

Twitter Thread by Bharadwaj



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Yogi ji vowed to rename Hyderabad as Bhagyanagar, and BJP pulled a stunning performance in subsequent Hyderabad GHMC elections this week.

This is a thread about the hidden history of Bhagyanagar, Bhagmati, Hyderabad and the Bhagyalakshmi temple at Charminar.

[THREAD]

#WATCH | Some people were asking me if Hyderabad can be renamed as Bhagyanagar. I said - why not. I told them that we renamed Faizabad as Ayodhya & Allahabad as Prayagraj after BJP came into power in UP. Then why Hyderabad can't be renamed as Bhagyanagar?: UP CM Yogi Adityanath pic.twitter.com/hy7vvSLH0z

— ANI (@ANI) [November 28, 2020](#)

From a long time, Secularist-Islamist historians and Media have been on a relentless campaign to hide and deface the Hindu history and heritage of Hyderabad.

They say "Hyderabad was never Bhagyanagar. Bhagmati never existed".

Here is a sample:

<https://t.co/DOW9AQk6yg>

It is shocking that such campaign of lies is carried out in face of direct evidence.

Here is a contemporary Qutub Shahi painting of wedding procession of Qutub Shah & his Hindu wife Bhagmati. Hyderabad is named after her.

It was commissioned by their grandson in 1650 CE.

Source of the painting: Ashmolean Museum

<https://t.co/q00QauYLwa>

Notice the Hindu style wedding with women carrying Aartis. I explain its significance below & demolish the secularist claims.

Let me start with a brief background.

Qutub Shahi dynasty was established by Sultan Quli Qutb Mulk (1470 CE-1543 CE). He came to India from Iran.

India was then a land of fabled wealth and limitless opportunities (pic of Sultan Quli).

Sultan Quli Qutub Mulk came to India from Hamadan(Iran).

When he first stepped on Indian soil at Chaul, the port city on the western coast in India, he picked up a clump of black clay & pledged that he would establish Shia religion all over India.

Sultan Quli started his career in the service of the Bahmani king Shihabuddin Mahmud. He rapidly rose in the ranks and was granted the Governorship of Telinga country

After the death of Bahmani sultan in 1518, Sultan Quli established himself as an independent ruler at Golconda.

Secularist historians have made us believe that Golconda fort was built by Sultan Quli in 16th century.

Recently, they celebrated 500 years of Golconda.

<https://t.co/6fZY0Pbukp>

But this is a LIE

Golconda fort was NOT built by Sultan Quli. It existed much before Sultan Quli was even born.

It was built by Kakatiyas. In fact, the Mughal chronicles such as Maasir-I-Alamgiri and Muntakhab Al Lubab admit it was held by Hindu kings before it passed into the hands of Muslims.

Direct evidence that Golconda fort dates back to at least 13th century is provided by archaeology.

Archaeologist Manika Sardar conclusively proves the inner walls of Golconda fort date back to 13th century.

The massive blocks of Bala Hissar(high citadel) belong to this period.

When Sultan Quli took over Golconda, he made several "modifications" to the site. He added some fortifications.

He converted the Golconda central fort temple into Jami Masjid. Today, this is known as "Hyderabad's oldest Mosque".

Even today, we can see the traces of Hindu temples in the Golconda Jami Masjid.

The kakatiya temple decorations such as stambhas, ratnas, vallis and sakhas can still be found on its doorway.

The Hindu character of Golconda was gradually effaced.

The hill temple was later converted to Taramati masjid. Much later, Akkanna Madanna temple was destroyed by Aurangzeb.

However, the cave temples survived. The Jagadamba cave temple exists even today inside Golconda fort.

Sultan Quli was murdered inside the very mosque he himself built on Hindu temple site when he was performing Namaz.

As fate would have it, the murder was executed by his own son Jamshed Quli. Jamshed then usurped the throne.

Jamshed Quli then began hunting for his brother Ibrahim Quli. Ibrahim fled Golconda and sought refuge in the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagara.

He was warmly received by Vijayanagar king Ramaraya. Ibrahim happily spent seven years in Vijayanagara and he was also granted a jagir.

