

- Q1. Many Rajput kings, had served under the Mughals with distinction particularly those belonging to

1 Mark

A Jaipur and Jaisalmer.     B Amber and Jodhpur.     C Amber and Jaisalmer.     D Jaisalmer and Jodhpur.
- Q2. What were the offices held by Sa’adat Khan?

1 Mark

A Subadari.                      B Diwani.                      C Faujdari.                      D All of the above.
- Q3. Who was the powerful governor of Bengal?

1 Mark

A Sa'adat Khan.                      B Murshid Quli Khan.                      C Asaf Jah.                      D Alivardi Khan.
- Q4. Who set up their commercial base in 1605 in Masulipatnam?

1 Mark

A The French                      B The Dutch                      C The Portuguese                      D The English
- Q5. Which of the following pair(s) is/are correctly matched?

1 Mark

Revolt/Uprising : Leader

1. Kol Uprising : Budho Bhagat

2. Khond uprising : Chakra Bisnoi

3. Tana Bhagat movement : Ratna Nayak

Select the correct option using the code given below:

A 1 and 2 only                      B 2 and 3 only                      C 3 only                      D 1, 2, and 3
- Q6. Sawai Jai Singh founded his new capital here:

1 Mark

A Malwa.                      B Amber.                      C Jodhpur.                      D Jaipur.
- Q7. In the 18th century, Great Britain became a major global power and captured large parts of India at a time when the Mughal Empire was declining. We can divide the states in 18th century India into three overlapping groups. One group were states such as Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad who did not break their formal ties with the Mughal emperor. Another group was of states known as 'watan jagirs', which were groups of several Rajputs who had a lot of independence under the Mughals. Which was the third group?

1 Mark

A States under the control of Marathas, Sikhs, and Jats

B States under the control of Marathas, Gujarati, and Tamils

C States under the control of Rajputs, Sikhs, and Mundas

D States under the control of the British, the Adivasi, and the Mongolians
- Q8. When did Shivaji had his Chhatrapati title?

1 Mark

A 1680 AD                      B 1674 AD                      C 1665 AD                      D 1657 AD
- Q9. What does Mohatarfa mean during Maratha rule?

1 Mark

A Tax on trades and profession

B Tax on sales and purchase

C Tax on production

D Tax on entertainment
- Q10. A system called \_\_\_\_\_ was introduced, offering protection to cultivators on the payment of a tax of \_\_\_\_\_ of the produce.

1 Mark

A Rakhi, 15%                      B Rakhi, 20%                      C Misls, 15%                      D Misls, 20%
- Q11. Who among the following was the first Maratha ruler to get recognition from the Mughals?

1 Mark

A Chatrapati Rajaram Maharaj

B Chatrapati Sambhaj Maharaji

C Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

D Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj
- Q12. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj founded and consolidate the Maratha Empire in 1674 with which of the following places as its capital?

1 Mark

A Pratapgad                      B Daulatabad                      C Raigad                      D Singhad
- Q13. Which Maratha warrior died in the successful defence of the Sinhagad fort fighting against the Mughal army?

1 Mark

A Chimaji Appa                      B Baji Prabhu Deshpande

C Tanaji Malusare                      D Baji Pasalkar
- Q14. \_\_\_\_\_, reunited these Sikh territories and established his capital at Lahore in \_\_\_\_.

1 Mark

A Maharaja Ranjit Singh, 1799

B Guru Gobind Singh, 1765

C Banda Singh Bahadur, 1715

D None of this

- Q15.** The organisation of the Sikhs into a political community during the seventeenth century helped in regional state-building in the. **1 Mark**
- A Punjab.                      B Awadh.                      C Bengal.                      D Jodhpur.
- Q16.** Who were known as 'Kunabi' ? **1 Mark**
- A Mughal army commander                      B Maratha Peasant Militant  
C Group of Sikh Militants                      D Leader of Jat clan
- Q17.** Consider the following events given below. **1 Mark**
1. First Anglo Mysore War
  2. Third Carnatic War
  3. First Anglo Maratha War
  4. First Anglo-Sikh War
- Select the correct chronological order of the above events from the codes given below.
- A (b), (a), (c), (d)                      B (c), (d), (b), (a)                      C (d), (a), (b), (c)                      D (a), (b), (c), (d)
- Q18.** Who controlled the offices of revenue and military administration: **1 Mark**
- A Local people.                      B Britishers.                      C Governors.                      D King.
- Q19.** Burhan-ul-Mulk also held the combined offices of **1 Mark**
- A Diwani, Mansabdari and Faujdari.                      B Diwani, Iqta and Mansabdari.  
C Subadari, Diwani and Nayak.                      D Subadari, Diwani and Faujdari.
- Q20.** Which of these was the second great exponent of guerilla tactics after Shivaji? **1 Mark**
- A Balaji Vishwanath                      B Shambhaji                      C Baji Rao I                      D Rajaram
- Q21.** The jats started dominating regions between? **1 Mark**
- A Delhi and Agra                      B Jammu and panjab                      C Assam and delhi                      D Kerela and agra
- Q22.** Who was the Mughal emperor at the time of Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasion of India? **1 Mark**
- A Bahadur Shah-I                      B Bahadur Shah-II                      C Shah Alam-I                      D Shah Alam-II
- Q23.** Which of the following rulers was not one of the later Mughal rulers? **1 Mark**
- A Bahadur Shah I                      B Shah Alam II                      C Jahandar Shah                      D Aurangzeb
- Q24.** V D Savarkar called \_\_\_\_\_ as the 'prelude to the first war of Indian Independence'. **1 Mark**
- A Paika Rebellion                      B Anglo-Mysore Wars                      C Indigo revolt                      D Vellore Mutiny
- Q25.** In which year Nadir Shah invaded and sacked Delhi? **1 Mark**
- A 1645                      B 1695                      C 1739                      D 1752
- Q26.** Which of the following was not a Rajput dynasty? **1 Mark**
- A Solankis                      B Rashtrakutas                      C Chauhans                      D Chandelas
- Q27.** Chhatrapati Shivaji is related to which Maratha Gharana? **1 Mark**
- A Holkar                      B Gaikwad                      C Scindia                      D Bhonsle
- Q28.** Which of the following is not correct regarding Baji Rao I? **1 Mark**
- A He established Maratha Supremacy in the Deccan.                      B He had formulated the policy of the conquest of the North.  
C He popularized the ideal of Hindu-pad Padshahi                      D He built a fort at Satara and made Satara his centre
- Q29.** Who was the founder of Awadh? **1 Mark**
- A Saadat Khan.                      B Murshid Quli Khan.                      C Asaf Jah.                      D None of these.
- Q30.** What were the jats prosperous in? **1 Mark**
- A Art.                      B Agriculture.                      C War.                      D Craft.
- Q31.** Shuja-ud-Daula was the Nawab of \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**
- A Rampur                      B Arcot                      C Awadh                      D Surat
- Q32.** Who was the leader of the jats. **1 Mark**
- A Peshwas                      B Churaman                      C Surajman                      D Javabi shah
- Q33.** What was the total number of sikh misls before Ranjit Singh? **1 Mark**
- A 10                      B 12                      C 20                      D 15
- Q34.** Small political groups of the Sikhs were called. **1 Mark**
- A Khalsa.                      B Misls.                      C Dalkhalsa.                      D None of these.
- Q35.** Shivaji adopted the title of Chhatrapati in. **1 Mark**

