

Name: _____ Date: _____

Eighteenth-Century Political Formations

Q1. Name the new social groups that developed in Awadh to influence the management of the state's revenue system.

Ans. _____

Q2. How were peasant-pastoralists important for Shivaji?

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Q3. What were the policies adopted by Asaf Jah to strengthen his position?

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Q4. What were the offices held by Sa'adat Khan?

Ans. _____

Q5. Who ruled the Maratha kingdom after the death of Shivaji?

Ans. _____

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Q1. Name the new social groups that developed in Awadh to influence the management of the state's revenue system.

Ans. New social groups, like moneylenders and bankers were developed to influence the management of the state's revenue system.

Q2. How were peasant-pastoralists important for Shivaji?

Ans. Groups of highly mobile, peasantpastoralists (kunbis) provided the backbone of the Maratha army. Shivaji used these forces to challenge the Mughals in the peninsula.

Q3. What were the policies adopted by Asaf Jah to strengthen his position?

Ans. Asaf Jah brought skilled soldiers and administrators from northern India who welcomed the new opportunities in the south. He appointed mansabdars and granted jagirs.

Q4. What were the offices held by Sa'adat Khan?

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

Q5. Who ruled the Maratha kingdom after the death of Shivaji?

Ans. After Shivaji's death, effective power in the Maratha state was wielded by a family of Chitpavan Brahmanas who served Shivaji's successors as Peshwa (or principal minister). Poona became the capital of the Maratha kingdom.