

*** Multiple choice questions.****[15]**

1. Who was the founder of the Maratha Empire?

- (A) Sambhaji (B) Shivaji (C) Bajirao I (D) Mahadji Shinde

Ans. : (B) Shivaji

2. What does the word "Swarajya" mean?

- (A) Good governance (B) Foreign rule
(C) Self-rule (D) Navy

Ans. : (C) Self-rule

3. Which fort was Shivaji's capital and where he was crowned?

- (A) Sindhudurg (B) Raigad (C) Pratapgarh (D) Gingee

Ans. : (B) Raigad

4. Who was the Mughal emperor that tried to capture Shivaji?

- (A) Babur (B) Akbar (C) Aurangzeb (D) Jahangir

Ans. : (C) Aurangzeb

5. What special weapon did Shivaji use to kill Afzal Khan?

- (A) Sword (B) Dagger (C) Gun (D) Wagh nakh

Ans. : (D) Wagh nakh

6. Which Maratha queen led armies after her husband's death?

- (A) Ahilyabai Holkar
(B) Tarabai
(C) Jijabai
(D) Rani Laxmibai

Ans. : (B) Tarabai

7. Who started a printing press and supported modern medicine?

- (A) Mahadji Shinde (B) Bajirao I (C) Serfoji II (D) Ekoji

Ans. : (C) Serfoji II

8. What was the main strength of the British in India that the Marathas also challenged?

- (A) Army (B) Trade (C) Navy (D) Forts

Ans. : (C) Navy

9. What role did the Ashta Pradhana Mandal play in Maratha governance?

- (A) Army training (B) Religious rituals



(C) Helping the king in administration (D) Building temples

Ans. : (C) Helping the king in administration

10. What was the main reason behind the Maratha decline?

- (A) Weak rulers
- (B) Natural disaster
- (C) Internal disunity
- (D) Heavy taxes

Ans. : (C) Internal disunity

11. Who overcame the Yadava dynasty?

- (A) The Mughals
- (B) The Khilji Sultanate
- (C) Alexander
- (D) The Marathas

Ans. : (B) The Khilji Sultanate

12. What emerged as a superpower during Shivaji's reign?

- (A) Architecture
- (B) Guerrilla warfare
- (C) Naval force
- (D) Territorial support

Ans. : (B) Guerrilla warfare

13. What were the major achievements of Shivaji from Pune campaign?

- (A) Heavy amount of revenue
- (B) Political unity
- (C) Strong soldiers for his military
- (D) Neglected and unoccupied forts

Ans.: (A) Heavy amount of revenue

14. What is jagir?

- (A) Tax and revenue
- (B) Money given by rulers as charity
- (C) Land given by rulers as a reward for their service
- (D) Forts built by Maratha rulers.

Ans. : (C) Land given by rulers as a reward for their service

15. Why did Shivaji create a navy?

- (A) To expand trade routes
- (B) To secure the west coast
- (C) To conquer the east coast
- (D) To support inland battles

Ans. : (B) To secure the west coast

* In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: [5]

16. **Assertion (A):** Shivaji formed the Ashta Pradhana Mandal.

Reason (R): It was a group of warriors trained in guerrilla warfare..

Codes:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. : (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

Explanation: The Ashta Pradhana Mandal was a council formed by Shivaji. It was a group of eight ministers, each with a certain role, who helped the Maratha kings establish a notable administration system and resolve the public matters efficiently, treating everyone equally.

17. **Assertion (A):** The Marathas built many forts on hills.

Reason (R): To showcase a remarkable example of Maratha architecture.

Codes:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. : (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

Explanation: The Marathas built many forts on hills to protect their territory from external invasions. The forts helped them keep a watch on their enemies, plan their next move smartly and apply secret attack (Guerrilla warfare) tactics during wars. The Marathas found protection and shelter within these forts during attacks.

18. **Assertion (A):** Ahilyabai Holkar built many temples across India.

Reason (R): She was a devotee to Lord Shiva and wanted to worship him.

Codes:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. : (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation: Ahilyabai Holkar built many temples across India and also restored a huge number of temples as she wanted to protect the roots of Hindu Dharma from the Mughal invaders.



19. **Assertion (A):** The Marathas collected taxes like chauth and sardeshmukhi from provinces not directly under their control.

Reason (R): In return, the Marathas protected these provinces and did not interfere in their internal affairs.

Codes:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans.: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of (A).

20. **Assertion (A):** Shivaji promoted the use of the Marathi language in official and diplomatic matters.

Reason (R): He commissioned the Rajya- Vyavahara-Kosha, which provided Sanskrit equivalents for Persian words.

Codes:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans.: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of (A).

* **State Whether The Sentences Are True Or False.[1 Marks Each]**

[15]

21. The Marathas are a group of people native to the central India.

Ans. : false-Reason: Marathas were a group of people native to the Deccan plateau.

22. Shivaji's kingdom soon expanded to India's west coast and soon he felt the need to establish a strong army.

Ans. : false-Reason: When Shivaji's kingdom expanded to the west coast, he took a revolutionary step and established a navy.

