

Ch -11(Aurangzeb and Shivaji)

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Aurangzeb ascended The Throne in 1658 CE after imprisonment in his father Shah Jahan.
2. Dadaji kondadev was Shivaji's guide and teacher.
3. The Maratha Kingdom was divided into Swarajya and Mughlai.
4. Shivaji had a Council of eight Ministers or ashtapradhan.
5. The two divisions of the Maratha Kingdom were prants and parganas.

B. Match the following

1. French trading centres.      d. Chandernagore  
Pondicherry
2. Force occupied by Aurangzeb aVellore, jingi
3. English trading centres.      b. Surat, Madras
4. The Rajas who supported Ajit Singh.      e.  
Mewar, Marwah

5. Maratha territories.      c. Konkan, poona

C. Write T for true and F for false.

1. true.      2. true.      3. false.      4. True.      5. false

D. Give reason for the following

1. Guru Gobind Singh was determined to fight against the cruelty of Aurangzeb. He organised the Sikhs into a political force known as the Khalsa means pure. The members of the Khalsa bore the name Singh means lion and were required to wear the five KS. \*kesh(long hair), \*kangha (comb), \*kripan(sword), \*kachhehra(short drawers), \*kara(steel bracelet).
2. Aurangzeb failed to realise the value of alliance with the Rajput which had been the policy of the Mughals since the time of Akbar and which also contributed so much to the growth of the Empire.
3. After death of Aurangzeb sons start to quarrel over the succession and an Empire which was on the verge of disintegration. When the iron hand of Aurangzeb became still after is that there was a chaos and confusion and the Empire began to disintegrate gradually.

E. Explain the following terms.

1. Jaziya-Jizya is a form of tax which islamic states levy on certain non-muslims residing in a muslim state.
2. Chauth- under Shivaji the Mughlai lands ( land adjoining Mughal territory) hay to pay Chauth one fourth of their produce as tax.
3. Sardeshmukhi- land under direct rule of the marathas had to pay sardeshmukhi for one tenth of their produce as tax.
4. Guerrilla warfare- it is a method of warfare, in this method bands would make a sudden attack on the enemy and then hide In The Hills. Inspired by Chhatrapati Shivaji his band carried out raids on a number of small forts of Bijapur.
5. Ashtapradhan- Shivaji introduced a very efficient system of Administration. He had a Council of eight ministers or ashta pardhan.
6. Khalsa-Khalsa refers to both a community that considers Sikhism as its faith, as well as a special group of initiated Sikhs.

F. Answer the following questions.

1. How did Aurangzeb occupyThe Throne?

Ans. Aurangzeb ascended The Throne in 1658 CE after imprisoning his father Shah Jahan at Agra's Red Fort.

2. Why were the peasants unhappy during the reign of Aurangzeb?

Ans. Peasants were unhappy to Aurangzeb because

\* he reimposed jajiya tax on non Muslims in 1679 and also had to pay the pilgrimage tax.

\* revenue tax had been raised from 1 /3 to half of the produce.

\* No Mercy was shown if a natural calamity is destroyed the crops.

3. Describe Aurangzeb relations with the Europeans.

Ans. The East India Company had already set up its trading centres in Surat Madras Hugli and kasimbazar. the company had been given trading concession by both Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. During this period the French East India Company had also entered the race.

4. Describe Aurangzeb relations with the Sikh?

Ans. Aurangzeb didnt have good relations with them. In 1675, Aurangzeb publicly executed the ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. . . . Sikhs believe this document caused Aurangzeb to realize his many mistaken policies and lose the will to live, leading to his death in 1707.

5. How were Aurangzeb relations with the Rajputs?

Ans. Aurangzeb changed the Rajput policy followed by Jahangir and Shah Jahan. Because he considered Rajputs the biggest obstacle in the implementation of his religious policy. King Jai Singh of Amer (Jaipur), Raja Raj Singh of Marwar and King Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur were the chief Rajput king during Aurangzeb. In the relationship between Aurangzeb and Rajputs, bitterness came in 1679 AD.

6. Who was Shivaji?

Ans. Shivaji Bhonsale was an Indian warrior-king and a member of the Bhonsle Maratha clan.

7. Briefly describe Shivaji's administration.

Ans. Shivaji introduced a very efficient system of Administration. Although it was concentrated in his hands. He had a Council of eight ministers or ashtapradhan. The important ministers were the Peshwa or prime minister the Senapati or commander-in-chief and the Pandit Rao. The Kingdom was divided into two parts the Swarajya and the Mughlai. His Kingdom was divided into provinces for plants which were further subdivided into Pargana as consisting of a number of villages.

8. How did marathas establish a strong and powerful state?

Ans. It all started with a very capable and courageous leader, Shivaji. He built the foundation and set the direction of the Maratha empire.

Maratha empires fighting policy was very unique and not like the Rajputs or Sikh's. Shivaji set up an efficient administration and a use army which ensure success to the Rising marathas.

9. Describe Aurangzeb as a ruler.

Ans. Aurangzeb was the sixth emperor of the Mughal Empire. He ruled over most of the Indian subcontinent . His reign lasted for 49 years from 1658 until his death in 1707. Aurangzeb was well educated and ambitious. He suppressed all opposition against him.

G. Photo study questions

1. Shivaji and Raja Jai Singh
2. In Purander
3. Shivaji was arrested and put in prison but he manage to escape from the prison.