

sympathised with him. Vāyu (wind), the Sun, Agni (fire) and Prāṇa together gave him divine knowledge and wisdom. After this Satyakāma returned to the hermit Gautama with thousand fat cows. Seeing the boy whose face shone with the light of God, the hermit was amazed. "Who gave you divine knowledge?" asked the hermit. Satyakāma told the hermit all that took place. Fully satisfied with the boy, Gautama imparted to him knowledge about the universal Soul (Paramātmā) and Satyakāma became a noble hermit.

Satyakāma got several disciples of whom Upakosala was prominent. He approached Satyakāma as a student. For twelve years he served his teacher and kept up the fire in the firepit for burnt offering, without being extinguished throughout the twelve years, and worshipped the fire god. Yet the teacher did not impart knowledge to him. The teacher's wife recommended to her husband that Upakosala should be given learning. But the teacher was silent. Upakosala took a vow and fast before the burnt-offering fire pit. Agni Deva felt pity for him and informed him that God is all-pervading and that his teacher would show him the way to God. When he came to the teacher, his face was seen shining. Satyakāma asked Upakosala for the reason. Upakosala told the teacher what the fire god had told him. Immediately Satyakāma taught his disciple the path of yoga (union) by knowledge of the Sāṅkhyas.

SATYAKARMĀ I. A king of the family of Bharata. He was the son of Dhṛtavrata and the father of Anuratha. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

SATYAKARMĀ II. The brother of Suśarmā the king of Trigarta. Though he took a vow in the Bhārata battle that he would kill Arjuna, what happened was that he was killed by Arjuna. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 17, Verse 17; Śalya Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 39).

SATYAKETU I. A king of the Solar dynasty. He was the son of Dharmaketu and the father of Dhṛṣṭaketu. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

SATYAKETU II. A king of Pāṅcāla. Mention is made in Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, Śloka 73, of a Pāṅcāla King Satyaketu who fought with Paraśurāma.

SATYAKETU III. A king belonging to the Pūru dynasty. This Satyaketu was the son of King Sukumāra. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278).

SĀTYAKI (YUYUDHĀNA). A Yādava, who was a warrior of the Vṛṣṇi dynasty and a friend of Śrī Kṛṣṇa.

1) *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu thus : Brahmā - Atri - Candra - Budha - Purūravas - Āyus - Nahuṣa - Yayāti - Yadu - Sahasrajit - Śatajit - Hehaya - Dharma - Kuni - Bhadrāsena - Dhanaka - Kṛtavīrya - Kārttavīryajuna - Madhu - Vṛṣṇi - Yudhājī - Śini - Satyaka - Sātyaki.

Śini was the younger son of Yudhājī. Sātyaki alias Yuyudhāna, a companion of Śrī Kṛṣṇa and a great friend of the Pāṅdavās, was Śini's grandson.

2) *His relation to other prominent Yādavas.* The dynasty of Anamitra, first son of Yudhājī, became famous through Prasena, Satrajit, Śvaphalka and Akrūra. Of the four sons of Andhaka, predecessor of Kṛṣṇa, Kukura and Bhajamāna deserve special mention. Āhuka, in the dynasty of Kukura had two sons named Devaka and Ugrasena. Devakī, daughter of Devaka, became wife of Vasudeva and mother of Kṛṣṇa. Kāmsa was the son of Ugrasena. Śūra, seventh in the line of Bhajamāna, son of Andhaka had twelve children. His first son

Vasudeva was Kṛṣṇa's father. Śrutakīrti, Śrutaravas, Śrutadevī and Rājadhīdevī the four daughters of Śūra were married respectively by Dhṛṣṭaketu, king of Kekaya, Damaghoṣa, king of Cedi, Vṛddhaśarman, king of Karuṣa and Jayasena, king of Avantī. Dhṛṣṭaketu was a great ally of the Pāṅdavās. Śiśupāla was the son of Damaghoṣa, and Dantavakra the son of Vṛddhaśarman. Śiśupāla and Dantavakra, the third human incarnation of Jaya and Vijaya were war-crazy and haughty persons. Vinda and Anuvinda, sons of Jayasena, were great friends of the Pāṅdavās. As Kuntī, daughter of Śūra became the adopted daughter of Ugrasena, she became also the niece of Vasudeva and Kṛṣṇa's father's sister. Kuntī married Pāṇḍu and she delivered four sons, Karṇa, Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīmasena and Arjuna.

3) *Other information I.* The following facts about Sātyaki are extracted from the Mahābhārata.

(1) Sātyaki was born from an aspect of the Marudevatās. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 18).

(2) He was present at the wedding of Draupadī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 18).

(3) He was in the company of the Yādavas, who went to Indraprastha with the dowry for Subhadrā. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 220, Verse 31)

(4) A member in the court of Yudhiṣṭhira, Sātyaki learned dhanurveda (science of archery) from Arjuna. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 34).

(5) He was one of the chief Yādava warriors. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 57).

(6) At the coronation of Yudhiṣṭhira he held the royal umbrella over his head. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 53, Verse 13).

(7) He also was present at the wedding of Abhimanyu held at Uplavaya city. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 72, Verse 21).

(8) He went to Yudhiṣṭhira with a big army to participate in the great war. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 19, Verse 1).

(9) He informed Śrī Kṛṣṇa, who went to the Kaurava assembly as the messenger of the Pāṅdavās, that he desired war. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 81, Verse 5).

(10) Śrī Kṛṣṇa started for the Kaurava assembly with Sātyaki after making him leave his weapons in the chariot. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 12).

(11) On the first day of the great war, he fought a duel with Kṛtavarman. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 12).

(12) He saved Arjuna, who was in difficulties on account of the rain of arrows from Bhīṣma. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 69, Verse 78).

(13) He fought with Bhūriśravas. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 64, Verse 1).

(14) When his charioteer was killed by Bhīṣma, Sātyaki drove the chariot himself. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 73, Verse 28).

(15) Bhūriśravas killed ten sons of Sātyaki. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 74, Verse 1).

(16) He defeated Alambūṣa. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 82, Verse 45).

(17) He rendered Aśvatthāmā unconscious. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 101, Verse 47).

(18) He fought with Bhīṣma. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 104, Verse 29).