The Secret of Ghazni and His Brutal

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ABSTRACT
Muhammad Ghazni was come in 9th century in India but He doesn't have Idea to occupied Indian He had lots of Ambitious about India. So He Came for Loot only so he was come approximately 18th time We will assume he was a Muslim so he destroyed the Hindu temples and was a Muslim fanatic, but for another reason he destroyed the Hindu temples in the country to plunder the rice and grain resources at the top. of the temple on the Indian subcontinent, and the country's resources in the mine below seed of rice and the sanctum sanctorum.

● **India**
India is a country with more history and mysteries than any country in the world. Because not only now but also in those days our kings were divided by language and boundaries as they are now. If the kings who ruled over us were united, we would be the most powerful country in the world today.

● **Mahmud Ghazni invasion of India**
It is because of the lack of unity among our kings that the kings of many countries fought against us, killed our people and looted the wealth of our soil. Mohammad Ghazni was one of the most important invaders in history. History tells that he invaded India 17 times and was defeated the 18th time. But in this post you can see what is really hidden history.

● **Mohammad gajni**
Mohammad Ghazni was born 971 AD. He was the eldest son of Subhashkin, who ruled Ghazni. Mohammad Ghazni then fought for his father. But they could not win that battle.

● **King**
Although Mohammed Ghazni was the eldest son of Subhakti, he had no desire to make Mohammed king. Because he was dissatisfied with his last actions. Therefore his youngest son Ismail was made king.   But it did not last long.

Mohammed overthrew his brother and ascended the throne. At the age of 27, he declared himself Sultan.

● **Invasion of india**
Mohammad, an aspirant of India's wealth, began to attack India at the end of the 10th century. One of the reasons for the invasion of India was its vast wealth and the other was that Muhammad intended to move his capital from Ghazni to India and bring the whole of Asia under his dominion. From 1000 AD to 1027 AD, there were successive wars over India.

● **War with Jaipal again**
1001 AD In, Mohammad Ghazni waged war against his old enemy Jaipal. By then the Rajputs had lost their strength. King Jaipal fought valiantly and prevented Mohammad Ghazni. But eventually gave up. About 15,000 soldiers were killed in this battle. Jaipal was captured by Mohammed and he and 15 of his relatives were stopped in front of Mohammad Ghazni.

● **Mohammad Ghazni's condition**
Mohammad Ghazni looted all of Jaipal's property. He also demanded the release of 2,50,000 dinars and the enslavement of 500,000 Indians. He was eventually given and Jaipal was saved by his son Anantpal. But failing, Jaipal died in the blazing fire.

● **War with Anantpal**
After Jaipal's death, Anantpal took over as king. In 1008, Mohammad Ghazni again went to war. Anantpal asked the other kings to come to his aid. At his request, the kings of Ujjain, Gwalior, Delhi and Ajmer helped Anantpal. Two huge armies were found in Peshawar. But waited without holding each other.

● **Collapse of anantpal**
In that case Gokarna also came to Anantpal's help. Mohammed's army had about 6000 soldiers. The Gokars killed 5,000 of them.

Anantpal's hand was raised in battle, but unexpectedly Anantpal's elephant became religious and pulled him out of the battlefield. The headless Indian army was in turmoil and everyone started retreating. Mohammed then got up and 20,000 Indian Army soldiers were killed. Even after that Mohammed's invasion continued.

● **Nagercoil attack**

The Nagercoil temple was very famous for its wealth at that time. Desiring this, Mohammad Ghazni ordered his troops to attack Nagercoil. 1009 AD by Mohammad Ghazni on Nagercoil. Was attacked in From there, Mohammad Ghazni carried precious gold, diamonds and money to his capital. After that Mohammed invaded many places like Thanzer and Kannauj.

● **Collinger attack**

Rajapala Pratihara, the ruler of Kannauj, agreed to rule under the rule of Mohammed. Thus other Rajput kings became angry with him. Thus Kalingar, Gwalior, Ajmer and other Rajput kings fought against Kannauj and killed Rajpal Pratihara. Thus the enraged Mohammed Ghazni started the war on Kalingar. Kanda Chandapal, the king of Kalinga, accepted the dominion of Mohammed. Mohammed was paid a large sum of money for this.

● **Attack on somnath temple**

For the sixteenth time, Mohammad Ghazni attacked the Somnath temple in Gujarat. Because Somnath Temple was the richest and most famous temple in India at that time. Somnath temple was attacked in 1025 and Rajput king and other kings bravely came forward to protect the temple. The battle between Mohammed's army and the Indian Army lasted for 3 days. Finally, Mohammad Ghazni's army won and looted 20 lakh dinars.

● **Strength of Mohammad Ghazni's army**

The strength of Mohammad Ghazni's army was his cavalry crossing the air. Because at that time our kings used elephants more in war. Although the Rajput kings excelled in battle, they could not compensate for the pace of the Turkish troops. Another strength of Mohammad Ghazni was the disagreement between our kings. Mohammad Ghazni died on 20 April 1030 at the age of 59.

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