

- (19) He fought with Duryodhana. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 110, Verse 14).
 (20) He fought with Bhagadatta. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 111, Verse 7).
 (21) He fought with Aśvatthāmā. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 116, Verse 9).
 (22) Following that he fought with Kṣemamūrti and Brhanta on the Kaurava side. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 47).
 (23) His chariot was thrown off by Bhagadatta's elephant. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 43).
 (24) Karṇa and Sātyaki fought each other. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 32, Verse 67).
 (25) At the instance of Arjuna he remained on the battle-field protecting Yudhiṣṭhira. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 84, Verse 35).
 (26) He fought with Duśśāsana. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 99, Verse 14).
 (27) He saved Dhṛṣṭadyumna from being killed by Droṇa. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 97, Verse 32).
 (28) He fought Droṇa again and broke six bows of the latter. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 98).
 (29) He fought with Vyāghradatta. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 106, Verse 14).
 (30) He killed Vyāghradatta. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 107, Verse 32).
 (31) Droṇa wounded Sātyaki. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 110, Verse 2).
 (32) Sātyaki wounded Kṛtavarma. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 113, Verse 46).
 (33) He killed Jalasandha. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 115, Verse 52).
 (34) He defeated Duryodhana. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 116, Verse 24).
 (35) He defeated Droṇa. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 117, Verse 30).
 (36) He killed Sudarśana. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 118, Verse 15).
 (37) He defeated Duśśāsana. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 121, Verse 29).
 (38) He killed king Alambūṣa. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 140, Verse 18).
 (39) He killed Bhūriśravas. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 143, Verse 54).
 (40) He defeated Karṇa in fighting. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 144, Verse 64).
 (41) He killed Somadatta in battle. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 162, Verse 33).
 (42) He killed King Bhūri. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 166, Verse 12).
 (43) He defeated Vṛṣasena, son of Karṇa. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 170, Verse 30).
 (44) Bhīma and Sahadeva prevented Sātyaki, who rushed forward with his club, from killing Dhṛṣṭadyumna. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 198, Verse 6).
 (45) He routed six mahārathas of the Kaurava army. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 200, Verse 53).
 (46) During the battle with Aśvatthāmā he fell unconscious. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 200, Verse 56).
 (47) He killed Anuvinda, King of Kekaya. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 13, Verse 11).
 (48) He killed Vinda. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 13, Verse 35).
 (49) He killed the King of Vaṅga. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 22, Verse 13).

- (50) He defeated Śakuni. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 61, Verse 48).
 (51) He killed Prasena, son of Karṇa. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 82, Verse 6).
 (52) He fought with Śalya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 13).
 (53) He killed Sālva, the mlecccha King. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 20, Verse 26).
 (54) He killed Kṣemamūrti. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 21, Verse 8).
 (55) He captured Sañjaya alive. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 57).
 (56) Though he got ready to kill Sañjaya, yet he set him free on the advice of Vyāsa. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 29, Verse 38).
 (57) After the great war was over he went to Dvārakā from Hastināpura in the company of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (Aśvamedhika Parva, Chapter 52, Verse 57).
 (58) He participated in the celebrations held at mount Raivataka in the company of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (Aśvamedhika Parva, Chapter 59, Verse 3).
 (59) He performed the after-death ceremonies of Abhimanyu. (Aśvamedhika Parva, Chapter 62, Verse 6).
 (60) He participated in the aśvamedha yajña held by Yudhiṣṭhira at Hastināpura. (Aśvamedhika Parva, Chapter 66, Verse 3).
 (61) Under the influence of liquor he ridiculed Kṛtavarma for killing sleeping children. (Mausala Parva, Chapter 3, Verse 16).
 (62) For Sātyaki's part in the Syamantaka incident see under Syamantaka.
 (63) When Sātyaki, after killing Kṛtavarma, rushed forth to kill many others, Kṛṣṇa, and Pradyumna interfered. Yet, he killed many others. (Mausala Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 29).
 (64) Arjuna appointed Yauyudhāni, son of Sātyaki, chief of the region in the plain of Sarasvatī. (Mausala Parva, Chapter 7, Verse 71).
 (65) After death his soul went to the Marudgaṇas. (Svargārohaṇa Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 17).
 (66) Synonyms used for Sātyaki in the Mahābhārata: Ānartta, Śaineya, Śaineyanandana, Śauri, Śiniputra, Śinipautra, Śininaptā, Śinipravara, Dāśārha, Mādhava, Mādhavāgrya, Mādhavasirīha, Madhūdvaḥa, Sātvata, Sātvatāgrya, Sātyaka, Vārṣṇeya, Vṛṣṇi, Vṛṣṇiśārdūla, Vṛṣṇikulodvaḥa, Vṛṣṇyandhakapavīra, Yādava, Yadūdvaḥa, Yadūttama, Yuyudhāna.
 4) *Other information II.* From Bhāgavata
 (1) In all the wars in which Śrī Kṛṣṇa was engaged, it was Sātyaki, who was his most powerful supporter. In the battle between Kṛṣṇa and Bāṇāsura, Sātyaki clashed with Kumbhāṇḍa, Bāṇa's minister. (Bhāgavata Skandha 1).
 (2) When Jarāsandha attacked Mathurāpurī, Sātyaki who guarded the city's western entrance, fought the former and routed his forces. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 1).
 (3) He participated in the Śalya and Pauṇḍrakavāsudeva wars. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 1).
 SATYALOKA. The world of Brahmā. (See under Brahmā)
 SATYĀNṚTA. See under Pramṛta.
 SATYAPĀLA. A hermit. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 14, that this hermit shone in the court of Yudhiṣṭhira.
 SATYARĀTĀ. A Kekaya princess. Satyavrata (Triśaṅku) the king of Ayodhyā married this princess. (Vāyu Purāṇa, Chapter 88; Verse 117).