

# VIKRANT

For CDS-1 2023 Exam

## Lecture 02 Vedic Civilization (HISTORY)



Physics Wallah

**MUKTAK SIR**



# Topics To Be Covered



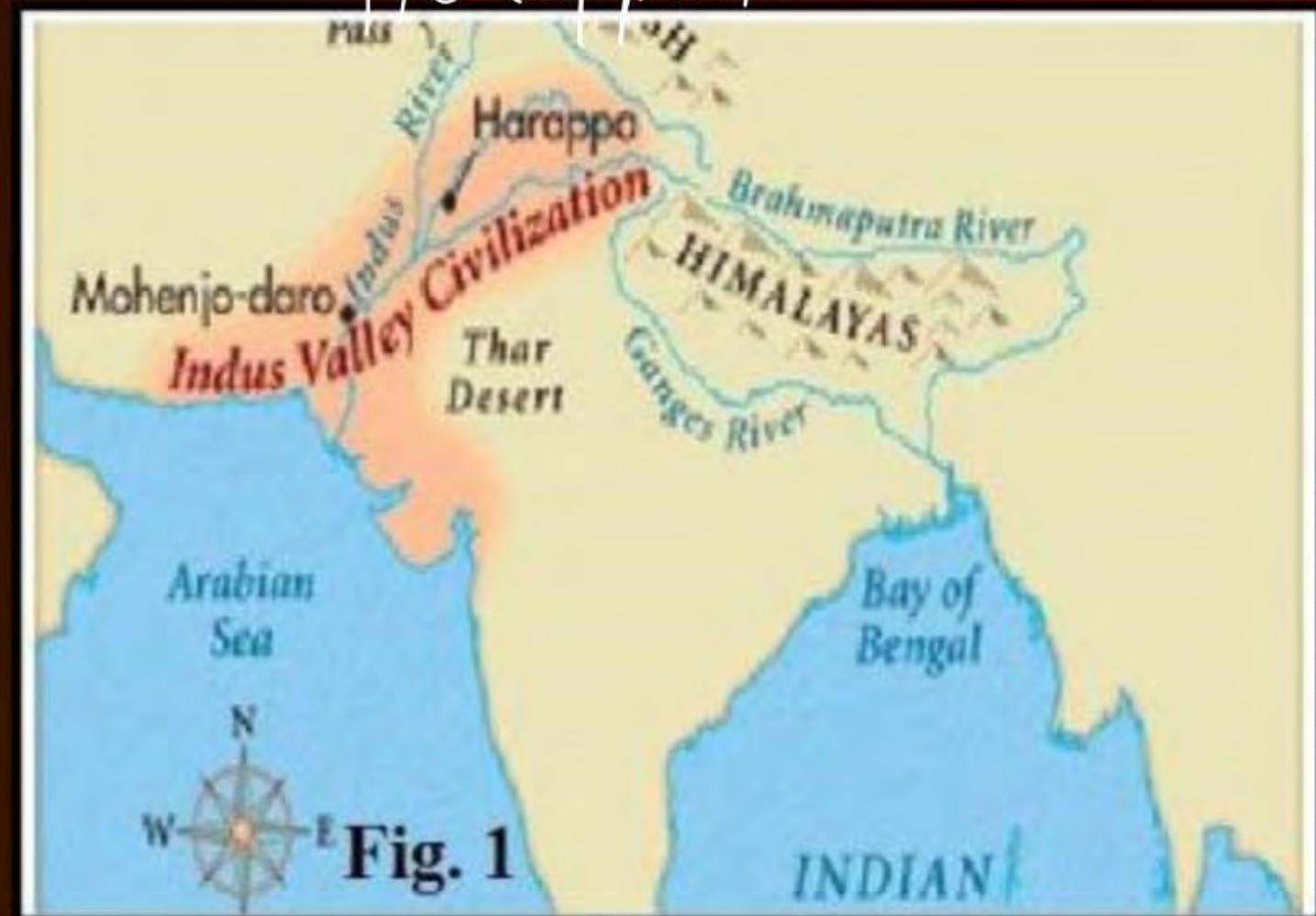
1. Vedic Civilization





# Transition From Harappan Phase To Vedic Era

Harappan



↓ Most of the Info of Harappan Era → Archeological evidences

Vedic Era



Most of the Information Comes from literatures.





# What's Unique About Vedic Era



- The Vedic era is the name given to the historical phase between 1500BC to 600BC, a phase of dominance of Sanskrit language and Ritualistic religion.
- The other features of Vedic era were Rural, Tribal Society, Warrior Culture, Static economy and dominance of Vedic Literatures:-
  1. Hrigved
  2. Yajurved
  3. Samved
  4. Atharvaved





# The Aryans



*Max Muller  
& Mortimer  
Wheeler*

- According to Scholars like Max Muller and Philipo sasseti the Aryans Migrated into India from the Central Asia or Asia Minor.

