

Names in sequence from

Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam

1st Canto

Vyāsadeva, Sri Kṛṣṇa-dvaipayana. A Śaktyaśeṣa avatar. Born from the great sage Parāśara Muni and Satyawati, Divided the Rg Veda into 4, Rg, Sama, Yajur, and Artha. Compiled 18 Puranas and Iti hasyasas, the Brahma Sutras, and wrote the Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam (18,000 verses), Mahabharata etc, Father of Sukadeva Goswami coming from his wife Vitika.

Śaunaka Ṛṣi; Representing the 33,000 sages in the forest of Naimiṣāranya, inquiring from Suta Goswami about the goal of life,

Sūta Goswami; (Ugrasrava). The empowered son of Romarhasana, who had been killed by Baladeva prabhu, Suta Goswami is considered the most learned amongst the sages at Naimiṣāranya, being empowered directly from Baladeva Prabhu, therefore the sages choice of speaker for the Bhagavatam.

Nārada; born from the heart of lord Brahma. Empowered with devotion.

Aśvatthāmā; son of Droṇa acarya

Arjuna; one of the five Pandavas who Kṛṣṇa spoke the Bhagavad Gita to; son of Queen Kunti and Lord Indra.

Yudhiṣṭhira; 2nd eldest son of Queen Kunti (1st is Karna from Surya deva), Father Yamaraja. Head of the 5 pandavas.

Kunti; Sister of Vasudeva and wife of King Pandu and mother of Karna (father is the sun god Surya) and the first three Pandavas (Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhima and Arjuna) and therefore was the aunt of Kṛṣṇa, Balarāma and Subhadra.

Bhīṣma; The eighth son of the great Kuru King Shantanu and goddess Ganga Devi . Regent for the Kauravas. Famous for his vow of renunciation.

Parīkṣit; Born from the womb of Uttara, the wife of Abhimanyu, son of Arjuna. The sole remaining heir to the Kingdom of the Karavas and Pandus. Cursed to die in 7 days and to whom this Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam is spoken to;

Śṛṅgi; son of the sage Samika who cursed Mahārāja Parīkṣit's because he garlanded his father with a dead snake.

Kali Mahārāja; Personification of this fallen age of Kali

Śrīla Śukadeva Gosvāmī; Speaker of Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam. Son of Vyāsadeva, "The eye of the universe", Originally the Śuka, (parott) of Sri Radha,

2nd Canto

Śrīla Śukadeva Gosvāmī; the famous son and disciple of Śrī Vyāsadeva and reciter of the Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam

Lord Brahmā; Born from the navel of Garbodakasayi Visnu, Grand-father and creator, architect of this universe,

3rd Canto

Vidura; Younger brother of Padhu and Drtarashtra. He was conceived by Vyāsadeva in the womb of the maidservant of Ambikā. He is the incarnation of Yamarāja.

Uddhava; Very dear friend and great devotee of Kṛṣṇa.

Maitreya Rsi (Muni); A great ṛṣi and contemporary of Vyāsadeva. Disciple of Parasara and the spiritual master of Vidura;

Hiraṇyākṣa; Younger brother of Hiraṇyakaśipu, gatekeeper in Vaikuntha

Svāyambhuva Manu; (the first of the 14 Manu)

Kardama Muni; a sage/ prajāpati brāhmaṇa and the husband of Devahūti. He spoke to His mother about self-realization, by which, in that very lifetime, she became fully realized.

Devahūti; Daughter of Svāyambhuva Manu and Satarupa and wife of Kardama Muni.

4th Canto

Dakṣa; A principal *prajāpati* son of Lord Brahmā. His daughter Sati, was married to Lord Śiva.

Lord Śiva; lives an ascetic life on Mount Kailash, his wife is Parvati and he has two children (Ganesha and Kartikeya)

Dhruva; as he was determined to meet the lord, Narada taught him the mantra “Om Namō Bhagavate Vasudevaya”

4 Kumaras; the 4 sons of Brahmā (Sanaka, Sanatana, Sanandana, and Sanatkumara) and born from the mind of Lord Brahmā

Prācīnabarhi; a king who begot ten children in the womb of Śatadruti. All of them were equally endowed with religiosity, and all of them were known as the Pracetās.

