

# The Forgotten Kings

Changez Jan

# Program

- Opening Prayers
- Launch of the book by Dr Varaprasad, President, Hindu Centre
- Lighting the lamp of Knowledge. Introduction to the Author and Book by Ms Anuradha
- Author's perspectives starting with a Presentation by the Author
- Book Reading by author – Major parts of the book
- Debate and interaction with the audience
- Closing Speech Dr Varaprasad
- Vote of Thanks – Shanthi

# Why the Hindu Sahi's?



'I have learned that the Turks have rebelled against you and are spreading in Khurasan. If you wish, I shall come to you with five thousand horsemen, ten thousand foot-soldiers, and a hundred elephants, or, if you wish, I shall send you my son with double the number.

In acting thus, I do not speculate on the impression which this will make on you. I have been conquered by you, and therefore I do not wish that another man should conquer you.



**Byzantine Empire**

**Oghuz Turks**

**Abbasid Caliphate**

**Saffarid Dynasty**

**Kimek Khaganate**

**Samanid Dynasty**

**Kara-Khanids (Karluks)**

**Tibetan King**

**Gurjara-Pratihara**

**Qarmatians**

**Tulunid Emirate**

**Makuria (Dongola)**

**Alodia (Alwa)**

**Axum**

**Rashtrakuta Dynasty**

**Volga Bulgars**

**Principality of Kiev**

**Khazar Khanate**

**Armenia**

**Azerbaijan**

**Oman**

**Capa**

**Saindavas Chalukyas**

**Sindh**

**Hindu Shahis**

**Multan**

**Kashmir**

**Xinjian**

**Nepal**

**Basmyl**

**Bulgaria**

**Vlachs**

**Tverians**

**Slavs**

**Radimichi**

**Krivichi**

**Severians**

**Viaticchi**

**Country of Rostov**

**Burtas**

**Mordvinians**

**Polovtsi**

**Bashkirs**

**Yakuts**

**Uzes**

**Pechenegs**

**Abkhazia**

**Derbent**

**C. Avars**

**Armenians**

**Georgians**

**Crete**

**Bejas**

**Sada**

**Sana**

**Yemen**

**Afars**

**24**

**25**

**26**

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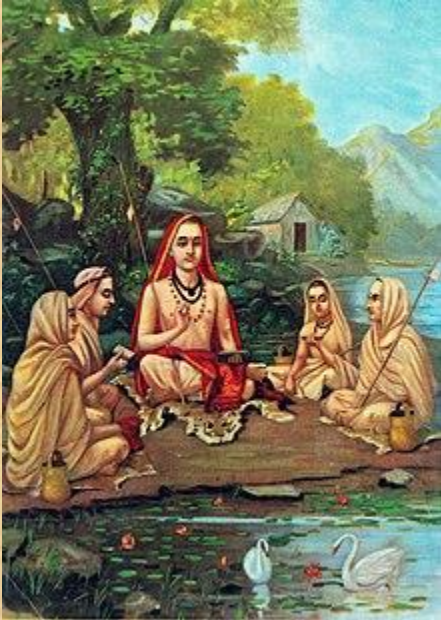
**28**

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**26**



# The Hindu Revival



Shankaracharya (788 CE? to 820 CE?)



Gorakhnath (845 CE - 945 CE ?)

## Muslims in the West

## Sahi Kingdom

## Kashmir

860 CE  
880 CE  
900 CE  
920 CE  
940 CE  
960 CE  
980 CE  
1000 CE  
1020 CE

**861 - 879 CE: Yaqub Bin Layth**  
**879 -900 CE: Amr Bin Layth**

**865 - 895 CE: Kallar** deposed Lagaturman setting the foundation for The Hindu Sahi dynasty

**895 - 902 CE: Samantadeva**

**902 - 921 CE: Kamalavarman**

**921 – 960 CE: Bhimadeva**

**961 – 963 CE: Alptigin in Ghazni**

**963 – 977 CE: Abu Ishaq, Bilkatigin and Amir Piri**

**977 – 997 CE: Subuktigin**

**997 – 1030 CE: Mahmud of Ghazni**

**1030 – 1040 CE: Masud I**

**960 – 1002 CE: Jayapala**

**1002 – 1013 CE: Anandapala**

**1013 – 1021 CE: Trilochinapala**

**1021 - 1026 CE: Bhimpala**

**855 – 883 CE: Antivarman** ascends Kashmir Throne establishing Utpala dynasty

**883 -902 CE: Sankaravarman**

902 -904 CE: Gopalavarman  
904 – 906 CE: Sankata, Sugandha, Suravarma.  
906 – 918 CE: Partha  
918– 920 CE: Nirjitavarma

