6. Also Magadha had ruthless and ambitious kings of whom Bimbisara, Ajatasatru and Mahapadma Nanda are the best known. During the reign of Bimbisara and Ajatasatru, the prosperity of Magadha reached its zenith.

Mauryan art and architecture

- Before Ashoka the tradition largely consisted of working in wood and clay. India has the brick ruins of Mohenjodaro. Buildings of Vedic and Buddhist era were of wood. Before Ashoka wooden pillars were regularly erected.
- 2. Ashoka is known to have built 84,000 stupas to commemorate various events of Buddha's life. According to Megasthenes, Pataliputra's grandeur matched that of the cities of Persia.
- 3. Ashokan edicts were inscribed on stone pillars that were made of single columns of polished sandstone and had capitals on their top. The best preserved of all Ashokan edicts stands at Lauriya Nandangarh (Bihar). The bull capital from Rampurwa is also another fine example of Mauryan sculpture. The most famous capital is the one at Sarnath, which shows four lions and the Dharmachakra.
- 4. Besides pillars, few Mauryan figures have also come to light. The most well known of these is the Yakshi from Didarganj. The beauty of these figures lies in the exactness of their workmanship and in the fact that they appear to be made from one single stone.
- 5. Another noteworthy aspect of Mauryan architecture is the rock-cut caves. The Lomash Rishi and the Sudama caves are examples of such architecture. These caves cut from solid rock were provided by Ashoka for non-Buddhist monks. These caves marked the beginning of the rock cut architecture which was patronised by later rulers too. His rock edicts were inscribed in the local language and the local script.

Mauryan administration

1. Megasthenes was the Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya. Asoka's inscriptions mention the southernmost kingdoms such as Cholas, Pandyas, Satyaputras and Keralaputras as border states.