

### Introduction

- 1) Son and Successor of Samudragupta
- 2) Not the eldest son; Nominated as the next rulers
- 3) His rules marks the golden age of Guptas
- 4) He completed the policy of war started by his dad
- 5) He consolidated the territories annexed by his dad and added new territories to the gupta empire
- 6) Played an important role in cultural development and political greatness of the Guptas

### Sources

- 1) Literary sources by Kaildas
- 2) Fa Hein
- 3) Mehrauli Pillar Inscription

### Matrimonial Alliance

- 1) Married Kuvera Naga, a naga princess

This alliances yielded his resources and support, friendly relations and recognition of authority by the nagas

- 2) His daughter Prabhavati was married off to Rudrasena II, ruler of Vaktaka which became an important base for his campaign against Sakas

### Policy of war

Sources- Saka coins, Udaygiri Cave inscription. after the marriage alliance he attacked Sakas

they had been ruling over western india (gujarat and Saurashtra) for over 300 hundred years

he defeated and killed the Saka chief Rudrasimha III and annexed their territory

this put an end to the last vestige of foreign rule and the frontiers of Gupta empire in the west extended to the shores of Arabian sea

the areas annexed from Sakas was very fertile , the western coast expanded trade contacts

Chandragupta took the title of Vikram Aditya after this a

his other military conquest are not very clear



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