

Recorded Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 01

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE SYLLABUS (09:10 AM)

ANCIENT INDIA-CULTURE(09:32 AM)

- Stone Age culture and Metal Age culture
- **Indus valley Civilisation (Indus valley sites, findings, society, economy, trade and commerce, Art forms, Declining and continuity of IVC)
- Vedic Civilisation (Vedic society, Social ideas and institutions, Vedic literature-4 Vedas, Brahmana, Aryanaka, Upanishads, 6 Vedangas and 4 upavedas)
- Religious reform movements-Buddhism, Jainism and Brahmanism (V.V. Imp part)
- Buddhism and Jain Philosophy, Their cultural contribution, and Fundamental differences between the two.
- Mauryans Art forms- Samrat Ashoka Inscriptions, Ashokan Pillars, Mauryan Pottery, Mauryan Sculpture, Cave temple architecture.
- Tamil Literature of the Sangam Age.
- Gupta Golden age: Remarkable progress India achieved in Art, Architecture, Music, Literature, Painting, Sculpture, Sciences and Crafts.
- Cultural Contribution of Pallavas, Chalukyas.
- An administrative system, Great commerce industry and development of technology in Ancient India.

MEDIEVAL INDIA-CULTURE HISTORY (1700-1757 AD) (10:00 AM)

- Cholas (Village administration), Rashtrakutas, Palas, Pratiharas**
- **Indo-Islamic Culture-**
- It is a form of Mix culture. It is Formed as a result of the interaction between Islam and Hinduism.
- Sufi Movement
- Bhakti Movement
- Indo-Islamic Architecture
- Music- Hindustani and Carnatic
- Painting
- Literature
- Development of Local languages
- Classical Languages
- Development of trade, commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Technology
- Administrative systems and Revenue systems

ANCIENT INDIA (10:18 AM)

Foundations of Indian Culture and Civilisation

- Culture may be defined as a way of life.
- Civilisation is the highest stage of the development of a culture and it goes with **technology**.
- **Planet Earth is 4000 million years old.** It was covered with Ice during the First Ice Age-Pleistocene which continued up to 10000 BC.
- **Holocene starts from 10000 BC** in this stage ice got melted, water was formed and life evolved. It is the latest geological phase.
- **Palaeolithic Age/Old stone Age:**
- The first stage in the evolution of human culture was 340000 to 38000 BC
- In India Paleolithic culture developed in the Pleistocene period.
- The beginnings of mankind however started first in Africa in Ethiopia around 340000 BC.
- The **first Hominid was found in Ethiopia called Australopithecus**
- **In India, the First hominids called Ramapithecus skeletons** were found in the Shivalik mountains.
- **In China, the first Hominid found was Sinanthropus** and of the three was the most intelligent and **first to discover Fire.**
- **The palaeolithic age was divided into 3 sub-stages-Lower, Middle and Upper.**
- It was on the basis of changes in the human body or physiological changes. Under the type of stone tools used the sub-stages were divided.
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Lower Palaeolithic age

Between 340000 to 50000 BC

Middle Palaeolithic Age

Between 50000 to 40000 BC

Lower Palaeolithic Age

Between 40000 to 10000 BC

It is called the **age of Hominid.**

It is called the **age of Homoeractus**

It is called the **age of h**
meaning of Wise man)

- For a long time in India, no evidence was found of Homoeractus.
- In 1962, in A place called **Hathnora in MP (near hoshangabad) evidence of homoeractus** was found.
- It was otherwise called the **Hathnora specimen** or **Narmada Man.**
- **Palaeolithic sites:**
- Pahalgam in Kashmir is the **First lower Paleolithic site found in India.**
- **Other Important sites:**
- Adamgarh; Bhimbetka and Hoshangabad-all in MP
- Niveshya in Maharastra
- Simsoli at Lalitpur in UP
- Jalore and Pushkar in Rajasthan.
- Gulbarga and Bagalkot in Karnataka.
- Kurnool and Borra in Andhra Pradesh
- Nagarjuna Konda in Telangana.
- Attirampakkam and pallavaram in Tamil Nadu.
- **Palaeolithic man** used stone tools particularly **Hand Axe** made up of a type of stone called **Quartz.**
- As the **stone used was Quartz**, the **culture was called Quartzite culture.**
- The first stone hand axe was found at Pallavaram near Chennai (Madras)
- As such entire Hand axe industry was called **Madrasian.**
- The early man in the palaeolithic age move from place to place and was dependent upon **Hunting and food gathering.**
- In the Rock shelters of Bhimbetka and Adamgarh, we come across Palaeolithic and Mesolithic cave art.
- In the cave walls, we come across images of wild animals, being hunted, group dancing and community life.
- Particularly at Adamgarh, we find the **drawing on Rhino Hunting**
- **Palaeolithic and Mesolithic** people revealed their **social life in cave art.**
- The theme of the art was Group Hunting, Group Dancing and community life.
- It is the same theme even today we follow in Folk art, Tribal art. Technique wise they followed two techniques: **Technique Lining** (which was used for deriving the images by simply drawing lines) and **Morphing Technique** (Which is used for giving the effect with regard to the movement of animals)
- In modern art also both techniques are followed even today.
- Colour composition wise they use dark red and green colours which were actually extracted from plants and mixed up with different colourful muds and applied.
- Even today in rural areas on wall paints we apply natural colours. Particularly for designing red colour mud water is frequently being used.
- Thus in 3 regards-Theme, technique and colour composition -Paleolithic and Mesolithic art continued to influence modern art.

Mesolithic Age (11:53 AM)

- It was a transition period.
- 38000 to 10000 BC
- It was a transition period from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic age.
- Important changes during this age were:
- The **usage of Bows and Arrow** started for the first time
- The **practice of covering the human body with animal skins** and the **Open Burial system** both appeared for the first time
- Small stone tools called **Microliths** appeared for the first time.
- Important Mesolithic sites: Adamgarh and Bhimbetka (the 2 Palaeolithic sites in MP); Continued during the mesolithic age.
- At Adamgarh, in cave paintings, we come across the hunting scene of a rhino.
- Bagor in Rajasthan, Mahagara, Sarai Nahar Rai and Chopani Mando all three in UP important sites.
- At Sarai Nahar Rai-early evidence of the construction of houses is found.
- At Chopani Mando- Early evidence for handmade pottery.
- **Adamgarh in MP and Bagor in Rajasthan** provide the earliest evidence for the domestication of animals.

