

Twitter Thread by Sriram ■■



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Adi Shankara – One Who Revived Sanatan Dharma!
#longthread



As Adi Shankara stated, 'Dharma is that which fulfills the 3 responsibilities of maintaining the society's set up in good shape, bringing about the worldly advancement of every living person, & facilitating their progress in the spiritual sphere as well.'

It is impossible to deny that Vedic dharma persists today because of spiritual luminaries such as Adi Shankara. His Sanskrit writings discuss the atman's and Nirguna Brahman's oneness.



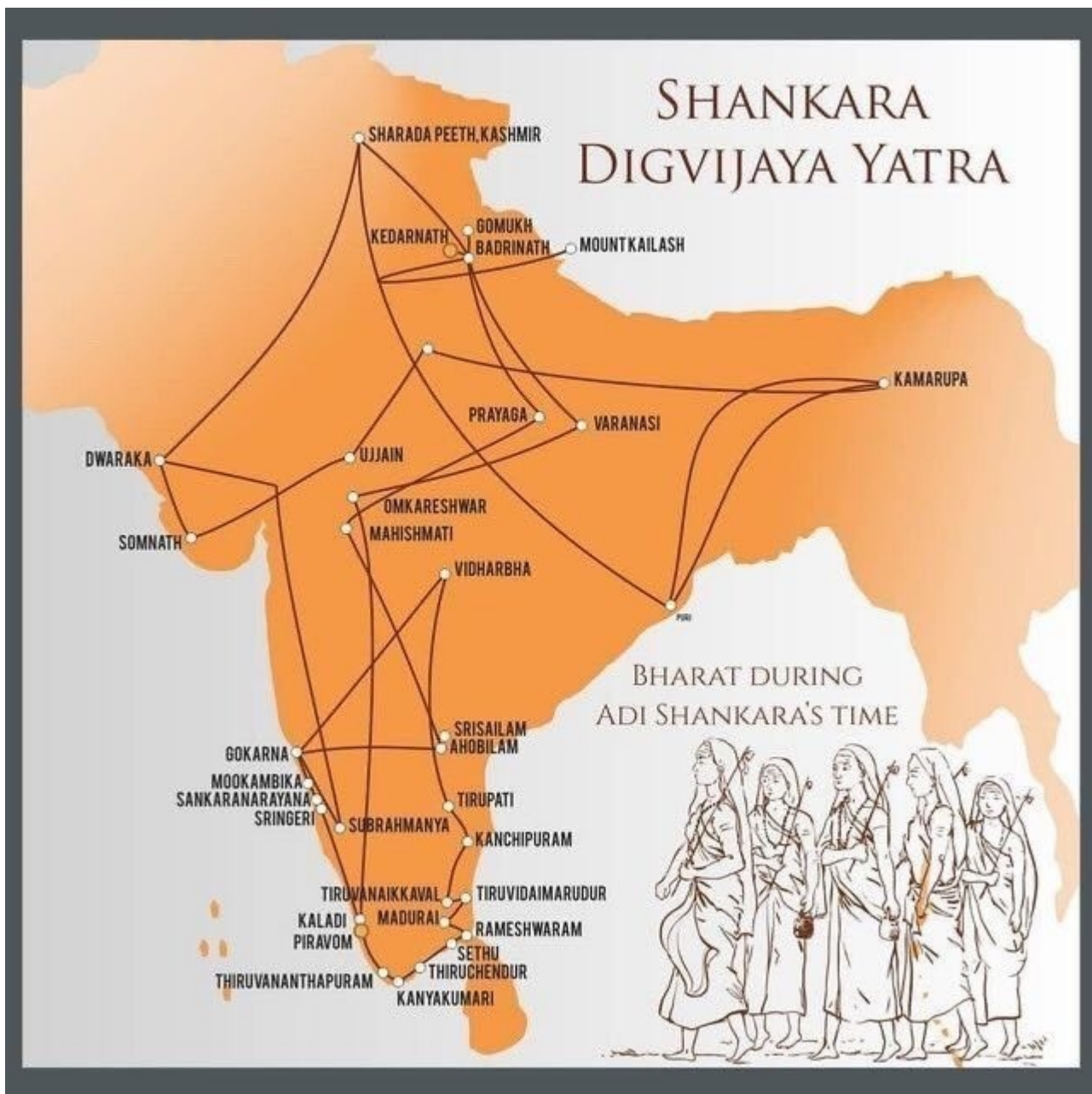
Interesting Facts About Adi Shankaracharya

He had mastered the Vedas by the age of sixteen.

He studied Buddhism and ancient Vedic tradition before transforming existing concepts, particularly those of Hinduism's Vedanta tradition.