920– 934 CE: Charavarma  
934-936 CE : Unmattavanti

936 – 949 CE Yasaskara, Varnata, Sangramadeva

**949 – 950 CE: Parvagupta .**

**950 – 958 CE: Kshemgupta.**

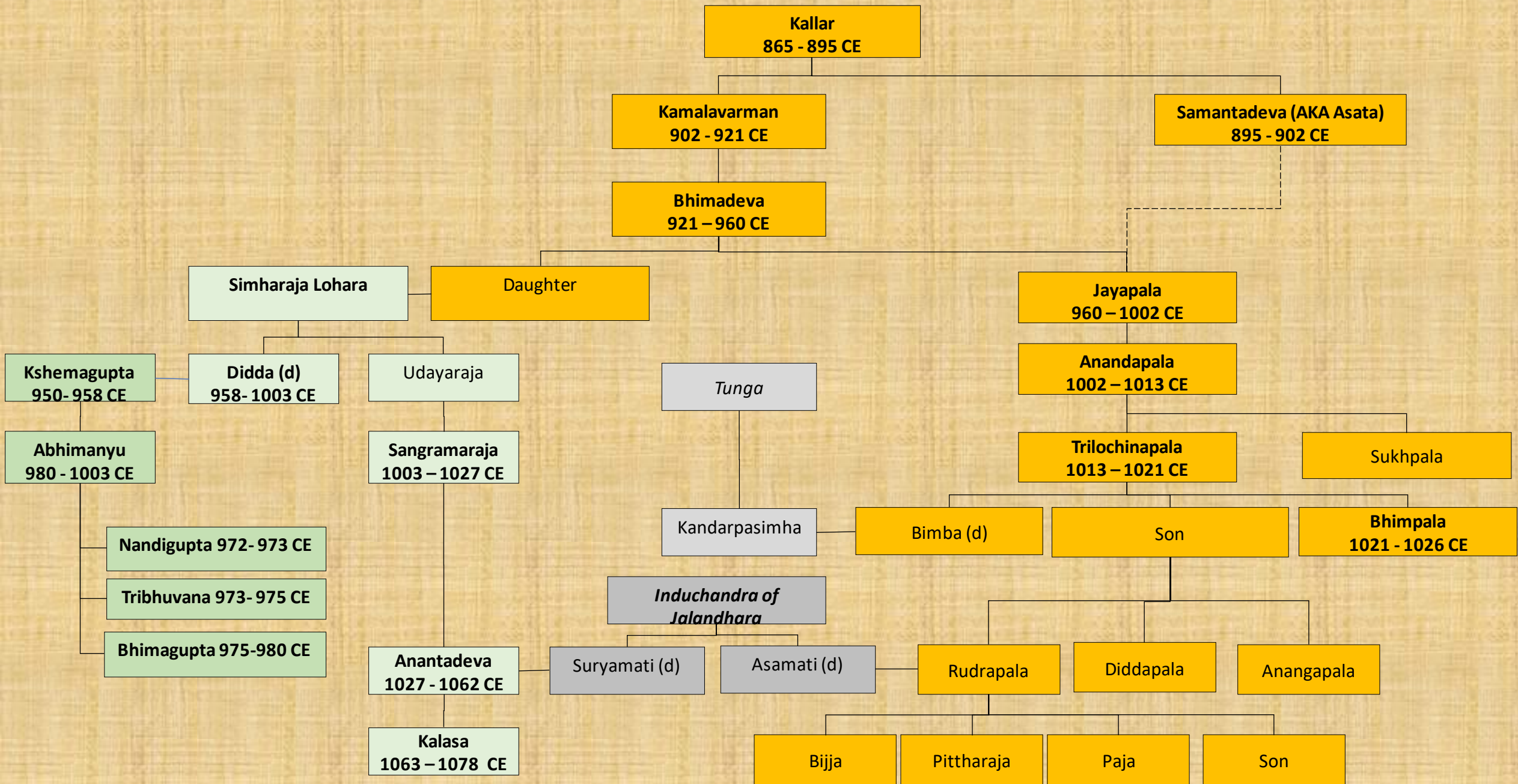
**Didda Regent of Kashmir**  
**958 – 972 CE: Abhimanhyu**  
**972 – 973 CE: Nandigupta**  
**973 – 975 CE : Tribhuvana**  
**975 – 980 CE : Bhimagupta**

