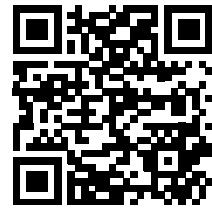


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## Exploring the Vedic Age



The Vedic Period was a significant era in \_\_\_\_\_, marking the foundation of Indian culture and civilization. During this time, the \_\_\_\_\_, a collection of sacred texts, were composed. These texts are among the oldest scriptures of \_\_\_\_\_ and were transmitted orally through generations. The society was organized into four \_\_\_\_\_: the Brahmins (priests), the Kshatriyas (warriors), the \_\_\_\_\_ (traders and agriculturists), and the Shudras (servants). This period saw the rise of major \_\_\_\_\_ concepts that influence Hinduism to this day. The \_\_\_\_\_, who migrated to the Indian subcontinent, played a crucial role in shaping the Vedic \_\_\_\_\_. Their way of life was heavily dependent on agriculture and cattle rearing. \_\_\_\_\_ and sacrifices were central to Vedic religion, aimed at pleasing the gods and ensuring prosperity. The \_\_\_\_\_ sacrifice, known as Yajna, was particularly significant. The Rigveda, the oldest of the Vedas, contains \_\_\_\_\_ praising the natural elements like fire, water, and earth. Over time, the Vedic \_\_\_\_\_ expanded to include the Brahmanas, Aranyakas, and Upanishads, focusing more on \_\_\_\_\_ and the concept of Brahman (universal soul) and Atman (individual soul). The Vedic \_\_\_\_\_ laid the groundwork for the caste system, which would become deeply ingrained in Indian \_\_\_\_\_. It also set the stage for the development of classical Indian music, mathematics, \_\_\_\_\_, and literature. This era, stretching from about 1500 BCE to 500 BCE, is foundational to understanding the \_\_\_\_\_ and richness of Indian heritage.

texts

Vedas

Rituals

Vaishyas

Period

culture

Hinduism

Indo-Aryans

hymns

fire

philosophical

history

varnas

complexity

society

astronomy

philosophy