

Name: _____ Date: _____

Eighteenth-Century Political Formations

Q1. Why zamindars of Bengal had to borrow money from bankers and moneylenders?

Ans. _____

Q2. Name the three states that were carved out of the old Mughal provinces in the 18th century and stand out very prominently.

Ans. _____

Q3. What was the ambition of the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah? Why was his ambition not fulfilled?

Ans. _____

Q4. Write a short note on administration of Marathas.

Ans. _____

Eighteenth-Century Political Formations

Q1. Why zamindars of Bengal had to borrow money from bankers and moneylenders?

Ans. Revenue was collected in cash with great strictness from all zamindars. As a result, many zamindars had to borrow money from bankers and moneylenders.

Q2. Name the three states that were carved out of the old Mughal provinces in the 18th century and stand out very prominently.

Ans. Amongst the states that were carved out of the old Mughal provinces in the eighteenth century, three stand out very prominently. These were Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad.

Q3. What was the ambition of the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah? Why was his ambition not fulfilled?

Ans. The ambitions of the Nizam to control the rich textile-producing areas of the Coromandel coast in the east were checked by the British who were becoming increasingly powerful in that region.

Q4. Write a short note on administration of Marathas.

Ans. The Marathas developed an effective administrative system as well. They introduced revenue demands gradually taking local conditions into account. Agriculture was encouraged and trade revived. This allowed Maratha chiefs (sardars) to raise powerful armies.