

فريترا

اساطير التنانين في الفلكلور العالمي - مجلة رايبلز

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... تتين آخر وهو **فريترا Vritra** التنين التحيان الذي هزم من قبل اندرا اله الرعد ملك السماء وتحيان - Dec 7, 2014
الشر في العلم الفيدي اهي المشابه للزرادشتية عزي داهাকা ...

Trisiras synonym by Babylon's thesaurus

thesaurus.babylon.com/trisiras

to seduce him. Indra killed him and Trisiras' father, Tvashta, created **Vritra** to gain ...
revenge ... قام بقتله إندرا لذلك خلق أبوه المسمى تقاشا **فريترا** من أجل الانتقام.

بين الدين والفلسفة.. الشيطان ومشكلة الشر في العالم • العلوم ...

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... بالحيل والسحر، وبخاصة أنواع السحر المتعلق بالتحول لنموذج شيطاني، مثل تلك التي للنتين الجبار - Nov 7, 2011
فريترا Vritra أو الأفعى الكونية التي هي «ماين ...

علم الآثار العلوية في الحضارات القديمة [PDF]

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الهواء والغيوم وواجه **فريترا Vritra**. وهو الذي يمثل الغيوم والعاصفة. والصاعقة، وذلك لينزل المياه ويعيد ظهور الشمس،
بما يشبه فكرة بل. أسير. الدورة الزراعية في الحضارات الشرقية ال. قديمة . كما أن هناك آلهة أخرى.

وريثرا

הודו – מבוא היסטורי-תרבותי - timg.co.il [DOC]

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... **Vritra, Varuna. Rita** במסורת ה-ודית יש הרבה סיפורי בריאה (לדוגמה: אינדרה ו-**וריטה**) ...
הפורושה משתנה ומתעצם עוד לפני שהאלים מקריבים אותו, ההר אותו חונק **וריטה** מנסה ...

... בוא לתולדות הודו ותרבותה " סיכום הקורס " ט תשס ' , מר רועי צהר [PDF]

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Vritra .): שם של נחש אשר סיפור השמדתו הוא אחד מסיפורי הבריאה המפורסמים ביותר . סיפור זה.
הפך לסמל של תוהו . - ובוהו . הוא מספר על כך שהנחש **וריטה** היה כרוך סביב הר בו ...

וריטה

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انتقام خانواده از دست داده خود دست.

وریترا اژده های خشمگین Vritra - دانلود بازی اندروید - سندسر ...

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اژده های خشمگین **Vritra** - دانلود بازی اندروید : اژده های سه چشم و خشمگین در صدد انتقام خانواده از دست داده خود

دست به حمله به قلمرو دشمنان میزند... **وریترا** اژده های خشمگین ...

Vritra - DLFinder

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بازدید: 1464 بازی اندروید **وریترا** اژده های خشمگین **Vritra** - دانلود بازی اندروید : اژده های سه چشم و خشمگین در

صدد انتقام خانواده از دست داده خود دست... **وریترا** اژده های ...

وریترا اژده های خشمگین Vritra - دانلود بازی اندروید - N!po ...

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وریترا اژده های خشمگین **Vritra** - دانلود بازی اندروید : اژده های سه چشم و خشمگین در صدد انتقام خانواده از دست

داده خود دست به حمله به قلمرو دشمنان میزند و آنجا را به میدانی پر ...



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Vritra



King of gods kills the vritrasura with a thunderbolt

In the early Vedic religion, **Vritra** (*Vṛtra वृत्र* “the enveloper”), is an Asura and also a serpent or dragon, the personification of drought and adversary of Indra. Vritra was also known in the Vedas as **Ahi** (“snake”). He appears as a dragon blocking the course of the rivers and is heroically slain by Indra.^[1]

1 Vedic version

According to the Rig Veda, Vritra kept the waters of the world captive until he was killed by Indra, who destroyed all the 99 fortresses of Vritra (although the fortresses are sometimes attributed to Sambara) before liberating the imprisoned rivers. The combat began soon after Indra was born, and he had drunk a large volume of Soma at Tvashtri's house to empower him before facing Vritra. Tvashtri fashioned the thunderbolt (Vajrayudha) for Indra, and Vishnu, when asked to do so by Indra, made space for the battle by taking the three great strides for which Vishnu became famous.^{[2][3]} Vritra broke Indra's two jaws during the battle, but was then thrown down by Indra and, in falling, crushed the fortresses that

had already been shattered.^{[4][5]} For this feat, Indra became known as Vritrahan “slayer of Vritra” and also as “slayer of the first-born of dragons”. Vritra's mother, Danu (who was also the mother of the Danava race of Asuras), was then attacked and defeated by Indra with his thunderbolt.^{[4][5]} In one of the versions of the story, three Devas - Varuna, Soma and Agni - were coaxed by Indra into aiding him in the fight against Vritra whereas before they had been on the side of Vritra (who they called “Father”).^{[6][7]}

In one verse of a Rig-Vedic hymn eulogising Sarasvati, she is portrayed as the one who slayed Vritra. Mention of this occurs nowhere else.^{[8][9]}

Hymn 18 of Mandala IV provides the most elaborate account of the Vedic version. The verses describe the events and circumstances leading up to the battle between Indra and Vritra, the battle itself, and the outcome of the battle.^[10]

2 Puranic & later versions

As per the narration given to King Yudhisthira in Mahabharata, Vritra was a demon created by Tvashtri to avenge the killing of his son by Indra, known as Trisiras or Visvarupa. Vritra won the battle and swallowed Indra, but the other gods forced him to vomit Indra out. The battle continued and Indra was eventually forced to flee. Vishnu and the rishis brokered a truce, with Indra swearing that he would not attack Vritra with anything made of metal, wood or stone, nor anything that was dry or wet, or during the day or the night. Indra used the foam (which Vishnu had entered to ensure victory) from the waves of the ocean to kill him at twilight.

