

Eighteen-Century Political Formations

Question 1.

Who was the founder of the Maratha Kingdom?

- (a) Maharana Pratap
- (b) Shivaji
- (c) Raja Ajit Singh

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Shivaji

Question 2.

Kunbis were the:

- (a) Maratha peasant warriors
- (b) Maratha warriors
- (c) Maratha farmers

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Maratha peasant warriors

Question 3.

Khalsa was instituted in the year:

- (a) 1700
- (b) 1699
- (c) 1689

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 1699

Question 4.

Sawai Raja Jai Singh found his new capital in:

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Bikaner

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Jaipur

Question 5.

Which part of India associated with peasant and zamindari rebellions?

- (a) Southern and eastern parts of India.
- (b) Northern and southern parts of India.
- (c) Northern and western parts of India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Northern and southern parts of India.

Question 6.

Bahadur Shah was the son of:

- (a) Shah Jahan
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Aurangzeb

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Aurangzeb

Question 7.

Chauth was a tax:

- (a) imposed by Maratha
- (b) imposed by Mughals
- (c) imposed by Peshwa

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) imposed by Maratha

Question 8.

Surajmal was a leader of:

- (a) Maratha
- (b) Jats
- (c) Rajput

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Jats

Question 9.

Murshid Quli Khan was Governor of:

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Awadh
- (c) Hyderabad

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Bengal

Question 10.

Khalsa was found by:

- (a) Guru Gobind Singh
- (b) Guru Nanak
- (c) Guru Arjun Dev

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Guru Gobind Singh

Question 11.

What were the small political groups of the Sikhs called?

- (a) Khalsa
- (b) Misls
- (c) Dalkhalsa
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Misls

Under a number of able leaders in the eighteenth century, the Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called jathas, and later on misls.

Question 12.

Who were the ijaradars?

- (a) Revenue farmers
- (b) Farmers
- (c) Tax collectors
- (d) All of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Revenue farmers

The state depended on local bankers and mahajans for loans. It sold the right to collect tax to the highest bidders. These "revenue farmers" (ijaradars) agreed to pay the state a fixed sum of money.

Question 13.

What was the Jats were prosperous about?

- (a) Artists
- (b) Agriculturist
- (c) Craftsman
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Agriculturist

The Jats were prosperous agriculturists, and towns like Panipat and Ballabgarh became important trading centres in the areas dominated by them.

Question 14.

Who got the title of Asaf Jah founder of state of Hyderabad?

- (a) Burhan-ul-Mulk
- (b) Nizam-ul-Mulk
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Nizam-ul-Mulk

Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, the founder of Hyderabad state, was one of the most powerful members at the court of the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar.

Question 15.

Nadir Shah was the ruler of which country?

- (a) Iran
- (b) Afghan
- (c) Iraq
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Iran

In the midst of this economic and political crisis, the ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah, sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739.

Question 16.

What were the offices held by Sa'adat Khan?

- (a) Subadari
- (b) Diwani
- (c) Faujdari
- (d) All of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of the above

Sa'adat Khan held the combined offices of subadari, diwani and faujdari, In fact, he was responsible for managing the political, financial and military affairs of the province of Awadh.

Question 17.

Why did Zamindars of Bengal borrow money from bankers and moneylenders?

- (a) To increase their wealth
- (b) To pay revenue in cash
- (c) To buy new land
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) To pay revenue in cash

Zamindars of Bengal borrow money from bankers and moneylenders to pay the revenue in cash.

Question 18.

Who was the founder of Awadh?

- (a) Saadat Khan
- (b) Murshid Quli Khan
- (c) Asaf Jah
- (d) None of these

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Saadat Khan
Founder of Awadh was Burhan-ul-Mulk Saadat Khan.

Question 19.

Who were appointed by Mughals to control over their provinces?

- (a) Subadars
- (b) Faujdari
- (c) Diwani
- (d) All of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All of the above
Nobles appointed as governors (subadars) often controlled the offices of revenue and military administration (diwani and faujdari) to control their provinces.

Question 20.

What were the total number of Sikh misls before Ranjit Singh?

- (a) Ten
- (b) Twelve
- (c) Twenty
- (d) Fifteen

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Twelve
There was total twenty Sikh misls before Ranjit Singh.

Match the following

1.

Column I	Column II
1. Sa'adat Khan	(a) Maratha Tax
2. Murshid Quli Khan	(b) Subadar of Hyderabad
3. AsafJah	(c) Subadar of Awadh
4. Banda Bahadur	(d) Maratha
5. Shivaji	(e) Maratha Minister
6. Peshwa	(f) Khalsa
7. Sardeshmukhi	(g) Subadar of Bengal

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column I	Column II
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1. Sa'adat Khan	(c) Subadar of Awadh
2. Murshid Quli Khan	(g) Subadar of Bengal
3. AsafJah	(b) Subadar of Hyderabad
4. Banda Bahadur	(f) Khalsa
5. Shivaji	(d) Maratha
6. Peshwa	(e) Maratha Minister
7. Sardeshmukhi	(a) Maratha Tax

Fill in the blanks

1. Bengal was founded by

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Murshid Quli Khan

2. Maharaja Ranjit Singh established his capital at

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Lahore

3. Shivaji carried out the kingdom.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Maratha

4. Guru Gobind Singh died in

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1708

5. 1/4th of the land revenue claimed by zamindars was known as

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Chauth

6. Sawai Raja Jai Singh was given subadari of in the year 1722.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Agra

7. Hyderabad was founded by

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Asaf Jah

8. Ahmad Shah Abdali came to India in

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1759

9. A revenue farmer was called

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Ijaradar

10. Guru Gobind Singh is guru of Sikh.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 10th