The Pracetās; the ten children of Prācīnabarhi and Śatadruti, they underwent severe austerities for 10’000 years. By chanting the mantras given by Lord Śiva, Lord Viṣṇu, the Supreme Personality of Godhead was satisfied.

5th Canto

King Priyavrata; detached from worldly opulence, became attached to his kingdom, but finally became detached from material enjoyment, received transcendental knowledge from the instructions of Nārada

Mahārāja Āgnīdhra; son of King Priyavrata and his successor when he went off for spiritual realizations.

King Bharata; emperor of the world, left his wife and children early, great devotee

Jaḍa Bharata; Name of King Bharata when he took his birth in a brāhmaṇa family, he appeared to be dull, therefore this name “Jaḍa”, which means dull.

Mahārāja Rahūgaṇa; the king who got instructed by Jaḍa Bharata

6th Canto

Ajamila; son of a Brāhmaṇa who left his wife and children as he was attracted by a prostitute. After a life full of sin, he called out for his youngest son Narayana at his deathbed and he was saved by the Viṣṇudūtas and didn't need to go to hell with the Yamadūtas.

Indra; King of Svarga and the Devas, father of Arjuna

Vṛtrāsura; an Asura which appeared from a yajña, performed by his father, because his son Viśvarūpa has been killed by Indra

King Citraketu; he had millions of wives but no son, but lord Aṅgirā made it possible that he received a son, but he was very much attached when this son was killed and became Vṛtrāsura in his next birth.

Aṅgirā Ṛṣi; a great sage which consoles and instructs King Citraketu after his sons death

Pārvatī; wife of lord Śiva and because she cursed him, Citraketu became the demon Vṛtrāsura in his next life

7th Canto

Diti; wife of Kaśyapa and mother of Hiraṇyākṣa and Hiraṇyakaśipu

Hiraṇyakaśipu; a demon who fights against devotees of Viṣṇu, son of Diti and Kaśyapa, father of Prahlāda, killed by Narasiṃha

Prahlāda; son of Hiraṇyakaśipu and a great devotee of Viṣṇu

Manu(s); rulers of the earth and respectively head of the Manvantaras (there are 14 Manvantaras and the current is called Vaivasvata and is the 7th Manvantara, allocated to Vamana).

8th Canto

Gajendra; was saved by Viṣṇu when the crocodile Makara wanted to kill him

Demigods; experts in material energy as the demons, but devotees of the lord (whereas the demons are the opposite)

Bali Mahārāja; grandson of Prahlāda, commander of the demons and great authority in devotional service, ready to sacrifice everything for the lord

9th Canto

King Sudyumna; son of Manu, transformed into a woman when he walked into the forest called Sukumāra and by the grace of Lord Śiva, he lived one month as a man and thus regained his kingdom and had three sons and one month as a woman.

Ambarīṣa Mahārāja; great devotee who practiced yukta-vairāgya, completely detached to the opulence and emperor of the entire world

Durvāsā Muni; when he was invited by Ambarīṣa Mahārāja but understood he broke the fast on Dvādaśī without him (as he was bathing in the Yamunā absorbed in samādhi) he got very angry and chastised him, but even Lord Nārāyaṇa didn't give him shelter when he surrendered to him and acknowledged that he offended a great devotee of him.

Saubhari Muni; expert in chanting Mantras, but lost his power due to false pride and attachment.

Aṁśumān; grandson of Mahārāja Sagara and he got the path of knowledge explained by Kapila, an incarnation of Viṣṇu

Bhāgīratha Mahārāja; son of Dilīpa (which is the son of Aṁśumān) brought the Ganges to this material world by performing severe austerities

Mahārāja Nimi; he died after Vasiṣṭha cursed him, as Mahārāja Nimi didn't want to wait till he finishes the yajña for Lord Indra, as he requested him to start another yajña immediately.

King Purūravā; son of Sudyumna and very attached to his senses and to his wife, he became almost a madman when Urvaśī left him and didn't want to see him regularly

Urvaśī; a very beautiful celestial woman and wife of King Purūravā

King Yayāti; cursed by Śukrācārya to become prematurely old, but able to exchange this cures later on with his son Puru.