- A 1701.                      B 1760.                      C 1752.                      D 1762.
- Q36.** Who was the founder of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty? **1 Mark**
- A Harichandra                      B Raja Bhoj                      C Prithviraj Chauhan                      D Pulakeshin
- Q37.** Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, the founder of Hyderabad State, was one of the most powerful members in the court of the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar. So in spite of formally being a servant of the Mughal emperor, he ruled quite independently, and Mughal emperors simply approved the decisions taken by him. But that did not mean that his kingdom was never challenged. Who did the Nizam constantly struggle with? **1 Mark**
- A The British and the Rajputs                      B The Mundas and the British  
C The Marathas and independent Telugu warrior chiefs                      D The Gujaratis and independent Telugu warrior chiefs
- Q38.** Rajputana constituted which part of India? **1 Mark**
- A Rajasthan                      B Maharashtra                      C Kerala                      D Orissa
- Q39.** Khalsa was created by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699 at \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**
- A Anandpur Sahib                      B Bangla Sahib                      C Patna Sahib                      D None of these
- Q40.** The Sikh territories in the late eighteenth century extended from. **1 Mark**
- A Indus to the Jamuna                      B Only in Indus Region                      C Indus to Ganga                      D Entire North India
- Q41.** Tax levied by Marathas was called. **1 Mark**
- A Zat.                      B Sardeshmukhi.                      C Umara.                      D None of these.
- Q42.** What was the capital of Paramaras? **1 Mark**
- A Dhar                      B Ujjain                      C Jodhpur                      D Nandipur
- Q43.** What was the Jats were prosperous about? **1 Mark**
- A Artists.                      B Agriculturist.                      C Craftsman.                      D None of these.
- Q44.** Which of the following statement/statements is/are true regarding the Treaty of Surat of 1775? **1 Mark**
1. This agreement was signed between Raghunath Rao and the Britishers.
  2. According to this treaty, Raghunatha Rao submitted the territories of Salsette and Bassein to the Britishers.
  3. The Governor General's Council at Calcutta disapprove of the treaty and declared it invalid.
- Choose the correct option from the following.
- A Only 2 and 3                      B Only 1 and 2                      C Only 1 and 3                      D 1, 2 and 3
- Q45.** During which century the Mughal Empire declined? **1 Mark**
- A 18th                      B 16th                      C 19th                      D 21th
- Q46.** Which of the following statements given below is not correct? **1 Mark**
- A An old inscription was found in Kandahar, present-day Afghanistan, dated about 2250 years ago.                      B The Marathas asserted their political importance during the period after the 1700AD period.  
C Forest-dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agricultural settlements.                      D Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban controlled Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura.
- Q47.** Prithviraj Chauhan lost the second battle of Tarain as \_\_\_\_\_, the ruler of Kanauj refused an alliance with Chauhan. **1 Mark**
- A Jaichand                      B Anagpal Tomar                      C Mularaja                      D Bhima II
- Q48.** During the second decade of the eighteenth century numerous independent dynasties were founded in different parts of India. The dynasty founded by Chin Qulich Khan (also known as Nizam-ul-mulk) in the Deccan was known as \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**
- A Qutb Shahi                      B Asafjahi                      C Adil Shahi                      D Muhajamjahi
- Q49.** The British East India Company established its power after. **1 Mark**
- A 1757.                      B 1761.                      C 1768.                      D 1771.
- Q50.** What was the function of Pandit Rao (designation) in Shivaji's administration? **1 Mark**
- A Foreign Affairs                      B Charities and Religious Affairs  
C Accountant General                      D Justice
- Q51.** Who founded the state of Bengal? **1 Mark**
- A Sa'adat Khan                      B Murshid Quli khan                      C Akbar                      D Shah Jahan
- Q52.** Zamindar's borrowed money from \_\_\_\_\_ to give revenue. **1 Mark**
- A Peasants                      B Bankers                      C All of this                      D Farmers

