

One Liners for History

Topic : Vedic Age- Part 1

1. **What is the meaning of term 'Aryan' ?** 'noble' which was used as a self designation by Indo-Iranian people. In classic Sanskrit the word Arya means- 'A nobleman
2. **Which is the oldest veda?** Rig Veda is the most important and oldest among all these
3. **Which of the veda does not comes in Vedatrayi/ Trayi?** Atharva Veda. Rig Veda, Yajurveda and Samaveda are called Vedatrayi or simply Trayi.
4. **The term Varna comes in which veda first?** Rig Veda.
Note : The 'Varnas' have been known from Rig Veda since a hymn in the Rig Veda portrays the Brahmin (Priest), the Kshatriya (noble), the Vaishya (commoner) and the Shudra (servant) issued forth at creation from the mouth, arms, thighs and the feet of the primeval person (Purusha). Although the literal meaning of the word Varna is colour or class (in Sanskrit)
5. **How many hymns Rigveda consists of?** Rigveda consists of 1028 hymns and 10552 mantras.
6. **Aitariya Brahmana is related to which veda?** Rig Veda
7. **Panchvisha Brahmana is related to which veda?** Samaveda
8. **Gopatha Brahmana is related to which veda?** Atharvaved
9. **Shatpatha Brahmana is related to which veda?** Yajurveda
10. **How many branches are there of Yajurveda?** 2. There are two branches of Yajurveda-Shukla Yajurveda and Krishna Yajurveda. Vajasnami is the Samhita of Shukla Yajurveda. Shukla Yajurveda is available only in the poetic form whereas Krishna Yajurveda contains both poetic as well as prose form
11. **How many mandals do Rigveda have?** Rig Veda is the oldest Veda. It comprises of 10 Mandals. The 9 th Mandal of Rig Veda comprises 114 mantras dedicated to 'Soma.'
12. **Which site gives the earliest evidence of the use of iron in India ?** Atranjikhhera is a prehistoric and historic excavated archaeological site on the bank of Kali river, a tributary of Ganga.
13. **What is the main theme of Upanishad?** Philosophy. It is not a religious scripture but represents a philosophy for all times and for all.
14. **Where the word salvation or Moksha is first used?** It was firstly discussed in Upanishads. Moksha means "liberation"
15. **Which Upanishad is related to the story of the conversation between Yama, Lord of death and Nachiketa?** Kathopanishad is the story of the conversation between Yama, Lord of death and Nachiketa, the young 12 years old boy, who left home in search of the meaning of death and beyond. This forms the subject matter of one of the Upanishads called Katha Upanishad or Kathopanishad.

16. **In how many parts each Veda is divided ? 4.** Each of the Vedas is divided into four parts (or the sections). The correct order of them is Samhitas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanishads. Samhitas and Brahmanas form the KarmaKanda segment of the Vedas. Aranyakas and Upanishads form the Gyan-Kanda segment of the Vedas. They explicitly focus on philosophy and spirituality
17. **Which river is known as 'Hiranyani' in Vedas? Sindhu river** was the most important river during the Vedic period; that is why it was mentioned most of the times in the Rig Veda. Sindhu river due to its economic importance was called as 'Hiranyani' and its place of termination referred to as 'Peravat' which means 'Arabian Sea.'
18. **Which river is known as Naditama?** Saraswati river was the most pious river of Rigvedic Aryans and called as "Naditama"
19. **Which river is known as Askini?** Chenab., also popularly known as Chandrabhaga. The river Chenab originates from Tandi in Lahul Spiti where two rivulets namely Chandra and Bhaga meet to form this river.
20. **Which river is known as Chitrotpala in Mahbharat Period?** The name of Mahanadi during the period of Mahabharat was 'Chitrotpala