- Bagor is very well excavated and it had a very well-developed microlith industry.
- Near a salt lake or Sambhar lake in Rajasthan evidence comes of the cultivation of plants in the Mesolithic age

**TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: WILL CONTINUE WITH THE PART
Recorded Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 02**

Neolithic Age (10000-4500 BC) (09:12 AM)

- It was called the Neolithic revolution because of the great changes that have taken place.
- 1. Cultivation of crops started for the first time in the Neolithic age transforming human society from food gathering to food producing stage.
- It started first in Nile Valley in Egypt and from there it got spread to different parts of the world.
- It entered India via central Asia with crops of Wheat and Barley.
- As women took the lead role prehistoric societies experienced matriarchy (the mother was head of the family).
- 2. Domestication of animals had become a well-established practice (It actually started in the Mesolithic age).
- 3. Wheel-made pottery appeared for the first time. It is useful for establishing the identity of a race.
- The Neolithic culture had no knowledge of pottery.
- The culture with the knowledge of pottery is called ceramic.
- The cultures without the knowledge of pottery are called aceramic.
- The wheel was used also for transportation, thus, carts drawn by buffaloes and oxen appeared for the first time facilitating transportation.
- 4. Settled village life also started for the first time.
- Thus, Neolithic changes gave a solid basis for the culture to transform into a civilisation.
- **Important Neolithic Sites:**
- Burzohm: It is near Srinagar in Kashmir, it is known for its pit dwelling and double burial system.
- Gufkral: It is in Kashmir and its literal meaning is potters cave, here we find microlithic tools, tools made of both human and animal bones.
- In UP at Chopani Mundo, not only handmade pottery but also wheel-made pottery was found.
- At Mahagarha and places nearby Allahabad, the first evidence of the cultivation of rice in the neolithic age was found.
- Chirand culture in Bihar is known for tools made of human bones.
- In Bengal, Salbagiri and Pandurajar Dhaba are important sites. Both give us evidence for agriculture without the domestication of animals.
- In South India, the maximum number of neolithic sites are located in the state of Karnataka.
- Maski, Sangannakallu, Takkalikota, T.Narasipura, Osur and Baghalkot.
- In TamilNadu Payampalli.
- In Telanagana Utnur and Nagarjunasagar.
- In Andhra Pradesh, Kalyandurg.
- Maski in Karnataka is not only a neolithic site but also a site with an Ashokan inscription in which Ashoka reveals his actual name.
- All south Indian neolithic cultures had two things in common:
- Huge ash mounds were found suggesting burning forests for bringing more land under cultivation.
- Cultivation of Ragi crop for the first time.
- **Mehargarh:**
- It is the most important neolithic site located in present Baluchistan.
- Of all the neolithic sites, it survived for the longest period.
- It was the first place where agriculture started in the Indian subcontinent.
- It was called the bread basket of Baluchistan.
- The people of Mehargarh were also the first to cultivate cotton.
- It established contact with the Mesopotamian civilisation (Iraq), World's first civilization.
- Thus, Mehargarh became the neolithic culture responsible for the beginnings of IVC.

Metallic Age (10:15 AM)

- The first metal discovered was copper.
- **Chalcolithic Age (4500-2500 BC)**
- It was called the copper stone age.
- Important chalcolithic sites are:

- In Baluchistan, Mehargarh, Nal, Kulli, Quetta and Zhob, all these cultures are called Baluchi cultures.
- The beginnings of IVC were traced to these Baluchi cultures of the chalcolithic age.
- In the Sindh part of present Pakistan, Amri and Kot Diji, both come under the chalcolithic age.
- In Rajasthan, the Sothi culture with its main centre at Kalibangan, Ganeshwar culture in the Northeastern part of Rajasthan and Banas culture in Southeastern Rajasthan.
- Banas culture's two main centres were Ahar and Gilund.
- In Gujarat, Prabhas culture.
- In Maharashtra, Savalda culture and Jorwe culture.
- Closely connected with Jorwe, the chalcolithic sites are Inamgam, Nevasa and Daimabad.
- At Ahar, people practised copper smelting in the chalcolithic age, Ahar's actual name is Timbavati, the place for copper production.
- Ganeshwar in Rajasthan supplied copper to Harappan cities.
- In MP, the chalcolithic culture was called Malwa culture. Its main centres are Kayatha and Eran.
- At Eran, very huge constructions were found.
- Pots manufactured in the Malwa culture are rated the most beautiful parts of the Chalcolithic period.
- Inamgaon culture connected to Jorwe is the most important chalcolithic site.
- Here, evidence that comes from contacts between IVC and other chalcolithic sites is clearly established.
- Image of Mother Goddess and Bull and a small-sized daM closely connected to IVC are found.
- It's quite a sizeable settlement with nearly 100 houses and it was about to become an urban centre.
- However, Daimabad in Maharashtra connected to Jorwe culture is the largest chalcolithic site with a population of around 4000.
- At another site called Navadotali in Maharashtra, all the types of foodgrains such as Bajra and several pulses and cultivation were found.

Bronze Age (2500-1750 BC)(10:45 AM)

- It was the second metal discovered.
- It is derived by mixing copper with tin.
- During the bronze age, IVC had seen its highest stage and the same time declined or ended.

Iron Age (1000 BC onwards)

- It started during the later Vedic age.
- It was called Krishna Ayas (Black metal).
- It is the latest metal age which is still going on.

Indus Valley Civilisation (11:47 AM)

Importance of IVC:

- The only surviving civilization in the world today.
- Its survival and continuity are seen in our customs, traditions, religious practices and in our general outlook.
- It made India the only country without a break from the past.
- It is the world's largest and most expanded civilization.
- Its utmost unique aspect was the underground drainage system which was not found in any other civilization.
- The people of IVC were the first to cultivate cotton.
- Scientifically, they were the most advanced.
- They built an artificial naval dockyard at Lothal in Gujarat.
- The Indus valley people were the most artistic.
- They manufactured the most beautiful pottery BPW (Black Polished Ware) potteries.
- They also manufactured beautiful seals.
- The discovery of IVC made Indian history rewritten.
- Before 1921, it was felt that Indians had no history before the advent of Aryans.
- However, with the discovery of IVC, Indian history was pushed back for another 2000 years.

Antecedents of IVC:

- Charles Mason was the first to notice the site called Mohenjodaro in the Sindh part of present Pakistan.
- In 1861, the Archaeological Survey of India was founded by Governor-General Canning.
- Archaeology Department was created under the Indian Monuments Preservation Act of 1904 by Lord Curzon.