A few words about Vijayanagara emperor Ramaraya. Ramaraya was quite "secular". He favored Muslim soldiers and placed Quran above the throne for the courtiers to pay respect. He allowed them to construct Mosques and perform animal (cow?) slaughter despite opposition by his brother.

Naturally, Ibrahim Quli felt quite at home in Ramaraya's kingdom. He was married to a Vijayanagara royal lady named Bhagirathi. Ramaraya used to address him as 'Farzand'(son).

After 7 years, Jamshed Quli died & Ibrahim went back to Golconda to win war of succession & take the kingdom.

It must be noted that in the war of succession, Ibrahim received tremendous Hindu support under Ramaraya's auspices.

At Koilkonda fort on his way to Golconda, the Hindus pledged loyalty and support to him

Koilkonda inscription:

In Koilkonda inscription, Hindus promised "We pledge support to Ibrahim Quli. Any of us who breaks the promise will have incurred the sin equal to killing of cows and brahmins in Varanasi". He was later called Malkibha (rama), equating (Malik) Ibrahim with Lord Rama.

With such support, Ibrahim naturally gained the throne and became the king.

However, the same Ibrahim joined later hands with other Muslim Sultans of Deccan and attacked Vijayanagara kingdom in battle of Tallikota in 1565.

Talk about gratitude!

In Talikota war, Ramaraya's Muslim regiment under Gilani brothers turned traitors and joined hands with the invading sultans.

The battle was lost and Ramaraya was beheaded in the battlefield. The mighty Vijayanagara empire collapsed.

After the war the Deccan Sultans sacked Vijayanagara for 6 months, looting and burning everything they found.

Ramaraya's "Farzand" Ibrahim appointed his brother-in-law and a minister for sacking + treasure hunt.

The loot Qutub Shahis acquired by sacking Vijayanagara was so much that, almost 30 years later, a part of booty was large enough to commission the construction of Hyderabad

Yes, Muhammad Quli built Hyderabad from loot his father obtained by sacking Vijayanagara. More below.

Ibrahim Quli died and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Quli.

Muhammad Quli married Bhagmati. Hyderabad was named after her.

Some "intellectuals" now see this as 'love jihad'. Nothing could be farther from truth.

<https://t.co/zgyuepp53J>

Wonder if BJP is aware that #Bhagyanagar, now known as Hyderabad, was born out of what the Yogi govt has banned as Love Jihad. Quli Qutub Shah, ruler of the area is said to have chosen this name when he married his lover Bhagyavati!! pic.twitter.com/UrJcekO5LI

— Mrinal Pande (@MrinalPande1) November 29, 2020

It was Muhammad Quli who established Hyderabad & built Charminar.

Muhammad Quli was raised by his Hindu mother. He fell in love with and married Bhagmati early in his life (c. 1589 CE).

In his Urdu poems known as "Kulliyat", he reveals some startling truths about himself.

Muhammad Quli reveals that he was a Hindu in his early life. He was raised in the faith of his Hindu mother.

Later in his life, he left Hinduism and adopted the Shia cult of his paternal ancestors.

He speaks thus in his Kulliyat.

Quli was, according to his own admission, a Hindu when he married Bhagmati. There is no evidence that Bhagmati ever converted. That explains why she has no tomb.

Thus, it was not "love jihad" by any stretch of imagination.

This also explains why his wedding is depicted with Hindu rituals.

Here is an old painting of Bhagmati (now in Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad).

She must have exerted a tremendous influence. She had a contingent of 1,000 soldiers accompanying her. Quli styled her as "Hyder Mahal" ("brave beloved"). Both Hyderabad and Bhagnagar are named after her.

Hyder Mahal/Bhagmati wore a crown and she called the shots in Qutub Shahi kingdom.

Here is a poem from Muhammad Quli's Kulliyat explaining why she deserves to wear a crown.

Some "historians" like Sherwani & Faroqui have indulged in fraud, lies and deceit to deny the historicity of Bhagmati.

Citing "French travelers", they claimed Bhagnagar came from "Bhag" meaning gardens.

Does the French traveler really say so? Let us examine primary sources.

In truth, the French traveler clearly talked about Bhagnagar being named at the request of his wife.

Sherwani completely ignores this statement and he fraudulently interpolates "gardens" out of nowhere.

Also, it is extremely stupid to believe that Bhagyanagar must be named after gardens.

