



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
MIDDLE SECTION
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS-WORKSHEET

NAME: _____ **CLASS VII SEC:** ____ **ROLL NO:**__ **DATE:** ____/01/2018

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Emperor Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources of his empire by fighting a long war in the _____.
2. As the _____ consolidated their control over the provinces, the revenue to the capital declined.
3. It became increasingly difficult for the later Mughal emperors to keep a check on their powerful _____.
4. Asaf Jah was one of the most powerful members at the court of the Mughal emperor, _____.
5. The ambitions of Asaf Jah to control the rich textile – producing areas of Coromandel coast was checked by the _____.
6. _____ was a prosperous region, with rich alluvial Ganga plain and the main trade route between North India and _____.
7. _____ founded his new capital at Jaipur.
8. Under _____ leadership the Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal authority in 1708.
9. Guru Gobind Singh had inspired the _____ with the belief that their destiny was to rule.
10. After Shivaji's death, the Maratha state was wielded by a family of Chitpavan Brahmins, who served Shivaji's successors as _____.
11. The Jats were prosperous _____.
12. The silk produced in _____ region found a new outlet in Poona.
13. Under the Jat ruler, _____, the kingdom of Bharatpur emerged as a strong State.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. He sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amount of wealth including the Peacock throne. _____
2. The two group of powerful nobles who came up into power during the period of later Mughals. _____
3. The Afghan ruler who invaded North India five times between 1748 and 1761. _____
4. The three states carved out of Mughal provinces in the 18th century. _____
5. The founder of the Hyderabad State. _____
6. The revenue farmers. _____

7. During his reign, the banking house of Jagath Seth became extremely popular. _____
8. The Grand Army or the combined forces of the Sikh. _____
9. He reunited the Sikhs and established his capital at Lahore in 1799. _____
10. A band of Sikh warriors. _____

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

	COLUMN-A		COLUMN-B	RESPONSE
1.	Saadat Khan	a.	Maratha warrior family	
2.	Desmukh	b.	Bengal	
3.	Kunbis	c.	Awadh	
4.	Murshid Quli Khan	d.	Hyderabad	
5.	Peshwa	e.	Peasant warriors	
6.	Asaf Jah	f.	Chief minister	

IV. OBSERVE THE GIVEN PICTURES AND FILL IN THE BLANKS:



1. _____ was the most powerful Maratha ruler.



.2. This famous observatory at Jaipur was built by _____



3. The tenth Sikh guru. _____



4. He plundered Delhi and took away the famous jewel-encrusted Peacock Throne and the Koh-i Noor diamond. _____

V. ANSWER IN TWO POINTS:

1. What were the causes for the peasant and zamindari rebellions in northern and western India?
2. What was the impact of Nadir Shah's attack on Delhi?
3. Explain the two types of taxes collected by the Maratha rulers.
4. 'Alongside endless military campaigns, the Marathas developed an effective administrative system as well'. Justify the statement.

VI. ANSWER IN THREE POINTS:

1. How did moneylenders and bankers achieve influential position in the state of Awadh?
2. What common features were shared by the three states of Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad?

VII. ANSWER IN FOUR POINTS:

1. What were the causes for the decline of Mughal Empire?
2. How did Asaf Jah establish his power in the Deccan?
3. How did the Sikhs organize themselves in the 18th century?



The **Koh-i-Noor** is one of the largest cut diamonds in the world, weighing 105.6 carats (21.12 g), and part of the British Crown Jewels. It is a colourless, type Ila oval-cut brilliant with 66 facets.

Probably found at Kollur Mine on the banks of a river in Andhra Pradesh, India, there is no record of its original weight, but the earliest well-attested weight is 186 old carats (191 modern carats or 38.2 g). Koh-i-Noor means "Mountain of Light"; it has

been known by this name since the 18th century. It changed hands between various factions in modern-day India, Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan, until being ceded to Queen Victoria after the British conquest of the Punjab in 1849.

Originally, the stone was of a similar cut to other Mughal era diamonds which are now in the Iranian Crown Jewels. In 1851, it went on display at the Great Exhibition in London, but the lackluster cut failed to impress viewers. Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria, ordered it to be re-cut as a brilliant by Coster Diamonds. By modern standards, the culet is unusually broad, giving the impression of a black hole when the stone is viewed head-on; it is nevertheless regarded by gemologists as "full of life".

Because its history involves a great deal of fighting between men, the Koh-i-Noor acquired a reputation within the British royal family for bringing bad luck to any man who wears it. Since arriving in the UK, it has only been worn by female members of the family. Victoria wore the stone in a brooch and a circlet. After she died in 1901, it was set in the Crown of Queen Alexandra, wife of Edward VII. It was transferred to the Crown of Queen Mary in 1911, and finally to the Crown of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother in 1937.

Today, the diamond is on public display in the Jewel House at the Tower of London, where it is seen by millions of visitors each year. The governments of India, Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan have all claimed ownership of the Koh-i-Noor and demanded its return ever since India gained independence from the UK in 1947. The British government insists the gem was obtained legally under the terms of the Last Treaty of Lahore and has rejected all claims to rightful ownership.