Srimad Bhagavatam recognizes Vritra as a bhakta of Vishnu who was slain only due to his failure to live piously and without aggression. This story runs thus:

SB 6.9.11: After Visvarupa was killed, his father, Tvashta, performed ritualistic ceremonies to kill Indra. He offered oblations in the sacrificial fire, saying, “O enemy of Indra, flourish to kill your enemy without delay.”

SB 6.9.12: Thereafter, from the southern side of the sacrificial fire known as Anvaharya came a fearful personality who looked like the destroyer of the entire creation at the end of the millennium.

SB 6.9.13-17: Like arrows released in the four directions, the demon's body grew, day after day. Tall and black-



Sanaka and other sages preaching to Shukracharya and Vrutrasura

ish, he appeared like a burnt hill and was as lustrous as a bright array of clouds in the evening. The hair on the demon's body and his beard and moustache were the color of melted copper, and his eyes were piercing like the mid-day sun. He appeared unconquerable, as if holding the three worlds on the points of his blazing trident. Dancing and shouting with a loud voice, he made the entire surface of the earth tremble as if from an earthquake. As he yawned again and again, he seemed to be trying to swallow the whole sky with his mouth, which was as deep as a cave. He seemed to be licking up all the stars in the sky with his tongue and eating the entire universe with his long, sharp teeth. Seeing this gigantic demon, everyone, in great fear, ran here and there in all directions.

SB 6.9.18: That very fearful demon, who was actually the son of Tvashta, covered all the planetary systems by dint of austerity. Therefore he was named Vritra, or one who covers everything.^[11]

Vritra became the head of the Asuras (portrayed as inherently demonic here, as opposed to the Vedic version in which they can be gods or demons). He renounced his *dharma* – duty – to do good unto others and turned to violence, battling with the devas. Eventually, he gained the upper hand and the Devas were frightened of his evil might. Led by Indra, they approached Lord Vishnu for help. He told them that Vritra could not be destroyed by ordinary means, revealing that only a weapon made from the bones of a sage could slay him. When the deities revealed their doubts about the likelihood of any

ascetic donating his body, Vishnu directed them to approach the sage (Rishi) Dadichi. When approached by the gods, Dadhichi gladly gave up his bones for the cause of the good, stating that it would be better for his bones to help them attain victory than to rot in the ground. The Devas collected the bones and Indra crafted the Vajrayudha from them. When they engaged Vritra again, the battle lasted for 360 days before Vritra breathed his last.

As per both Vedic and Puranic (Mahabharat) references, the terrible anthropomorphic personification of *Brāhmanahatya* (Brahmanicide) chased Indra and forced him into hiding for his sin,^{[12][13]} and Nahusha was invited to take his place.^{[14][15]}

3 In Popular Culture

Vrita is the name of one of the Pillar Baron of Behemoth's 34 Pillar Division in *Beelzebub*

In *Asura's Wrath*, Vlitra is the most powerful Gohma and final boss of the main game.

Tales of Innocence has Vrtra as the "mother" of Asura and shows herself in a dragon form as well as in her reincarnated human form, Hermana Larmo.

4 See also

- Aesir-Asura correspondence
- Hindu mythology
- List of dragons in mythology and folklore
- Nāga
- Nagavanshi
- Vala (Vritra's brother)
- Vedic mythology
- Cronus
- Chaos (mythology)

5 References

- [1] Gopal, Madan (1990). K.S. Gautam, ed. *India through the ages*. Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. p. 63.
- [2] Rig-Veda 1.154 (English)
- [3] Rig-Veda 1.154 (Sanskrit)
- [4] Rig-Veda 1.32 (English)

- [5] Rig-Veda 1.32(Sanskrit)
- [6] Rig-Veda 1.124 (English)
- [7] Rig-Veda 1.124 (Sanskrit)
- [8] Rig-Veda 6.61 (English)- Griffith replaces the “Vritra-slayer” found in the Sanskrit (verse 7) with a generic “foe-slayer”.
- [9] Rig-Veda 6.61 (Sanskrit) - See verse 7
- [10] The birth of Indra and slaying of Vritra according to Vamadeva mandala - RV 4.018
- [11] Srimad Bhagavatam 6:9
- [12] Mahabharata 5.9 and Mahabharata 5.10 (English).
- [13] Mahabharata 5.9 and Mahabharata 5.10(Sanskrit)
- [14] Mahabharata 5.11 (English).
- [15] Mahabharata 5.11(Sanskrit)
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6 External links

- <http://web.archive.org/web/20070104221418/members.cox.net/apamnapat/entities/Vritra.html>

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