23. The guerrilla warfare resembles the modern-day surgical strike.

Ans. : true-Reason: Guerrilla warfare involves secret attacking similar to modern-day surgical strike.

24. The Mughal Maratha war later spread to south India.

Ans. : true-Reason: After Sambhaji's execution, Mughals captured Raigad, the Maratha capital. Rajaram became the next Chhatrapati and fled to Gingee. Thus the Mughal Maratha war later spread to south India.

25. In 18th century, the chief rivals of the British in India were the Marathas. Three Anglo-Maratha wars were fought between 1775 and 1818.

Ans. : true-Reason: Three Anglo-Maratha wars were fought between 1775 and 1818.

26. Amatya was the main minister of the ashta pradhana mandala.

Ans. : false-Reason: Pradhana (Prime Minister) was the main minister of the ashta pradhana mandala.

27. Shivaji created a navy to foster trade and secure foreign relationships.

Ans. : false-Reason: The main purpose of Shivaji to create a navy was to protect the west coast from foreign invasions.

28. The Maratha armed forces were divided into three parts – infantry, cavalry and navy.

Ans. : true-Reason: The Marathas categorised their armed forces into three parts as they wanted to form a European-style disciplined troops and artillery.

29. Mahadji Shinde had a large traditional Indian-style army.

Ans. : false-Reason: Mahadji Shinde had a large European-style army.

30. Cartaz was a special kind of weapon used to kill too many enemies together during the battles.

Ans. : false-Reason: Europeans established a strong naval force in India and introduced Cartaz, their naval trade passes. They forced Indians to purchase these passes or their ships will be confiscated.

31. The Marathas were permanently weakened after their defeat at Panipat in 1761.

Ans. : true

32. Shiledars were cavalry soldiers whose horses and equipment were paid for by the soldiers themselves.

Ans. : true

33. Shivaji created a navy to expand trade with Europe.

Ans. : false

34. Kanhoji Angre used clever geography and tactics to win naval battles despite having less advanced ships.

Ans. : true

35. The Marathas controlled Delhi until the British captured it three decades after 1771.

Ans. : false

*** Fill In The Blanks With Correct Alternative.[1 Marks Each]**

[15]

36. Shivaji was crowned at the fort of _____ in 1674. (Raigad, Ashta Pradhana Mandal)

Ans. : Raigad

37. The Maratha navy was established to protect the _____ coast. (Marathas, west)

Ans. : west

38. The weapon Wagh nakh was shaped like ____ claw. (tiger's, Mughal)

Ans. : tiger's

39. Tarabai was the wife of _____. (Sanskrit, Rajaram)

Ans. : Rajaram

40. The council of eight ministers was called _____. (Ashta Pradhana Mandal, west)

Ans. : Ashta Pradhana Mandal

41. ____ was the queen who ruled Malwa and built temples across India. (Ahilyabai Holkar, Rajaram)

Ans. : Ahilyabai Holkar

42. The British took India from the_____ not the Mughals. (Raigad, Marathas)

Ans. : Marathas

43. Serfoji II ruled in the region of _____in Tamil Nadu. (Thanjavur, Mughal)

Ans. : Thanjavur

44. Shivaji promoted the use of the ____ language instead of Persian in seals. (Thanjavur, Sanskrit)

Ans. : Sanskrit

45. The Marathas fought the ____ Empire to protect their land and culture. (Mughal, Ahilyabai Holkar)

Ans. : Mughal

46. Kanhoji A.ngre guided the Marathas to victory in many naval battles through clever use of ____ and battle tactics.

Ans. : self

47. The Maratha armed forces were divided into three parts _____, _____ and _____.

Ans. : self

48. In the 18th century, Mahadji Shinde had a large ____ style army.

Ans. : self

49. The Marathas recaptured Delhi in 1771 under the leadership of _____.

Ans. : self

50. In their northward expansion, the Marathas briefly controlled the areas of _____, _____, and _____.

Ans. : self

*** Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.[1 Marks Each]**

[10]

51. Which weapon did Shivaji use to kill Afzal Khan?

Ans. : Wagh nakh (Tiger Claws).

52. What was the name of the council of eight ministers in Shivaji's rule?

Ans. : Ashta Pradhana Mandal.

53. Name one saint who translated the Bhagavad Gita into Marathi.

Ans. : Sant Gyaneshwar

54. Which Maratha ruler set up a printing press and medical centre in Thanjamir?

Ans. : Serfoji II.

55. Who led the Maratha forces after Shivaji's son was captured by Aurangzeb?

Ans. : Tarabai

56. Name the two types of Maratha cavalry soldiers.

Ans. : self

57. Who recaptured Delhi for the Marathas in 1771?

Ans. : self

58. What was the purpose of the Rajya Vya vaha ra-Kosha?

Ans. : self

59. Who led the Maratha navy to many victories in the 18th century?

Ans. : self

60. What was the percentage of tax collected under chauth?

Ans. : self

*** VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

[22]

61. Try to find out more about guerrilla warfare. Which other countries in the world adopted this method? What geographical advantages did they utilise for this? Discuss your findings in groups.