The topic of the next class is the continuation of IVC.

Recorded Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 03

Limitations on Indus Valley Civilization(IVC) (9:44 AM)

- The language they have spoken is not known.
- Their script has not been deciphered so far.
- Most of the Indus Valley sites were not fully excavated.
- The other major problem was we have not developed the advanced techniques C-12.
- We still follow the C-14 test (radiocarbon dating method), for fixing the age.

Origins and End of IVC (9:47 AM)

- origins and end of IVC, both are controversial.
- Sir John Marshall, civilization appeared abruptly.
- It was because for him no village culture was formed supporting the urban centers.
- However, excavations in subsequent stages have given us evidence of village cultures, supporting the urban centers.
- This proves that IVC developed gradually over a period of time.
- It was supported by their artifacts like pots, seals, etc, which developed over a period of time.
- Moreover all Indus valley cities won't come under one single stage
- The very fact that there were four stages makes it clear that this civilization developed over a period of time.

- **Pre-Harappan stage (4500-3500 BC)**

- It was the first stage in the evolution of IVC.
- It all started with Baluchi cultures, closely connected to Mehrgarh, which was in turn connected to Mesopotamia.
- The important pre Harappan cultures were
 - (a) Qulli
 - (b) Quetta
 - (c) Zhob
 - (d) Nul
 - (e) Rehman Dheri
 - (f) Sarai Kola
 - (g) Killigul Mohammad
 - (h) Gumla
 - (i) Rana Gundai
- The first four were actually called proper Baluchi cultures.
- Pre-Harappan cultures were pastoral (dependent on cattle population).
- They lived in the small huts
- In due course of time, they migrated towards Hindukush and Sulaiman mountains.

- **Proto Harappan Stage (3500- 2500 BC)**

- It was the transition period, between the pre-Harappan to Harappan stages.
- In this stage Baluchi cultures, entered into the Sindh province of present Pakistan.
- They started agriculture, and as land being more fertile, surplus production was generated.
- It led to the development of trade, commerce, and industries.
- Thus, the beginning of urbanization process started.
- Early cities formed were Amri and Kotdiji, in Sindh.
- In this stage, civilization expanded, further into, Kalibangan in Rajasthan, and Banwali in Haryana.

- **The Harappan stage (2500-1750 BC)**

- It was the highest stage of civilization.
- It led to the development of a drainage system, two-storied buildings, manufacturing beautiful potteries and seals.
- Expansionwise, IVC emerged as the largest culture formation in the pre-historic world, with as many as 250 sites.
- Its boundaries were
 - (a) Suktagendor in Sindh in the west
 - (b) Alamgirpur in Uttar Pradesh in the east.
 - (c) Manda in Kashmir in the North
 - (d) Daimabad in Maharashtra in South

- **Post Harappan Stage (10:10 PM)**

- It refers to the continuity of IVC after its decline

- It was formed in two places, Zhukar and Zhungar in Pakistan, and Rakhigarhi in Haryana.

Indus Valley sites(10:23)

- (a) Harappa
- Harappa is located on the banks of river Ravi, in the Montgomery district, in West Punjab (Pakistan).
- This site was excavated by Dayaram Sahni in 1921.
- As it was the first site excavated, the entire IVC was named after the city of Harappa and was called Harappan Culture.
- In the city of Harappa, we find the stone Image of a man, above the waist, made of red sandstone.
- Coffin Burials and workers' quarters, were all formed inside Harappa.
- Outside the citadel (fortified wall of the city), we find 12 granaries in two rows.
- Harappa is called the city of granaries.
- Nearby the granaries, an 'H' type of cemetery was found.
- This suggests the presence of a foreign race.
- In the cemetery, bronze hen eggs were also found.
- Harappa was called, Hariyupiya, i.e. City of thousand sacrifices.
- According to the Rigveda, it was destroyed by God Indra with a Vajrayuda weapon.
- (b) Mohenjodaro
- It is located on the banks of the river Indus, in the Larkana district of Sindh(in present Pakistan)
- It was excavated by R.D. Banerjee in 1922
- It is called the garden city of IVC, and also the model city (It became the basis for town planning for all other cities).
- It was the city with an estimated population of 55000, and is the largest of Indus Valley sites.
- Important civil constructions in the city were:
 - (i) Great Bath in the heart of the city.
 - It was a swimming pool-like structure with a northern entrance and southern exit.
 - Its eastern side has a well, for lifting the water into the great bath.
 - Used water was disposed of on the western side.
 - It was a classic example of a great drainage system developed in the Indus valley times.
 - It had flooring with bricks and gypsum plaster
 - (ii) On the right side of the great bath we had a very big assembly hall
 - (iii) On the left side of the great bath, The great granary- The biggest granary of IVC.
 - (iv) temple-like structure
 - (v) Seal of Pashupati Mahadev was found here.
 - He is seen in a sitting posture in deep meditation with three faces and two horns.
 - He is surrounded by buffalo, tiger, rhinoceros, and elephant.
 - Two deer are at his feet
 - He is called Pashupati, an early form of Shiva (proto-shiva).
 - (vi) Seal of the horse, a bronze image of a Dancing girl, and the image of a bearded man looking like a priest were the other findings.
 - (vii) Bronze image of a dancing girl, is the most beautiful of all the images.
 - (viii) image of a bearded man was made of steatite, a type of soft rock.
 - (ix) A piece of cloth, a scale for measuring distance, and a clay cart were all found.
 - City was flooded as many as seven times.
- (c) Chanhudaro (11:36 PM)
- It is located on the banks of the river Indus, to the south of Mohenjodaro,
- In the present Sindh part of Pakistan.
- It was excavated by N. G. Mazumdar in 1931
- It is a city without a citadel.
- Here stones were used in the construction, unlike the other cities where bricks were used.
- An object called Inkpot was found, possibly used for storing writing material.
- Stone image of a male dancer resembling Lord shiva, was also found.
- It was the major center for bead making industry.
- (d) Kalibangan
- It stands for black bangles.
- It is located on the banks of river Ghaggar, in Rajasthan.
- The site was excavated by Dr. A. Ghosh

- For him, Kalibangan comes under Sothi culture.
- It like Banawali, witnessed both stages. Proto-Harappan and Harappan
- Largest unit of land, in the entire prehistory was found here, suggesting extensive cultivation.
- A plough is also found.
- It is the site without the images of mother goddesses and even washrooms.
- Fire Altars were found suggesting a fire cult.
- Camel skeletons were found.
- A type of peculiar burial called cist burial. It was a brick chambered burial.
- (e) Banawali
- It is located on the banks of river Saraswati in Haryana.
- It was excavated by Dr. Bisht.
- Like Kalibangan, it experienced both Proto-Harappan and Harappan stages of development.
- People of Banawali, cultivated barley crop quite extensively.