- Q53.** What was Murshid Quli Khan Appointed as: **1 Mark**
- A Subadari                      B Naib                      C Faujdari                      D Diwani
- Q54.** Which of the following is correct for Peshwas? **1 Mark**
- A Bajirao 1, Balaji Bajirao, Balaji Vishwanath, Nanasaheb                      B Balaji Bajirao, Balaji Vishwanath, Bajirao 1, Nanasaheb
- C Nanasaheb, Balaji Bajirao, Balaji Vishwanath, Bajirao 1                      D Balaji Vishwanath, Bajirao 1, Balaji Bajirao, Nanasaheb
- Q55.** During the Aurangzeb's reign, which of the following were not included in his government? **1 Mark**
- A Rajputs                      B Marathas                      C Pathans                      D All of these
- Q56.** Kesari, the newspaper was started by: **1 Mark**
- A GK Gokhale                      B Karachi                      C Raja Ram Mohan Roy                      D B G Tilak
- Q57.** Many new states were carved out of the old Mughal provinces. But only some of them, such as Awadh, Hyderabad, and Bengal, became very successful. Awadh was under Sa'adat Khan and Hyderabad was ruled by Asaf Jah. Which Mughal noble controlled the state of Bengal? **1 Mark**
- A Shaukat Ali Khan                      B Irfan Khan                      C Muhammad Khan                      D Murshid Quli Khan
- Q58.** 9-10 per cent of the land revenue paid to the head revenue collector in the Deccan called: **1 Mark**
- A Sardeshmukhi.                      B Dashemukh.                      C Deshmukhi.                      D Chuath.
- Q59.** Maharaja Jaswant Singh was the ruler of \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**
- A Marwar                      B Kutch                      C Golconda                      D Malwa
- Q60.** Timeline of Rule of Alivardi Khan. **1 Mark**
- A 1721-1746                      B 1720-1759                      C 1740-1756                      D 1724-1746
- Q61.** Why Mughals empire was facing problems closing of 17th century. **1 Mark**
- A Britishers were under the control of Mughals.                      B Mughals military resources were very powerful.
- C Mughals successors left the Delhi.                      D Financial resources were depleted.
- Q62.** Who was the son of Hyder Ali? **1 Mark**
- A Siraz- ud- Daula                      B Tipu Sultan                      C Alam Shah                      D Aurangzeb
- Q63.** 1. Surendranath Banerjee had been selected into the Indian Civil Service but gave it up on his own so as to form a political association. **1 Mark**
2. Surendranath Banerjee convened an all-India conference at Bombay in December 1885.
- Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- A Only a                      B Only b                      C Both a and b                      D Neither a nor b
- Q64.** Dalkhalsa was set up in 1699 by: **1 Mark**
- A Guru Nanak Singh.                      B Guru Tegh Bahadur.                      C Guru Gobind Singh.                      D Guru Har Kishan.
- Q65.** Chand Bibi is known for \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**
- A participating in 1857 revolt                      B socio-religious reforms
- C valiantly fighting the Mughal forces                      D None of the above
- Q66.** Under whom did the kingdom of Bharatpur emerge as a strong state. **1 Mark**
- A Jawahir shah                      B Suraj mal                      C Churaman                      D Shah jahn
- Q67.** Consider the following events: **1 Mark**
1. Robert Clive's re-arrival in India
2. Treaty of Allahabad
3. Battle of Buxar
4. Warren Hastings became India's Governor.
- Select the correct chronological order of the above events from the codes given below.
- A 3, 2, 1, 4                      B 3, 1, 2, 4                      C 1, 2, 3 ,4                      D 2, 1, 4, 3
- Q68.** What was the main cause of failure of Humayun? **1 Mark**
- A he divided his kingdom among his brothers                      B he wrongly estimated the increasing power of Sher Shah
- C he had no good generals in his army                      D he committed mistakes in the battle of Kannauj
- Q69.** The Mughal Empire became weak after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, and Nadir Shah, the ruler of Iran, attacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739. In fact, later Mughal emperors after Aurangzeb were puppets in the hands of powerful landlords and regional chiefs. What were the origins of these local rulers? **1 Mark**

A Americans and Turanis	B Europeans and Russians	C Iranis and Turanis	D Tribals and peasants	
Q70. Ajit Singh the ruler of _____ Was involved in the factional politics at the mughal court.				1 Mark
A Amber	B Jodhpur	C Malwa	D Bundi	
Q71. Who was responsible for town administration in Maratha region?				1 Mark
A Balutdar	B Kotwal	C Sar-I-Naubat	D Mamlatdar	
Q72. Bahadur Shah was the son of:				1 Mark
A Shah Jahan.	B Akbar.	C Aurangzeb.		
Q73. who associated the elaborated garden palace combining styles seen at amber and agra.				1 Mark
A Shah jahan	B Suraj singh	C Attishah	D Gulbat shah	
Q74. Which one of the following was the cause for the disintegration of the Mughal Empire?				1 Mark
A War of succession among sons of Aurangazeb		B Attacks of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali		
C Revolts of various communities like Jats, Sikhs, Rajputs etc.		D All of the above mentioned factors contributed to the downfall of the Mughal Empire.		
Q75. Sawai Jai Singh is the ruler of-				1 Mark
A Rajputs	B Jodhpur	C Awadh	D Amber	
Q76. Which of the following wasn't one of 18th-century regional kingdoms of Mughals?				1 Mark
A Bengal	B Awadh	C Kabul	D Hyderabad	
Q77. Murshid Quli Khan shifted the capital of Bengal from Dacca to _____.				1 Mark
A Calcutta	B Rajshahi	C Murshidabad	D Noakhali	
Q78. How many maratha troops did Jawahir shah hire?				1 Mark
A 40000	B 15000	C 20000	D 35000	
Q79. Tipu Sultan was the ruler of:				1 Mark
A Hyderabad	B Madurai	C Mysore	D Vijayanagar	
Q80. Through which treaty did the second Anglo-Mysore war came to an end?				1 Mark
A Treaty of Madras		B Treaty of Mangalore		
C Treaty of Srirangapatnam		D Treaty of Pondicherry		
Q81. Who were the Telugu warrior chiefs?				1 Mark
A Nayakas.	B Jathas.	C Misl.	D All of these.	
Q82. Aurangzeb died in the year.				1 Mark
A 1700.	B 1710.	C 1725.]	D 1707.	
Q83. What was the royal cavalry of Shivaji Maharaj called?				1 Mark
A Bargir	B Risala	C Silahdar	D Dabeer	
Q84. Ashtapradhan adorned the court of _____ .				1 Mark
A Baji Rao	B Akbar	C Maharaja Ranjit Singh	D Shivaji	
Q85. Awadh depended on ____ for loans.				1 Mark
A Local bankers	B Mahajans	C Both a and b	D None of the above	
Q86. The close connection between state and bankers was noticeable in ____.				1 Mark
A Hyderabad	B Bengal	C Awadh	D All of the above	
Q87. Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded North India times between 1748 and 1761.				1 Mark
A 3	B 4	C 5	D 6	
Q88. The tax revenue system implemented under the subadari of Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan in Awadh influenced new social groups. The state sold rights to collect taxes to the highest bidders, known as 'revenue farmers', who agreed to pay a fixed sum of money to the state. Which social groups profited the most by this system?				1 Mark
A Moneylenders and bankers		B Farmers and peasants		
C Farmers and zamindars		D Traders and artists		
Q89. Murshid Quli Khan introduced the new _____ system of revenue collection in Bengal on the basis of contracts.				1 Mark
A Iqta	B Ijara	C Jagirdari	D Ryotwari	
Q90. Which part of India was associated with the peasant and zamindari rebellions?				1 Mark
A Southern and Eastern parts.		B Northern and Southern parts.		

