

The Gupta Empire - The Golden Age

Chapter 9: The Gupta Empire - The Golden Age · Topic 1

Key Concept

Gupta-era mathematician and astronomer Aryabhata made significant contributions, including concepts related to pi, zero, and Earth's rotation.

Literature flourished too, with Kalidasa, a famous Sanskrit poet and playwright, producing celebrated works during this period.

Gupta art and architecture flourished, including beautiful temple designs, sculptures, and the famous Ajanta cave paintings.

The Gupta Empire's peaceful, prosperous conditions allowed scholars, artists, and scientists to thrive, leaving a lasting legacy in Indian culture.

Quick Revision Notes

- The Gupta Empire flourished around 320-550 CE.
- It is called India's Golden Age.
- Aryabhata contributed to maths and astronomy.
- He worked on pi, zero and Earth's rotation.
- Kalidasa was a famous Sanskrit poet and playwright.
- Gupta art included temples and Ajanta cave paintings.
- Peaceful conditions allowed scholars to thrive.
- The Gupta legacy influenced Indian culture.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research one contribution of Aryabhata.
- 2 Read about Kalidasa's works.
- 3 Research the Ajanta cave paintings.
- 4 Discuss why the Gupta period is called a Golden Age.
- 5 Explain how peace helped Gupta achievements flourish.
- 6 Create a timeline of Gupta Empire achievements.