

		Goghna or one who was fed on cattle. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The priests who officiated at sacrifices were regarded generously and given dakshinas or gifts.
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Term	Meaning
Sabha	Assembly of Brahmins and elders
Samiti	Assembly of Commoners
Vidhata	For war booty distribution
Gana	Highest Advisory body
Unit	Head
Kula/ Family	Kulapa
Grama (Village)	Gramani
Vis (Clan)	Vispati
Jana (People)	Gopa/Gopati
Rashtra (the Country)	Rajan

▪ Officials in Later Vedic Period

Purohita	Chief Priest, also sometimes referred to as Rashtragopa
Senani	Supreme Commander of army
Vrajapati	Officer-in-Charge of pasture land
Jivagribha	Police Officer
Spasas/ Dutas	Spies who also sometimes worked as messengers
Madhyamasi	Mediator on disputes
Bhagadugha	Revenue collector
Sangrahitri	Treasurer
Mahishi	Chief Queen
Suta	Charioteer and court minstrel

▪ Vedic Literature:

- Sruti** means revealed ones- All four vedas/ samhitas

- Smriti**- commentaries on 4 vedas- Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Upanishads, 6 vedangas and 4 upavedas.

Rig Veda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First text in world literature. Theme is prayer addressed to gods. Gayatri mantra part of it. 1017 hymns into 10 mandalas. Reciter called hotri
Sama Veda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First text to deal with Indian music. Main theme is Chchedus. Reciter called Udgatar. It deals with rhythm and sound of each hymn.
Yajur Veda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deals with rituals and ceremonies Reciter called Adhvaryu
Atharva Veda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By non-Aryans Themes witchcraft, sorcery. Deals with Ayurveda, Ganithashastra. Rekhanigita Brahmin never recites this. Most secular of all the vedas.

▪ Brahmanas:

- Related to conduct of various ceremonies. It is a prose version of the Vedas.
- 108 in number, Satapatha Brahmana most famous dealing with rituals connected with Agricultural production and talks of Money lenders called Kusidins.
- Gopada Brahmana**- most voluminous.
- Aithreya Brahmana**- about Viswamitra and non-aryan tribes.
- Aranyakas:**
 - Forest texts written mainly for hermits and students living in jungle.
 - Concluding portions of Brahmanas.
 - Consider as the link between Brahmana and Upanishad.