

CHAPTER - 3

THE VEDIC

Rigvedic Period - 1500-1000B.C

Later Vedic Period - 1000-600B.C

VEDIC PERIOD (IMPORTANT TERMS)

- Akratuh — People who had no faith in rituals.
- Anas — People who didn't have prominent nose
- Apah — Water
- Brahmin — Rituals
- Dam - House
- Dunitri — daughter
- Gana - Tribal militia
- Gavisti — war
- Godhara — guest
- Godhuli—evening
- Gomat — a wealthy person
- Gopa (Janasya) — the ruler
- Gorasa-milk
- Gosthi — meeting
- Gotra- Cow pen
- Gvayuti — measurement of distance
- Mridhvaka — who were not adept in Vedic language
- Panch Char Sanyah — Five wandering tribes.
- Pani — people having cattle wealth (traders)
- Parjanya — cloud
- Purodasa — Materials used in Yajana
- Rayi — Cattle wealth
- Sadam - House
- Sala — House
- Sardha — Tribal militia
- Sisandeva — Wroshippers of phallus symbol.
- Vayadh — Costumes of a bride.
- Vesmin — House
- Vrata — people who hadnot a well

established marriage system or who had incestuous relation.

- Vrata - Tribal militia

Vedic Geography

Adhavaryn	Yajurveda
Anandaka	Sadania
Brahma	Atharva Veda
Champaran	Champararanya
Chenab	Askini
Delhi	Indraprastha
Deobanda	Dritvan
Ghaghar	Drisdvasti
Hakra	Sarswati
Haryn	Saryn
Himalaya	Himvanta
Hota	Rigveda
Indus	Sindhu
Jhelum	Vilasta
Kabul	Kubha
Magadha	Kikatvan
Mithila	Videh
Ravi,	Parusani
Ritual Priests	Vedas
Saran	Nairnisheranya
Sutlej	Satudri
'Udgata	Sarnveda
Vyas	Vipasa

Vedas and their branches

Vedas	Branches
Rigveda	Sakal, Vaskal, Asavala, Yan, Sakhayan and mandukeya

Samveda	Kauthum and Ranayaniaya
Yajurveda	Madhyandin and Kanva
Athar Veda	Paipalad and Saunak

Rigveda

Mandalas — Poets/Drasta

1. Mandla - Gritsamada
2. Mandla — Viswamiitra
(Mandalas from, II to VII are called Family Text.)
3. Mandla - Vamdeo
4. Mandla — Atri
5. Mandla — Bharadvaj
6. Mandla —. Vasistha
7. Mandla — Kand & Angirasa

The Word Arya means civilized one.

1 & 10 Mandalas were added later on.

References & Evidences,

1. Origin of Indian music Sam Veda
2. Mention of the word 'Sudra' Rig Veda (10th Mandala)
3. 'Gayatri Mantra' Rig Veda
4. Mention of the word 'Gotra' Atharva Veda
5. Origin of kingship Aitareya Brahmin
6. 'Soma', the intoxicating drink and the god who lends his name to the drink Rig Veda (9th Mandala)
7. Mention of the word 'Varna' Rig Veda
8. Four-fold division of society Rig Veda (10th Mandala)
9. Purusa Shukta Hymn Rig Veda
10. First three 'ashramas' (Brahmacharin, Grihastha, Vanaprastha) Chandogya Upanishad
11. Four ashrams (Brahmacharin, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Samyasin) Jabala Upanishad
12. Doctrine of 'Trimurti' Maitrayani Upanishad
13. Origin of the Universe Rig Veda (10th Mandala)