- C Northern and western parts. D Eastern and Western parts.
- Q91.** Mughal kings after Aurangzeb were unable to stop provincial governors, local chieftains, and other groups from becoming more politically and economically powerful. In the midst of these crises, the ruler of Iran attacked and looted Delhi in 1739. Who was this invader? **1 Mark**
- A Firoz Shah Tughlaq B Muhammad bin Tughlaq C Nadir Shah D Feroz Shah Kotla
- Q92.** Which of the following is in correct chronological order? **1 Mark**
- A Sambhaji-Shahji Bhonsle-Shivaji II-Rajaram-Shahu. B Sambhaji-Rajaram-Shivaji II-Shahu-Balaji Viswanath
- C Rajaram -Sambhaji -Shahu-Shivaji II -Balaji Viswanath D Shaji Bhonsla-Shivaji II -Sambhaji -Rajaram -Shahu
- Q93.** Rajput kings who belong to\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ served under the mughals. **1 Mark**
- A Jodhpur & Amber B Rajput C All of this D Awadh
- Q94.** Nagabhatta, the ruler of Ujjain, who resisted the Arab attacks belonged to the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty. **1 Mark**
- A Paramara B Chauhan C Gurjara Pratihara D Garhwal
- Q95.** What were the total number of Sikh misls before Ranjit Singh? **1 Mark**
- A Ten. B Twelve. C Twenty. D Fifteen.
- Q96.** Who was appointed as the Subedar of Deccan? **1 Mark**
- A Farukhsear B Nizam-ul-Mulk C Azamshah D Akbar
- Q97.** Maldeva was the ruler of \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**
- A Jodhpur B Jaunpur C Udaipur D Kannauj
- Q98.** The grand army of the Sikhs used to meet every year at \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**
- A Punjab B Poona C Amritsar D Delhi
- Q99.** Shahu appointed \_\_\_\_\_ as Peshwa in 1713. **1 Mark**
- A Moropant Pingle B Bajirao I C Madhavrao D Balaji Vishwanath
- Q100** Under the Maratha administration, the title for the Prime Minister was: **1 Mark**
- A Peshwa B Sumant C Pundit Rao D Sar-i-Naubat
- Q101** Mughals empire started declining its power under the region of **1 Mark**
- A Babar. B Jahangir. C Akbar. D Aurangzeb.
- Q102** The well known Khandaraya temple at Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh was built by \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**
- A Paramaras B Chauhans C Pratiharas D Chandelas
- Q103** By 1700, the Mughal Empire covered a vast area of the Indian subcontinent. India was a rich country and was known as the golden sparrow. But by 1765, the Mughal Empire had declined so much that the British successfully captured many parts of eastern India. When did Aurangzeb, the last powerful Mughal emperor, die? **1 Mark**
- A 1707 B 1507 C 1607 D 1807
- Q104** Guru Gobind Singh was succeeded by \_\_\_\_\_ as the leader of the Khalsa army in 1708. **1 Mark**
- A Ranjit Singh B Hargobind Singh C Banda Bahadur D Badan Singh
- Q105** The practice of Panj Piyaras was started by Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru of \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**
- A Hindus B Sikhs C Buddhists D Muslim
- Q106** Choose the battle fought in 1757 between Robert Clive and Siraj-ud-daula. **1 Mark**
- A Battle of Buxar B Battle of Haldighati C Battle of Kaveripak D Battle of Plassey
- Q107** Who was the commander in chief of Nawab Siraj-Ud-Daulah's army? **1 Mark**
- A Murshid Quili Khan B Mir Qasim C Mir Zafar D Alam Shah
- Q108** The Ilbert Bill, which was introduced in 1883, was related to which of the following options? **1 Mark**
- A Education B Press C Health D Judiciary
- Q109** To reduce Mughal influence in the region of Awadh, Burhan-ul-Mulk replaced the number of office holders appointed there by the Mughals by his own loyal servants in their place. His state depended on local bankers and mahajans for loans. What were the people, who agreed to pay the state a fixed sum of money in return for the right to collect land tax revenue, known as? **1 Mark**
- A Subedars B Faujdars C Collectors D Revenue farmers
- Q110** After which of the following war "Treaty of Gwalior" was signed? **1 Mark**

	A Battle of Anandpur	B Third Anglo-Maratha War	C Battle of Buxar	D Battle of Savanur	
Q111.	_____is known as the 'Magna Carta' of Modern Indian Education.				1 Mark
	A Report of Hunter Commission 1882		B Wood's despatch 1854		
	C University Act 1904		D Lord Macaulay's proposal 1835		
Q112	The independent kingdom of Awadh was founded by.				1 Mark
	A Saadat Khan	B Safdar Jang	C Shuja-ud-Daulah	D Asaf-ud-Daulah	
Q113	Guru Gobind Singh died in				1 Mark
	A 1705	B 1707	C 1708	D 1706	
Q114	Ahmad Shah Abdali was the ruler of:				1 Mark
	A Afghan.	B Iran.	C Iraq.	D None of these.	
Q115	Bengal gradually broke away from the control of-				1 Mark
	A Burhan-ul-Mulk	B Burhan-ul-Khan	C Murshid Quli Khan	D Burhan-ul-Quli	
Q116	Which of the following enjoyed the zat rank of 7000?				1 Mark
	A Asaf Jah.	B Murshil Quli Khan.	C Both of these.	D None of these.	
Q117	The Mughal Empire came to an end with the death of _____ .				1 Mark
	A Bahadur Shah Zafar	B Aurangzeb	C Shah Jahan	D Jahangir	
Q118	The Sikh Guru who had fought the Mughals was _____.				1 Mark
	A Guru Nanak Dev	B Guru Hargobind	C Guru Tegh Bahadur	D Guru Gobind Singh	
Q119	The founder of the independent state of Bengal was.				1 Mark
	A Murshid Quli Khan	B Alivardi Khan	C Shuja-ud-din	D Sarfaraz Khan	
Q120	The Sikh Guru who was killed by the orders of Aurangzeb was.				1 Mark
	A Ram Das	B Arjun	C Teg Bahadur	D Govind Singh	
Q121	Which Maratha king's court poet composed the heroic epic Shivabharata?				1 Mark
	A Chhatrapati Shahu		B Maloji Maharaj		
	C Chhapatrati Shivaji Maharaj		D Sambhaji Shahaji		
Q122	Who were appointed by Mughals to control over their provinces?				1 Mark
	A Subadars.	B Faujdari.	C Diwani.	D All of the above.	
Q123	In which decade did the jats begin dominating the region between cities of Delhi and Agra.				1 Mark
	A 1690s	B 1730s	C 1680s	D 1860s	
Q124	Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, the founder of				1 Mark
	A Hyderabad state.	B Bengal state.	C Awadh state.	D Maratha state.	
Q125	The first native state to introduce military training on the European model was _____.				1 Mark
	A Kashmir	B Mysore	C Golcanda	D Oudh	
Q126	Which factor was most responsible for the collapse of the Mughal Empire?				1 Mark
	A Enemy invasion	B Religious unrest	C Economic distress	D Peasant revolts	
	E Succession disputes				
Q127	Which one of the following was not a work of Bhavabhuti?				1 Mark
	A Malathi Madhava	B Uttara Ramacharita	C Mahavira Charita	D Prithviraja Vijaya	
Q128	Who were the ijaradars?				1 Mark
	A Revenue farmers.	B Farmers.	C Tax collectors.	D All of these.	
Q129	Why Humayun got defeated in the battle of Kannauj?				1 Mark
	A The army of Sher Shah was strong		B The army of Humayun revolted against him		
	C Humayun adopted the wrong technique of war		D Gun powder became unusable due to heavy rain		
Q130	When did the British captured Pune?				1 Mark
	A 1815	B 1816	C 1817	D 1818	
Q131	The state of Hyderabad was founded by _____.				1 Mark
	A Mursid Kuli Khan		B Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah		
	C Mahmud Begada		D Muiz-ud-din Muhammad Bin Sam		
Q132	Asaf Jah and Murshid Quli Khan held a zat rank of				1 Mark
	A 7,000 Each.	B 6,000 Each.	C 9,000 Each.	D 8,000 Each.	

