

Class: 8

Subject: History

Topic: India in the 18th Century.

Answer Sheet.

Answer in short:

1. A system where Mughal gave land to the officers for their services.
2. Did not adopt new warfare technology.
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar
4. Ahmed Shah Abdali and the Marathas.
5. 1858-British removed Bahadur Shah and the Mughal Empire came to an end. 1717-Murshid Quli Khan became governor of Bengal. 1757-The Battle of Plassey. 1764- The Battle of Buxar.

C.1. Bahadur Shah1, Jahandar Shah.

2. Three –Turanis, Iranis, Hindustanis.
3. Outdated equipment.
4. 1739 – Nadir Shah, Kohinoor Diamond and Peacock Throne.
5. Bengal- Murshid Quli Khan
Hyderabad – Chin Qilich Khan.
6. Sawai Raja Jai Singh.
7. Hyder Ali and the British- 1769
8. Balaji Vishwanath.

1. a. Jagirdari Crisis –The system of giving land for services made the empire weak. No Jagir left decreased ruler's share of revenue.

b. No clear system of succession, the death of an emperor brought about a war among the successors. A financial drain on the empire.

2. a. Invasion of Nadir Shah; took away the Kohinoor Diamond; Peacock Throne. Ahmed Shah Abdali invades Northern India several times.Mughal Empire on the verge of collapse.

B.Aurangzeb long campaign in the Deccan, his wars with the Sikhs and Marathas weakened the administration.

3. a, Refer to page 37 Bengal

Page 38 Hyderabad.

b, Sikhs became powerful under Guru Govind Singh, later Banda Bahadur took up the leadership.

Sikhs organized into political groups-misls. Later Maharaja Ranjit Singh united all the misls and established a kingdom in Punjab.

C. Refer to page 40 Tipu Sultan.

4. a. Refer to page 40.

B, Refer to page 41 The Third Battle of Panipat.