

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History

Chapter 10 – Eighteenth-Century Political Formations

PDF & Important Questions

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 10, titled "Eighteenth-century Political Formations," are available in PDF format for free download on Physics Wallah!

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 10: The political landscape of 18th-century India underwent significant and dynamic changes, characterized by rapid transformations.

In the initial half of the century, the once-mighty Mughal Empire experienced a decline, paving the way for the rise of independent kingdoms. The latter half witnessed the formidable establishment of British influence in the eastern regions of India.

To delve deeper into the intricate details of the 18th-century political formations in India, one can refer to Chapter 10 of CBSE Class 7 History. This chapter, titled "Eighteenth-Century Political Formations," is part of the book "Our Past-II." For a comprehensive understanding and effective exam preparation, students can turn to NCERT Solutions for Class 7 History Chapter 10.

These NCERT Solutions offer detailed answers to the exercises provided at the end of the chapter. To access the NCERT Solutions for Class 7 History Chapter 10 Eighteenth-Century Political Formations, students can conveniently download the PDF below.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 10

Overview

The chapter delves into the historical context of Eighteenth-century Political Formations. Topics covered include Emperor Aurangzeb's long war and the history of Sikhs initiated by Baba Nanak. Access the expert solutions for Class 7 History Chapter 10 by downloading the NCERT Solutions from PW's official website.

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NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 10

Eighteenth-Century Political Formations

The key topics covered in NCERT Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 10, titled "Eighteenth-Century Political Formations," are:

- **Emergence of New States:** Understand the political landscape of 18th-century India, witnessing the rise of independent states as the Mughal Empire declined.
- **Regional Kingdoms:** Explore the formation and growth of various regional kingdoms that played a significant role in shaping the political scenario during this period.
- **The Decline of the Mughal Empire:** Delve into the factors contributing to the decline of the once-mighty Mughal Empire, leading to the emergence of independent and regional powers.
- **The Marathas:** Learn about the rise of the Marathas as a powerful force in western India, their administrative system, and their impact on the political landscape.
- **The Sikhs:** Discover the political significance of the Sikh community during the 18th century, particularly in the Punjab region.
- **The Rajputs:** Explore the role of Rajput states in the political developments of the time and how they navigated the changing political scenario.
- **The Jats:** Understand the political contributions of the Jats, a community that played a crucial role in the formation of regional states.
- **The Ahom Kingdom:** Learn about the Ahom Kingdom in Assam and its unique political structure during the 18th century.
- **Emergence of European Powers:** Explore the entry and influence of European powers, particularly the British, in the political dynamics of eastern India.
- **Formation of the Bengal Nawabs:** Understand the establishment of the Nawabs of Bengal and their significance in the political landscape of the region.

These key topics provide a comprehensive overview of the political formations and changes that occurred in 18th-century India, offering valuable insights into the historical context of the time.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 10 Imp Ques and Ans

These questions cover some important aspects of Chapter 10, and you can use them as a starting point for your studies.

1) What were the main reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century?

Answer: The decline of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century was attributed to factors such as weak leadership, invasions by foreign powers, administrative inefficiencies, and economic troubles.

2) Explain the emergence of independent kingdoms during the 18th century.

Answer: Independent kingdoms emerged due to the weakening of central authority. Regional powers took advantage of the Mughal decline to assert their autonomy and establish their rule in different parts of India.

3) How did the British East India Company establish its presence in eastern India?

Answer: The British East India Company established its presence in eastern India through strategic alliances, military conquests, and economic dominance. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 was a turning point, enhancing the Company's influence in Bengal.

4) Discuss the significance of regional political formations during the 18th century.

Answer: Regional political formations were significant as they represented diverse power structures and governance models. Understanding these formations provides insights into the varied political landscape of 18th-century India.

5) What were the consequences of the 18th-century political changes on the social fabric of India?

Answer: The 18th-century political changes led to social upheavals and transformations. These included shifts in power dynamics, cultural exchanges, and the emergence of new social orders.

6) The Mughal Empire grappled with a myriad of crises in the concluding years of the 17th century. What were the factors contributing to its decline?