*Migratory grp  
which arrived  
in India from  
Central Asia  
Called it self  
AS "ARYANS"  
↓  
Superior*





# Boghoz Koi Inscription

- ★ It was found from ASia minor (Turkey)
- ★ Acc to this this Two Tribes Hittites & Mitannies made a treaty & this treaty was Evident by Gods " Indra, Varun, Nasatya " → (mention with the Same Name in Hrigved)



# Evidence of Philipo Sanskrit

भ्राता → Bhata → Binadar → Brother

माता → Ma → Madarsh → Mother

उन्दा → Under

7 → सप्त → Sept

Sanskrit	English
↓	↓
<u>Duhitri</u>	Daughter





## The Aryans As A Superior Race Or A Quality



- The theory of Anasya: The Aryan migrants called some people living around them as "ANASYA" → People without Noses.
- The Theory of Gentlemanliness: Many scholars believe that ARYA was a qualitative superiority of quality of virtuousness.





# Literatures Of Vedic Age



Rig Veda

- The Rigveda is divided into ten books which are known as Mandalas.
- It is a collection of 10,600 verses and 1,028 hymns. (24th)
- It is the oldest text of the world. (Zer Avesta was almost equally old & from Iran)
- Indra is the chief deity cited in the Rig Veda. (Marut, Varun, Aditi, Usha, Mithra)
- The universally famous Gayatri mantra (Savitri) is also in Rig-Veda. (250 hymns)
- The varna system, Four-fold division of society, Purusha Shukta Hymns are mentioned in this Vedic text.
- Called as Apaurusheya, and Shrut Gyan.
- Its reciter is Hotri.



★ thigved is also called as :-  
"KULGRANTH" because it contains

information about the Gotras of Aryans.

★ 2<sup>nd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> chapters are the oldest & 1, 8, 9, 10 were added Later.

★ Chapter 9 is devoted to God "SOM" the Lord of Plants

↓  
SOM RAS → Energising  
drink





Yajur - YAJna - यजुः



- The oldest layer of Yajurveda has 1875 verses ~~mostly taken up from Rigveda.~~
- It is a Ved which has Hymns to appease dieties.
- It is divided in two parts Krishna and Shukla Yajurveda.
- It is the largest of all Vedas.
- Its reciter is Adhvaryus.





## Samveda

*Most of the Hymns are derived from Rig Ved*

- It contains 1549 hymns.
- It is the forerunner of Indian Classical Music.
- Samaveda Samhita is not meant to be read as a text, it is like a musical score sheet that must be heard.
- Its reciter is Udgatri.





# Atharvaveda



- It was very lately included in the Vedas.
- It has 730 hymns.
- Called a Veda of magical formulas. / *mantras*
- Its reciter is Brahma





# Brahman Literatures



- These were the text that Simplified tough language of Veda, One or more brahmana literature was associated with every Veda.

1. **Hrigveda** - Aitreya and Kaushitkiya
2. **Yajurveda** - Shatpath and Taitreya
3. **Samveda** - Tandyamahabrahman, Shadvinsh, Jaiminiya
4. **Atharv Veda** - Gopatha brahman

☆ Shat Path Brahman literature was the oldest & Largest of all Brahman literature





# The Aranyaks And Upnishads



- The Aranyaks were Philosophical texts developed in the forests and the same literatures further developed into Upnishads.
- UP+NISHAD which literally means to stay close.
- They are philosophical texts which are the ultimate conclusion of the Vedas and so also called as VEDANT.





# The Aranyaks And Upnishads



- They contain the core of Indian philosophy such as Karma, transmigration of soul, The Upanishads include sections on philosophical theories that have been at the foundation of Indian traditions. For example, the Chandogya Upanishad includes one of the earliest known declarations of ‘Ahimsa’ (non-violence), Satya (truthfulness), Dana (charity), Ārjava (non-hypocrisy), Daya (compassion) etc.
- ‘Satyamev Jayte’ is also derived from Mundakopnishad.





# Classification Of Vedic Period



- The Vedic period Continued from 1500BC to 600BC.
- The Society, Polity, Economy, Religion underwent tremendous change during this period and so it is studied by classifying it into two parts.
- The early Vedic period - 1500BC - 1000BC
- The later Vedic period - 1000BC - 600BC





# Geography Of The Early Vedic Age



Sapt Sindhu Pradesh  
(Land of 7 Rivers)

Indus - Sindhu	} Punjab
Chenab - ASikani	
RAVI - Purushni	
Jhelum - Vitasta	
Satluj - Sutudri	
Kabul river - Kubha	} Afghanistan
Chenab - Chenab river	





# Society Of The Early Vedic Period



- Its Society was of Rural and Tribal Nature.
- It was of patriarchal nature, however the condition of women was reasonably good which is evident by 8 types of Marriages:-

➤ Daiva Vivah

➤ Bramha Vivah

➤ Aarsh Vivah

➤ Gandharv Vivah

➤ Prajapatya Vivah

➤ Rakshas Vivah

➤ Asur Vivah

➤ Paishach Vivah

- There were two natures of Marriages:

*Anukul Vilom*  
Anulom - The marriage of a Higher Varna Male with a lower Varna female

*Pratikul Vilom*  
Pratilom -  
↓  
Vice Versa Boy - Lower Varna  
Girl - Higher Varna

*(Most Practiced Marriages)*





# Political System Of Early Vedic Period



- It was a Combination of Republic and Monarchy. The Sabha, Samiti and Vidath were main political bodies. Political units were – KUL – GRAM – VISHAY – JANPAD – RASHTRA.
- A number of officials supported the monarch. Purohit, Senani, and Gramina are the most prominent among them.
- The crimes involved robbery, banditry, forgery, cattle lifting, and indebtedness – all of which were subjected to severe capital punishments.