Q133	Modern period in India began with the death of _____ in 1707.				1 Mark
	A Akbar	B Shahjahan	C Aurangzeb	D Jahangir	
Q134	While the _____ fort was built in a fairly traditional way.				1 Mark
	A Red	B Sainakur	C Nahajur	D Bharatpur	
Q135	When did nadir shah attacke delhi.				1 Mark
	A 1749	B 1839	C 1739	D 1669	
Q136	The khalsa was instituted in ____.				1 Mark
	A 1699	B 1713	C 1761	D 1654	
Q137	Peacock throne was looted by				1 Mark
	A Mehmood Ghazni.	B Nadir Shah.	C Ahmad Shah Abdali.	D Britishers.	
Q138	Chauth was the of the land revenue.				1 Mark
	A 10%	B 20%	C 25%	D 30%	
Q139	Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources by fighting a long war in the.				1 Mark
	A East India.	B North India.	C Deccan.	D None of these.	
Q140	Who was the founder of Maratha empire?				1 Mark
	A Shivaji.	B Tipu Sultan.	C Raja Jai Singh.	D None of these.	
Q141	The _____ declared their sovereign rule by striking their own coin again in_____.				1 Mark
	A Guru Gobind Singh, 1755	B Maratha, 1768	C Khalsa, 1765	D None of this	
Q142	The Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal authority under whose leadership?				1 Mark
	A Guru Gobind Singh	B Maharaja Ranjit Singh	C Banda Singh Bahadur	D All of this	
Q143	Who is author of Humayun Nama was				1 Mark
	A Humayun	B Firdosi	C Gulbadan Begam	D Badayuni	
Q144	Udai Singh was a ruler of _____.				1 Mark
	A Bijapur	B Golkonda	C Mewar	D Malwa	
Q145	Banking is the business of accepting deposits and lending money. And during the reign of Alivardi Khan in Bengal, the banking house of Jagat Seth became extremely prosperous. Why did strong relationships develop in the 18th century between the state government and local bankers?				1 Mark
	<div> <div>A Many zamindars had to borrow money from bankers, because the state used strict measures to collect cash revenues, and those who were unable to pay were forced to sell their lands.</div> <div>B Alivardi Khan made bank loans mandatory for all zamindars so that he could maintain systematic accounts.</div> <div>C In the 18th century, the banking system was newly launched in India. So to support the country's financial system, Murshid Quli Khan developed a strong relationship with the bankers.</div> <div>D All of the above</div> </div>				
Q146	Who was given the subadari of Agra in 1722				1 Mark
	A Raja Ajit Singh.	B Raja Amrit Singh.	C Raja Jai Singh.	D Raja Amber Singh.	
Q147	Maharaja Jaswant Singh died at _____.				1 Mark
	A Jaunpur	B Behrampur	C Jamrud	D Ajmer	
Q148	Which Peshawa had helped the Sayyid brothers to overthrow Farrukhsiyar?				1 Mark
	<div> <div>A Baji Rao I</div> <div>B Balaji Vishwanath Balaji Baji Rao Madhav Rao</div> <div>C Balaji Baji Rao</div> <div>D Madhav Rao</div> </div>				
Q149	Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa’adat Khan was appointed as the subadar of Awadh in 1722, to manage the political, financial, and military affairs of the state. Awadh was strategically important for the Mughals to control the fertile plains between the Ganges and the Yamuna. But how did Burhan-ul-Mulk try to reduce Mughal influence in the region of Awadh?				1 Mark
	<div> <div>A By increasing the military power of his state</div> <div>B By reducing the number of jagirdars appointed by the Mughals</div> <div>C By marrying the daughter of a Mughal king</div> <div>D By reducing the number of Mughal soldiers in his region</div> </div>				

