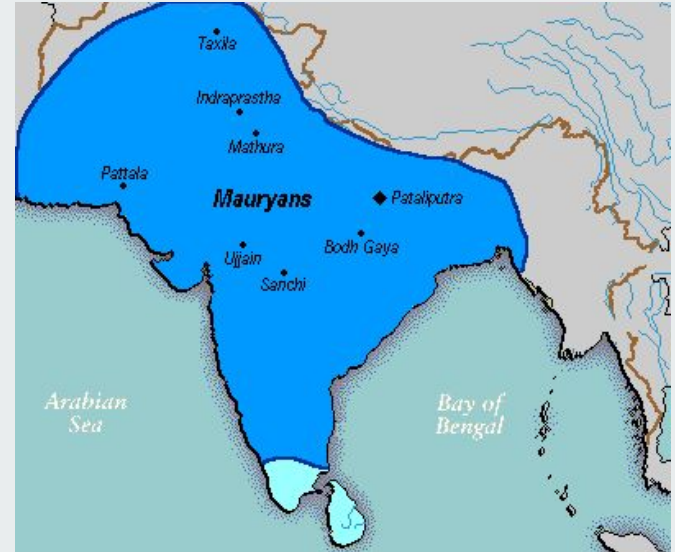


# Mauyran Civilization

The Mauyran empire emerged as a civilization in 321 B.C and ended in 183 B.C



By: Chloe Lew and Natalie Gazzo

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# Geographic Impact on Society

- The Geographic features of the land affected the way it is occupied by water, animal life, and vegetation
- The geography changes the demographic distribution, the pattern of states, distribution of natural resources, land utilization, production centres, transportation and trade.



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# Political System and Impact on Society

- The Mauryan Empire was an autocracy.
- A king was head of state and controlled the military,
- A large bureaucracy was employed by the king. They had a large network and retained a large army.
- The Mauryans had a separate departments infantry,calvalry, navy, chariots. Chariots,elephants and logistics.





Coins of Maurya Empire

## Economic System and Impact on Society

- The royal revenue came from sources of taxes and war booty.
- Agriculture was taxed as farmers made up the vast majority of the population
- Tolls were taken upon crossing rivers and roads
- Land revenue was a major source of income for the government as India had established great source of agriculture.
- The development of the taxation system gave the government the ability to expand and develop the kingdom.

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# Beliefs and Religious Impact on Culture

- Ashoka embraced Buddhism and constituted dharma as the state ideology.
- We know much about the reign of this emperor from the edicts inscribed on stone pillars that were placed throughout the realm.
- The emperor sent many Buddhist emissaries throughout Asia.
- The population of the civilization was mainly Hindu, Jain and Buddhist however some groups were atheists or agnostics



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# Rise of Civilization



- The Seleucid-Mauryan war expanded the empire, leading to the gain of 5 territories in exchange for 500 war elephants.
- At the time of expansion, the Maurya Empire was one of the largest civilizations in the world.
- The empire was the largest to have ever existed in the Indian sub-continent

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# Art and Architecture

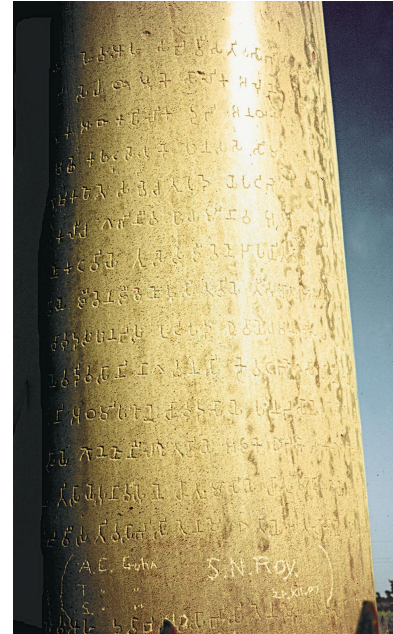
- During the Mauryan period the architecture and art began to shape the art in the succeeding centuries and in Indian art as a whole
- Asoka created pillars using a naturalistic style in animal capitals and floral motifs
- The art in this civilization was heavily affected by foreign influence and foreign manufacture aid



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# Writing Systems and Written History

- Texts on pillars throughout the realm show evidence of written language
- Mauryans used a writing system called Sanskrit, this system is used in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism.
- Today Sanskrit is one of the 22 scheduled languages of India and an official language of the state Uttarakhand.
- Spoken Sanskrit is still used today in some villages





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# Major Technological Advances

- Medicine was improved with new herbal remedies for illness, vaccinations and many other advancements were made using the skills of the Indian doctors of this time.
- Roads, canals, waterways, rest-houses, and hospitals allowed the Indian trade empire to grow
- A single currency was created to make trade more successful



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# Golden Age



- A time of great wealth and violence
- The Mauryan armies were overthrowing kingdoms along the Ganges River
- The Mauryan Golden Age lasted from the beginning of Ashoka's journey to creating peace, stopping war, and creating laws to keep equality until the death of Ashoka
- Ashoka's time as ruler was spent spreading peace and the Buddha's message which allowed his empire to flourish without the constant war
- After Ashoka's death the Mauryan empire declined, territories divided and small states fought.

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# Famous Citizens and their Achievements

- Chandragupta Maurya: established the empire in 321 BCE and became the emperor of nearly 5 million square miles of land and about 50-60 million people
- Bindusara: ruled from 298 BCE until 272, he expanded the empire farther throughout central India
- Ashoka: reigned from 272 to 232 BCE, he proved himself to be a brutal yet brilliant military leader who didn't care much about who lived or died in the process of getting what he wanted: more land to the South and East. After an incident that left 100,00 people dead and 150,00 homeless Ashoka was horrified and converted to Buddhism and renounced all war, he adopted the principles of respect, tolerance, and non-violence



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# Slavery

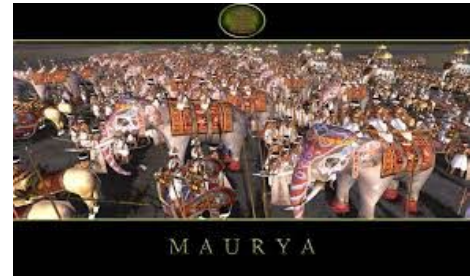


- Slaves were brought in from Greek colony countries, Greece, Africa, and Arabia however free-born Indians in this area could be turned into slaves if they committed a crime and were sentenced by a court to slavery.
- At some times due to the caste system it was better to be a slave than a low level citizen because of the laws regulating slave treatment and the ability to occasionally take time off of their work.
- Female slave armies worked as protectors of the king and were frequently known as Ionians
- People could put themselves up for enslavement as a way to gamble or for a cash loan however they could be brought out of enslavement with a financial arrangement
- Slaves were given one chance to escape and if they succeeded they were able to gain their freedom

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# Fall of Civilization

- Declined for 50 years after Ashoka's rule ended later dissolving in 185 B.C due to the foundation of the Shunga Dynasty
- Succession of weak kings coming after Ashoka ultimately lead to the decline of the civilization
- The empire divided into two, had this not happened, the Mauryans may have had the ability to hold back the greek invasion which could have lead to the civilization establishing a similar power that they maintained during Ashoka's rule



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# World Wide Contributions

- The replacement of the Roman and Decimal systems in math with the indian system.
- The concept of infinity and zero and the decimal system based on the number 10 came into use in math.
- Astronomy was used: Lunar and Solar eclipses were studied and calculations of the solar year were made.



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