

Practice and Revision - The Age of the Guptas

Chapter 6: The Age of the Guptas · Topic 2

Key Concept

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

Literature flourished under Kalidasa, a celebrated Sanskrit poet and playwright, whose works remain classics of Indian literature.

Gupta art and architecture flourished too, including temple architecture and the famous Ajanta cave paintings, showcasing exceptional artistic skill.

The Gupta Empire's stability and prosperity allowed scholars, artists, and scientists to thrive, leaving a lasting legacy on Indian culture.

Quick Revision Notes

- The Gupta Empire flourished around 320-550 CE.
- It's called India's Golden Age.
- Aryabhata contributed to maths and astronomy.
- He worked on pi, zero and Earth's rotation.
- Kalidasa was a celebrated Sanskrit poet.
- Gupta art included temples and Ajanta paintings.
- Stability 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 stability helped Gupta achievements flourish.
- 6 Create a timeline of Gupta Empire achievements.