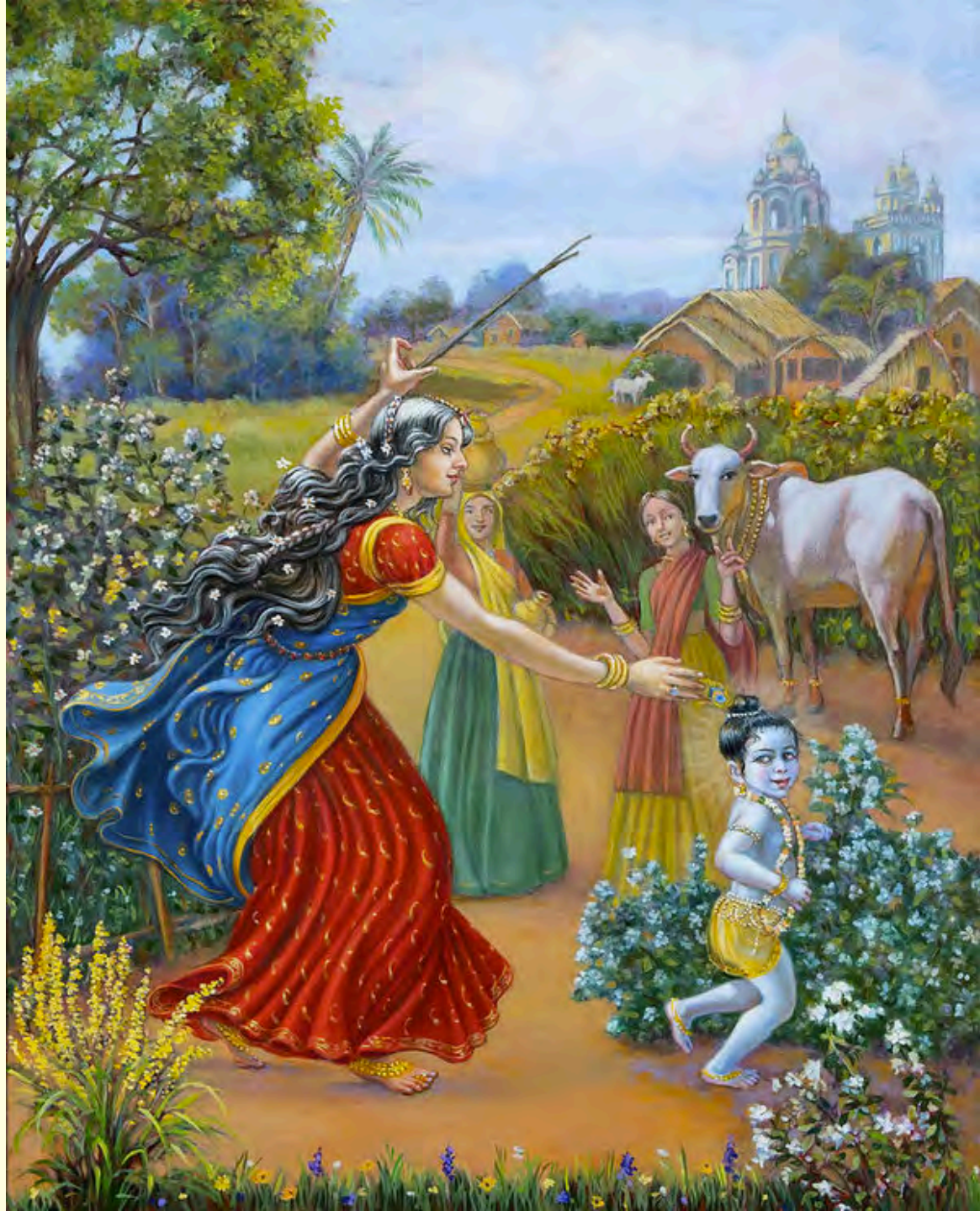




















2 years, 2 months









**Deliverance of
Nalakuvara and
Manigriva
(breaking the
twin arjuna trees)
- Arrogant pride
which comes from
puffed-up
prestige, which is
rooted in a
madness for
wealth.**





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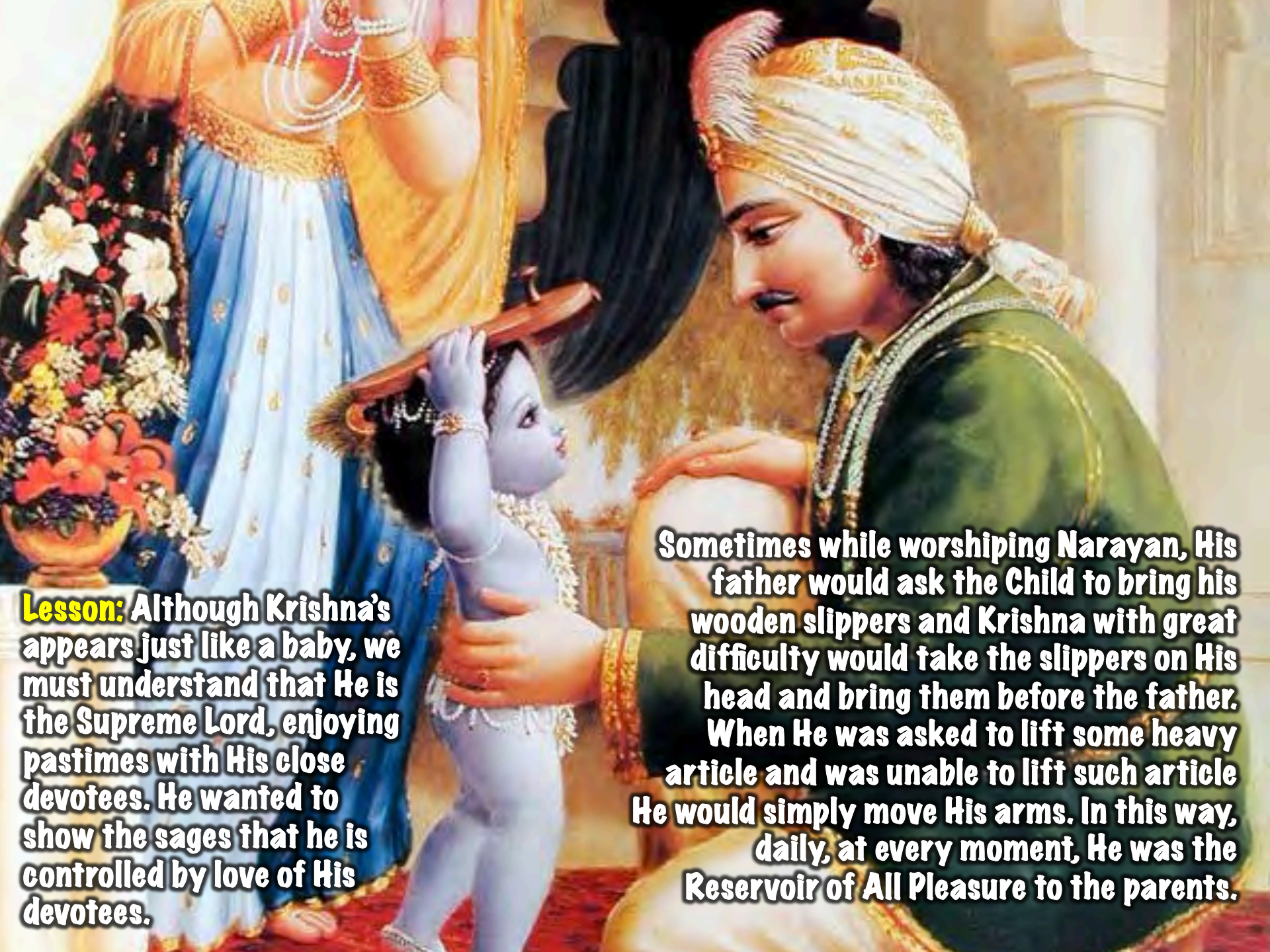
Chapters:

**1 1. Killing the Demons Vatsasura
& Bakasura**

**1 2. The Killing of the Aghasura
Demon**

**1 3. The Stealing of the Boys and
Calves by Brahma**

**1 4. Prayers offered by Lord
Brahma to Lord Krsna**



Lesson: Although Krishna's appears just like a baby, we must understand that He is the Supreme Lord, enjoying pastimes with His close devotees. He wanted to show the sages that he is controlled by love of His devotees.

Sometimes while worshiping Narayan, His father would ask the Child to bring his wooden slippers and Krishna with great difficulty would take the slippers on His head and bring them before the father. When He was asked to lift some heavy article and was unable to lift such article He would simply move His arms. In this way, daily, at every moment, He was the Reservoir of All Pleasure to the parents.

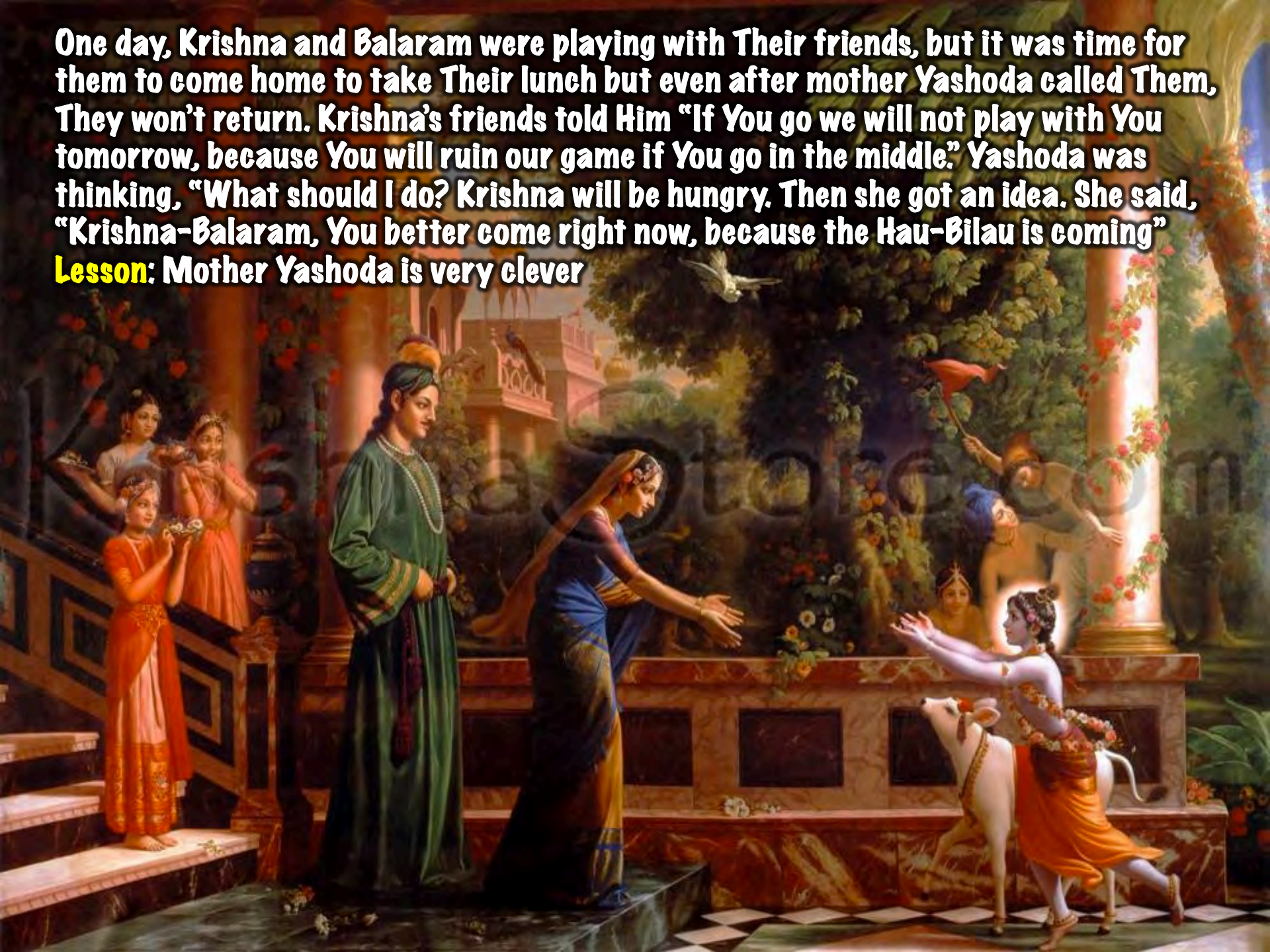


One day, a fruit vendor came before the house of Nanda Maharaj. Krishna immediately took some grains in His palm and went to get fruits in exchange. In those days the exchange was barter. But His palms were very small and He was not very expert to keep them tight, so the grains were falling down. The vendor who came to sell fruits saw it and was very much captivated by the beauty of the Lord, so he immediately accepted whatever few grains were left in His palm and filled up His hands with fruits. In the meantime, the vendor saw that his whole basket of fruit had become filled up with jewels.

Lesson: The Lord is the Bestower of all benediction; if somebody gives something to the Lord, he is not the loser, he is the gainer a million times.

One day, Krishna and Balaram were playing with Their friends, but it was time for them to come home to take Their lunch but even after mother Yashoda called Them, They won't return. Krishna's friends told Him "If You go we will not play with You tomorrow, because You will ruin our game if You go in the middle." Yashoda was thinking, "What should I do? Krishna will be hungry. Then she got an idea. She said, "Krishna-Balaram, You better come right now, because the Hau-Bilau is coming"

Lesson: Mother Yashoda is very clever







So many demons were coming tom Mahavan that Upananda (Nanda Maharaja's older brother suggested that they move from from Gokula to Vrindaban. So everyone agreed and when Krishna was 2 years, 2 months they all moved to Vrindaban.



Lesson: Sometimes when things just don't change favourably, we have to move on



At this time Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma were given charge of the calves. The first responsibility of the cowherd boys was to take care of the little calves. The boys are trained in this from the very beginning of their childhood. So along with other little cowherd boys, Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma went into the pasturing ground and took charge of the calves and played with Their playmates. While taking charge of the calves, sometimes the two brothers played on Their flutes. And sometimes They played with āmalakī fruits and bael fruits, just like small children play with balls. Sometimes They danced and made tinkling sounds with Their ankle bells.

Lesson: From a young age it is nice if we can also learn to help our parents







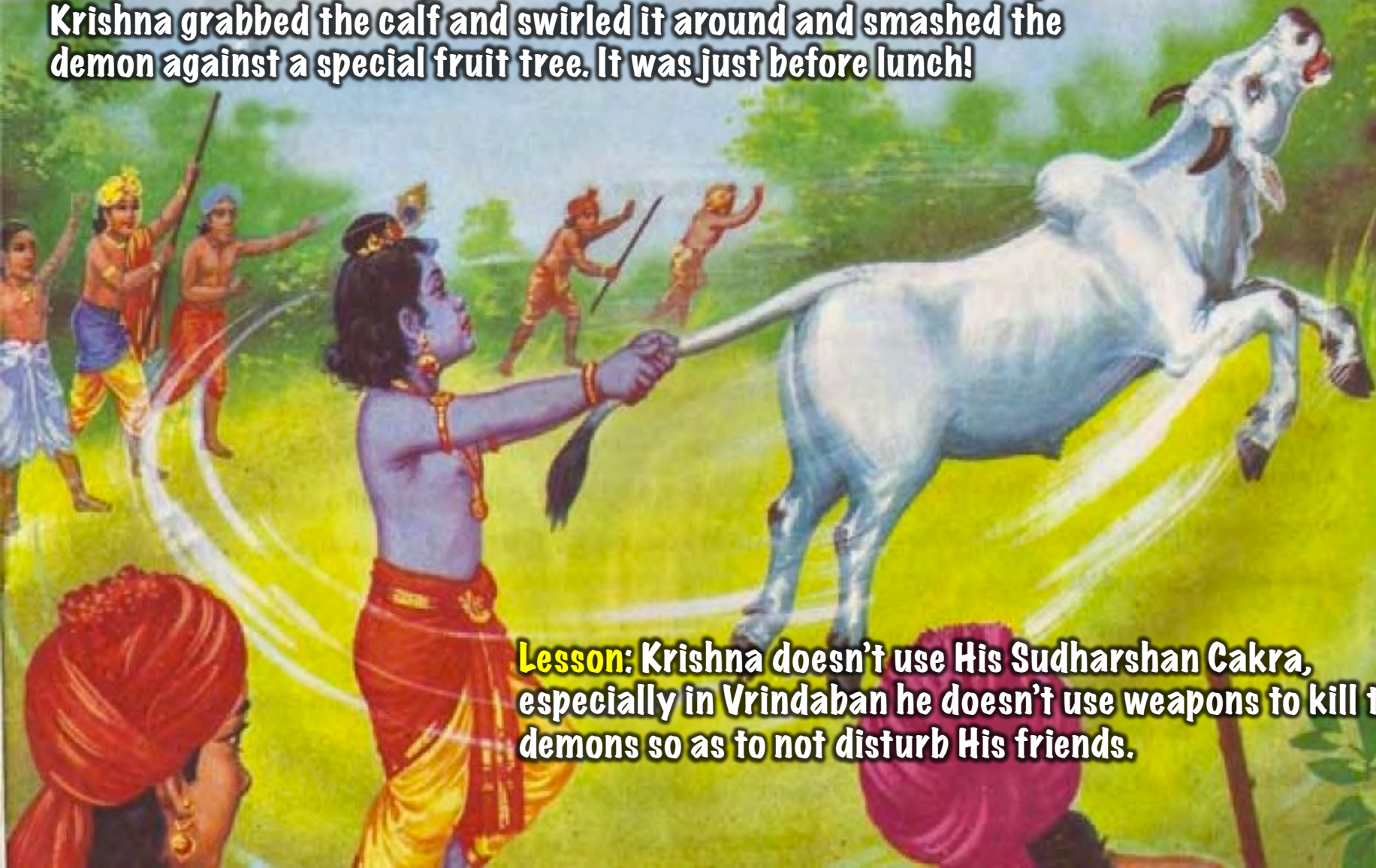
2 years, 5 months







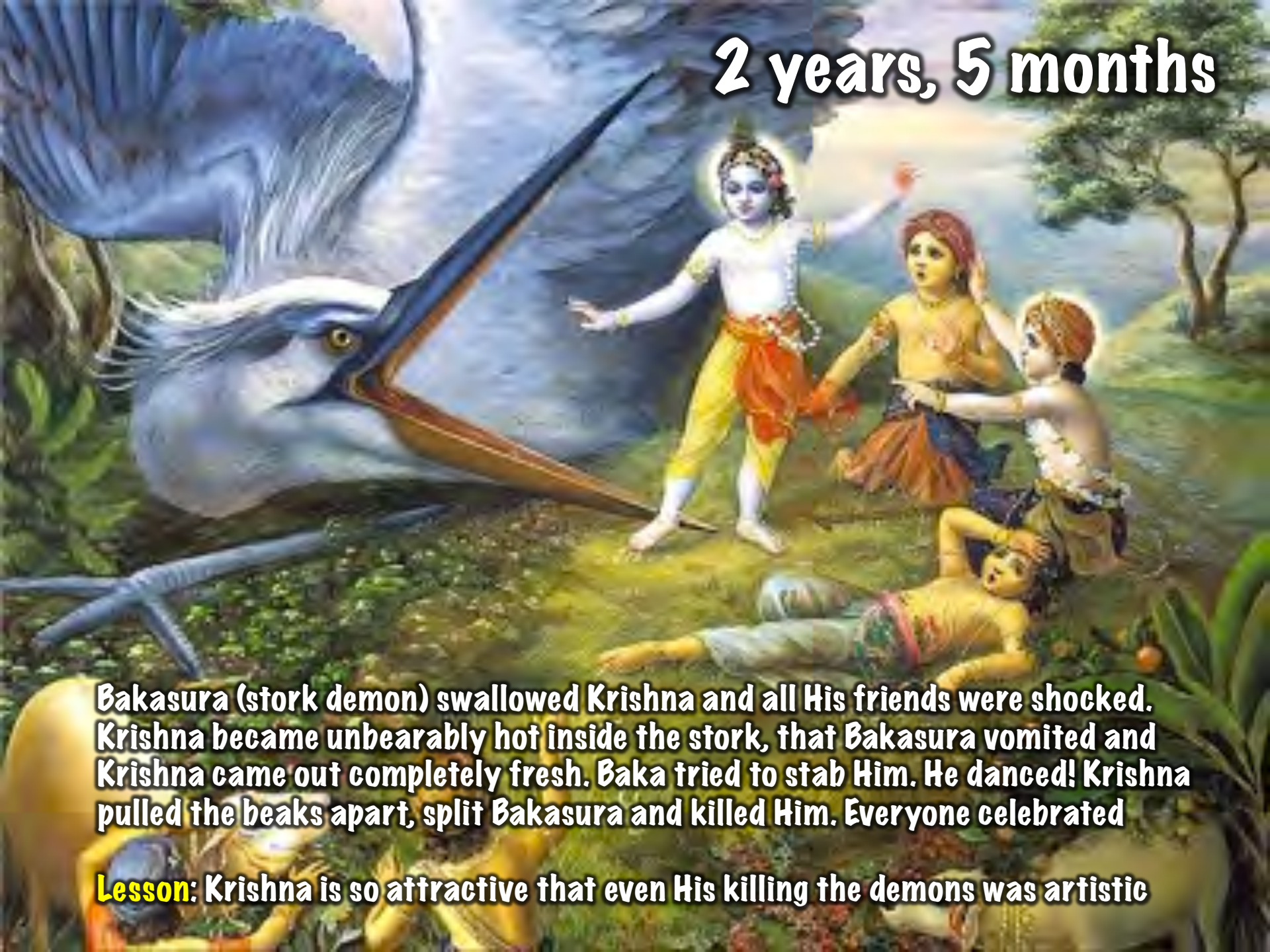
When Krishna was 2 years, 2 months, Vatsasura took the form of a calf and approached Krishna (in a childish devising manner) to kill Him. Looking very cute, he tried to fool Krishna and He pretended that He didn't know. He gave the calf the attention but suddenly Krishna grabbed the calf and swirled it around and smashed the demon against a special fruit tree. It was just before lunch!



Lesson: Krishna doesn't use His Sudharshan Cakra, especially in Vrindaban he doesn't use weapons to kill the demons so as to not disturb His friends.

Lesson- Vatsasura represents a childish mentality of deception which will block progress in spiritual life. Simplicity and straight-forwardness is the answer





2 years, 5 months

Bakasura (stork demon) swallowed Krishna and all His friends were shocked. Krishna became unbearably hot inside the stork, that Bakasura vomited and Krishna came out completely fresh. Baka tried to stab Him. He danced! Krishna pulled the beaks apart, split Bakasura and killed Him. Everyone celebrated

Lesson: Krishna is so attractive that even His killing the demons was artistic

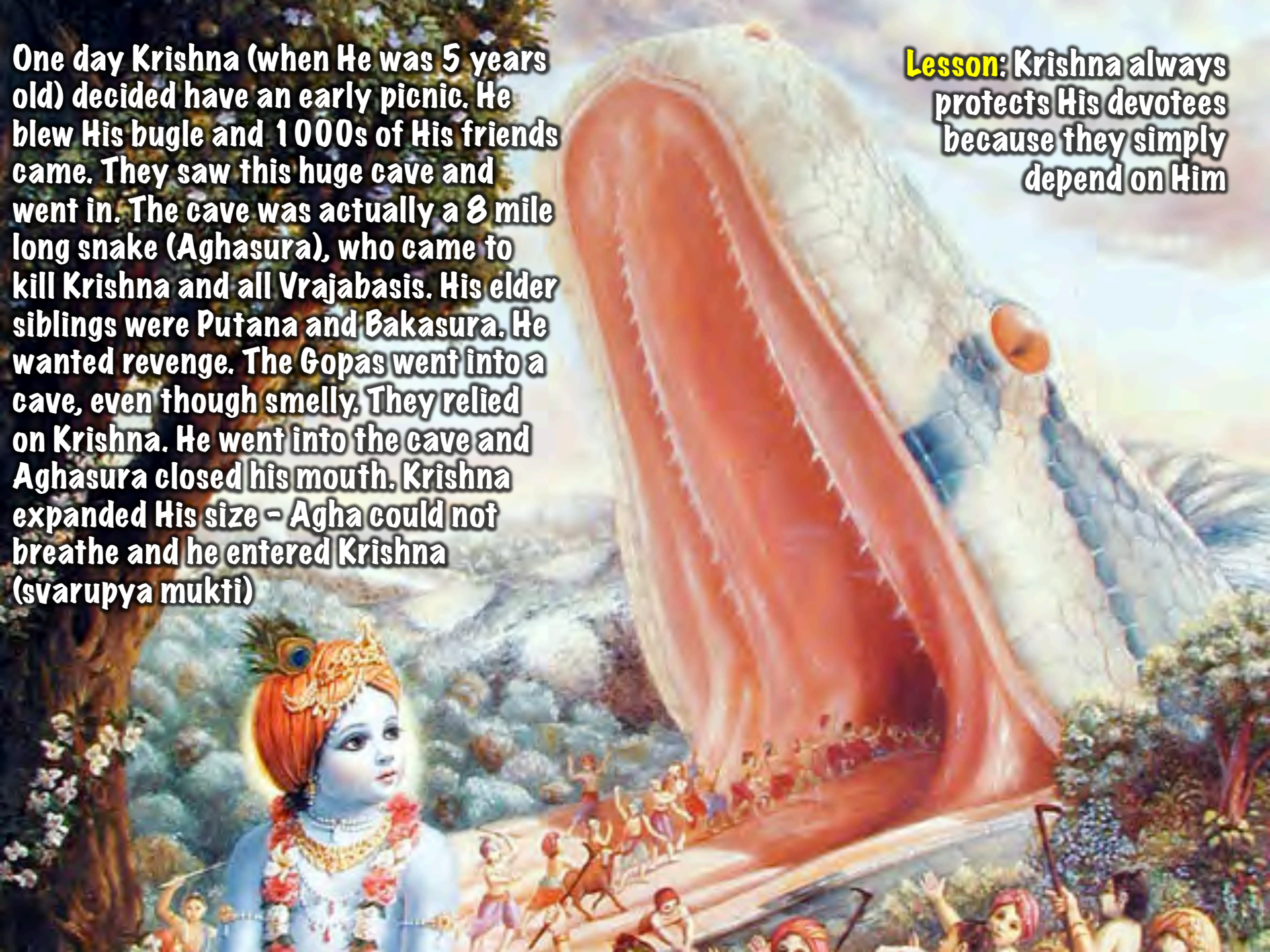
After playing on the banks of the Yamuna, the Gopas would arrive home and speak about Krishna's glories and victorious activities to Nanda and the elders. Thinking that the child Krishna was saved from the mouth of death, they began to see His face with great love and affection, giving Him lots of hugs and thanking Lord Hari. Due to their intense love for Krishna, the Vrajabasis would not believe that Krishna is the Supreme Lord but was saved by Hari.

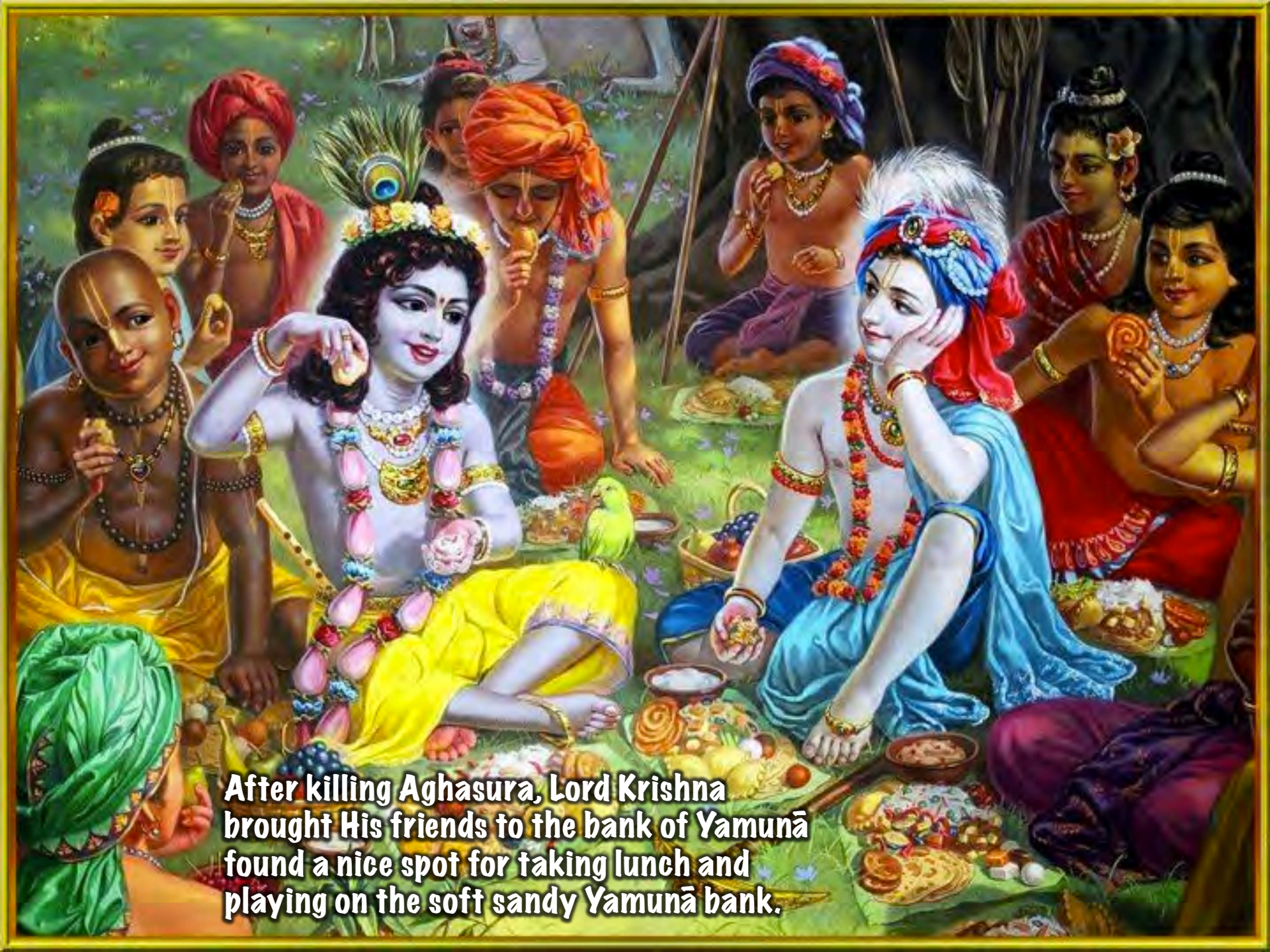


Lesson: The Vrajabasis loved Krishna so much that even if they would think that "whether Krishna is God or not, it doesn't matter, He is ours - He belongs to us" (not that we belong to Him (God))

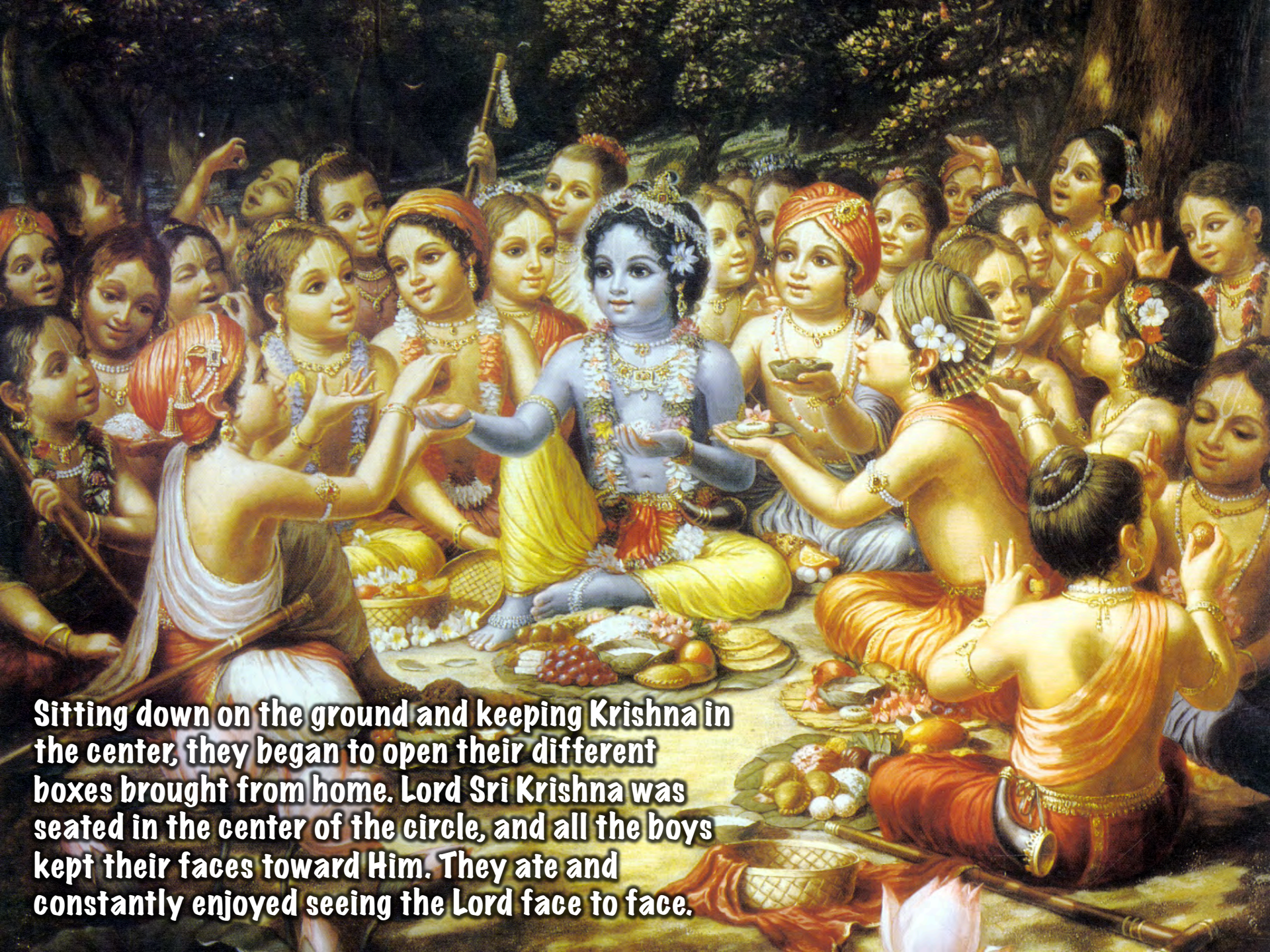
One day Krishna (when He was 5 years old) decided have an early picnic. He blew His bugle and 1 000s of His friends came. They saw this huge cave and went in. The cave was actually a 8 mile long snake (Aghasura), who came to kill Krishna and all Vrajabasis. His elder siblings were Putana and Bakasura. He wanted revenge. The Gopas went into a cave, even though smelly. They relied on Krishna. He went into the cave and Aghasura closed his mouth. Krishna expanded His size - Agha could not breathe and he entered Krishna (svarupya mukti)

Lesson: Krishna always protects His devotees because they simply depend on Him

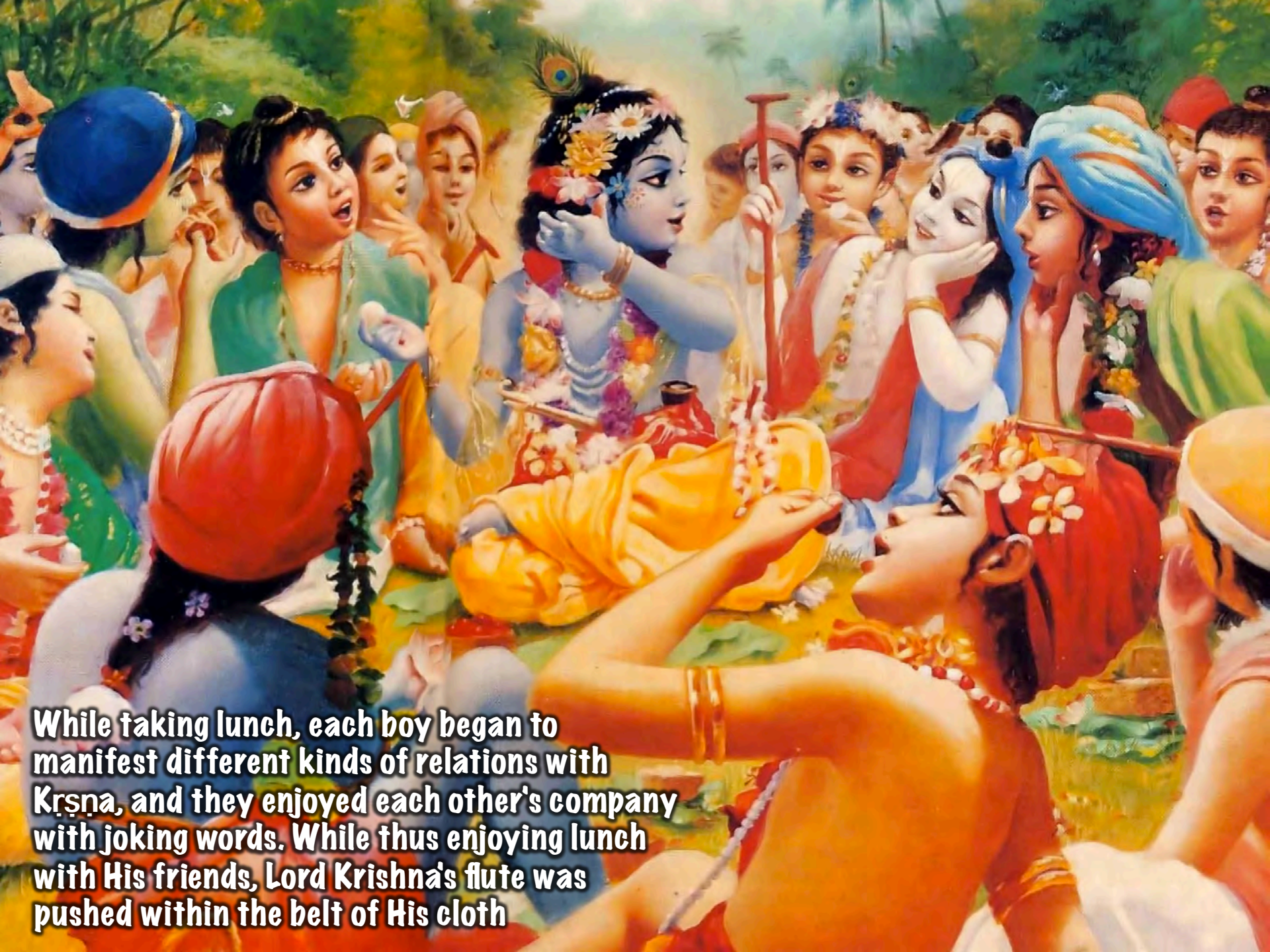




After killing Aghasura, Lord Krishna brought His friends to the bank of Yamunā found a nice spot for taking lunch and playing on the soft sandy Yamunā bank.



Sitting down on the ground and keeping Krishna in the center, they began to open their different boxes brought from home. Lord Sri Krishna was seated in the center of the circle, and all the boys kept their faces toward Him. They ate and constantly enjoyed seeing the Lord face to face.



