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NAGA in Sanskrit means mountain, people residing in and around mountains are known as Pahadi or Naga.

The history of NAGA SADHUS is very old, the traces of legacy are found in Mohenjo-Daro coins & images where Naga Sadhus are shown worshipping Bhagwan Shiv in Pashupatinath form.



Alexander and his soldiers also met Naga Sadhus during their stay in India. Buddha and Mahavira were impressed to see the penance of Naga Sadhus, their devotion for the people and motherland.

During the invasion of mlecchaas(mughals), there were series of attacks on Sanatanis..

...and Hindu structures. At that time, a massive exercise was carried over by Naga Sadhus to organise their strength and form Akhadas so that they all fight under one saffron flag to protect Hindu Culture and Vedic traditions of India.



Naga Sadhus protected ancient Hindu Temples from invaders. During ancient times, Naga Sadhus were taught to fight the invaders ferociously. They were equipped with Talwars, Trishuls, Gadaas, Teer Kamaans and strategic skills to protect



Aurangzeb's special army of Muslims who was established to destroy Hindu Temples & structures was defeated myriad times. These terrorist Muslim invaders were killed by Naga Sadhus in the war for Dharma in which the ferocious Nagas protected Mandirs & kept alive Shiv Bhakti..

...even in the Muslim dominated regions.

It was the year 1664 CE when Aurangzeb and his invading army tried to raid Kashi Vishwanath Temple only to meet with the bone chilling defence from the Naga Sadhus who ferociously opposed the Muslim army and protected the temple.

“ Battle reportedly fought in Benares by the Naga ascetic warriors of the Mahanirvani Akhara. According to a handwritten book in the akhara’s archives, in 1664 the akhara’s soldiers won a great victory near the Gyan Vapi well. This document simply states that the Sanyasis were victorious against the forces of “the Sultan,” although historians have inferred that this figure was the Moghul emperor Aurangzeb. If the story is true, this battle may have been a contributing factor in Aurangzeb’s decision to raze the Vishvanath temple in 1669.

The Nagas killed Aurangzeb's Army of looters and shocked them to an extent that Aurangzeb stopped the destruction of temple until 1669 .

This defeat of the Mughals finds mention in James G. Lochtefeld's book, " The Illustrated Encyclopaedia of Hinduism".



As per this book the NagaSadhus of Mahanirvani Akhara of Varanasi offered resistance against Aurangzeb. Book also describes the defeat of Mlechaas. This mighty battle has been named as the 'Battle of Gyanvapi' in his book. But there is no mention of it in our academic history books.



Instead, the Mughal ruler has been profusely glorified. No other historians have ever mentioned about this victory openly in their works but James Lochtefeld has mentioned that the victory is available in other records but purposely kept hidden.

There are very few records of Hindu Warriors and Local Communities offering resistance to the invaders to save our temples and motherland. It is b'coz the Britishers set every such record on fire and destroyed them. Oral history and Local historical folklore that has been passed..



...down from generation to generation do have some credibility.

When Aurangzeb gathered some courage to attack Varanasi once again in 1669, Naga Sadhus defended till their last breath and last drop of blood. It is believed that about 40000 Naga Sadhus sacrificed their lives...



...defending Kashi Vishwanath Temple and Islamic plunderers are believed to be the most unethical and deceitful treacherous animals in warfare and otherwise.

Madhusudana Saraswati of the Advaita Vedanta tradition was a contemporary of the Islamic invader Akbar.



At that time too the mlechas regularly waged riots to loot and kill local priests. The innocent Sadhus then complained to Madhusudana Saraswati. Deeply hurt by seeing the atrocities of Muslims on the Sadhus, Saraswati personally visited Akbar's court in Agra and requested him to...

...apprehend the rioting Muslims.

But his pleas were ignored by the Mleccha Akbar. Left with no choice, returning back Madhusudana reassembled the Naga Sadhus and requested them to save Hindus and the poor Sadhus from the terrorist Islamic Invaders.

At the Kashi Kshetra in Samvat 1721 (—1664 A.D.) they own the victory in a fight with the Sultan (? Aurangzib) and gained great glory. From sunrise to sunset the battle raged and the Dasnamis proved themselves heroes; they preserved the honour of Vishwanath's seat. They defeated the Muslims Mirza Ali and Turang Khan ?) and Abdul Ali.

Description about Naga Sadhus defending Kashi Vishwanath in Jadu Nath Sarkar's book 'A History Of Dasnami Naga Sanyasis'.

Next time when Muslims instigated riots to destroy and raid the Hindu Temples in the Home of Sadhus and terrorizing Hindus, Naga Sadhus gave them a befitting reply and hunted them down like the ferocious lions. The fiery resistance was remembered by the generations of Muslims...



...& for many years the Muslims in that area never harassed the Hindus and Sadhus again.
This story finds its mention in the book 'Soldier Monks and Militant Sadhus' by William R. Squeeze.

Naga Sadhus have been warrior saints and fought many battles against Islamic Plunderers...

Gyan Vapi, Battle of

Battle reportedly fought in **Benares** by the **Naga ascetic** warriors of the **Mahanirvani Akhara**. According to a handwritten book in the **akhara's** archives, in 1664 the akhara's soldiers won a great victory near the **Gyan Vapi** well. This document simply states that the **Sanyasis** were victorious against the forces of "the Sultan," although historians have inferred that this figure was the Moghul emperor **Aurangzeb**. If the story is true, this battle may have been a contributing factor in Aurangzeb's decision to raze the **Vishvanath** temple in 1669. In light of this claim, it is possible that the temple's destruction was motivated not simply by intolerant iconoclasm, but by the desire to inflict punishment for resistance and rebellion.

Battle of Gyan Vapi described in James G. Lochtefeld' book 'The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Hinduism, Volume 1'

..&then the British,defending Hindus and their temples.

The Islamic plunderers destroyed our temples but they were also destroyed in the process themselves.Each time our temples were destroyed,they were rebuilt.

That's how we survived&that's how faith triumphed over fanaticism.

THE SANYASI REBELLION

