

11th History Lesson 10 Questions in English**10] The Marathas**

1. Assertion (A): The Marathas played a major role in declining the Mughal power in Central India.

Reasoning(R): Shivaji was the great leader of Marathas who opposed the Mughal power.

- a) Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True and R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The Marathas played a major role in the decline of Mughal power. Under the dynamic leadership of Shivaji, they posed a strong challenge to Mughal power during the 1670s. By the middle of the 18th century they had succeeded in displacing Mughal power in central India.

2. Which of these rule ended in Thanjavur in the year 1674?

- a) Maratha
- b) **Nayak**
- c) Sambuvarayars
- d) Chola

Explanation

Nayak rule ended in 1674 in Thanjavur, when the Maratha General Venkoji (half-brother of Shivaji) leading the Bijapur forces invaded Thanjavur and succeeded in establishing Maratha rule in the Tamil region.

3. Who was the last Maratha ruler of Thanjavur?

- a) Venkoji
- b) **Serfoji II**
- c) Rama Rao
- d) Sambuvarayars

Explanation

Maratha rule in Thanjavur which started from 1674 continued until the death of Serfoji II in 1832.

4. Which of these factors helped the Marathas to succeed in displacing the Mughal power?

- a) The Inaccessible mountain regions and valleys.

b) The Marathas were loyal, courage and disciplined.

c) Guerrilla warfare was their strength.

d) All the above

Explanation

The region of the Marathas consisted of precipitous mountains inaccessible valleys and impregnable hill-forts were most favorable for military defense. The Marathas claimed a long tradition of military prowess and prided themselves on their loyalty, courage, discipline, cunningness, and endurance. Marathas avoided direct battles with the Mughal armies that were equipped with strong cavalry and deadly cannons. "Guerrilla warfare" was their strength. They possessed the ability to plan and execute the surprise lightning attacks at night.

5. Name the persons involved in Bhakti Movement among the Marathas?

a) Tukaram

c) Eknath

b) Ramdas

d) All the above

Explanation

The spread of the Bhakti movement inculcated the spirit of oneness among the Marathas. Tukaram, Ramdas, and Eknath were the leading lights of the movement. The hymns of the Bhakti saints were sung in Marathi and they created a bond among people across the society.

6. Which of these regions were degenerated by the Deccan Wars?

a) Bijapur

c) Devagiri

b) Thanjavur

d) Pune

Explanation

The degeneration of Bijapur and Golkonda prompted the Marathas to unite and fight together. The Deccan wars against the Sultans of Bijapur, Golkonda and Ahmednagar had exhausted the Mughal treasury.

7. Which was the Capital of the Shivaji?

a) Surat

c) Shivner

b) Raigad

d) Satara

Explanation

Shivaji rallied the Marathas who lay scattered in many parts of Deccan under his leadership and built a mighty kingdom, with Raigad as the capital.

8. What was the birth place of Shivaji?

- a) Devagiri
- b) Shivner
- c) Surat
- d) Konkan

Explanation

Shivaji was born in Shivner near Junnar. He was the son of Shahji Bhonsle by his first wife Jijabai.

9. Choose the correct statements.

- i) Shivaji father was a Yadava Ruler.
- ii) Shahji, Shivaji's father was a descendant of the Yadava Rulers of Devagiri.
- iii) Shahji's mother was from the Sisodias of Mewar region.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

Explanation

Shahji was a descendant of the Yadava rulers of Devagiri from his mother's side and the Sisodias of Mewar on his father's side.

10. Shahji Bhonsle was serving under which of this Minister?

- a) Ahmed Shah
- b) Malik Ambar
- c) Bijapur Sultan
- d) Prince Murad

Explanation

Shahji Bhonsle served under Malik Ambar (1548–1626), former slave, and the Abyssinian minister of Ahmed Shah of Ahmednagar. After the death of Malik Ambar, Shahji played a vital role in its politics. After the annexation of Ahmednagar by the Mughals, he entered the service of the Sultan of Bijapur.

11. Assertion (A): Shivaji was familiar with the hilly areas around Poona.

Reasoning(R): Shivaji earned the goodwill of the Mavali Pesants who were martial people around the Poona hill regions.

- a) Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True and R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Shivaji earned the goodwill of the Mavali peasants and chiefs, who were a martial people with knowledge about the hilly areas around Poona. Shivaji made himself familiar with the hilly areas around Poona.

12. Who was the Guru of the great Shivaji?

- a) Shahji Bhonsle
- b) Malik Kafur
- c) Ramdas
- d) Tukaram

Explanation

Religious heads, Ramdas and Tukaram, also influenced Shivaji. Ramdas was regarded by Shivaji as his guru.