Ans. : Guerrilla warfare is a very famous ancient fighting tactic to conquer powerful enemies. In this warfare, the soldiers divide themselves into small groups where they use surprise attacks, make pitfall traps, and quick movements in battle fields. Many countries such as Afghanistan, Vietnam and Cuba etc. used this warfare. The soldiers utilise thick forests, mountains and rugged hills and caves to crush their enemies.

62. Have you heard of the dance form 'Bharatanatyam'? Did you know that this dance form has a deep connection with the Marathas? Can you find out what this connection was?

Ans. : Yes, I have heard of the dance form 'Bharatanatyam'. It is a very famous classical dance of Tamil Nadu. When the Maratha rulers ruled Thanjavur in South India, they supported and promoted Bharatanatyam and formed a deep connection

with it. The Maratha emperors built temples help the dancers grow, and supported preserve the art form.

63. Analyse how geography (particularly mountains and coastlines) influenced Maratha military strategy and state formation.

Ans. : The Marathas lived in the Western Ghats mountains and near the west coast of India. The mountains helped them build strong forts for protection and secret paths for surprise attacks. The coastline helped them create a navy to protect maritime trade. These natural features made their military strong and advance.

64. Who was Shivaji and what was his vision of Swarajya?

Ans. : Shivaji was the founder of the Maratha Empire. His vision of Swarajya meant self-rule, where local people governed themselves with justice, fairness, and respect for all religions.

65. What role did the Bhakti saints play in shaping Maratha society?

Ans. : Saints like Gyaneshwar and Tukaram translated religious texts into Marathi and taught moral values, equality, and unity. This helped in building a strong cultural foundation for Maratha identity.

66. What were the achievements of Ahilyabai Holkar?

Ans. : Ahilyabai Holkar ruled Malwa wisely for nearly 30 years. She built temples, roads, ghats, and wells across India and held open courts to help her people directly.

67. How did Serfoji II contribute to medicine, literature, and culture?

Ans. : Serfoji II set up the Dhanwantari Mahal for free treatment using Indian and Western medicine. He promoted printing, classical music, and multilingual literature in Thanjavur.

68. How did Shivaji show religious tolerance?

Ans. : self

69. How did the Marathas try to modernize their army in the 18th century?

Ans. : self

70. What role did geography play in Kanhoji Angre's naval victories?

Ans. : self

71. What was the purpose of collecting chauth and sardeshmukhi taxes?

Ans. : self

*** Answer The Following Questions In Short.[3 Marks Each]**

[60]

72. What were some features of their governance?

Ans. : The Marathas followed a well-organised system of rule. Shivaji made sure officials were honest, ended old unfair rules, and built strong forts for protection. He

formed a group of eight ministers to help in governance and worked for the welfare of all people, no matter of their religion. They implemented a periodically transfer system for many officials to control their powers and prevent exploitation. Shivaji even gave pensions and offered jobs in military to the wives and sons of the soldiers who died in battle.

73. What impact did the Maratha Empire leave in Indian history?

Ans. : The Marathas played an important role in Indian history. They stopped the Mughals from fully controlling India and built a strong empire. Shivaji promoted good rule, protected people, and respected all religions. Their bravery and leadership later inspired Indians in the fight for independence against British rule. Spreading across India, the Marathas shaped regional politics and stood firm against colonial powers, forging a legacy of loyalty, patriotic spirit, and decentralised governance that continues to influence India's political landscape today.

74. Pick an event from Shivaji's life and, with your classmates, stage it as a play.

Ans. : "Title: The Killing of Afzal Khan Scene: Afzal Khan planned to kill Shivaji with a hidden weapon during a meeting at the foot of Pratapgarh Fort in Maharashtra. Afzal Khan: (hugging Shivaji) Come, Shivaji, let's be friends. Shivaji: (pulls out his wagh nakh and shouts) You betrayed me! (They fight. Shivaji wins.) Narrator (walks around the stage): Shivaji's courage and planning saved him and defeated a great threat."

75. If you could time-travel and meet Shivaji, what three questions would you ask him and why?

Ans. : If I could time-travel and meet Shivaji, I would ask him following three questions:

1. How come you won so many battles with fewer soldiers as compared to your enemies? What're the secrets behind it? Through this question, I can know his idea of unity.
2. What encourages you to persuade this level of religious tolerance within yourself? This question would help me understand his idea of unity and tolerance.
3. When and where did you acquire the idea of Swarajya from? What inspired you to fight for it? This would help me know more about his background, vision and motivation.

76. Shivaji issued strict instructions to his officials not to mistreat the subjects or to forcefully grab even a blade of grass from them. In one of the letters issued to his officials, Shivaji says:

Ans. : "Wood, from big trees like teak is required for the Navy. If needed, secure permission for cutting the trees from the forest and then proceed. Other trees like the mango and jackfruit are also useful, but do not touch them. Because such trees take many years to mature, and the people look after them like their children. If you

cut them, will their sorrow ever end? If you accomplish something by oppressing others, it perishes soon, along with the oppressor. There is harm in the absence of such trees as well. Therefore, do not use force in any circumstances."

