

Chapter 16: Swarajya to Empire (Maratha period)

EXERCISE [PAGES 127 - 128]

Exercise | Q Q.1 (A) (1) | Page 127

Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentence.

_____ is known as the Father of Indian Navy.

1. **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj**
2. Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj
3. Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj
4. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj

SOLUTION

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is known as the Father of Indian Navy.

Exercise | Q Q.1 (A) (2) | Page 127

Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentence.

The Pathans from Afghanistan had settled in _____, the province at the foothills of the Himalayas

1. Varanasi
2. Mathura
3. **Ayodhya**
4. Delhi

SOLUTION

The Pathans from Afghanistan had settled in **Ayodhya**, the province at the foothills of the Himalayas

Exercise | Q Q.1 (A) (3) | Page 127

Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentence.

Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj wrote the Sanskrit text _____.

1. Nayikabhed
2. **Budhabhushan**
3. Nakhshikh
4. Satasattka

SOLUTION

Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj wrote the Sanskrit text **Budhabhushan**.

Exercise | Q Q.1 (B) | Page 128

Find the incorrect pair from set B and write the correct ones.

Set 'A'	Set 'B'
(1) Naik-Nimbalkar wada	Vathar

(2) Nana Phadanvis wada	Menavali
(3) Kalaram temple	Jejuri
(4) Mohiniraj temple	Nevase

SOLUTION

Set 'A'	Set 'B'
(3) Kalaram temple	Nashik

Exercise | Q Q.1 (C) (1) | Page 128

Write the name.

He was the Chief of the intelligence network of Shivaji Maharaj.

SOLUTION

Bahirji Naik

Exercise | Q Q.1 (C) (2) | Page 128

Write the name.

He assisted in the provincial affairs -

SOLUTION

Subhedars I Deshadhikari

Exercise | Q Q.1 (C) (3) | Page 128

Write the name.

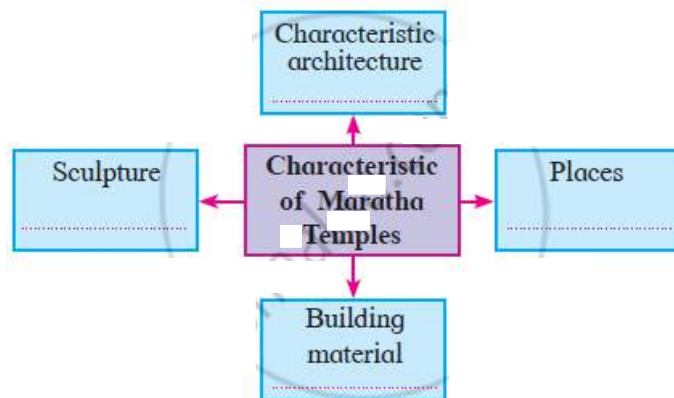
Leader of the Rohillas –

SOLUTION

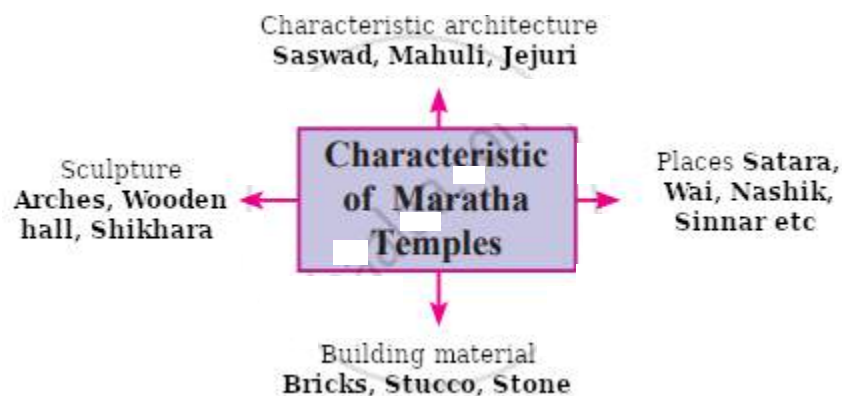
Najib Khan

Exercise | Q Q.2 | Page 128

Complete the following concept map.



SOLUTION



Exercise | Q Q.3 (1) | Page 128

Explain the statement with reasons.

Shahajiraje is known as the visionary of Swarajya.

