

Name: _____ Date: _____

Visvanatha Cakravarti Thakura

Appearing in 1638, Sri Visvanatha Cakravarti Thakura came in the disciplic succession from Sri Narottama Dasa Thakura. Visvanatha took diksa from Sri Radha Ramana Cakravarti. He was known as "the crest jewel of the Vaisnavas" because of his pure devotion, scholarship, etc

Srila Visvanatha took birth in a family of brahmanas found in the Radha-desa area of Nadia District, West Bengal (Radha-sreniya-vipra-kula). According to some, he also used the pen name 'Hari-vallabha'. He had two older brothers named Ramabhadra and Raghunatha, and he stayed in Deva-grama during his childhood

By the mercy of his spiritual master, Srila Visvanatha Cakravarty Thakura lived in many different places within Vraja-dhama, and composed various transcendental literatures there. During his stay in Vrindavana, Visvanatha worshiped Deities of Radha Gokulananda and Sri Giriraja. His Govardhana sila was first worshiped by Lord Caitanya, then Raghunatha Dasa Goswami, Krishna Dasa Kaviraja, Sri Mukunda Dasa, Srimati Krishna Priya Thakurani, and Visvanatha Cakravarti.

In a dream Lord Sri Krishna ordered Visvanatha to make commentaries on the Goswami's books. Immediately, he started writing. Once a torrential downpour flooded the area where Visvanatha was writing his Bhagavata commentaries, miraculously, not a drop touched Visvanatha or his Bhagavata manuscript.

Visvanatha Cakravarti Thakura wrote over forty Sanskrit books on the science of pure devotion to Radha-Giridhari. He also made the sweetest, most highly realized rasika tikas (commentaries) on Srimad Bhagavatam, Bhagavad-gita, the works of Srila Rupa Goswami, Kavi Karnapura, and Narottama Dasa Thakura. In Krishna lila, Visvanatha Cakravarti Thakura serves Srimati Radhika as Vinodamanjari.

**Hare Krishna Hare Krishna Krishna Krishna Hare Hare
Hare Rama Hare Rama Rama Rama Hare Hare**