While taking lunch, each boy began to manifest different kinds of relations with Kṛṣṇa, and they enjoyed each other's company with joking words. While thus enjoying lunch with His friends, Lord Krishna's flute was pushed within the belt of His cloth



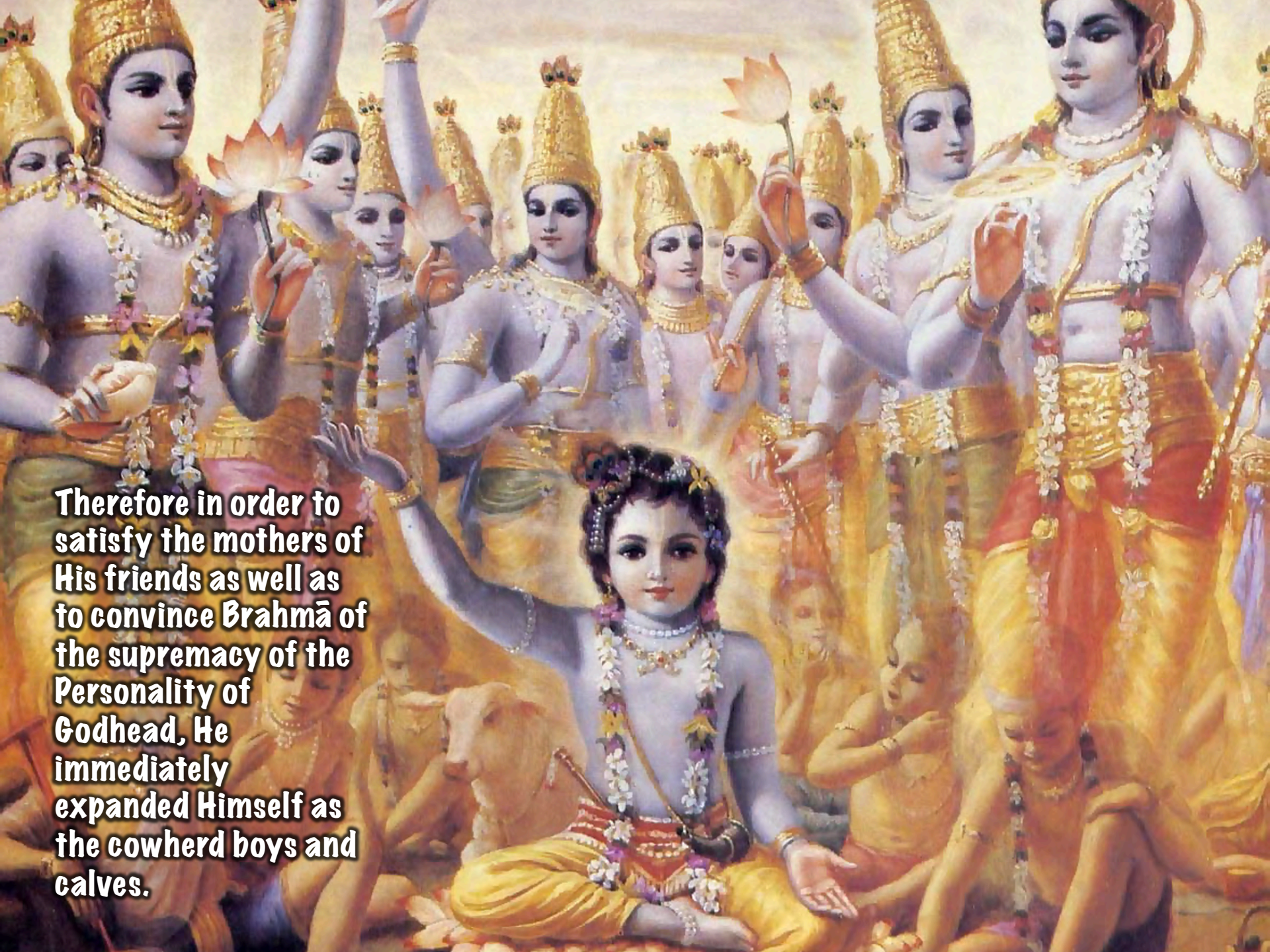
That morning Madhumangal (Krishna chubby Brahmin friend) asked his mother (Purnamasi) to fix something for his tiffin. But only managed to give him a huge gulabjamun from the previous day. So when they all sat together to share the meals among themselves, Madhumangal was very shy of his lunch. He decided to eat it hurriedly. Krishna however pressed his cheeks and the juice came out either side of his mouth so Krishna began to lick the juice. When Brahma saw this, he was shocked and couldn't believe that the Lord would do this. So he decided to test the Lord. The calves had gone deep into the forest and Krishna went to look for them.

Lesson: Krishna is very loving and wants to share our lives with us, if we let Him in!



Although Brahma was informed that the little cowherd boy was the Supreme Personality of Godhead, he wanted to see more glorified pastimes of the Lord, and thus he stole all the calves and cowherd boys and took them to a different place for only a moment. Lord Krishna, therefore, in spite of searching for the calves, could not find them, and He even lost His boy friends on the bank of the Yamunā where they had been taking their lunch. In the form of a cowherd boy, Lord Krishna was very little in comparison to Brahmā, but because He is the Godhead, He could immediately understand that all the calves and boys had been stolen by Brahmā. Kṛṣṇa thought, "Brahmā has taken away all the boys and calves. How can I alone return to Vṛndāvana? The mothers will be aggrieved!"

Lesson: Never underestimate Krishna



Therefore in order to satisfy the mothers of His friends as well as to convince Brahmā of the supremacy of the Personality of Godhead, He immediately expanded Himself as the cowherd boys and calves.

10-3-2



Thus expanding Himself as the boys and calves, Krishna entered the village of Vr̥ndāvana. The residents had no knowledge of what had happened. Actually the cows' affection for their calves and the elderly gopīs' affection for the boys causelessly increased. Their affection increased naturally, even though the calves and boys were not their offspring. The cows and elderly gopīs of Vr̥ndāvana had greater affection for Krishna than for their own offspring. Balarama noticed this and He asked Krishna what was going on. Krishna explained the whole situation to His elder brother.


Lesson: Because Krishna is the Supreme Lord, the mothers and cows felt greater attraction for Him than their own young ones.

Brahma was really anxious, so he did not stay away very long; he came back after a moment (one year of our time. He saw that all the boys, calves and cows were playing with Krishna in the same way as when he had come upon them. Krishna showed His Vishnu forms to convince Brahma that the boys etc Were not the original boys, but His expansions.



3 years, 11 months

Brahma-vimohana Pastime



Immediately Brahmā descended from his great swan carrier and fell down before the Lord just like a golden stick, realising his mistake and asked the Lord for forgiveness. He began to offer prayers with great respect, humility and attention.

Lesson: We may also make the mistake of testing Krishna because we do not believe He is the Supreme Lord. Best to learn from Brahma and not make that mistake!



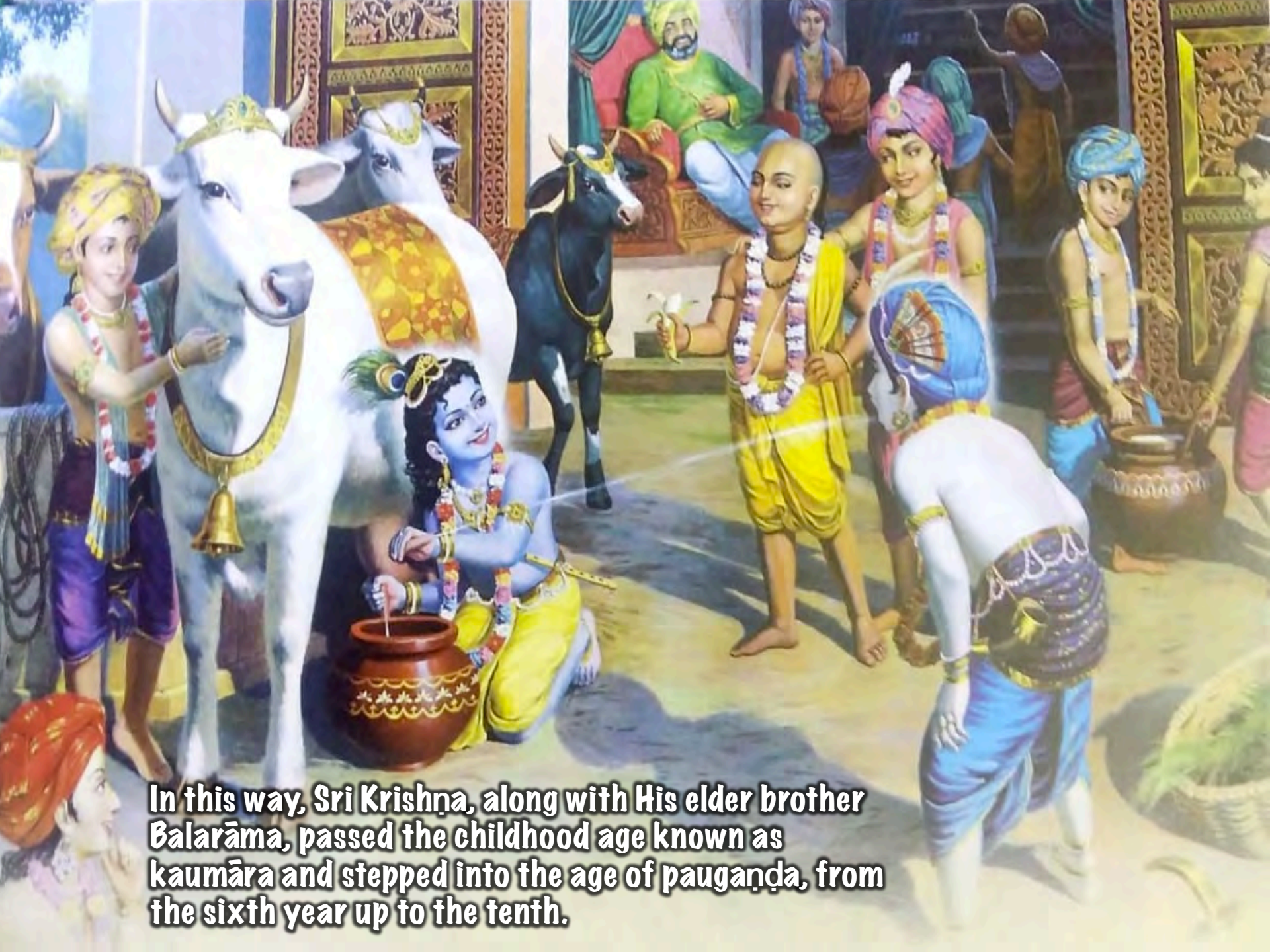
**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapters:

15. Killing of Dhenukasura

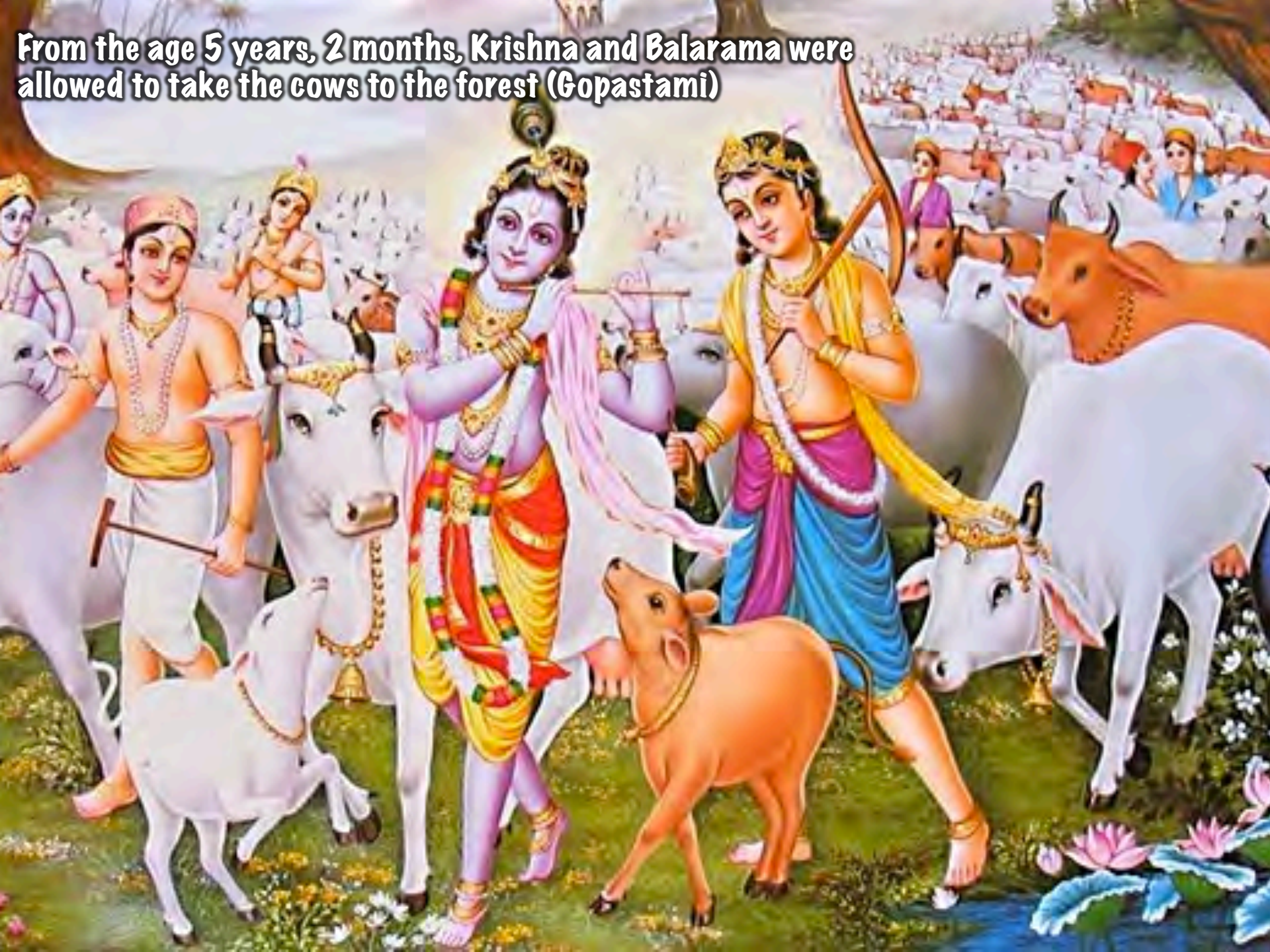
16. Subduing Kaliya

17. Extinguishing the Forest Fire



In this way, Sri Krishna, along with His elder brother Balarāma, passed the childhood age known as kaumāra and stepped into the age of pauganda, from the sixth year up to the tenth.

From the age 5 years, 2 months, Krishna and Balarama were allowed to take the cows to the forest (Gopastami)



Yashodamayi wanted Krishna to wear shoes but He said that she will have to make shoes for all the cows (at least 3.6m shoes)! So He went bare-foot into the forest. But the cows grinded all the stones into sand so that Krishna would not be uncomfortable.



Lesson: Krishna loves cow, He can't live without cows, He looks after cow

Krishna would call the cows with His flute. Different tunes for different types of cows. Sometimes the cows would wander off and Krishna would call out their names (He knew the names of all the cows). They would love their names called out by Krishna.



Lesson: Krishna knows everyone including all of us



- The seven mothers are listed in a verse by Canakya Pandita, which was quoted by Srila Prabhupada.
 - ātma-mātā guroḥ patnī
brāhmaṇī rāja-patnikā
dhenur dhātrī tathā pṛthvī
saptaitā mātaraḥ smṛtāḥ
 - One's own mother,
 - the wife of the guru,
 - the wife of a brāhmaṇ,
 - the wife of a king,
 - the cow,
 - the nurse
 - and the earth
- Lesson: Mothers have a very important role (matri devo bhava) in our lives and should be honoured and respected.

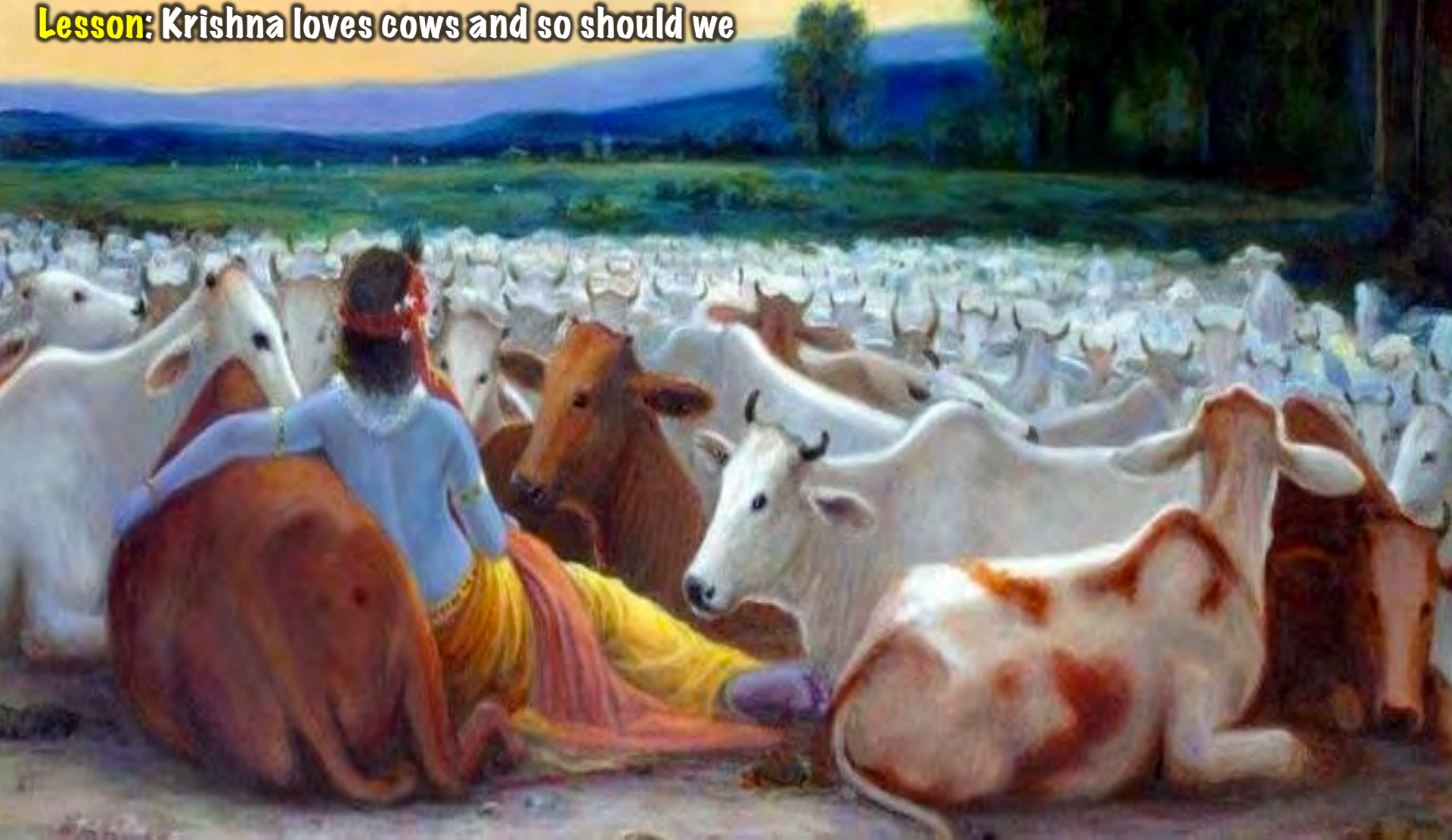






Nanda Maharaja had 900,000 cows. Krishna knew every cow by name. The cows were divided into herds by color, either black, white, red, or yellow. Krishna's Pet cows: Mangala, Pingala, Ganga, Pisangi, Manikastani, Hamsi and Vamsipriya are the most important of the surabhi cows, who are all dear to Krishna.

Lesson: Krishna loves cows and so should we





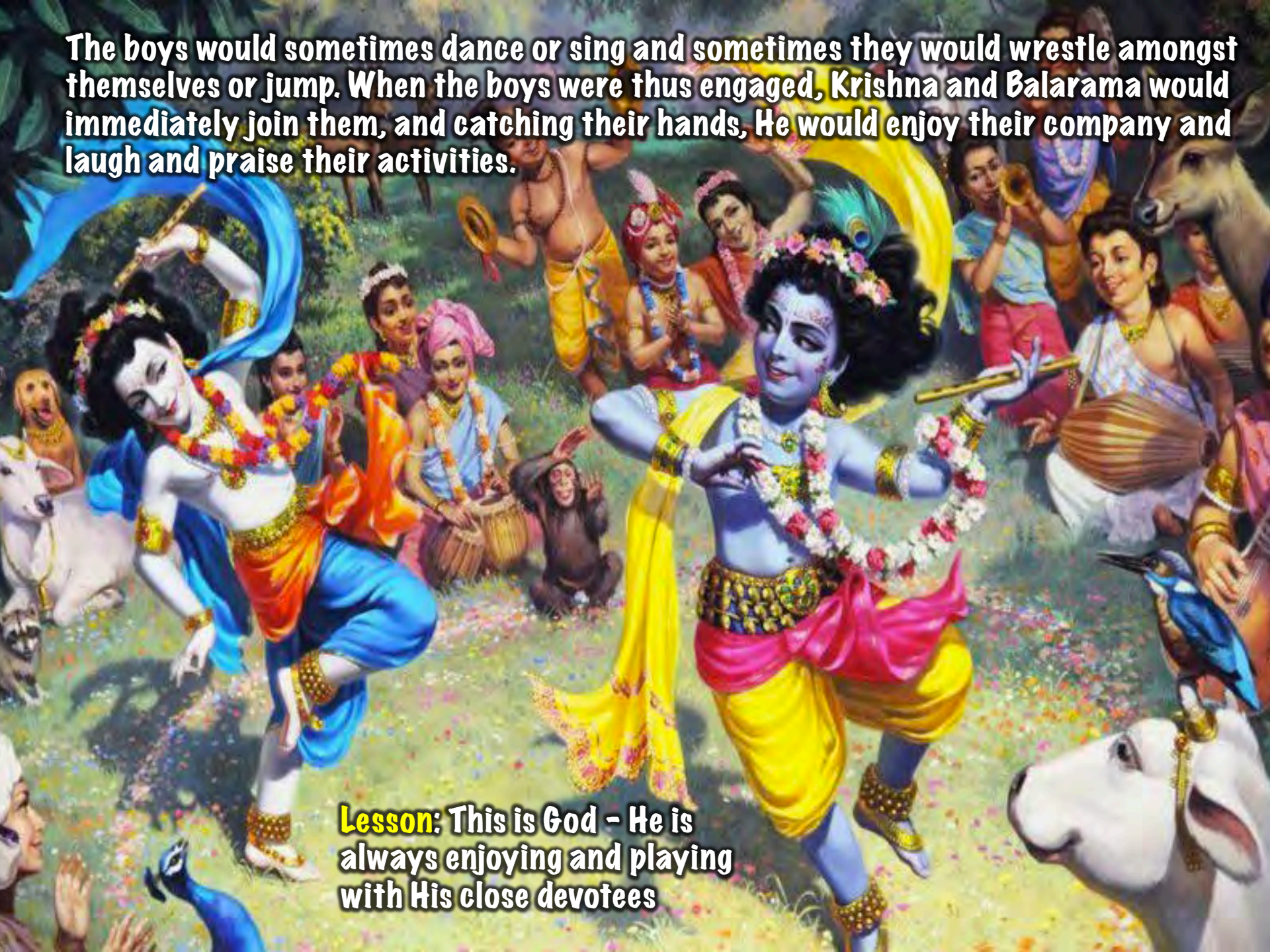
B.G. Sharma

This Gitopanisad, Bhagavad-gita, the essence of all the Upanisads, is just like a cow, and Lord Krsna, who is famous as a cowherd boy, is milking this cow. Arjuna is just like a calf, and learned scholars and pure devotees are to drink the nectarean milk of Bhagavad-gita.

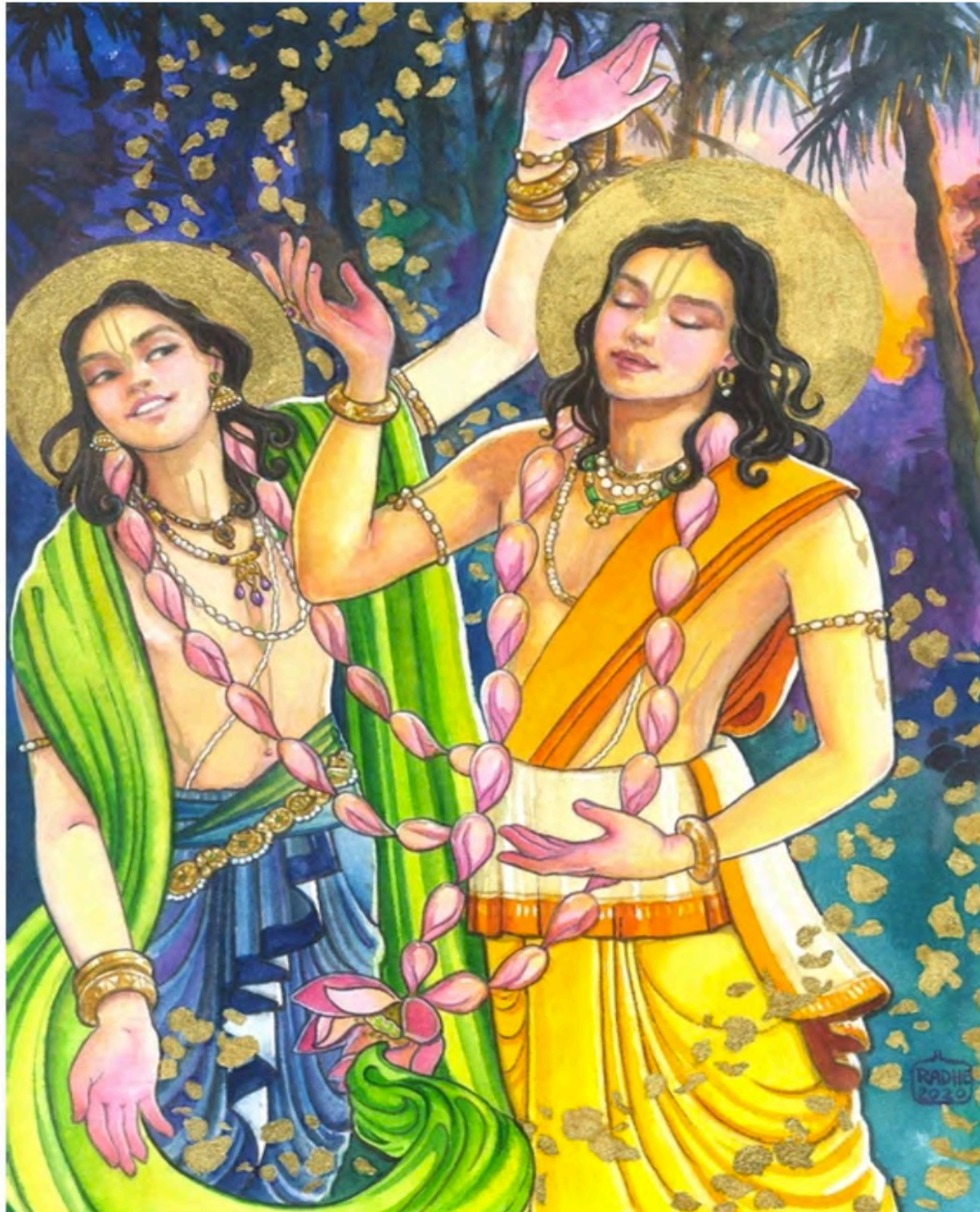


Lesson: Bhagavad Gita is a very important holy book, which we read everyday

The boys would sometimes dance or sing and sometimes they would wrestle amongst themselves or jump. When the boys were thus engaged, Krishna and Balarama would immediately join them, and catching their hands, He would enjoy their company and laugh and praise their activities.



Lesson: This is God - He is always enjoying and playing with His close devotees



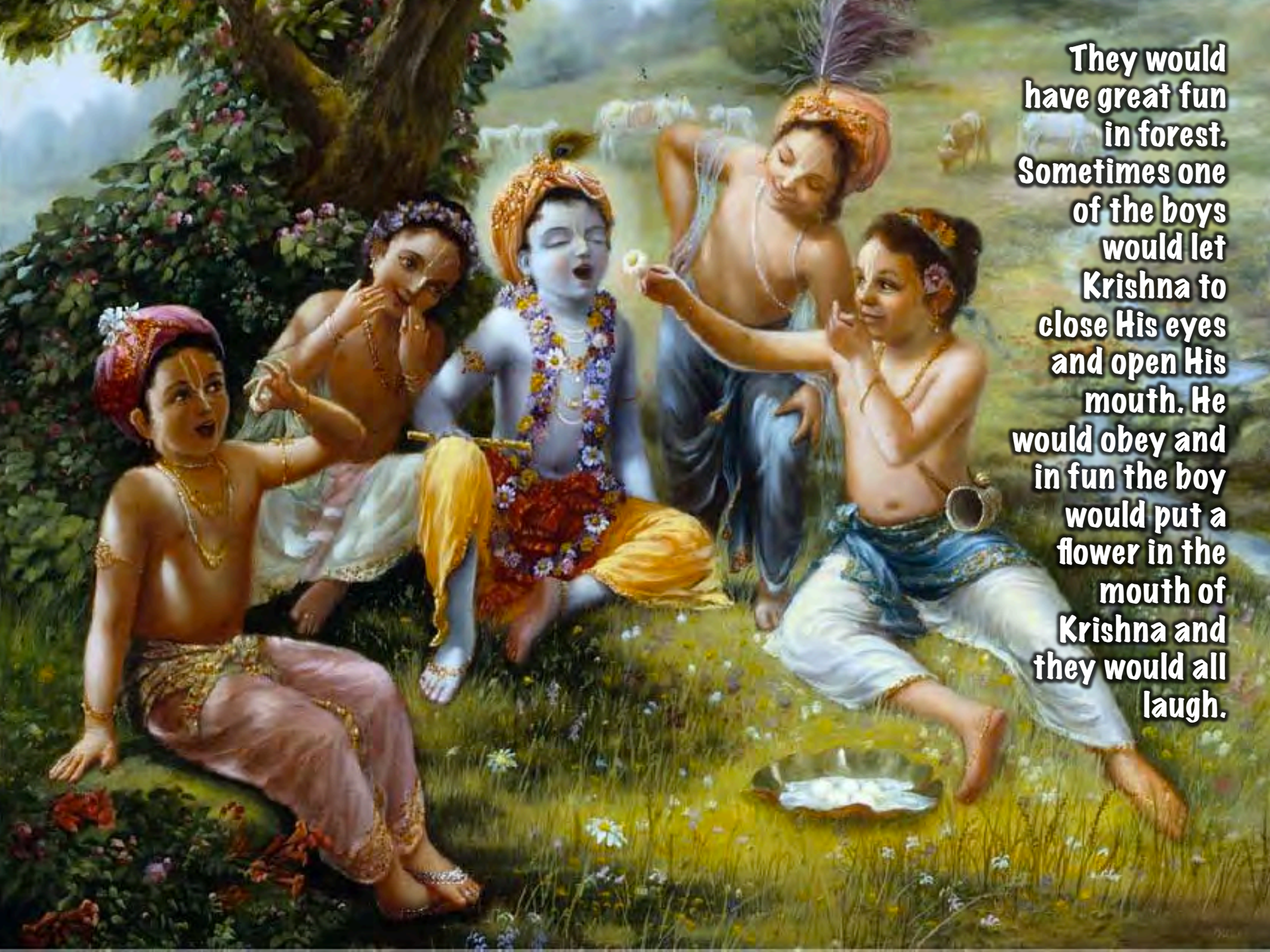


Krishna, Balarama and the cowherd boys would play all day long. And they have great fun.

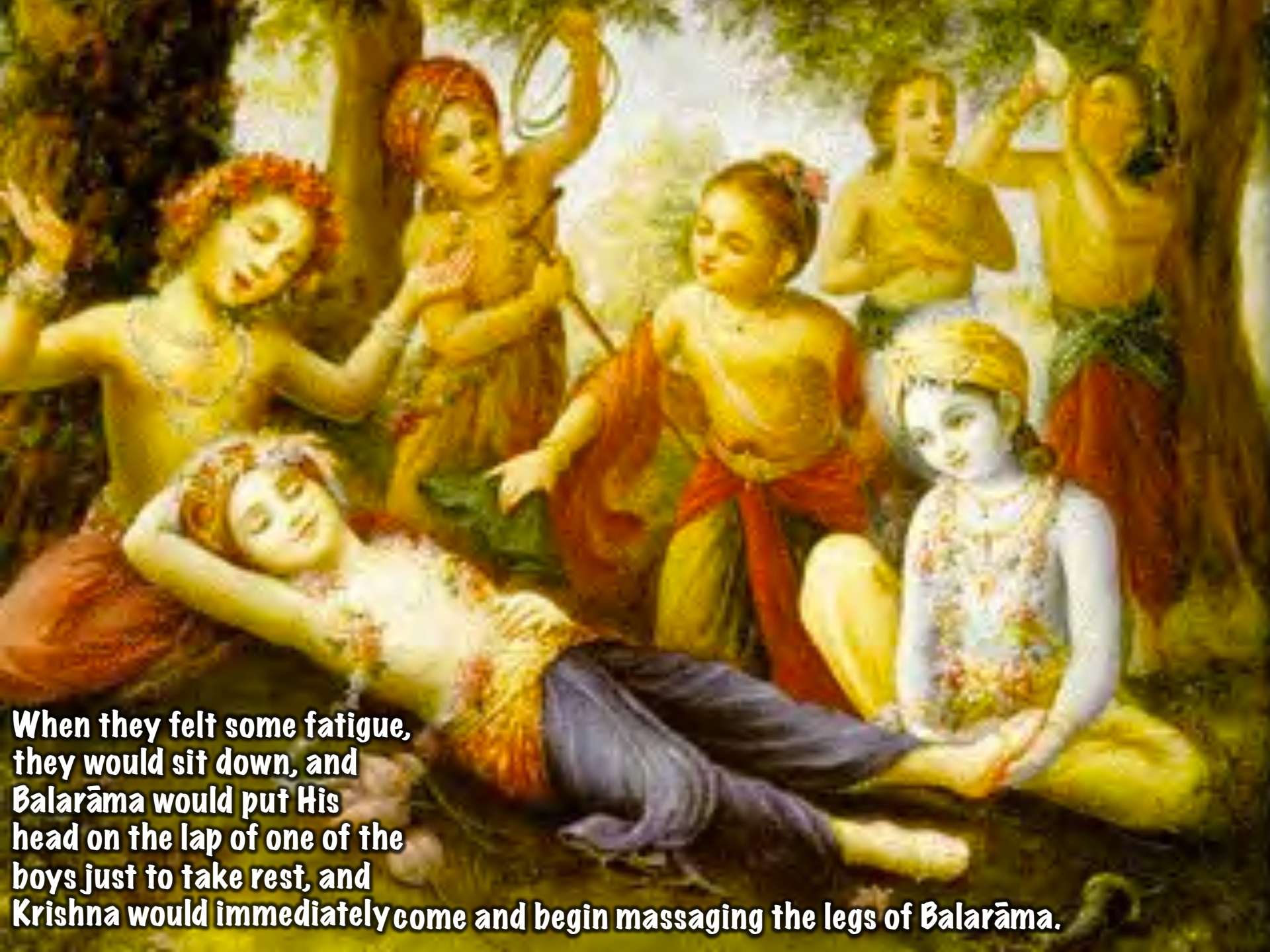
One time they were playing hide and seek. It was Krishna's turn to hide. But where He went the flowers would immediately blossom and the trees would bend to touch His feet.

Therefore He would always be found very easily. So He would lose and have to carry Sudama (His cowherd friend) on His back. Krishna would say to His friends that that was unfair and He would sulk.


The friends would tease Him that if he didn't carry Sudama then He wouldn't be allowed to play. Krishna would be watching His friends play and then eventually join them again. He would miss not playing and His friends would miss Him too.



**They would
have great fun
in forest.
Sometimes one
of the boys
would let
Krishna to
close His eyes
and open His
mouth. He
would obey and
in fun the boy
would put a
flower in the
mouth of
Krishna and
they would all
laugh.**



When they felt some fatigue, they would sit down, and Balarāma would put His head on the lap of one of the boys just to take rest, and Krishna would immediately come and begin massaging the legs of Balarāma.



One the gopas petitioned Krishna & Balarama that there is a big forest of the name Tālavana which is full of palm trees and filled with fruits. But because of a great demon, Dhenukāsura (donkey), it is very difficult to go there. But You who can kill him.

Lesson: Gopas had great faith



When Balarāma and Krishna were thus petitioned by Their smiling, intimate friends, They were inclined to please them. So they went to the forest.

Immediately upon entering the Tālavana, Balarāma began to yank the trees with His arms, exhibiting the strength of an elephant. Because of this jerking, all the ripe fruits fell down on the ground. Upon hearing the sound of the falling fruits, the demon Dhenukāsura, who was living there in the form of an ass, began to approach with great force, shaking the whole field so that all the trees began to move as if there were an earthquake. The demon appeared first before Balarāma and began to kick His chest with his hind legs. At first, Balarāma did not say anything, but the demon with great anger began to kicked Him again more vehemently.



Then the ass kicked Balarāma again and Balarama immediately caught hold of the legs of the ass with one hand and, wheeling him around, threw him into the treetops, killing him. Other ass friends were also killed by Krishna & Balarama and the fruits from the tree fell and they enjoyed a picnic

Lesson:
represents
ignorance of
spiritual
knowledge
and Balaram
is the original
guru who
gives
knowledge

5 years, 10 months









When Krishna, Balarāma and Their friends entered the village of Vr̄ndāvana, They played Their flutes, and the boys praised Their uncommon activities in the forest. Their faces were decorated with tilaka and smeared with the dust raised by the cows, and Krishna's head was decorated with a peacock feather. Both He and Balarāma played Their flutes, and the young gopīs were joyous to see Krishna returning home. All the gopīs in Vr̄ndāvana remained very morose on account of Krishna's absence. All day they were thinking of Kṛṣṇa in the forest or of Him herding cows in the pasture. When they saw Krishna returning, all their anxieties were immediately relieved, and they began to look at His face the way drones hover over the honey of the lotus flower. When Kṛṣṇa entered the village, the young gopīs smiled and laughed. Krishna, while playing the flute, enjoyed the beautiful smiling faces of the gopīs.



Then Krishna and Balarāma were immediately received by Their affectionate mothers, Yaśodā and Rohiṇī. They very nicely took care of their children by bathing and dressing Them. Krishna was dressed in bluish garments, and Balarāma was dressed in yellowish garments, and They were given all sorts of ornaments and flower garlands. Being relieved of the fatigue of Their day's work in the pasturing ground, They looked refreshed and very beautiful. And They would feed delicious foodstuffs by the mothers.

Lesson: When we have deities at home we can also treat Them in the same way, with love & affection.