**980 – 1003 CE: Didda**

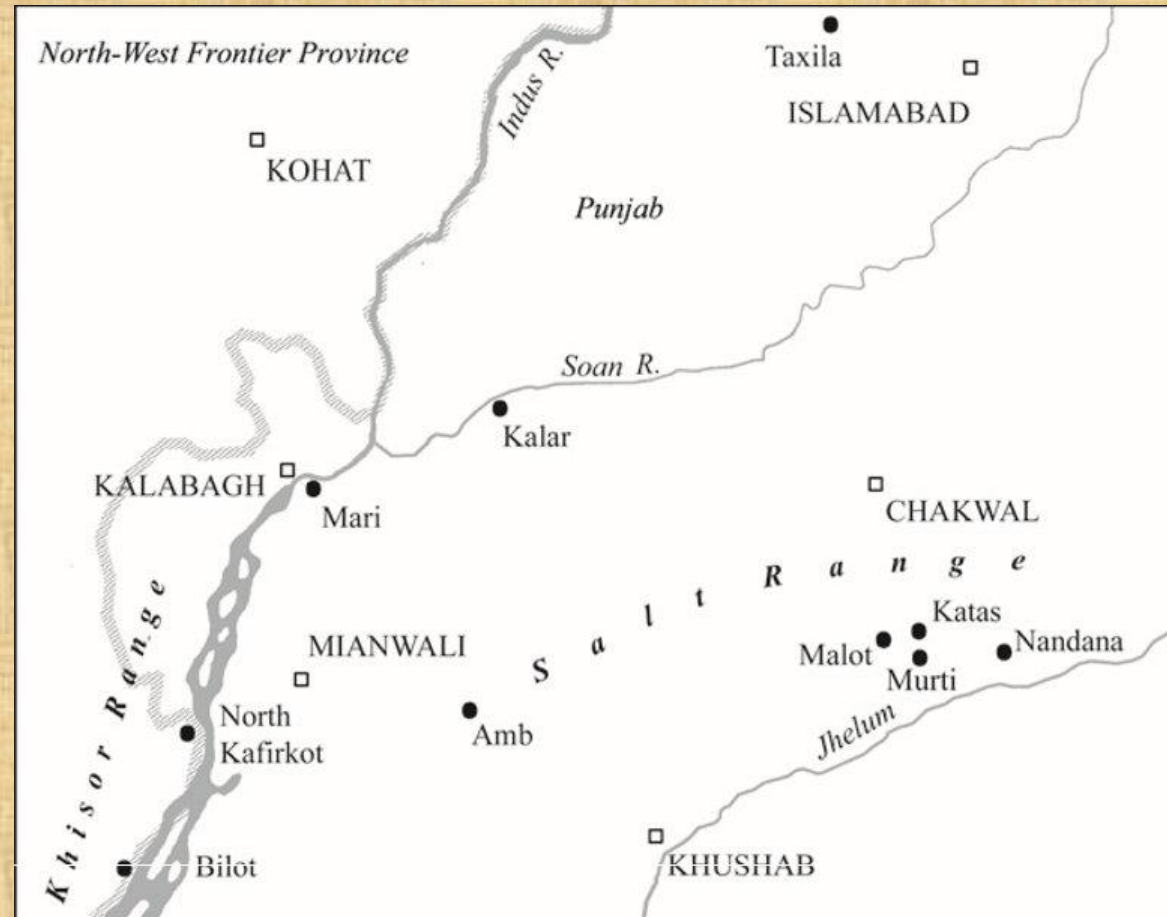
**1003 – 1027 CE: Sangramaraja**

**1027 – 1062 CE: Anantadeva**

- Saffarid
- Ghaznawids
- Hindu Sahi
- Utpala
- Brahman Gupta
- Lohari



# Map of Hindu Archaeological sites



1

Dinar - Samanta Deva  
Gold 20mm Diameter



Side 1: King Mounted  
on a horse

Side 2: Bull Facing Left  
Nagari Legend above  
says Sri Samanta Deva

3

Jital - King Kamaluka "Khudayaraka"  
Silver 18mm diameter



Side 1: Mounted  
Horseman  
Nagari Legend, above  
Horseman says Ma Cha

Side 2: Humped Bull  
Nagari Legend above  
Bull says Sri  
Khudavayakah

5

Jital - Vakka Deva  
Bronze 1 mm diameter



Side 1: Lion Looking to  
the Right

Side 2: Elephant  
looking to Left  
Vakka Deva in Nagari  
above

2

Jital - Spalapati Deva  
Silver 18mm Diameter



Side 1: Mounted  
Horseman

Side 2: Humped Bull  
Facing Left  
Nagari Legend above  
says Sri Spalapati Deva