13. When did Shivaji capture the Torna fortress?

- a) 1646
- b) 1653
- c) 1623
- d) 1621

Explanation

Shivaji began his military career at the age of nineteen. In 1646, he captured the fortress of Torna from the Sultan of Bijapur. The fort of Raigad, located five miles east of Torna, was captured and wholly rebuilt.

14. After whom Shivaji took over the Jagirs in the year 1647?

- a) Dadaji Konda Dev
- b) Malik Kafur
- c) Shahji Bhonsle
- d) Ramdas

Explanation

After the death of Dadaji Konda Dev in 1647, Shivaji took over all the Jagirs of his father. Subsequently, the forts of Baramati, Indapura, Purandhar and Kondana came under his direct control.

15. Who imprisoned the Shivaji's father Shahji?

- a) Bijapur Sultan
- b) Prince Murad
- c) Sultan of Golkonda
- d) Aurangzeb

Explanation

Shivaji's father had been humiliated and imprisoned by the Sultan of Bijapur. He negotiated with Prince Murad, the Mughal Viceroy of the Deccan and expressed his wish to join Mughal service. The Sultan of Bijapur released Shahji in 1649 on some conditions. So, Shivaji refrained from his military activities from 1649 to 1655.

16. Which of these places were captured by Shivaji in the year 1656?

- a) Javli
- b) Satara
- c) Pratapgarh
- d) Poona

Explanation

In 1656, Shivaji re-started his military activities. He captured Javli in the Satara district and the immense booty that he won made him popular among the Marathas. Many young men joined his army. A new fort, Pratapgarh, was built two miles west of Javli.

17. Which of these places were captured by Aurangzeb in 1657?

- a) Bidar
- b) Kalyani
- c) Parinder
- d) All the above

Explanation

Aurangzeb captured Bidar, Kalyani and Parinder in 1657. So, both Shivaji and the Bijapur Sultan were forced to make peace with Aurangzeb.

18. Who called Shivaji as the Mountain Rat?

- a) Aurangzeb
- b) Afzal Khan
- c) Bijapur Sultan
- d) Malik Kafur

Explanation

As there was no danger from the Mughals, Bijapur Sultan decided to attack Shivaji. Afzal Khan was sent with a huge army. He boasted that he would bring the "mountain-rat" in chains. But, he found

fighting in the mountainous country extremely difficult. So, he planned to trick Shivaji but he was outwitted.

19. Who was appointed as the Governor of the Deccan by Aurangzeb?

- a) Afzal Khan
- b) Shahji Bhonsle
- c) **Shaista Khan**
- d) Malik Kafur

Explanation

In July 1658, Aurangzeb ascended the throne as the Emperor. Shaista Khan was appointed the Governor of the Deccan in 1660 with the main purpose of crushing Shivaji.

20. State the correct statements regarding the Treaty of Purandhar?

- i) The Treaty of Purandhar was signed on June 1665.
- ii) Shivaji was agreed to serve as a Mansabdar.
- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) **Both i and ii**
- d) Neither i nor ii

Explanation

According to the treaty of Purandar signed on 11 June 1665 Shivaji yielded the fortresses that he had captured and agreed to serve as a mansabdar and assist the Mughals in conquering Bijapur.

21. Assertion (A): Shivaji resumed his belligerent policy in the year 1666 and reorganized of his internal Administration.

Reasoning(R): Mughals were controlling the afghan risings during the same period.

- a) **Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- b) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True and R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

In 1666, Shivaji resumed his belligerent policy and led Maratha soldiers in new conquests. As the Mughals were busy with the Afghan risings in the North-West, they could not deal with Shivaji. Shivaji also occupied himself with the re-organization of his internal administration.

22. Where was Shivaji crowned as the Chhatrapathi?

- a) Raigad
- b) Satara
- c) Purandhar
- d) Shivner

Explanation

On 6 June 1674, Shivaji was crowned at Raigad. He assumed the title of "Chhatrapathi" (metaphor for supreme king).