One day, while in the field, the boys and cows became very thirsty and began to drink the water of the Yamunā. The river, however, was made poisonous by the venom of the great serpent known as Kāliya. Because the water was so poisonous, the boys and cows became visibly affected immediately after drinking. They suddenly fell down on the ground, apparently dead. Then Krishna, who is the life of all lives, simply cast His merciful glance over them, and all the boys and cows regained consciousness and began to look at one another with great astonishment. Thus they appreciated the mystic power of Krishna.

Lesson: Krishna is the protector of all

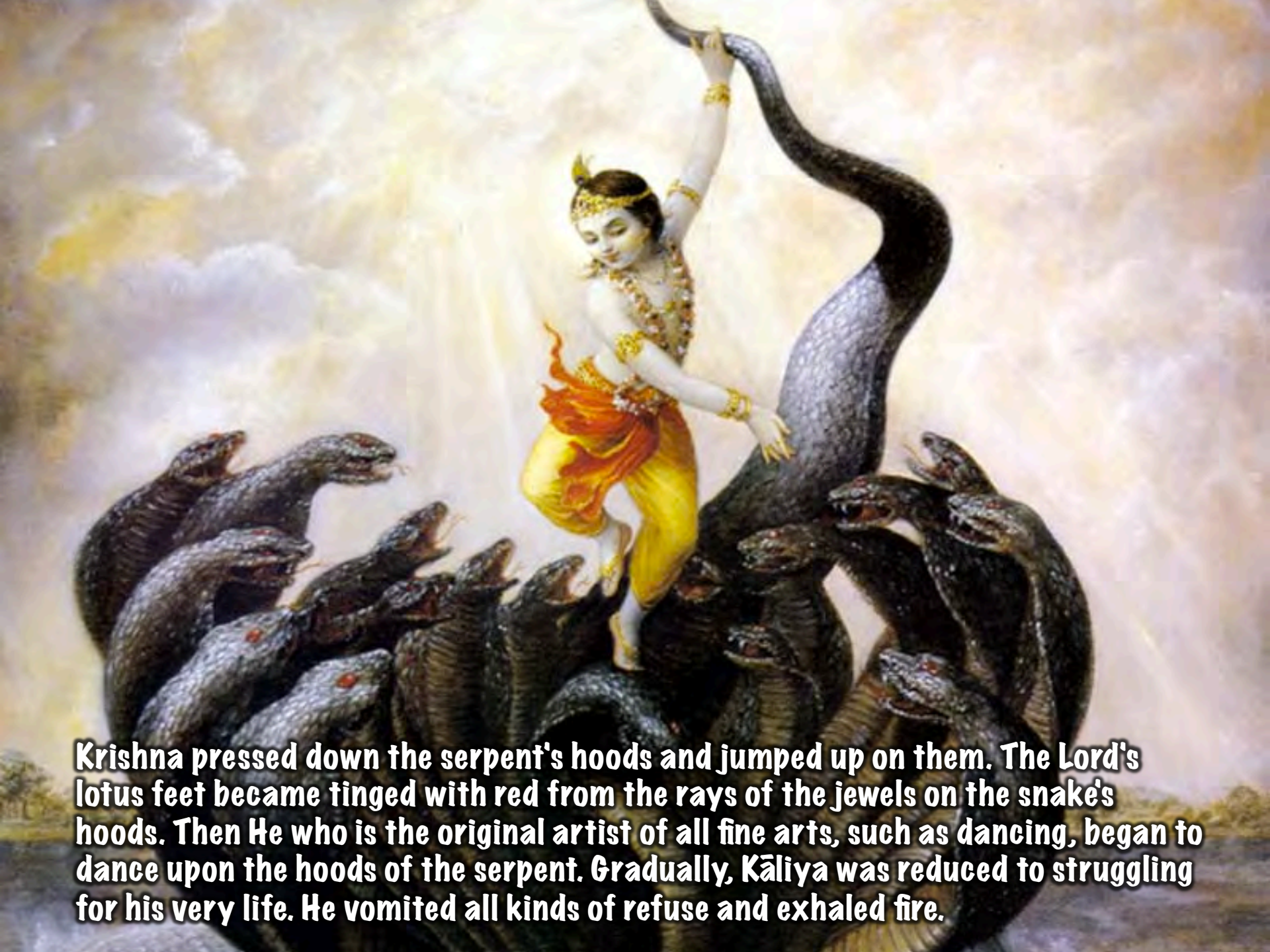


Within the river Yamunā there was a great lake, and in that lake the black serpent Kāliya used to live. Because of his poison, the whole area was so contaminated that it emanated a poisonous vapor twenty-four hours a day. Krishna saw the effect of the great serpent's poison; the whole river that ran before Vṛndāvana was now deadly. Krishna immediately climbed up in a big kadamba tree on the bank of the Yamunā. He tightened His belt cloth and, jumped in the midst of the poisonous lake. This tree was only alive due to touch of Krishna (or some acharyas say Garuda put nectar in the past) Lesson: This exhibition of Kṛṣṇa's strength is not at all uncommon because He is the reservoir of all strength.

5 years, 10 months



Kāliya felt great anger within his heart, and thus he grabbed Krishna with his mighty coils. Seeing the incredible way in which Krishna was enveloped in the coils of the serpent, the affectionate cowherd boys and inhabitants of Vṛndāvana immediately became stunned out of fear. Everyone except Balarama was very scared for Krishna. When He saw His own so hopeless, Krishna immediately freed Himself and began to expand His body. Kaliya coils slackened. Krishna immediately pounced upon him, just as Garuḍa swoops upon a snake. Thus attacked, Kāliya looked for an opportunity to bite Him, but Kṛṣṇa moved around him. Krishna and Kāliya moved in a circle, the serpent gradually became fatigued



Krishna pressed down the serpent's hoods and jumped up on them. The Lord's lotus feet became tinged with red from the rays of the jewels on the snake's hoods. Then He who is the original artist of all fine arts, such as dancing, began to dance upon the hoods of the serpent. Gradually, Kāliya was reduced to struggling for his very life. He vomited all kinds of refuse and exhaled fire.



The wives of the serpent, known as the Nāgapatnīs, saw that their husband was being subdued by the kicking of the Lord. Kāliya's wives surrendered and worshipped the Lord and began to pray. The Nāgapatnīs knew that Krishna is the shelter of all surrendered souls, and they desired to release their husband from the impending danger by pleasing the Lord with their prayers. They were amazed that the Lord's lotus feet were touching their husband's hoods. After the Nāgapatnīs submitted their prayers, Lord Kṛṣṇa released Kāliya from his punishment and told Him to leave the river and go to the ocean.

Lesson: Prayers to the Lord are very important. Even if we have been naughty the Lord will forgive us if we genuinely pray to Him



When Garuda, the great devotee-carrier of Viṣṇu, understood that Kāliya was eating the offered sacrifices meant for him, he became very angry and quickly rushed to kill the offensive serpent.

Kāliya tried to fight Garuda and faced him with his many hoods and poisonous sharp teeth. Kāliya attempted to bite him, and Garuda, the son of Tārksya, in great anger and with the great force deserving the carrier of Lord Viṣṇu, struck the body of Kāliya with his effulgent golden wings.

Kāliya, who is also known as Kadrūsuta, son of Kadrū, immediately fled to the lake known as Kāliyadaha, underneath the Yamunā River, which Garuda could not approach.



A great yogi known as Saubhari Muni, who used to meditate within the water there and who was sympathetic with the fish. He asked Garuda not to come there and disturb the fish. He did not disobey the order of the great yogi. One day he carried off one big fish, who was their leader and Saubhari Muni cursed Garuda:

"Henceforward from this day, if Garuda comes here to catch fish, then--I say this with all my strength--he will be immediately killed."



After punishing Kaliya, since it was almost night, and all the inhabitants of Vṛndāvana, including the cows and calves, were very tired, they decided to take their rest on the river bank. In the middle of the night, while they were taking rest, there was suddenly a great forest fire, they immediately took shelter of Krishna. Being compassionate upon His own towns people, He immediately swallowed up the whole forest fire and saved them. Lesson: This was not impossible for Kṛṣṇa because He is unlimited. He has unlimited power to do anything He desires.



**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**


Chapters:

- 18. Killing the demon Pralambasura**
- 19. Devouring the Forest Fire**
- 20. Description of Autumn**



The inhabitants of Vr̥ndāvana were never disturbed by the scorching heat of the sun or the high summer temperatures. The lakes of Vr̥ndāvana are surrounded by green grasses, and various kinds of lotus flowers bloom there and the air blowing in Vr̥ndāvana carries the aromatic pollen of those lotus flowers. When the particles of water from the waves of the Yamunā, the lakes and the waterfalls, touched the bodies of the inhabitants of Vr̥ndāvana, they automatically felt a cooling effect. Vr̥ndāvana is such a nice place. Flowers are always blooming, and there are even various kinds of decorated deer. Birds are chirping, peacocks are crowing and dancing, and bees are humming. The cuckoos there sing nicely.

Lesson: The spiritual world is beautiful.

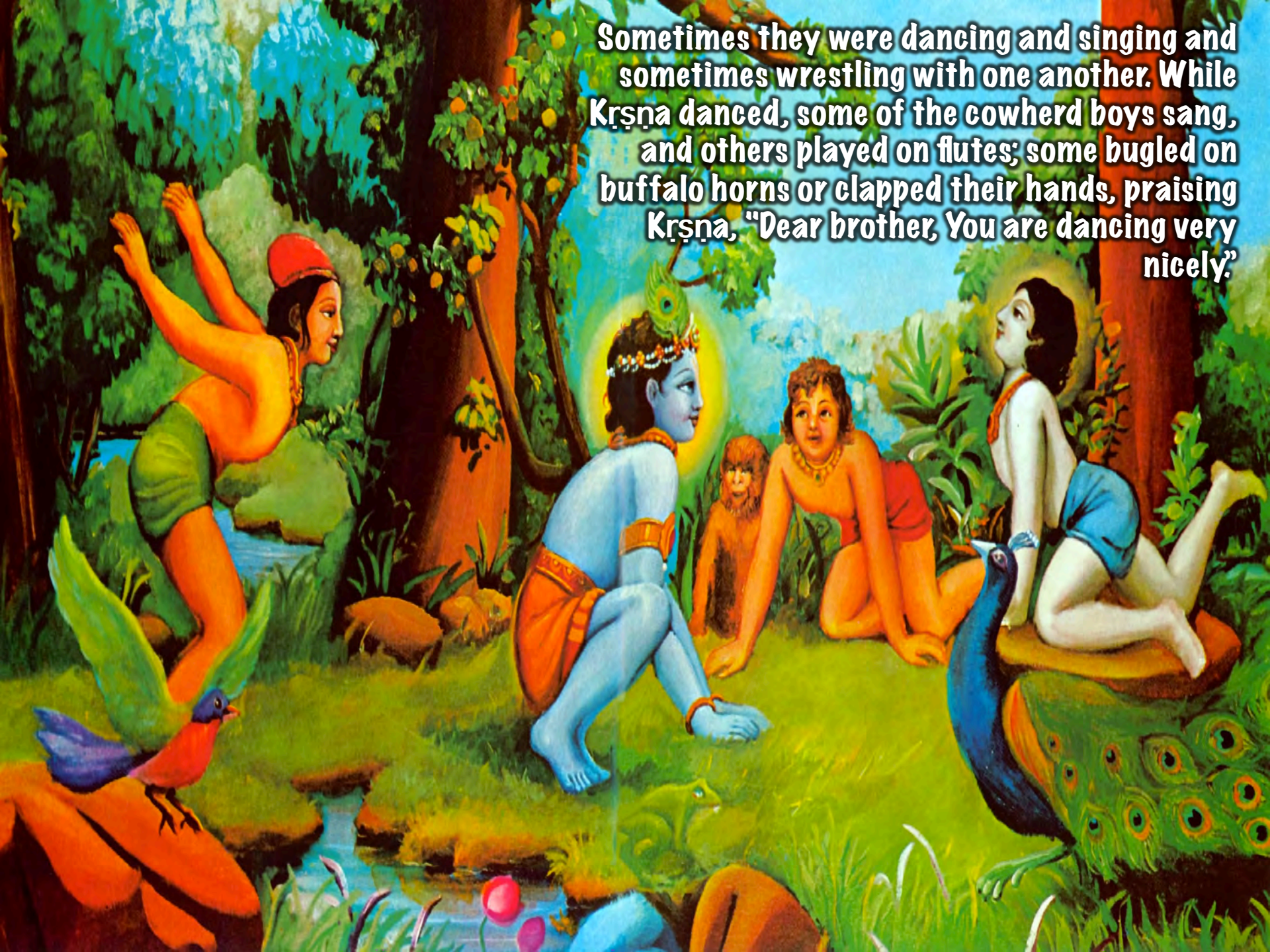


Kṛṣṇa, the reservoir of pleasure, blowing His flute, accompanied by His elder brother Balarāma and other cowherd boys and cows, entered the beautiful forest of Vṛndāvana to enjoy the atmosphere.

They walked into the midst of newly grown leaves of trees whose flowers resembled peacock feathers. They were garlanded by those flowers and decorated with saffron chalk.



Sometimes they were dancing and singing and sometimes wrestling with one another. While Kṛṣṇa danced, some of the cowherd boys sang, and others played on flutes; some bugled on buffalo horns or clapped their hands, praising Kṛṣṇa, "Dear brother, You are dancing very nicely!"



The boys played at catching ball with bell shaped fruits and round āmalakī. They played blindman's buff, challenging and touching one another. Sometimes they imitated the forest deer and various kinds of birds, croaking frogs, and they enjoyed swinging underneath the trees. In this way, Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa, along with all Their friends, enjoyed playing all kinds of sports.



Sometimes after playing so much, they would all just sit, and enjoy Krishna playing the flute. Krishna would become so happy when His friends enjoyed with Him and Balarama like this.



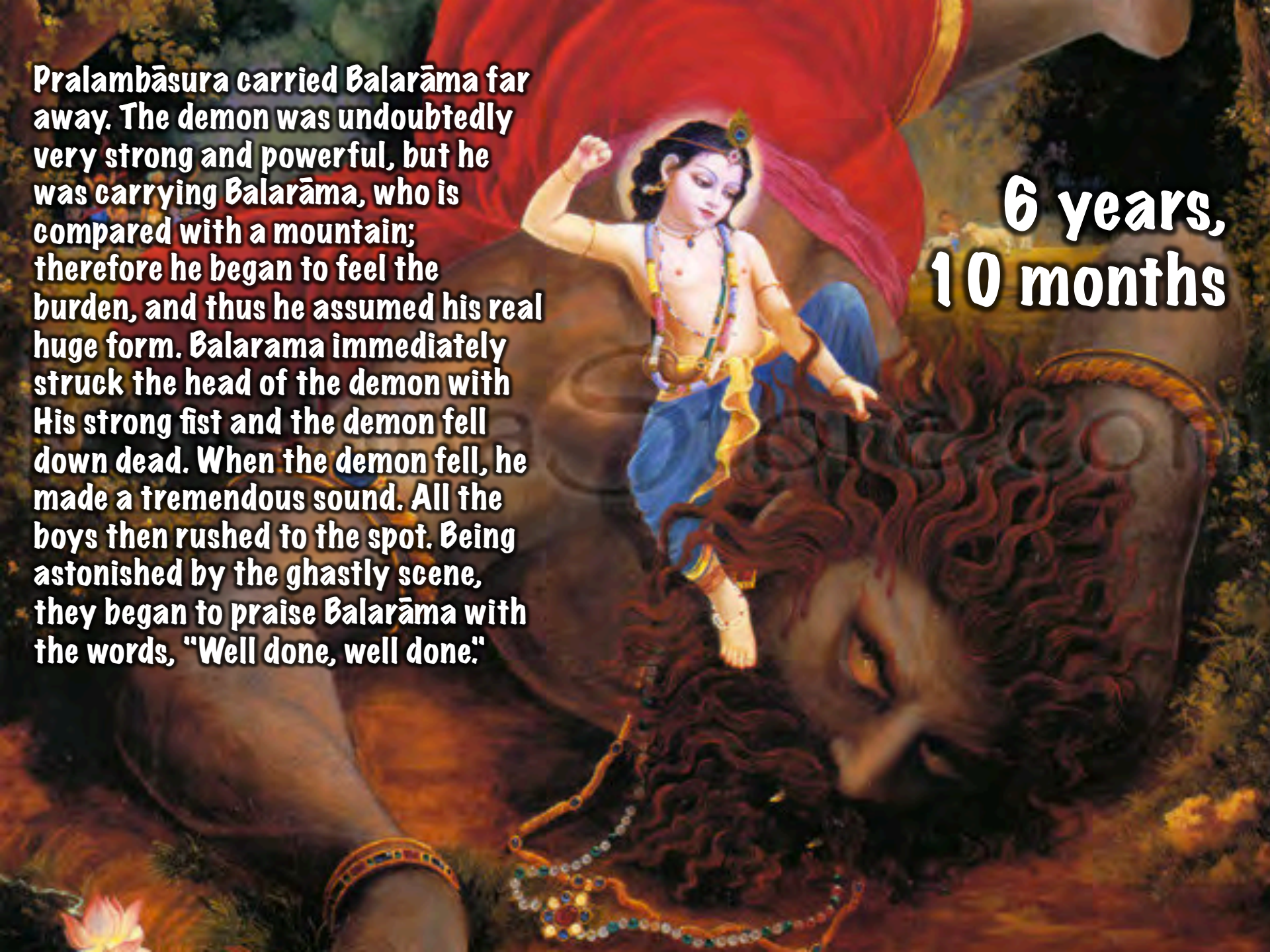
Lesson: Krishna's main job is to enjoy and make sure everyone is having fun



Once while they were engaged in their transcendental pastimes, a great demon of the name Pralambāsura entered their company, desiring to kidnap both Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa knew, so when Pralambāsura (appearing as a friend) entered their company, Kṛṣṇa called all His friends and ordered them: "Now we shall play in pairs. We shall challenge one another in pairs." The defeated members in duel fighting had to carry the victorious members on their backs. The party of Balarāma, accompanied by śrīdāmā and Vṛṣabha, came out victorious, and Kṛṣṇa's party had to carry them on their backs through the Bhāṇḍīravana forest. Kṛṣṇa was defeated and had to carry śrīdāmā on His back, and Bhadrāsena carried Vṛṣabha. Imitating their play, Pralambāsura, who appeared there as a cowherd boy, carried Balarāma on his back.

Pralambāsura carried Balarāma far away. The demon was undoubtedly very strong and powerful, but he was carrying Balarāma, who is compared with a mountain; therefore he began to feel the burden, and thus he assumed his real huge form. Balarama immediately struck the head of the demon with His strong fist and the demon fell down dead. When the demon fell, he made a tremendous sound. All the boys then rushed to the spot. Being astonished by the ghastly scene, they began to praise Balarāma with the words, "Well done, well done."

**6 years,
10 months**



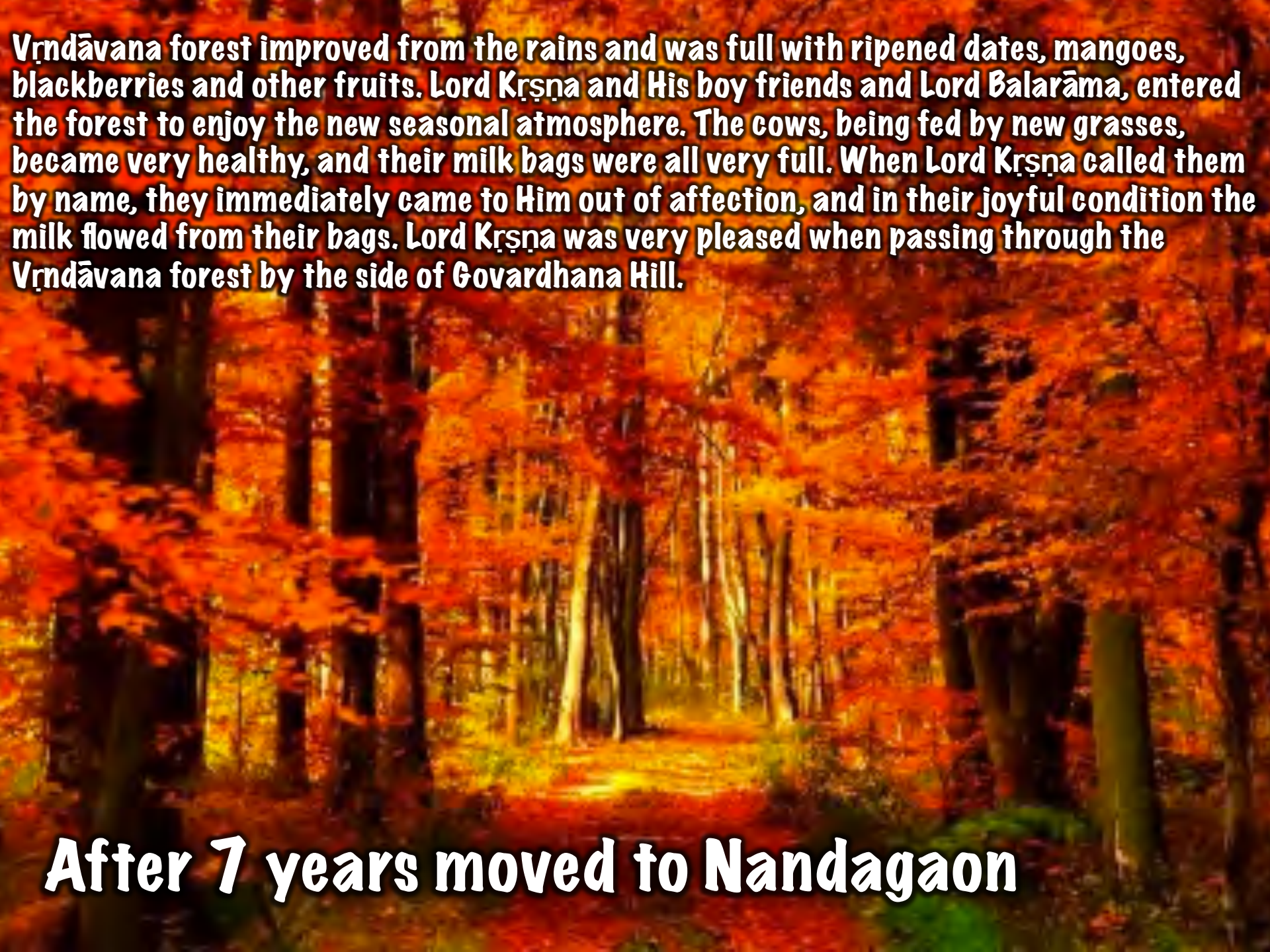


The cows, being unobserved, began to wander off on their own, entering farther and farther into the deepest part of the forest, allured by fresh grasses; but when they entered, they saw that there was a forest fire, and they began to cry. Kṛṣṇa began to call the cows by their respective names, the cows immediately replied with joy. But by this time the forest fire surrounded all of them, and the situation appeared to be very fearful. Then Kṛṣṇa asked the Gopas to close their eyes and immediately swallowed up all the flames of the fire. The cows and boys were thus saved from imminent danger.

Lesson: Krishna asked Gopas to close eye as he didn't want them to get Yashoda He ate fire

Why Krishna eats fire twice

- 1st time He didn't asked Vrajavasis to close eyes because He wanted to show the greatness of Vrajavasis that even after seeing this ashwarya never took over (contrast to Arjuna seeing universal form)
- 2nd time He asked gopas to close eyes because once bitten twice shy – He ate dirt and they told Yashoda
- Krishna drank fire (rather than through eye etc) Yajnakund is mouth of Vishnu and fire is the tongue so to prove the vedic principle He drank



Vṛndāvana forest improved from the rains and was full with ripened dates, mangoes, blackberries and other fruits. Lord Kṛṣṇa and His boy friends and Lord Balarāma, entered the forest to enjoy the new seasonal atmosphere. The cows, being fed by new grasses, became very healthy, and their milk bags were all very full. When Lord Kṛṣṇa called them by name, they immediately came to Him out of affection, and in their joyful condition the milk flowed from their bags. Lord Kṛṣṇa was very pleased when passing through the Vṛndāvana forest by the side of Govardhana Hill.

After 7 years moved to Nandagaon



A person who is intelligent but does not believe in God is like a beautiful flower which has no fragrance

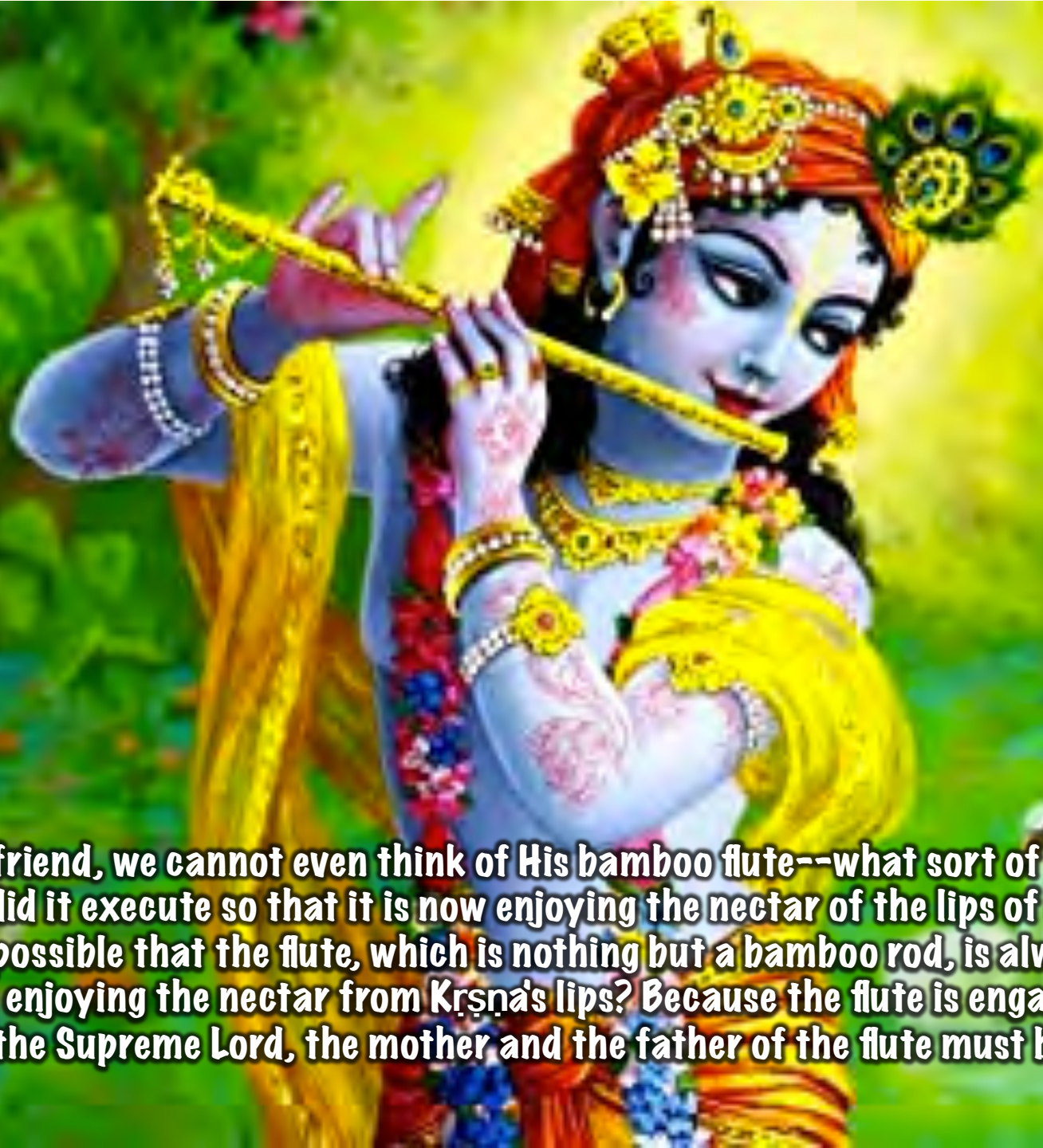
**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapters:

21. The Gopis attracted by the flute

**22. Stealing the garments of the
unmarried Gopi girls**

**23. Delivering the Wives of the
Brahmanas who performed Sacrifices**



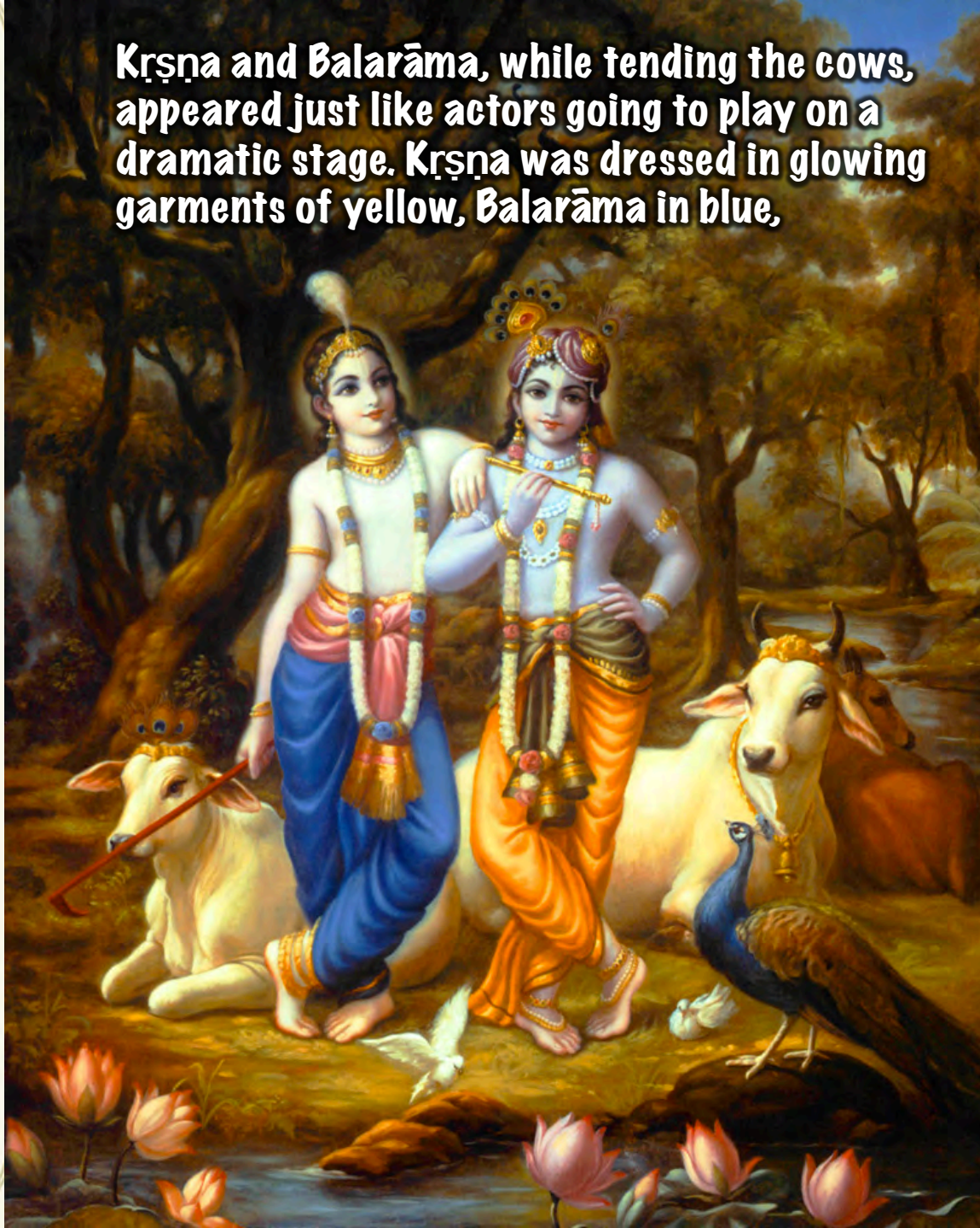
"My dear friend, we cannot even think of His bamboo flute--what sort of pious activities did it execute so that it is now enjoying the nectar of the lips of Kṛṣṇa?"
"How is it possible that the flute, which is nothing but a bamboo rod, is always engaged in enjoying the nectar from Kṛṣṇa's lips? Because the flute is engaged in the service of the Supreme Lord, the mother and the father of the flute must be happy."



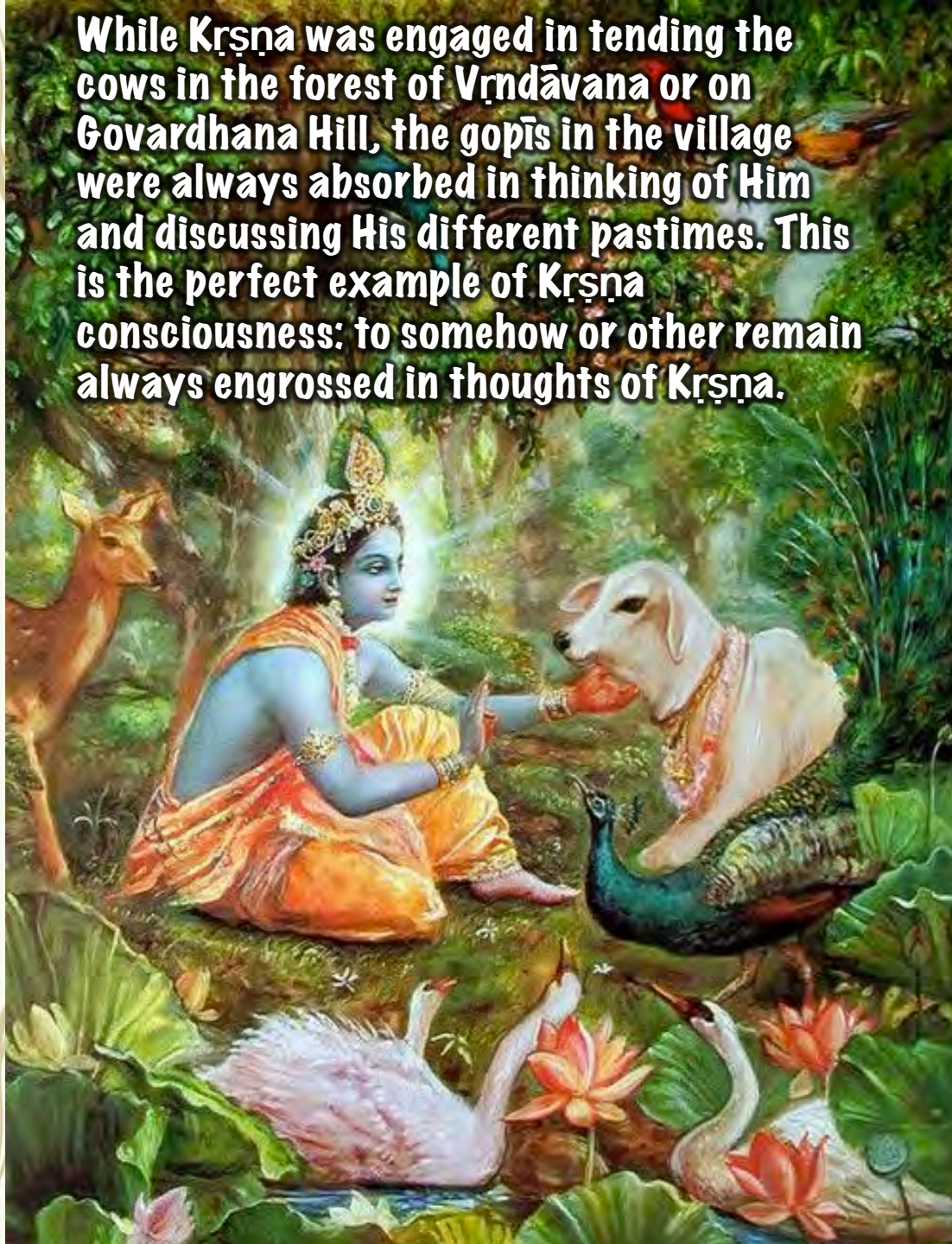
Dressed in such an attractive way, Kṛṣṇa filled up the holes of His flute with the nectar emanating from His lips. So the Gopis remembered Him, entering the forest of Vṛndāvana, which is always glorified by the footprints of Kṛṣṇa and His companions. Kṛṣṇa was very expert in playing the flute, and the gopīs were captivated by the sound vibration. When Govinda plays His flute, the peacocks immediately become mad. When all the animals and trees and plants, either on the top of Govardhana Hill or in the valley, see the dancing of the peacock, they all stand still and listen to the transcendental sound of the flute with great attention.

Lesson: Playing flute is one of items that distinguish Krishna from Lord Vishnu

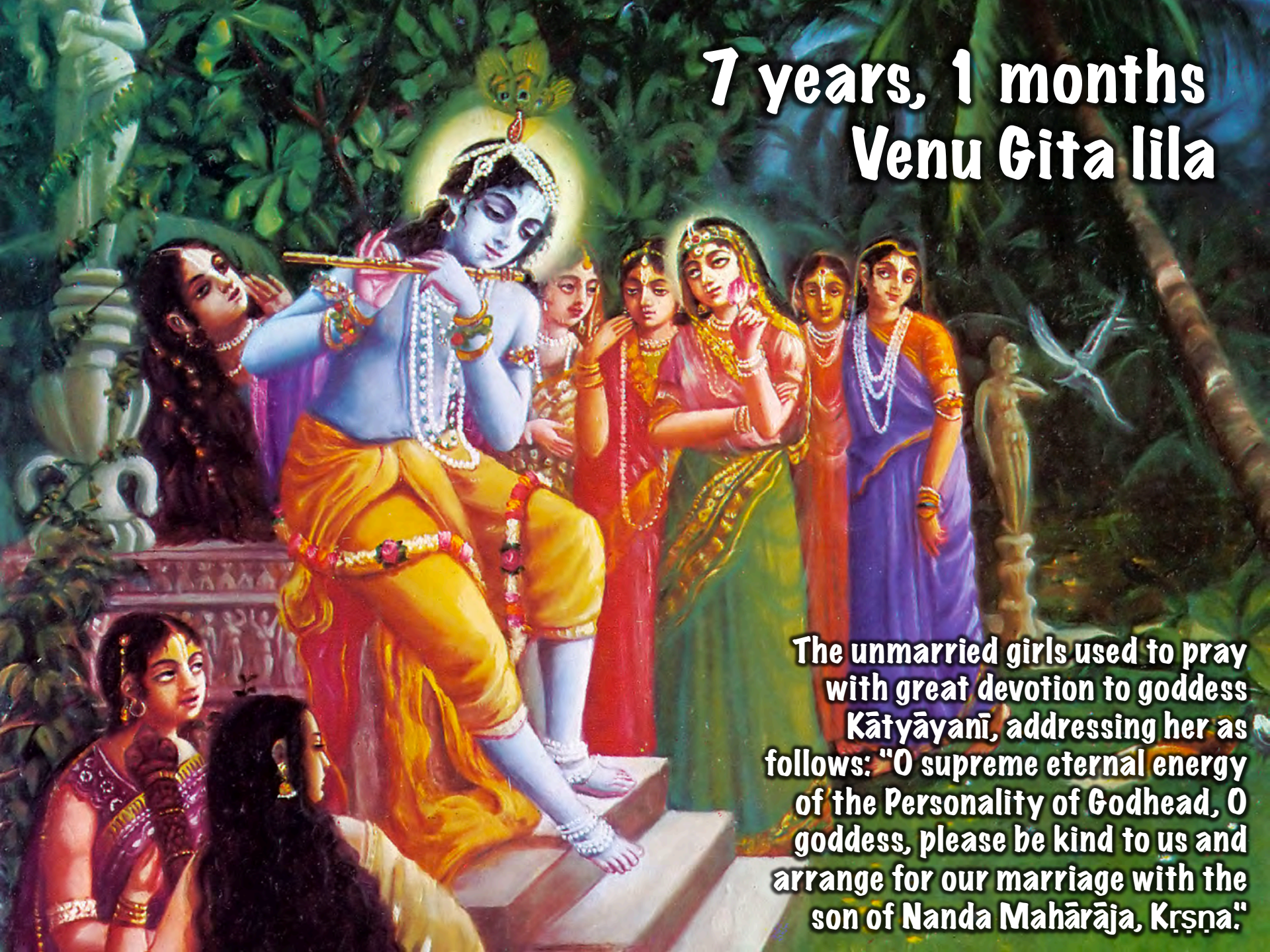
Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma, while tending the cows, appeared just like actors going to play on a dramatic stage. Kṛṣṇa was dressed in glowing garments of yellow, Balarāma in blue,



While Kṛṣṇa was engaged in tending the cows in the forest of Vṛndāvana or on Govardhana Hill, the gopīs in the village were always absorbed in thinking of Him and discussing His different pastimes. This is the perfect example of Kṛṣṇa consciousness: to somehow or other remain always engrossed in thoughts of Kṛṣṇa.