- Q150** Which of the following statements is true? **1 Mark**
- A Mohammed Ghorī defeated Prithviraj in the first battle of Tarain  
B Prithviraj defeated Mohammed Ghorī in the second battle of Tarain  
C Mohammed Ghorī was defeated in the first battle of Tarain  
D Mohammed Ghorī won both the battle of Tarain
- Q151** Under whose leadership the Jats revolted against Aurangzeb? **1 Mark**
- A Raja Ram  
B Gokula  
C Churaman  
D Surajmal
- Q152** Burhan-ul-Mulk tried to reduce the power of the Mughal Empire in the region of Awadh by reducing the number of jagirdars appointed there by the Mughals. What did Murshid Quli Khan do to reduce Mughal influence in Bengal? **1 Mark**
- A He removed all Mughal jagirdars and hired some British officials to reassess the revenues of Orissa.  
B He transferred all Mughal jagirdars to Canada and hired some British officials for reassessment of revenue of Orissa.  
C He transferred all British officials to Orissa and ordered a major reassessment of the revenues of Bengal from Mughal jagirdars.  
D He transferred all Mughal jagirdars to Orissa and ordered a major reassessment of the revenues of Bengal.
- Q153** Where were all the jagirdars of Mughal transferred to by Murshid Quli Khan. **1 Mark**
- A Delhi  
B Gujarat  
C Awadh  
D Orissa
- Q154** Under whose reign the banking house of Jagat Seth became extremely prosperous. **1 Mark**
- A Shah Alam II.  
B Alivardi Khan.  
C Mir Jafar.  
D Nadir Shah.
- Q155** Which battle took place between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1761 CE? **1 Mark**
- A The Battle of Plassey.  
B The Battle of Buxar.  
C The Battle of Saragarhi.  
D The Third Battle of Panipat.
- Q156** Sa'adat Khan, Murshid Quli Khan, and Asaf Jah occupied high mansabdari positions and enjoyed the trust and confidence of their Mughal emperors. And in the 18th century, their states became very powerful. Which were the states under the mansabdari of these officials? **1 Mark**
- A Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad, respectively  
B Awadh, Ahmadabad, and Delhi, respectively  
C Delhi, Chennai, and Mumbai, respectively  
D Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala, respectively
- Q157** Nadir Shah was the ruler of which country? **1 Mark**
- A Iran.  
B Afghan.  
C Iraq.  
D None of these.
- Q158** Which of the following was a recommendation of the Hunter Commission? **1 Mark**
- A Women's education  
B New regulation for the organized senates system.  
C Gradual withdrawal of state support from higher education.  
D Introduction of civic education at college and university level.
- Q159** Which invader came from Afghanistan in 1739 CE to invade Delhi? **1 Mark**
- A Alam Shah.  
B Nadir Shah.  
C Hakim Shah.  
D Ahmad Shah.
- Q160** Why did the Zamindars of Bengal borrow money from bankers and money lenders? **1 Mark**
- A To increase their wealth.  
B To pay revenue in cash.  
C To buy new land.  
D To promote the agricultures.
- Q161** Which dynasty was established in Hyderabad in the year 1724 CE? **1 Mark**
- A Asafjahi dynasty.  
B Holkar dynasty.  
C Durrani dynasty.  
D Mumtaz Ali dynasty.
- Q162** Hyderabad is the fourth largest city in India today, and the capital of the southern Indian state of Telangana. It was historically famous worldwide as a trading centre for pearls and diamonds, and it continues to be known as the City of Pearls. Also, the founder of the princely Hyderabad State was the most powerful member in the court of the then Mughal Emperor. Who was he? **1 Mark**
- A Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah  
B Akbar  
C Babur  
D Humayun
- Q163** Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital in: **1 Mark**
- A 1722  
B 1734  
C 1718  
D 1746
- Q164** Why Humayun adopted 'Shia Religion'? **1 Mark**
- A He began to hate Sunni religion  
B He wanted the help of the king of Persia to regain his kingdom

	C The majority of his subjects was Shia	D He wanted to create mutual understanding between Hindus and Muslims through 'Shia Religion'		
Q165	Under whose leadership Bharatpur emerged as a strong Jat State?			1 Mark
	A Churaman.	B Suraj Mai.	C Jawahir Shah.	D Nadir Shah.
Q166	'Sardeshmukhi' in the Maratha regime was a:			1 Mark
	A Designation equivalent to Peshwa	B A coin during the Maratha regime		
	C Tax levied on revenue	D Name given to shivaji		
Q167	Who among the following was responsible for making 'Sikhism' a militant force?			1 Mark
	A Guru Har Govind Singh	B Guru Teg Bahadur	C Guru Govind Singh	D Guru Arjun Singh
Q168	Murshid Quli Khan was Governor of:			1 Mark
	A Bengal.	B Awadh.	C Hyderabad.	
Q169	Who was the last emperor of India?			1 Mark
	A Alam Shah II.	B Bahadur Shah Zafar.	C Muhammad Shah.	D Feroz Shah.
Q170	When did jats consolidate there power.			1 Mark
	A 17th century And eighteenth century	B 18century And 19th century		
	C None of this	D All of the above		
Q171	During whose rule Jagat Seth became prosperous in Bengal?			1 Mark
	A Murshil Quli.	B Sa'adat Khan.	C Alivardi Khan.	D Asaf Jah.
Q172	The Mughal Empire was the most powerful Islamic empire in India. It was at its peak during the 17th century, when fine buildings such as the Taj Mahal came up. But in the 18th century, the Mughal Empire slowly broke up into many independent regional states. Which states became extremely powerful and independent but did not break their ties with the Mughal emperor?			1 Mark
	A Ahmedabad, Delhi, and Chennai	B Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad		
	C Hyderabad, Murshidabad, and Madras	D Bengal, Gujarat, and Rajasthan		
Q173	The huge wealth of the Mughals fell into the hands of _____after the capture of Delhi in 1739.			1 Mark
	A Nadir Shah	B The English	C The French	D The Portuguese
Q174	The Nawab of Awadh who permanently transferred his capital from Faizabad to Lucknow was.			1 Mark
	A Safdar Jang	B Shuja-ud-Daula	C Asaf-ud-Daula	D Saadat Khan
Q175	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: Mughal nobles were divided in two factions, the _____ and the _____.			1 Mark
Q176	Fill in the blank. The founder of the Awadh nawabi was _____.			1 Mark
Q177	Fill in the blank. Asaf Jah was given charge of the Deccan subadari in _____.			1 Mark
Q178	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: Third battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between Marathas and _____.			1 Mark
Q179	Kunbis were _____.			1 Mark
Q180	After 1708 A.D. the Sikh revolt was led by _____.			1 Mark
Q181	Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called _____.			1 Mark
Q182	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: Revenue in Bengal was collected in _____.			1 Mark
Q183	Fill in the blank. Umara and jagirdars constituted powerful sections of the Mughal _____.			1 Mark
Q184	Nadir Shah was a ruler of _____.			1 Mark
Q185	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: Chief Minister of Marathas was called _____.			1 Mark
Q186	Fill in the blank. In the eighteenth century, the Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called _____.			1 Mark
Q187	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: Ruler of Iran _____ plundered the city of Delhi in 1739.			1 Mark

- Q188

Fill in the blank.

