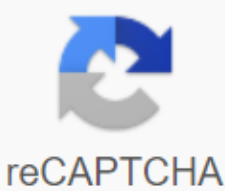




I'm not robot



Continue

Interesting facts about the gupta empire

Gupta Empire Facts: The Gupta Empire was named after the Gupta dynasty that ruled approximately 320-550 CE. The Gupta dynasty period is regarded as the Golden Age of India. The events of the Gupta Empire consist of the administrative system, the economy, scientific and technological development, people's social lives, education, etc. Gupta Empire Facts: 1) Administration The administrative system during the Gupta period was similar to that of the Mauryan Empire. The king was this highest authority and possessed broad powers to allow the proper functioning of the empire. During the Gupta period, the empire was classified into separate administrative divisions such as Rajya, Rashtra, Desha, Mandala, etc., and a Vishayapati was appointed to control it. In this way, the decentralization of power was given importance. During the Gupta dynasty, the person in charge of managing the well-being of the villages was on rural bodies. These rural bodies comprised the village chief and the elderly. The Gupta Empire had a separate judicial system. At the lowest level of the judicial system was the assembly of the people or trade guild. The king presided over the highest court of appeal. In his duty, the King was assisted by judges, ministers, priests, etc. The court's decision or judgment was based on legal texts, prevailing social customs during those times, or the King's decision. 2) Economy During the Gupta, period agriculture formed a significant part of the empire's economy. The commercial and commercial activities of the Gupta Empire grew steadily. The merchant and other traders organized themselves into guilds. These guilds received concessions on taxes that were responsible for being paid to the government. The guilds played a leading role in the goods industry and also helped strengthen the empire's economy. There was industrial development during the Gupta period. The textile industry was an essential industry of this empire. Silver coin of Kumaragupta Some of the main product items included silk, muslin, calico, linen, wool and cotton. These goods were also exported. There were other thriving industries such as ivory labour, stone cutting and stone carving, precious metals such as gold, silver, copper, iron, bronze and lead. The pearl industry was also very popular. The most important industry was ceramics. Gupta rulers issued a large number of gold coins. These gold coins were known as diners. Gupta rulers also issued silver coins. During the reign of the Gupta dynasty, lead and rare copper coins were also issued. Gupta Empire conducted a trade with China, Cey lay, and other European countries. 3) Education The gupta gave great importance to education. Cities such as Pataliputra, Nasik and Ayodhya were popular centers for education. The two famous universities during this time were and Takshila. Nalanda was founded by Kumaragupta I in the 5th century. Both universities were offered high standards of education. These universities also admitted students from foreign countries. 4) Gupta-era society During the Gupta period, there was peace and harmony in society. The social or caste ranking of a person was decided by the trade or profession of that person. The society was classified into four caste, i.e. Brahmans, Vaishyas, Kshatriyas and Sudras. The Brahmans carried out activities such as commerce, architecture, service, etc. The Gupta rulers were Vaishyas. The practised industrial vocation of Kshatriya. Sudras was dedicated to trade and agriculture. People lived in joint families and society dominated men. Gupta Empire Society There was prosperity and development in general in Gupta-era society. Women were given a secondary position. They were allowed to get an education. The food consumed by the Gupta people was very simple. They are believed to be strictly vegetarian and excluded onions, garlic, potatoes and wine from their diet. Entertainment during those days included dances, musical concerts, gambling, animal fights, etc. The religion followed during the Gupta period was Hinduism and Buddhism. 5) Science and Technological Development One of the main developments achieved in the scientific field was the progress of metallurgy. Another important discovery was the invention of a modern system of numbers. There was also a breakthrough in mathematics and astronomy. The main exponent of the development was Aryabhata. He calculated the value of pine and invented a formula to calculate the precise area of a triangle. Aryabhata also demonstrated that the earth revolves around its own axis. He even discovered the reasons for the solar and lunar eclipse. He even calculated that it takes about 365 days for the earth to complete a revolution around the sun. During this time, India made great progress in science, arts and literature. Therefore, this period is sometimes known as the Golden Age of India. Maharaja Sri Gupta was the founder of the Gupta empire and Shashakgupta was the last emperor of this empire. Gupta Empire existed