7 years, 1 months Venu Gita lila



The unmarried girls used to pray with great devotion to goddess Kātyāyanī, addressing her as follows: "O supreme eternal energy of the Personality of Godhead, O goddess, please be kind to us and arrange for our marriage with the son of Nanda Mahārāja, Kṛṣṇa."

A vibrant painting depicting Lord Krishna on the bank of a river. He is shown in a three-quarter view, wearing a yellow dhoti and a pink shawl, adorned with numerous necklaces and bangles. He holds a golden flute in his right hand and a purple cloth in his left. Behind him, a line of laundry in various colors (blue, green, orange, purple) hangs on a white pole. In the foreground, several Gopis are in the water, some with their hands in prayer, looking towards Krishna. The scene is set in a lush, green environment with pink flowers and a tree on the left.

7 years, 2 month

Kṛṣṇa, along with His friends, appeared on the scene, when the Gopis were bathing in the river. Kṛṣṇa could understand the desire of the gopīs. Appearing on the scene, Kṛṣṇa immediately collected all the garments of the gopīs, climbed up in a nearby tree, and told the Gopis to come and get their clothes

While passing through the forest of Vṛndāvana on the bank of the Yamunā, Kṛṣṇa sat down at a beautiful spot and allowed the cows to drink the cold and transparent water of the Yamunā. Being fatigued, the cowherd boys, Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma also drank.



On one picnic, the Gopas were very hungry as they had not eaten breakfast. Thus they approached Kṛṣṇa advised them go to the house of the brāhmaṇas nearby. They are now engaged in performing Vedic sacrifices - ask for some charity in the name of Balarāma.” The Gopas went but the Brahmanas didn’t even speak to the boys. So Kṛṣṇa said to the boys to go the wives of the brahmanas.

Lesson: Don't get caught up in so much rituals that we forget the purpose of the rituals.



7 years, 2 month



When the wives of the brāhmaṇas heard about Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma they were immediately ready to serve Them. They did not have to be convinced of the importance of Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma; immediately upon hearing Their names, they became very anxious to see Them. Being advanced by thinking of Kṛṣṇa constantly, they were performing the greatest form of mystic meditation. All the wives then became very busily engaged in filling up different pots with nice foodstuff. Due to the performance of the sacrifice, the various food was all very palatable. After collecting a feast, they prepared to go to Kṛṣṇa, their most lovable object. Later the Brahmanas realised that they had made a terrible mistake by neglecting Kṛṣṇa

Lesson: The greatest meditation is to think of Kṛṣṇa



śrī Govinda, the ever-joyful Personality of Godhead, revealed His transcendental pastimes, appearing just like an ordinary human being, and enjoyed the food offered by the wives of the brāhmaṇas.



**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapters:

24. Worshipping Goverdhan Hill

25. Devastating Rainfall in Vrindaban

26. Wonderful Krishna

**27. Prayers by Indra, the King of
Heaven**

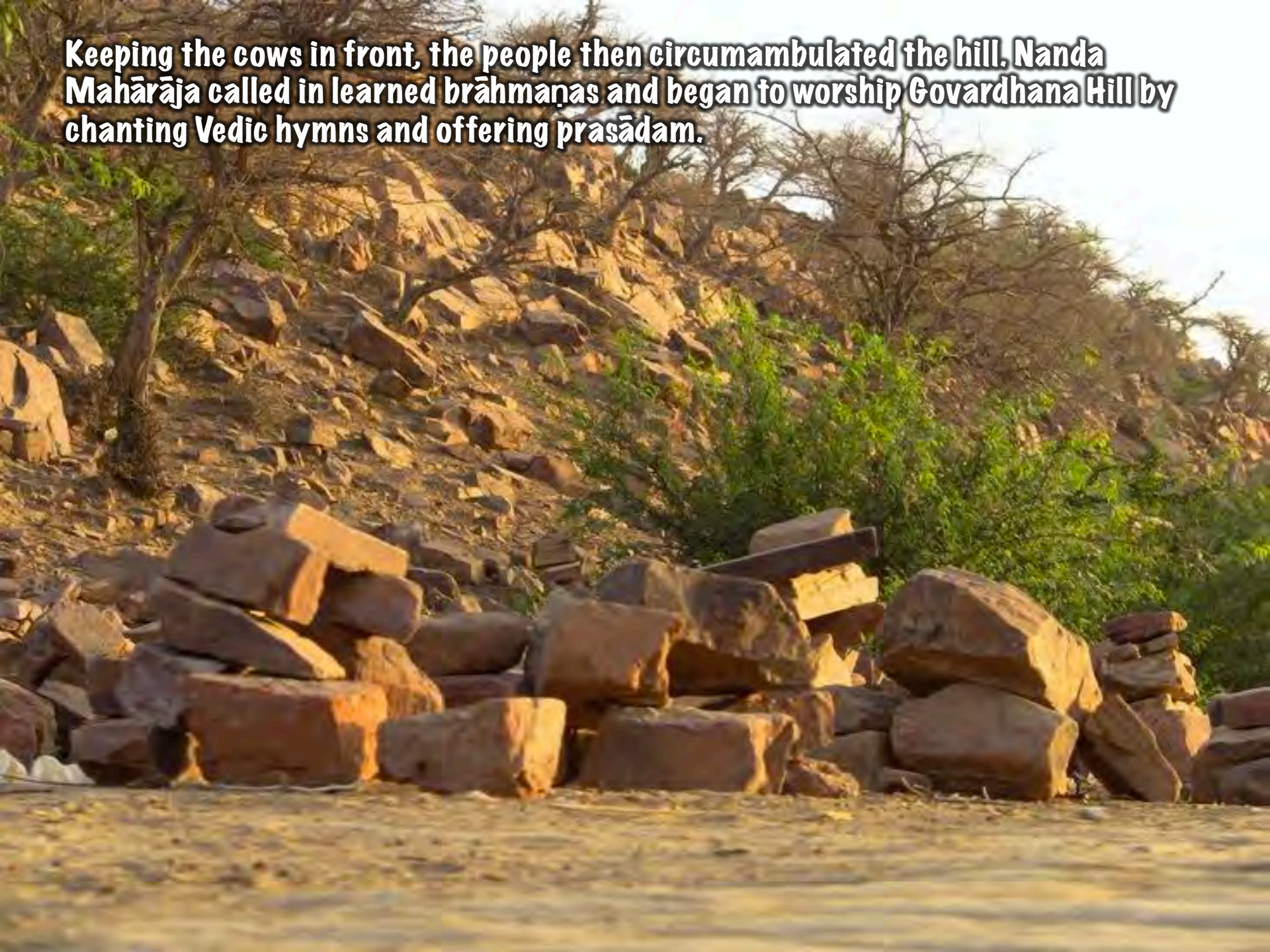


Krishna saw that the men were preparing for a sacrifice and He asked them why, how, for whom etc. Nanda Maharaja answered that due to tradition we are worshipping Indra as he send rains. Eventually Krishna persuaded the men not to do the sacrifice as rains even falls on the ocean and due to karma we get rains. Instead He asked them to worship Govardhana Hill and the local brāhmaṇas. Mahārāja Nanda finally relented.

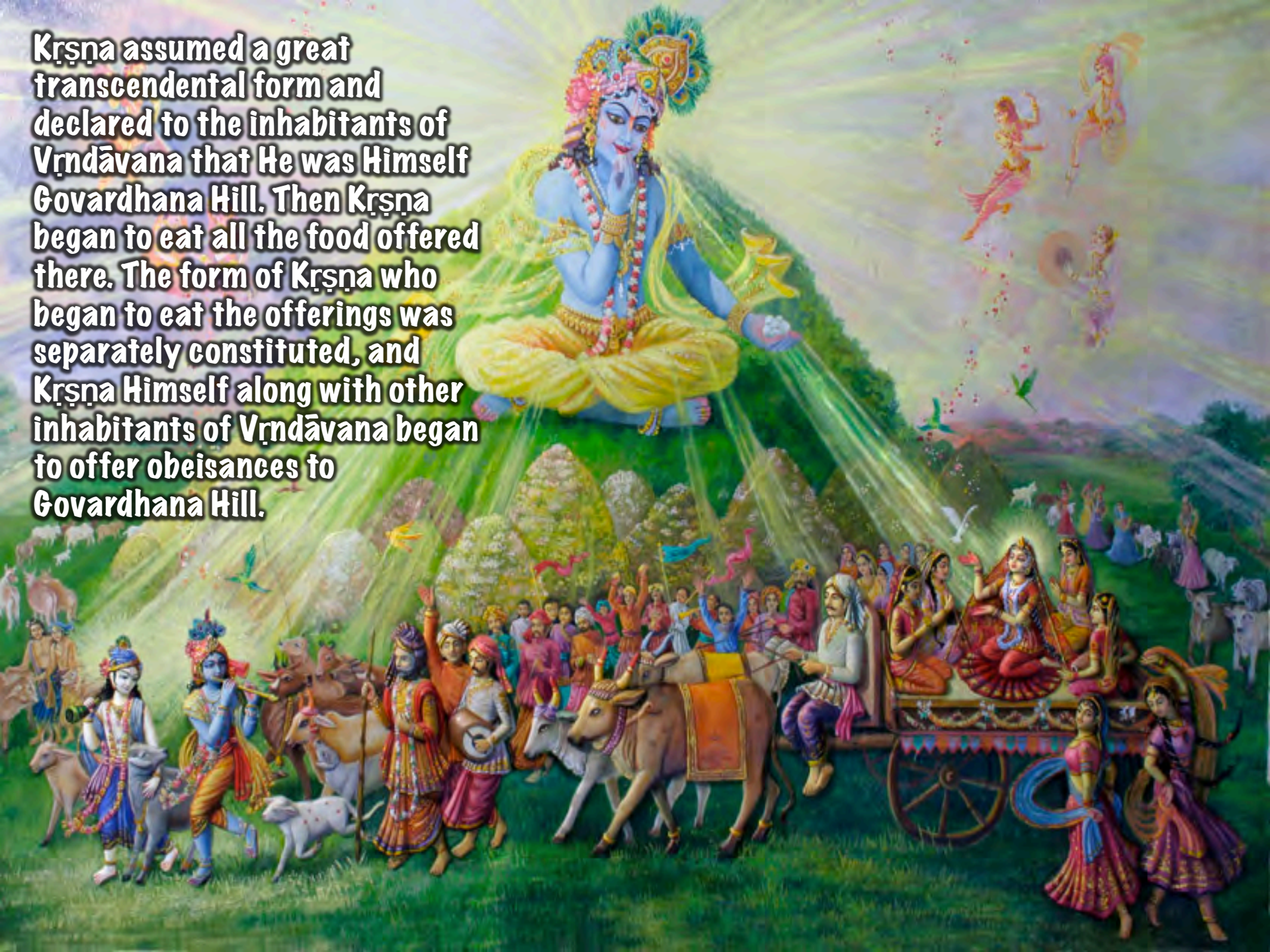


They prepared very nice food - rice, dahl, halavah, pākorā, puri and all kinds of milk preparations like sweet rice, sweetballs, sandeśa, rasagullā and lāḍḍu, invite the learned brāhmaṇas who can chant the Vedic hymns and offer oblations to the fire. The brāhmaṇas were given all kinds of grains in charity. Then all the cows were decorated and feed as well. After this, the sacrifice known as Govardhana Pūjā began.

Keeping the cows in front, the people then circumambulated the hill. Nanda Mahārāja called in learned brāhmaṇas and began to worship Govardhana Hill by chanting Vedic hymns and offering prasādam.



Kṛṣṇa assumed a great transcendental form and declared to the inhabitants of Vṛndāvana that He was Himself Govardhana Hill. Then Kṛṣṇa began to eat all the food offered there. The form of Kṛṣṇa who began to eat the offerings was separately constituted, and Kṛṣṇa Himself along with other inhabitants of Vṛndāvana began to offer obeisances to Govardhana Hill.





Lord Indra

Indra became angry and called for the sām̐vartaka (devastating cloud) and ordered them to destroy Vṛndāvana by inundate the whole area with an extensive flood. He wanted to destroy the Vrajavasis and the cows. Indra thought Kṛṣṇa simply a talkative, childish, unaware of the complete cosmic situation. The clouds began to pour water incessantly, with all their strength and power. There was constant lightning and thunder and blowing of severe wind. The rainfall seemed to fall like piercing sharp arrows. By pouring water as thick as pillars, without cessation, the clouds filled all the lands in Vṛndāvana with water. The situation was very dangerous.

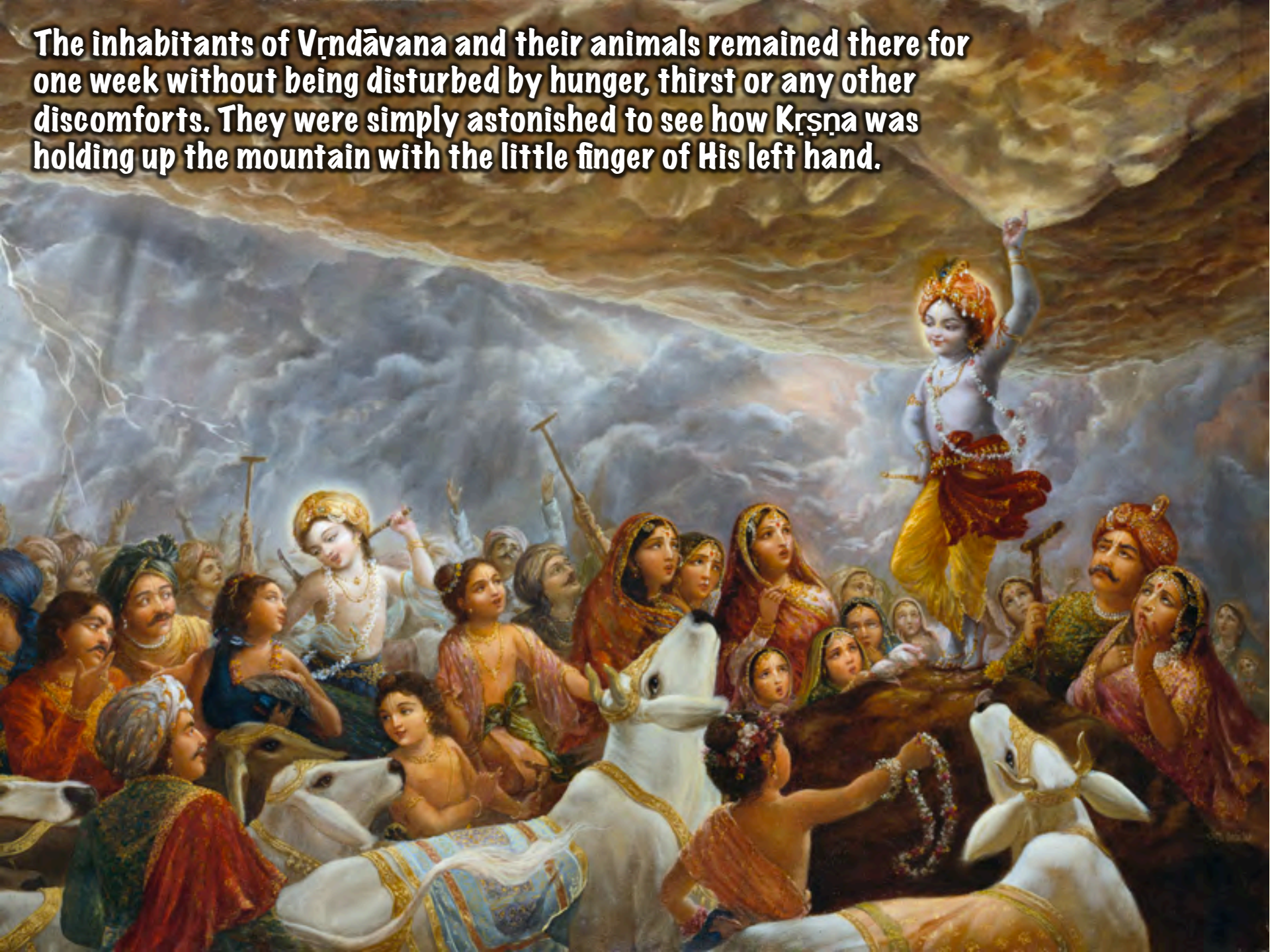
At that time all the inhabitants of Vṛndāvana began to pray to Lord Kṛṣṇa. "Dear Kṛṣṇa," they prayed, "You are all-powerful, and You are very affectionate to Your devotees. Now please protect us who have been much harassed by angry Indra." Lord Kṛṣṇa immediately picked up Govardhana Hill with His left and gave shelter to all the people and animals (especially cows)



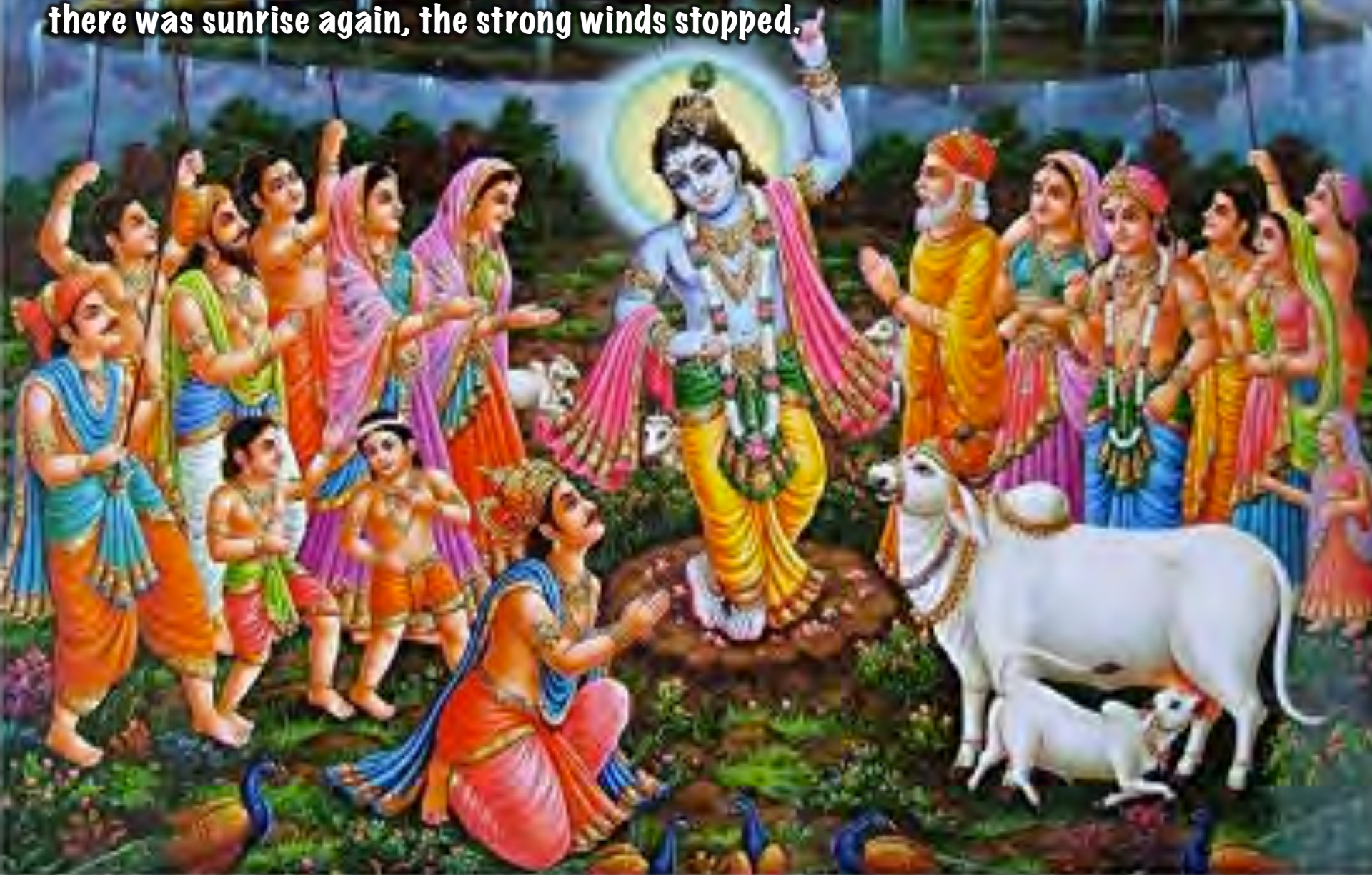
Krishna held Goverdhan Hill up with the little finger of His left hand. His devotees would be very concerned that Krishna would get tired and hungry and try to assist Him.



The inhabitants of Vṛndāvana and their animals remained there for one week without being disturbed by hunger, thirst or any other discomforts. They were simply astonished to see how Kṛṣṇa was holding up the mountain with the little finger of His left hand.



Seeing the extraordinary mystic power of Kṛṣṇa, Indra, the King of heaven, was thunderstruck and baffled in his determination. He immediately called for all the clouds and asked them to desist. When the sky became completely cleared of all clouds and there was sunrise again, the strong winds stopped.





Indra, the King of heaven, realised his mistake and he immediately fell down at the lotus feet of Kṛṣṇa, although his own crown was dazzling like sunshine. Indra knew about the exalted position of Kṛṣṇa because Kṛṣṇa is the master of Indra, but he could not believe that Kṛṣṇa could come down and live in Vṛndāvana among the cowherd men. Now with his false puffed up prestige destroyed, he approached Kṛṣṇa with folded hands and prayed for forgiveness.

Kṛṣṇa was unhappy because Indra tried to kill His loved ones by the heavy rain.

Indra had also brought Surabhi cow with him, who asked for forgiveness on Indra's behalf and because Kṛṣṇa loves cows, He forgave Indra. Kṛṣṇa was named as Govinda - "protector of the cows".

Lesson: Kṛṣṇa is very kind - even such a big mistake of Indra's was forgiven



7 years, 2 months, 17 days



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Give up the 7 shelters

- Krishna held up Govardhan for 7 days and nights so that we can give us the 7 shelters
 - Srimad Bhagavatam 11.541:
 - demigods,
 - great sages,
 - ordinary living beings,
 - relatives,
 - friends,
 - mankind or
 - one's forefathers who have passed away.
 - ????????????



Śrīmad Bhagavatam 11.5.41

devarṣi-bhūtāpta-nṛṇām pitṛṇām
na kiṅkaro nāyam ṛṇī ca rājan
sarvātmanā yaḥ śaraṇam śaraṇyam
gato mukundaṁ parihṛtya kartam

Translation

O King, one who has given up all material duties and has taken full shelter of the lotus feet of Mukunda, who offers shelter to all, is not indebted to the demigods, great sages, ordinary living beings, relatives, friends, mankind or even one's forefathers who have passed away. Since all such classes of living entities are part and parcel of the Supreme Lord, one who has surrendered to the Lord's service has no need to serve such persons separately.

Pralambara (killing the Pralamba demon) - lusty inclinations; desire for personal gain and honor

Second Forest Fire - disturbance of religious principles and interference with religious people by the world

Brahmanas Performing Sacrifice - indifference toward Krishna caused by pride because of one's status (position) in Vrindavana.

Overcoming the Pride of Indra - demigod worship, and the tendency to think "I am Supreme."

Nanda Maharaja Captured by Varuna - thinking that spiritual life can be enhanced by intoxication

Nanda Maharaja Swallowed by Vidyadhara (the snake) - rescuing the truth of Krishna consciousness from the clutches of personalists.

Sankhacuda (killing the conch-shell demon and getting the jewel that was stolen by him) - prone to a materialistic desire for sensuous enjoyment, under the plea of devotion.

Aristasura (the bull demon) - pride arising from indulging in false religions invented by cheaters

Kesi (the horse demon) - The feeling that "I am a great devotee and spiritual master."

Vyomasura (the demon in the sky) - associating with thieves and other rascals, and with people who put themselves forward as avatars.

Bhaktivinoda Thakura says: "The devotee who worships the holy name should first petition the Lord for the strength to cast out all these unfavorable tendencies and should pray thus before Lord Hari on a daily basis. By doing this regularly, the devotee's heart will eventually become purified. Sri Krishna has killed a number of demons which may arise in the kingdom of the heart, so in order to be successful, one must cry very humbly before the Lord and admit defeat then the Lord will nullify all contaminations."

Gopis asked Krishna how he learnt everything. He said Durvasa is His guru. Cross Yamuna and meet him. Tell Yamuna I am brahmachary and she will let you cross. Gopis laughed. They took food. They crossed Yamuna. Meet Durvasa. He eat everything. How to cross back Yamuna. Durvasa said tell Yamuna I am nirahari. They managed to cross. But you are not brahmachary and Durvasa is not nirahari. When no selfish motive (BG 5.10), sin can't touch you











6 years'

**Krishna Lila
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Chapters:

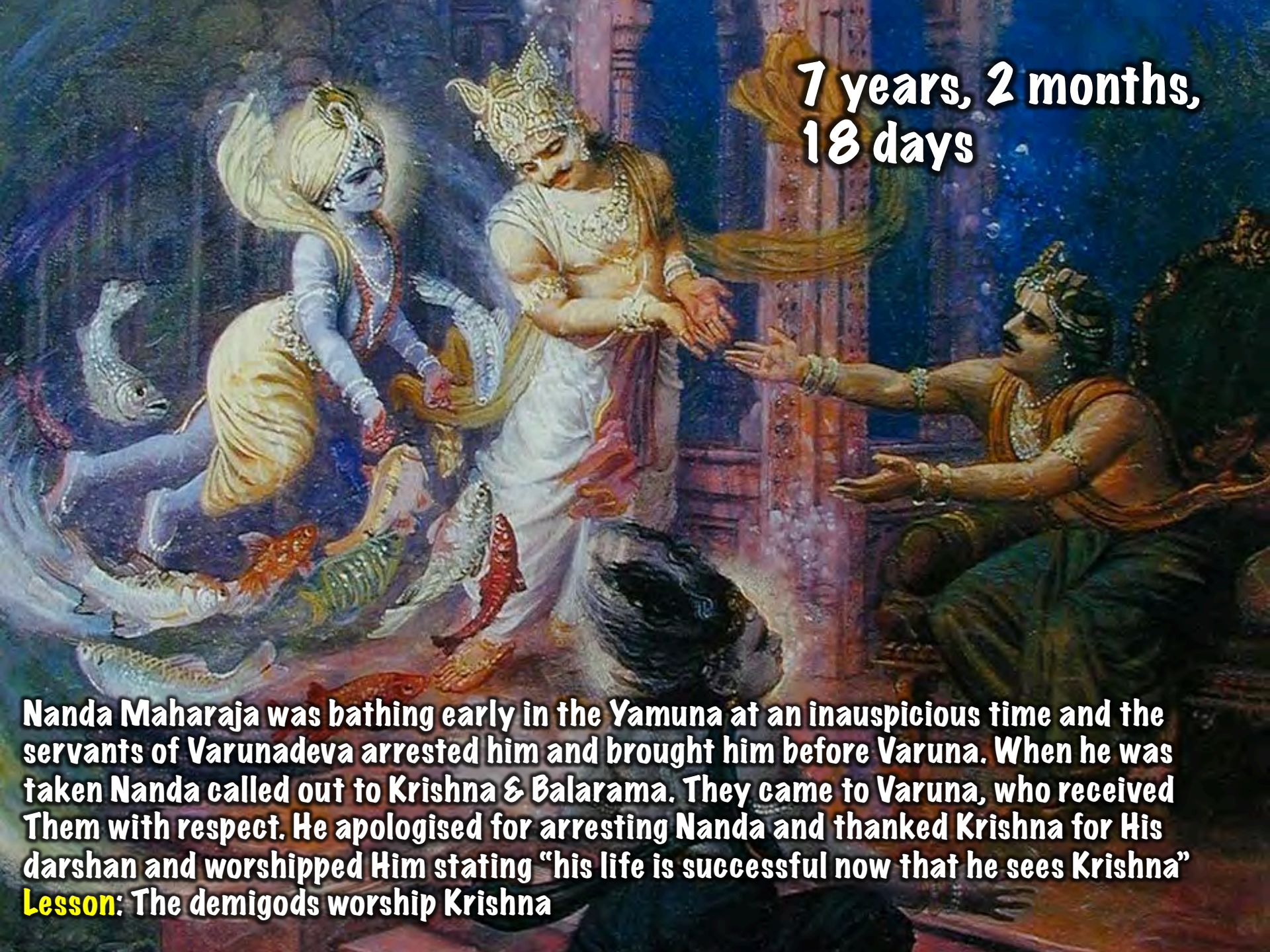
**28. Releasing Nanda Maharaja from
the Clutches of Varuna**

29. The Rasa Dance

30. Krsna's Hiding from the Gopis

31. Songs by the Gopis

32. Krsna return to the Gopis



**7 years, 2 months,
18 days**

Nanda Maharaja was bathing early in the Yamuna at an inauspicious time and the servants of Varunadeva arrested him and brought him before Varuna. When he was taken Nanda called out to Krishna & Balarama. They came to Varuna, who received Them with respect. He apologised for arresting Nanda and thanked Krishna for His darshan and worshipped Him stating "his life is successful now that he sees Krishna"
Lesson: The demigods worship Krishna



Nanda was amazed that Varuṇa was worshipped his child. He could understand that Varuṇa had worshiped Kṛṣṇa because He is the Supreme Lord; rather he took it that because Kṛṣṇa was such a wonderful child He had been respected even by Varuṇa.

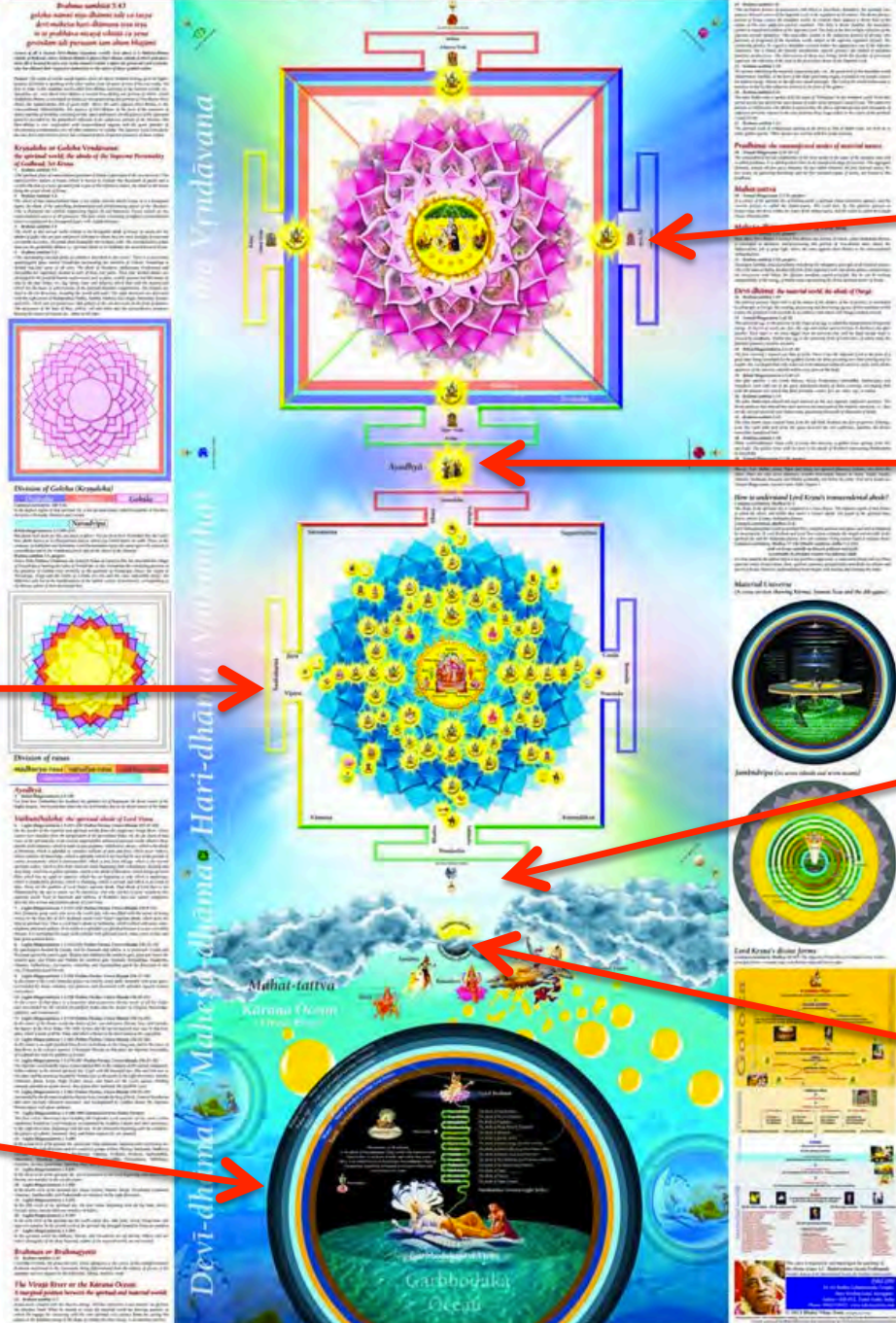
The cowherd men, became eager to know if Kṛṣṇa was actually the Supreme Personality and if He was going to give them all salvation. When they were all thus consulting among themselves, Kṛṣṇa understood their minds, and in order to assure them of their destiny in the spiritual kingdom, He showed them the spiritual sky.

Spiritual & Material Worlds

Hari-dhāma (Vaikuntha)

Devī-dhāma (material world)

Goloka Chart



Goloka (Krishna's abode)

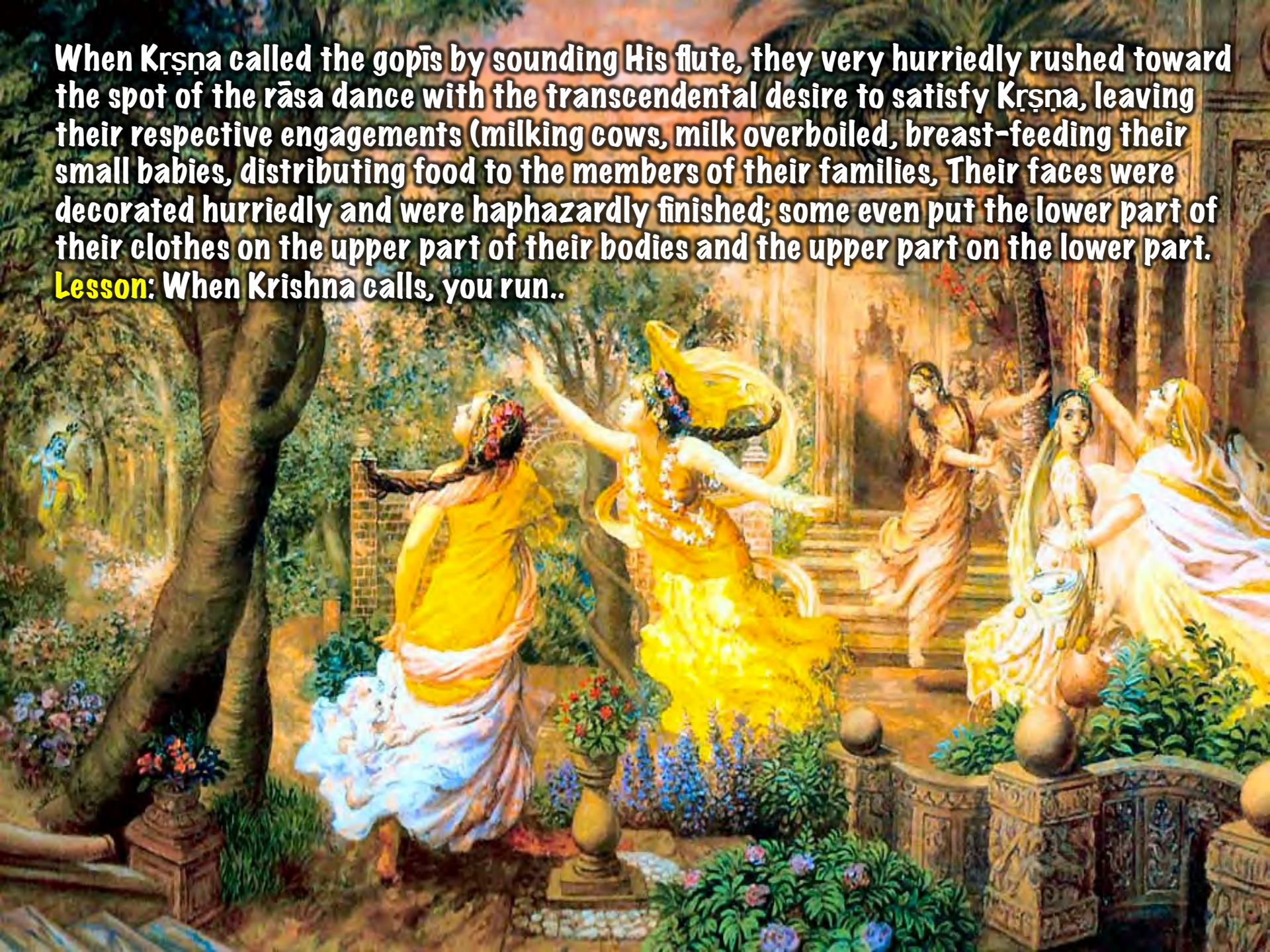
Ayodhya

Brahman (effulgence of the Lord)

Mahesh Dham (Shivaloka)

When Kṛṣṇa called the gopīs by sounding His flute, they very hurriedly rushed toward the spot of the rāsa dance with the transcendental desire to satisfy Kṛṣṇa, leaving their respective engagements (milking cows, milk overboiled, breast-feeding their small babies, distributing food to the members of their families, Their faces were decorated hurriedly and were haphazardly finished; some even put the lower part of their clothes on the upper part of their bodies and the upper part on the lower part.

Lesson: When Krishna calls, you run..