Which gardens are they exactly talking about? There was extreme scarcity of water in Hyderabad.

In those days, it was almost impossible to maintain gardens and Ibrahim Quli's attempt failed.

Initially, the Gardens were confined only inside the Golconda fort.

The Chichlam area had NO GARDENS when it was called Bhagnagar. It was only in the 17th century that gardens popped up. Much later, gardens were established near Basheerbagh (Bagh E Aam) and Hussain Sagar.

The fact that Bhagyanagar was named after Bhagyamati and not 'gardens' is proven by the fact that the chronogrammatic name of Hyderabad on coins is "Farkhunda Bunyad".

Farkhunda in Persian means luck (Sanskrit Bhagya) and not "gardens" (Persian Bagh).

There is contemporary Mughal evidence for existence of Bhagmati.

During her own lifetime, Abul Fazl's brother came to Hyderabad in 1591. His testimony proves the existence of Bhagmati & is a slap to those who deny her historicity.

Notice the kind of language he used for her.

Another contemporary Muslim chronicler named Nizamuddin also wrote about Bhagmati in 1594 in her own lifetime. He testifies that Hyderabad/Bhagyanagar was named after her.

Again, notice the language used for her. There is a good reason why they used such expletives against her.

Another contemporary Muslim historian Ferishta also testified Bhagyanagar/Hyderabad was named after Bhagmati.

What explains their embarrassment & use of derogatory language?

The fact that Hyderabad was named after a Hindu queen who never converted did not go well with them.

The name "Bhagyanagar" never went out of vogue and continued to be used even in the 19th century.

Here is Bhagnagar in an 1816 map, charted by British EIC cartographer Aaron Arrowsmith.

These evidences clearly establish Hyderabad was named after Bhagmati.

But the Bhagyalakshmi Temple has been under attack.

The secular ASI calls Bhagyalakshmi temple an "unauthorised construction" and pushes for removal of temple

<https://t.co/CIBFOwv5at>

But here is the catch!

While the ASI calls the Temple an "unauthorised construction", Government's Endowments Department lists Charminar's Bhagyalakshmi Temple among 'registered temples'.

The state government usurps the Temple income for its secular purposes.

In 2012, when temple organisers wanted to perform temporary construction for Diwali, the police forcibly stopped them.

So

1. They usurp the temple income
2. In the same vein, they call the temple "unauthorised" and do not allow even temporary construction

<https://t.co/2LmV3oH2o2>

They say the temple is causing damage to the heritage site Charminar and must be removed.

But they are ABSOLUTELY SILENT about the recently created Sufi Chilla that is inside Charminar complex and encroaching the charminar's space.

This thread will be continued with a discussion about the history and historicity of Bhagyalakshmi temple.

Sources used in thread until now:

- 1) Maasir-I-Alamgiri by Saqi Mustad Khan (trans by Jadunath Sarkar)
- 2) Hindu temples: What happened to them (Sita Ram Goel)

3) Annual Reports of Archaeological Department under Nizam's dominion

4) Early foundations of Golconda (Marika Sardar)

5) The new Cambridge history of India

6) The social history of Deccan (eight Indian lives)

7) Golconda Bagnagar Hyderabad: Rise and fall of metropolis by Serish

8) Vijayanagara Empire: Burton Stein

Caveat: With the exception of great historians like Sita Ram Goel and Jadunath Sarkar, I do not agree with the authors on everything they have written in their books.

While they are informative and occasionally insightful, there is an inherent bias and dishonesty among many of them.

For example, one pseudo secularism Hindutva bashing journalist from "The Hindu" named Serish wrote a book named Golconda/Bagnagar. While some info is legit, his innate bias and dishonesty shows at the end when he posts this map to "disprove" existence of Bhagyalakshmi temple

In his bias, he did not even check what the other side says.

Even priest of Bhagyalakshmi temple never claimed that a permanent temple housing the goddess existed beside Charminar in Nizam's period.

Priest just said there was a sacred stone and a temporary pandal during Diwali

While he is so eager to post a 20th century painting to "disprove" the existence of Bhagyalakshmi temple (as if that disproves the existence of a sacred spot), his book is UTTERLY SILENT about conversion of temples, while describing every intricate detail.

Selective narrative!