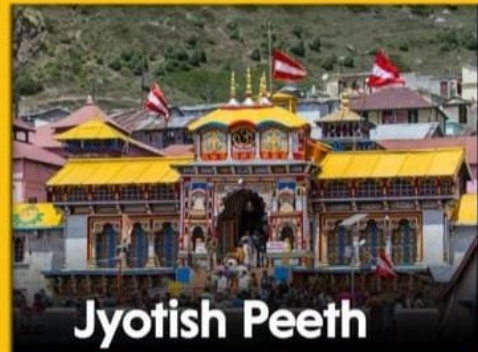
He worked to create India's most important tradition, which has now endured over a thousand years. He recognized the value of monastic life and sanctioned it in accordance with the Upanishads and the Brahma Sutra.

He traveled across India and other regions of South Asia to spread Hindu philosophy through talks and debates with other scholars, rather than preaching.



To keep up with his spiritual teachings, he constructed four monasteries, Shankaracharya peethas, also known as mathas, in four corners of India:

Sarada Peetham in Sringeri, Kalika Peetham in Dwarka, Jyoti Peetham in Dwarka, Badarikashrama Govardhana Peetham in Jagannath.



Jyotish Peeth



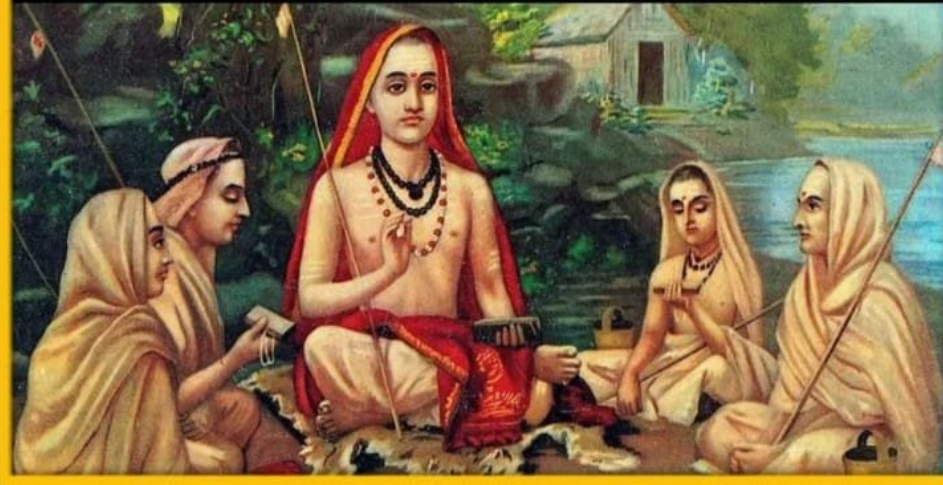
Dwarka Peeth



Govardhan Peeth



Sharada Peeth



HAR HAR SHANKAR

JAYA JAYA SHANKAR

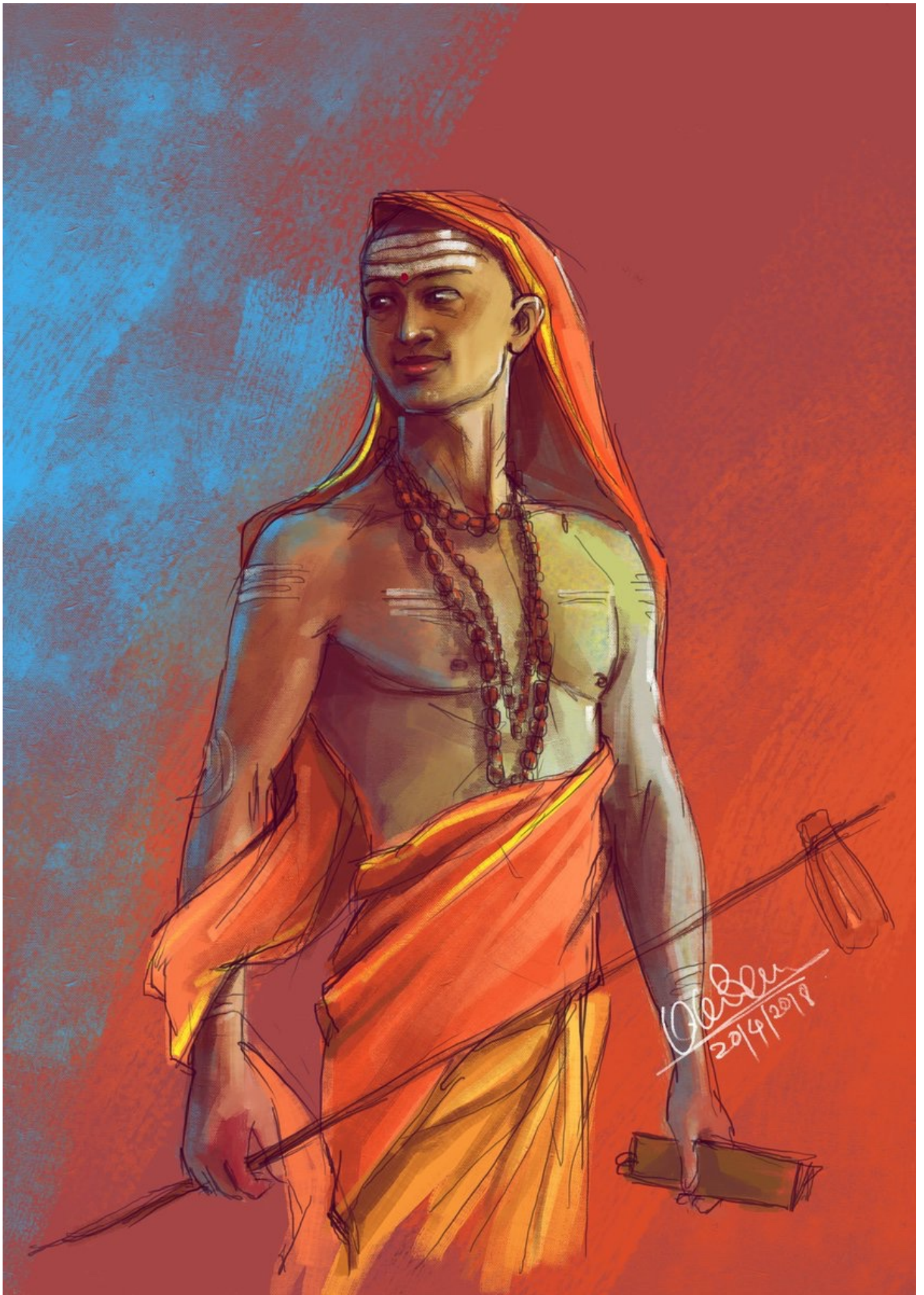
**THE
CREATION**



**THE
CREATOR**

He is considered Smarta's greatest teacher and reformer.

He was the one who popularised Panchayatana worship, which involves simultaneously worshipping five deities: Ganesha, Surya, Vishnu, Shiva, and Devi.



He emphasized that these were all distinct manifestations of the same Supreme Being, Brahman.

He wrote many books – bhasya, prakarana grantha, stotra

Bhasya

Brahmasūtra

Aitareya Upaniṣad (Rigveda)

Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (Śukla Yajurveda)

Isa Upaniṣad (Śukla Yajurveda)

