

Vedic Age

Instructions: Each question carries one mark.
Choose the most appropriate answer.

Section: Early Vedic Period (Rig Vedic Period)

1. The Early Vedic Period is also known as:

- a) Epic Age
- b) **Rig Vedic Period**
- c) Brahmana Period
- d) Sutra Period

2. The geographical area of the Early Vedic people was:

- a) Gangetic plains
- b) **Sapta Sindhu (Land of Seven Rivers)**
- c) Deccan plateau
- d) Coastal regions

3. The most important river during the Early Vedic period was:

- a) Ganga
- b) Yamuna
- c) **Saraswati**
- d) Brahmaputra

4. The basic unit of political organization in Early Vedic period was:

- a) Janapada
- b) Mahajanapada
- c) **Kula (Family)**
- d) Rashtra

5. The tribal assembly during Early Vedic period that had judicial functions was:

- a) Sabha
- b) **Samiti**
- c) Vidatha
- d) Parishad

6. The chief of the tribe during Rig Vedic period was called:

- a) Samrat
- b) Rajan
- c) **Rajan (Tribal chief)**
- d) Emperor

7. Which of the following officials assisted the Rajan in administration?

- a) **Purohita**
- b) Amatya
- c) Senapati
- d) All of the above

8. The main source of livelihood during Early Vedic period was:

- a) Trade
- b) **Pastoralism**
- c) Agriculture
- d) Industry

9. The term "Gavishthi" in Rig Veda refers to:

- a) Cattle rearing
- b) **Search for cows (war)**
- c) Cow worship
- d) Cattle trade

10. The most important god in Rig Veda was:

- a) Vishnu
- b) Shiva
- c) **Indra**
- d) Agni

11. Which god was considered as the guardian of moral order (Rita)?

- a) Indra
- b) **Varuna**
- c) Agni
- d) Soma

12. The famous "Gayatri Mantra" is addressed to:

- a) Indra
- b) **Savitri**
- c) Agni
- d) Varuna

13. The position of women during Early Vedic period was:

a) Very low

b) **Relatively high**

c) Same as later period

d) Confined to homes

14. Which of the following metals was known to Early Vedic people?

- a) Iron
- b) **Copper (Ayas)**
- c) Bronze
- d) Silver

15. The term "Bali" in Rig Vedic period meant:

- a) Tax
- b) **Voluntary gift**
- c) Forced labor
- d) Land revenue

Section: Later Vedic Period

16. The geographical focus shifted during Later Vedic period to:

- a) Punjab
- b) **Gangetic plains**
- c) South India
- d) Himalayan region

17. Which river became the most important during Later Vedic period?

- a) Saraswati
- b) Indus
- c) **Ganga**
- d) Yamuna

18. The largest political unit during Later Vedic period was:

- a) **Janapada**
- b) Kula
- c) Grama
- d) Vish

19. The term "Rashtra" first appears in:

- a) Rig Veda
- b) **Later Vedic texts**
- c) Buddhist texts
- d) Mauryan inscriptions

20. The position of king became more powerful due to:

- a) **Rajasuya sacrifice**
- b) Election by people
- c) Divine right
- d) Military strength only

21. Which sacrifice was performed for imperial ambitions?

- a) Rajasuya
- b) **Ashvamedha**
- c) Vajapeya
- d) Soma

22. The term "Duhita" in Later Vedic period meant:

- a) Daughter
- b) **Milker of cows**
- c) Goddess
- d) Queen

23. The four-fold division of society (Varna system) became:

- a) Less rigid
- b) **More rigid**
- c) Disappeared
- d) Based on birth

24. Which new social class emerged during Later Vedic period?

- a) Kshatriyas
- b) Vaishyas
- c) **Shudras**
- d) Brahmins

25. The Upanishads are also called:

- a) **Vedanta**
- b) Brahmanas
- c) Aranyakas
- d) Samhitas

26. The concept of "Atman" and "Brahman" is discussed in:

- a) Brahmanas
- b) **Upanishads**
- c) Samhitas
- d) Sutras

27. Which philosophy emphasizes "Neti, Neti" (not this, not this)?

- a) Sankhya
- b) Yoga
- c) **Upanishadic**
- d) Mimamsa

28. The doctrine of "Karma" and "Rebirth" was emphasized in:

- a) Early Vedic period
- b) **Later Vedic period**
- c) Mauryan period
- d) Gupta period

29. Which of the following gods lost importance in Later Vedic period?

- a) Vishnu
- b) Rudra
- c) **Indra**
- d) Prajapati

30. The god who became prominent as creator in Later Vedic period was:

- a) Indra
- b) Varuna
- c) **Prajapati**
- d) Agni

Section: Social and Economic Life

31. The "Gotra" system became important during:

- a) **Later Vedic period**
- b) Early Vedic period
- c) Harappan period
- d) Mauryan period

32. The practice of "Sati" is:

- a) Mentioned in Rig Veda
- b) **Not mentioned in Vedic texts**
- c) Prevalent in Early Vedic period
- d) Encouraged in Vedas