“O ladies of Vṛndāvana,” Kṛṣṇa said, “you are very dear to Me. I am very pleased that you have come here. What can I do for you? What is the purpose of your coming here in the dead of night? Kindly take your seats and let Me know what I can do for you.” The Gopis said “Kṛṣṇa,” You are very cruel! You should not talk like that. We are full-fledged surrendered souls. Please accept us. Of course, You are the Supreme Personality of Godhead and can do whatever You like.



Lesson: We can pray with our heart and the Lord will accept our prayers

Although Kṛṣṇa is the Supreme Personality of Godhead and thus has no desire that needs to be fulfilled (because He is always full with six opulences), He wanted to fulfill the desires of the Gopis but He also wanted to enjoy the company of the gopīs in the rāsa dance.



8 years, 1 month

The rāsa dance and Lord Kṛṣṇa's association with the gopīs appear like the ordinary mixing of young boys and girls. The dancing of young boys and girls within the material world is in the kingdom of mahāmāyā, or the external energy. The rāsa dance of Kṛṣṇa with the gopīs is on the platform of yogamāyā. The difference is that on the mahāmāyā platform, dances take place on the basis of sense gratification of lust, whereas the Gopis' interaction with Kṛṣṇa is on the spiritual platform of love.

Lesson: The pastimes of Kṛṣṇa are completely spiritual.



The gopīs, however, soon began to feel very proud, thinking themselves to be the most fortunate women in the universe due to being favored by the company of Kṛṣṇa. Lord Kṛṣṇa, who is known as Keśava, could immediately understand their pride caused by their great fortune of enjoying Him personally, and in order to show them His causeless mercy, He immediately disappeared from the scene, exhibiting His opulence of renunciation.



Lesson: We should be careful that we do not also become proud. Of course the gopīs are very special personalities and this is all part of the lila between them and Kṛṣṇa.

“Kṛṣṇa has disappeared because of our pride.” The gopīs were aware of the reason for Kṛṣṇa’s sudden disappearance. They could understand that when they had been enjoying Kṛṣṇa they thought themselves to be the most fortunate women within the universe, and since they were feeling proud, Kṛṣṇa had disappeared to curb their pride.



Lesson: It’s very important to understand when we have a mistake and try to correct the mistake





The gopīs began to search for Him everywhere. After not finding Him anywhere, they became afraid and almost mad after Him. They were simply thinking of the pastimes of Kṛṣṇa in great love and affection. The gopīs therefore began to question the trees and plants about Kṛṣṇa.

There were various types of big trees and small plants in the forest, and the gopīs addressed them: “Dear banyan tree, have you seen the son of Mahārāja Nanda passing this way, laughing and playing on His flute? He has stolen our hearts and gone away. If you have seen Him, kindly inform us which way He has gone. Dear aśoka tree, dear nāga flower tree and campaka flower tree, have you seen the younger brother of Balarāma pass this way?”

Lesson: We also have to search for Kṛṣṇa with all our hearts

Being absorbed in thought of Him, they experienced loss of memory, and with dampened eyes they began to see the very pastimes of Kṛṣṇa. Being so attracted to Kṛṣṇa, they imitated His dancing, His walking and His smiling, as if they themselves were Kṛṣṇa. Due to Kṛṣṇa's absence, they all became crazy; each one of them told the others that she was Kṛṣṇa Himself.





Soon they all assembled together and chanted Kṛṣṇa's name very loudly as they moved from one part of the forest to another, searching for Him.



Finally the gopīs returned to the bank of the Yamunā and assembled there, and expecting that Kṛṣṇa must return to them, they simply engaged in chanting the glories of śrī Kṛṣṇa



Lord Kṛṣṇa finally reappeared among the assembled gopīs, He looked very beautiful, just befitting a person with all kinds of opulences. He showed special favour to the gopīs, who were the selected beauties of all creation. It is impossible to repay you or show enough gratitude for your love; therefore please be satisfied by your own pious activities.



Malyahari Kunda

Beautiful Malyahari-kunda, site of
Radha and Krishna's Pearl Pastimes

I went home and asked Mother Yasoda for some pearls to plant a garden. She laughed and told me that everyone knows that pearls come from oysters. She eventually gave me some pearls and I planted them in a field. After a few days, some creepers grew, which began to produce some big pearls. The gopis wanted some of these pearls, but I did not give them even one of them.

The gopis then tried to grow their own pearl garden. They collected all the pearls they had, not even keeping one, and planted them in a field. Not even one pearl grew. Fearing that their elders would punish them the gopis came to me and asked me for some of my pearls. I told them that they would have to come individually. At first we could not reach an agreement for me to give them some pearls.

Krishna then strung some pearls into necklaces and put them in golden boxes. He gave the

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Chapters:

33. Description of the Rasa Dance

**34. Vidyadhara Liberated and the
Demon Sankhasura Killed**

35. The Gopis' Feeling of Separation

36. Kamsa sends Akrura for Krsna



One may also argue that since Kṛṣṇa is the supreme authority, His activities should be followed. In answer to this question, śukadeva Gosvāmī has very clearly said that īśvaraṇam, or the supreme controller, may sometimes violate His instructions, but this is only possible for the controller Himself, not for the followers. Unusual and uncommon activities by the controller can never be imitated. śukadeva Gosvāmī warned that the conditioned followers, who are not actually in control, should never even imagine imitating the uncommon activities of the controller.

Kṛṣṇa extended the night of rāsa dance to cover a great period of time which lasted millions and millions of years but the gopīs could not understand that. How was this possible? Kṛṣṇa could show His mother the whole universe within His mouth.

Lesson: Kṛṣṇa can do anything for the pleasure of His devotees. He is the supreme controller.



Most of the gopīs in their previous lives were great sages, expert in the studies of the Vedas, and when Lord Kṛṣṇa appeared as Lord Rāmacandra they wanted to enjoy with Him.

Lord Rāmacandra gave them the benediction that their desires would be fulfilled when He would appear as Kṛṣṇa. Therefore the desire of the gopīs to enjoy the appearance of Lord Kṛṣṇa was long cherished.



Kṛṣṇa's lifting of Govardhana Hill, His killing great demons like Pūtanā and others are all obviously extraordinary activities. Similarly, the rāsa dance is also an uncommon activity and cannot be imitated by any ordinary man. An ordinary person engaged in his occupational duty, like Arjuna, should execute his duty for the satisfaction of Kṛṣṇa; that is within his power. Arjuna was a fighter, and Kṛṣṇa wanted him to fight for His satisfaction. Arjuna agreed, although at first he was not willing to fight. Duties are required for ordinary persons. They should not jump up and try to imitate Kṛṣṇa and indulge in rāsa-mīlā and thus bring about their ruin.

Lesson: it is not possible for Kṛṣṇa to act irreligiously

In the Bhagavad-gītā the Lord clearly says that whenever He appears He does so by His internal potency; He is not forced to accept a body by the laws of karma like an ordinary living entity. Every other living entity is forced to accept a certain type of body by his previous actions. But when Kṛṣṇa appears, He always appears in His original spiritual form; it is not forced upon Him by the action of His past deeds.







One time, the cowherd men of Vṛndāvana, headed by Nanda Mahārāja, went to Ambikāvana to perform the śivarātri performance, which is especially observed by the śaivites, or devotees of Lord Śiva. But sometimes the Vaiṣṇavas also observe this ceremony because they accept Lord Śiva as the foremost Vaiṣṇava. At Ambikāvana a serpent began to swallow Nanda. Others tried to help but Nanda called for Kṛṣṇa, who immediately came and touched the serpent with His lotus feet and the serpent shed its reptilian body and appeared as a very beautiful demigod named Vidyādhara. He had been cursed by Angira Muni because Vidyādhara had laughed at the ugly features of the Muni. Vidyādhara regained his devata form and was blessed by the Lord

Lesson: As soon as Kṛṣṇa touch someone they become purified

After this incident, on a very pleasant night, Kṛṣṇa went into the forest of Vṛndāvana, accompanied by the damsels of Vrajabhūmi and Kṛṣṇa began to sing very melodiously. The damsels became so absorbed in Their rhythmical song that they almost forgot themselves.

Lesson: Kṛṣṇa is the best singer of all



At that time, a demon associate of Kuvera by the name of śaṅkhāsura appeared on the scene. On his head there was a valuable jewel resembling a conchshell. He thought that Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma were two ordinary cowherd boys enjoying the company of many beautiful girls. He wanted to enjoy them & decided to take charge of them leading the girls away to the north. The Gopis began to call Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma for protection. The two brothers immediately came. śaṅkhāsura left the Gopis and ran for fear of his life. However, Kṛṣṇa followed śaṅkhāsura wherever he fled. Kṛṣṇa caught him, struck him with His fist and killed him. He then took the valuable jewel and returned. In the presence of all the Gopis, He presented the valuable jewel to His elder brother Balarāma.

Lesson: Kṛṣṇa is very generous



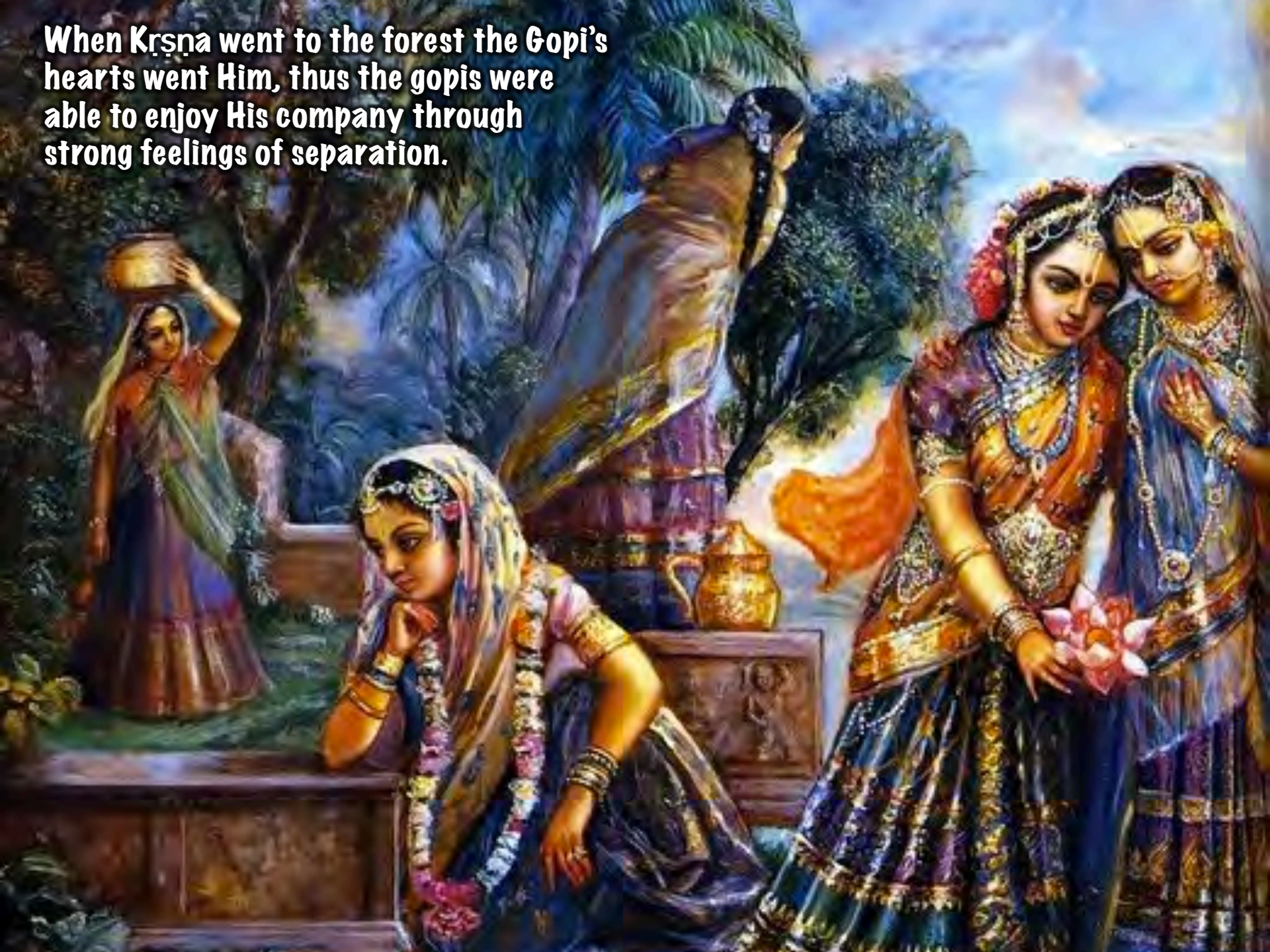


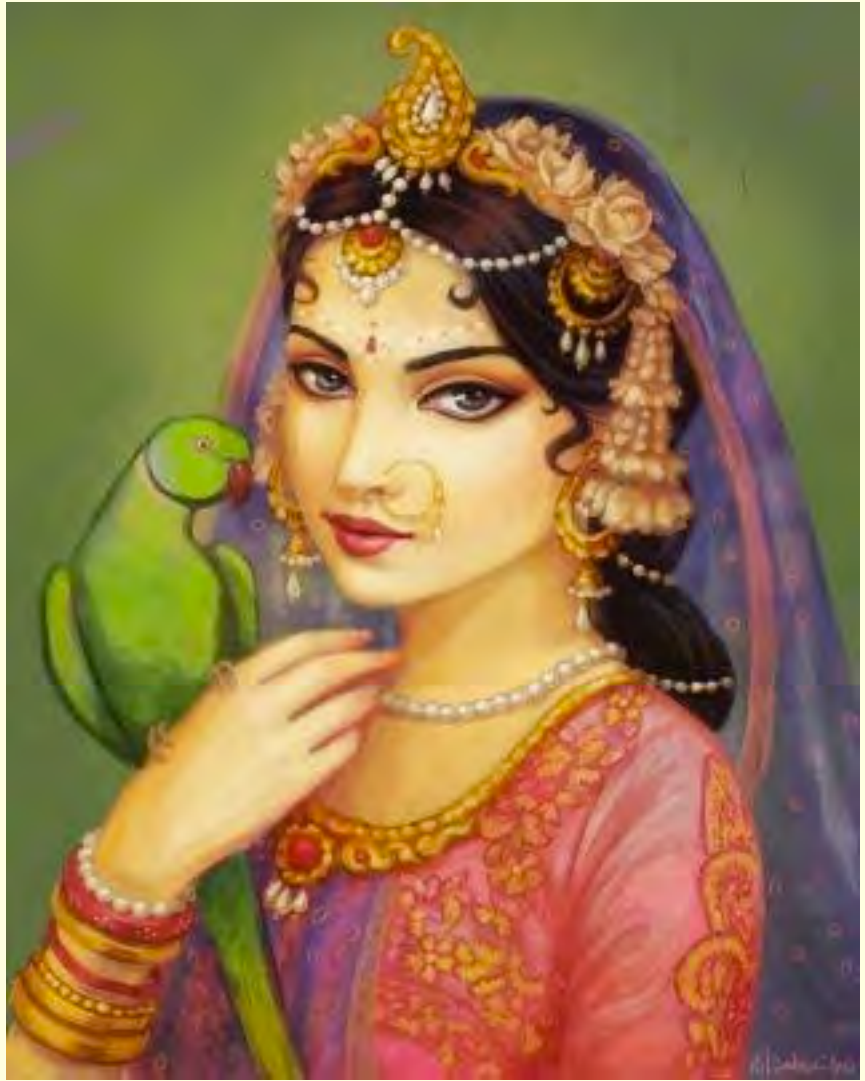
The gopīs of Vṛndāvana were so attached to Kṛṣṇa that they were not satisfied simply with the rāsa dance at night. They wanted to associate with Him and enjoy His company during the daytime also. When Kṛṣṇa went to the forest with His cowherd boy friends and cows, the gopīs did not physically take part, but their hearts went with Him. Then the gopīs used to discuss Kṛṣṇa amongst themselves, and their talks were as follows. "My dear friends," one gopī said, "do you know that when Kṛṣṇa lies on the ground He rests on His left elbow, and His head rests on His left hand? He moves His attractive eyebrows while playing His flute with His delicate fingers, and the sound He produces creates such a wonderful atmosphere".

In the absence of Kṛṣṇa the gopīs were constantly shedding tears, but sometimes, when they expected that Kṛṣṇa was coming, they would stop crying. But when they saw that Kṛṣṇa was not coming, then again they would become frustrated and begin to cry.



When Kṛṣṇa went to the forest the Gopi's hearts went Him, thus the gopis were able to enjoy His company through strong feelings of separation.







One demon named Ariṣṭāsura entered the village like a great bull with a gigantic body and horns, digging up the earth with his hooves. When the demon entered Vr̥ndāvana, it appeared that the whole land trembled, as if there were an earthquake. He roared fiercely, and after digging up the earth on the riverside, he entered the village proper. Its body was so big, stout and strong that a cloud hovered over its body just as clouds hover over mountains. Ariṣṭāsura entered Vr̥ndāvana with such a fearful appearance that just on seeing this great demon, all the men and women were afflicted with great fear, and the cows and other animals fled the village. The situation became very terrible, and all the inhabitants of Vr̥ndāvana began to cry, "Kṛṣṇa! Kṛṣṇa, please save us!" Kṛṣṇa also saw that the cows were running away, and He immediately replied, "Don't be afraid. Don't be afraid." He then appeared before Ariṣṭāsura and said,

10 years, 7 month, 21 days



Strong

Krsna killjng Aristasura

“Why are you frightening the inhabitants of Gokula?” Kṛṣṇa challenged the demon, and the demon became very angry and began to proceed towards Kṛṣṇa in anger. But Kṛṣṇa caught his horns and tossed him away. Again he charged Kṛṣṇa with great force and anger. While rushing towards Kṛṣṇa, he breathed very heavily. Kṛṣṇa again caught his horns and immediately threw him on the ground, breaking his horns. Kṛṣṇa then began to kick his body, just as one squeezes a wet cloth on the ground. Being thus kicked by Kṛṣṇa, Aṛiṣṭāsura passed to the kingdom of death. Then the Gopies teased Kṛṣṇa to go to the holy places to rid himself of the sin of killing a bull. This is the pastime of Shyam & Radha Kund











After this Nārada told the secret of Kṛṣṇa to Kāṁsa. Nārada Muni's mission was to finish things quickly. Kṛṣṇa appeared to kill the demons, and Kāṁsa was the chief among them. Nārada wanted to expedite things; He told Kāṁsa "That eighth son is Kṛṣṇa. You were misled by Vasudeva and that Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma have been living incognito in the care of Nanda Mahārāja. When he heard this Kāṁsa he took out his sharp sword and prepared to kill Vasudeva. But Nārada pacified him. "You are not to be killed by Vasudeva," he said. "Why are you so anxious to kill him? Better try to kill Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma." But in order to satisfy his wrath, Kāṁsa arrested Vasudeva. He also sent Keśī demon to Vṛndāvana to kill Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa. He then called for Akrūra, one of the descendants in the family of Yadu in which Kṛṣṇa was born as the son of Vasudeva.

He told Akrūra to go immediately to Vṛndāvana bring Them here to Mathura His plan is to kill these two boys. As soon as They come in the gate, there will be a giant elephant named Kuvalayāpīḍa awaiting, and possibly he will be able to kill Them. But if somehow or other They escape, They will next meet the wrestlers and will be killed by them.



**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapters:

**37. Killing the Kesi Demon and
Vyomasura**

38. Akrura's Arrival in Vrndavana

**39. Akrura's Return Journey and His
Visiting of Visnuloka Within the
Yamuna River**

40. Prayers by Akrura



After this incident, Nārada Muni came to see Kṛṣṇa and said, "My dear Lord Kṛṣṇa," he said, "You are the unlimited Supersoul, the supreme controller of all mystic powers, the Lord of the whole universe, the all-pervading Personality of Godhead. You have taken birth in the Yadu dynasty, or the Vṛṣṇi dynasty. Your advent on the surface of the earth in Your original form of eternal blissful knowledge is Your own pastime. You are not dependent on anything but Yourself; therefore I offer my respectful obeisances unto Your lotus feet. After offering his respectful obeisances to Lord Kṛṣṇa, Nārada Muni took permission and left. After He had killed the Keśī demon, Kṛṣṇa returned to tending the cows with His friends in the forest as though nothing had happened.



11 years, 6 month, 4 days



Acting on the new information, Kamsa immediately called for the Keśī demon and asked him to go to Vṛndāvana immediately to fetch Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa. In actuality, Kamsa asked Keśī to go to Vṛndāvana to be killed by Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma and thus get salvation. After being instructed by Kamsa, the demon Keśī assumed the form of a terrible horse. He entered the area of Vṛndāvana, his great mane flying and his hooves digging up the earth. He began to whinny and terrify the whole world. Kṛṣṇa saw that the demon was terrifying all the residents of Vṛndāvana with his whinnying and his tail wheeling in the sky like a big cloud. Kṛṣṇa could understand that the horse was challenging Him to fight. The Lord accepted his challenge and stood before the Keśī demon.



As He called him to fight, the horse began to proceed towards Kṛṣṇa, making a horrible sound like a roaring lion. Keśi rushed toward the Lord with great speed and tried to trample Him with his legs, which were strong, forceful, and as hard as stone. Being somewhat angry, Kṛṣṇa began to move around the horse dextrously. After a few rounds, He threw him a hundred yards away, just as Garuḍa throws a big snake. The horse immediately passed out, but after a little while he regained consciousness and with great anger and force rushed toward Kṛṣṇa again, this time with his mouth open. As soon as Keśi reached Him, Kṛṣṇa pushed His left hand within the horse's mouth. The horse felt great pain because the hand of Kṛṣṇa felt to him like a hot iron rod. Immediately his teeth fell out. Kṛṣṇa's hand within the mouth of the horse at once began to inflate, and Keśi's throat choked up.



As the great horse began to suffocate, perspiration appeared on his body, and he began to throw his legs hither and thither. As his last breath came, his eyeballs bulged in their sockets. Thus the vital force of his life expired. Kṛṣṇa could extract His hand without difficulty. The demigods were amazed, and out of their great appreciation they offered Kṛṣṇa greetings by showering flowers.

Lesson: Keshi demon represents the sense of vanity and ego. Keshi was a horse. Horses are controlled by pulling their mouth with ropes.

""krishna kill keshi demon""



The same day as killing Keshi, Kṛṣṇa was playing (imitating the play of thieves and police) with His cowherd boyfriends on the top of Govardhana Hill. Some of the boys became police constables, and some became thieves, and some took the role of lambs. A demon known by the name of Vyomāsura (son of Maya), “the demon who flies in the sky,” appeared on the scene.



Vyomāsura took the part of a cowherd boy playing as a thief and stole many boys who were playing the parts of lambs. One after another he took away almost all the boys and put them in the caves of the mountain and sealed the mouths of the caves with stones. Kṛṣṇa could understand the trick the demon was playing; therefore He caught hold of him exactly as a lion catches hold of a lamb. The demon tried to expand himself like a hill to escape arrest, but Kṛṣṇa did not allow him to get out of His clutches. He was immediately thrown to the ground with great force and killed. After killing the Vyoma demon, Lord Kṛṣṇa released all His friends from the caves of the mountain. He was then praised by His friends and by the demigods for these wonderful acts. He again returned to Vṛndāvana with His cows and friends.



Significance of “Keshi Ghata”

- **Balarama wore flute and peacock and the Keshi demon gave Him a kick!**
- **Krishna killed the Keshi demon and thus this Ghat on the Yamuna is named Keshi Ghata.**
- **Krishna also received the name Keshava after defeating this demon. Keshi was a horse. Krishna put His whole hand in the mouth of the demon and knocked his teeth out.**
- **Lesson from the killing is that if brahmins (twice-born) take the side of the demons then Ksatriyas (who come from Krishna’s arms) can knock them out of their positions (teeth twice born)**
- **Proud people often boast about themselves with their own mouth and criticize others. So, one should curtail these demoniac tendencies by restricting ones tongue from engaging in prajalpa and by chanting the holy names of Krishna.**



After receiving instruction from Kamsa, Akrūra started the next morning via chariot for Vṛndāvana. Because Akrūra himself was a great devotee of the Lord, while going to Vṛndāvana he began to pray to the Lord. Akrūra was constantly thinking of Lord Kṛṣṇa's lotus eyes. He did not know what sort of pious activities he must have performed to gain an opportunity to go see Lord Kṛṣṇa and Lord Balarāma, whom great mystic yogīs desire to see.



Akrūra was afraid, however, because he had been deputed by Kamsa, the enemy of Kṛṣṇa. He thought, "I am going to see Kṛṣṇa as a messenger of the enemy." At the same time, he thought, "Kṛṣṇa is in everyone's heart as the Supersoul, so He must know my heart."

Although Akrūra was trusted by the enemy of Kṛṣṇa, his heart was clear. He was a pure devotee of Kṛṣṇa. He risked becoming Kamsa's deputy just to meet Kṛṣṇa. Since Kṛṣṇa knows my heart, certainly when I approach Him, He will embrace me.

Akrūra's journey to Vṛndāvana is exemplary. One who intends to visit Vṛndāvana should follow the ideal footsteps of Akrūra and always think of the pastimes and activities of the Lord. As soon as one reaches the boundary of Vṛndāvana, he should immediately smear the dust of Vṛndāvana over his body without thinking of his material position and prestige.

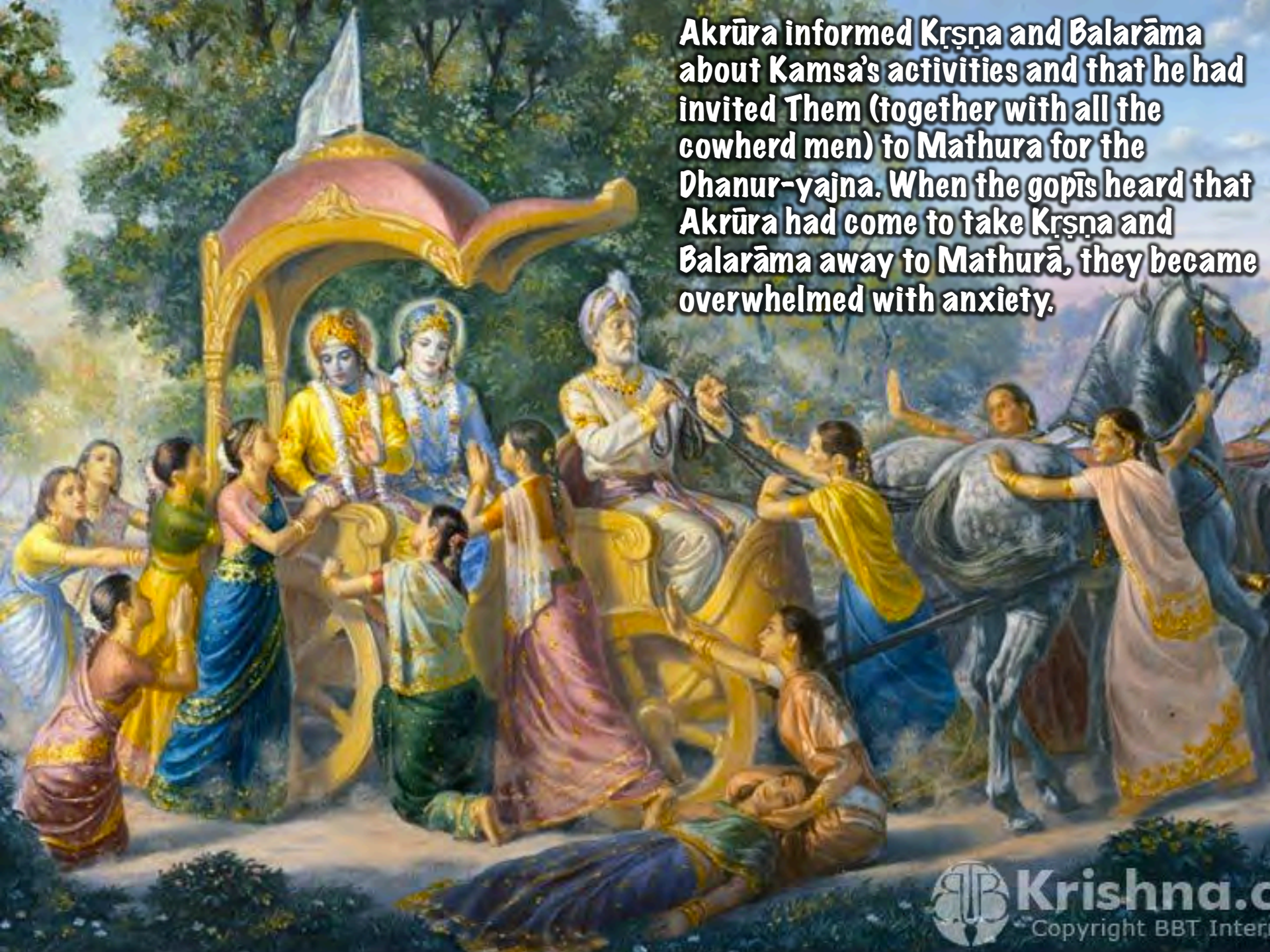
How to Approach Vrindavan

1. Go with a heart of devotion
2. Feel very fortunate to be able to go to Vrindavan
3. Feel unqualified to be in Vrindavan
4. Thank all those that have made it possible for you to go to Vrindavan.
5. Glorify the Lords lotus feet
6. Meditate on his form and pastimes
7. Focus on Krishna's beauty
8. Appreciate Krishna's beauty
9. Only do Krishna katha . No gossip or politics
10. Offer obeisances to Vrindavan and the Lords lotus feet.

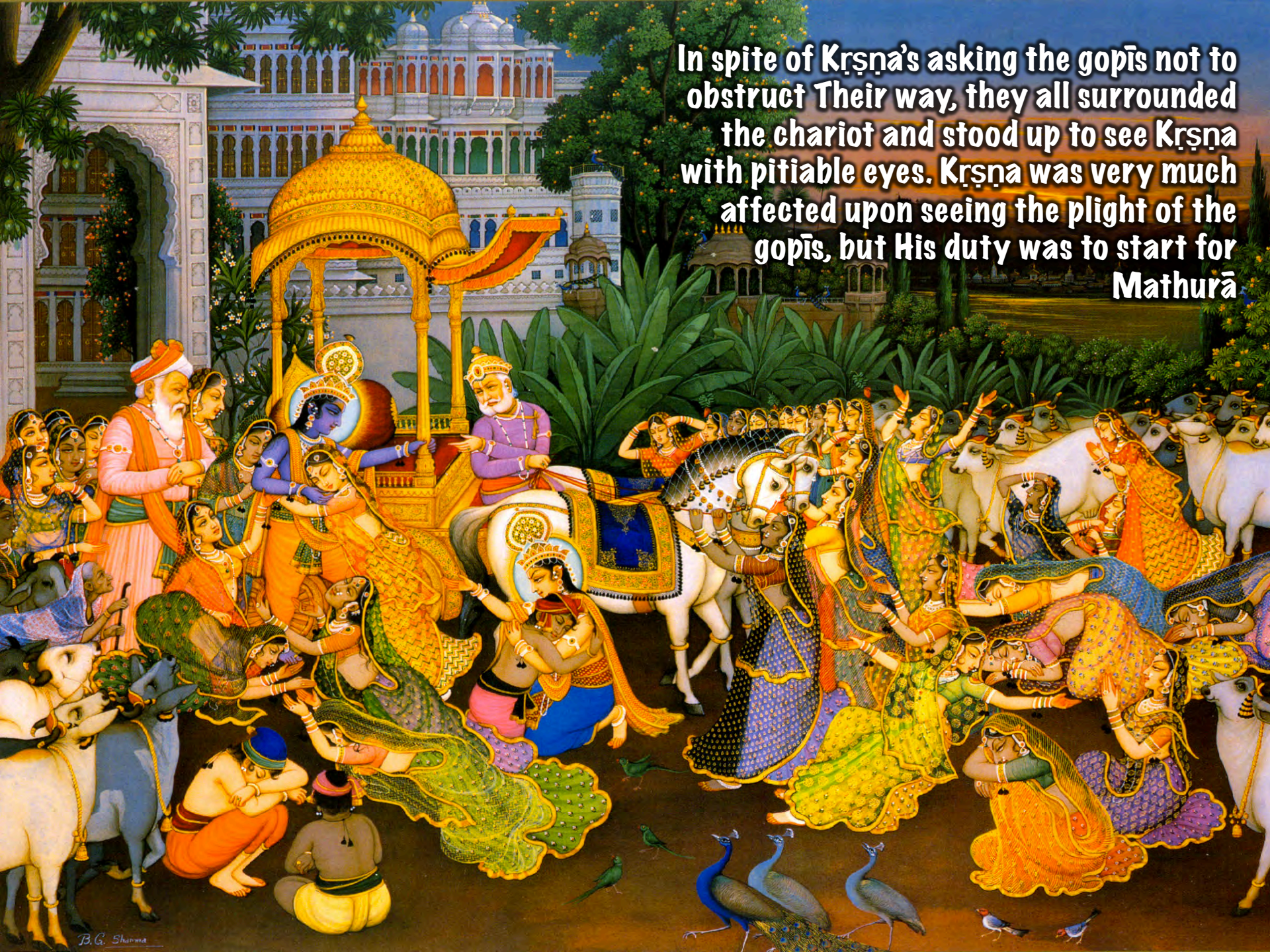


It was evening when Akrūra entered Vṛndāvana, and he saw Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma playing with the cows. He saw Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma in the spring of Their youth. Although They had the same bodily features, Kṛṣṇa was blackish in complexion, whereas Balarāma was whitish. Akrūra saw Their footprints, marked with flag, trident, thunderbolt and lotus. They were glancing at him with smiling faces. Akrūra could understand that both Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma had returned from tending cows in the forest; They had taken Their baths and were dressed with fresh clothing and garlanded with flowers and with necklaces made of valuable jewels. Without hesitating, Akrūra immediately got down from his chariot and fell flat, just like a rod, before Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma. Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma embraced Akrūra.

Akrūra informed Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma about Kamsa's activities and that he had invited Them (together with all the cowherd men) to Mathura for the Dhanur-yajna. When the gopīs heard that Akrūra had come to take Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma away to Mathurā, they became overwhelmed with anxiety.



In spite of Kṛṣṇa's asking the gopīs not to obstruct Their way, they all surrounded the chariot and stood up to see Kṛṣṇa with pitiable eyes. Kṛṣṇa was very much affected upon seeing the plight of the gopīs, but His duty was to start for Mathurā



A vibrant illustration depicting a golden chariot pulled by four white horses. Inside the chariot, two figures, Krishna and Balarama, are seated. Krishna is on the right, wearing a yellow dhoti and a blue shawl, holding a red cloth. Balarama is on the left, wearing a blue dhoti and a blue shawl, holding a red cloth. A driver in a blue dhoti and a red turban is seated in front of the horses. A large crowd of women in colorful saris (purple, blue, red, and grey) is gathered on the right, watching the chariot. The background features a large tree, palm trees, and a cloudy sky. The text "11 years, 6 month, 5 da" is written in white with a black outline at the top right.

11 years, 6 month, 5 da

The gopīs then began to condemn the activities of Akrūra as he was taking Kṛṣṇa. But out of love they said Kṛṣṇa is also not so intelligent as He has already seated Himself on the chariot. They petitioned the elders to stop Kṛṣṇa or demigods to send natural disturbances to stop him. Kṛṣṇa told them He will come back soon.

"Akrūra is taking Krishna and Balarama to Mathura"



The Gopis could not be persuaded to disperse. The chariot, however, began to head west, and as it proceeded, the minds of the gopīs followed it as far as possible. They watched the flag on the chariot as long as it was visible; finally they could see only the dust of the chariot in the distance. The gopīs did not move from their places but stood until the chariot could not be seen at all. They remained standing still, as if they were painted pictures. Being greatly disturbed by the absence of Kṛṣṇa, they simply thought all day and night about His pastimes and thus derived some consolation.



On the way to Mathura, they stopped to take bath in the Yamuna. Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa went first and then Akrūra, who suddenly saw Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa within the water. He was surprised to see Them there because he was confident that They were sitting on the chariot. Confused, he immediately came out of the water and went to see where the boys were, and he was very much surprised to see that They were sitting on the chariot as before. So Akrūra returning to the Yamunā and thus time he saw Balarāma turned into Śeṣa Nāga and Kṛṣṇa turned into Mahā-viṣṇu. He saw the four-handed Lord, smiling very beautifully. He saw not only Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa there but many of the demigods and all the Siddhas, Cāraṇas and Gandharvas. They were all bowing down before the Lord. Akrūra bowed down his head before the Lord. With folded hands, he began to offer prayers to the Lord.



**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
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Chapters:

41. Krsna Enters Mathura

**42. The Breaking of the Bow in the Sacrificial
Arena**

43. The Killing of the Elephant Kuvalayapida

44. The Killing of Kamsa

- Akrura along with Krishna and Balram entered Mathura. All the residents kept on looking at them
- The men from Vrindavan headed by Nanda maharaj had already come to Mathura and were waiting for Krishna and Balram.
- Akrura invited Krishna to come to his house but Krishna told him that he would surely come after He had killed all the demons.
- Krishna, Balram and their gopa friends went around Mathura to see the city and how opulent it was.
- All the residents of Mathura went on their rooftops to see the 2 brothers.



From age 11.5 to 28 Mathura Lila

- When Krishna and Balram were walking they came across a washerman.
- Krishna asked the washerman to give Him some nice clothes.
- The washerman was a servant of Kamsa and he refused to give any clothes to Krishna. He rebuked Krishna and this angered Krishna.
- Krishna struck him with the upper portion of His hand and separated his head from his body.
- Krishna and Balram took the clothes and dressed themselves in them.



- Krishna and Balram then went to a florist of the name Sudama.
- The florist paid his obeisances immediately.
- The florist offered Them nice seats and offered Them the best flower and prayers.
- Krishna was pleased with him and offered him many benedictions.
- The florist asked to remain His eternal servant in devotional service and by such service do good to others.
- Krishna agreed to this and also gave him all material opulences, family prosperity and a long life.



- Next They saw a hunchbacked young woman carrying a dish of sandalwood pulp thorough the streets.
- Krishna asked her who the pulp was for and He told her to give it to Him and become fortunate.
- The woman told Krishna that she was a maidservant of Kamsa and was on her way to give Kamsa the pulp. She saw that there was no one better than Krishna and Balram to have the pulp.
- The woman smeared the pulp over the bodies of the 2 brothers making Them look even more beautiful
- As Krishna was pleased by her service He so He stepped on her foot and she became Straight and very beautiful.
- She became attracted to Krishna and requested Him to come to her house.
- Krishna told her that He would come to her house after finishing the business He had come for.





- Then Krishna and Balram asked the citizens the location of the Dhanur-yagna place of Kamsa.
- Krishna and Balaram came to the bow which was protected by many soldiers.
- Krishna forcibly took the bow in His hand, strung it and broke it into 2.
- Everyone was amazed to see this. Kamsa heard the sound of the breaking of the bow and he began to fear for his life.
- Kamsa sent many soldiers to fight Krishna, but Krishna killed them all.
- Then Krishna and Balram left the arena to visit other places in Mathura. Krishna and Balram roamed carefree not caring for Kamsa's order or the law.
- Krishna and Balram stayed the night in their camp waiting for the events of the next day. Kamsa however spent the night frightened and without any sleep seeing various signs of death. He could understand that death was certain so the next morning he arranged for the wrestling match.