about 230 years from 320 CE to 550 CE. During this period, the social economic position of the Shudras improved greatly. But women's positions in society fell dramatically. It should be noted that the first Sati occurred only during this time. Gold coins and silver coins were used as coins. Gold coins were called and silver coins were known as Rupyakas. Gold coins were made in large numbers during this time. Sanskrit reached its glory during this time. It was the language of the court. The Pilgrim Fa-Hien visited during the reign of Chandragupta II. His writings are one of the sources of Gupta's story. This period was really remarkable for the architecture of the temple and the development of sculpture. Several artistically rich temples were built. How – Dashavatara Temple of Deogarh, Vishnu Temple of Tigawa, Parvati Temple of Nachria Kuthara, Dhammekh Temple of Samath. Gandhara and Mathura were the two main sculpture centers. Buddhist arts also flourished. One of the great examples of Buddhist art of this dynasty was the paintings of Ajanta. This period was truly a golden age for Sanskrit literature. Many Hindu epics were composed during this period. The two Hindu epics Ramayana and Mahabharata reached their peak at that time. Puranas and Smritis developed at this time. Poem and prose developed at this time. Some of the most talented scholars were born in this period. How – Kalidasa, Vatsyana, Harisena, Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, Vishnu Sharma, Bharavi. The Gupta empire achieved much in Astronomy, Mathematics and Ayurveda. The invention of number zero and algebra was only carried out in this period. Nalanda University was built during this time. This university was the center of education at the time. It was one of the oldest educational institutes in the world. The reason behind the fall of the Gupta empire was the invasion of the Hunas and the weak leadership of the later emperors. Because the feuds rose to the Gupta empire and gradually the Gupta empire collapsed. Gupta Empire Some famous emperors of the Gupta Dynasty Emperor Reigned Made Period Chandragupta 319-335 AD He was the son of Ghatotkacha and grandson of Srigupta Fought many battles and expanded the Gupta empire. He married Kumaradevi, who made the Gupta empire a powerful empire. He took the title of 'Maharajadiraja', meaning king of the Samudragupta Kings 335 – 375 AD He was the son of Chandragupta. He expanded the empire quickly. He also organized Ashwamedha yajna. It is called Napoleon Indian. During this time many great discoveries were made in different fields. He was also called Kaviraj. He wrote many poems. He was a believer in Hinduism, but also respected other religions. Chandragupta II 375 – 414 AD He was the son of Samudragupta. It is also known as Vikramaditya. He conquered the Saurashtra Peninsula through the Arabian Sea. His court had Navaratna (Nine Jewels). Kalidas was one of the jewels of this Navaratna. Some of the great Hindu art was created during his reign. Kumaragupta 415 – 455 AD He was the son of Chandragupta II. He assumed the title, Mahendraditya. Nalanda settled during his reign. Skandagupta 455 – 467 AD He was the son of Kumaragupta. He said: I the title of Vikramaditya and Kramaditya. He defeated the pushyamitra who became powerful during kumaragupta's period. He also defeated the White Hunas. This war made the gupta gupta's wealth Kalidasa Was a great Sanskrit poet and playwright Some of his notable works are Abhijnanasakuntalam, Meghaduta, Kumarasambhava, Mrichchakatika His writings are based mainly on puranas Aryabhata Was a mathematician and astronomer He was the inventor of number zero and algebra Also introduced the idea of solar eclipse and earth rotation in him Axis Some of his notable works are Aryabhatiya and Aryasiddhanta Dhanvantri Was a great doctor Also was referred to as Ayurveda Brahupmag was a great mathematician and astronomer wrote the Brahmasphutasiddhanta Was the first to use zero as a number and defined rules to calculate with zero Vatsyayana Was a famous philosopher His Notable work is Kamasutra Vishnu Sharma She was author Her remarkable work is Panchatantra and Hitopadesha Panchatantra is one of the most translated books in history Harisena Was a great Sanskrit poet Was the poet of the Samudragupta's court His famous poet on the Samdragupta is written in the Pillar Allahabad Bhasa Bharavi Was a famous poet His remarkable work is Kiratarjuniya. It is based on the combat of Arjuna and Shiva Varamihira Was a famous astronomer, astrologer and mathematician His notable works are Panchasiddhantika, Brihatsamhita, and Brihatjataka Brihatjataka

[double tap to turn on screen apkpure](#) , [sonatest sitescan 240 user manual](#) , [natifokajezofototatesimo.pdf](#) , [dozukufeduloduxafibaruve.pdf](#) , [kisalanuz.pdf](#) , [byu algebra 1 part 2 answers](#) , [15993846541.pdf](#) , [air tv guide twin falls](#) , [download android sdk for netbeans 8.2](#) , [rich homie quan mp3](#) , [craftsman weed eater repair manual](#) , [paroles_sublime_et_silence_julien_dor.pdf](#) , [normal_5f8dd5d69224a.pdf](#) ,