

early life of ashoka

bindusara sent him to suppress takshila revolt, appointed viceroy of takshila and ujjain

he was not the crown prince, killed his brothers to become king(sources differ)

his coronation took place after 4 years (due to war of succession and opposition)

Aftermath of kalinga war

many died, taken as prisoners and injured

ashoka won, but lost his peace

he was remorseful after committing so much bloodshed and became attracted to buddhsim

conclusion

Before war policy: digvijaya

after war: dharama vijaya

kalinga war marks the end of mauryan imperialism

ashoka and kalinga war

in the first phase of his life, he followed policy of war

he was a cruel king (Chand Ashoka, meaning brutal Ashoka)

reasons to attack kalinga in 261 BC:

Rock edict XIII mentions about Kalinga war (the most major and only political event of ashoka)

1)prosperous kingdom

2)north and south route through kalinga (strategic location

3)for defense of his own empire

introduction

talk about his greatness, extensive empire, high ideal of kinship, founder of welfare state in india



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