- Next day the wrestling arena was nicely decorated. Kamsa was sitting on a decorated stage. The wrestlers such as Canura, Mustik were to exhibit their skills before the arena. The vrajvasis headed but Nanda were welcomed by Kamsa. After presenting Kamsa with the milk products they had brought they took their respective seats by the side of the Kamsa.

- After taking Their baths, Krishna and Balram prepared to proceed to the arena.
- When They reached the gate They saw a big elephant named Kuvalayapida. The entrance was being blocked by this elephant.
- The caretaker of the elephant provoked the elephant to attack Krishna. The elephant tried to catch Krishna with its trunk but to no avail.
- Krishna got hold of the tail and dragged the elephant at least 25 yards. Then Krishna went in front of the elephant and gave it a strong slap.
- In this way Krishna and the elephant battled for some time. In time the caretaker and the elephant both fell. Krishna jumped on the elephant, broke one of its tusks and with it killed the elephant.
- Krishna took the tusk on His shoulder and Balram took the other tusk. Together with their friends They entered the arena.



The Killing of the Elephant Kuvalayāpīda





- When Kamsa heard that the elephant had been killed he became even more afraid of death.
- Canura started talking to Krishna and Balram and by these talks Krishna understood the purpose of Canura's statements and prepared to wrestle.
- Canura could understand that Krishna was transcendental to everyone so he asked Krishna to wrestle with him and Balram to wrestle with Mustika.



- The Mathura vasis could see that the match was not fair. After much wrestling Krishna caught the 2 hands of Canura and began to wheel him around and in this way killed him.
- Balram struck Mustika with such force that he vomited blood and died.
- Then Krishna and Balram fought with all the other wrestlers killing them one by one.





- Kamsa ordered his soldiers to drive out Krishna and Balram from Mathura, and to kill his father Ugrasena who always supported his enemies.
- This angered Krishna and Krishna onto Kamsa's throne and caught hold of Kamsa.
- Krishna dragged Kamsa by his hair to the wrestling ground and began to strike him over and over again.
- Simply by the strokes of His fist Kamsa lost his life.

11 years, 6 month, 6 days





- Krishna killed all the 8 brothers of Kamsa who came forward to fight with Him.
- After conducting the final rites for all His uncles, Krishna and Balram immediately released Their father and mother, Vasudeva and Devaki, who had been imprisoned by Kamsa.
- Krishna and Balram fell at their feet and offered them prayers.
- Although Krishna was born as their son, Vasudeva and Devaki were always conscious of His position.





**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
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Chapters:

45. Krsna Recovers the Son of His Teacher

46. Uddhava visits Vrndavana

**47. Delivery of the Message of Krsna to
the Gopis**

- Krishna used Yogamaya to allow Devaki and Vasudev to treat them as children.
- Krishna asked for forgiveness that They could not serve their parents for the 11 years.
- They freed Ugrasena and asked him to be the king.
- The Vrajvasis went back to Vrindavan.
- Krishna and Balram had Their sacred thread ceremony performed by Gargamuni.
- They went to Avantapura(Ujjain) to study under Sandipani Muni. They learnt all the Vedas, military science etc in 64 days.







- As gurudaksina They asked what they could give. Their guru mata asked for their son to be returned.
- Krishna and Balram went to Prabhasa-ksetra and asked the ocean to return the guru's son.
- The ocean said that the demon named Panchajana had taken the son.
- They killed the demon but couldn't find the son so They went Yamaraj.
- Yamaraj gave the son back. He had taken the son to get Krishna to give His darshan.



- Sandipani Muni and his wife were so pleased to see their son again.
- Sandipani Muni gave a benediction stating that whatever Krishna and Balram said would always remain fresh.
- So Bhagavad Gita remains fresh even today.
- Krishna and Balram went back to Mathura.



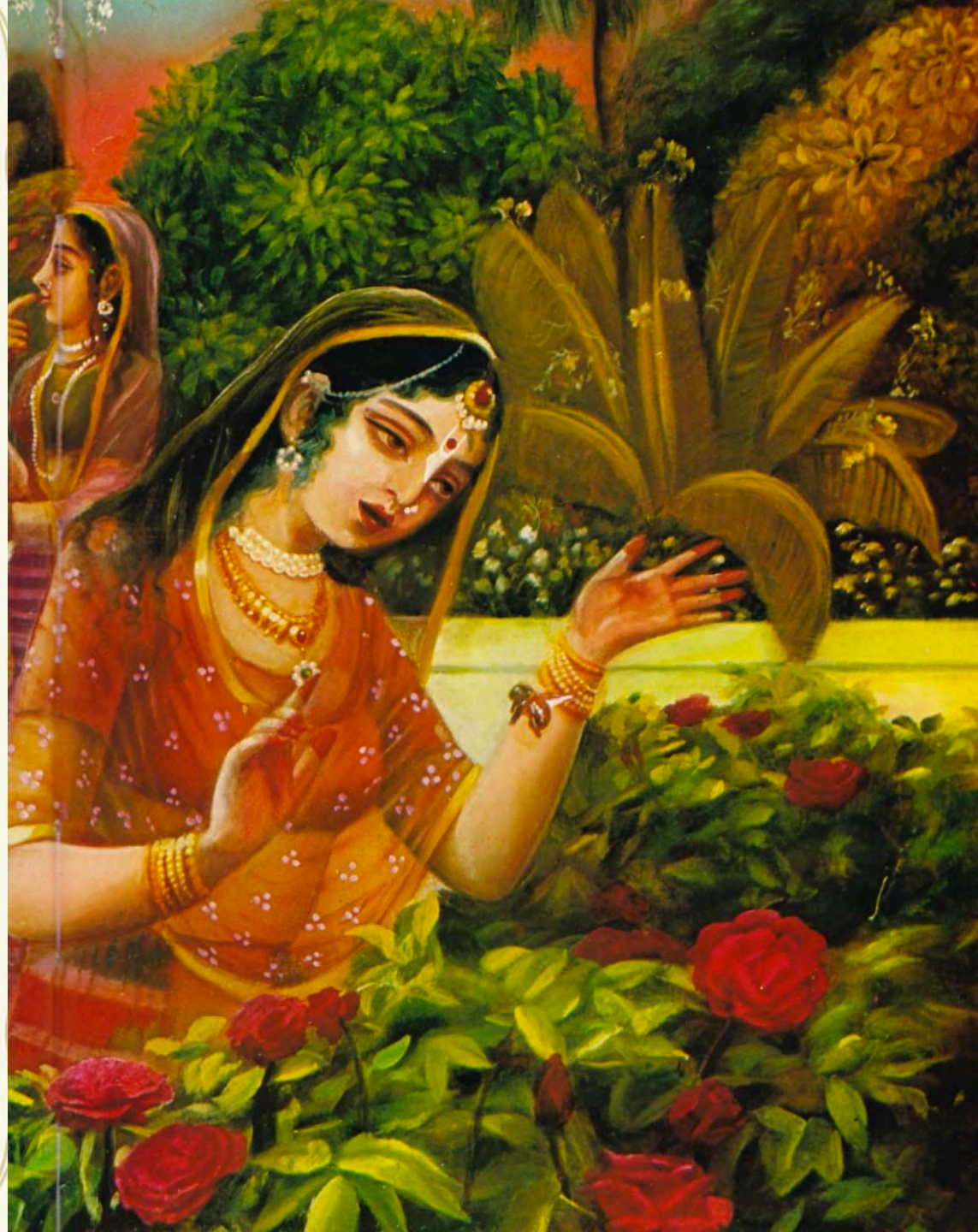
- Krishna did not go back to Vrindavan as He had to protect Mathura from demons such as Jarasand and Dantavarka.
- The Vrajvasis were thinking of Krishna 24/7 so He was never absent from them
- Uddhava, the son of Vasudeva's brother, was the same age as Krishna.
- Krishna gave a message for the Vrajvasis to Uddhava and sent him to Vrindavan to pacify the feelings of separation they had.



- Uddhava went to Nanda Maharaj's house. Nanad asked him about Krishna and Balram.
- Uddhava could see how Nanda and Yashoda loved Krishna intensely and saw that the Vrajvasis were always absorbed in Krishna consciousness.
- He reassured that Krishna would come back to Vrindavan. In this way they passed the night discussing about Krishna.
- The next morning when the gopis came to see Nanda and Yashoda they saw Uddhava.



- The gopis saw that Uddhava looked exactly like Krishna.
- Uddhava saw Radha talking to a bumble bee. The acharyas call this maha bhava.
- Uddhava told the gopis that he was very fortunate to see this absorption of Krishna in them.
- Uddhava read Krishna's message to them. Krishna said that He had purposefully gone away so that they would constantly meditate on Krishna.
- Uddhava saw that the gopis had attained the highest position and he wished to be a plant or creeper in Vrindavam to be trampled by the gopis.
- Uddhava stayed for a few days and then went back to Mathura.







**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapters:

48. Krsna pleases His Devotees

49. Ill-Motivated Dhrtarastra

50. Krsna Erects the Dvaraka Fort

51. Deliverance of Mucukunda

52. Krsna, the Ranchor

- Krishna went to the home of Kubja, a society girl, to satisfy her desire of being with Krishna.
- Krishna wanted to make her a devotee.
- Just by touching Krishna's lotus feet, Kubja's lusty desires vanished.
- Krishna stayed for a little while and then went back home.



- Krishna next visited Akrura. Akrura welcomed Krishna and praised Krishna and His activities.
- Krishna respected Akrura like His father. Krishna asked Akrura to go to Hastinapur to see what arrangements had been done for the Pandavas.



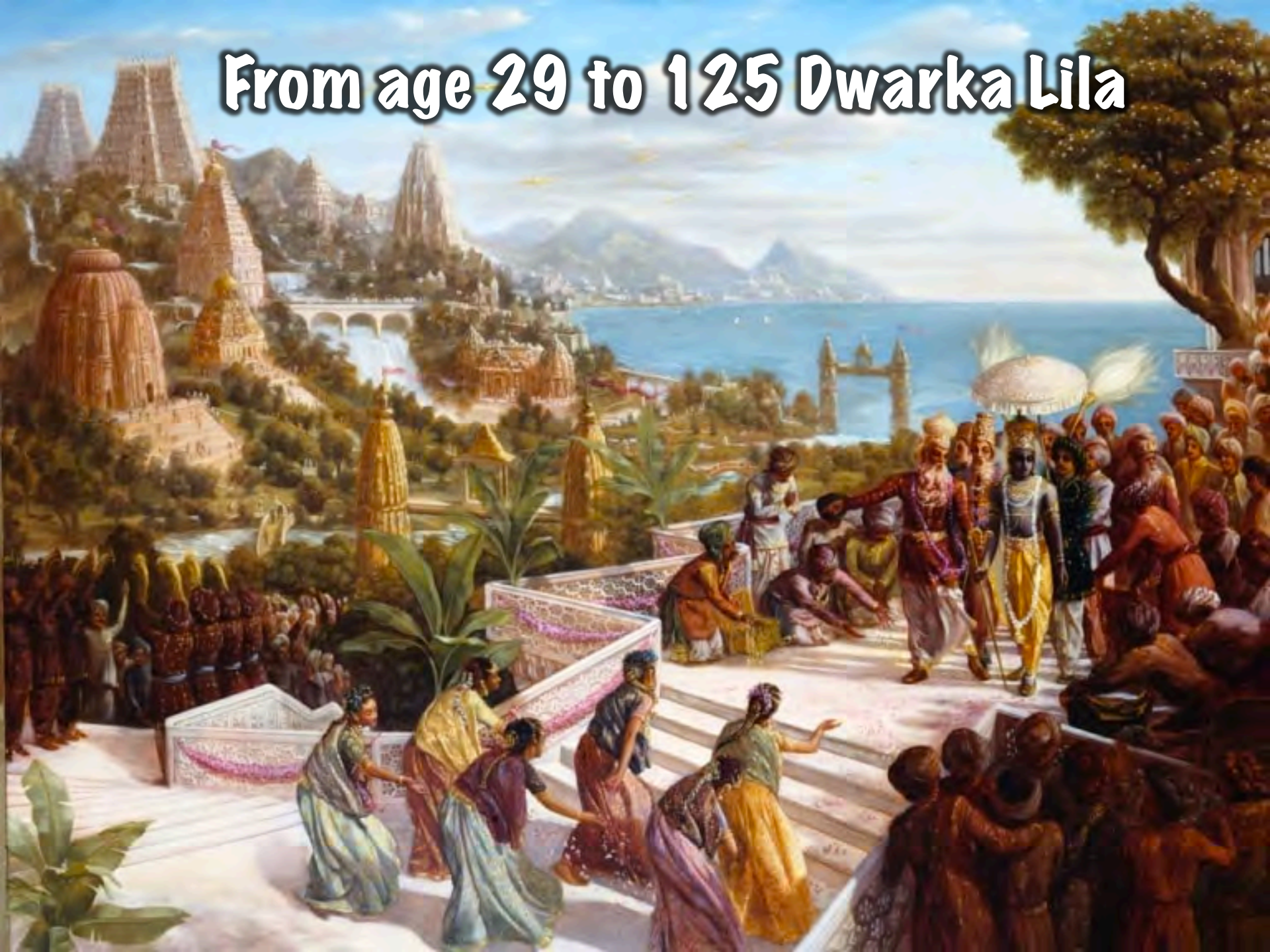
- Akrura went to Hastinapur and met everyone one by one. He stayed a few months to study the political situation.
- Kunti asked Akrura if Krishna was going to come and advise the Pandavas.
- Akrura went back to Mathura and reported on the strained circumstances of Kunti and her sons.
- Akrura advised Dhrstrastra before he left but to no avail. Dhrstrastra had complete faith in Krishna but was partial to his sons.





- Kamsa's 2 wives Asti and Prapti went back to live with their father, Jarasand, as they did not have grown up sons to protect them.
- Jarasand started to make plans to kill the Yadus.
- Jarasand attacked Mathura. Krishna and Balram mounted 2 chariots that came from the sky, fought and killed all of Jarasand's army.
- Balram arrested Jarasand and wanted to kill him. Krishna stopped Balram, released Jarasand and told him to go to the forest and meditate.
- Jarasand returned home and attacked Mathura 17 more times. Each time he was defeated.

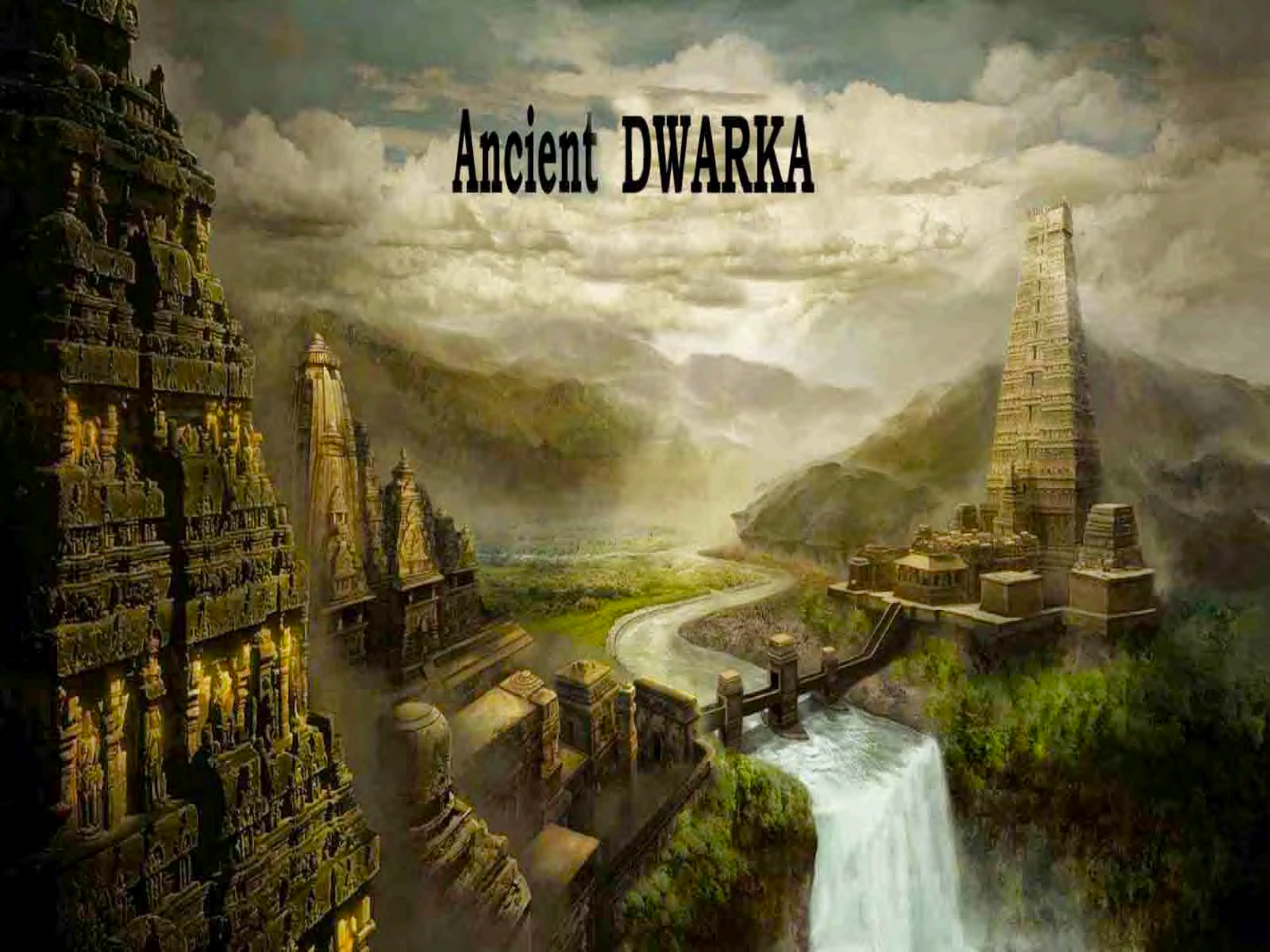
From age 29 to 125 Dwarka Lila



- Jarasand attacked an 18th time. A Yavana king called Kalayavana also attacked Mathura.
- Krishna constructed a fort which no one could enter. This fort was part of the kingdom of Mathura in the bay of Dwarka.
- Krishna moved all the inhabitants of Mathura to Dwarka.
- Then Krishna came out of the city of Mathura to fight with Kalayavana.



Ancient DWARKA





- Krishna was unarmed and walked upto Kalayavana. Krishna walked past the demon who was ready to fight.
- The demon followed Krishna but could not catch him.

Krishna fought with soldiers of Kalayavana



- Krishna entered a cave. All the demon saw was a man lying on the floor but no Krishna.
- The demon kicked the man who woke up very angry.
- He burnt the demon to ashes from the fire emanating from his eyes. The man was King Mucukunda.
- Mucukunda had been away from home for a very long time fighting demons. Kartikeya was pleased with Mucukunda and he told the king to ask for a benediction.
- The king asked for sleep as he had not slept for a long time. So the king had entered the cave to sleep.



- When the demon had been burnt, Krishna appeared.
- Krishna told Mucukunda who he was and as the king had killed the demon, Krishna awarded him benediction that the king would always think of Krishna and to engage in bhakti to get rid of the sins committed in killing animals.
- Krishna assured the king that he would take birth in a brahman family and be Krishna conscious.



- Mucukunda left and went back to Badrikashram.
- Krishna went back to Mathura and killed Kalayavan's soldiers.
- When Jarasand attacked the 18th time, Krishna did not fight and left the battlefield.



- Jarasand thought that Krishna and Balram were afraid. He followed Them with his army.
- Krishna and Balram went up a mountain called Parvarsana and hid. Jarasand could not find them so he set fire around the peak.
- Krishna and Balram jumped from the top to the ground – 88 miles.
- Jarasand did not see Them so he thought that They had been burnt.
- Krishna and Balram went to Dwarka.



- Balram married Revati, the daughter of King Reivata.





**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapters:

53. Krsna Kidnaps Rukmini

**54. Krsna defeats all the Princes &
takes Rukmini home to Dvarka**

- Krishna married Rukmini, the daughter of the king of Vidarbha. She had 5 brothers, the eldest was Rukmi.
- Rukmi had arranged Sisupal to marry Rukmini, but neither Rukmini nor their father were happy with this.
- Rukmini sent a letter to Krishna via a brahmin to Dwarka. Rukmini had fallen in love with Krishna just by hearing about Him.
- Krishna welcomed the brahmin, read the letter which asked Krishna to kidnap Rukmini from the temple on the morning of the wedding.



- Krishna left immediately on His chariot.
- Sisupal came with his family.
- Rukmini was waiting for Krishna.
- She saw the brahmin coming back. She asked if Krishna had come.
- Bhismaka heard that Krishna and Balram had come, so he received them nicely.



- Rukmini went to the temple of Durga with her mother and girlfriends.
- Everyone was waiting outside the temple. Rukmini saw Krishna waiting outside in the crowd.
- Krishna took Rukmini on His chariot. Balram came with soldiers.
- Jarasand instigated all the princes to fight and they all fought with Balram.



- Krishna reassured Rukmini not to worry.
- Rukmi was very upset as Sisupal could not not marry Rukmini.



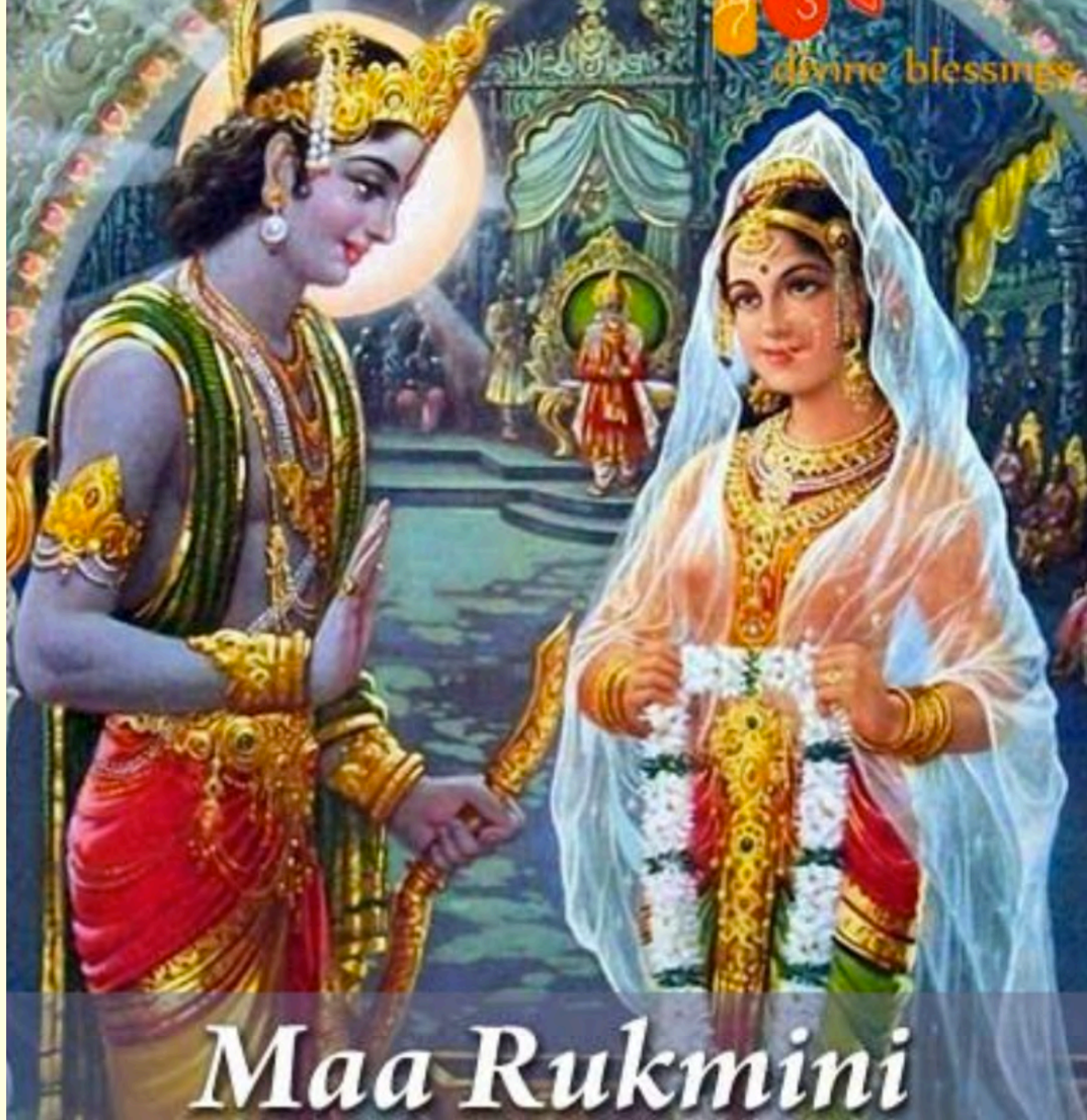
- Rukmi went to fight Krishna and Krishna was about to kill Rukmi. Rukmini stopped Krishna due to her love for her brother.
- Krishna cut off Rukmi's moustache, beard and hair instead.
- Balram defeated Rukmi's soldiers.





- Krishna, Balram and Rukmini went to Dwarka. All the residents celebrated this occasion and gave gifts to the couple
- Kings from the other kingdoms came for the wedding ceremony which was conducted by Brahma.





divine blessings

Maa Rukmini

**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapters:

**55. Pradyumna born to Krsna &
Rukmini**

**56. The story of the Syamantaka
Jewel**

**57. The killing of Satrajit &
Satadhanva**

- Pradyumna was born to Rukmini. He was the incarnation of cupid. He was a jiva tattva and had qualities like Krishna.
- A demon called Sambara came as a woman and kidnapped Pradyumna who was a small baby.
- The demon threw him into the sea and Pradyumna was swallowed by a big fish.
- A fisherman caught this fish and sold it to Sambara. Sambara gave the fish to the cook. The cook cut the fish and gave the baby to Mayavati, who was originally the wife of cupid, Rati.



- Narad muni came and explained the details of the baby. Mayavati, knowing that the baby was her former husband, took care of the baby.
- The baby grew into a handsome young man. Mayavati told Pradyumna that Sambara had kidnapped him, that he was the son of Krishna and that he should kill Sambara before it was too late.
- After a long fight Pradyumna killed Sambara.
- Pradyumna and Mayavati flew to Dwarka. Rukmini was overjoyed to see him. Krishna came along with Vasudev and Devaki.
- Narad Muni came and explained the whole story.





- In the area of Dwarka lived a king named Satrajit, who had a daughter called Satyabhama and the Syamantaka jewel. Satrajit had received the jewel from the sun god and he regarded himself as the sun god when he wore it.
- One day Satrajit came to Dwarka to install the jewel in a temple to be worshipped by the brahmins.
- Krishna advised Satrajit to give Him the jewel but Satrajit ignored this as he worshipped demigods.







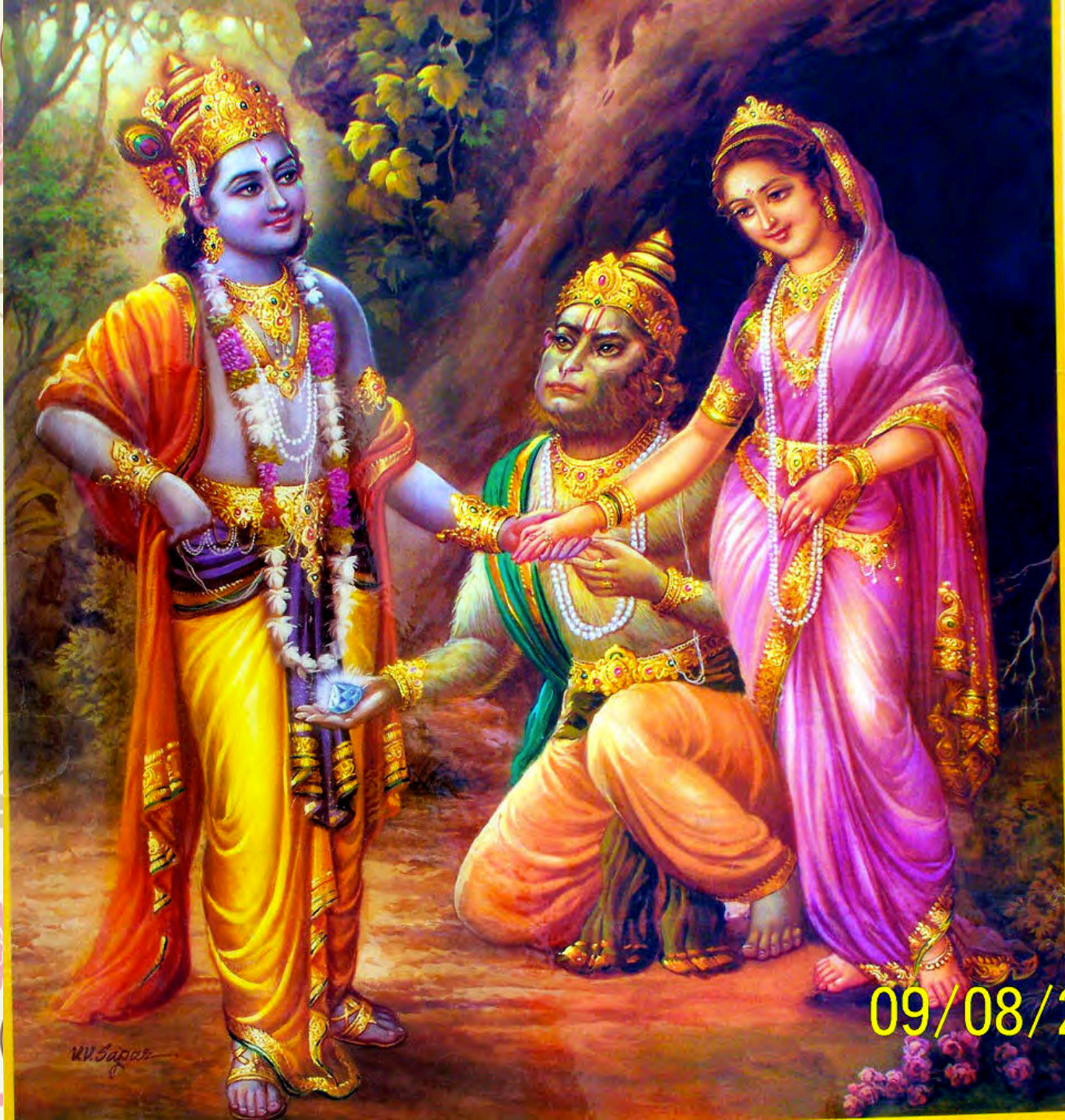
- Satrajit's brother Prasena took the jewel to show off and went into the forest where he was killed by a lion.
- The lion took the jewel into a cave. Jambavan killed the lion, took the jewel and gave it to his son to play with.
- Satrajit thought that Krishna had killed Prasena and taken the jewel. So Krishna went in search of the jewel.
- When Krishna came to the boy, the nurse looking after the boy started crying and Jambavan came to see what was happening.
- Krishna and Jambavan fought for 28 days. Jambavan eventually understood who Krishna was. He offered prayers to Krishna, and then offered the jewel and his daughter, Jambavati, to Krishna.

भक्त जगत



श्यामवतलक माणल कशा





W. Sagar

09/08/2

- As Krishna was away a long time Rukmini and all the residents cursed Satrajit.
- When Krishna came back all were jubilant.
- Krishna gave the jewel back to Satrajit. Satrajit was embarrassed so in order to repent, Satrajit gave the jewel and his daughter, Satyabhama, to Krishna.
- Krishna put the jewel back in the temple.



- After Akrura came back from Hastinapur and reported on the condition of the Pandavas to Krishna, the Pandavas were sent to a house of lac which was burnt down. Krishna, Satyabhama and Balram went to Hastinapur to be part of the bereavement.
- There was a demon called Satadhanva who wanted to steal the jewel and marry Satyabhama. Even Akrur and Krtavarma wanted to steal the jewel due to association with kamsa.
- Satadhanva killed Satrajit while Krishna was away. The body of Satrajit was kept in oil until Krishna came back.



- Krishna came abck to Dwarka and planned to kill Satadhanva. Satadhanva asked for protection from Akrur and Krtavarma. He gave the jewel to Akrura and fled.
- Krishna and Balram went to kill Satadhanva. Krishna used His disc to kill him.
- Krishna went back to Dwarka and Balram went to Mithila, where He stayed for several years. Duryodhan came to Balram to learn gada yudh.
- Krishna performed the last rites for His father-in-law.
- Akrura left Dwarka as he had sided with the killing of Satrajit. Krishna asked him to come back. Krishna knew that Akrura had the jewel as he was spending a lot of money. Akrura gave the jewel to Krishna, but Krishna gave it back to Akrura.



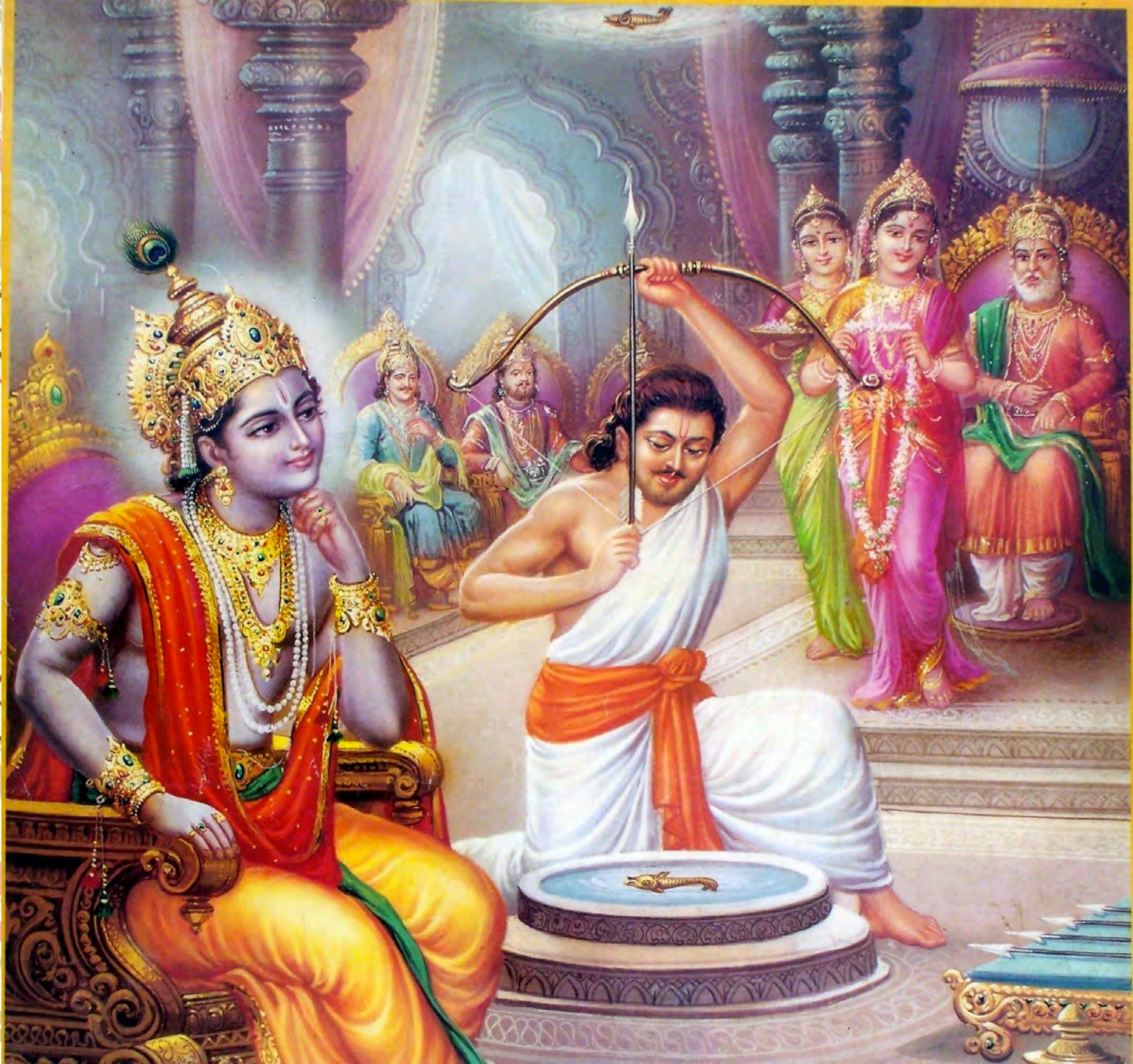
**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapters:

58. Five Queens married by Krsna

**59. Deliverance of the Demon
Bhaumasura**

60. Talks between Krsna & Rukmini



- Arjun won the hand of Draupadi in a svayamvar arranged by King Drupad.
- They went back to the hut and told Kunti that they had got something. Kunti told Arjun to share between the 5 brothers and that is how Draupadi became the wife of 5 husbands.
- The Pandavas returned to Hastinapur after marrying Draupadi.



- Krishna and Balram went to Hastinapur as royal princes. They met the Pandavas and Kunti.
- Krishna and Arjun went to the forest to hunt. They saw a young girl by the Yamuna. The girl told Arjun that her name was Yamuna and that she wanted to marry Krishna.
- Krishna accepted her as His wife.

- Krishna asked Vushwakarma to build a palace for Yudhisthira. Krishna helped Agni to eat the herbs in the Khandava forest with Arjun's help.
- Agni gave Arjun the Gandhiva bow, 4 white horses, a chariot, quiver and 2 special arrows.
- A demon named Maya lived in the forest and was saved by Arjun.
- Maya helped in building the palace.



- Duryodhana was tricked by Maya's illusions in the palace. He fell into a water which he thought was land. This made Duryodhan hate the Pandavas even more.
- After a few days Krishna went back to Dwarka and on an auspicious day married Yamuna.





09/08

V.V. Sadas

- Another time Krishna went to the svayamvar of Mitravinda, sister of Vindya who was Duryodhana's friend and carried her away and married her.
- Krishna also married Satya the daughter of the king of Kosala.
- He did this by defeating 7 bulls and brought them under control.
- When Krishna was going back to Dwarka, all the other princes encircled Him and showered arrows. Arjun drove them all away.
- Krishna then married Bhadra, daughter of a paternal aunt name Srutakirti.
- He also married Laksmana, daughter of the king of Madras.

- There was a demon named Bhaumasura who harassed the demigods. Indra went to Dwarka to complain to Krishna. Krishna along with Satyabhama flew on Garuda to Bhaumaura's capital.
- There were 4 fortified strongholds guarding the city which were made by a demon named Mura. Krishna killed Mura, after waking him up, with His chakra. Mura's 7 sons attacked Krishna and Krishna killed them all.



- Bhaumasura is also known as Narakasura, son of the earth.
- Krishna fought with the demon sitting on Garuda and cut the head off.
- Mother earth came and offered prayers to Krishna and requested Krishna to give shelter to Bhaumasura. Krishna assured her and told her not to worry.



- Krishna entered the palace and saw 16,000 princesses who had been kidnapped by the demon.
- They all wanted to marry Krishna as no one would marry them now.
- Krishna agreed and sent them all to Dwarka.





- Krishna and Satyabhama went to Amravati, Indra's city.
- Krishna gave the earrings of Aditi to Indra. Satyabhama remembered that she had asked for the parijat flower and that is why Krishna had taken her.
- Satyabhama uprooted the whole tree and the denizens including Indra were not happy with this as permission had not been asked for.
- Krishna fought with the demigods, won the battle and came back to Dwarka. Indra became inimical to Krishna because of this incident.



