

# The author receives the orders of **Kṛṣṇa and Guru (Ādi\_8)**



- Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī is reinforcing everyone's need for seeking mercy of the **Pañca-tattva** before chanting the glories of the Lord (1-5)
  - 1) Emphasis on worshipping Lord Caitanya and chanting the holy names of Kṛṣṇa (6-32)
  - 2) The Glories of Vṛndāvanadāsa Thākura and **Caitanya-Bhāgavata/Maṅgala** (33-49)
  - 3) How Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī received the order to write **Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta** (50-84)

# 1) Emphasis on worshipping Lord Caitanya and chanting the holy names of Krsna (6-32)

## A. Worshiping Lord Caitanya, who is non-different from Lord Krsna (6-15)

- In accordance with all scriptural injunctions, no matter how strictly one followed the Vedic rituals, **varṇāśrama-dharma**, **brahminical** culture, or acted as charitable, but failed to accept Krsna as the SPG, he must be considered as an **asura**, or demon (ex: King Jarāsandha).
- By the same token, one who does not accept **Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu** as Krsna Himself is also a demon.

- Devotional service unto Lord Caitanya while excluding Lord Krsna, and vice versa, has no meaning.
- Just by showing respects to Lord Caitanya as an ordinary **sannyāsī**, one's material distresses will diminish.
- Same is true even by applying logic to Lord Caitanya's mercy.
- Unfortunately, when such logicians take to this path without the mercy of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, they remain on the platform of logic and argument and do not advance in spiritual life.
- If a logician makes his judgment impartially, he will surely find that **Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu** is the **mahā-vadānyāvatāra**, the most magnanimous incarnation.

## B. Taking shelter of the **Hare Kṛṣṇa mahā-mantra** (16-32)

- One cannot get **Kṛṣṇa-prema** if one is not free from the 10 offenses to the holy names despite chanting over many life times.
- It is Lord Kṛṣṇa's demand that one cannot reach the conclusion that the holy name of the Lord and the SPG Himself are identical, unless one is free from those 10 offenses in chanting the holy name.
- Kṛṣṇa may easily grant material opulence and liberation, but very rarely ever He would bestow pure dṛṣṭi without which one cannot get **Kṛṣṇa-prema**. This is because thereby He offers Himself even to the point of assuming a subordinate position to such a devotee

- What is the secret for achieving pure devotional service?
  - There are offenses to be considered in chanting the **Hare Kṛṣṇa mahā-mantra**, but there are no such considerations in chanting the names of **Caitanya Mahāprabhu** and **Nityānanda**.
  - Lord Caitanya has distributed love of Godhead to anyone and everyone without any discrimination, including even the most fallen and sinful, such as Jagāi and Mādhāyi.
  - What then to speak of those who are already pious and elevated?
  - Simply by chanting the **Pañca-tattva mantra**, one's love for Kṛṣṇa is awakened—the gradual process.
  - One must follow the direction of the Six Gosvāmīs of Vṛndāvana, and learn to worship **Lord Caitanya** and **Śrī Śrī Rādhā-Kṛṣṇa**.

- The 10 offenses to chanting the **Hare Kṛṣṇa mahā-mantra**
  - i. To blaspheme Vaiṣṇavas who preach chanting the holy name.
  - ii. To think Lord Viṣṇu as equal to any other demigods.
  - iii. To consider the spiritual master to be material due to envy.
  - iv. To blaspheme Vedic literatures, such as the 4 Vedas & **purāṇas**.
  - v. To consider the glories of the holy name to be exaggerations.
  - vi. To consider the holy name of the Lord to be imaginary.
  - vii. To commit sinful acts on the strength of chanting the holy name.
  - viii. To consider it as a religious ritualistic ceremony.
  - ix. To preach the glories of the holy name to those who have no faith in it.
  - x. To continue in a bodily concept of life even while chanting the holy name

## 2) The Glories of Vṛndāvanadāsa Thākura and Caitanya-Bhāgavata/Maṅgala (33-49)

- History
  - Śrī Vṛndāvana dāsa Thākura's originally entitled **Caitanya-maṅgala** was later changed to **Caitanya-bhāgavata**, when he learned that Śrīla Locana dāsa Thākura had written a book with the same name.
- Glorifying the author and his book
  - Just as Śrīla Vyāsadeva compiled the **Śrīmad Bhāgavatam** to describe the activities of the Supreme Lord and His pure devotees, Śrī Vṛndāvana dāsa Thākura has compiled **Caitanya-bhāgavata** to describe the pastime of **Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu** and His associates.

