

The Spiritual Brotherhood of the Hungarian and the Indian People

We, Hungarians believe that our origin can be traced in the Scythian-Hun-Avar-Hungarian continuity. According to the archaeological findings and the scientific facts it is probable that the original inhabitants of both the Carpathian-Basin and India were Scythian-Hun people. The Scythian-Hun Sun Kings were given the title 'Ruler of the Earth' in ancient times because they protected and cared for the Earth. They believed in the immortality of the soul. They were aware of the trinity that also appears in symbols. The double cross, the crown with three parts and the three hills can still be found on our national coat of arms and our national flag. They made sacrifice only to God, the Lord of Heaven since times immemorial. With the sacrifice the Scythians expressed their willing to follow the wish of the Sun King, the Only God, God of the Universe. We can notice a significant similarity between the Scythian legend and the rituals of the Indian asvamedha (horse sacrifice) about which we can read in Ramayana and Mahabharata as well. This ritual could only be done by the king.

The original inhabitants of India looked upon the Huns as their brothers and sisters and they fought with them together against the Aryans. A relic that proves this can be found in the Archaeological Park, in Delhi. It is an Iron Column the history of which dates back to the third millennium B.C. That was the time when the Hun ruler, Bihar, started to search for his fellow people who had dispersed to different places after the cataclysm in 5038 B.C. He found some of them in India. In the meantime, one of the Indian kings, Hadraba, was attacked by an enemy. He asked for Bihar's help, who sent his soldiers and they defeated the attackers. To the memory of the victory, King Hadraba wanted to erect a victory column that would never be destroyed by rust. It could only be done with the help of the Hun blacksmiths who had the heavenly knowledge of Sirius. The Iron Column was erected and the wealthy King Hadraba paid for it in gold, the weight of which was equivalent of the weight of the column. Today one of the most significant states in India is called Bihar.

One Scythian tribe was called the 'Tribe of Magicians' that is 'Magadhi' in Hindi language. Magadha used to be the strongest empire in North-India from the 6th century B.C. The first golden age of India was under the rule of King Ashoka (3rd century B.C.). Ashoka came from the Magadha family. He learnt about the story of the Iron Column from the Hun magicians' writings. He searched for the Column and had it reerected. The second golden age of India (2nd-4th centuries) is connected with the Magadha Guptas. The Indoscythian Empire lasted from the 2nd century B.C. to the 2nd century A.D. Out of the three existing calendars in India one has been used since the beginning of the Indoscythian rule. This calendar is called 'sagabd', which was started in 78 A.D. The Indoscythians played a dominant role in India up to the 5th century.