

Class-VIII

History, Chapter:-3

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. **Farrukhsiyar** was killed in 1719 by the Sayyid brothers.
2. **Farrukhsiyar** was the subedar of Bengal in 1717.
3. **Sadat Khan** became the governor of Deccan in 1722.
4. **Nadir Shah** took away the renowned Kohinoor diamond.
5. **Mir Qamar-ud-din Siddiki** was given the title Nizam-ul-Mulk.

B. Match the following:-

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>Diwan</i> of Bengal | c. Murshid Quli Khan |
| 2. Governor of Awadh | e. Saadat Khan |
| 3. Nizam-ul-Mulk | a. Chin Qilich Khan |
| 4. Last Sikh Guru | b. Guru Govind Singh Ji |
| 5. Rajput ruler of the 18 th century | d. Raja Sawai Jai Singh |

C. Write (T) for true and (F) for false:-

1. The Mughal Empire came to an end after the death of Aurangzeb (1707). **(True)**
2. The successors of Aurangzeb were called the 'later Mughals'. **(True)**
3. Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad-these provinces were dependent on the later Mughals. **(True)**
4. Hyder Ali rose to prominence as an independent ruler of the Marathas. **(False)**
5. The Peshwas rendered services to the Sikh rulers. **(False)**

D. Tick the correct answer:-

1. Who was the last Mughal Emperor?
c. Bahadur Shah II
2. Why were jagirs given as payment to the Mughal officers in return for their services?
a. Emperor loved them
3. Who was the last Sikh Guru?
a. Guru Govind Singh Ji
4. Who was the founder of the; Pink City'?
b. Raja Sawai Jai Singh
5. Who was the son of Hyder Ali?
a. Tipu Sultan

E. Answer the following questions:-

1. How did the Sikhs succeed in bringing Punjab and Jammu region under their control?

Ans.1 Sikhs organised themselves into 12 mills or groups between 1756 and 1800 and succeeded in bringing the whole of Punjab and Jammu region under their control.

2. What were the causes of the decline of Mughals after Aurangzeb?

Ans.2 These are some main causes of the decline of Mughals after Aurangzeb:-

- i. Wars of succession
- ii. Inefficient successors
- iii. Failure of the Mansabdari system

iv. Jagirdari Crisis

v. Empty treasury

3. Name the Mughals who ruled after Aurangzeb.

Ans.3 Name the Mughals who ruled after Aurangzeb:-

i. Bahadur Shah I ii. Jahandar Shah iii. Farrukhsiyar

iv. Muhammad Shah v. Alamgir II vi. Shah Alam II

vii. Akbar II viii. Bahadur Shah Zafar

4. Who were the Peshwas?

Ans.4 A Peshwa was the equivalent of a modern Prime Minister in the Maratha Empire. Originally, the Peshwas served as subordinates to the Chhatrapati (the Maratha king), but later, they became the de facto leaders of the Marathas, and the Chatrapati was reduced to a nominal ruler.

5. When and why did Nadir Shah invade India?

Ans.5 Nadir Shah, the ruler of Persia, attacked Punjab in 1739 and took away the renowned Kohinoor diamond) and Peacock Throne. He invade to India because Muhammad Shah had refused to return the refugees under the Mughal Empire. Another reason that led to the invasion was to plunder the huge wealth of India that Nadir Shah came to know about.

6. Why was the Third Battle of Panipat fought?

Ans. Third battle of Panipat is a core example of foreign invasion. This battle was fought between king of Afghanistan named Ahmed Shah Abdali and Maratha forces which were the main actors to scuttle the Mughal rule and tried to take over the Mughal crown.

7. State the contributions made by the Rajputs?

Ans.7 Raja Sawai Jai Singh, the ruler of Amber, was the most outstanding Rajput ruler of that period. A great statesman, he introduced many social reforms and took a keen interest in science and astronomy. He was the founder of the 'Pink City' of Jaipur, which became a great centre of art and science. He built the Jantar Mantar and also erected observatories at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Benaras.

8. What was the role played by Balaji Vishwanath in the Maratha state?

Ans.8 Balaji concluded a treaty with one of the Sayyid brothers at the Mughal court, by which all the territories of Shivaji's kingdom that had been conquered by the Mughals, were restored to Shahu. He was also assigned the chauth and sardeshmukhi of six subas of the Deccan. In return, Shahu had to maintain 15,000 horses for imperial service. Balaji Vishwanath assigned separate areas to the Maratha sardars for the collection of the chauth and sardeshmukhi.

9. Why did the Marathas fight the Third Battle of Panipat?

Ans.9 In 1761, Ahmed Shah Abdali conquered Punjab and marched towards Delhi. During this time, the Maratha influence extended up to Delhi. Hence, a war between the two became inevitable.

10. What were the causes that led to the decline of the Marathas?

Ans.10 Causes of Decline of the Marathas:-

- i. Ineffective governance leading to fragmentation of power and loss of revenue.
- ii. Meritocracy being replaced by hereditary systems.
- iii. Administrative control not keeping up with the growing empire.
- iv. Guerrilla warfare was only effective in the hilly regions of Maharashtra, but not effective in the plains of the north.

F. Write short notes on the following:-

a. Shivaji:-Shivaji Maharaj is the founder of Maratha dynasty and a warrior king of Maharashtra. He is known as Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was born in the Shivneri Fort in Maharashtra on 19 February 1630. At 15 years, he conquered the Torna Fort.

b. Mirza Galib:-Mirza Ghalib was a famous Urdu and Persian poet of the Indian subcontinent in the 19th century. His original name was Mirza Asadullah Baig Khan. His original pen-name was Asad but he changed it to Ghalib, which means 'conqueror'. According to historical documents, Ghalib had no formal education

c. Jagirdari crisis:-The Mughal officers were given jagirs in return for the services rendered. But the scramble for profitable jagirs, there were very few jagirs left by the end of the 17th century. New officers had to be given jagirs too. Therefore, crown lands were converted to jagir lands. As a result, revenue decreased and so did the power of the Emperor.

d. Chauth and sardeshmukhi:-Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were taxes conceived during the times of the Great Maratha Ruler Shivaji Maharaj. 'Chauth' means basically 1/4th i.e. 25% of gross revenue or produce to be paid to jagirdars of Maratha empire from hostile or alien state. 'Sardeshmukhi' is an additional 10% tax levied upon the collected 'Chauth'.

G. Photo study questions:-

1. Kohinoor
2. Raja of Gwalior given it to Humayun.
3. Nadir Shah.