77. Based On Shivaji's letter, what can you tell about his values as a ruler?

Ans. : Based on the above letter we can conclude that Shivaji perceived values like compassion, justice, and environmental responsibility. He took the accountability of his people and always protected them. He emphasized an ethical governance and avoided oppression. He valued the emotions of his people and supported them grow throughout his rule. He promoted humanity, religious tolerance and a principled leadership style. The letter also demonstrates his deep love for nature, art and literature.

78. The chapter states, "The British took India from the Marathas more than from the Mughals or any other power." What do you think this means? What evidence from the chapter supports this idea?

Ans. : This means that when the British wanted to rule India, the Marathas were the main power, not the Mughals. The Mughal Empire was already weak, and the Marathas controlled most parts of India like Delhi, Gujarat, and Malwa.

The Marathas fought three wars with the British, and were the last strong Indian rulers before British rule started. Hence, to take control of India, the British had to defeat the Marathas, not the Mughals. This shows how powerful the Marathas had become.

79. Explain the Maratha administration under Shivaji, focusing on civil and military structures.

Ans. : Shivaji's administration was centralised and efficient. He removed hereditary positions and paid all officers from the treasury. The Ashta Pradhana Mandal, his group of eight ministers, handled affairs like defence, finance, justice, and diplomacy. In the military, he maintained infantry, cavalry, and a navy. The cavalry was divided into bargirs (state-supplied) and shiledars (self-equipped). Forts were key to defence and strategy. Officers were rotated regularly to prevent corruption and misuse of power.

80. How did the Marathas become a strong naval power in India?

Ans. : Shivaji realized the importance of sea power for trade and security. He built the Maratha Navy to protect the west coast from foreign powers like the Portuguese, Dutch, and British. Kanhoji Angre was the most successful naval leader. He controlled coastal forts and challenged European control. Maratha ships started demanding passports from European vessels. Though not as technologically advanced, the Marathas still won many sea battles, making their navy one of the strongest Indian sea forces of the time.

81. Highlight the challenges faced by the Marathas after Shivaji's death and how they responded.

Ans. : After Shivaji's death, his son Sambhaji was captured and executed by Aurangzeb. The capital Raigad was lost. The Marathas responded under the leadership of Rajaram and later Tarabai. They used forts and guerrilla tactics to resist Mughals. Despite losses, they never gave up. After Aurangzeb's death, they regained strength and expanded north under Peshwas like Bajirao I. Their resilience helped them recover and build one of the largest Indian empires before the British.

82. Explain the concept of Swarajya and how Shivaji worked to achieve it.

Ans. : Swarajya means "self-rule" or governance by one's own people. Shivaji believed that Indians should govern themselves without foreign interference. To achieve this, he captured forts, established a navy, and formed a structured administration. His council of ministers (Ashta Pradhana Mandal) ensured efficient governance. He respected all religions and promoted local language and culture. His idea of Swarajya was inclusive and forward-thinking, focusing on justice, self-sufficiency, and unity among his people.

83. What were Shivaji's contributions to the promotion of Marathi language and culture?

Ans. : self

84. Describe the impact of the Battle of Panipat on the Maratha Empire and its recovery.

Ans. : self

85. Who was Ekoji? Discuss his contribution to Maratha expansion?

Ans. : self

86. How did Tarabai contribute to the Maratha expansion into north India?

Ans. : self

87. If you were a British officer watching the rise of the Marathas, what would concern you the most and why?

Ans. : If I were a British officer watching the rise of the Marathas, I would be most concerned about the Maratha Navy and their control over trade routes. Their ability to demand passports from Europeans and challenge naval superiority would threaten our business and expansion plans in western India.

88. In this chapter, you have read about Marathas administration, trade and defence policies. Do you think, Maratha policies of fort-building and naval strength reflect long-term planning?

Ans. : Yes, Shivaji knew the importance of defending both land and sea. Hill forts secured key routes, while the navy protected the coast and trade. These policies



were not just for battle—they-helped the Marathas build a strong, lasting empire.

89. How do you think Ahilyabai Holkar's actions show that women could be strong rulers in 18th-century India?

Ans. : Ahilyabai bravely ruled after personal losses and never stepped away from responsibility. She held public courts, built temples across India, and focused on the welfare of her people. She proved that with wisdom and compassion, women could govern a region and even a country as successfully as men.

90. How did she contribute to the architecture of India during her reign?

Ans. : Ahilyabai Holkar ruled the Malwa region for nearly 30 years after the death of her husband and son. She had a great contribution in shaping the architecture of India, she built several temples, Ghats, wells, and roads stretched from north (Kedarnath) to south (Rameshwaram). She also rebuilt major temples like Kashi Vishwanath and Somnath. Her rule is remembered for fairness, compassion, and development.

91. What reasons can you think of Shivaji's Surat sack? List the outcomes of this Surat sack and discuss them with your class.

Ans. : Shivaji's sack of Surat in 1664 was a response to repeated Mughal attacks on Maratha land. Surat was a wealthy port city and an important Mughal trading centre. Shivaji attacked it not only to gain wealth but also to send a strong political message. During the sack, he avoided harming religious sites and spared kind citizens. The attack brought huge treasure and international attention. The British and European traders feared Shivaji, and the Mughals saw it as a major insult, prompting Aurangzeb to send Jai Singh against him.

