

(*cāpt sameṣyāmi*) 7. 87. 50; Sātyaki asked his charioteer to drive his chariot to Śakas and other Mlecchas who, riding chariots and elephants and holding different kinds of weapons in their hands, were eager to fight with him (*mām evābhimukhāḥ sarve tiṣṭhanti samarārthinaḥ*); Sātyaki was confident to defeat them 7. 95. 13-14; in the encounter that followed, Śakas and others showered arrows on Sātyaki; he cut off their arrows and killed them by thousands covering the earth with their blood and flesh; those who escaped death fled swiftly in fright; Sātyaki thus defeated the large army of Śakas 7. 95. 32-33, 38-39, 45; three thousand horse-riders of Śakas and others, led by Duryodhana, returned to the battlefield to attack Sātyaki; he killed many of them 7. 97. 13-14, 20; (11) On the seventeenth day, Kāmbojas, Śakas and Yavanas, led by Samśaptakas guarded the extremity of the left side (*vāmaṁ pārśvam apālayan ... teṣāṁ prapakṣaḥ*) of the Bārhaspatyavyūha (8. 31. 26) of Kauravas 8. 31. 14-15; in the course of that day, after the death of the younger brother of Kāmboja Sudakṣiṇa, there was fierce fighting (*ghoram adbhutadarśanam*) in which Śakas riding horses took part; a large number of them were killed 8. 40. 107-110; later that day, Kṛṣṇa in order to encourage Arjuna told him that Śakas had joined the Kaurava army for the sake of Duryodhana and no one else but he (Arjuna) could defeat them (*na śakyā yudhi nirjetum tvadanyena paramtapa*) 8. 51. 18, 20; Śakas, who held excellent weapons in their hands and were ready to shoot arrows, riding horses, chariots and elephants, rushed at Arjuna to kill him

(*ātatāyinaḥ / śakās ... || varāyudhān pāṅgatān*); Arjuna cut off their hands and heads, killed their horses and elephants and broke their chariots 8. 64. 16-17; (12) On the seventeenth day, at night (*nīti* 8. 1. 25), when Samjaya reported to Dhṛtarāṣṭra the death of Karṇa, he while remembering the past heroism of Karṇa mentioned that he had formerly defeated Śakas and many others and made them pay tribute (*cakre balibhṛtaḥ purā*) 8. 5. 18, 20 (reference to Karṇa's *digvijaya* at the time of Duryodhana's *vaiṣṇavayajña* 3. 241. 19, 32 (Vol. 4. App. I. 24. 28-34)); (13) On the eighteenth day, Kṛpa with Śakas and Yavanas stood on the right side (*dakṣiṇe pārśve*) of the Sarvatobhadravayūha (9. 7. 19) of Kauravas 9. 7. 24; (14) At the end of the war, Samjaya mentioned Śakas among those who were killed in the war 9. 1. 26; Dhṛtarāṣṭra remembered that Śakas and others had joined his side not caring for death while fighting (*madartham udyatāḥ sarve prāṇāṁś tyaktvā raṇe*); Duryodhana boasted his ability to fight with Pāṇḍavas due to the support of Śakas 9. 2. 8, 21-22. E. Past event; Māndhātṛ once asked Indra how people like Śakas were to be made to follow Dharma and how kings like him should control them (*katham dharmam Careyus te ... madvidhaiś ca katham sthāpyāḥ*); Indra thereupon told Māndhātṛ the duties of Dasyus (the term Dasyu apparently covered Śakas) 12. 65. 13, 15, 17-21. F. Future event; Śakas are mentioned among many kings who at the end of the Yuga (*yugānte samanuprāpte* 3. 186. 30; *yugānte* 3. 186. 33; *yugakṣaye* 3. 186. 43, 48) would rule the earth the wrong way, would be