23. Which of this place acted as the second line of defense for the successors of Shivaji?

- a) Thanjavur
- b) Senji
- c) Tiruchirappalli
- d) Vellore

Explanation

In 1676, Shivaji began his career of conquests in the south. A secret treaty was signed with the Sultan of Golkonda. Shivaji promised him some territories in return for his support. He captured Senji and Vellore and annexed the adjoining territories which belonged to his father, Shahji. He allowed his half-brother Venkoji or Ekoji to carry on administering Thanjavur. The Carnatic campaigns added glory and prestige to Shivaji. Senji, the newly conquered place, acted as the second line of defense for his successors

24. State the causes behind the Shivaji's death?

- a) The Uncertainty stance of his son Sambhaji.
- b) Relentless campaign against the enemies.
- c) Worsening Health condition of Shivaji.
- d) All the above

Explanation

Shivaji's last days were not happy. His eldest son Sambhaji deserted him and joined the Mughal camp. Although he returned, he was imprisoned and sent to Panhala fort. The relentless campaigns affected Shivaji's health. He died in 1680 at the age of 53.

25. Which of this Mughal region was captured by Sambhaji after Shivaji's death?

- a) Berar
- b) Golkonda
- c) Satara
- d) Poona

Explanation

A year after the death of Shivaji, his eldest son and successor Sambhaji led a Maratha army into Mughal territory captured Bahadurpur in Berar and plundered its wealth.

26. Assertion (A): Shahu throne in the year 1708 with the support of Balaji Vishwanath.

Reasoning(R): Shahu appointed Balaji Vishwanath as the Peshwa in the year 1713.

- a) Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True and R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Shahu emerged victorious and ascended the throne in 1708. Balaji Vishwanath was very supportive of Shahu and helped him ascend to the throne in 1708. As a gesture of his gratitude Shahu appointed Balaji Vishwanath as the Peshwa in 1713. In course of time, the Peshwa became the real ruler. Shahu retired to Satara and the Peshwa started to rule from Poona.

27. Choose the correct statements.

- i) Shahu II was the real son of Rama Raja ruled till 1808.
 - ii) Pratap Singh was deposed by the British Government in 1839.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) Both i and ii
 - d) Neither i nor ii

Explanation

Shahu II, the adopted son of Rama Raja, ruled till his death in 1808 as a nonentity. His son Pratap Singh who came to the throne next was deposed by the British government in 1839 on the charge that he plotted against the British Government.

28. Name the last Maratha ruler?

- a) Shahji II
- b) Pratap Singh
- c) Rama Raja
- d) Shahu II

Explanation

Pratap Singh died as a prisoner in 1847. His younger brother Shaji Appa Saheb, Shaji II was made king by the British in 1839. Shahji II died in 1848 without a successor.

29. Which of these was the advisory council of Shivaji?

- a) Sari Naubat
- b) Ashta Pradhan
- c) Mukhya Pradhan
- d) Nyayadhisha

Explanation

Shivaji was not only a great warrior but a good administrator too. He had an advisory council to assist him in his day-to-day administration. This council of eight ministers was known as Ashta Pradhan.

30. Name the person who can officiate for the King in his absence?

- a) Mukhya Pradhan
- b) Peshwa
- c) Senapathy
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

The Mukhya Pradhan or Peshwa or prime minister Duty was to look after the general welfare and interests of the State. He officiated for the king in his absence.

31. Identify the Incorrect Match

- A. Sachiv
- B. Amatya
- C. Summant
- D. Walkia Nawis
- a) i only
- b) ii only
- i) Home Secretary
- ii) Foreign Ambassador
- iii) Foreign Secretary
- iv) Mantri
- c) iii only
- d) iv only

Explanation

The Amatya or finance minister checked and countersigned all public accounts of the kingdom. The Walkia-Nawis or Mantri maintained the records of the king's activities and the proceedings in the court. Summant or Dabir or foreign secretary was to advise king on all matters of war and peace and to receive ambassadors and envoys from other countries. Sachiv or Shuru Nawis or home secretary was to look after the correspondence of the king with the power to revise the drafts.

32. Who were in charge of the Religious ceremonies and Charities?

- a) Pandit Rao
b) Danadhyaksha
c) Sadar
d) All the above

Explanation

Pandit Rao or Danadhyaksha or Sadar and Muhtasib or ecclesiastical head was in charge of religion, ceremonies and charities. He was the judge of canon law and censor of public morals.

33. Which of these ministers could not command armies and lead to the Expeditions?

- a) Muhtasib
b) Nyayadhish
c) Danadyksha
d) Shru Nawis

Explanation

With the exception of the Nyayadhish and Pandit Rao, all the other ministers were to command armies and lead expeditions. All royal letters, charters and treaties had to get the seal of the King and the Peshwa and the endorsement of the four ministers other than the Danadyksha, Nyayadhisha and Senapati.

34. Who was in charge of the Provinces of the Kingdoms of Shivaji?

- a) Peshwa
b) Walkia Nawis
c) Senapathy
d) Viceroy

Explanation

For the sake of administrative convenience, Shivaji divided the kingdom into four provinces, each under a viceroy.