33. Child marriage was:

- a) Prevalent in Early Vedic period
- b) **Not practiced in Vedic period**
- c) Common in Later Vedic period
- d) Mentioned in Rig Veda

34. The "Nishka" was a:

- a) Weapon
- b) **Gold ornament/coin**
- c) Religious text
- d) Type of sacrifice

35. Agriculture became more important during:

- a) Early Vedic period
- b) **Later Vedic period**
- c) Both periods equally
- d) None of the above

36. Iron was known as "Shyama Ayas" during:

- a) Early Vedic period
- b) **Later Vedic period**
- c) Harappan period
- d) Not known in Vedic period

37. The term "Pana" referred to:

- a) Land measurement
- b) **Coin/unit of exchange**
- c) Type of tax
- d) Administrative unit

38. The occupation of Vaishyas was primarily:

- a) Priesthood
- b) Fighting
- c) **Trade and agriculture**
- d) Serving others

39. The "Varna" system was originally based on:

a) **Occupation**

b) Birth

c) Wealth

d) Education

40. The term "Dasas" and "Dasyus" referred to:

a) **Non-Aryan tribes**

b) Slaves

c) Farmers

d) Traders

Section: Religious and Philosophical Developments

41. (Previous Year NDA) The "Purushamedha" sacrifice mentioned in Later Vedic texts refers to:

a) Animal sacrifice

b) **Human sacrifice**

c) Fire sacrifice

d) Horse sacrifice

42. The "Samskaras" or sacraments became important during:

a) Early Vedic period

b) **Later Vedic period**

c) Mauryan period

d) Gupta period

43. The philosophy of "Satya Meva Jayate" comes from:

a) Rig Veda

b) **Mundaka Upanishad**

c) Yajur Veda

d) Sama Veda

44. The concept of "Moksha" was emphasized in:

a) Early Vedic period

b) **Later Vedic period**

c) Both periods

d) Neither period

45. The "Aranyakas" were composed:

a) In villages

b) **In forests**

c) In courts

d) In temples

46. The "Mahavrata" ceremony was associated with:

a) **Initiation of student**

b) Marriage

c) Death

d) Coronation

47. Which Veda contains musical chants?

a) Rig Veda

b) Yajur Veda

c) **Sama Veda**

d) Atharva Veda

48. The "Atharva Veda" is primarily concerned with:

a) Rituals

b) **Magic and medicine**

c) Philosophy

d) Music

49. The famous "Nasadiya Sukta" is in:

a) Yajur Veda

b) **Rig Veda**

c) Sama Veda

d) Atharva Veda

50. The "Panchajana" mentioned in Rig Veda refers to:

a) Five tribes

b) **Five peoples**

c) Five gods

d) Five rivers

Section: Literature and Education

51. The oldest Veda is:

a) Sama Veda

b) Yajur Veda

c) **Rig Veda**

d) Atharva Veda

52. The total number of hymns in Rig Veda is:

a) 500

b) 750

c) **1028**

d) 2000

53. The "Gurukula" system of education flourished during:

a) Harappan period

b) **Vedic period**

c) Mauryan period

d) Gupta period

54. The term "Upanayana" means:

a) Graduation

b) **Initiation**

c) Marriage

d) Retirement

55. The "Vedangas" are:

a) Parts of Vedas

b) **Auxiliary sciences**

c) Philosophical texts

d) Sacrificial manuals

Answer Key

1. b) Rig Vedic Period
2. b) Sapta Sindhu (Land of Seven Rivers)
3. c) Saraswati
4. c) Kula (Family)
5. b) Samiti
6. c) Rajan (Tribal chief)
7. d) All of the above
8. b) Pastoralism
9. b) Search for cows (war)
10. c) Indra
11. b) Varuna
12. b) Savitri
13. b) Relatively high
14. b) Copper (Ayas)
15. b) Voluntary gift
16. b) Gangetic plains
17. c) Ganga
18. a) Janapada
19. b) Later Vedic texts
20. a) Rajasuya sacrifice
21. b) Ashvamedha
22. b) Milker of cows
23. b) More rigid
24. c) Shudras
25. a) Vedanta
26. b) Upanishads
27. c) Upanishadic
28. b) Later Vedic period
29. c) Indra
30. c) Prajapati
31. a) Later Vedic period
32. b) Not mentioned in Vedic texts
33. b) Not practiced in Vedic period
34. b) Gold ornament/coin
35. b) Later Vedic period
36. b) Later Vedic period
37. b) Coin/unit of exchange
38. c) Trade and agriculture
39. a) Occupation
40. a) Non-Aryan tribes
41. b) Human sacrifice
42. b) Later Vedic period
43. b) Mundaka Upanishad
44. b) Later Vedic period
45. b) In forests
46. a) Initiation of student
47. c) Sama Veda
48. b) Magic and medicine
49. b) Rig Veda
50. b) Five peoples

51. c) Rig Veda

52. c) 1028

53. b) Vedic period

54. b) Initiation

55. b) Auxiliary sciences