

Han dynasty and gupta dynasty

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The similarity between the Han Dynasty and the Gupta/Mauryan Dynasty in terms of political control of the population was they both supported patriarchal families where women were subordinate to men. However, an important difference is that in India they had a caste system including jatis, which did not exist in Han China. Several similarities of both Gupta/Mauryan dynasty and Han dynasty are they had development of iron and textile expansion.

Male dominance was part of both the Han dynasty and the Gupta/Mauryan dynasties saying that women were weak and were to be loyal to their husbands. The expansion to enabled trade and communications was similar between both dynasties because they both built roads which led to a thriving economy. Some differences between the two dynasties were that India was a political vacuum unlike the way of the Han dynasty. India had sub-castes called jatis which didn't exist in China. Child marriage was only common in Gupta/Mauryan dynasty and wasn't used in Han dynasty.

Land distribution was particularly difficulty during Han dynasty but did not appear during Gupta/Mauryan dynasty. The division between the rich and the poor hardened during the course of the Han dynasty and created conflict between the classes. Development of iron and textiles in both dynasties helped agricultural growth and made the military more powerful which led to population growth. Manufacture was very high demand and was agricultural surplus to both the Han and gupta/Mauryan.

In India literary works like of the two great Indian epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, portrayed women as being faithful to their husband and being weak-willed putting men over women. As in China women were also

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obedient and devoted to their husbands as the assets most appropriate for women. During the Han dynasty Confucian Value Xiao of Filial Piety, a teaching that children must obey and honor their parents, elders, and political authorizes, was to enhance authority of patriarchal families.

Development of iron in both dynasties helped agricultural growth and made for a stronger army. During Han dynasty they built roads and canals to facilitate trade, and in the Gupta/Mauryan dynasty they built roads, planted trees for shade and built inns along the Silk Road. Both dynasties built roads to help population and trade growth which would help with economy and agriculture. The Han dynasty was so centralized that it created imperial university's to train numbers of administrative bureaucrats.

Only in India did they have jatis which were occupational guilds where members lived in a same area, socialized together, intermarried and had their own court system. The difference of the two dynasties was that Gupta/Mauryan wasn't maintained by just one imperial ruler like the Han it was a political vacuum were not one person was in charge. Only during Gupta/Mauryan dynasty did children marriage become common when girls were eight or nine their parents engaged them to men in their twenties.

The practice of child marriage led to placement of women being under control of older men and encouraged them to devote themselves to family matters instead of public affairs in larger society. During the Han dynasty distinction between rich and poor became more prominent and created serious of tension. Which led to a difficult problem of distribution of land. The more wealthy individuals wore finer garments and ate grander meals were

as the poor classes lived with less cared for clothing and ate mostly small quantities.

The vast separation of social class and economic differences had gained serious tensions and peasant started to organize rebellions in hope of gaining larger share of Han society resources. Both the hand Dynasty and the Gupta/Mauryan are similar in many ways by both believing in women being subordinate to men and building ways of expanding their beliefs and trade. Nevertheless, they had individual differences like in Gupta/Mauryan dynasty they had sub-caste called jatis which was more of their way of maintain social order opposed by Han dynasty which there was only one imperial ruler.