*** Picture Based Question.**

[6]

Observe the picture given below and answer the questions, that follow:



92. Identify this picture.

93. Where is it located?

94. Mention its significance in warfare.

Ans. : 1. The Sindhudurg Fort.

2. This fort is located near the Maharashtra- Goa border.

3. This fort was one of the several naval fortifications by Marathas. It helped them

protect the Konkan coastline from foreign naval powers specially during reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

Observe the picture given below and answer the questions, that follow:



95. Identify this picture.
96. Who built it?
97. What was the key reason to build it near a coast?

Ans. : 1. The Sindhudurg Fort.
2. It was built by the Marathas.
3. The fort helped the Marathas to monitor and control maritime trade routes in the Arabian Sea.

*** Answer The Following Questions In Brief.[5 Marks Each]**

[40]

98. Who were the Marathas? How did they manage to become the largest pan- Indian power before the British took over?

Ans. : The Marathas were brave and powerful people from Maharashtra in the Deccan region. They spoke Marathi and followed Hindu traditions. With leaders like Shivaji, they built a strong empire, fought against the Mughals, protected Indian culture, and ruled large parts of India before the British rule. Later they even fought three wars with the British, and were the last strong Indian rulers before British rule started. Maratha rulers worked for the public well-fare, patronised art and culture, were religious tolerant and never oppressed their people. They secured their feet in trade, maintaining one of the developed transport system. In short, the Marathas were on the peak, thriving, when the British entered India.

99. Imagine you are creating a short biography of a Maratha leader for younger students. Choose one personality (Kanhoji Angre, Bajirao I, Mahadji Shinde, Ahilyabai Holkar or Tarabai) and write 3-4 paragraphs highlighting what makes them inspirational. Include at least one challenge they overcame.

Ans. : Kanhoji Angre – The Maratha Sea Lion Kanhoji Angre was a brave Maratha navy chief who protected India's west coast in the early 18th century. He fought against the powerful British and Portuguese ships that tried to control Indian trade. Even though his navy was smaller, he used smart ideas and sea knowledge to defeat them many times.

He built strong sea forts like Vijaydurg and kept watch over the Arabian Sea. The

European powers feared him because he never let them win easily. Kanhoji made sure that Indian traders could do business without being looted by foreign powers. One big challenge he faced was fighting better-equipped European navies, but his courage and clever tactics helped him win. That's why he is still remembered as India's first great naval hero.

100. If you could visit one Maratha fort today (such as Raigad, Sindhudurg, Gingee, or Pratapgarh), which would you choose and why? Research its history, architecture, and strategic importance. Present your findings as a digital presentation or a poster in class.

Ans. : If I could visit one Maratha fort, I would choose Raigad Fort. Raigad Fort was the capital of Chhatrapati Shivaji's empire. It is located on a high hill in Maharashtra and is surrounded by deep valleys, which made it very safe from enemies. Shivaji was crowned king here in 1674, and that is why this fort is very special.

The fort has strong stone walls, big entry gates, secret paths, and beautiful buildings like Queen's palace, Shivaji's throne, and market area. There are 1,737 steps to reach the top, or you can take a ropeway. From the top, you can see beautiful views of the mountains all around. This fort is important in history because it was the heart of the Maratha empire, and Shivaji ruled from here with justice and bravery. Visiting Raigad Fort would help me learn more about our history and Shivaji's great leadership.

101. Compare how Shivaji and later Marathas treated religious places and people of different faiths. What evidence from the chapter shows their approach to religious diversity?

Ans. : Shivaji and the later Marathas had religious tolerance and treated every other religion and beliefs with huge respect and equality. Shivaji was a devout Hindu, but he never attacked mosques or hurt people of other faiths. When he sacked Surat, he spared religious places and even protected the house of a kind man. He also had Muslim soldiers and officers in his army. Later, under the Thanjavur Marathas, a Muslim poet named Ambar Husain was allowed to write about the Bhagavad Gita, which shows religious harmony. This proves that the Marathas believed in respecting all religions and living together peacefully.

102. The chapter describes how forts were 'the core of the state' for Marathas. Why were they so important? How did they help the Marathas survive against larger enemies?

Ans. : Forts were very important for the Marathas because they gave them safety and control. The forts were built on high hills and had strong walls, which made it hard for enemies to capture them. When big armies like the Mughals attacked, the Marathas hid in forts, planned their next move, and used guerrilla warfare. From the forts, they could watch the roads, store food and weapons, and protect their people. That's why the forts were called the "core of the state" -A they helped the

Marathas stay strong and fight back, even against larger and more powerful enemies.

103. You have been appointed as the chief designer for Maratha coins. Design a coin that represents Maratha achievements and values. Explain the symbols you chose.

Ans. : If I design a Maratha coin, it will show the greatness and values of the Marathas. On one side, I will draw Shivaji's face with a sword and a fort behind him. This shows his bravery and how he protected the kingdom using forts. I will also add the saffron flag, which stands for Hindu culture and unity.

On the other side, I will write in Sanskrit like Shivaji's royal seal. Around the edge, I will draw small picture of a ship (for the Maratha navy), a book (for learning and justice), and hands shaking (for respect to all religions). This coin will show that the Marathas were brave, fair, wise, and respected every religion.