14. Mention of the 'Great Flood' Satpatha Brahmana
15. Samsara (Transmigration of soul) Brahadarankya Upanishad
16. Kshatriyas Precedence over Brahmanas Atreya Brahmana
17. Gamester's Lament Rig Veda
18. Vratyastoma Tandy-Maha-Brahmana
19. Division of India into five parts Aitareya Brahamana
20. Mention of the Divine Horse 'Dadhikara' Rig Veda
21. Sabha & Samiti as the twin daughters of Prajapati Atharva Veda
22. Baffle often kings between Sudan and Bhed for the water of Parnsni Rig Veda (VII Mandala)
23. Mention of the eastern and western seas Satpatha Brahmana
24. Surdas as the servant of another to be expelled at will and to be slain at will Atreya Brahmana
25. Ganga Rig Veda (X, Mandala)
26. Sabha as Narishta Atharvaveda
27. Satya Meva Jayate Mundaka Upanishad

Vedic Literature

The Vedas

1. Veda means "to know".
2. Called "apaurusheya" meaning not created by human beings that means divine.
3. Known as "Shruti" meaning to hear. These have been passed on from one generation to another through verbal transmission.
4. They are four in number, (Rig, Sam Yajur and Atharva)
5. They are collection of hymns, prayers, charms and sacrificial formulae.
6. The "rishis" to whom these books are ascribed are known as "Mantradrashtas" meaning enlightened saints who received the hymns directly from the supreme creator.

Factual Aspects

Rig Veda

1. Collection of Hymns
2. Oldest of all the vedas
3. Contains 1017 Suktas
4. Contains 11 Balakhilya, that makes the total no. of Suktas 1028.
5. Contains 10 'Mandals'
6. The oldest Mandalas are II, III, IV, V, VI and VII known as family books on account of their composition being described to various families of sages.
7. The mandalas II to VII are ascribed to Gritsamada Viswamitra, Vamadeva, Arti, Bhardwaja and Vasistha.
8. The latest mandalas are I, VIII, IX and X.
9. The IX mandala is completely devoted to the vedic God soma,
10. Brahmanas of Rigveda
 - Aitereya Brahmana
 - Sankhyana Brahmana
11. Upanishads of Rigveda
 - Aitareya Upanishad
 - Kaushitaki Upanishad

Priest related to Rigveda — Kotri or Motri

Upveda of Rigveda is - Ayurveda.

Yajur Veda

1. Collection of rituals for performing different sacrifices.
2. Recited by the priests known as Adhvaryu
3. Consists of 40 chapters.
4. The only veda partly in prose.
5. Divided into two parts Krishna/Black Yajurveda (commentary in prose) and Sukla/White Yajurved (sacrificial formulae and rituals).
6. Brahmanas of Yajurveda
7. Tattiriya Brahmana — Related with Krishna Yajurveda.
8. Satpatha Brahmana — Related with Sukla Yajurveda.
9. The lengthiest of all the Brahmanas.
10. The most important of all the Brahmanas.

11. Upanishads of Yajurveda

- Tattiriya Upanishad
- Brihadaranyaka Upanishad is the largest one
- Kathad Upanishad- describes story of Nachiketa.
- Isa Upanishads
- Svelasvatara Upanishad
- Upveda of Yajurveda - Dhanurveda.
- Related priest-. Adhvaryu.

Sam Veda

1. Collections of hymns taken from the Rig Veda and set to tunes for the purpose of singing.
2. Only 75 hymns are original.
3. Known as the 'Book of chants'.
4. Hymns are meant for singing at Soma sacrifices
5. Sung by a particular type of priests known as Udgatari.
6. Consists of 1810 (1549, omitting the repetitions)
7. Brahmanas
 - Jaiminiya Brahmana
8. Upanishads
 - Chandogya Upanishad describes about Lord Krishna
9. Kena Upanishad/Talavakara Upanishad.
10. Upveda of Samveda is Gandhaveda.

The Atharva Veda

1. Collection of charms, magic and spells.
2. Preserves many popular cults and superstitions, contains non-Aryan elements (folk elements).
3. Belongs to Saunakiya & Paipaladi schools.
4. Contains 711/731/760 hymns.
5. Contains 20 Kandas or books.
6. The Knadas 18, 19 and 20 are later additions.
7. The hymns are meant for warding off evils & demons, winning over friends and gain material success. No Brahmana belongs to Atharvaveda.
9. Upanishads of Atharvaveda

- Mundaka Upanishad-mentions 'Stya Mev Jayate'.
- Prasana Upanishad
- Mandtkya Upanishad
- Upveda of Atharvaveda — Shilpveda.

