10. Political Situation in the 18th Century

Worksheet 1

(A) Fil	l in the blanks:			
1.	Bahadur Shah I tried to undo the	of Aurangzeb.		
2.	Farrukhsiyar appointed	as the Govern	or of Bengal in 1717.	
3.	Under Safdarjang, Awadh extended up t	о	and	
4.	Nizam-ul-Mulk founded the	dynasty.		
5.	The small groups of Sikhs, called		., were united by Maharaja	
6.	Hyder Ali took control of Mysore from t	he	rulers.	
7.	Sawai Raja Jai Singh built observat			
8.	The famous leader of the Jats was			
9.	Shivaji took the title of kingdom at	and laid th	e foundation of the Maratha	
10.	The rule of Peshwas was established by			
B Ar	nswer the following questions:			
	. Who were the Ashta Pradhan who advised Shivaji?			
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2.	What was the Maratha confederacy?			

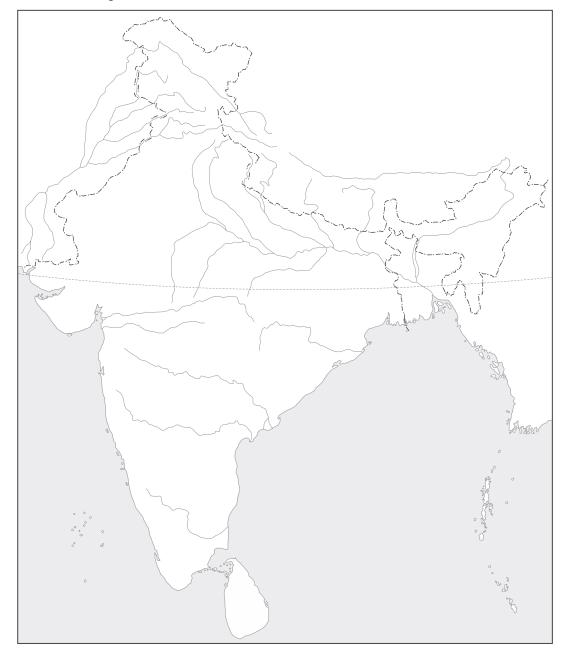
3.	What were the reasons for the decline of the Marathas?

Answers to Worksheet I

- A. 1. reactionary policies 2. Murshid Quli Khan 3. Rohilkhand; Lucknow
 - 4. Nizam Shahi 5. Misls; Ranjit Singh 6. Wodeyar
 - 7. Jaipur; Delhi; Ujjain; Mathura; Banaras 8. Suraj Mal
 - 9. Chhatrapati; Raigarh 10. Balaji Vishwanath
- B. 1. The king's council of eight ministers was called Ashta Pradhans and consisted of Peshwa [Mukhya mantri]; Senapati [Commander-in-Chief]; Panditrao [Minister for Religion]; Sachiva [Minister for Royal Correspondence]; Nyayadhish [Chief Justice]; Mazumdar [Minister of Finance and Revenue]; Dabir [Minister of Foreign Affairs]; and Mantri [Home Minister], under whom were Prants, Tarafs, Mawas and villages.
 - 2. The Maratha confederacy was formed with the Peshwa at its head and consisted of the Gaekwads of Baroda, Bhonsles of Nagpur, Holkars of Indore and Scindhias of Gwalior.
 - 3. The reasons Marathas declined was because they fought for personal gain and failed to unite; they did not have proper control over their vast kingdom; the taxes Chauth and Sardeshmukhi caused dissatisfaction; guerrilla warfare was suitable only for hilly regions; the Rajputs, Jats and Sikhs did not like surprise attacks and looting; and the Marathas did not concentrate on agriculture and trade.

Worksheet 2

A On a map of India, mark the following places: Raigarh, Indore, Nagpur, Gwalior, Baroda, Panipat, Murshidabad, Hyderabad, Awadh, Jaipur, Ujjain, Banaras, Delhi, Mathura and Mysore.



Answers to Worksheet 2

A. Students may refer to an atlas to locate and mark the places.