Taittirīya Upaniṣad (Kṛṣṇa Yajurveda)

vetāsvatara Upaniṣad (Kṛṣṇa Yajurveda)

Kaṭha Upaniṣad (Kṛṣṇa Yajurveda)

Kena Upaniṣad (samaveda)

Chāndogya Upaniṣad (samaveda)

Māṇḍūkya Upaniṣad[note 1] (Atharvaveda) and Gauḍapāda Kṛika

Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad (Atharvaveda)

Praṇa Upaniṣad (Atharvaveda)

Bhagavadgītā (Mahabharata)

Vishnu Sahasranama (Mahabharata)

Sānatsujīya (Mahabharata)

Gyatri Mantra

Prakaraṇa grantha

Treatises

Vivekacūḍāmaṇi (Crest-Jewel of Wisdom)

Upadeśasahasri (A thousand teachings)

Ātmaśloki

Daśaśloki

Ekaśloki

Pañcāśloka

Ātma bodha

Aparokṣanubhūti

Sādhana Pañcaka

Nirvāṇa śāstra

Mantra Pañcaka

Yati Pañcaka

Vākyasudha

Tattva bodha

Vākya vṛtti

Siddhānta Tattva Vindu

Nirguṇa Mānasa Pīṭha

Prasottara Ratna Malika (The Gem-Garland of Questions and Answers)

prabodhasudhakara

svatma prakasika

Stotra
Ganesha Pancharatnam
Annapurnashtakam
Kalabhairavashtakam
Dakshinamurthy Stotram
Krishnashtakam

Bhaja Govinda■, also known as Mohamu■gara
■iv■nandalahari
Saundaryalahari
■r■ Lak■m■n■si■ha Kar■valamba Stotra■
■■rad■ Bhujanga■
Kanakadh■ra Stotra■
Bhav■ni A■■aka■
■iva M■nasa P■ja

Pandurangashtakam
Subramanya Bhujangam
Kashi Panchakam
Nirvana Shatakam
Guru Paduka Stotram

At the age of 32, Adi Shankaracharya accomplished all of this. In truth, he is a brilliant philosopher, a skilled publicist, an unrivaled preacher, a gifted poet, and a great religious reformer.