The Brahmanas

1. Elaborate prose texts.
2. Contain explanation of the hymns, prayers, charms and sacrificial, formulae.
3. A kind of theology and philosophy of the Brahmanas (the priestly class).
4. Satapath Brahman is the most famous Brahman. It describes the story of videh madhau and agricultural rituals.

The Aranyaka

1. Literal meaning is forest.
2. Known as forest books.
3. Deal with mysticism, moral values and philosophical doctrines.
4. Meant for the ascetics and hermits living in the forests.
5. Give emphasis on meditation.
6. Opposed to sacrifices, formulae and rituas.'
7. The most famous Aranyaka is vrihadaranyaka.

The Upanishads

1. Literal meaning to sect under the fact of the teacher mean to learn.
2. Deal with philosophy, metaphysics
3. Known as "vedanta" meaning the end of the vedas" for they denote the last phase of the vedic period and reveal the ultimate aim of the vedas.
4. They are 108 in number
5. Upanishadas mainly describe about the Atina and Parmatma and about Salvation.
6. The earliest upanishads are "Brihadaranyaka" and "Chanddogya" written in prose.
7. The later upanishads like "Katha" and "Svetasvatara" are written in verse, form.
8. The pivot of their philosophy is realization of "Brahman", as the ultimate reality of the universe and the recognition that the individual soul is identical with that and attainment of salvation in this recognition.

9. Advocates salvation through knowledge (Jayan Marga) / realisation rather than works or faith.

SAMSKARAS AND RITES DURING THE VEDIC PERIOD

Pancha-Mahayajanas (Five great daily sacrifices)

1. Dev yajan (to the God)
2. Bhut (to animals)
3. Nriyajan (to men)
4. Risi yajan (to Saifls)
5. Pitri Yajan (Fore fathers)

SACRAMENTS

1	Agnihotra	Daily oblation in sacred fire
2	Agnyadheya	Ritual for the establish-ment of the scared fire in house
3	Garbhadhana	Ceremony to cause conception
4	Pumsavana	To secure the birth of a male child.
5	Simantonnayana	Ceremony to ensure the safety of the child in womb.
6	Jatakarman	Ceremony for the new-born child.
7	Niskramana	Ceremony of taking the child out of the house and showing of the sun.
8	Namakarana	Ceremony of naming the child
9	Annaprāsana	Ceremony of the first feeding of the child with solid food in the sixth month
10	Cudakarma	Tonsure of the child, saving his scalp, leaving only a top knot.
11	Upanayana	Ceremony of invitation, the child enters life of a student.
12	Diksharamban	Learning of Alphabet
13	Kesant	The second tonsuring after the age 13-14

14 Samavartana	Ceremony on the competition of studentship and coming back home.
15 Vivah	Marriage.
16 Antyesti	Funeral rites
17 Sradha	Monthly funeral offering to the means on the new moon days
18 Vratya-Stoma	Sacrifice/rites by means of which persons outside the pale of Brahmanic fold were admitted into the orthodox society.

Vedic Deities

Aditi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother of gods. • Adityas were her sons. • The number of Adityas is 12 as Varuna, Mitra, Aryaman, Indra, Savitri, Pushan etc. • They represented eternal forces. • A mysterious and tenuous figure.
Agni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire-god. • (Sun of Earth and Heaven (Dyaus) • Symbolised the 'vital spark' • Mediator between god and the humans • Helped Indra in the destruction of the Purs. • Helped in clearing the jungles and known as Pathikrit • God of the priests who deal with him at the fire sacrifices. • Also the god of the home, for he dwells in the domestic hearth. • Wife of Angi is Swaha. • 200 hymns are devoted.
Apah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water