4

Jital - King Bhima son of Kamaluka  
Copper 17 mm diameter



Side 1: Lion Looking to  
Right

Side 2: Elephant to Left

1

Dinar - Samanta Deva  
Gold 7.45 g 20mm Diameter



Side 1: King Mounted  
on a horse



Side 2: Bull Facing Left  
Nagari Legend above  
says Sri Samanta Deva

2

Chauhan Dynasty



Side 1: Mounted  
Horseman  
Devanagari Someswara  
Deva



Side 2: Humped Bull  
Facing Left  
Nagari Legend above  
says Sri Samanta Deva

3

Shamsuddin Iltumish



Side 1: Mounted  
Horseman  
Legend says Sri Hamira



Side 2: Humped Bull  
Legend says Sultan sa  
Samas din

4

Abbasid Al Muqtadir

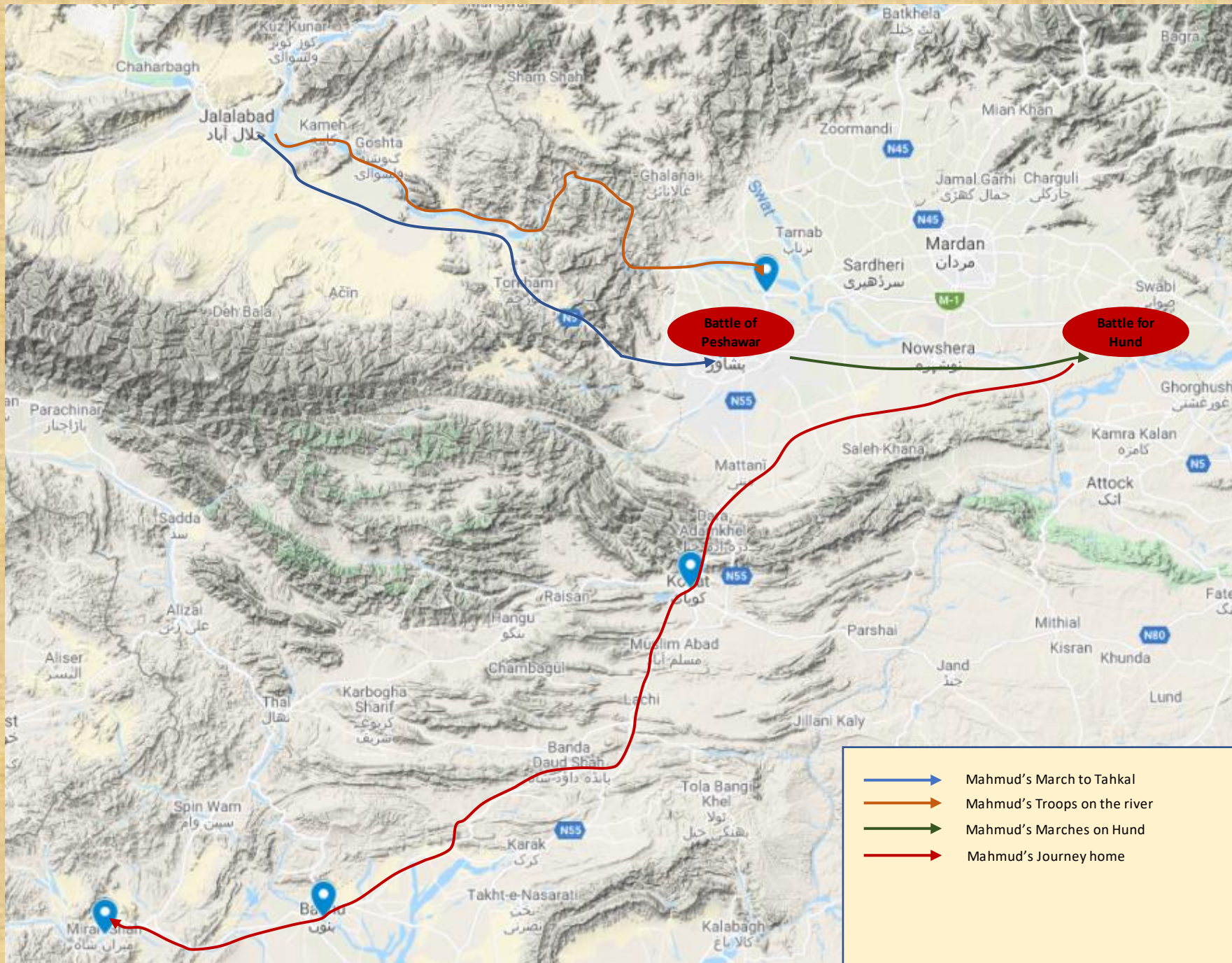


Side 1: Lillah Jafar  
written above the  
horseman



Side 2: Above Bull is  
Caliph's name Al-  
Muqtadir Billah



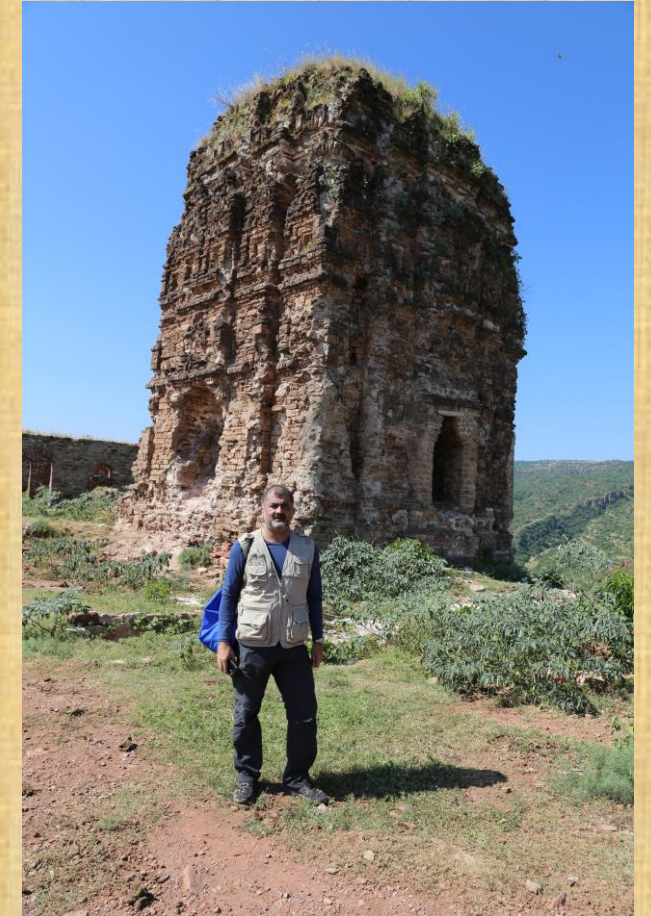


- Mahmud's March to Takhal
- Mahmud's Troops on the river
- Mahmud's Marches on Hund
- Mahmud's Journey home