104. After this introduction to the Maratha period, what do you think was their most important contribution to Indian history? Write a paragraph supporting your opinion with examples from the chapter. Then share and discuss your ideas with classmates.

Ans. : I think the most important contribution of the Marathas was that they protected Indian culture and freedom when foreign powers like the Mughals and British were trying to rule India. Shivaji built a strong and fair kingdom, respected all religions, and started the idea of Swarajya (self-rule). The Maratha army fought bravely, even after Shivaji's death, and stopped the Mughals from taking full control. Leaders like Tarabai and Ahilyabai Holkar also did great work in war and peace. The Marathas ruled large parts of India and kept Indian traditions alive. That's why their contribution is so important.

105. Have you ever heard the term 'bhakti'? What does it mean to you? Choose a bhakti saint from any part of India and learn about their life, their teachings, and the message they shared. You can also find one of their poems or bhajans and share it with your classmates.

Ans. : Yes, I have heard of the term 'bhakti'. For me it means, having a deep belief and respect for God. Mirabai is a famous bhakti saint. She was from Rajasthan. She had a deep faith in Lord Krishna. She left her luxurious life and chose to sing and worship Lord Krishna for the rest of her life. Her bhajans are really inspirational. They teach how to build a firm faith in God and to love Him with our whole hearts. One of Mirabai's famous bhajans is "Payoji maine Ram ratan dhan payo" which means "I have received the precious jewel of God's name; these treasure troves are beyond all the wealth, and I hold it with great joy and love."

* Match the Following.

[10]

Column A	Column B
106. Shivaji	(i) Attacked by Shivaji

107. Surat	(ii) Printing press and hospitals
108. Gingee	(iii) Maratha queen of Malwa
109. Serfoji	(iv) Used Wagh nakh
110. Ahilyabai Holkar	(v) Rajaram fled here

- (a) 1 - (v), 2 - (iii), 3 - (iv), 4 - (ii), 5 - (i)
 (b) 1 - (iv), 2 - (i), 3 - (v), 4 - (ii), 5 - (iii)
 (c) 1 - (i), 2 - (iv), 3 - (v), 4 - (ii), 5 - (iii)
 (d) 1 - (v), 2 - (i), 3 - (iv), 4 - (iii), 5 - (ii)

Ans. : (b) 1 - (iv), 2 - (i), 3 - (v), 4 - (ii), 5 - (iii)

Column A	Column B
111. Shivaji	(i) Protected Maratha interests along the coast
112. Navy	(ii) Led successful naval battles using geography and tactics
113. Maratha Armed Forces	(iii) Included Bargirs and Shiledars
114. Cavalry	(iv) Created a navy to secure the west coast
115. Kanhoji Angre	(v) Divided into infantry, cavalry, and navy

- (a) 1 - (ii), 2 - (iv), 3 - (v), 4 - (i), 5 - (iii)
 (b) 1 - (iv), 2 - (ii), 3 - (iii), 4 - (v), 5 - (i)
 (c) 1 - (ii), 2 - (v), 3 - (iv), 4 - (iii), 5 - (i)
 (d) 1 - (iv), 2 - (ii), 3 - (i), 4 - (v), 5 - (iii)

Ans. : self

* CASE BASED QUESTIONS

[4]

Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow:

After Sambhaji, Rajaram became the Chhatrapati and fled to Gingee (in present-day Tamil Nadu). The Mughal-Maratha conflict thus spread to south India. The Marathas staunchly defended their fortresses and often had the upper hand over the Mughals in battles and skirmishes. Aurangzeb was thus unable to leave the Deccan and died without having succeeded in subduing the Marathas, who emerged as a strong contender to the Mughals. No longer on the defensive, the Marathas led by Tarabai, Rajaram's queen, made large-scale inroads into Mughal territories, eventually conquering large parts of India.

116. Who became Chhatrapati after Sambhaji?

117. Where did Rajaram go after becoming Chhatrapati? ro What happened to the

Maratha-Mughal conflict after Rajaram fled?