Pūru Mahārāja; youngest son of King Yayāti; and as he exchanged his youth for old age of his father, he made him his descendant though he was the youngest of all.

Ajamīdha; all the descendants of Ajamīdha (who was a kṣatriya), achieved the position of brāhmaṇas.

10th Canto

Kaṁsa; brother of Devakī, as he heard that her eight son will kill him, he wanted to kill her at her wedding, but Vasudeva could convince him to only kill her children. He then killed the first six children, but wasn't able to kill the 7th and 8th of her children (the 7th child was Balarāma and the 8th was Kṛṣṇa)

Nanda Maharaja; King of Vraja, father of Kṛṣṇa in Vrndavan and husband of Yaśodā

Yaśodā; mother of Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma in Vrndavan

Vasudeva and Devakī; parents of Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma in Dvārakā

Putana; a demon who wanted to kill Kṛṣṇa by breast feeding him, but he suck not only her milk but also her life out of her.

Trṇāvarta; a demon and servant of Kaṁsa who tried to take Kṛṣṇa away from Mother Yaśodā, but died during this event

Śakaṭāsura; another demon who wanted to kill Kṛṣṇa by taking the form of a household handcart

Nalakūvara; a great demigod and son of the treasurer of the demigods Kuvera and brother of Maṇigrīva, both cursed by Nārada by his causeless mercy as he wanted to finish their false enjoyment and intoxication.

Maṇigrīva; brother of Nalakūvara, please see above

Dhenuka; Ass demon, killed by Lord Balarāma and Lord Kṛṣṇa, while tending Their cows in the pastures of Vṛndāvana

Kāliya; a serpent, chastised by Kṛṣṇa due to his causeless mercy and the prayer offered to Kṛṣṇa by his wives

Pralamba; a demon slayed by Lord Balarāma

Gopīs; cowherding girls of Vṛndāvan, famous for their unalloyed devotion and love for Kṛṣṇa.

Govardhan Hill (Giriraja Govardhan); hill lifted by Kṛṣṇa with his left little finger for 7 days, many pastimes took place here

Mother Surabhī; mother of all cows

Varuṇa Deva; a demigod

Śaṅkhacūḍa; servant of the Kuvera's, abducting the gopīs, and Kṛṣṇa, with a blow of his fist, removed his head and saved the gopīs

Ariṣṭa; the bull demon who wanted to kill Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma, but Kṛṣṇa grabbed his horns, threw him to the ground and thrashed him like a pile of wet clothing

Keśī; Kaṁsa instructed him to take the form of a terrible horse and kill Kṛṣṇa, but Kṛṣṇa's arm expanded in his mouth, blocked his breathing and Keśī fell dead to the ground

Vyoma; A powerful magician also sent from Kaṁsa to kill Kṛṣṇa, he dressed himself as a cowherd boy and threw several cowherd boys in a cave. Kṛṣṇa killed him like one would kill a sacrificial animal.

Akrūra; instructed by Kaṁsa to bring Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma to Mathurā, but he is very much looking forward to see the lotus feet of the lord and sees it a great boon to get this possibility. Both the Lords embraced him, when he fell at their lotus feet.

Mucukunda; Kṛṣṇa caused him to kill Kālayavana with his harsh glance

Rukmiṇī; Kṛṣṇa kidnapped and married her at her request, as she didn't want to marry Śiśupāla, she is also the first and most prominent wife of Kṛṣṇa

Pradyumna; son of Rukmiṇī and Kṛṣṇa

Satrājit; didn't want to give the jewel to the Yadu king as requested by Lord Kṛṣṇa and was killed later on by Śatadhanvā (a very sinful man, which has been instructed by devotees of Kṛṣṇa, who who knew that Kṛṣṇa wanted to have the jewel and Satrājit didn't deliver it properly) while he was sleeping.

Naraka; son of the earth goddess who kidnapped thousand of maidens, Kṛṣṇa killed him by cutting off his head with his sharp edged disc.

Ūṣā; daughter of Bāṇāsura, who admired Aniruddha and got him by the mystic power of her companion Citralekhā who delivered him to her.