Apasara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celestial Dancers
Aranyani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature goddess of little importance • Forest goddess
Aryaman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Solar Deity) Virility
Asvins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Husband of Surya. • Twin sons of Vivasvat. • Known as the physician of the gods and were capable Nasatayas of bestowing youth on man. • Gods of morning. • Precede Ushas each morning in their golden car, drawn by horses or birds.
Brahma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord of creation
Brihaspati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God of prayer.
Dyaus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Father god • Personified heaven • Parent of other divinities
Indra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War-God and Weather-God • Associated with storm and thunder • His wife is Indrani • His white elephant is Airavata, in Puranic literature. • Also known as Purandra or breaker of forts. • Two hundred and fifty hymns are devoted to him a Responsible for causing rainfall.
Manyu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mind
Maruts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spirit of storm and thunder. • Helped India against the demon Vritra. • Sons of Rudra.
Mitra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God with some solar characteristic • God of views and compacts
Parjanya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The God of rain
Prajapati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creator god. • The lord of beings.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> occupied the supreme position in later vedic age.
Prithvi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personification of the Earth Symbolised as cow Usas were daughter and Agni, Indira, Dura and Saviter were Sons.
Ratri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Spirit of night)
Ribhus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial Dwarfs
Rudra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The howler, amoral, an archer — god. Depicted as a rowdy man of wild temper an object of fear and horror. Robber god and lord of thieves. Guardian of healing herbs.
Sarswati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River
Savitri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personified the sun in its morning and evening aspects. Known as the generator or the stimulator. Commanded Night.
Soma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God of plants Patron deity of Brahmins Entire ninth mandala of the Rigveda is addressed to him.
Sraddha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faith
Swya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief sun god regarded as Divine Vivifier. Moves according to fix laws. Son of Dyaus. (v) Gives permanence and stability to Earth and nourishes the moon. In due course of time he absorbed Savitri and Vivasvat.
Tavistri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God of magic powers. Sons of Dyaus. Source of the strength of gods. helped Indra. Made Indra's Vajra.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maker of chariots, weapons etc.
Usas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The goddess of dawn
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daughter of Dyaus. Linked to a bride or to wife whose beauties seem greater every morning. Brings wealth and like to all. Her chariot is drawn by 7 cows.
Varuna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God of cosmic order and the universal monarch the personified water Ethically the highest Pure and Holy
Vayu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind — God
Vidyadhar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celestial musicians
Vishnu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor deities in vedic items God having solar characteristic. The preserver and protector of the people
Vivasvat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worshipped as rising sun. (ii) arrived the daughter of Tvashtri, Saranyu. Supposed to be the father of two pairs of twins, the Aswins and Yama & Yami.
Yama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God of the dead Guardian of the "World of fathers".

Name of Political Functionaries

Purohita	Priest
Akshavapa	Companion of the king of dicing
Rhagadugha	Collector of Taxes
Duta	Messenger
Govikarta	King's companion in chase
Kshattria	Chamberlain
Mahisi	Chief queen
Palagal	Friend and entertainer of the king

Parityaktri	The discarded Queen
Purpatis	Commanders of mud forts
Rathakara	Chariot maker
Ratnins	General term for higher functionaries, viz., purohita, senani, gramini
Sangrihitri	Treasurer
Senani	Commander - in - Chief
Suta	Charioteer
Takahan	Carpenter
Vivata	The dearest Queen
Vrajpati	Head of the pasture lands

Various types of Royal Ceremonies

Abhisheka	Be sprinkling ceremony
Aindra	A sacrifice meant for providing the king superiority and supremacy over all kings and making
Mahabhisheka	him 'Ekarat', the sole ruler Aswamedha is associated with it.
Aswamedha	Literal meaning 'horse-sacrifice'. It was meant for extending the domain of the king and providing him a status of 'Chakravartin' and bringing about fertility and prosperity of his kingdom. A special feature of his ceremony is sacrifice of the horse. It lasted for a year.
Punar— Abhisheka	A ceremony of renewed consecration which made the king eligible for all kinds of royal dignity
Purushmedha	Extreme and dreadful

	form of sacrifice in which a man was allowed to enjoy himself for a during year which all his wishes and were fulfilled and at the end of the year he was sacrificed.
Rajasuya	Royal consecration (accession to throne)
Vajapeya	Literal meaning drink of strength. A kind of rejuvenation ceremony. It strengthened the status of the king among his subjects. Chariot race (17 chariots) was an important feature of it.