118. Why could Aurangzeb not leave the Deccan?

119. Who led the Marathas after Rajaram's death?

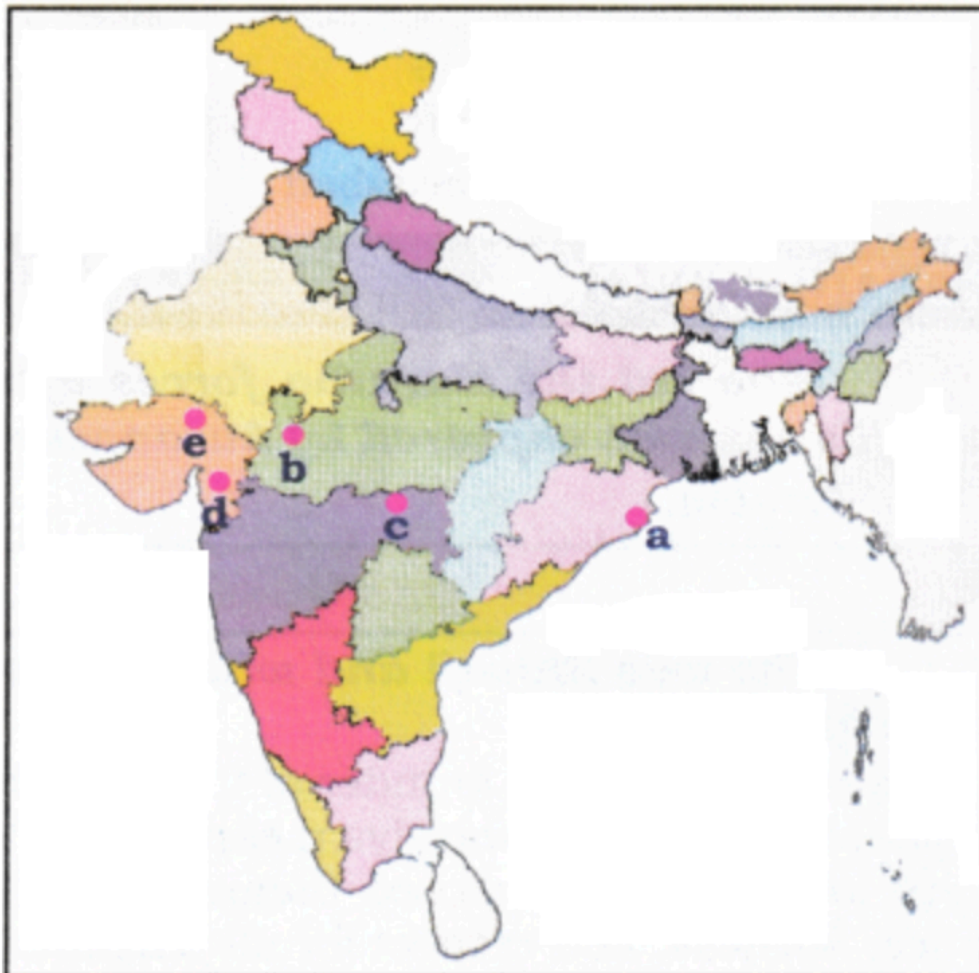
- Ans. :**
1. Rajaram became Chhatrapati after Sambhaji.
 2. He went to Gingee in present-day Tamil Nadu. to It spread to south India.
 3. The Marathas kept defeating the Mughals in battles.
 4. Tarabai, Rajaram's queen, led the Marathas.

*** MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

[6]

120. On the given outline political map of India, locate the cities that were under the rule of the Marathas and their allies.

