



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VII</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Subject: History</b>
<b>Worksheet No:15</b>	<b>Topic: Eighteenth-Century Political Formations</b>	<b>Year: 2025-26</b>

<b>I</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions: -</b>
1	Who constructed five astronomical observatories in India? a) Raja Ajit Singh b) Rana Pratap c) <b>Sawai Jai Singh</b> d) Akbar
2	Which Rajput state defied Mughal authority? a) Amber b) Jodhpur c) <b>Mewar</b> d) Bundi
3	<b>Who was the ruler of Iran who sacked and plundered Delhi in 1739?</b> a) Timur b) Ahmad Shah Abdali c) <b>Nadir Shah</b> d) Babur
4	Which Rajput states served the Mughals with distinction? a) Mewar and Marwar b) <b>Amber and Jodhpur</b> c) Bundi and Kota d) Jaipur and Udaipur
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks: -</b>
5	The weakening of the Mughal Empire led to the rise of <b>regional powers</b> .
6	Ajit Singh was the ruler of <b>Jodhpur</b> .
7	The Khalsa was instituted in the year <b>1699</b> .
8	Banda Bahadur was executed in the year <b>1716</b> .
<b>III</b>	<b>Match the following: -</b>
9	Shivaji (a) Birthplace of Shivaji
10	Shivneri (b) Guerrilla warfare against opponents
11	Dada Konddev (c) Revenue collection method
12	Chauth and Sardeshmukhi (d) Guardian and guide of Shivaji
	(e) Mavala highlands, early conquest
	<b>Answers: 9 - b ,10 - a ,11 - d , 12 - c</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer the following in one sentence: -</b>
13	Who established the Maratha kingdom? Who provided the backbone of Shivaji's army? <b>Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj established the Maratha kingdom. Groups of highly mobile peasant-pastoralists called kunbis provided the backbone of the Maratha army.</b>
14	How did rivalry among nobles weaken the Mughal Empire? <b>The Mughal nobles were divided into two rival groups, the Iranis and Turanis. Their constant competition weakened the administration and made the later Mughal emperors puppets in their hands.</b>
15	Which two Mughal emperors were assassinated by their nobles? <b>Farrukh Siyar (1713–1719) and Alamgir II (1754–1759) were assassinated.</b>
16	Name the northern, eastern, and southern regions affected by Maratha expansion. <b>North: Rajasthan and Punjab; East: Bengal and Orissa; South: Karnataka.</b>
17	Who was the leader under whom the Jats consolidated their power? Name two important trading towns under the Jats. <b>Churaman was the leader under whom the Jats consolidated their power. Panipat and Ballabhgarh became important trading centres in the areas dominated by them.</b>

V	<b>Answer in brief: -</b>
18	<p>Explain how the Marathas combined military conquest with administrative and economic development to strengthen their empire. Give examples of cities and Maratha chiefs who contributed to trade and prosperity.</p> <p><b>The Marathas not only expanded their empire through military campaigns but also developed an effective administrative system to consolidate their rule. Once conquest was completed and Maratha authority was secure, revenue demands were gradually introduced, taking into account local conditions.</b></p> <p><b>Agriculture was encouraged and trade revived, which allowed Maratha chiefs (sardars) to build resources for raising powerful armies. Important chiefs included:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sindhia of Gwalior</b></li> <li>• <b>Gaekwad of Baroda</b></li> <li>• <b>Bhonsle of Nagpur</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Maratha campaigns into Malwa during the 1720s did not harm the growth or prosperity of cities. For example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ujjain expanded under Sindhia’s patronage</b></li> <li>• <b>Indore flourished under Holkar’s patronage</b></li> </ul> <p><b>These cities became large, prosperous commercial and cultural centres. New trade routes emerged within Maratha-controlled areas, and products such as silk from Chanderi found markets in Poona, the Maratha capital, and Burhanpur.</b></p> <p><b>Thus, the Marathas successfully combined military strength with economic management, ensuring both the security and prosperity of their empire.</b></p>
19	<p>Explain the role of Rajput kings in the Mughal empire during the eighteenth century. How did rulers like Ajit Singh and Sawai Jai Singh extend their power, and what challenges did they face?</p> <p><b>Many Rajput kings, particularly from Amber and Jodhpur, had served the Mughals with distinction, and in return, they were allowed to enjoy considerable autonomy in their watan jagirs.</b></p> <p><b>By the eighteenth century, these rulers attempted to extend their control over adjacent regions. For example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ajit Singh, ruler of Jodhpur, was involved in factional politics at the Mughal court.</b></li> <li>• <b>Rajput families claimed the subadari of rich provinces like Gujarat and Malwa.</b></li> <li>• <b>Ajit Singh of Jodhpur held the governorship of Gujarat.</b></li> <li>• <b>Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber became the governor of Malwa, whose office was renewed by Emperor Jahandar Shah in 1713.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>These rulers also tried to expand by seizing nearby territories:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Nagaur was annexed to Jodhpur.</b></li> <li>• <b>Amber seized large portions of Bundi.</b></li> <li>• <b>Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded a new capital at Jaipur and was given the subadari of Agra in 1722.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>However, the expansion of these Rajput states faced challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Maratha campaigns into Rajasthan from the 1740s put severe pressure on these principalities.</b></li> <li>• <b>This limited their ability to expand further and maintain long-term control over annexed territories.</b></li> </ul>
20	<p>Explain the factors that led to the decline of Mughal authority after Aurangzeb. How did the provincial governors and local chieftains gain power?</p> <p><b>The Mughal Empire declined after Aurangzeb because his long war in the Deccan used</b></p>

up the empire's money and soldiers. After his death, the administration weakened, and emperors could not control the mansabdars and subadars.

Provincial governors-controlled revenue and military power, which gave them great authority. They retained a smaller share of revenue for the emperor, and local chieftains and zamindars also became stronger. Peasant and zamindari rebellions added to the problems.

As a result, political and economic power shifted from the emperor to the governors and local rulers, weakening the Mughal Empire.

**VI Picture – based Question**

21 With reference to the given pictures, answer the following questions.



1. Which Rajput ruler is famously associated with Chittorgarh Fort?

**Answer: Rana Pratap**

2. In which state of India is Chittorgarh Fort located?

**Answer: Rajasthan**