



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: Social Science	
Worksheet No:18	Topic: Eighteenth Century Political Formations (History)	Year: 2021-22

1	Multiple Choice Questions: -
1	Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources by fighting a long war in a) East India b) North India c) Deccan d) none of these
2	The Independent state of Bengal was founded by a) Murshid Quli Khan b) Saadat Khan c) Asaf Jah d) Shah Alam
3	Maharaja Ranjith Singh established his capital at a) Lahore b) Kashmir c) Ludhiana d) Chandigarh
4	The Marathas developed a very successful military organization under a) Holkars b) Sindhia c) Bhonsle d) Peshwas
II	Fill in the blanks: -
5	The Afghan ruler who invaded north India five times between 1748 and 1761 was Ahmad Shah Abdali .
6	The founder of the independent state of Hyderabad was Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah .
7	Awadh was an important state that emerged out of the break-up of the Mughal Empire.
8	The kingdom of Bharatpur emerged as a strong state under the leadership of Suraj Mal .
III	State whether the given statements are true or false: -
9	Murshid Quli Khan was appointed as the subadar of Awadh in 1722. a) True b) False
10	Jats consolidated their power under the leadership of Churaman. a) True b) False
11	Ujjain expanded under the patronage of the Holkars. a) True b) False
12	In the Deccan region, chauth was collected by the Marathas. a) True b) False
IV	Very Short Answer Type Questions: -
13	Name the three states that were carved out of the old Mughal provinces in the 18 th century. Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad.
14	Where was new capital founded by Sawai Raja Jai Singh? Sawai Raja Jai Singh was founded his new capital at Jaipur.
15	Who was Shivaji? Shivaji was the founder of the Maratha Kingdom.
16	What was sardeshmukhi? Sardeshmukhi was the 9-10 per cent of the land revenue paid to the head revenue collector in the Deccan.
V	Answer in details: -

17	<p>How did the later Mughal emperors lost their control over their nobles?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The efficiency of the imperial administration broke down under the later Mughal emperors.• It became increasingly difficult for them to keep a check on their powerful mansabdars.• Nobles appointed as governors often controlled the offices of revenue and military administration as well.• This gave them extraordinary political, economic and military powers over the vast regions of the Mughal empire.• As the governors consolidated their control over the provinces, the periodic remission of revenue to the capital declined.
18	<p>Give an account of the Maratha Kingdom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Maratha Kingdom was another powerful regional kingdom.• It rose out of a sustained opposition to Mughal rule.• Shivaji (1627-1680) carved out a stable kingdom with the support of powerful warrior families (deshmukhs).• Groups of highly mobile, peasant pastoralists (kunbis) provided the backbones of the Maratha army.• Shivaji used these forces to challenge the Mughals in the Peninsula.• After Shivaji's death, effective power in the Maratha state was wielded by a family of Chitpavan Brahmanas who served Shivaji's successors as Peshwa (or principal minister).• Poona became the capital of the Maratha kingdom.