Aniruddha; grandson of Lord Kṛṣṇa and son of Pradyumna who married Ūṣā

Bāṇāsura; father of Ūṣā and a thousand armed asura and the son of Bali

Nṛga; he became a huge lizard after his death, as Yamarāja asked him if he wants to suffer the reactions of his sinful acts or the enjoy the results of his pious acts first (as he gave a cow of a brāhmaṇa unknowingly to another brāhmaṇa and neither of them accept his apologizes)

Paunḍraka; an ally of Jarāsandha who imitated the attire of Lord Kṛṣṇa (thought he is actually Lord Kṛṣṇa) and was killed by him in a battle later on.

Draviḍa; son of Jāmbavatī

Sāmba; son of Jāmbavatī who kidnapped Duryodhana's daughter Lakṣmaṇā

Jarāsandha; a demon and son of King Bṛhadratha, each of his 2 queens delivered a part of Jarāsandha and the she-demon Jarā put the parts together, he was killed by Bhīma, who tore him apart in 2 pieces again.

Śiśupāla; killed by Lord Kṛṣṇa, after he blasphemed him, as Lord Kṛṣṇa was chosen to have the honour of first worship at the Rājasūya sacrifice and he didn't agree

Duryodhana; eldest of the Kauravas, son of Dhritarashtra and Queen Gandhari and humiliated when he walked in the palace of King Yudhiṣṭhira, as he was bewildered by the mystic craft of Maya Dānava who build the royal palace.

Śālva; Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa severed his head with his Sudarśana disc after a long and intense fight.

Dantavakra; friend of Śālva who wanted to avenge his death, but Lord Kṛṣṇa bludgeoned Dantavakra's chest, shattered his heart.

Vidūratha, brother of Dantavakra, who was distraught at his death and wanted to kill Lord Kṛṣṇa, but the lord cut off Vidūratha's head with His Sudarśana disc.

Romaharṣaṇa; a brāhmaṇa who failed to stand in deference to Lord Kṛṣṇa, Lord Balarāma killed Romaharṣaṇa by touching him with the tip of a blade of kuśa grass.

Sudāmā Brāhmaṇa; a very dear and personal friend of Lord Kṛṣṇa, who was ashamed to only bring him flat rice as a gift, but Kṛṣṇa was very eager to get this gift and started to eat the flat rice. Rukmiṇī had to stop Kṛṣṇa (because otherwise he would never be able to pay back to Sudāmā what he gave to Kṛṣṇa)

Draupadi; wife of the 5 Pandavas, great devotee of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. He saved her, when Duryodhana wanted to undress her, by extending her sari endlessly. She met Lord Kṛṣṇa's foremost queens and each of them describes how the Lord married her.

Subhadrā; grandmother of King Parīkṣit, once kidnapped by Arjuna, as he didn't want that she gets married to Duryodhana

Vṛkāśura; a demon which wanted to kill Lord Śiva by touching his head (a boon he got from Lord Śiva)

11th Canto

Nava Yogendras; sons of Lord Ṛṣabhadeva and Lord Nimi, all well versed in knowledge of the self, fixed in their goal and always striving for perfection.

12th Canto

Markandeya Rsi; a sage which performed great austerities for an incredible long time, even glorified by Lord Śiva and Umā

Kṛṣṇa's Avatars in order in

Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam

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3rd Canto

Varāha Deva; 3.13

Kapila deva; 3.25

4th Canto

Bhagavān Darsana to Dhruva Maharaja; 4.8

5th Canto

Rsabha-deva; 5.3

6th Canto

Viṣṇudūtas; 6.2

Harṁsa-guhya; 6.4

Saṅkarṣaṇa; 6.16

7th Canto

Lord Nṛsiṁha deva; 7.8

8th Canto

Bhagavān to Gajendra; 8.4

Kūrma; 8.8

Mohinī Mūrti; 8.12

Vāmana Deva; 8.15

Matsya; 8.24

9th Canto

Lord Rāmacandra; 9.10

Lord Paraśurāma 9.16

Dynasty of Kṛṣṇa; 9.24

10th Canto

Advent of Kṛṣṇa; 10.1 – 10.90

11th Canto

Disappearance of Kṛṣṇa; 11.31

12th Canto

Kalki; 12.2

Nara-Nārāyaṇa Ṛṣi; 12.8