History

Chapter 10

Political Formations in the 18th Century

I Multiple choice questions.

1. The successors to the mughal empire

2. Jahangir

3. All of these

4. Deccan

5. Peasants

6. AD 1722

7. Saadat Khan

8. Delhi

9. Amber

II Very short answer type questions.

1. The great mughals were the Mughal rulers from Babur to Aurangzeb.

2. Bahadur Shah Zafar II was the last and 17th Mughal emperor of India.

3. The ruler of Iran Nadir Shah invaded Delhi in AD 1739.

4. The state of Hyderabad was founded by Nizam Ul Mulk Asaf Jah.

5. Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar granted the title of Nizam to Asaf Jah.

III Short answer type questions.

1. The successes of the Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb are called later Mughal. The region of later Mughals saw rapid decline for the Mughal Emperors as they were unable to govern the whole Empire like the Great Mughals and actually became the puppets in the hands of their shrewd nobles.

Bahadur shah I and Farrukhsiyar are the examples of later Mughals.

2. Sa'adat Khan was a descendent of some Persian adventurer. He was made governor or Subedar of Awadh province in 1722, by the Mughal Emperor.

He held the officers of Subedari , diwani and faujdari for managing political, finance and military affairs of the kingdom.

3. Merchants and extensive business transactions with Europeans and the Nawabs. They had game new status in the new political orders on account of of revenue collection policies.

4. Shivaji founded the Maratha Kingdom. He was the son of Shahaji Bhonsle who was a sardar under the Nizamshahi. Rulers of Ahmednagar. Peshwa Balaji Rao asked on behalf of the Marathas 18 th Century AD.

IV Long answer type questions.

1. The following were the main causes of the decline of the Mughal Empire:-

1. Auranzeb's Intolerant Policies:- Aurangzeb adopted intolerant policies that caused revolts in different parts of the subcontinent.

2. Long wars in the Deccan:- Aurangzeb was constantly busy with wars in the Deccan. His absence from northern India led to the disintegration of the Mughal administration.

3. Weak Successors:- The Successors of Aurangzeb were weak and inefficient. They were unable to keep a check on their powerful Mansabdars, local chieftains and other groups. As a result the Mughal Empire declined.

4. Competition Amongst Nobles:- The Later Mughal rulers were puppets in the hands of either of these two powerful noble groups Iranis and Turanis.

5. Revolts by the Peasants:- Peasants and zamindar were uneasy with the mountaining taxes.

6. Invasions by Nadir Shah:- The ruler of Iran Nadir Shah invaded Delhi in AD 1739. Nadir Shah invasion actually broke the backbone of the Mughal empire.

7. Invasion by the Ahmad Shah Abdali:- The Afgan ruler, Ahmad Shah Abdali also invaded North India five times. The third battle of Panipat was fought between the armies Abdali and Marathas. The Marathas we're defeated in this battle and his army was ruined by him.

2. Asaf Jah adopted the following policies strengthen his position:-

1. He brought skilled soldiers and administrators from Northern India who welcomed the new opportunities in the South.

2. He appointed mansabdars and granted them jagirs.

3. He worked independent of the Mughal Empire. He was granted the tiltle of Nizam tob Asaf Jah.

4. His Successors took the title of Nizam. In all, seven Nizams ruled Hydrabad.

3. Yes, they tried to do away with jagirdari as they became very powerful and wanted to do control the revenue. So number of jagirdars appointed by the mughals were reduced. They kept a check on their accounts. the collected revenues by the way of highest bidders. Thus jagirdaris system was discouraged by the nawabs and governors for revenue collection was appointed by them.

4. In the 18th century between the Sikhs organised themselves into jatas and later into 12 misls or groups. A misl was a political unit under a chief. They were United under a Grand army called Dal khalsa. It is used to meet at Amritsar to take collective decisions. The Sikhs also introduced a system of rakhi. which offered protection to cultivators on the payment of attacks that was equal to one fifth of the produce in the field. The Khalsa had declared their sovereign rule by issuing its own coins. Under Maharaja Ranjit Singh the Sikhs succeeded in forming a Sikh state in Punjab.They were now, serious contenders for supremacy.

5. The marathas wanted to expand beyond the Deccan. They weakend the Mughal powers in the Deccan. They extended up to bundelkhand. Balaji Rao organised maratha chiefs into Marathas confederacy. The Maratha king was recognised as the overlord by the entire Deccan Peninsula. Balaji reconqured by the territories bof Shivaji and expanded further the Maratha territory. They attacked Bengal and Nizam of Hyderabad to cede thier territory. They controlled them so they wanted to expand but could not to do so.

V Match the following

1. One of the Sayyid brothers

2. Sikh State in Punjab

3. Later Mughal

4. Rajput leader

5. Nawab of Awadh.