

St.Peter's Sr.Sec.School,Jaora

HISTORY

CLASS-7

CHAPTER-10

"THE DECLINE OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE"

1. Murshid Quli khan was the governer of___

- a. Hyderabad**
- b. Awadh**
- c. Bengal ✓**
- d. Madras**

2.The City of Jaipur was founded by___

- a. Suraj Mal**
- b. Sawai Raja Jai Singh ✓**
- c. Sawai Man Singh**
- d. Ajit Singh**

3. Shivaji was born in_____

- a. Hyderabad**
- b. Poona ✓**
- c. Aurangabad**
- d. West Bengal**

4. _____was not a Mughal ruler.

- a. Bahadur Shah I**
- b. Nadir Shah ✓**
- c. Farrukhsiyar**
- d. Aurangzeb**

5. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was instrumental uniting the_____living around the west of river sutlej.

- a. Marathas**
- b. Rajputs**
- c. Sikhs ✓**
- d. Mughals**

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chin Quilich khan, the Mughal noble was given the title_____.

Ans ▶ Nizam-ul-mulk

2. The new fort of Deeg was built by_____.

Ans ▶ Suraj Mal

3. Shivaji was the son of_____.

Ans ▶ Shahji Bhonsle

4. _____ was a Mughal ruler who ruled from 1719 to 48.

Ans ▶ Muhammad Shah

5. The state established by the Jats was called_____.

Ans ▶ Bharatpur

C. Answer these questions in brief.

1. How did Aurangzeb's long absence impact the Mughal Empire?

Ans ▶

Aurangzeb's long absence from the capital had given rein to disorder in the north, the Jats had risen near about Agra, the Rajputs **were** in open rebellion, the Sikhs challenged the **Mughal** authority in Multan, the Marathas in the Deccan **were** pillaging towns, ravaging fields and villages.

2. Mention the two types of taxes collected in the Deccan under Shivaji.

Ans ▶ Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were **two types of taxes collected** by the Maratha Empire under Shivaji.

3. Name the leader who took on the leadership after Guru Gobind Singh's death.

Ans ▶ After the death of Guru Gobind Singh, the leadership of Sikhs passed on Banda Bahadur.

4. State the importance of the Dal khalsa.

Ans ▶ The primary aim of Dal Khalsa is to achieve the independence of the Punjabi-speaking Sikh majority region of North West India through peaceful and democratic means in order to establish a sovereign Sikh state, Khalistan.

5. Why was Awadh an important place ?

Ans ▶ Awadh was a prosperous region, controlling the rich alluvial Ganga plain and the main trade route between north India and Bengal.

D. Answer these questions in detail.

1. How did Murshid Quli khan bring improvement in the revenue system of Bengal?

Ans ► Under Murshid Quli khan, Bengal gradually broke away from Mughal control. In order to reduce Mughal influence in Bengal he transferred all Mughal jagirdars to Orissa and ordered a major re-assessment of the revenues of Bengal. Revenue was collected in cash with great strictness from all zamindars.

2. What was the result of the loyalty shown by Chin Quilich khan ?

Ans ► During the rule of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah, Chin Qilich khan was given the title of "Nizam-ul-Mulk" for his loyalty and appointed as the governor of the Deccan. He is regarded as the founder of the independent state of Hyderabad.

3. Discuss the importance of bankers and moneylenders during the medieval period.

Ans ▶ The extent of influence of the **moneylanders and bankers** on the state was very high in the medieval period. They had a powerful say in politics and administration. The most prominent amongst the moneylender was the banking house of Fateh Chand, popularly known as Jagath Seth.

In modern times, moneylanders and bankers hold importance just in the economy. But they do not have such a powerful say in politics and administration.

4. How did the sikhs organize themselves into a strong political group ?

Ans ▶ In the eighteenth century, the **Sikhs organised themselves in groups** known as bands or misls, and their combined army was called the Dal khalsa (grand army). They met in Amritsar during Diwali and Baisakhi and decided on the future plans that they called 'resolutions of the Guru' (gurmats).

NOTE:- Q.5 was excluded.