

CLASS VII CH 10 EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS

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QUESTION - ANSWER



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LET'S RECALL

1. Match the following

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



ANSWER:

- **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



 **QUESTION 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



ANSWER:

(A) DECCAN

(B) ADMINISTRATION

(C) 1724

**(D) BURHAN-UL-MULK SA'ADAT
KHAN**





QUESTION 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.



ANSWER:

(A) — FALSE

(B) — FALSE

(C) — TRUE

(D) — TRUE





QUESTION 4. What were the offices held by Sa'adat Khan?

ANSWER: SA'ADAT KHAN held the combined offices of **SUBADARI, DIWANI AND FAUJDARI** In fact, he was responsible for managing the **POLITICAL, FINANCIAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS** of the province of Awadh.






QUESTION 5. Why did the Nawab of Awadh and Bengal try to do away with the jagirdari system?

ANSWER: The Nawabs of Awadh and Bengal tried to do away with the **JAGIRDARI SYSTEM** in order to reduce the influence of the Mughals in their states.



 **QUESTION 6.** How were the Sikhs organized in the eighteenth century?

ANSWER: During the 17th century the Sikhs got organized into a political community. This led to the regional state-building in Punjab. **GURU GOBIND SINGH FOUGHT** many battles against the Rajput's as well as Mughal rulers, both before and after the institution of the **KHALSA IN 1699.**



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FAUGHT AGAINST RAJPUT'S AND MUGHAL RULERS



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After the death of **GURU GOBIND SINGH** in 1708, the Khalsa revolted against the Mughal authority under the leadership of **BANDA SINGH BAHADUR** and declared their sovereign rule. Banda Bahadur was captured in 1715 and executed in 1716. In the 18th century, the Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called **JATHAS** AND LATER ON **MISLS**.



MISLS

TWELVE
SOVEREIGN
STATES OF THE
SIKH



JATHAS

AN ARMED
BODY OF
SIKHS.



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**GURU GOBIND
SINGH**




**BANDA SINGH
BAHADUR**

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Their well-knit organization enabled them to put up successful resistance to the Mughal governors first and then to **AHMAD SHAH ABDALI**. Who had seized the rich province of the Punjab and the **SARKAR OF SIRHIND** from the Mughals.



 **QUESTION 7.** Why did the Marathas want to expand beyond the Deccan?

ANSWER: The Marathas wanted to expand beyond the Deccan in order to decrease the Mughal influence. By the 1720s, they seized **MALWA AND GUJARAT** from the Mughals and by the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognized as the overlord of the entire **DECCAN PENINSULA**.





QUESTION 8. What were the policies adopted by Asaf Jah to Strengthen his position?

ANSWER: After being the actual ruler of the Deccan, **NIZAM-UL-MULK ASAF JAH** began to adopt some policies in order to strengthen his position :

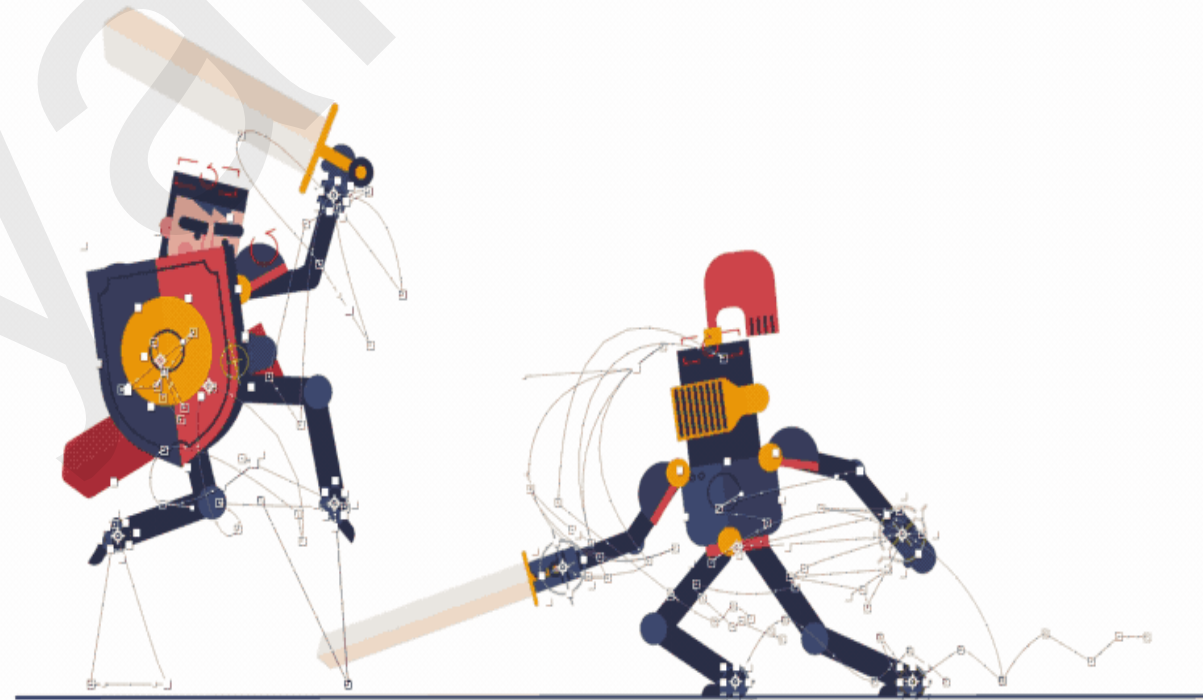
1. He brought **SKILLED SOLDIERS** and **ADMINISTRATORS** from northern India who welcomed the new opportunities in the south.

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2. He appointed **MANSABDARS** and granted jagirs.
3. He ruled independently without Mughal interference. The Mughal emperor merely confirmed the decisions already taken by **ASAF JAH**.





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

ANSWER: During the 18th century **MERCHANTS** were more influential than the **BANKERS**. They used to provide more loan opportunities at **HIGHER INTEREST RATES**.



But now, with the spread of education people prefer banks which provide loans and other financial assistance at cheaper rates. 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**.