Or What were the reasons behind the decline of the Mughal Empire?

Answer: The descent of the Mughal Empire was precipitated by several factors:

- Emperor Aurangzeb's protracted war in the Deccan depleted both the military and financial resources of his empire.
- The successors of Aurangzeb lacked efficiency, leading to a breakdown in the imperial administration. Powerful nobles, appointed as governors, exerted control over revenue and military offices, amassing extraordinary political, economic, and military powers across extensive regions of the Mughal Empire.
- Under the later Mughals, peasant and zamindar rebellions surged in northern and western India. Mounting taxes and the rise of influential local chieftains seizing economic resources fueled these revolts.
- Economic and political crises intensified as Nadir Shah, the ruler of Iran, sacked and plundered Delhi in 1739, depleting the Mughal treasury. Additionally, Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasions between 1748 and 1761 further weakened the empire.
- Intense rivalries among different nobles' groups exacerbated the decline, with the later Mughals functioning as mere puppets in the hands of the dominant Iranis and Turanis nobles.

7) Describe the three common features of states like Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad.

Answer: Common features defined the states of Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad:

- Despite being established by erstwhile Mughal nobles, these larger states harbored deep suspicions about inherited administrative systems, especially the jagirdari system.
- Instead of relying on state officers, all three regimes opted to contract revenue-farmers for the collection of revenue, marking a departure from traditional administrative practices.
- A third shared feature was the emerging relationship with affluent bankers and merchants. These individuals extended loans to revenue farmers, receiving land as security and independently collecting taxes from these lands through their appointed agents.

8) Provide an account of the Maratha expansion that occurred between 1720 and 1761.

Answer: The Maratha Empire experienced significant expansion from 1720 to 1761, gradually eroding the authority of the Mughal Empire. Key developments include:

- By the 1720s, the Marathas had seized Malwa and Gujarat from the Mughals, establishing their regional dominance.
- Recognized as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula by the 1730s, the Maratha king's influence expanded rapidly.
- In 1737, the Marathas raided Delhi, solidifying their dominance. The frontiers of Maratha expansion extended into Rajasthan and Punjab in the north, Bengal and Orissa in the east, and Karnataka, Tamil, and Telugu regions in the south.
- While these regions were not formally included in the Maratha Empire, they were compelled to pay tribute, symbolizing their acceptance of Maratha sovereignty.

This period marked a significant chapter in Indian history, showcasing the Marathas' ascendancy and the gradual eclipse of Mughal authority.

9) How did the later Mughal emperors lose control over their nobles? [V. Imp.]

- The efficiency of the imperial administration declined under the later Mughal emperors, making it increasingly challenging to keep a check on powerful nobles.
- Nobles, appointed as governors, gained control over revenue and military offices, granting them extraordinary political, economic, and military powers over vast regions.
- As governors consolidated control, the periodic remission of revenue to the capital dwindled.

10) Describe the impact of Nadir Shah's invasion upon Delhi.

- Nadir Shah, the ruler of Iran, plundered and sacked Delhi in 1739, seizing immense wealth and leaving the Mughal treasury empty.
- Chaos ensued in Delhi, transforming it into a desolate place, where once-wealthy individuals became beggars, and property owners were left homeless.
- Shahjahanabad, the New City, turned into rubble, marking a stark transformation from Delhi's former richness to impoverishment after Nadir Shah's looting.

11) Divide the states of the eighteenth century into three overlapping groups.

- States that were old Mughal provinces like Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad.
- States that had considerable independence under the Mughals as watan jagirs, including several Rajput principalities.
- States under the control of Marathas, Sikhs, and others like the Jats.

12) How did Burhan-ul-Mulk reduce Mughal influence in the Awadh region? [V. Imp.]

- Reduced the number of Mughal-appointed office holders (jagirdars) in Awadh.
- Decreased the size of jagirs and appointed his loyal servants to vacant positions.
- Checked jagirdars' accounts to prevent cheating and reassessed revenues of all districts with officials appointed by the Nawab's court.

13) How did moneylenders and bankers achieve influential positions in the state of Awadh? [V. Imp.]

