
	<p><b>INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT</b>  <b>MIDDLE SECTION</b>  <b>DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE</b></p> <p><b><u>EIGHTEENTH CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS</u></b></p>	
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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ CLASS/SEC: VII \_\_\_ ROLL NO: \_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_ /12/2018

S.NO

**I NAME THE FOLLOWING:**

- a. He sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amount of wealth including the Peacock throne: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Groups of highly mobile, peasant pastoralists who provided the backbone of the Maratha army: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. A stable kingdom carved out by Shivaji with the support of powerful warrior families: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. The two group of powerful nobles who came up into power during the period of later Mughals: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. A revenue farmer: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. The Afghan ruler who invaded North India five times between 1748 and 1761: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. He reunited the Sikhs and established his capital at Lahore in 1799: \_\_\_\_\_
- h. After Shivaji's death, effective power in the Maratha state was wielded by a family of Chitpavan Brahmanas who served Shivaji's successors: \_\_\_\_\_
- i. He founded his new capital at Jaipur: \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Under his leadership the Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal authority in 1708: \_\_\_\_\_
- k. Under this Jat ruler the kingdom of Bharatpur emerged as a strong State: \_\_\_\_\_
- l. The founder of the Hyderabad State: \_\_\_\_\_
- m. During his reign, the banking house of Jagath Seth became extremely popular: \_\_\_\_\_
- n. The Grand Army or the combined forces of the Sikh: \_\_\_\_\_
- o. A band of Sikh warriors: \_\_\_\_\_

**II FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

- a. Emperor Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources of his empire by fighting a long war in the \_\_\_\_\_
- b. The three states carved out of Mughal provinces in the 18<sup>th</sup> century were \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- c. As the \_\_\_\_\_ consolidated their control over the provinces, the revenue to the capital declined.
  - d. The Mughal emperors after Aurangzeb were unable to arrest the gradual shifting of political and economic authority into the hands of \_\_\_\_\_ and other groups.
  - e. It became increasingly difficult for the later Mughal emperors to keep a check on their powerful \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Asaf Jah was one of the most powerful members at the court of the Mughal emperor, \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. The ambitions of Asaf Jah to control the rich textile – producing areas of Coromandel coast was checked by the \_\_\_\_\_
  - h. \_\_\_\_\_ was a prosperous region, with rich alluvial Ganga plain and the main trade route between North India and \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. Guru Gobind Singh had inspired the \_\_\_\_\_ with the belief that their destiny was to rule.
  - j. The Jats were prosperous \_\_\_\_\_
  - k. The silk produced in \_\_\_\_\_ region found a new outlet in Poona.

### III ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

MARKS

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| 1. What were the causes for the peasant and zamindari rebellions in northern and western India?  | 2 |
| 2. Explain the two types of taxes collected by the Maratha rulers.   | 2 |
| 3. How did Burhan-ul-Mulk try to decrease Mughal influence in the Awadh region?  | 3 |
| 4. How did moneylenders and bankers achieve influential position in the state of Awadh?  | 3 |
| 5. Amongst the states that were carved out of the old Mughal provinces in the eighteenth century, three stand out very prominently. These were Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. What was common in them? | 3 |
| 6. How did the Sikhs organize themselves in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century?  | 4 |
| 7. How did Nizam ul Mulk Asaf Jah become the actual ruler of Hyderabad?  | 4 |
| 8. What were the causes for the decline of Mughal Empire?  | 4 |