- Nagpur
- Ahmedabad
- Surat
- Indore
- Cuttack

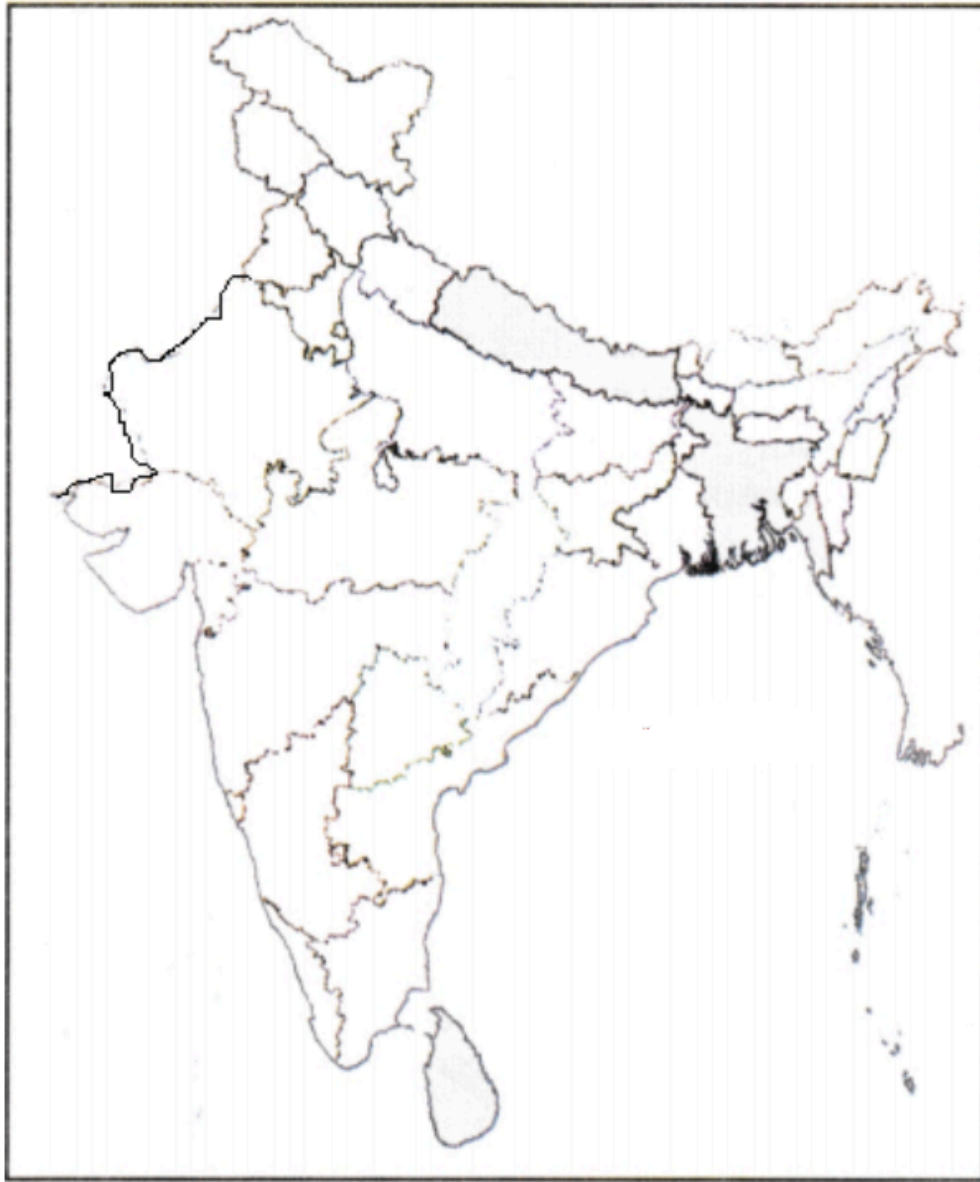


Ans. :



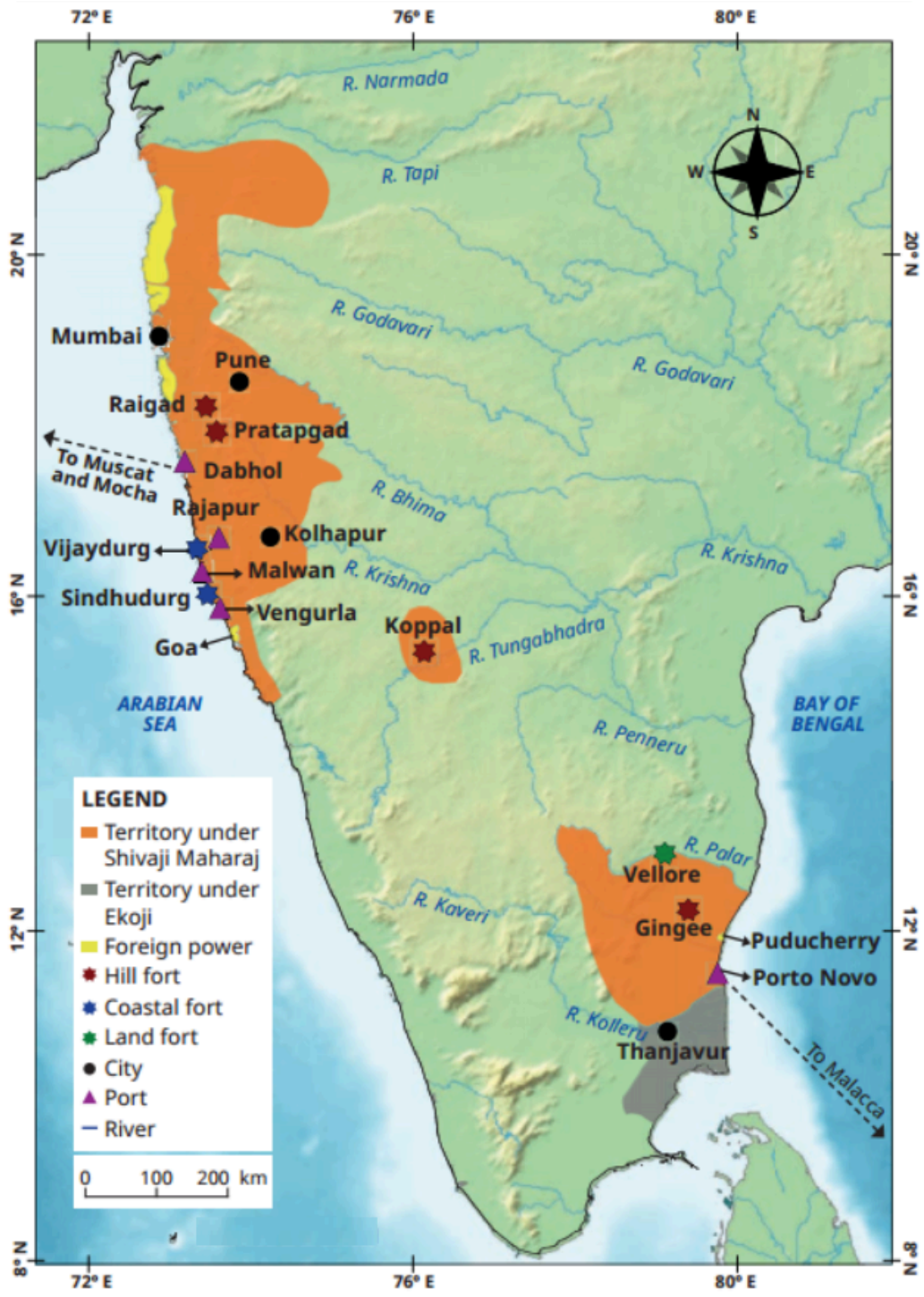
Student Bro

121. Shade the regions that were part of Shivaji's empire in Western India.



Student Bro

Ans. :



Student Bro