Topic for Next Class: Lothal, the continuation of IVC, society culture, and economy.

Recorded Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 04

Class started at (9:16 AM)

Lothal. (9:17 AM)

- Lothal located on the bank of Cambay in Gujarat excavated by **Dr. S R Rao, a marine archaeologist**. He was also connected with the Discovery of Dwarka.
- Lothal is the other city with the same meaning Mound of the dead like Mohenjodaro.
- It is a city with an eastern entrance and a western exit and a city with houses having side entrances.
- People of Lothal were first to cultivate rice around 1800 BC in the Indus valley Zone.
- It was the major center for import and export trading with an artificially built naval dockyard.
- **Persian Gulf seal** found here suggesting trade contact between India and Persia.
- A big jar was found with beautiful paintings, depicting the story of a cunning fox reminding **Vishnu Sharma's Panchatantra story**.
- Vishnu Sharma belongs to the age of the Guptas and **was the first Indian to write short stories**.
- Elephant tusks, Fire altars, dice, and coffin burials like Harappa were found.
- **Like Chanudaro it was a major center for bead making industry.**

Surkotada (9:34 AM)

- It is located on the bank of river **Bhoguva in Gujarat**.
- This site was excavated **by J. P. Joshi**.
- It was also a center for trade and commerce.
- It was a site that had given us doubtful evidence of the knowledge of horses for the Indus valley people.
- **Though Horse skeletons were found it is not clearly established whether its horse or not.**

Rangpur (9:40 AM)

- Rangpur located in Gujarat **excavated by MS vats**.
- It is the other site that yielded evidence of rice cultivation.
- Rice husk was found here at rangpur.

Dholavira (9:45 AM)

- Located in Rann of Kutch Gujrat.
- It is most recent Indus valley sites excavated (1990 to 1992)
- **J P Joshi and Bist** both were connected with the excavations of Dholavira.
- It is best known for its water conservation projects and reservoirs.
- Indoor stadium, the first of its kind in Pre-history was found here.
- **Unlike other IVC sites which were planned and developed in a rectangular shape, it was planned and developed in a circular shape.**
- **Like Chanudaro, it also has no citadel.**
- **The longest inscription with ten pictographs in one single sentence was found here.**

Rakhigarhi (9:52 AM)

- **It is located in Haryana.**
- It is the biggest IVC site put together in India and Pakistan.
- It is the site with continuity with IVC culture still maintained.
- The skeletal observations made it Dholavira proved that the DNA of Indians, had not changed from IVC times, **and as such Aryan invasion theory is not proven valid anymore.**

Other important sites (9:59 AM)

- **IVC altogether had merely 1400 Sites of which 925 are in India and 475 in Pakistan.**
- Only 96 sites were excavated.
- Of all the IVC sites, Bhirrana in Haryana is the oldest site.
- **Shortughai near Badakshan in Afghanistan** is the Northwestern site of IVC known **for lapis lazuli mines.**
- **Size wise the biggest IVC sites.**
- Rakhigarhi.
- Mohonjdaro.
- Harappa.
- **Ganweri lal** in Pakistan.
- Dholavira.
- **Site called Allahdino mere Karachi in Pakistan is the smallest IVC site.**

IVC society (10:03 AM)

- **Limitations on the studying of IVC society were,**
- We had no knowledge of their language and we have not been able to decipher their script so far
- However, based on the available evidence, we can construct a history of IVC though it may not be final or perfect.
- Society may have been matriarchal in its nature.
- It was because women enjoyed a better position than men and were worshiped.
- In Post Harappan cultures also matriarchy survived for a long time and in south India where Indus valley culture prevailed Matriarchy continued for a long time.
- **Class composition in IVC.**
- IVC classes were rich merchants, traders, craftsmen, peasantry, working class, hunters, and food gatherers.
- There was nothing like the Caste system, In IVC Society, it was a much-developed institution much later in the Vedic age.
- **Town planning in IVC.**
- Generally, cities were planned in rectangular shape with a North entrance and southern exit **only exceptions being Lothal and Dholavira.**
- Uniformity in town planning was one of the unique aspects of IVC.
- Towns in general were built on the grid pattern with vertical and horizontal lanes looking like chess boards.
- Each street crosses the other in the right direction.
- **At the end of the street, we see a street pole for night lighting.**
- In-the-house construction, well-baked bricks were used
- Uniformity in the size of Bricks is the other unique aspect.
- Generally, houses had one entrance and one exit point.
- Washroom and toilets outside the house and bathroom inside the house with tubs for storing the water.
- Plastered flooring is the other unique aspect.
- **Generally, we see a well in front of the house and enough space left in the backyard of the house.**
- Every house is connected to the main drainage system by subdrainage systems.
- The underground drainage system with manholes is the utmost unique aspect of IVC.
- Assembly halls, swimming pool-like structures, and granaries were the other civil constructions.
- Generally, granaries were built at higher altitudes so that they would not be affected by floods.
- Water conservation and distribution systems were the other impressive aspect of the town planning.
- **Mohonjdaro was the city with the maximum wells.**
- Dholavira is known for reservoirs, rock-cut tanks, and soaking pits for water conservation.
- The study of town planning of IVC assumes an important place as in later times it became the basis of the subject of town planning itself.
- In fact, Chandigarh is first planned city in India was much influenced by the concept of Town planning of IVC.
- Moreover, the way Indus valley people built their houses and towns, **it has become the basis for Indian Vastu shastra.**

IVC society food habits. (10:52 AM)

- IVC people were both Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian
- Their staple food was wheat and barley.
- **They gave a lot of importance to Personal appearances.**
- Men used copper and bronze blades for shaving.

