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### **Gupta Empire in India.**

The video tells the story of the Gupta Empire in India. We can correlate the video with the other hierarchical characteristics mentioned in Chapter 9, such as elite structure, ideology, sources of the military workforce, and merchant management. The Gupta Empire was one of the most powerful empires in ancient India, from around 320 to 550 CE. It was founded by Maharaja Sri Gupta and was centered in the Magadha region of present-day Bihar and Bengal.

Under the Gupta Empire, India experienced a golden age of prosperity, peace, and cultural growth. The Gupta rulers were great patrons of art, literature, and learning, and they encouraged the development of the Sanskrit language and Hinduism. One of the most famous Gupta rulers was Chandragupta II, also known as Vikramaditya, who ruled from 375 to 415 CE. He was a great warrior and administrator, and during his reign, the Gupta Empire reached its zenith of power and glory.

The Gupta period saw significant achievements in mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and metallurgy. The concept of zero was discovered during these period, and Indian mathematicians made considerable contributions to the study of algebra, trigonometry, and geometry. In art and architecture, the Gupta Empire is known for its elegant and intricate sculptures, still considered some of the finest examples of ancient Indian art. The temples and monuments built during this period are also renowned for their beauty and craftsmanship.

The decline of the Gupta Empire began in the late 5th century CE with the invasion of the Huns, who weakened and ultimately toppled the empire. Despite its relatively short span, the Gupta Empire left a legacy on Indian culture, and its contributions to art, literature, and science continue to inspire and influence people today.