Kul - Kulap  
Gram - Gramni  
Vishay - Vispati

Janpad - Gopati  
Rashtra - RAJAN

Cow was not be killed  
अहिंसा





## Economy And Religion Of The Early Vedic Period



- Economy was Static, Barter system prevailed with very little agriculture and Cow being a sacred animal.
- Religion was based on Nature and rituals were symbolic.
- Major Deities were all Powers of Nature.

Indra, Varun, Surya, Aditi, Vsha, Marut





# Geography Of The Early Vedic Period



Shat Path Brahman mentions about River SADANIRA identified as Gandak criver of North Bihar.

Uprishad mentions about Vindhyanchal, Chambal, REVa (Narmada)

This was called as "ARYA Vant"





## Society Of The Later Vedic Age



- Condition of Women deteriorated (Maitrayani Samhita).
- The Varna System Became Birth Based.
- The condition of Lower Varnas deteriorated.





## Political System Of Later Vedic Period



- The Republicanism came to an end with the rise of Absolute Monarchy.
- Samiti and Vidath disappeared.
- Political Units remained the Same.
- Large Kingdoms and Armies came into Existence.





## Economy Of The Later Vedic Period



- There was a boom in economy with the rise of Agriculture.
- There was evidence of an agriculture land ploughed by 24 oxen.
- Barter system prevailed.





## Religion In The Later Vedic Age



- There was rise of New deities Bramha, Prajapati and Rudra, Pushan rose as a deity of Shudras and Cattle.
- Rituals had become economically Burdonsome.
- Laghuyajnas were introduced for Common people.
- Mahayajnas were introduced for Wealthy people.
- Ashvamedh, Rajsuya, Vajpeya, Agnistrom.

*The most revered*

*1 Year*

*1 day to 1 year*

*18 days*

*1 year*





Q 01

Which one of the following tribal assemblies is considered as the oldest of all?


- A Sabha
- B Samiti
- C Gana
- D Vidhata








**Q 02** Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I		List-II	
A	Protector of Cattle	1	Maruts
B	Gods of Stom	2	Ushas
C	Goddess of Etemity	3	Pushan
D	Goddesses of Dawn	4	Aditi

A  
 A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

C  
 A-4, B-2, C-4, D-1 ✗

B  
 A-1, B-2, ~~C-3~~, D-4

D  
 A-2, B-1, ~~C-3~~, D-4



Q 03 Two of the most famous Rig Vedic clans were -

A



Kurus and Tritsus

B



Purus and Tritsus

C



Purus and Panchalas

D



Kurus and Panchalas





**Q 04** In the Age of 16 Mahajanapadas, there were four great kingdoms. One was Magadha. The other three were -

A



Avanti, Kosala, Vatsa

B



Vatsa, Avanti, Panchala

C



Panchala, Avanti, Kosala

D






Kasi, Kuru, Avanti





**Q 05** Which God occupied the supreme position in the later Vedic pantheon?

- A  Vishnu
- B  Rudra
- C  Prajapati ✓
- D  Purandara



Q 06 Which type of pottery was most popular with the Later Vedic people?

A



Black - slipped Ware ✓

B



Black and Red Ware ✓

C



Painted Grey Ware ✓

D



Red Ware ✓

All of the Above





Q 07

Where is Boghazkoi situated and what is the importance of it?

A



Asia Minor, inscriptions found there mention the names of the Vedic Gods and Goddesses.

B



In Central Asia, some coins of Rig Vedic kings have been found there.

C



In Tibet, it is a place where Upanishads were composed.

D



In Germany, some seals of the Vedic kings have been found there.





**Q 08** What was the main cause of the tribal wars among the early Aryan settlers, the most famous of which is referred to as the Battle of Ten Kings in the Rig Veda?



A

Cattle and land disputes



B

Intrigues of the purohitas



C

Foreign invasions




D

Racial distinction

Dasrajna Yuddh  
Fought in the Early Vedic Age  
on the Bank of River RAVI  
Between Sudas VS 10 Kings  
Resulted in the Victory of Sudas.





Q 09 Which of the following statements about the vedic king is Correct?

---

A



The Mantri Parishad exercised check over the authority of the king.

B



Samiti and Sabha exercised check over the authority of the king.

C



There was no check on the authority of the king.

D



The people directly exercised control over the king.



**Q 10** Which of the following Brahmanas belongs to the Yajurveda?

A



Satpatha



B



Shadvimsa

C



Aitariya

D



Kaushitaki



# VANDE MAATRAM

