

## One-Liner Shots: (Vedas & Rig-Vedic Age)

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# One liner shots Vedas & Rig-Vedic Age

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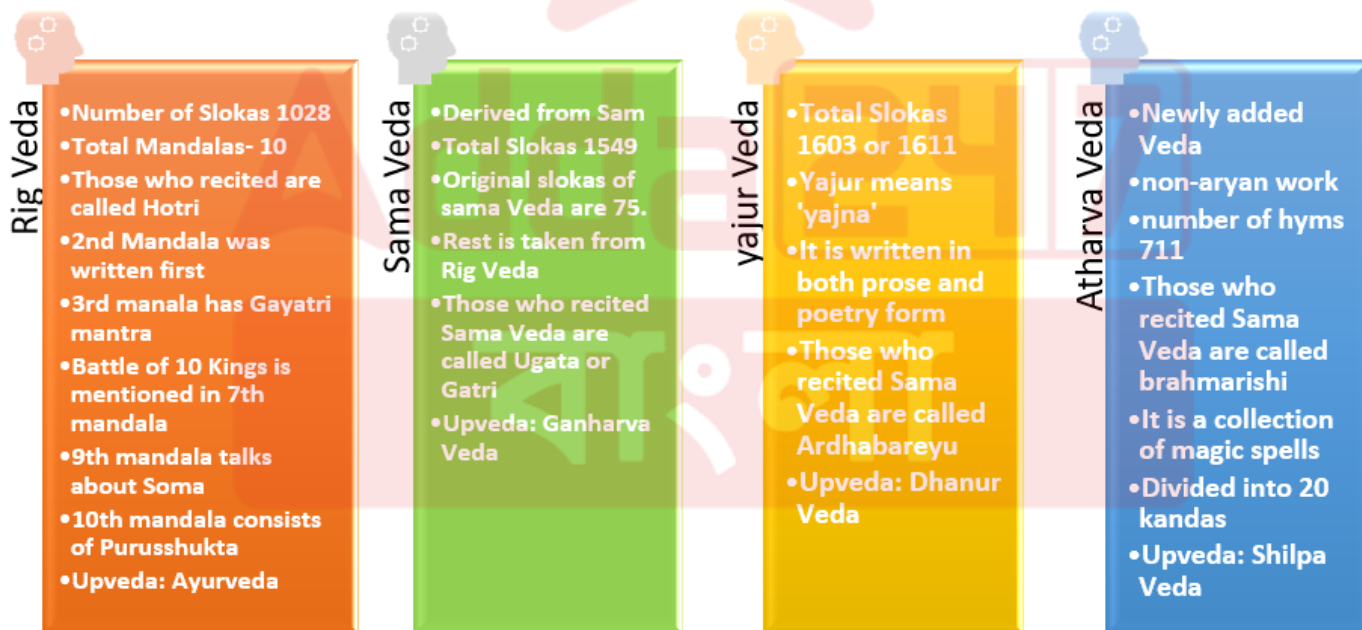
### Quick Pointers on Vedic Age

- The Harappan culture was later followed by the Vedic culture in India.
- The period for the Vedic age was **1500-500 BC**.
- The Vedic age is primarily divided into Rig Vedic and Later Vedic periods.
- The early Vedic period lasted from 1500 to 1000 BC
- Later Vedic period thrived from 1000 to 500 BC.
- The word **Veda** is derived from **Vid**, which means 'knowledge'.
- The other name of Veda was **Shruti**.
- Aryan means 'Race or language' or 'men of good family'.
- The term '**Aryan**' was propounded by **Max Muller**.
- Max Muller was the first foreigner to read Vedas.
- The book named '**The Sacred Book of The East**' was written by Max Muller.
- The concept of the Universe originated from the Rig Veda (10th Mandala).

## Quick Glance At Theories on Original Homeland of Aryans

Theories/Regions	Propounders
Arctic region	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Germany	Peuka
European Theory	Sir William Jones
Sapta Sindhu region	A.C. Das
Brahmadesh	Gangadhar Jha
Central Asia	Max Muller
Pamir Plateau	Edward Mayer
Tibet Theory	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
Steppes	P. Nehring

## Four Vedas at a Glance



## Few Key Points on the Early Vedic or Rig-Vedic Period

- ★ Starting from 1500 BC, the Rig-Vedic period thrived till 1000 BC.
- ★ Rig Veda has mentioned 8 times about 'Sabha' and 9 times about 'Samiti'.
- ★ It includes the Rig Veda Samhita and other texts of the family. These are mostly called family books.

- ★ These books are mainly composed by the families of a few seer poets like Atri, Vasishtha, Vishvamitra, Bharadvaja, and Gritsamada.
- ★ Most of the wars in the Rig-Vedic period were fought for the sake of cows.
- ★ The war in the Rig Veda is called “*Gavisthi*” (search for cows).
- ★ The Rig Veda mentions occupations like the carpenter, the weaver, the potter, etc.
- ★ The chariot makers in the early Vedic phase usually enjoyed a special status in this period.
- ★ Dice gambling and chariot racing were common pastimes for people.
- ★ ‘Ayas’ denoted copper and bronze in the Rig Vedic age. However, Rig-Vedic people did not use iron.
- ★ Bullock carts, horses, and horse chariots were used for transportation. There was also mention of the sea and boats.

### Various Aspects of the Early Vedic or Rig Vedic Period

Social Life	Political Life	Religious Life	Economic Condition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Varna system</li> <li>● Caste</li> <li>● 8 types of Vedic marriage system</li> <li>● Joint families with patrilineal system</li> <li>● No evidence of Sati or early marriage</li> <li>● Re-marriage or levirate was common for women as well</li> <li>● Monogamous marriage</li> <li>● Occupation was not based on birth</li> <li>● Varna was decided according to choice of occupation</li> <li>● A largely egalitarian society allowing women to enjoy equal rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tribal society with semi-nomadic life</li> <li>● Janas means Aryan tribes</li> <li>● The chief of Jana is called Rajan or Gopati</li> <li>● Tribal assemblies were Sabha, Samiti, Vidatha and Gana</li> <li>● The Chief of the army was called Senani</li> <li>● The chief of the village was called Gramini</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No temple or idol worship</li> <li>● People worshiped natural forces</li> <li>● The total number of God were 33</li> <li>● 4 main deities were Indra, Baruna, Mitra, Nasatya</li> <li>● Indra was the greatest god of Rig-Vedic Aryan.</li> <li>● 250 hymns were dedicated to Indra</li> <li>● 200 hymns were dedicated to Agni</li> <li>● Mother of all Gods was Aditi</li> <li>● Savitri was the Goddess of light and cosmic order</li> <li>● God of heaven was Dayus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● People used to lead a pastoral life</li> <li>● The prime occupation was agriculture</li> <li>● Currency were Nisk, mana, Satamana</li> <li>● The popular tax was Bali and Bhag</li> <li>● The Rig-Vedic economy was primarily pastoral-agricultural economy.</li> </ul>