Groups of highly mobile, peasantpastoralists (kunbis) provided the backbone of the \_\_\_\_\_ army.

1 Mark
- Q189

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

System of rakhi offered protection to cultivators on payment of a tax of \_\_\_\_\_ of produce.

1 Mark
- Q190

Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark
- Q191

Fill in the blank.

Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark
- Q192

Fill in the blank.

Aurangzeb fought a protracted war in the \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark
- Q193

Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B:

6 Marks
- | S.No. | Column A             |     | Column B        |
|-------|----------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1.    | Sadat Khan           | (a) | Hyderabad       |
| 2.    | Murshid Quli Khan    | (b) | Gujarat         |
| 3.    | Asaf Jah             | (c) | Malwa           |
| 4.    | Ijaradars            | (d) | Awadh           |
| 5.    | Raja Ajit Singh      | (e) | Bengal          |
| 6.    | Sawai Raja Jai Singh | (f) | Revenue farmers |
- Q194

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded north India 5 times between 1748-1761.

1 Mark
- Q195

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Ranjit Singh was an important leader of Marathas.

1 Mark
- Q196

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Banking house of Jagat Seth became extremely prosperous during the rule of Murshid Quli Khan.

1 Mark
- Q197

The two noble groups to which the later Mughal emperors were puppets were Iranis and Turanis. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q198

The system of rakhi was introduced in Bihar. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q199

Churaman was a Maratha leader. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q200

Sawai Raja Jai Singh was the ruler of Indore. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q201

Murshid Quli Khan was appointed as the naib, deputy to the governor of the Bengal province. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q202

Nadir Shah invaded Bengal. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q203

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Nobles appointed as Governors by the Mughals had no control over Diwani and Faujdari.

1 Mark
- Q204

Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth Guru of the Sikhs. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q205

The later Mughal emperors were puppets in the hands of either the Iranis or Turanis. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q206

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Jats consolidated their power under the leadership of Churaman.

1 Mark
- Q207

Poona became the capital of the Marathas in the eighteenth century. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q208

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Khalsa was instituted in 1699.

1 Mark
- Q209

Which were the many practices started by the Sikhs?

8 Marks
- Q210

How did Maratha become a force to reckon with?

8 Marks
- Q211

How did the new states emerge?

8 Marks
- Q212

Give an account of administrative system of the Marathas.

8 Marks
- Q213

Describe the rule of Jats.

8 Marks
- Q214

What were the causes responsible for various crises of the Mughal Empire towards the closing year of the 17th century?

8 Marks
- Q215

How did Murshid Quli Khan become powerful in Bengal?

8 Marks
- Q216

Describe the watan jagirs of the Rajputs.

8 Marks
- Q217

How did Sikhs become a political power?

7 Marks

<b>Q218</b> How did the new social groups come into being?	<b>7 Marks</b>
<b>Q219</b> The Mughal Empire had to face a variety of crises towards the closing years of the 17th century. What were the causes behind it? <b>OR</b> What were the causes of the fall of the Mughal Empire?	<b>7 Marks</b>
<b>Q220</b> Give an account of the Maratha Kingdom.	<b>7 Marks</b>
<b>Q221</b> Explain the reasons for the decline of Mughal Empire?	<b>6 Marks</b>
<b>Q222</b> Give an account of Nadir Shah attacking Delhi.	<b>6 Marks</b>
<b>Q223</b> Describe the common features of the three states- Hyderabad, Bengal and Awadh.	<b>6 Marks</b>
<b>Q224</b> How did Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah become the actual ruler of the Deccan?	<b>6 Marks</b>
<b>Q225</b> How did Burhan-ul-Mulk become powerful?	<b>6 Marks</b>
<b>Q226</b> How did Shivaji enter into conflict with Mughals?	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q227</b> How did Sikhs rise as an independent kingdom?	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q228</b> Write a note on Nadir Shah.	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q229</b> Examine the emergence of three types of states in the 18th century.	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q230</b> Describe three causes of decline of Mughal empire.	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q231</b> Discuss the factors that led to the decline of Mughal Empire. <b>OR</b> The Mughal Empire had to face a variety of crises towards the closing years of the 17th century. What were the causes behind it?	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q232</b> What do you know about various rulers of Bengal after the decline of Mughal empire?	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q233</b> How did Asaf Jah consolidate his power?	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q234</b> Describe the three common features of the states like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. <b>OR</b> What common features were shared by these three states- Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad?	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q235</b> Describe the rise of Awadh state after the decline of Mughals.	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q236</b> How was Shivaji defeated? How did he rise?	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q237</b> How did Watan Jagirs rise under Rajputs?	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q238</b> Describe the land revenue system of Marathas.	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q239</b> Describe in brief about Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur.	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q240</b> Give an account of the Maratha expansion occurred between 1720 and 1761.	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q241</b> Describe the reasons for the decline of Mughal Empire.	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q242</b> How did Burhan-ul-Mulk try to decrease the Mughal influence?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q243</b> How a contemporary writer gave an account of bankruptcy of the empire?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q244</b> How was the empire further weakened?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q245</b> Who was Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan? How did he try to decrease the Mughal influence in the Awadh region?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q246</b> What were the different overlapping group of states that emerged in the 18th Century after the decline of the Mughal Empire?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q247</b> Which foreign invaders came in the middle of the economic and political crisis in 1739?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q248</b> Divide the states of the eighteenth century into three overlapping groups.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q249</b> Who supported Marathas to face the Mughals?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q250</b> Discuss the policies adopted by Asaf Jah to make the state of Hyderabad powerful.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q251</b> When did Sikhs emerge as a stronger community?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q252</b> State few common features of the states in the eighteenth century.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q253</b> What were the common features of the three Mughal provinces?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q254</b> How were the Sikhs organised in the eighteenth century?	<b>3 Marks</b>