- Awadh depended on local bankers and merchants for loans.
- Sold the right to collect tax to the highest bidders (jaradars) who agreed to pay a fixed sum.
- Local bankers guaranteed payment, giving revenue farmers freedom in tax assessment, leading to influential positions in revenue management.

14) How did Murshid Quli Khan become powerful in Bengal?

- Appointed as the naib (deputy) to the governor, Murshid Quli Khan quickly seized power.
- Commanded the revenue administration, reducing Mughal influence.
- Transferred Mughal jagirdars to Orissa, ordered a major revenue reassessment, and collected revenue in cash from all zamindars.

15) Who were the Jats, and how did they consolidate power during the late 17th and 18th centuries?

- The Jats were prosperous agriculturists who consolidated power in the late 17th and 18th centuries.
- Under Churaman's leadership, they gained control over territories west of Delhi and dominated the region between Delhi and Agra.
- Towns like Panipat and Ballabhgarh became major trading centers, and under Suraj Mai, the kingdom of Bharatpur emerged as a robust state.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 10 PDF Download

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 History Chapter 10 PDF serve as a comprehensive roadmap, guiding students through the intricate tapestry of historical events, personalities, and societal transformations.

By engaging with these exercise questions, students not only reinforce their factual knowledge but also hone critical thinking skills essential for historical analysis. As they traverse the corridors of the 18th century, these solutions illuminate the path towards a nuanced understanding of India's political formations. Download NCERT Solutions for Class 7 History Chapter 10 PDF now from Physics Wallah.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 10 Exercise Questions

As students delve into the pages of history, NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 10, titled "Eighteenth-Century Political Formations," act as a guiding beacon. This chapter opens a portal to the 18th-century political landscape, exploring the rise and fall of empires, the emergence of independent states, and the intricate interplay of power dynamics.

1) Match the Following:

- Subadar: Provincial governor
- Faujdar: A Mughal military commander
- Ijaradar: Revenue farmer
- Misl: A band of Sikh warriors
- Chauth: Tax levied by the Marathas
- Kunbis: Maratha peasant warriors
- Umara: A high noble

In this exercise, students connect historical terms to their meanings, unraveling the administrative and military structures prevalent during the 18th century.

2) Fill in the Blanks:

- Aurangzeb fought a protracted war in the Deccan.
- Umara and jagirdars constituted powerful sections of the Mughal administration.
- Asaf Jah founded the Hyderabad state in 1724.
- The founder of the Awadh state was Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan.

Filling in these blanks, students reinforce their understanding of key historical events and personalities.

3) State Whether True or False:

- Nadir Shah invaded Bengal. (False)
- Sawai Raja Jai Singh was the ruler of Indore. (False)
- Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth Guru of the Sikhs. (True)
- Poona became the capital of the Marathas in the eighteenth century. (True)

Students navigate historical truths and falsehoods, refining their discernment of key facts.

4) What were the Offices Held by Sa'adat Khan?

Sa'adat Khan held crucial offices including Subadari, Faujdari, and Diwani. His multifaceted responsibilities extended to managing political, military, and financial affairs.

5) Why did the Nawab of Awadh and Bengal Try to Do Away with the Jagirdari System?

The Nawabs aimed to reform the revenue system, introducing Ijaradari over jagirdari, and sought to curb the power of the jagirdars. This move aimed at streamlining tax collection and minimizing corruption.

6) How Were the Sikhs Organized in the Eighteenth Century?

The Sikhs, organized into jathas and later rrdsls, emerged as a political community. After the institution of the Khalsa in 1699, they revolted against Mughal authority, paving the way for regional state-building in Punjab.

7) Why Did the Marathas Want to Expand Beyond the Deccan?

The Marathas sought to expand beyond the Deccan to diminish Mughal authority, establish regional dominance, and secure the right to collect Chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region.

8) What Were the Policies Adopted by Asaf Jah to Strengthen His Position?

Asaf Jah bolstered his position by bringing skilled soldiers, appointing mansabdars, ruling independently, and maintaining control without significant Mughal interference.

9) Do You Think Merchants and Bankers Today Have the Kind of Influence They Had in the Eighteenth Century?