Tribes Mentioned in the Rig Veda.

Bhartas, Tritsu, Purus, Matsayas, Krivis, Turvasas, Yadus, Druhyus, Anus, Srinjayas, Pakthas, sivas, Bhalanases, Alinas, Visanins, Aja (NA), Sigrus (NA), Yakusus (NA), Sinyus (NA), Pisacas (NA), Kikatas (NA).

Geographical Areas Known to the Aryans

Rig Vedic Period

- Earliest settlement 'Brahmavarta' the region between the Satluj and Yamuna, corresponds to Punjab and its adjoining areas.
- The core region was 'Sapta.Sindhava', the land of the Indus and its principal Western tributaries Gomati (Gomal), Krumu

Words in Rigveda

(a) Ganga - 1 times	(l) Agriculture - 25
(b) Vaisya - 1	(m) Agni (five) - 200
(c) Sudra - 1	(n) Cow - 176 times
(d) Himalaya - 1	(o) Vish - 170 times
(e) People - 1	(p) Varun - 175
(f) Yamuna - 3	(q) Indra - 250
(g) Khatriya - 9	(r) Jana - 275
(h) Sabha - 8	(s) Mother - 234
(i) Samiti - 9	(t) Father - 335
(j) Nation - 10	(u) Ohm - 10,000
(k) Brahmin - 14	

(Korrarn), Kubha (Kabul) and Suvastu (Svat) and eastern tributaries the five rivers of Punjab besides the valleys of Saraswati and Drishadvati corresponding to Eastern Afghanistan and West & East Punjab.

- No Knowledge of sea:
- Knowledge of the Himalayas. (Hlmvant)
- Ninth Mandal describes about Mujavant

Later Vedic Period

- Satpatha Brahmn describes the story of Videh
- Madhav who reached to the bank of Sadanira (Gandak).
- Expansion to parts of eastern Rajasthan, eastern UP and Bihar
- Knowledge of Gangetic Valleys
- Knowledge of some more rivers like Narmada, Ganga, Gandak, Chamba.
- Mention of Seas.
- Mention of the Vindhya.

SOME OLD NAMES OF THE RIVERS

Askini—Chenab

Parusani — Ravi

Satudn—Satluj

Sindhu—Indus

• Vipasa—Vyas

Vitasta—Jhelum

Six Vedangas

The Vedangas were considered important for understanding Vedas but they are not included in vedic literature.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| A. Siksha | - | Phonetics/Pronunciation, Yaska wrote Siksha Sastra. |
| B. Chhandas | - | Metre (Pingal wrote Chhanda Sastra) |
| C. Vyakarana | - | Grammar, Panini wrote Astadhyayi |
| D. Nirukta | - | Etymology (Explanation of words). |
| E. Jyotisha | - | Astronomy, No text is available on vedanga Jyotisa. |
| F. Kalpa | - | Sacrificial rituals |
| | - | Dharm Sutra, Srout Sutra, Grihya Sutra, (Sutra depicts about geometry). |

The first two were required for reading the vedas, the third and fourth for understanding the vedas and the fifth and the sixth for the implementation of the sacrifice.