- Women were highly fashioned used perfumes and even imported lipsticks.
- In IVC art we find different hairstyles of IVC women.
- IVC had a wide range of hobbies and pass times.
- Bullfights, boat racing, singing, dancing, playing cards, and fishing were all their hobbies and pass times.
- Thus they struck a balance between a constructive life and a life of relaxation.
- **In the end rituals** generally, it was cremation, however, there were different practices followed such as dead bodies buried in a sitting posture, head facing the north a practice still followed by viswa brahmins and Veerasaivas in Karnataka.
- **Other practices were partial** (Burying either hand bone or leg bone)
- Urn burial (preserving the ashes and relics in the pot)
- Cist burial as found in kalibangan and coffin burial **as found in Harappa and Lothal.**

IVC Economics (11:25 AM)

- Balanced growth and development in agriculture, trade, and commerce, we find in IVC times.
- In agriculture, they had the knowledge of seasonal cultivation of Kharif and Rabi Crops.
- They practiced almost all the systems of irrigation like canal, tank, and lift irrigation but in general, they followed tank irrigation
- They cultivated both food and commercial crops. Major crops were wheat and barley.
- They had knowledge of pulses and cereals and oilseeds.
- **However, they have no knowledge of sugarcane.**
- Most important commercial crop was cotton.
- Greeks called the Indus valley **Sindon (the land of river Indus)** Known for best cotton)
- **They used carts drawn by buffalo for transporting the goods.**
- **Trade and commerce.**
- They had trade contact with all the contemporary civilizations.
- **Major item of export** trade was textile, foodgrains, copper, shell, and Ivory products were exported.
- **They imported** gold from Mesopotamia, silver from Sumeria, perfumes from Greece, **diamonds and precious stones from Egypt**, sandstone slabs from Mongolia, **Lapis lazuli (blue stone) from Afghanistan (shortughai)**, Agate from Gujarat, steatite from Vindhya mountains in south India.
- Mesopotamians called the Indus valley, **Meluha (The land of rivers).**
- Indus valley seals were found in cities **Tele Asmar, Ur, and Niggar.**
- For Mesopotamians, trading with the Indus valley, the main entry point was **the Delimun (Bahrain)**
- The major centres of Trade were Lothal, Surkotada, Sukatagendar and Balakot.
- **Regarding the medium of exchange.**
- It was a barter system in the internal trade and in the **external trade of gold and silver.**
- Seals were exchanged for marking the ownership of consignments and not as currencies.
- **They had a very well-developed system of weights and measurement.**
- In the weights, the basic unit was 13.63 grams.
- In measurements 1, 2, 4, 10, 20, 40, 100, 200, 400, and 800 the system generally followed.
- Basic unit of measurement was 16 and its multiples.
- They had an understanding of the decimal system.
- They had knowledge of all the metals except iron.

The topic of the Next class-> IVC polity and administration, religion (way of life), etc
Recorded Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 05

Class started at 9:05 AM

IVC polity (9:08 AM)

- Majority opinion was cities must have been governed by rich merchants the form of governance can be defined as Oligarchy (Rule of the Rich).
- However, DD Kosambi, the first Marxist historian, priests have been the rulers of the city.

Religion 9:10 AM

- It was more a belief system than a religion.
- They had a set of ideas and beliefs.
- There was sacred text, organized rituals, and sacred places. **As such strictly speaking it can't be called a religion.**
- The essential aspect of the belief system was worshiping the forms of nature like stones, trees, animals, and even secret organs of human beings.
- Humped bull was the sacred animal and the sparrow was a sacred bird.

- They worshiped snakes as found at the site Gumla.
- The mother goddess is the most striking aspect of the belief system.
- Women were being worshipped as the goddesses of progeny, fertility, and prosperity.
- This concept has become the basis for the **Shakti cult**.
- They must have borrowed it from Mesopotamia and Egypt
- In Mesopotamia, it was the **cult of Easther and in Egypt, it was the cult of ISIS**.
- The only male God was Pashupati.
- They also worshipped half man and half lion-shaped form called GILGIMISH, which was a Mesopotamia Mythological HERO.
- They believed in evil spirits and the future birth of the soul.
- To protect themselves from evil spirits they used to wear different types of chains.

Indus valley Art (9:16 AM)

- The study of the art forms of IVC makes us understand the artistic skills and cultural glory of IVC.
- **Seals.**
- They are the most beautiful of all the Indus valley Artforms.
- They were made of **steatites, a type of soft rock**.
- They were made in almost all shapes.
- Generally, they are of one rupee Coin size.
- They are many as 2000 seals found so far.
- Most of the seals are in square shape and in most of the seals we find the humped bull.
- **The sign of Fish in the seal stands for prosperity.**
- **Importance of seals.**
- Importance not only for technical perfection but also for helping in the construction of IVC.
- In other words, Seals helps in fixing the chronology of IVC.
- It is on the basis of Seals found in Mesopotamia that the **age of IVC is fixed between 2500 to 1750 BC**.
- Secondly, they threw light on the Indus Valley religion and belief system.
- **The seal of Pashupati and the seal of Humped Bull** are classic examples of this type.
- Thirdly it helps in establishing trade and commercial contacts.
- Most of the IVC seals were found in Mesopotamia.
- **Pottery.**
- IVC pottery is the most beautiful ever manufactured, it is characterized by glossy and shiny elements with beautiful paintings around.
- Geometrical designs, science, and symbols like Swastik are found depicted around the POT.
- Technically and archeologically, it is called **BPW (black polished ware)**.
- **Terracotta figures.**
- They are made of clay.
- They are meant for kids to play.
- In most of the figures, we find Monkeys.
- The Most important aspect of the figure is they illustrate best the concept mother goddess.
- They also revealed decorative practices and different hairstyles followed by Indus valley women.
- **Images.**
- Indus valley Artists excelled in the Art of making Images.
- **The Bronze Image of the dancing girl** found at Mohonjdaro was the best of the Indus valley Images.
- Similarly, the image of the **bearded man made of steatite found at Mohonjdaro** rated equally great in Artistic skill.
- **Indus Valley Script.**
- Called Pictography, The language of pictures.
- They conveyed their messages, and ideas in the form of pictures, which makes the script look artistic.
- It is engraved on sandstone slabs.
- The script is written or engraved in the style called Boustrophedon (left to right, right to left, and left to right). Otherwise called SARPA Lekhana.
- In every sentence, we find a maximum of four pictures.
- The most complicated part of the script is in between the pictures **immature alphabets are being used, making it difficult to understand**.
- This is why so far the script is not deciphered, However I . Mahadevan, may have deciphered the script
- **The first pictograph was found in 1853. There are as many as 400 pictographs found so far.**

Architects of IVC (10:13 AM)

- In the Indus valley Zone, there were as many Six races living together: Australoid, Proto-Australoid, Mongoloids, Albinoid, Mediterranean, and Nigroloids.
- Of the six proto-Australoid constituted the majority and they may have been the architects or the builders of IVC.

The decline of IVC (10:23 AM)

- The most controversial part of the decline was whether it was sudden or gradual.
- **Sudden end of IVC was supported by the evidence:**
- No major IVC cities survived beyond 1750 BC.
- No word called Meluha in the Mesopotamian inscription after 1750 BC.
- Human dead bodies were found with inflicted injuries around the Great bath in Mohonjdaro.
- **Supporting the idea sudden End, there were theories propounded, such as**
- **Aryan Invasion.**
- For a long time, it was believed that Aryans of Central Asia entered India and destroyed the Indus Valley cities.
- **Evidence suggesting Aryan destruction was:**
- Rigveda Says the Aryan god, Indra Destroyed Harappa and Mohonjdaro.
- Rigveda prays gods Varuna and Agni further to destroy the IVC cities.
- According to Rigveda, wars were fought between Aryans and Non-Aryans **on the bank of River Yayajawati.**
- However, Extensive research and critical appraisal established that the **Aryan invasion itself is a wrong proposition,**
- No evidence of mass migration from central Asia to India.
- IVC ended by 1750 and Aryans entered India by 1500 BC. After a gap of 250 years which means there is nothing for them to destroy.
- No Indus Valley site located in the roots of Aryan migration.
- No Indus valley site was habituated by the Aryans. (generally, they make any city destroyed as the center of habitation).
- No war weapons, and no mass burials found in Indus Valley cities suggesting the possibility of war.
- **The second theory suggesting a sudden end was, Flooding.**
- However, the limitation of this theory was,
- Floods of that Severity to destroy entire civilization was ruled out.
- People of IVC had an understanding of floods. They knew very well how to guard against flood.
- **The third theory of earthquakes causing destruction has similar limitations,**
- Earthquake of that magnitude to destroy the entire IVC was ruled out.
- The very fact that the Structure of IVC is very much intact, makes it clear that the earthquake had no role to play.
- No chance of epidemic and diseases causing the end of IVC as there were no Mass burials found.
- **The Most accepted theory despite its limitations is the theory of ecological changes as suggested by E J H Meckey**
- As per the theory, there was less rainfall in the Indus valley in 1800 BC, reverse change in their course caused a severe shortage of drinking water and the Thar desert expanded increasing salinity in the soil.
- The consequence of these factors was IVC people were forced to desert the cities as life got hard Hit.
- **Civilization** not destroyed but rather deserted.

Survival and continuity of IVC (11:28 AM)

- IVC called living civilization and it made India the only country with surviving civilization.
- Its survival and continuity are seen more in culture, particularly in religious beliefs and customs.
- Concept of the mother goddess is quite popular in the south. Became the basis for village goddesses for every village in the South.
- Concept of Shakti was derived from the Idea Mother goddess.
- God Pashupati finally transformed into Shiva, Their sacred animal Bull is identified in NANDI, a vehicle of Shiva, we still follow the practice of worshiping stones, trees, snakes, and even Secret organs of human beings in the form of Shivalinga.
- In the Social sphere, matriarchy followed in South India for quite a long time and it is still practiced in Tribal society.
- Their town planning had become the basis for the department of town planning in Municipal administration Today.

- Their house construction led to Indian **Vaastu shastra**.
- We borrowed underground drainage systems, and construction of granaries from IVC.
- Food habits we both veg and non-Veg. like IVC people, give a lot of importance to personal appearance and have a wide range of hobbies, most of them like dicing, bullfighting, and Boat racing straightaway borrowed from the,
- In the Economy, the way they cultivated, seasonal cropping and crop rotation methods still followed.
- Transportation of goods by Ekkas is a common scenario in rural society even today,
- Their basic unit of measurement with the number 16 finally became the basis of the Indian rupee equal to 16 Anas.
- In the art form terracotta figures played an important role even today in rural society art of making clay toys is still flourishing.
- Above all the great ideas of constructive and productive life and peaceful co-existence borrowed from IVC, had become part and parcel of foreign and domestic policy,
- **For** all these reasons IVC is called Living Civilization.

Vedic civilization (11:46 AM)

The topic of the Next Class- Vedic civilization continued.

Recorded Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 06

A brief description of the previous class: (9:14 AM)

Vedic Civilization (1500-600 BC): (9:16 AM)

- It was divided into two stages: Early Vedic or Rig Vedic (1500 - 1000 BC) and Later Vedic (1000 - 600 BC)
- **Early Vedic Age (1500 - 1000 BC):**
- The word Aryan literally means "noble".
- Aryans mean people speaking Indo-European languages.
- Thus the word Aryan is linguistic, and not racial in the sense that there were different races among the Aryans.
- What unites them is a group of languages called Indo-European.
- According to Max Muller who translated Vedas into German, their original home was Central Asia (the Steppes which also covers Eurasia).
- When the emigration started a branch of Aryans went toward the west settled in Europe and developed today's European languages and another branch migrated towards the east and finally entered India and developed Sanskrit.
- Philology is the study of comparative languages.
- Indology is the study of Indian society and languages.
- As per Max Muller, Aryans first entered Iran on their way to India.
- Iranian classical texts ***Zend Avestha*** and ***Kessite*** inscription both record the presence of Aryans in Iran.
- Aryan gods Indra, Varun, and Agni were mentioned in these sources.
- Varun was called Arunamazda
- From Iran, Aryans entered Afghanistan and it was supported by two inscriptions ***Bagazcoi*** and ***Mittani***.
- Via Khyber and Bolan pass Aryans finally entered India.
- According to Bal Gangadhar Tilak who wrote Gita Rahasya, Aryans came from arctic zones, and as per Dayananda founder of Arya Samaj, they came from Tibet.
- **Geographical knowledge of Aryans:**
- Rig Vedas is the only source of early Vedic societies.
- According to it, Aryans settled in the ***Saptasindhu*** region (present Punjab and Haryana).
- The rivers mentioned in the text were:

Name quoted in the text	Present day name
Sindhu (quoted maximum number of times)	Indus
Purshini	Rabi
Askini	Chenab
Vypus	Beas
Vitsata	Jhelum
Suvatsu	Swath
Suturdi	Sutlej

Drishad Vadi	Rakshi
Krumu (in Afghanistan)	Khurram
Kuba (in Afghanistan)	Kabul
Gomal (in Afghanistan)	Gomal

- Rig Veda talks about river Ganga and Yamuna in the east but not beyond that (present UP, Bihar, and Bengal)
- Mountains and hills: Himalayas in the north and Vindhya in the south were mentioned.
- A peak called Muzawanth in the Himalayas was mentioned as the place for the most favorite plant of Aryans called **Soma**
- Rig Veda does not talk about the land beyond Indus.
- Rig Vedic Aryans had no knowledge of the sea.
- The word Samudra was mentioned only once in Rig Veda, meaning a collection of water but not a sea.
- They had knowledge of lions but no knowledge of tigers.
- Aryan settlements:
- They settled in Punjab and Haryana and formed into different tribes called **Janas** or **Ganas**.
- The Aryan tribes were Bharathas, Purus, Thughuwasas, Yadus, Druhyas, and Anus.
- Bharthas were the most powerful.
- India was named after Bharatas and was called Bharatvarsh.
- Ten King Battle or Dasraj Battle: (10:12 AM)
- It was the most important battle in the Rig Vedic time between Bharathas on one side and a confederacy of ten Kings on the other side.
- The main causes for the battle were an ego clash between the great sages Vishwamitra and Vashishta and also the question of sharing the river waters.
- Vishmitra, a non-Aryan and Brahmrishi by merit was made guru of Bharatas.
- He was humiliated and the same Bharatahas made Vashist their Raj Guru.
- In the battle, Bharathas were led by King Sudas, and the confederacy was led by King Puruksha of Thughuwasas tribe, and Bharathas won the battle.

Rig Vedic polity: (10:23 AM)

- It was a tribal polity with Jana or Gana (tribes).
- The lowest unit was Grama or village, headed by Gramani.
- A group of villages or Gramas formed into a block called **Vis** headed by *Visyapati*.
- Different blocks formed into a Jana or Gana headed by *Rajan* (meaning most qualified), *Gopa*(means protector), or *Ganapati* (head of Jana or Gana).
- The main duty of the King was to protect the life and property of the people.
- The office of the King was not hereditary, though there were hereditary monarchies.
- Kings were also elected they were republican states.
- King was not absolute, autocratic, or dictatorial.
- He was very much controlled by powerful legislative assemblies *Sabhas* and *Samitis*.
- **Sabhas** means the assembly of heads of families called Grihapatis and heads of clans (Kula) called Kulapatis.
- **Samitis** was open to all including women like the general assembly.
- The difference between the Sabhas and Samitis was that Samitis's decision was final and binding on the King, whereas Sabha was more advisory.
- Women participated in Samitis and were considered below their dignity to take part in Sabhas.
- There was no bureaucracy, King was assisted by Purohit (chief advisor). Also, Yuvraj (crown prince) and Senapati assisted as and when the need arose.
- There was no standing army.
- There were taxes but no tax system.
- The two taxes are *Bhagas* (mandatory tax) and *Bali* (voluntary offering).
- However, Bhaga was not clearly defined regarding how much and there was no officer collecting both.
- There was another assembly called *Vidhata* at the Vis level. Mostly it was a democratic system.

Rig Vedic Society: (11:29 AM)

- The most important social development was the Varna system.
- Varna literally means the color or complexion of the skin/body.

- In the first stage, the whitest skin Aryans formed into *Swetavarna* against dark skin non-Aryans called *Krishnavarna*.
- The purpose of the system was to perpetuate domination.
- In the second stage, trivernas were formed viz Brahmins, Kshatriya, and Vaishyas on the basis of pravariti (temperament) and vriti (profession).
- Shudras were there, they were very much Aryan but without varna status.
- The lowest section was *Dasas* and *Dasyus*.
- **Dasas** were both Aryan and non-Aryan. They were slaves, mostly because of being captured in the wars and partly because of being insolvent or debtors.
- **Dasyus** were independent non-Aryans.
- The triverna system was flexible and liberal. It permitted change of Verna by changing profession, and inter-Verna marriages and inter-Verna dining were permitted.
- The most important source on the Verna system is **Purushasukta** (part of the 10th mandala/chapter of Rig Veda).
- However, it says that there was four Verna in the Rig Vedic age. It was because the 1st and the 10th mandalas were actually composed in the later Vedic age and added to Rig Veda.
- In the later Vedic age, Sudras got Verna status.
- Position of Women:
- There were no evils like child marriage, the dowry system, and Sati.
- Women enjoyed absolute freedom and liberty for the last time in Indian history.
- Women had the liberty to choose their life partner (swayamvara) or else to remain unmarried.
- There were great women scholars in the Rig Vedic age called *Bramhavandins* or *Vishwavandins* like Gargi, Mytreya, Viswara, Jabala, and Lopamudra.
- Gargi challenged the greatest scholar of the Rig Vedic times Yagnavalkya. He belonged to the court of King Janaka.
- Yagnavalkya composed Brihadaranyaka Upanishad. The first Upanishad talks about the transmigration of souls.

Rig Vedic Economy: (11:50 AM)

- It was a pastoral economy and this was why cows were regarded as sacred.
- A cow was called **Duhitri** (the daughter of the house, source of prosperity and wealth)
- They practiced much less agriculture.
- Crops cultivated were Godhuma (wheat), Yava (barley), and Vrihi (rice).
- Rice was used for only rituals and ceremonies.
- As it was essentially a rural economy, trade and commerce didn't develop much, and towns and cities were not formed.
- It was only a barter system that prevailed in the economy.
- Gold was called **nishka** and silver as **satamana**.
- They manufactured two types of pots: OCP (Ochre Colored Pottery) and BRW (black and redware pottery)
- Rig Veda talks about non-Aryan cattle traders called **Panis**.

Rig Vedic religion: (12:06 AM)

- The whole universe evolved out of a great sacrifice called *Hirangarva*
- Creation evolved into three types celestial (Indra), aerial (Varun), and terrestrial (Agni).
- Only one Goddess was Sarvasi and the rest are God.
- Rig Veda personified the forces of nature.
- Indra killed demon serpent Vritra

Topics for the next class: Continuation of Rig Vedic religion and Later Vedic Civilization. Recorded Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 07

Class started at (9:24 AM)

Rigvedic religion (9:26 AM)

- Rigvedic religion may be defined as Monism or henotheism which means God is one and forms are many.
- The essential part of the religion is worshipping the forces of nature personified.
- According to Rigveda the earliest god, father Devas, and goddess Prithvi both performed the Hiranyagarbha sacrifice, and the whole universe evolved out of it.
- Father Devas the god of the heavens is worshiped as Jupiter by the Greeks.
- Universe is divided into three spheres celestial, aerial and terrestrial.
- For every sphere, there is one God representing.

- **Indra.**
- God of the celestial sphere and the most popular god.
- Of the 1028 slokas of Rigveda, 250 addresses to Indra.
- He was the god of war and victory.
- Destroyer of the towns and cities was called Purandhar.
- He was also a god for rain.
- According to Rigveda he killed the demon serpent Vrita and saved the universe.
- His capital city Amravati in the celestial sphere.
- **Varun**
- God for ariel sphere.
- He is the most sublime and auspicious.
- God of values, ethics, and morality.
- He regulates the world's moral order and universal order called Rita.
- **Agni.**
- 2nd most prominent god.
- God for both aerial and terrestrial spheres.
- He is the messenger between the people of earth and the gods of the heavens.
- He carries the wishes of the people to the gods by presiding over all the rituals and ceremonies as such Agni is called Hotri(priest).
- His other names are **Havyavahana (god with smoke as a vehicle), and Huthasana(he who purifies everything)**.
- 220 Verses of Rigveda are addressed to him.
- **Savitri.**
- Another form of the sun god Surya.
- God of cosmic energy.
- The most scared mantra Gayatri is addressed to Savitri.
- Gayatri is part of the third mandala (chapter) of Rigveda and was composed by Viswamitra called Mahamantra with 24 powerful letters.
- **Soma**
- It is personified form of the Moon.
- God of nourishment.
- Entire 9th Mandala (chapter) of Rigveda is dedicated to Soma.
- **Ashwin**
- God of herbs and medicines.
- **Rudra**
- The most fierce and destructive god.
- Only Non-Aryan gods are accepted by the Aryans.
- He was the transformed form of Pasupathi of Indus valley times.
- **Saraswati.**
- The only goddesses of Divinity(divine force), goddesses for learning and wisdom.
- Other deities mentioned were Eela the deity or goddesses for evil spirits
- **Aranyayani** goddess for forest and wild animals.
- Usha- the beautiful princess of dawn.
- The word Asia is derived from Usha.
- The Vedic religion is liberal in the sense that no rigid rules and regulations and no domination of priests.

Later Vedic age (1000 to 600 BC) (10:05 AM)

- The drastic changes at the very beginning of age were,
- Main center of the Aryan civilization shifted **from Saptasindhu (Punjab, Haryana) to Ganga Yamuna Doab (UP-Bihar).**
- Entire mass of **Vedic literature except Rigveda was composed during this age.**
- Thirdly new Aryan tribes like Kuru, Panchala, Anga, Vanga, Videha, and Kasi were all formed.
- **Kuru was the most powerful tribe.**
- They were formed as a result of matrimonial alliances between Bharatas and Puru of Rigvedic times.
- Mahabharata battle must have taken place around 956 BC.
- Kuru ruled Kurukshetra as Hastinapura as the capital city.
- **Later Vedic polity.**

- **Major changes were:**
- Small tribal states of the Rigvedic age **called Jana** were replaced by Big territorial states called **Janapada**.
- The office of the king had not only become dictatorial but also divine.
- King became powerful because Samiti disappeared due to distance factors and the king gained divine power by performing highly complicated ceremonies.
- An ordinary king Rajan by performing Rajasuya became **Rajanya(king of Kings)**.
- Rajanya by performing Aswamedha became **swarat**.
- A swarat by performing Vajapeya (chariot drawn by four horses)**would be Virat**
- A Virat becomes **Ekrat**(the only king in the universe) on par with Indra, By performing **Narmedha (human sacrifice)** however in Vedic times none performed Narmedha.
- In Indian history, only one king called **Madhav Varma of the Vishnukundin dynasty** of Andhra Pradesh performed Narmedha.
- Bureaucracy was formed in the Later Vedic period.
- **AkshaVepa was the superintendent of gambling houses.**
- Shattari – Royal Chamberlin
- Govikartan- Royal bodyguard
- Suta- royal Bard(poet cum singer)
- Suta was a chariot driver. They recited Mahabharata actually **called Jayasamhita**.
- **Tax system** was well established.
- Compulsory tax Baga was one-sixth of the Produce.
- **Bagadugga collected Baga.**
- There was no standing Army even during the later Vedic age.

Later Vedic Society (11:00 AM)

- Major Developments were,
- The three Varna system of the Rigvedic age was transformed into the Chaturvarna system which later became a fourfold caste system.
- The difference between the two was the trivarna system based on profession allowed mobility, inter-Varna marriage, and Inter-varna dining.
- Whereas the Chaturvarna system is based on birth and has no chance of changing the Varna as it is identified with birth.
- **Inter Varna Marriage, and inter varna dining were all prohibited.**
- Varnashrama dharmas were introduced for the first time.
- They were Brahmacharya, grihastha, Vanaprastha, and Sanyasa.
- All four are compulsory for the brahmins.
- First three for Ksatriya.
- First two for Vaishyas and shudra are completely exempted.
- However, though all four compulsories for Brahmins, **the last one sannyasa was not followed.**
- These Ashram dharmas were mentioned for the first time in the **Jabala Upanishad**.
- The new concept called **Dwija** appeared for the first time. It means twice-born Caste.
- All three Upper Varnas were called twice-born and were eligible for **Upanayana which means Sacred thread ceremony. (However only Brahmins were eligible for reciting Gayatri).**
- Gotra system appeared for the first time.
- Literal meaning of Gothra is cowshed however in the context of Vedic society **it means revealing the name of ancestors.**
- The main purpose of the system was to emphasize and maintain the purity of blood.
- Marriages between the Same Gothra are prohibited.
- All the social evils we called today- child marriages, Sati, the dowry system, and untouchability all appeared for the first time in the Later Vedic age.
- Untouchables were of two types, by birth, and by profession.
- Untouchables by birth were the ones borne under Inter-Varna marriage.
- Children born under **Anuloma marriage**, marriage between **Upper caste men and lower caste women** were called Vratyas (**half polluted**)
- **Children born under Pratiloma marriage called Chandalas (fully polluted).**
- Untouchables by profession were Antyajas (the ones who stay outside the village) **clearing the Dead bodies and removing filth).**
- **Nishada(prohibited ones) and Kirat (Uncivilized Forest tribe).**

Later Vedic economy (11:53 AM)

- The major development was the **introduction of iron Technology.**
- Iron called **Krishna Ayas** appeared for the first time.

The topic of the Next class- dictation of Later Vedic economy and later Vedic period continues