<b>Q255</b> How were the boundaries of the Mughal Empire reshaped in the first half of the 18th century?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q256</b> Highlight the steps taken by Murshid Quli Khan to decrease Mughal influence in Bengal. <b>OR</b> How did Murshid Quli Khan decrease the Mughal influence in Bengal?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q257</b> Why did the Mughals lose their power by the eighteenth century? <b>OR</b> How did the later Mughal emperors lose their control over their nobles?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q258</b> How was Aurangzeb's religious policy responsible for the decline of Mughal empire?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q259</b> Write a note on Shivaji's administration.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q260</b> How did Burhan-ul-Mulk reduce Mughal influence in the Awadh region?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q261</b> Write a short note on Ahmad Shah Abdali.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q262</b> How did moneylenders and bankers achieve influential position in the state of Awadh? <b>OR</b> Describe the close connection between the state of Awadh and bankers.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q263</b> What was Ashta Pradhan?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q264</b> Why was the state of Hyderabad constantly engaged in struggle? What was the result?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q265</b> Describe the impact of Nadir Shah's invasion upon Delhi.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q266</b> What were Watanjagirs?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q267</b> How was Raja Jai Singh described?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q268</b> Who were Later Mughals?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q269</b> How did formation of a regional state in 18th century Bengal lead to considerable changes?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q270</b> Describe the three common features of the states like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. <b>OR</b> State the three common features between the states Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. <b>OR</b> What are the common features of the three regional states of Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q271</b> Who were the Jats? How did they consolidate their power during the late 17th and 18th centuries?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q272</b> How did Marathas rise to power?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q273</b> Write short notes on the three groups in the states of eighteenth century?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q274</b> Do you think merchants and bankers today have the kind of influence they had in the eighteenth century?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q275</b> Examine the religious policy of Shivaji?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q276</b> Write a short note on expansion of Maratha Empire between 1720 and 1761. <b>OR</b> Give an account of the Maratha expansion occurred between 1720 and 1761.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q277</b> Describe the rise of Jats as a power after the decline of Mughals.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q278</b> What were the different overlapping group of states that emerged in the 18th Century after the decline of the Mughal Empire? <b>OR</b> Divide the states of the eighteenth century into three overlapping groups.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q279</b> How did the later Mughal emperors lose their control over their nobles?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q280</b> List the developments of Maratha kingdom under the Peshwa?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q281</b> Who established a stable Maratha kingdom and how?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q282</b> How did moneylenders and bankers achieve influential position in the state of Awadh?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q283</b> What were jathas?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q284</b> Who all led to rise of Maratha power?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q285</b> Write a short note on administration of Marathas.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q286</b> How did Guru Gobind Singh inspire the Khalsa?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q287</b> What was the purpose of introducing system of rakhi?	<b>2 Marks</b>

<b>Q288</b> Who took over as leader of the Sikhs after Guru Gobind Singhji?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q289</b> Who were Ijaradars?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q290</b> Why did the Marathas want to expand beyond the Deccan?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q291</b> Who ruled the Maratha kingdom after the death of Shivaji?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q292</b> Name the three prominent states that emerged after the decline of the Mughal empire.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q293</b> How was Jat power established?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q294</b> Who were the backbone of the Maratha army?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q295</b> Who were the Peshwas, Deshmukhs and Kunbis?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q296</b> What was the impact of Nadir Shah's invasion upon Delhi?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>OR</b> Which foreign invaders arrived in the middle of the economic and political crisis in 1739?	
<b>Q297</b> How did Burhan-ul-Mulk reduce Mughal influence in the Awadh region?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>OR</b> Enumerate the steps taken by Saadat Khan to reduce Mughal influence in Awadh.	
<b>OR</b> How did Saadat Khan try to decrease the Mughal influence in the Awadh region?	
<b>Q298</b> What was the rakhi system?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q299</b> Who were the "Subedars"?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q300</b> What is/ are Khalsa and Jatha or Misls?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q301</b> Name the states with which the state of Hyderabad was in struggle?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q302</b> List one factor that led to crisis in the Mughal Empire in the closing years of seventeenth century.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q303</b> Why were ijaradars appointed by Nawab in Awadh?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q304</b> What was the gurmata?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q305</b> Elaborate on the revenue system of Awadh.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q306</b> What were Chauth and Sardeshmukhi?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q307</b> When did Khalsa declare its sovereign rule and mint its own coin?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q308</b> Who were the very powerful governors of Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad among the early and later Mughal rulers?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q309</b> Who was Maharaja Ranjit Singh?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q310</b> What were the steps taken by Murshid Quli Khan to reduce Mughal influence in Bengal?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q311</b> When did Marathas successfully raid Delhi?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q312</b> What was Sardeshm?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q313</b> Name the governor of Malwa who founded his new capital at Jaipur.	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q314</b> Name the ruler under whose leadership the Jats became powerful.	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q315</b> Into how many Misl were the Sikh provinces of Punjab divided?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q316</b> Who was a Naib?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q317</b> Did any of the kingdoms mentioned in this chapter develop in your state? If so, in what ways do you think life in the state would have been different in the eighteenth century from what it is in the twenty-first century?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q318</b> Who seized the rich province of the Punjab and the Sarkar of Sirhind from the Mughals in mid of the 17th century?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q319</b> What was chauth?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q320</b> State the collective name given to the whole army of the "misls".	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q321</b> What was the capital of the Marathas in the 18 <sup>th</sup> Century?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q322</b> What was sardeshmukhi?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q323</b> The Capital of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was located at _____.	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q324</b> Why was system called rakhi introduced?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q325</b> Who established the independent Sikh state of Punjab?	<b>1 Mark</b>

<b>Q326</b> Who imposed Chauth?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q327</b> Where did Sawai Raja Jai Singh found his new capital?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q328</b> Name two important trading centres in the areas dominated by Jats.	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q329</b> Who was Jawahir Shah?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q330</b> When was Banda Bahadur captured and executed?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q331</b> Which were the old Mughal provinces?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q332</b> State whether true or false: Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth Guru of the Sikhs.	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q333</b> Name the three kingdoms which tried to be independent of the Mughal rule.	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q334</b> Who invaded Delhi in the year 1739 CE?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q335</b> What were Jathas/ Misls?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q336</b> What was the result of Aurangzeb's long war in the Deccan?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q337</b> Why was his ambition not fulfilled?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q338</b> Name the Maratha chiefs who made Baroda their seat of power.	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q339</b> Khalsa was established in _____ AD.	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q340</b> What was the effect of Aurangzeb's long war in the Deccan?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q341</b> Who were the two invaders who invaded India?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q342</b> Where was Bharatpur fort built?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q343</b> Who was the founder of Awadh state?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q344</b> Name the son of Nadir Shah.	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q345</b> How were peasant-pastoralists important for Shivaji?	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q346</b> State whether true or false: Poona became the capital of the Marathas in the eighteenth century.	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q347</b> Name the group that was considered as the back bone of Maratha army.	<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Q348</b> Who founded Awadh?	<b>1 Mark</b>