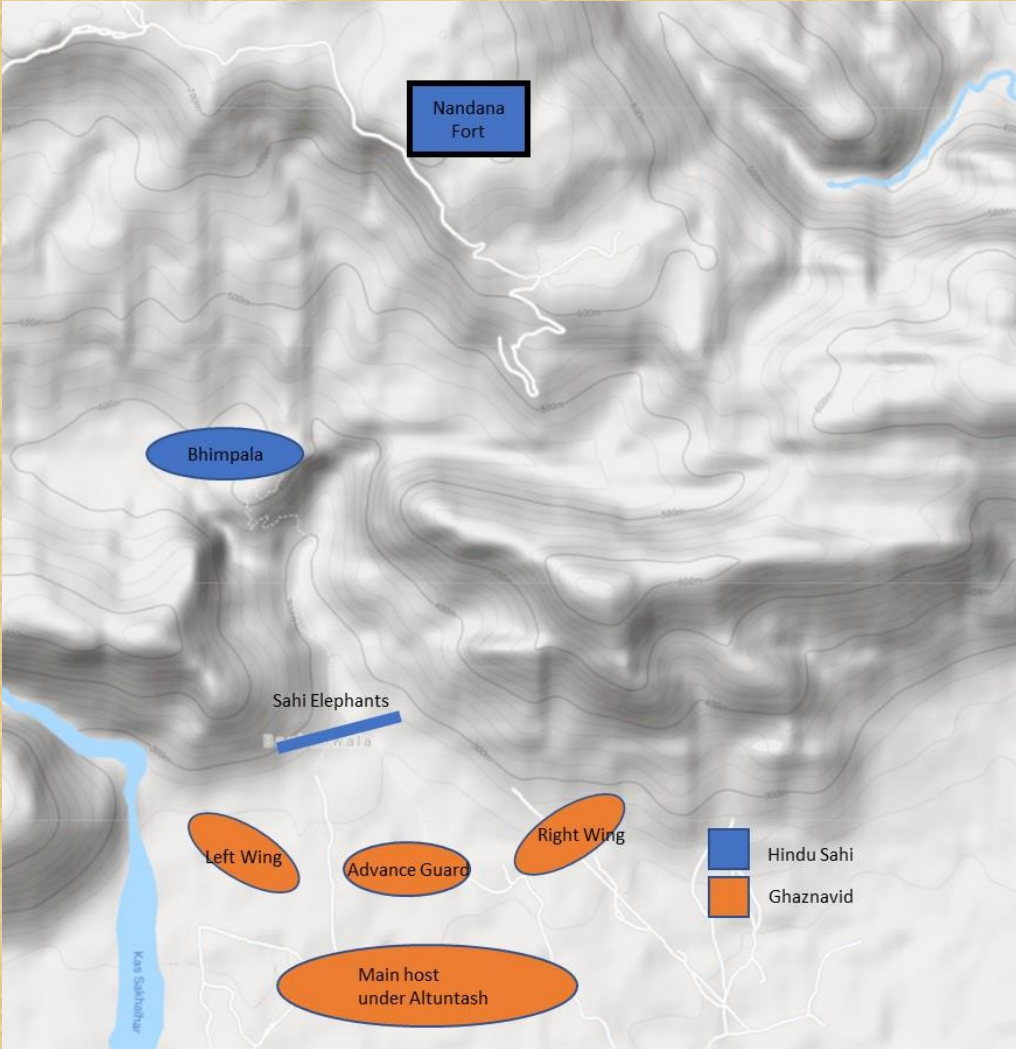




# My Battle or Hike



# The Battle



# The Battle

The fort at Nandna was situated on a mountain named Balnat (or Balanatha). Bhimapala was strongly entrenched between two hills at the junction of which the fort was situated. The entrance of the pass was closed by a strong line of elephants. Bhima was strategic in his thinking, using the topography to his advantage. He carried on occasional fighting to demoralise the enemy, but without showing any intention of coming out into the open field.

Mahmud was frustrated knowing that he could not use his swift moving cavalry, but the longer he waited the more troops were coming to support the defenders. Also awaited were the promised troops from Kashmir.



## Pandit Kalhana Book VII of the Rajatarangini, verses 66–69

66 'I have not described here at length how rapidly the royal glory of the Sahis has vanished even [down to their very] name, this being only an incident.

67 'Nothing is impossible to Fate. It effects with ease what even in dreams appears incredible, what fancy fails to reach.

68-69 'That Sahi kingdom whose greatness on the earth has above been briefly indicated in the account of King Sankaravarman's reign, now one asks oneself whether, with its kings, ministers and its court, it ever was or was not.'

This story is my humble reply to Kalhana: 'The Sahi kingdom was, and this was their story.'

# Appendix

### Mahmud's 17 Expeditions to India

Expedition	Year	
1	1000 CE	Conquest of Bannu and Waziristan
2	1001 CE	Battle of Peshawer and Waihind
3	1005 CE	The conquest of Bhatiya.
4	1006 CE	First campaign against Multan. (First Battle of Chhachh with Anandapala)
5	1007 CE	Second campaign against Multan , the defeat of Sukhapala
6	1008 CE	The second Battle of Chhachh and Nagarkot
7	1009 CE	The conquest of Narayana
8	1010 CE	Third campaign against Multan
9	1012 CE	The plundering of Thanesar
10	1014 CE	The battle of Nandana and the Battle of the Taushi
11	1015 CE	The failed campaign against Kashmir
12	1018 CE	The First Invasion of the Doaba
13	1020 CE	The Second Invasion of the Doaba, the defeat of Trilochanapala on the Raheb
14	1021 CE	Kuriat, Nardein, Loharakot and Lahore
15	1023 CE	Chandela fortresses of Gwalior and Kalinjar
16	1026 CE	The Somnath Campaign.
17	1027 CE	The expedition against the Jats