

With the arrival of Aryans during 1500BC-600 BC, India took a step forward from a pastoral, nomadic life to a settled life. This was made possible due to surplus agricultural production.

Sources of Information

The historians have divided the vedic age into two periods. The period of 1500-1000 BC is termed as Early Vedic Period(or the Rigvedic Period) and 1000-600 BC is termed as the Later

Vedic period. It is called the Vedic age because our main source of information about this period comes from the four vedas. They are the Rigveda, SamaVeda, Yajurveda and Atharva veda. The four vedas give a lot of information about the Aryans and their religion, society and culture.

The Early Vedic period

It is generally believed that the Aryans were nomadic people lived in Central Asia. They were mainly cattle rearers who were always in move. A group of these people entered India around 1500 BC and first settled down the region of Punjab. They kept in coming in groups.

The Aryans who came to India and settled down came to be known as the Indo-Aryans.

Life of people

The Aryans lived in villages. Their primary loyalty was towards their respective clans. The village was called Grama. They live in joint families or Kula comprising of uncles, aunts, nephews and cousins. The head of family was the most senior male member called Grihapati