



HISTORY

Class 7th

Chapter 10: Eighteenth Century Political Formations



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Exercises

Let's recall

Que 1: Match the following:

subadar	a revenue farmer
faujdar	a high noble
ijaradar	provincial governor
misl	Maratha peasant warriors
chauth	a Mughal military commander
kunbis	a band of Sikh warriors
umara	tax levied by the Marathas

Ans:

subadar	provincial governor
faujdar	a Mughal military commander
ijaradar	a revenue farmer
misl	a band of Sikh warriors
chauth	tax levied by the Marathas
kunbis	Maratha peasant warriors
umara	a high noble

Que 2: Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Aurangzeb fought a protracted war in the _____.
- (b) Umara and jagirdars constituted powerful sections of the Mughal _____.
- (c) Asaf Jah founded the Hyderabad state in _____.
- (d) The founder of the Awadh state was _____.

Ans:

- (a) Aurangzeb fought a protracted war in the **Deccan**.
- (b) Umara and jagirdars constituted powerful sections of the Mughal **administration**.
- (c) Asaf Jah founded the Hyderabad state in **1724**.
- (d) The founder of the Awadh state was **Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan**.

Que 3: State whether true or false:

- (a) Nadir Shah invaded Bengal.
- (b) Sawai Raja Jai Singh was the ruler of Indore.
- (c) Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth Guru of the Sikhs.
- (d) Poona became the capital of the Marathas in the eighteenth century.

Ans:

- (a) Nadir Shah invaded Bengal. False
- (b) Sawai Raja Jai Singh was the ruler of Indore. False
- (c) Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth Guru of the Sikhs. True
- (d) Poona became the capital of the Marathas in the eighteenth century. True

Que 4: What were the offices held by Sa'adat Khan?

Ans: The offices held by Sa'adat Khan included subadari, diwani and faujdari.

Let's discuss

Que 5: Why did the Nawabs of Awadh and Bengal try to do away with the jagirdari system?

Ans: The Nawabs of Awadh and Bengal tried to do away with the jagirdari system because they wanted to prevent cheating as well as decrease the Mughal influence in their kingdoms.

Que 6: How were the Sikhs organised in the eighteenth century?

Ans:

1. In the eighteenth century, under a number of able leaders the Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called jathas, and later misls. Their combined forces were known as the grand army (dal khalsa).
2. The entire body met at Amritsar during Baisakhi and Diwali to take collective decisions known as "resolutions of the guru (gurmata)".
3. A system called rakhi was also introduced to offer protection to cultivators on the payment of a tax of 20 percent of the produce.

Que 7: Why did the Marathas want to expand beyond the Deccan? the Deccan?

Ans: The Marathas wanted to expand beyond the Deccan to receive tribute as a way of accepting Maratha sovereignty and control trade and agriculture. Expansion also brought with it enormous resources.

Que 8: What were the policies adopted by Asaf Jah to strengthen his position?

Ans: To strengthen his position Asaf Jah brought skilled soldiers and administrators from northern India. He also appointed mansabdars and granted jagirs. Although still a servant of the Mughal emperor he ruled independently without seeking any direction from Delhi or facing any interference.

Que 9: Do you think merchants and bankers today have the kind of influence they had in the eighteenth century?

Ans: During the 18th century merchants were more influential than the bankers. They used to provide more than enough loan opportunities at higher interest rates. But now, with the spread of education, people prefer banks which provide loans and other financial helps at cheaper rate. Bankers also provide subsidy on the interest rate. They have different scopes of loans for different purposes. So, they are more influential today than the merchants.

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