Four Upavedas

- | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------------|
| a. Dhanurveda | - | Archery/Warfare |
| b. Gandharvaveda | - | Music |
| c. Shilpaveda | - | sculpture/Architecture |
| d. Ayurveda | - | Medicine/Life |

Important Terms In Vedic Period

1. Akratuh — People who had no faith in rituals.
2. Anas — People who didn't have prominent nose
3. Apah — Water
4. Askini — Chenab
5. Brahman — Rituals,
6. Champararanya — Champaran
7. Dam - House
8. Drisdvasti — Ghaghghar
9. Duaitvan — Deobanda
10. Duhitri —daughter
11. Gana - Tribal militia
12. Gavisti — war for Cow.
13. Godhana — guest
14. Gomat — a wealthy person
15. Gopa (Janasya) — the ruler
16. Gorasa—milk
17. Gosthi — meeting
18. Gotra- Cow pen
19. Gavayuti — measurement of distance
20. Himvanta — Himalaya
21. Godhuli — evening
22. Indraprastha — Delhi
23. Kikatvan — Magadha
24. Kubha Kabul
25. Mridhvaka — who were not adept in Vedic language
26. Naimisharanya — Saran
27. Panch Char Sanyah — Five wandering tribes.
28. Pani — people having cattle wealth (traders)
29. Parjanya—cloud
30. Parusani — Ravi

31. Purodasa — Materials used in Yajana
32. Rayi — Cattle wealth
33. Sadam — House
34. Sadanira - Gandak
35. Sala—House
36. Sardha — Tribal militia
37. Sarswati-Halcra
38. Saiyu-Haiyu
39. Satudri — Sutlej
40. SifldhuIndus
41. Sisandeva — Wroshippers of phallus symbol.
42. Vayudh — Costumes of a bride.
43. Vesmin — House
44. Videh — Mithila
45. Vipasa — Vyas
46. Vitasta - Jhelurn
47. Vrata — people who hadnot a well established mathage system or who had incestuous relation.

48. Vrata - Tribal militia

Vedas — Ritual Priests

1. Rigveda — Hota
2. Samveda — udgata
3. Yjurveda — Adhavaryn
4. Atharva Veda — Brahma

VEDAS AND THEIR BRANCHES

Vedas	Branches
Rigveda	Sakal, Vaskal, Asavalayan, Sakhayan and mandukeya
Samveda	Kauthum and R.anayaniaya
Yajurveda	Madhyandin andKanva
Athar Veda	Paipalad and Saunak

Rigvedic Pantheon

Aditi	Mother of gods
Agni	Jatvedasa
Apsara	Celestial damsels.
Apah	Water god
Aryaman	God of marriage and contact
Brahmaspati	Power inherent in vedic mantra

Diti	Mother of demons
Gojat Devata	Gods of animal origin
Indra	Purandbar (270 Sukla)
	Purbhida
Manyu	Mind (god related with mind/ conscience) (Abstract deity)
Maruta	Wind God
Parjanya	Water god
Pushan	God of cattle-wealth
Ribhu	Dwarfs (Craftinen)
Rudra	Srestha Bhisag Pasupa
Sarswati	Terrestrial goddess river Sarswati)
Soma	Potent herb (9th mandal)
Sradha	Dedication (Abstract deity)
Surya	Aditya (Eight Aditya Gane) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Savitur God of down and dusk Surya — Daughter of surya Ashwini Kumar. — Physicians of the heavenly world. Usha — Daughter of Surya
Tavastra	Vedic vukan god
Varun	Ritsyagopa Astir Roja
Vidyadhar	Celestial dancers
Vishnu	Urugai Trivikram Gavendra

Rigveda

MANDALAS - POETS/DRASTA

- II. Mandla - Gritsamada Note - 2 to 7th (Mandalas arc called Family Text.)
- III. Mandla — Visvamitra
- IV. Mandla — Vamdeo
- V. Mandla - Atri
- VI. Mandla — Bharadvaj
- VII. Mandla — Vasistha

