



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VII</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Date of submission:</b>
<b>Worksheet No:10</b>	<b>Topic: Eighteenth Century Political Formations</b>	<b>Year: 2020-21</b>

<b>1</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions: -</b>
1	The Independent state of Bengal was founded by a) <b>Murshid Quli Khan</b> b) Saadat Khan c) Asaf Jah d) Shah Alam
2	The Marathas developed a very successful military organization under the a) Mughals b) <b>Peshwas</b> c) Sindhias d) Holkars
3	Ahmad Shah Abdali was the ruler of a) <b>Afghan</b> b) Iran c) Iraq d) none of these
4	The Telugu warrior chiefs who fought against the Nizam of Hyderabad a) <b>Nayakas</b> b) Jathas c) Misl d) All of these
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks: -</b>
5	<b>Jagat Seth</b> was the prosperous banking house in Bengal during the reign of Alivardi Khan.
6	Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at <b>Jaipur</b> .
7	The founder of the state of Hyderabad was <b>Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah</b> .
8	Maharaja Ranjit Singh established his capital at <b>Lahore</b> .
<b>III</b>	<b>Very Short Answer Type Questions: -</b>
9	What was the ambition of the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah? He wished to control the rich textile producing areas of the Coromandal coast in the east.
10	Why did zamindars of Bengal borrow money from bankers and moneylenders? They borrowed money to pay the revenue in cash.
11	What was the Geographical and Economic importance of Awadh? Awadh was a prosperous region, controlling the rich alluvial Ganga plain and the main trade route between north India and Bengal.
12	When did Nadir Shah attacked Delhi? Nadir Shah attacked Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amounts of wealth.
<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer in details: -</b>
13	Describe the common features of the three states—Hyderabad, Bengal and Awadh.  The three states of Hyderabad, Awadh and Bengal had certain common features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• They were all established by the Mughal nobles who were given the jagir or the governorship of the territory.</li><li>• Their methods of tax collection differed and they contracted with “revenue farmers” for collection of revenue and the practice of “ijaradari” though disapproved by the Mughals spread all over India.</li><li>• All these regional states had relationship with the bankers and money lenders.</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They received land as security and collected tax from there through agents.</li> <li>• Social strata of these states were reorganised to a greater extent.</li> </ul>
14	<p>Give an account of the administrative system of the Marathas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Marathas developed an effective administrative system.</li> <li>• Revenue demands were gradually introduced taking local conditions into account.</li> <li>• Agriculture was encouraged and trade revived.</li> <li>• This allowed Maratha chiefs like Sindhia of Gwalior, Gaekwad of Baroda and Bhonsle of Nagpur the resources to raise powerful armies.</li> <li>• Maratha campaigns into Malwa in the 1720s did not challenge the growth and prosperity of the cities in the region.</li> <li>• Ujjain expanded under Sindhia's patronage and Indore under Holkar's.</li> <li>• By all accounts these cities were large and prosperous and functioned as important commercial and cultural centre.</li> </ul>
15	<p>Who were the Jats? How did they consolidate their power during the late 17th and 18th centuries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Jats were prosperous agriculturists. Like other states they also consolidated their power during the late 17th and 18th centuries.</li> <li>• Under the leadership of Churaman they acquired control over territories situated to the west of the city of Delhi.</li> <li>• Towns like Panipat and Ballabgarh became major trading centres in the areas dominated by them.</li> <li>• Under Suraj Mal the kingdom of Bharatpur emerged as a strong state.</li> </ul>