

Ahlcon Public school, Mayur Vihar-1, Delhi

Academic Session – 2019-20

Class VII Assignment HISTORY

TOPIC – CHAPTER 10 – 18th CENTURY A POLITICAL FORMATION

Q.1- Fill in the blanks:

- 1- The _____ Empire reached the height of its success towards the closing of the 17th century.
- 2 – The later Mughal rulers were not able to keep a check on the powerful _____.
- 3 – The noble appointed as governors were called _____.
- 4 – The revenue and military administration was known as _____ and _____.
- 5 - _____ sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739.
- 6 - _____ and _____ were the two factions of nobles in the Mughal court.
- 7 – Rulers of _____, _____ and _____ did not break their formal ties with the Mughal Emperor.
- 8- Nadir Shah’s invasion was followed by _____.
- 9- _____ organised the misls and laid the foundation of a strong Sikh kingdom in 1799.
- 10- After Guru Govind Singh’s death, the Khalsa rose in rebellion against the Mughals under the leadership of _____.

Q. 2 – Match the following-

Nadir Shah	Afghanistan
Asaf Jha	Revenue farmers
Ijaradars	A band of Sikh warriors
Burhan ul Mulk	Hyderabad
Misl	Iran
Chauth	Awadh
Ahmed Shah Abdali	Tax levied by the Marathas

Q. 3 – Explain the following terms-

- a) Sardeshmukhi
- b) Naib
- c) Khalsa

d) Kunbis

e) Chauth

Q.4- State the steps taken by Nizam ul Mulk Asaf Jha to strengthen his position in Hyderabad.

Q.5- Name the offices held by Saadat Khan. How did he become a strong ruler in Awadh?

Q.6- How did the Marathas become powerful in Deccan? Explain with example.

Q.7- Describe the steps taken by Murshid Quli Khan to make Bengal a strong and powerful state in the 18th century.

Q.8- How were the Sikhs organised in the 18th century? Explain.

Q.9- Write a note on the administration of the Marathas.

Q.10- Discuss the causes of the downfall of the Mughal Empire in 18th century.

Q.11- Mention the three categories of states which emerged in the 18th century India.