Rigvedic Pantheon

Indra	Purandhar (270 Sukla) Purbhida
Agni	Jatvedasa
Varun	Ritsyagopa Asur Raja
Rudra	Srestha Bhisag Pasupa
Vishnu	Urugai Trivikram Gavendra
Surya	Aditya (Eight Aditya Gane) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Savitur — God of dawn and dusk Surya — Daughter of surya Pushan — God of Cattle Wealth Ashwini Kumar — Physicians of the heavenly world. Usha — Daughter of Surya
Maruta	Wind cool
Tavastra	Vedic Vullun god
Aryanarn	God of marriages and contact
Soma	Potent herb (9th mandal)
Bralunanaspati	Power inherent in vedic mantra
Ribhu	Dwarfs (Craftmen)
Vidyadlr	Celestial dancers
Apsaras	Celestial damsels.
Manya	Mind (god related with mindlconslicnle) (Abstract daily)
Aditi	Mother of gods
Diti	Mother of demons
Sradha	Dedication (Abstract daily)
Parjanya	Water god
Apah	Water god
Sarswati	Terrestrial goddess (river Sarswati)
Gojat Devata	Gods of animal origin.

Aryan Priests

1. Hotri - Invoker, priest well-versed in the Rigveda.
2. Udgatri - Chantor, priest well-versed in the Samveda.
3. Adhavaryu - Performer of Yajna, priest well-versed in Yajurveda.
4. Brahma - Atharva Veda.
5. Ritvik - Supervised the whole sacrifice.

Deities belonging to various planes

1. Terrestrial deities - Agni, Soma, Prithvi, Saraswati.
2. Atmospheric deities - Indra, Rundra, Vayu, Marut, Parjanya
3. Celestial deities - Surya, Usha, Vishnu, Varuna, Savitr, Dyaus, Asvins, Mitra, Pushan.

PAINTED GREY WARE (1000 B.C. TO 600 B.C.)

Characteristics

1. Wheel made Sturdy pottery related with Later Vedic Age,
2. Out of well lavigated clay with thin core.
3. Smooth surface.
4. Grey to ash-grey in colour.
5. Painted in black and sometimes in a deep-chocolate colour on the outet as well as inner surface.
6. It has nearly 42 designs and the most common types are bowls and dishes.
7. Important sites — Ahichhatra, Rupar, Bhagwanpur, Noh, Alamgirpur, Hastinapur, Afranjikhera, Jakhera, Mathura, Panipat, Purana, Qua, Bairat, Sonapat, Jodhpura, Sravasti

Original home of the Aryans: Viewpoints

1. Sapta Sindhu Region - A.C.Das
2. Sapta Sindhu Region - Sampumanand
3. Central Asia - Max Mullar
4. Arctic Region - B.G.Tilak
5. Tibet - Dayanand Saraswati
6. Bacteria - Rhode
7. Madhya Pradesh - Raj Bali Pandey

8. Russian steppes, north of Black Sea - Benfey
9. Central and Western Germany - Geiger
10. Brahamharshi Desh - Ganga Nath Tha
11. Austria, Hungary and Bonemia - P.Giles and Macdonald
12. Foot of Himalayas - Pandit Laxmidhar Shastri
13. German Plains - Prof. Penka

Territorial Divisions

1. Brahmavarta Region between Sutlej and yamuna (the area of earliest Aryan settlement).
2. Dhruvmadhyamandis Region between the saraswati and the ganga literally means "firm middle country" (area of settlement in the later Vedic age).
3. Aryavarta Northern India.
4. Madhyadesa Central India.
5. Dakshinapatha Southern India.
6. Brahmarshi Desa The western part of the central India.
7. Littarapatha (Udichya) North-West India
8. Aparanta (Pratichya) Western India
9. Purvadesa (Prachya) Eastern India
10. Tamilakam The Tamil country

Twelve Ratnins

12 political functionaries who formed a king of kings council in the Later Vedic Period. Some of them were recruited from the non-Aryans also. Out of a twelve ratnins, three happened to be women. The following is the list of ratnin:

Purohita, Rajnya, Mahisi, Parityaktiri, Senani, Suta, Gramini, Kshta, Samgrahitr, Bhagadugha, Aksavapa, Govikarta.