- Krishna expanded himself into 16,000 forms to marry the princesses.
- He married them at the same time in 16,000 palaces.
- The princesses are all expansions of Laxmi. Krishna treated them all as an ordinary man treats His wife. In this way Krishna displayed on this earth an ideal household life.

- One day Krishna was sitting on the bedstead of Rukmini being served by Her maidservants.
- Brahma took the form of an ant and was watching and listening to the talk between Krishna and Rukmini.
- Krishna teased Her. He said that He was so simple, a cowherd boy , poor and not sophisticated like the princes so why did she marry Him. She could still leave Him and marry someone else.
- Rukmini found these things hard to hear and due to fear of being separated from Krishna She fainted.
- Krishna realized that Rukmini had taken Him seriously. He picked Her up, spoke sweetly to Her and pacified Rukmini.
- Krishna told Rukmini that no other queen of His could love Him any more than Her and that He was testing Her.
- Brahma saw how Krishna was playing as the perfect husband of the queens, especially Rukmini.

**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapters:

61. The Genealogical table of the family of Krsna

62. The Meeting of Usa and Aniruddha

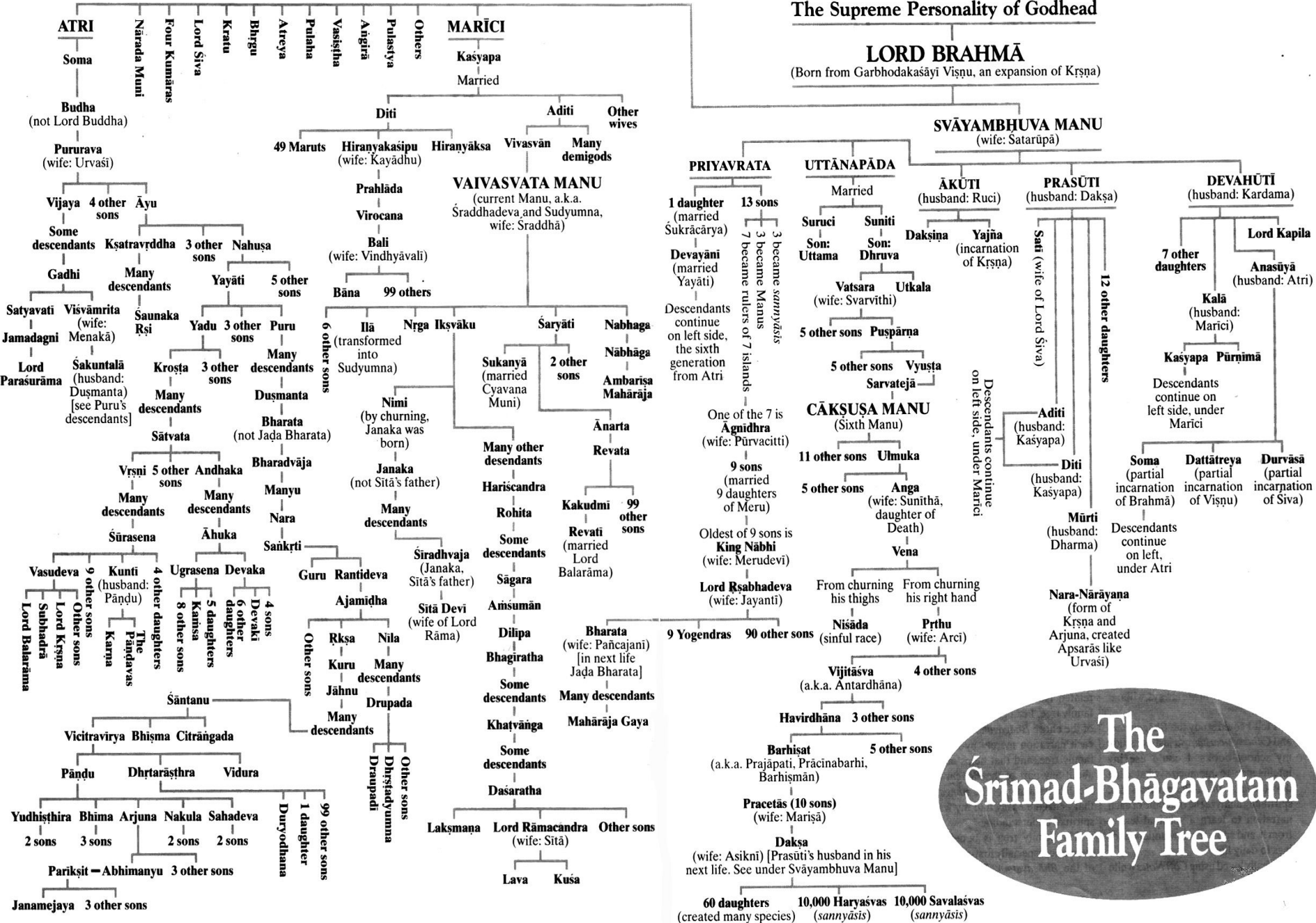
63. Lord Krsna fights with Banasura

KṚṢṆĀ

The Supreme Personality of Godhead

LORD BRAHMĀ

(Born from Garbhodakaśāyī Viṣṇu, an expansion of Kṛṣṇa)



The Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam Family Tree

- From each wife Krishna begot 10 sons, all of them equal to Him in all 6 opulences.
- Rukmini's eldest son was Pradyumna, who married Mayavati and also Rukmavati, the daughter of Rukmi. Rukmavati had a son named Aniruddha. Rukmi consented to the marriage of his daughter to Krishna's son to please his sister Rukmini.
- Krishna, His wives, sons, grandsons and great grandsons all combined together to include nearly 1 billion family members.
- Rukmi offered his granddaughter Rocana to Krishna's grandson Aniruddha.

- So a big marriage party, consisting of Krishna, Balram, Rukmini etc set out for Bhojakata, Rukmi's kingdom.
- The king of Kalinga advised Rukmi to play chess with Balram and defeat Him in a bet. Balram was not an expert chess player.
- Balram bet with gold coins, and challenged Rukmi with 100 coins, then 1000 coins, then 10,000 coins. Each time Balram lost.
- The king of Kalinga was mocking Balram showing his teeth to Balram.
- Rukmi challenged Balram and made a bet of 100,000 coins. This time Balram won but Rukmi would not accept defeat. This angered Balram and He made a bet of 100 million coins.
- Again Balram won and again Rukmi refused to accept defeat. The king of Kalinga vouched for Rukmi. A voice from the sky said that Balram was the winner. In spite of this Rukmi criticized Balram and Krishna. Balram took His club, struck Rukmi on the head and killed him.
- The king of Kalinga tried to escape but Balram caught him and broke his teeth with His club. Balram used His club to break the legs and hands of all the other princes.
- Krishna had kept quiet during all this as He did not want to upset Rukmini by supporting Balram. Aniruddha got married and the party returned back to Dwarka.



- There was a demon named Banuasura, who was Bali's son and he was a great devotee of Lord Siva. He had a benediction from Lord Siva which was that he wanted a suitable warrior to fight with his 1000 arms.
- He had a beautiful daughter named Usa. One day she dreamt of Aniruddha even though she had never seen him. She told her friend Chitrlekha about the dream.
- Chitrlekha was an artist so she drew several pictures of demigods etc. Usa identified one of the pictures and Chitrlekha who was a yogini knew that the man was Aniruddha.
- Chitrlekha flew to Dwarka and brought Aniruddha in a sleeping condition to Usa. Usa and Aniruddha enjoyed each others company for several days.





- No one could infiltrate Usa's palace, but Banasura found out that Usa was with a male person.
- Banasura came to Usa's palace and saw Aniruddha. Banasura and Aniruddha fought for a long time. Eventually Banasura used the nag-pasa, snake noose, to seize Aniruddha and captured him. Usa was unhappy with this turnout.



24 76



- 4 months of Caturmasya had passed and Aniruddha had not come back home. The Yadus became worried.
- One day Narada Muni came and informed the family where Aniruddha was. All of Krishna's sons and the soldiers went to the city of Banasura.
- Banasura's soldiers went to fight the Yadus. Lord Siva became the commander in chief and he was assisted by his sons Kartikeya and Ganapati. Lord Siva seated on Nandi led the fighting against Krishna and Balram.



- News of this fight spread to the demigods who came to see the fight between Lord Siva and Lord Krishna. Siva was assisted by powerful ghosts, bhutas etc. Krishna simply drove all these ghosts away with the arrows from His bow, Sarnga-dhanur. Siva used various weapons and Krishna counteracted all of them.
- At last Siva used his personal weapon, Pasupata-astra. Krishna counteracted it with the Narayana-astra. Siva got tired and Krishna used this opportunity to use the yawning weapon. Now Krishna could attack Banasura and He began to kill Banasura's soldiers.
- Banasura came to fight Krishna using his 1000 arms. Krishna would destroy all the bows and also broke the chariot.

- A demigoddess named Kotara came as a naked woman. She was treated as a mother by Banasura. Krishna turned to avoid seeing her and this gave Banasura a chance to escape.
- Lord Siva came back and used the Siva-jvara as a last resort, which emitted extreme heat. There is a Narayan-jvara, which is very cold. One can tolerate heat but not cold. Similarly the Narayan jvara overpowered the Siva jvara, who took shelter of Krishna and offered prayers as it understood that Krishna was the ultimate shelter.
- Banasura returned rejuvenated. Krishna used his disc to cut off the arms of Banasura. When Siva saw that he could not save his devotee , he offered prayers to Krishna and asked Krishna to be pleased with Banasura just like his forefathers, Prahlad and Bali.
- Krishna told Siva that He could not kill Banasura due to His promise to Prahlad. That is why He had only cut off the hands to deprive him of his false prestige and killed the large number of soldiers that were overburdening the earth. Banasura was left with 4 arms and he would remain immortal.
- Banasura came and bowed to Krishna, arranged for a nice chariot for Usa and Aniruddha. Krishna returned to Dwarka with them and all the soldiers. They were welcomed with great pomp by the residents of Dwarka.





**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapters:

64. The Story of King Nrga

65. Lord Balarama visits Vrndavana

**66. The Deliverance of Paundraka &
the King of Kashi**

- One day all the Yadus went on a picnic near a forest near Dwarka. When they became thirsty they found a well but it didn't have any water.
- They saw a large lizard who was trapped in it. No one could help the lizard so they went back and told Krishna.
- Krishna came to the well, expanded His left hand and got the lizard out. As soon as Krishna touched the lizard, a demigod came out of the lizard.



- Krishna asked who he was. He said that he was King Nrga. He used to give special cows in charity to brahmans. One day a cow given to one brahman entered the cows given to another brahman. The first brahman considered that cow to be his and it is a sin if something given in charity is given to someone else.
- The King offered each brahman 100,000 more cows but both brahmans wanted that 1 cow and they left the king in anger.
- When the king died he was taken to Yamraj. Yamraj asked if he wanted to enjoy the pious results or suffer the impious activities first. As the king had done many pious deeds Yamraj said that he did not know the limit of the kings enjoyment. The king asked to suffer first so he got the body of a lizard.
- As a result of his piety the king had desired to see Krishna. He offered prayers to Krishna and requested that he would never forget Krishna's lotus feet even in heaven. The king left in an airplane for the heavens.
- This episode is to teach Kshatriyas that brahmans are higher than them. If one touched a brahmans property his family is ruined for 3 generations. Krishna said that even He offers obeisances 3 times daily to brahmans.



- Balram wanted to see his father and mother in Vrindavan so He set off on a chariot. When He arrived they all embraced Him. He went to see Nanda and Yashoda and offered obeisances. They blessed Him and asked about Krishna.
- Then He went to meet the gopas and gopis. The gopis said that Krishna had misled them with His words. Balram pacified them with stories of Krishna. Balram stayed in Vrindavan for 2 months between March and April.
- He passed each night with gopis in the forest doing the rasa dance.



- Varun sent his daughter Varuni in the form of liquid honey oozing from hollows of trees. The aroma filled the whole forest and captivated Balram. All the gopis and Balram drank the honey and became intoxicated.
- Balram wanted to go to the Yamuna with the gopis so He asked Yamuna to come closer. Yamuna refused and this angered Balram.
- Balram wanted to teach Yamuna a lesson so He said that He would divide Yamuna into 100's of streams with His plough. Yamuna became afraid so she came in person and offered prayers. Balram calmed down and played in the waters of the Yamuna.





- While Balram was away, King Paundraka sent a message to Krishna that he was Vasudev and not Krishna. All in the assembly laughed at this. Krishna sent a message back that He would not give up His disc and left immediately to fight the king.
- The king of Kasi was also with King Paundraka and they both came out of the city. Krishna saw all the 4 symbols, the Sarnga bow and also the Srivasta on the chest.
- Krishna laughed at the king and killed all the soldiers. The king wanted the disc but Krishna released His disc which separated the kings' head from his body. Krishna also killed the king of Kasi and threw his head into the city of Kasi. Krishna went back to Dwarka.







- The son of the king of Kasi named Sudakshina vowed to kill Krishna. He worshipped Siva with the help of brahmans. Siva advised him to perform a black ritualistic fire ceremony to kill his enemy.
- From this fire rose a demoniac form. This demon went to Dwarka. Krishna was playing chess and the residents came to Him told Him about the demon and asked for protection.
- Krishna asked His disc to do the needful. The chakra froze the demon who went back to Kasi. All the people involved in creating the demon were burnt to ashes.
- The chakra followed the demon to Kasi and burnt all the important places there. The chakra then returned to Krishna.



**Krishna Lila
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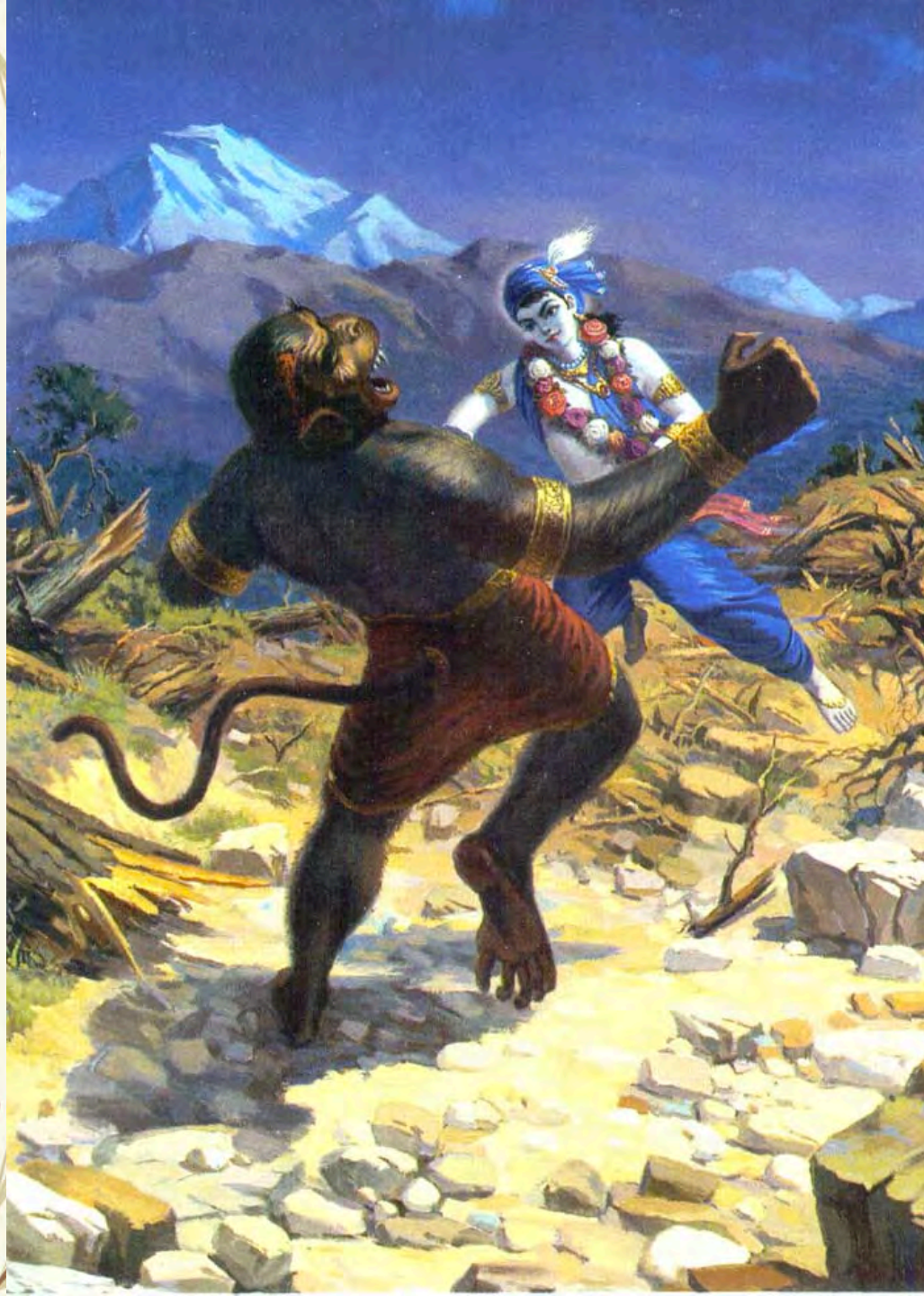
Chapters:

67. The Deliverance of Dvivida Gorilla

68. The Marriage of Samba

**69. The Great Sage Narada visits the
different homes of Lord Krsna**

- Dvividā Gorilla was a great friend of Bhaumasura, who was killed by Krishna in connection to the kidnapping of the 16,000 princesses. He created great havoc around Dwarka setting fire to the villages etc. He was very powerful.
- Balram would be with His gopis in the Raivata mountain and Dvividā would come and be rude to them. Being a gorilla he would jump from tree to tree. Balram threw a stone at him but this made Dvividā more puffed up and he tore off the clothes of Balram and harassed the gopis.
- Balram took His club and Dvividā uprooted a tree and struck Balram's head. Balram got hold of the tree and hit Dvividā with His club, Sunanda. In this way they both fought and the forest became treeless.
- With no more trees, Dvividā began to beat Balram's chest with his fists. Balram was now so furious that He struck Dvividā on the collarbone with His hand and Dvividā fell down dead.
- After this Balram returned to Dwarka.



- Duryodhan's held a svayamvara for his daughter Lakshmana. When she was due to select a husband, Samba, the son of Krishna and Jambavati, appeared and took Lakshmana by force.
- All the Kurus, including Arjun felt this as an insult to their dynasty, so they decided that Samba must be punished. They decided to arrest Samba and as he had touched Lakshmana he would have to marry her.
- They all went to arrest Samba, led by Karna. Samba fought the 6 great warriors but was eventually defeated and was arrested. He was taken back to Hastinapura.
- Narad carried this news to the Yadus and Ugrasena was ready to attack the Kurus. Balram did not like the idea of these 2 families fighting so He decided to go and resolve the situation.

Lord Krishna's Son Samba arrives at
Swayamwar of Duryodhana's daughter
Lakshmana





- Balram camped outside Hastinapura and He asked Uddhava to ask the Kurus if they wanted to fight or make a settlement. Uddhava met the Kurus and they were pleased to know that Balram, a wellwisher of them, had come.
- They came with paraphernalia to receive Him. Balram informed them He had come as a messenger and to release Samba and bring him and Laksmana to Him.
- The Kurus did not like Balram's tone, thinking that the Yadus wanted to take over and the Yadus had everything due to the Kurus. They insulted the Yadus and Balram patiently heard their insulting words and observed their behaviour.
- Balram told them how impudent they were and that He wanted a settlement but as they were hell bent on fighting He would rid the whole world of any trace of the Kuru dynasty.



- Balram left and taking His plow began striking the earth with it separating the whole city from the earth and dragging it towards the Ganga. This felt like an earthquake.
- When the kurus saw that their city was going to fall into the Ganga they brought Samba and Laksmana. They came with folded hands and begged Balram to pardon them and offered prayers to Balram.
- When Bhisma, Arjun and Duryodhan offered prayers, Balram softened and told them not to worry. Duryodhan got Laksmana married to Samba with great pomp and gave a lot of gifts.
- Balram was satisfied and after the ceremony He accompanied by the newly married couple started for Dwarka. Balram narrated the whole story to the Yadus.



- Narad Muni heard that Krishna had killed Bhaumasura and married 16,000 princesses and had 16,000 palaces and had expanded. He wanted to see how Krishna was managing it all so he set out for Dwarka.
- He saw many gardens, varieties of fruits, beautiful birds, peacocks crowing, beautiful ponds etc. There were 900,000 great palaces bedecked with many jewels and streets decorated.
- He entered one of Krishna's palaces, where he saw Krishna sitting with Rukminidevi who was fanning Krishna. Krishna welcomed Narad and asked what He could do for him.
- Narad replied that he was not astonished to see Krishna behaving like a perfect human being. He asked that all he wanted was to remember Krishna's lotus feet where ever he was.





- Next Narad entered another palace. There he saw Krishna playing chess with His dear wife and Uddhava. Again the Lord got up and offered Narad a seat. Here Krishna was acting as if He did not know what had happened in Rukmini's palace. Again Krishna asked what He could do for him.
- Narad did not say anything and left the palace silently. He went to another palace where he saw Krishna playing with His small children. In another palace he saw Krishna preparing to take a bath.



- In one palace he saw Krishna sitting on a chair enjoying the company of His dear devotees. In this way he saw Krishna in different activities in each palace.
- This Narad saw one single Krishna living in 16,000 palaces by His plenary expansions. Narad 's astonishment was boundless upon observing Krishna's internal energy. He was pleased by seeing Krishna's activities in Dwarka and thus he departed.
- In explaining these activities by Sukadev to Parikshit demonstrates that such pastimes cannot be performed by anyone but Lord Krishna.





**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapters:

70. Lord Krsna's Daily Activities

71. Lord Krsna in Indraprastha City

72. The Liberation of King

Jarasandha

**73. Lord Krsna returns to the city of
Hastinapura**

- If Krishna has nothing to do then how can we speak of His daily activities. The previous chapter displayed that to become an ideal householder we should follow in His footsteps.
- Krishna used to rise 3 hours before sunrise by the crowing of the cocks in each of His palaces.
- After rising Krishna would wash His mouth, hands and feet and would sit down to meditate on Himself.



While Kṛṣṇa sat in meditation, love for Rādhā appeared from

- After His meditation He would bathe with clear sanctified water, change into fresh clothing (yellow garments, Kaustabha necklace, flower garlands, smear His body with sandalwood and various ornaments), cover Himself in a chadder and engage in His daily religious functions such as offering oblations into a sacrificial fire, silently the gayatri mantra, offer prayers to suryadev, the demigods, great sages and forefathers.
- Next He would give cows in charity to brahmans. Every day He used to give many groups of 13,084 cows. The brahmans were also given nice silken garments, a deerskin and sufficient quantity of sesame seeds.

- His next duty was to please everyone no matter what caste they were by fulfilling their desires. Flower garlands, sandalwood pulp, cosmetics etc given to Him were given to the brahmins, elders in the family, to the queens, to the ministers and if any was left then He would use it Himself.
- His charioteer Daruka would come with Krishna's chariot and Krishna accompanied by Uddhava and Saytaki would ride the chariot to the assembly house known as Sudharma.



- In the assembly house Krishna would sit on the throne and be entertained by actors, jokers, dancing girls etc. Brahmans would chant vedic hymns.
- One day a person came who was a messenger of the kings imprisoned by Jarasand. He explained the terrible position of the kings and told Krishna that they would leave it to Him to help them.
- Narad Muni also arrived and was given a seat. Narad Muni praised Krishna and also the Pandavas. He asked Krishna to visit the Pandavas as Yudhisthira was preparing to do a Rajasuya yagna. Before Narad had arrived the yadus were discussing how to attack Jarasand. Krishna now asked Uddhava for his guidance and opinion.



- Uddhava advised Krishna to go to Hastinapur to help in the Rajasuya yagna. But to do such a yagna one needed to be victorious over all the kings. Therefore the yagna could only be done after killing Jarasand. Krishna needed to protect the kings and once they were released Krishna's fame would spread.
- Only Bhima could conquer Jarasand. It was well known that Jarasand never refuses Brahmans, so Bhima should go to jarasand dressed as a brahmin. Krishna should accompany Bhima as Bhima would be victorious in His presence.



The Kings of Indraprastha after Mahabharata



- Therefore the killing of Jarasand needed to be done first and this would solve many problems. Uddhava could understand that Krishna going to Hastinapura was to conquer Jarasand and Sisupala, release the imprisoned kings and to perform the Rajasuya Yagna.
- Krishna took permission from His father, grandfather and asked His servants Daruka and Jaitra to arrange for the travel. Krishna satisfied Narad with various worship and told the messenger to inform the kings not to worry.
- Krishna left with His 16,000 wives and respective sons. The procession passed through Anarta, Surat, the desert of Rajasthan, Kurukshetra, the Panchal and Matsya provinces before arriving at Hastinapura.
- Yudhishthira welcomed Krishna and His party with great fanfare, embraced Him with tears in his eyes. The other Pandavas also embraced Krishna in turn. Krishna offered obsequies to the brahmins and other leaders of the Kuru dynasty.
- Krishna entered the city of the Pandavas with His queens to a hearty reception. Krishna entered the palace and met Kunti, Draupadi and Subhadra. They received the 8 principal queens with clothing, ornaments and garlands. Yudhishthira had made proper arrangement for Krishna, all His queens, soldiers, ministers etc.
- Krishna and Arjun allowed Agni to devour the Khandava forest, save the demon Maya, who constructed the wonderful assembly house for Yudhishthira. Krishna stayed in Hastinapur for several months.



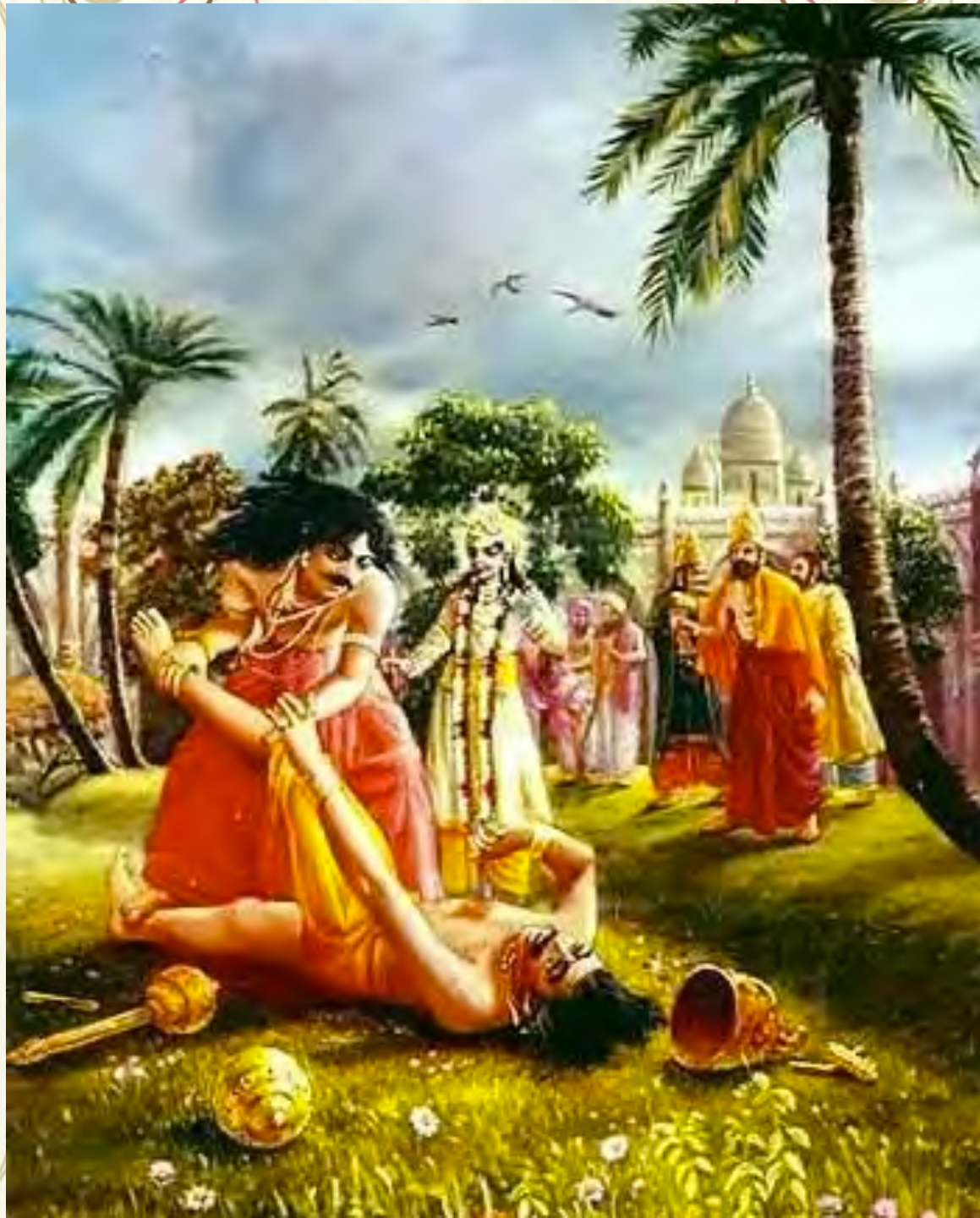
- Yudhisthira told Krishna that he was truly blessed that Krishna was present for the Rajasuya yagna. Krishna told him that He supported the yagna. Yudhisthira told sahadewa to go to the southern countries, Nakul to the western side and Arjun to the northern side to conquer these areas and to collect taxes for the yagna.
- Yudhisthira was anxious when he heard of Jarasand's resistance so Krishna told him of Uddhava's plan to kill Jarasand. Bhima, Arjuna and Krishna left for Jarasand's capital disguised as brahmins.
- When they got to Jarasand's capital, Krishna told Jarasand that they had come from a great distance and hoped for charity from him as they had heard of his benevolent nature.
- Jarasand could see that they were not brahmins but kshatriyas looking at their physique. He decided to fulfill their desires in spite of suspecting that they were imposters. He told them to ask for anything.
- Krishna told jarasand that they were in fact kshatriyas and wanted a duel with him. Krishna disclosed who they actually were.
- Jarasand laughed at them and called them fools especially Krishna who had run away the last time Jarasand had attacked Mathura. He agreed to fight with Bhima and handed Bhima a heavy club.



- Bhima and Jarasandha engaged in fighting with their clubs, striking each other. They were both expert fighters and neither was unable to defeat the other and neither became tired.
- The fight went on for 27 days resting at night. On the 28th day Bhima asked Krishna about Jarasandha's birth and the mystery of how he was formed.
- Krishna told Bhima that Jarasandha had been born in 2 different parts from 2 different mothers. When his father saw that the baby was useless he threw the 2 parts into the forest. A witch named Jara took the 2 parts and joined them from top to bottom. This is how Jarasandha was brought to life. In order to kill him Krishna picked up a twig, tore it into 2 and threw them down. Krishna told Bhima to do this to Jarasandha



- Bhima took hold of Jarasand's legs, threw him to the ground and tore Jarasand's body into 2. The citizens of Magadh began to cry when they heard that jarasand was dead.
- Krishna called for the son of Jarasand named Sahadeva and crowned him king with all the ceremonies.
- Krishna released all the kings that has been imprisoned by Jarasand. The kings had had a lot of time to pray to Krishna so now they offered prayers and praised Krishna. Krishna being pleased with their prayers blessed them all that they will always be attached to His devotional service. Krishna asked Sahadeva to take good care of all the kings.
- They all went back to their kingdoms and managed their affairs in accordance with Krishna's instructions.



- Krishna, Arjun and Bhima returned to Hastinapura where they were received by councshells.
- Krishna offered respects to Yudhisthira and told him about the killing of Jarsand. Yudhisthira was so pleased with the outcome that tears of ecstasy glided from his eyes and he was unable to speak.



**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapters:

74. The Deliverance of Sisupala

**75. Why Duryodhana felt insulted at
the end of the Rajasuya Sacrifice**

**76. The Battle between Salva and the
Yadu Dynasty**

- Yudhisthira arranged to perform the rajasuya yagna. He invited qualified brahmans and sages to take part and appointed them in different positions as priests in charge of the yagna. Sages such as Vyasadeva, Bharadvaj, Gautama, Vasista etc came.
- He also invited all the Kuru elders, their sons and all kings from different parts of the world.
- The priests constructed the areana with a plow of gold and all the utensils were made of gold. All the demigods also came to witness the yagna.

- The agra puja, the first puja, had to be done by the most exalted personality in the assembly. They could not decide who that would be so Sahadev mentioned that Krishna being the best of the Yadus, protector of His devotees was the most exalted person. He listed the glories of Krishna and Yudhisthira felt great ecstasy by honoring Krishna. Everyone agreed to this proposal.
- Sisupal, a sworn enemy of Krishna, was also in that assembly especially after Krishna kidnapped Rukmini. He became angry at Krishna being honored and said that Krishna is a mere cowherd and there were many exalted kings here. Krishna was like a crow, and His caste could not be ascertained. In this way Sisupal started insulting Krishna. Indirectly he was praising Krishna.



- Krishna patiently heard these insults without protest. Some kings left the assembly as they could not bear to hear the insults. Others took up their swords to kill Sisupal. Krishna pacified the kings as He did not want the rajasuya yagna arena contaminated.
- Sisupal started abusing the kings so Krishna took his disc and separated Sisupal's head from his body without any blood being shed and contaminating the arena. Sisupal's soul merged into Krishna who returned to Vaikuntha to take the position of the doorkeeper.
- Sisupal's supporters left the assembly. The sacrifice took place and Yudhisthira rewarded everyone and gave dakshina to the priests and sages and took his bath to end the sacrifice.
- After the termination of the yagna only one person was unhappy and that was Duryodhan due to his envious nature.







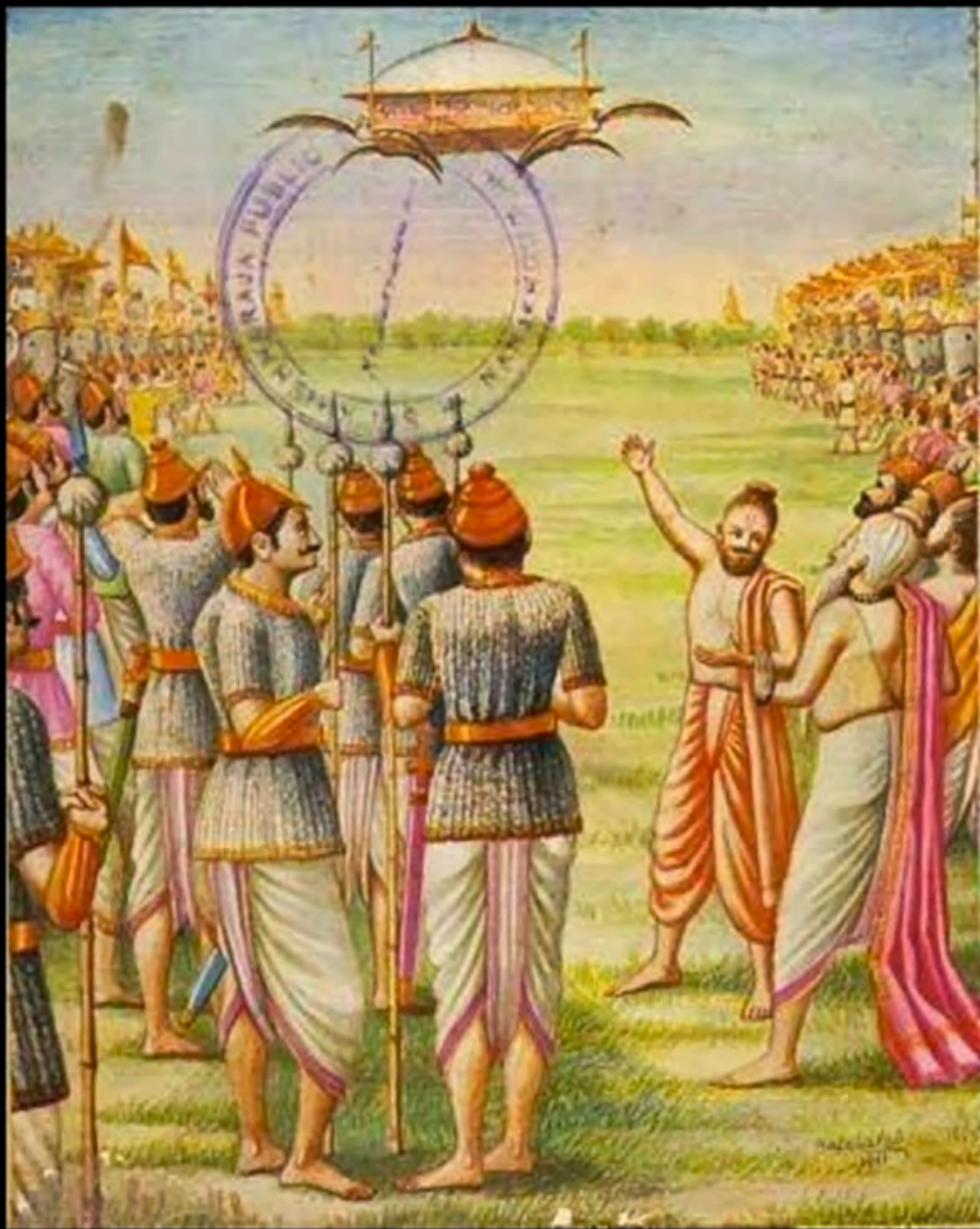
- Duryodhan envied the palace of the Pandavas. He also envied seeing the beauty of Draupadi because he had cherished a special attraction for her.
- One day Yudhishthira was sitting on the throne, and the 4 brothers, other relatives and Krishna were also present. Duryodhan came in with his brothers and was in an angry mood. He spoke sharply to the doorkeepers and could not work out the illusions in the palace. He thought that water was land and land was water.
- When Duryodhan fell in some water all the queens started laughing. Being thus insulted he left the palace in an even more angry mood. Krishna remained silent as he wanted to commence the enmity between the 2 sects of the Kuru dynasty. This was part of Krishna's plan in His mission to decrease the burden of mother earth.



- There was a demon named Salva who had a wonderful airship named Saubha. He was a great friend of Sisupal and he had promised Sisupal when Rukmini was kidnapped to kill Krishna.
- Salva took refuge of Lord Siva to get strength and performed severe austerity in which he would eat only a handful of ashes everyday. He did this for 1 year and when Siva came he asked for an airship which could not be destroyed by any demigod, demon or human, could go anywhere and fear the Yadus. Siva granted this benediction.
- Salva flew to Dwarka and attacked the city from the sky. He also surrounded the city with his soldiers. The soldiers destroyed many areas in the city. Salva created a strong whirlwind so that the city was put into darkness by the dust. The citizens were disturbed by this harassment.



- Pradyumna along with the soldiers counterattacked the soldiers and airplane of Salva. The fighting was severe between the 2 parties. Salva tried many mystic methods to avoid Pradyumna's power. Salva attacked Pradyumna with his club which made Pradyumna unconscious and everyone thought he was dead.
- His chariot driver took him away to recuperate. When Pradyumna came round 2 hours later he was condemned his driver for bringing him away. His driver said that it was the best thing to keep him safe and able to fight again.



