

# The age of india. one of the

Government, Military



The Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire founded by Sri Gupta. The Gupta Empire began in 320 AD, when Chandragupta I the third king of the dynasty was married with the queen, began rule. He soon began conquering neighboring regions. Chandragupta's power and influence spread and his armies grow.

By about 303 B. C., Chandragupta controlled the valuable Indus and Ganges River plains, as well as the region in northwestern India. Soon thereafter, Chandragupta had also gained control of Parts of Afghanistan. This was when the golden age of India began. There was a food source that was able to feed everyone so the empire started to grow.

The Gupta is known as the golden age of India. One of the reasons were because there was peace and the Gupta had a strong military to protect the people. The military used breastplates and helmets.

The armies were so strong they could conquer without fighting the kingdoms. The territories on the border of the empire were kept under watchful eyes. The Gupta rulers depended on archers. The bows were one of the primary weapons in the Gupta army. The longbows were used by the Gupta army. They were made either from metal or bamboo. The longbow was considered to be a potent weapon and was capable of cutting through the thick armor worn by the soldiers. India was in the middle of China and Rome.

China made the silk and Rome loved it so they bought silk and they traded the Romans for salt, Bronze, and iron. They also have and not flat. The theory of gravity was by the astronomers of the Gupta period as well.

The themes of literature were poetry and romantic comedies. They made the first iron pillar at the time of Chandragupta II. The Two main religions Hinduism and Buddhism. But at 455 AD came the decline of the gupta and completely fall at 550 CE. What brought the great indian gupta down? The decline came slowly during 550 AD. One of the most important factors was the disruption within the royal family. There were revolts from small Kingdoms.

Many regional princes were declaring their independence and refusing to pay taxes to the central Gupta. This caused attacks from the Huns and Pushyamitra. They did not have the money to pay them. Then the cost of fighting off threats brought the treasury down. The guptas own people started to see the decline and the started to hate the empire and wanted to pull apart. This shows that leadership is very important in all empires one mess up can cause the fall of even the greatest empires like Rome and Ghuna.