

## Marathas - The Protectors of the Nation

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### EXERCISE [PAGE 52]

#### Exercise | Q 1.1 | Page 52

**Name them.**

They came from Afghanistan

**Solution:** They came from Afghanistan - **Pathans**

#### Exercise | Q 1.2 | Page 52

**Name them.**

They settled at the foothills of the Himalayas \_\_\_\_\_

**Solution:** They settled at the foothills of the Himalayas - **Rohillas**

#### Exercise | Q 1.3 | Page 52

**Name them.**

The brother of Nanasaheb Peshwa...

**Solution:** The brother of Nanasaheb Peshwa - **Raghunathrao**

#### Exercise | Q 1.4 | Page 52

**Name them.**

The chief of Jats at Mathura...

**Solution:** The chief of Jats at Mathura - **Surajmal Jat**

#### Exercise | Q 1.5 | Page 52

**Name them.**

Defeated Nijam at Rakshasbhuvan near Paithan...

**Solution:** Defeated Nijam at Rakshasbhuvan near Paithan - **Peshwa Madhavrao**

#### Exercise | Q 2.1 | Page 52

**Write in brief about.**

Raising the Maratha standard at Attock.

**Solution:**

1. Najibkhan, a Rohilla chief, did not like the Maratha supremacy in the North.

2. At Najibkhan's behest, Ahmadshah Abdali invaded India for the fifth time. He captured Delhi and returned to Afghanistan with a huge booty.
3. It is then that, Raghunathrao and Malharrao Holkar marched to the North again and re-captured Delhi. They captured the Punjab and drove out Abdali's officers right up to Attock (in present-day Pakistan).
4. From Attock, they continued their campaign up to Peshawar but failed to make proper arrangements to look after the newly conquered territory.

### Exercise | Q 2.2 | Page 52

#### Write in brief about.

Conflict with the Afghans

#### Solution:

1. The Marathas chastised the Rohillas who had migrated from Afghanistan to Rohilkhand.
2. The ruler of Afghanistan, Ahmadshah Abdali, who was attracted by the riches of India and wanted to bring the region up to Punjab under Afghanistan, attacked Punjab in 1751 CE.
3. As there was anarchy in the Mughal territory, the Mughal Emperor sought help from Marathas to protect Delhi from the threat of Abdali's invasion. He signed a treaty with the Marathas in April 1752 to protect the Mughal power from enemies like the Rohillas, the Jats, the Rajputs, and the Afghans.
4. In return, the Marathas were given the right to collect Chauthai in the territories of Punjab, Multan, Rajputana, Sindh, and Rohilkhand and the Subhedari of Ajmer and Agra provinces.
5. As per the treaty, the Peshwa sent the Shinde-Holkar armies to protect Delhi on behalf of the Chhatrapati. On hearing that the Marathas were marching to Delhi, Abdali went back to his country.
6. Since Abdali's threat got averted, the Emperor gave the Marathas, Chauthai rights to the Mughal subhas of Kabul, Kandahar, and Peshawar which were a part of Abdali's Afghanistan.
7. According to the treaty, it was the Marathas' duty to win back these Subhas from Abdali.
8. A conflict ensued between Abdali and the Marathas which further led to the Third Battle of Panipat. ix. Abdali invaded India six times during this period.

### Exercise | Q 2.3 | Page 52

**Write in brief about.**

The after-effects of the battle of Panipat.

**Solution:**

1. On 14 January 1761, the Marathas opened the third battle of Panipat, by attacking Abdali's army.
2. The Marathas lost in this battle and suffered severe losses.
3. A whole generation of young men in Maharashtra including Peshwa's son Vishwasrao and many brave Sardars were killed on the battlefield. Sadashivraobhau also disappeared in the battle fray. Approximately 150000 people were killed in this battle.
4. Taking advantage of the defeat of the Marathas, the Nizam invaded the Maratha territory again.
5. The Sultan of Mysore, Hyder Ali also attacked the Maratha territory in Karnataka.
6. While the Nizam was defeated by the Marathas under leadership of Peshwa Madhavrao at Rakshasbhuvan near Paithan, Hyder Ali was defeated by Marathas in a battle at Moti Talav near Srirangapattan. Marathas overcame this great defeat of Panipat and revived their supremacy in the politics of the North.

### Exercise | Q 3 | Page 52

**Arrange chronologically.**

1. The battle of Rakshasbhuvan.
2. The death of Tipu Sultan.
3. The death of Madhavrao Peshwa
4. The battle of Panipat
5. The battle of Buradi Ghat

**Solution:**

1. The battle of Buradi Ghat
2. The battle of Panipat
3. The battle of Rakshasbhuvan
4. The death of Madhavrao Peshwa
5. The death of Tipu Sultan

### Exercise | Q 4 | Page 52

**Find the names of people in the chapter:**

1. N \_ n \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
2. D \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
3. N \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

**Solution:**

1. Nanasaheb
2. Dattaji
3. Najibkhan