

Bindusara struggle of
succession, after
which his son



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Bindusara Maurya was the second Mauryan Emperor.

He succeeded to the throne on 298 B. C. His father was Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of Maurya dynasty. The mother of Bindusara was Durdhara, who was one of the wives of Chandragupta. He was born in 320 B. C. in India, Pataliputra According to the Mahavamsa which was an epic poem written in the Pali language of the ancient Kings of Sri Lanka, Bindusara ruled for 28 years. Chandragupta was born in a humble family, orphaned and abandoned, raised as a son by another pastoral family, was picked up, taught and counselled by Chanakya, the author of the Arthashastra.

Arthashastra was an ancient Indian economic policy and military strategy, written in Sanskrit. Intense struggle with Greece began which ended the superiority of the Persians. Bindusara gained control of northwestern India and Bactria—what is today Afghanistan and was at that time controlled by the Greeks.

how the struggle between Greece and Persia affected India? India's exports to places like Bactria and Persia included silk, textiles, and spices. Ancient and medieval sources have not documented Bindusara's life in detail. Much of the information about him comes from Jain legends focused on Chandragupta and the Buddhist legends focused on Ashoka.

Bindusara was succeeded by his son Ashoka, although they provide varying descriptions of the circumstances of this succession. According to the Mahavamsa, Ashoka had been appointed as the viceroy of Ujjain. Both Chandragupta and Bindusara failed to annex Kalinga who was modern

Odisha. Odisha is known as eastern Indian state on the Bay of Bengal, is known for its tribal cultures and its many ancient Hindu temples. However, Bindusara's son Ashoka the Great annexed Kalinga. Sailendra Nath Sen believes that Bindusara died around 273-272 BCE, and that his death was followed by a four-year struggle of succession, after which his son Ashoka became the emperor in 269-268 BCE.

Most records support the view that he had a natural death after fasting for 12 days at the age of 47. I think that Bindusara is a pretty successful ruler, because he ruled for 28 years, father (he had 99 kids from different queens) he was succeeded by his own son who annexed Kalinga (Kalinga is a historical region of India.). Overall there wasn't that much information about Bindusara, there were more info about his son Ashoka, and his dad Chandragupta.