- **Caitanya-bhāgavata** presents the conclusions of devotional service by quoting authoritative statements from **Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam**.
- Caitanya-bhāgavata is so wonderfully written. It appears as if Lord Caitanya Himself spoke it through Vṛndāvana dāsa Ṭhākura.
- Vṛndāvana dāsa Ṭhākura's mother, Nārāyaṇī
  - Baby Kṛṣṇa was nursed by a woman named Ambikā, who had a younger sister named Kilimbikā. During the time of Lord Caitanya's incarnation, the same Kilimbikā used to eat the remnants of food left by Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. That Kilimbikā was Nārāyaṇī, who was a niece of Śrīvāsa Ṭhākura's. Later on, when she grew up and married, Śrīla Vṛndāvana dāsa Ṭhākura was born from her womb.



- The composition of **Caitanya-bhāgavata** and the reason for the need to write **Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta**
  - First Śrīla Vṛndāvana dāsa Ṭhākura summarized the pastimes of the Lord and later described them in details ⇒ The book became too voluminous ⇒ The later pastimes of **Lord Caitanya** remained untold
  - The devotees in Vṛndāvana became very anxious to hear those later pastimes and requested Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī to write about them.

### 3) How Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī received the order to write Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta (50-84)

- Glorifying those Vṛndāvana devotees by whose order the author attempted to write Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta
  - Śrī Haridāsa Paṇḍita ⇒ The temple chief of the Govindaji temple. Disciple of Ananta Ācārya was a disciple of Gadādhara Paṇḍita.
  - Govinda Gosāñi ⇒ The priest engaged in the service of Lord Govinda in Vṛndāvana—disciple of Kāśīśvara Gosāñi.
  - Śrī Yādavācārya Gosāñi ⇒ A constant associate of Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī.
  - Bhugarbha Gosāñi ⇒ A disciple of Gadādhara Paṇḍita.
  - Caitanya dāsa ⇒ Disciple of Bhugarbha Gosāñi—One of the priests of the Govinda Deity.
  - Mukundānanda Cakravartī ⇒ The great devotee Kṛṣṇadāsa
  - Śivānanda Cakravartī ⇒ Disciple of Ananta Ācārya.

- Requirements for writing about the Lord's pastimes
  - “To write about the transcendental pastimes of the Supreme Personality of Godhead is not an ordinary endeavor. Unless one is empowered by the higher authorities, or advanced devotees, one cannot write transcendental literature, for all such literature must be above suspicion, or, in other words, it must have none of the defects of conditioned souls, namely, mistakes, illusions, cheating and imperfect sense perceptions. The words of Kṛṣṇa and the disciplic succession that carries the orders of Kṛṣṇa are actually authoritative. To be empowered to write transcendental literature is a privilege in which a writer can take great pride.” (SP; 72)
  - Anyone who attempts to write about Kṛṣṇa must first take permission from the spiritual master and Kṛṣṇa.

- Receiving the blessings of Madana Mohana
  - After receiving the blessings of the Vaiṣṇavas, KKG went to take permission from Madana Mohana. While KKG prayed at the lotus feet of the Deity of Madana Mohana, a garland fell off His neck. The priest Gosāñi dsāsa took the garland and put it around KKG's neck as the confirmation of the Lord.
- The author's humility
  - I am not the one who is writing Cc but Madana Mohana. I only repeat like a parrot. I see myself like a wooden doll made to dance by Madana Gopal. I also prayed to the lotus feet of Śrīla Vṛndāvana dāsa Ṭhākura for permission. Without his mercy I cannot describe the pastimes of Lord Caitanya. I am foolish low born and insignificant and I always desire material enjoyment. KKG takes shelter at the lotus feet of Rupa and Raghunath as a source of strength.
- Thus in this mood, and after receiving permission from the Vaiṣṇavas and the Deity of Madana Mohana, KKG begun writing the Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta.