

## History - Term 2, Lesson: 1

### Vedic Period

1. The place where Aryans settled in India is called as – **Arya Vardham**.
2. The Aryans migrated to India through - **Khyber and Bolan**
3. Aryans made their livelihood by herding the cattle. They compiled the prayers of their ancestors as Vedas. In History this was called as Vedic Age.
4. The Vedic Age was classified into two types,
  - **Early Vedic Age: BC 1500 – BC 1000**
  - **Later Vedic Age: BC 1000 – BC 600**
5. Early Vedic Age – **Rig Veda**
6. **Sapta Sindhu** – The Land of Seven Rivers
7. In Rig Veda, Aryans lived in Sindhu which is now in Pakistan. They settled in Sapta Sindhu in Punjab.
8. The basic unit of the society – **Family**  
Many Families – **Village**  
Many Villages – **Vis** - Head – Vishwapathy  
The next higher administration – **Jana**- Head- Rajan (King)  
People lived in kingdom – **Prajas** (King – Prajapathi)  
Many Chieftains- **Mahajanapadas**
9. **Saba**- Group of Elders  
**Samithi** – Representatives of people
10. Women Poets of Early Vedic Age
  - **Vishwawara**
  - **Abala**
  - **Kosa**
  - **Lobamuthra**
11. In Early Vedic Age Widows Remarriage was accepted.

12. **In Early Vedic Age** – Cattle rearing, agriculture were the important business.
13. **Yagas made during Early Vedic Age** – Ashvamedha, Rajasuya and Vajapaya.
14. **Later Vedic Period:** Sama Veda, Atharvana Veda, Yajur Veda.
15. **During the Later Vedic Period** Brahmanas, Upanishads, Aranyakas were written.
16. **Later Vedic Period : (B.C 1000 to BC 600)**
  - The metal widely used was iron.
  - According to the number of cattle owned by a person his wealth and economic status was estimated.
  - Sati, according to which the widow will throw herself into the funeral pyre of her husband, was in practice.
  - Highly educated women are Gargi, Maitreyi.
17. **Gold silver Coins** – **Nishka, Swarna and Satamana** were in use in Later Vedic Period.
18. **Thanur Veda:** War Practice.