SOLUTION

- i. Shahajiraje Bhosale was a prominent sardar in the Nizamshahi kingdom. After the end of Nizamshahi rule, he accepted the rank of a Mansabdar in the Adilshahi court.
- ii. Shahajiraje was valiant, courageous, wise and well-versed in the science of statehood.
- iii. He had successfully handled many Adilshahi expeditions in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- iv. The provinces of Pune, Supe, Shirwal, Indapur and Chakan were given to Shahajiraje as Jahangir. He personally aspired to establish Swarajya. He is regarded as the visionary of Swarajya.
- v. The concept of Swarajya was visualized by Shahajiraje and it was turned into reality by Chh. Shivaji Maharaj.
- vi. Chh. Shivaji Maharaj laid the foundation of Swarajya from the Mawal region. Several factors like a topography of Maharashtra, valour of the local Mawalas,

the administrative and military experience gained by the Maratha sardars while working with Nizamshahi and Adilshahi and above all these the able leadership of Chh. Shivaji Maharaj could make it possible.

Exercise | Q Q.3 (2) | Page 128

Explain the statement with reasons.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj built the naval force.

SOLUTION

- i. In the year 1657 C.E., after conquering Kalyan and Bhiwandi, the boundaries of Swarajya extended upto the coastline.
- ii. The British and the French were involved in Salt trade. Chh. Shivaji Maharaj wanted to establish control over the sea waters.
- iii. Chh. Shivaji Maharaj was the only king in medieval India who attempted to build a navy.
- iv. He realized to check the activities of foreign traders so having Navy was important. It was necessary for his military strategy also. During the second sack of Surat, Chh. Shivaji Maharaj brought those ships to the coast of Surat and loaded the huge booty on them acquired from Surat.
- v. It is apparent that Chh. Shivaji Maharaj wanted to establish complete control over the land as well as on the sea

Exercise | Q Q.3 (3) | Page 128

Explain the statement with reasons.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj charged heavy duty on the salt imported from the Portuguese territory.

SOLUTION

- i. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was keen on protecting the local industries.
- ii. He protected the salt industry in Konkan. At that time, traders imported salt from the Portuguese territory and sold in Swarajya.
- iii. That affected the local trade in Konkan areas.
- iv. Chh. Shivaji Maharaj charged heavy duty on the salt imported into Swarajya from the Portuguese territory.
- v. The intention was that the salt imported from the Portuguese territory would then cost more and as a result its import would be discouraged and the sale of the local salt would increase.

Exercise | Q Q.4 (1) | Page 128

Write short notes.

Maratha Art

SOLUTION

- i. Developments of Maratha miniature paintings can be seen through illustrations on the manuscripts such as pothis, pattachitra and patrikas. Examples, the

wooden stands of pothis have pictures of Ganapati, Riddhi-Siddhi, Gopalkrishna in dark red, green and yellow colours.

- ii. Miniature paintings include human portraits and themes like ragamalas, talamala, processions, etc.
- iii. Murals are found on the facade of the Wadas, as well on the walls of reception areas (Diwankhana) and bedrooms.
- iv. The 18th century murals have survived till today at places like Naik-Nimbalkar Wada at Vathar, Rangamaharaj at Chandwad, Mayureshwar Mandir at Morgaon, Shiva Temple of Pandeshwar and Matha at Benawadi
- v. The main theme of murals are mythological stories. They include scenes from Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Puranas.
- vi. The subjects of contemporary social life were also reflected in the paintings. Royal court, royal meetings, processions were also included in them.

Exercise | Q Q.4 (2) | Page 128

Write short notes.

Maratha Architecture

SOLUTION

- i. Chh. Shivaji Maharaj built forts, the tradition of which was prevalent in the Deccan for three centuries.
- ii. The Kasaba temple in Pune and Vitthal temple in Vitthalwadi were reconstructed by Veermata Jijabai.
- iii. During the Peshwa period, the Maratha kingdom regained its prosperity and all forms of art and architecture received patronage.
- iv. The construction of temples began on a large scale during the later Peshwa
- v. Period. These temples are of three types. Examples of temple architecture of this period are found at Saswad, Mahuli, Jejuri, etc.
- vi. These are huge in size. The plan of these temples is in star design, the foundation of the temple was multi layered and were named accordingly.
- vii. The shikhara is made in bricks and stucco method.
- viii. The Kalaram, Goraram and Sundarnarayan temples at Nasik and Mahadev temple at Trimbakeshwar, Mohiniraj temple at Nevasa are similar to the temples in Malwa and Rajasthan.
- ix. These temples are constructed in stone. These temples are embellished extensively with sculptures.

- x. The third type of temples can be found at Pune, Satara, Wai etc.
- xi. It included arches, wooden hall and sanctum sanctorum(gabhara). The Shikhara slopes inwards at the top
- xii. The stone 'Deepamala' is a remarkable feature of these temples. The stone deepamalas at Jejuri were built by Shahajiraje.
- xiii. The Chhatris (Samadhis) at various places are noteworthy.