Today, bankers wield greater influence than merchants, providing financial services at competitive rates. Modern banking systems have evolved, offering diverse financial instruments and subsidies.

10) Did Any of the Kingdoms Mentioned in This Chapter Develop in Your State? If So, in What Ways Do You Think Life in the State Would Have Been Different in the Eighteenth Century from What It Is in the Twenty-First Century?

For readers living in regions where the mentioned kingdoms developed, they are encouraged to consult history teachers to explore how historical legacies shaped their states' socio-economic and political landscapes.

11) Find Out More About the Architecture and Culture Associated With the New Courts of Any of the Following Awadh, Bengal, or Hyderabad.

This question prompts students to embark on further research, exploring the rich cultural and architectural heritage associated with the courts of Awadh, Bengal, or Hyderabad during the 18th century.

12) Collect Popular Tales About—Rulers From Any One of the Following Groups of People: the Rajputs, Jats, Sikhs, or Marathas.

Encouraging students to delve into folk tales, this question unravels the diverse narratives and stories surrounding prominent rulers from different communities.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 10 Summary

The chapter delves into the political transformations and emergence of new states in the 18th century in India. During this period, the Mughal Empire faced a series of crises, including wars, inefficiency in administration, and rebellions. The decline of the Mughal Empire opened the door for various states to assert their independence.

- **Mughal Decline:** The empire faced challenges due to Aurangzeb's wars in the Deccan, inefficient successors, and rebellions by peasants and zamindars.
 - **Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad:** States like Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad were established by former Mughal nobles but were suspicious of inherited administrative systems, such as the jagirdari system.
 - **Administration:** These states contracted with revenue-farmers for revenue collection instead of relying on state officers.
 - **Bankers and Merchants:** There was an emerging relationship with wealthy bankers and merchants, who lent money to revenue farmers, received land as security, and collected taxes independently.
 - **Territorial Gains:** The Maratha Empire expanded, seizing territories like Malwa and Gujarat by the 1720s.

- **Overlord in Deccan:** By the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognized as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula.
- **Raid on Delhi:** The Marathas raided Delhi in 1737, marking the expansion of their dominance into regions like Rajasthan, Punjab, Bengal, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil, and Telugu areas.
- **Impact of External Invasions:** Invasions by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali further weakened the Mughal Empire, contributing to its decline.

This chapter highlights the dynamic political landscape of the 18th century, showcasing the emergence of new states and the decline of the once-dominant Mughal Empire.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 10 FAQs

Q1: What were the main causes behind the decline of the Mughal Empire in the 17th century?

The decline of the Mughal Empire in the 17th century was influenced by factors such as Aurangzeb's prolonged wars in the Deccan, inefficient successors, increased peasant and zamindar rebellions, and external invasions by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali.

Q2: How did the states like Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad differ from the Mughal administrative systems?

States like Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad were established by former Mughal nobles but were suspicious of inherited administrative systems, especially the jagirdari system. Instead of relying on state officers, these states contracted with revenue-farmers for the collection of revenue. They also developed relationships with wealthy bankers and merchants who played a crucial role in revenue collection.

Q3: What territories did the Maratha Empire gain during its expansion between 1720 and 1761?

The Maratha Empire expanded significantly during this period. They seized territories like Malwa and Gujarat by the 1720s and were recognized as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula by the 1730s. The Marathas also raided Delhi in 1737, expanding their dominance into regions like Rajasthan, Punjab, Bengal, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil, and Telugu areas.

Q4: How did external invasions impact the Mughal Empire in the 18th century?

External invasions, such as those by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali, further weakened the Mughal Empire. Nadir Shah's invasion in 1739 resulted in the sack and plunder of Delhi, causing immense economic loss. Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasions between 1748 and 1761 added to the empire's troubles, contributing to its decline.

Q5: What role did wealthy bankers and merchants play in the states like Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad?

In these states, wealthy bankers and merchants played a crucial role in revenue collection. They lent money to revenue-farmers, received land as security, and independently collected taxes from these lands through their own agents. This relationship with bankers and merchants became an essential aspect of the revenue system in these states.