**Krishna Lila
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Chapters:

77. The deliverance of Salva

**78. The killing of Dantavakra,
Viduratha & Romaharasana**

**79. The Liberation of Balvala & Lord
Balarama's Touring the Sacred Places**

- Pradyumna came back to the battle which had continued with Salva taking over many positions of the Yadu soldiers. Krishna was in Hastinapura during this battle at the time of the rajasuya yagna. When Krishna understood that Dwarka was in great danger He took permission from Yudhisthira to go back.
- Krishna got Balram to protect the city and He went to the battlefield.
- Krishna struck Salva with arrows which did not affect him. Salva struck Krishna on the left side which made Krishna drop His bow. Salva thought that he had won and started shouting at Krishna.
- Krishna advised Salva that his death was upon his head. Krishna struck Salva on the collarbone with His club so severely that Salva vomited blood.



- Salva became invisible and then an unknown man came and told Krishna that Salva had captured His father and mother. Krishna wondered how that could have happened as Balram was protecting the city. Salva then brought a man resembling like Vasudev. This was the creation of his mystic power. Salva cut off the head of Vasudev.
- Krishna saw that there was no messenger and no head of His father. Also Salva had left in his airplane. Krishna decided to kill Salva. Krishna showered arrows which injured Salva, whose armor, bow and helmet all scattered in pieces. Krishna used His club and brought the airplane down which burst into pieces and fell into the sea.
- Salva jumped from the airplane before it went down. Salva rushed to fight Krishna. Krishna cut off his hand and then used His disc to cut off Salva's head and thus killing him.
- Friends of Salva such as Dantavarka appeared on the scene to fight Krishna and avenge the deaths of Sisupal and Salva.



- Dantavakra was Krishna's maternal cousin. He came to fight Krishna to avenge the deaths of Sisupal and Salva. Dantavakra struck Krishna on the head with his club. Krishna also hit him on his head but this did not make any difference to him. Krishna then struck Dantavakra's chest which killed him.
- Dantavakra had a brother named Viduratha who came to fight Krishna to avenge his brother's death. Krishna used His disc to cut off Viduratha's head



- When Balram found out that a war was going to take place between the Kauravas and Pandavas. He decided to visit various holy places. He first visited Prabhasa-ksetra.
- Next He visited Naimisaranya where a great sacrifice was being performed by many sages. These sacrifices could last thousands of years. When Balram entered the arena all the participants apart from Romaharsana arose from their seats and welcomed Him with great honor and respect. They offered Him seat and worshipped Him.



- Balram saw that Romaharsana had not got up nor offered Him respects and was still sitting on the Vyasasana. He was a disciple of Vyasadeva. He thought himself greater than the Lord.
- Balram thought about his family. Romaharsana was born in a suta family (mother was a brahman and father was a kshatriya). Romaharsana thought of Balram as a kshatriya and therefore lower than him.
- When Balram realized that Romaharsana did not understand the highest principles of religion in spite of having studied all the vedas, Balram decided to chastise him. Balram explained why He had to kill Romaharsana with references from the vedas. He took a blade of grass and struck him with it thus killing Romaharsana.



- Everyone told Balram that His action was equal to killing a brahman and that He should atone for His action. Balram told them that He could make Romaharsana alive again with a long life. He asked them what they wanted Him to do.
- They requested Balram not to bring Romaharsana back to life but to provide a son from the body of Romaharsana to continue the sacrifice who will have a long life in a healthy body with full control of his senses. Balram appointed Ugradrava Suta, Romaharasana's son, to take the position of his father and continue the discourses and he would have a long and healthy life able to control his senses.
- Balram said that they should ask for something that was in His power. So they asked Balram to kill a demon named Balvala who disturbs their sacrifice and then continue on His touring of the places of pilgrimage.

- Balram prepared to meet the demon balvala. The demon threw stool and urine onto the arena. Balram used His plow to drag the demon down from the sky, fractured his forehead. The demon fell down and died.
- The sages were happy and offered payers to Balram and blessed Him as well. They presented new clothing and ornaments and a lotus garland which never dries up.







- Balram took permission from the sages to leave and He continued on His yatra visiting many places such as the Sarayu, Gandhaki and Gomato rivers, Gaya, Gangasagara, Prayag, Godavari in South Bharat,, Tirupati, the Kaveri in Rangaksetra, Madurai, Setubandhu, Kanyakumari, Narmada and finally back to Prabhasa tirtha where He had started.
- Here He heard that many kshatriyas had been killed in the battle of Kuruksetra but the Kurus were still fighting. So He returned back on the day when Bhima and Duryodhan were engaged in a gada yudh. The Pandavas offered their obeisances to Balram. Balram wanted to stop the gada yudh as in His opinion both were equally matched and an outcome would be very difficult.
- Neither wanted to stop fighting do Balram went back to Dwarka where He was received with great jubilation. He took a bath which is taken at the end of ones pilgrimage and continued with His normal duties.





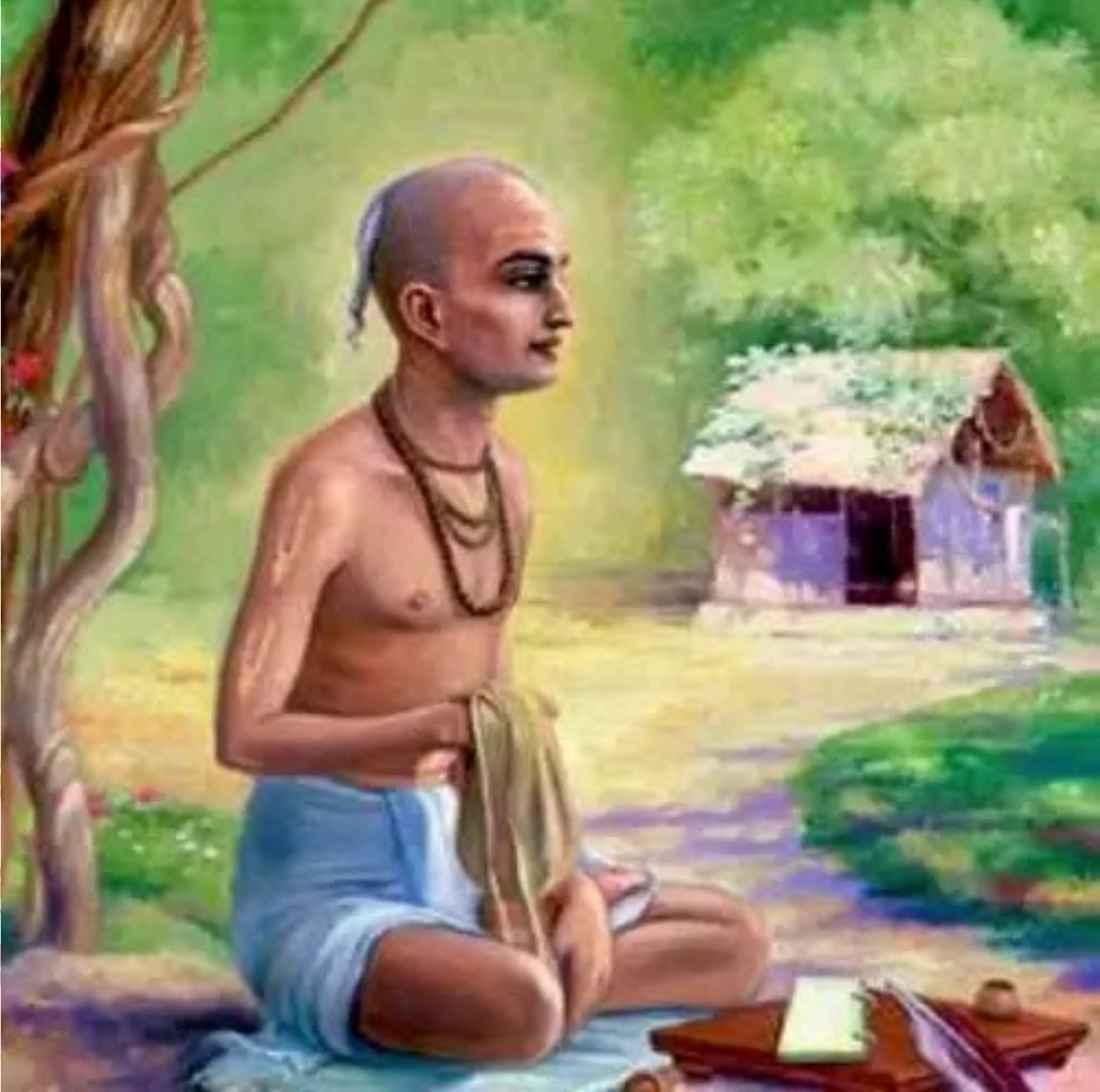
**Krishna Lila
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Chapters:

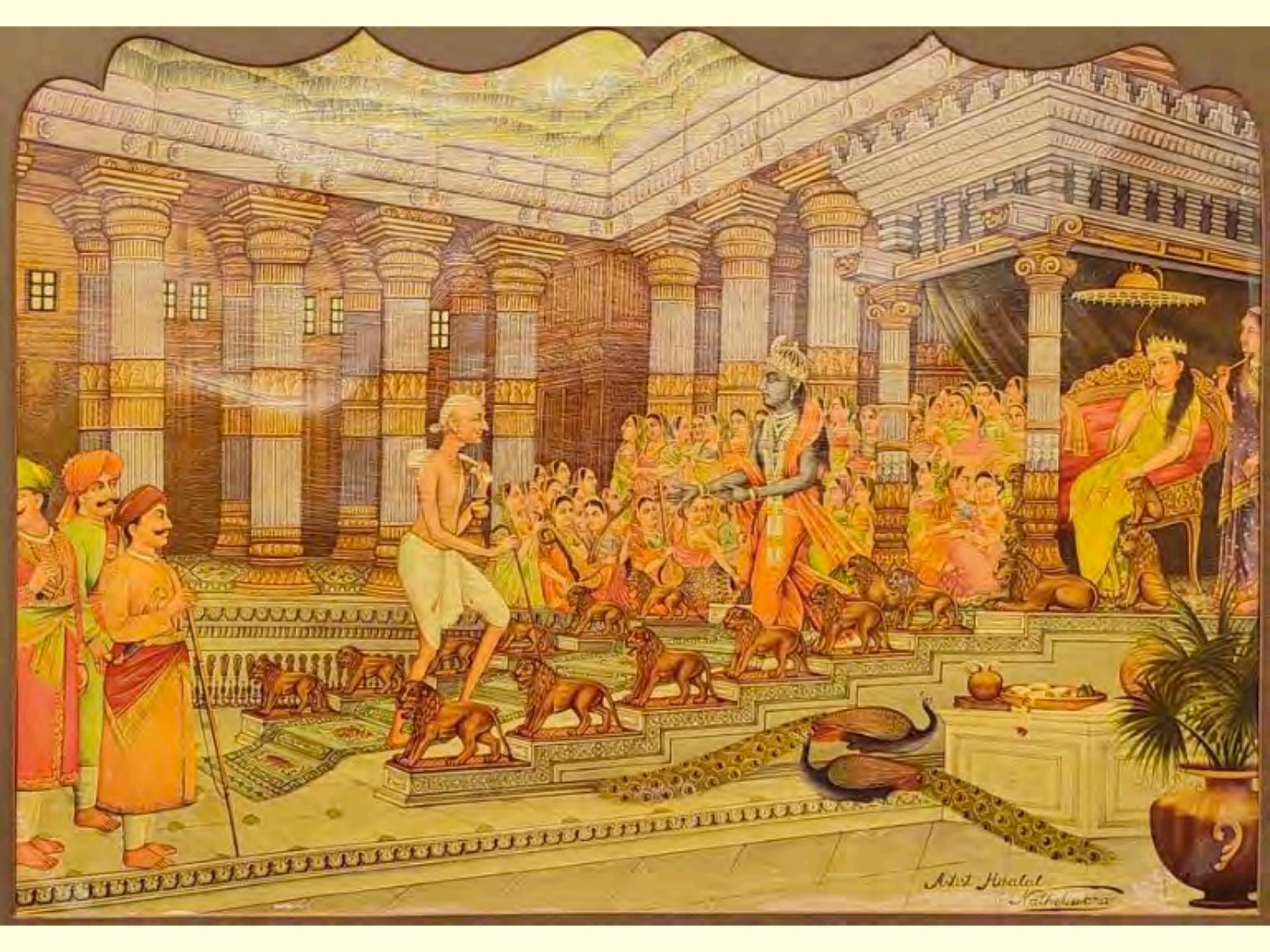
**80. Meeting of Lord Krsna with
Sudama Brahmana**

**81. The Brahmana Sudama
benedicted by Lord Krsna**

**82. Lord Krsna & Balarama meet the
inhabitants of Vrndavana**

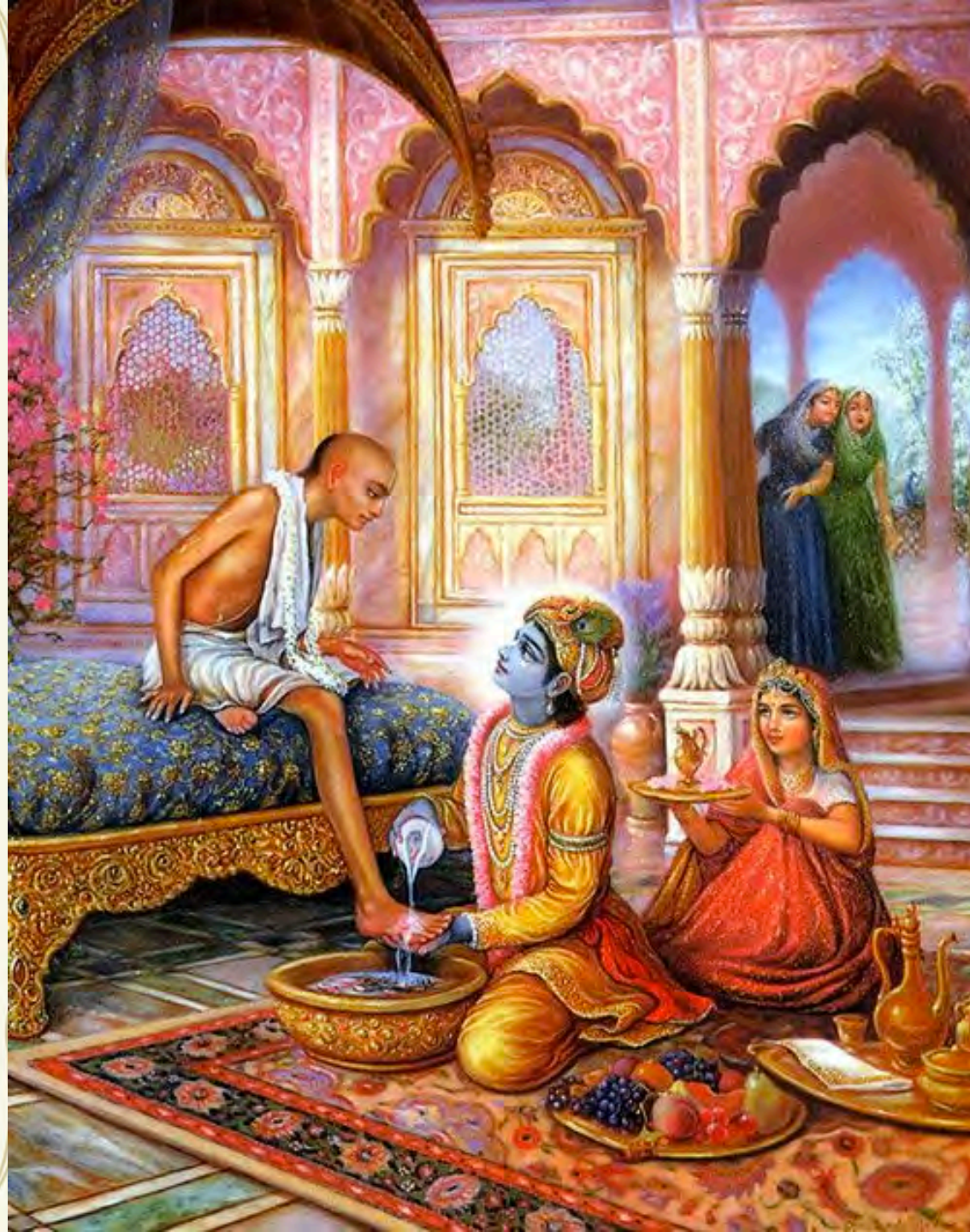






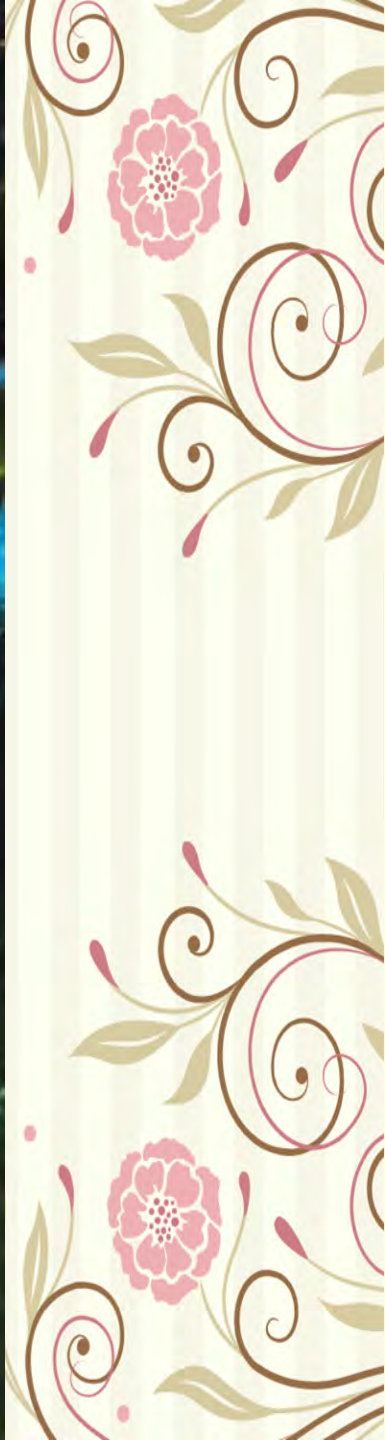
Art. Jiblat
Kalyantra













OHPRINCA









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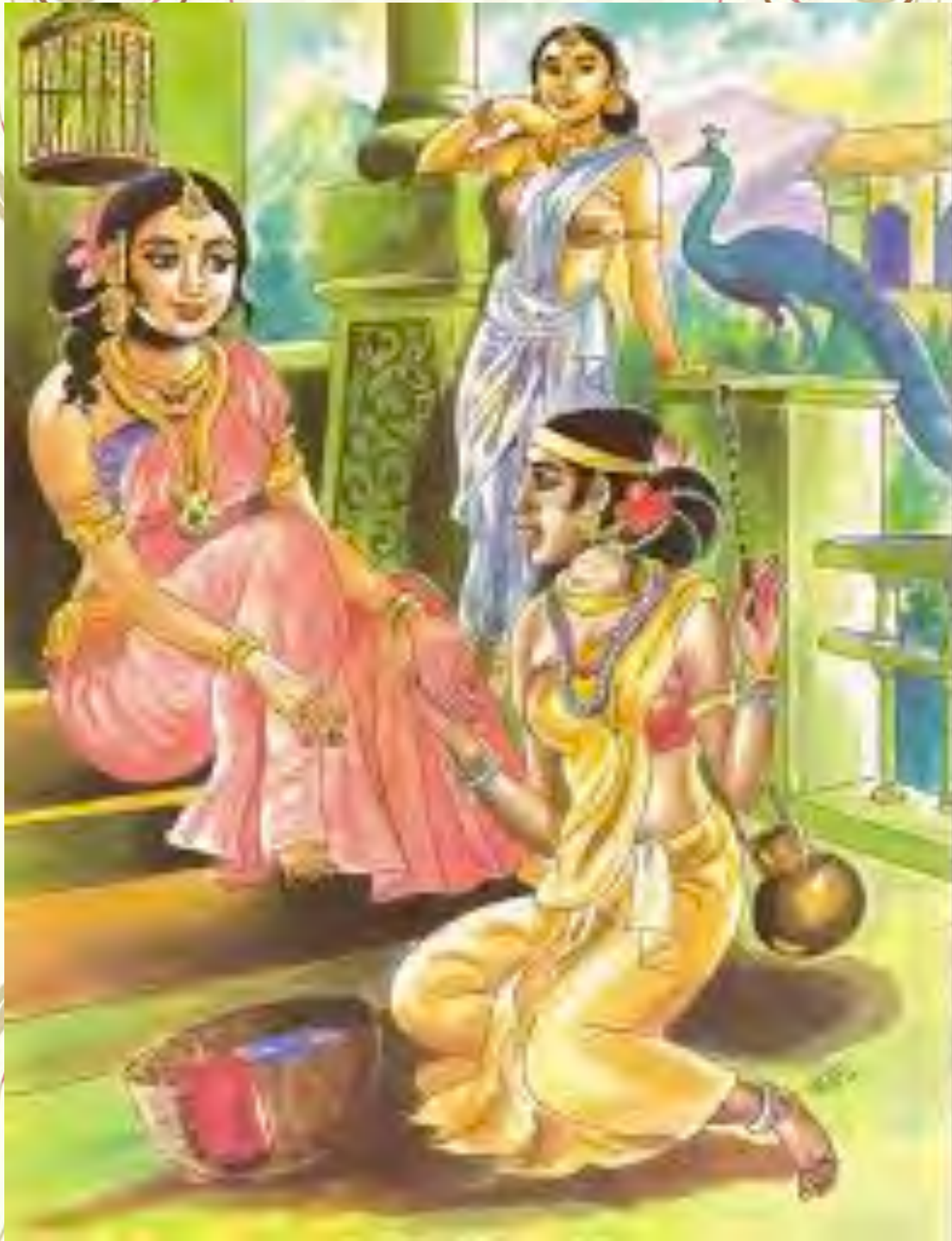
Chapters:

83. Draupadi meets the Queens of Krsna

84. Sacrificial ceremonies performed by Vasudeva

85. Spiritual instructions for Vasudeva & Return of the 6 dead sons of Devaki by Lord Krsna

- The Pandavas went to meet Krishna. Draupadi asked the 8 principle wives of Krishna to tell her how Krishna accepted them and married them. Rukmini told Draupadi how she had asked Krishna to kidnap her and now her only desire was to be engaged in the service of Krishna life after life.
- Satybhama next told Draupadi the story of her father Satrajit and the Syamataka jewel and how she came to be married to Krishna. Next Jambavati informed Draupadi about her father Jambavan and the fight between her father and Krishna, how her father accepted that Krishna was the same Lord Rama after 27 days of fighting and then being given to Krishna as His wife.
- Kalindi told Draupadi that she had been engaged in great austerities and penances to get Krishna as her husband. Via Arjun she aksed Krishna to marry her when they had come to the Yamuna. Krishna accepted her and married her. Mitravinda next told Draupadi that Krishna came to her svayamvara and defeated all the other princes to win her as His wife.



- Satya told Draupadi that her father had arranged a svayamvara in which the prince had to fight 7 bulls. Krishna came, fought the bulls and her father gave her to Krishna as His bride. Next Bhadra said that Krishna was the son of her maternal uncle. She was attracted to Krishna and when her father found out he got her married to Krishna.
- Laksmana said that her father had arranged a svayamvara in which only Krishna would win a task similar to the one in Draupadi's svayamvara and that is how she got married to Krishna.
- Then Rohini narrated how the other 16,000 princesses became Krishna's wives. She narrated the story of Bhaumasura who was killed by Krishna and who had captured 16,000 princess who were freed by Krishna. As they felt that no one would accept them as their wife they requested Krishna to accept them. Krishna agreed and that is how they became His wives.









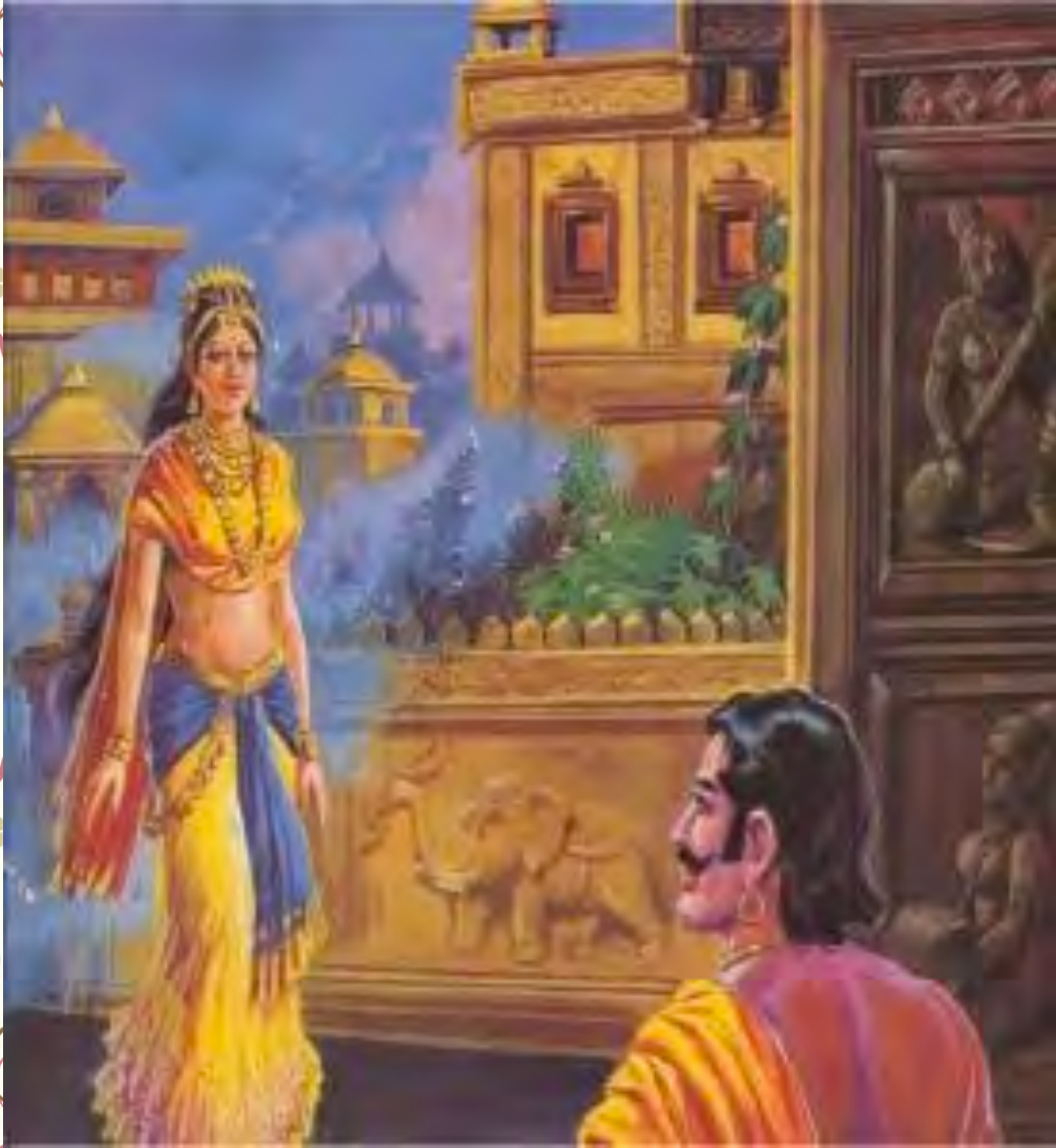
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Chapters:

**86. The kidnapping of Subhadra &
Lord Krsna's visiting Srutadeva and
Bahulasva**

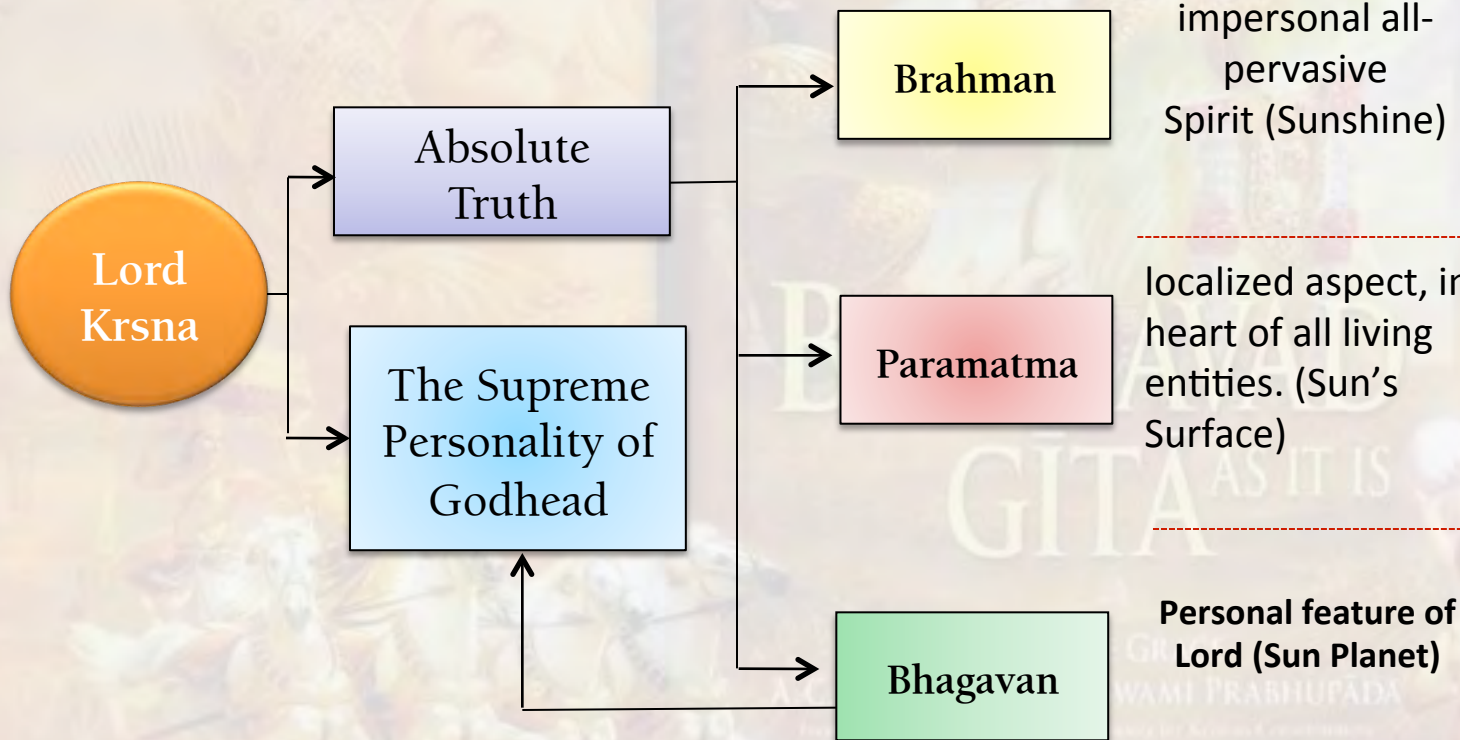
87. Prayers by the Personified Vedas

88. The Deliverance of Lord Siva





3 aspects of Godhead

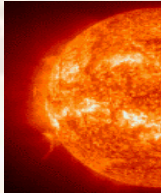


Analogy - Sun

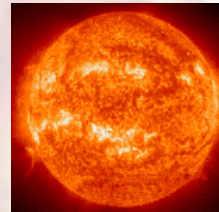
Sunshine-Brahman



Sun Surface
Paramatma

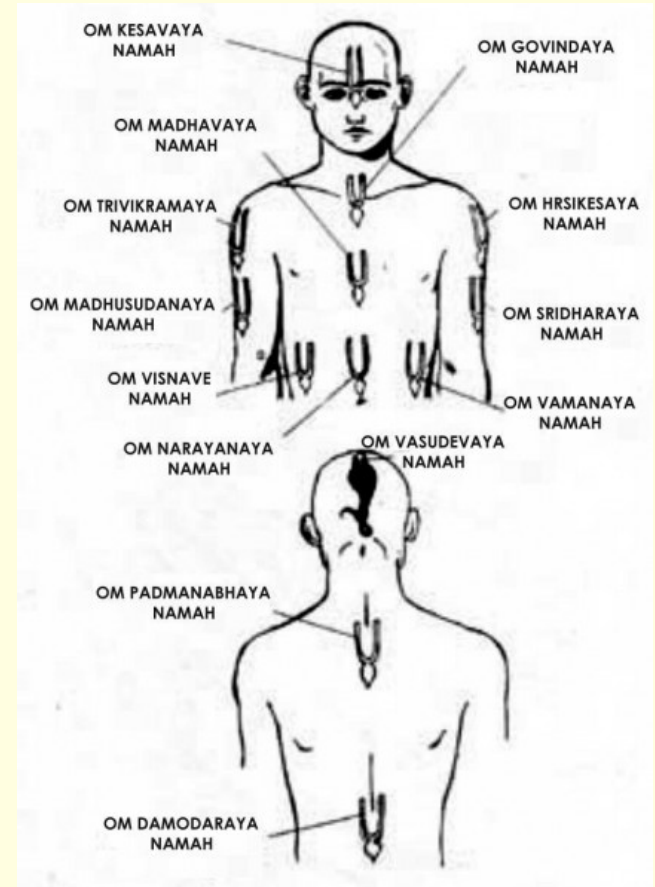


Sun
Planet
Deity



How to apply Tilak

- | • MANTRA | LOCATION |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| • <i>om kesavaya namah</i> | forehead |
| • <i>om narayanaya namah</i> | stomach |
| • <i>om madhavaya namah</i> | chest |
| • <i>om govindaya nama</i> | hollow of the throat |
| • <i>om visnave namah</i> | right side of stomach |
| • <i>om madhusudanaya namah</i> | right upper arm |
| • <i>om trivikramaya namah</i> | right shoulder |
| • <i>om vamanaya namah</i> | left side |
| • <i>om sridharaya namah</i> | left upper arm |
| • <i>om hrsikesaya namah</i> | left shoulder |
| • <i>om padmanabhaya namah</i> | upper back |
| • <i>om damodaraya namah</i> | lower back |





VEDIC KNOWLEDGE

Revealed absolute Truth
Every word unchanged eternally

SRUTI

SMRTI

Composed by sages
Wording may change from age to age

VEDAS
Rg, Yajur,
Sama, Atharva

UPAVEDAS
Dhanurveda
Ayurveda, etc.

VEDANGAS

Ritual Sutras
Connected to
Kalpa-vedanga

Tantras
Spoken by Lord
Siva to Parvati

Pancaratra

Puranas

Itihasas

**Six
Darshanas**

Samhitas
mantras

Brahmanas
ritual explanation
of mantras

Aranyakas
esoteric
explanation
of mantras

Upanisads
Jnana-kanda
philosophy of
Brahman

Kalpa
ritual details

Siksa
pronunciation

Vyakarana
grammar

Nirukta
etymology

Chandas
meters

Jyotisa
astronomy-time
calculation

Srauta Sutras
explains
public yajnas

Grhya Sutras
explains
home yajnas

**Dharma
Sutras**
Law books

Dharma Sastras
including Manu-
samhita and others

**Vaisnava
worship**

18 Major

18 Minor

Tamasic

Rajasic

Sattvic

Vedanta
(Vyasa)
(Metaphysics)
theory of
Upanisads

Mimamsa
(Jaimini)
(Hermeneutics)
interpreting
scriptural texts

Nyaya
(Gautama)
(Epistemology,
logic)
philosophy of
knowledge
including logic

Vaisesika
(Kanada)
(Metaphysics)
philosophy of
existence

Yoga
(Patanjali)
(Sadhana)

Sankhya
(Atheist Kapila)
(Metaphysics)

sisters

sisters

sisters



The Three Modes of Material Nature

How living entity is Conditioned (Controlled)?

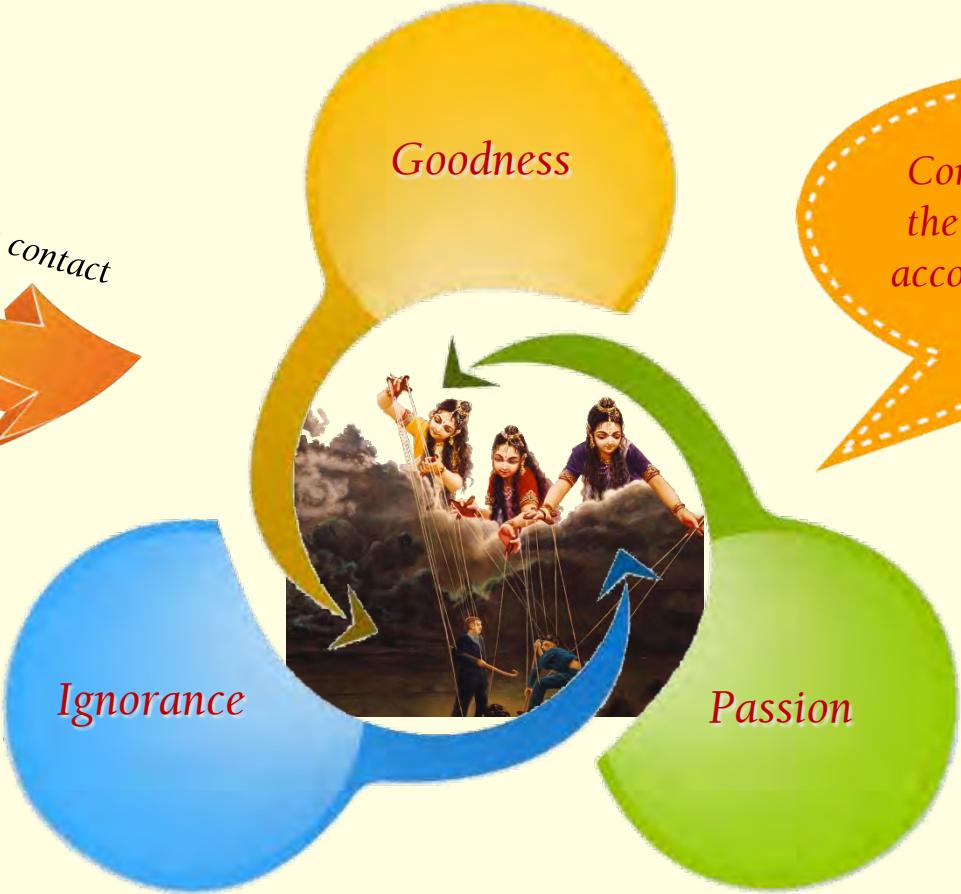
Material Nature
consisting of 3 modes



Eternal
Living Entity
Soul



Nature of Soul
↓
Transcendental
sat-cit-ananda



Conditioned by Modes,
the soul is forced to act
according to these modes





**Krishna Lila
From Krsna Book
By Srila Prabhupada**

Chapter:

**89. The Superexcellent power of
Krsna**

**90 Summary Description of Lord
Krsna's pastimes**









5 Excellences of Lord Krishna

- 1. His appearance in the Yadu family**
- 2. Bestower of 5 kinds of liberation**
- 3. Laksmiji always engaged in serving Him**
- 4. The power of His name**
- 5. Simply by surrendering to Him all religious rites are discharged**