35. Choose the correct statements.

- i) Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were collected from the natives of the Maratha Empire.
ii) Chauth was one-third of the revenue of the conquered districts.
iii) Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% for his position of Sardeshmukh.

- a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above

Explanation

As the revenue collected from the state was insufficient to meet its requirements, Shivaji collected two taxes, Chauth and Sardeshmukhi, from the adjoining territories of his empire, the Mughal provinces and the territories of the Sultan of Bijapur. Chauth was one-fourth of the revenue of the district conquered by the Marathas. Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% of the revenue which Shivaji collected by virtue of his position as Sardeshmukh. Sardeshmukh was the superior head of many Desais or Deshmukhs. Shivaji claimed that he was the hereditary Sardeshmukh of his country.

36. Who was heading the smallest unit of army in Shivaji's Infantry?

- a) Hazari
- b) Jamaladar
- c) Havildar
- d) Naik

Explanation

The infantry was divided into regiments, brigades and divisions. The smallest unit with nine soldiers was headed by a Naik (corporal). Each unit with 25 horsemen was placed under one Havildar. Over five Havildar were placed under one Jamaladar and over ten Jamaladar under one Hazari.

37. Choose the correct statements.

- i) Sari Naubat was the Supreme commander of Cavalry.
 - ii) The Cavalry of Marathas were divided into three classes.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) both i and ii
 - d) Neither i nor ii

Explanation

Sari Naubat was the supreme commander of cavalry. The cavalry was divided into two classes: the bargirs (soldiers whose horses were given by the state) and the shiledars (mercenary horsemen who had to find their own horses).

38. Which was the Final court of Appeal in the Maratha Administration?

- a) Hazir Majlim
- b) Nyayadhish
- c) Patel
- d) Peshwa

Explanation

The Panchayat functioned in the villages. The system of ordeals was common. Criminal cases were tried by the Patels. Appeals in both civil and criminal cases were heard by the Nyayadhish (chief justice) with the guidance of the smritis. Hazir Majlim was the final court of appeal.

39. State the correct statements regarding the Peshwa.

- i) The Peshwa's were dominating force in the 17th century.
- ii) Balaji Vishwanath was the last powerful Peshwa.
- iii) Peshwa is a Persian word which means as the First Minister.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

Explanation

The Peshwa's gained more powers and became dominant in the eighteenth Century. Balaji Vishwanath was the first powerful Peshwa. Peshwa is a Persian word which means "Foremost" or the "First Minister.

40. Which of these Peshwa revived the practice of Jagirs?

- a) Balaji Vishwanath
- b) Baji Rao II
- c) Raghunatha Rao
- d) Balaji Baji Rao

Explanation

Balaji Vishwanath (1713–1720) revived the practice of granting Jagirs. And the office of Peshwa was made hereditary.

41. How did the Baji Rao enhance the power of the Maratha Empire?

- a) Defeated the Nizam of Hyderabad
- b) Freed the Bundelkhand from the Mughals.
- c) Defeated the Governors of Malwa and Gujarat.
- d) All the above

Explanation

Baji Rao enhanced the power and prestige of the Maratha Empire by defeating the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Rajput Governor of Malwa and the Governor of Gujarat. He freed Bundelkhand from the control of Mughals and for this the Marathas got one third of the territories from its ruler.

42. Which of these places were captured from the Portuguese by Baji Rao I?

- a) Thana
- b) Bassein
- c) Salsette
- d) All the above

Explanation

By the treaty of Warna signed in 1731, Sambhaji of Kolhapur was forced to accept the sovereignty of Shahu. Thana, Salsette and Bassein were captured from the Portuguese in 1738 and they were driven out of the Konkan coast.

43. Who was known as the Nana Sahib?

- a) Balaji Baji Rao
- b) Baji Rao II
- c) Balaji Vishwanath
- d) Chanda Sahib

Explanation

Balaji Baji Rao succeeded as the Peshwa after the death of his father Baji Rao. Known as Nana Sahib, he proved to be a good administrator and an expert in handling financial matters.

44. Who killed the Nawab of Arcot, Dost Ali in the year 1740?

- a) Baji Rao
- b) Raghoji Bhonsle
- c) Chanda Sahib
- d) Nana Sahib

Explanation

Raghoji Bhonsle defeated and killed the Nawab of Arcot, Dost Ali, in 1740. Tiruchirappalli was captured and Chanda Sahib imprisoned.

45. When did the Sadasiva Rao army win the battle of Udgir?

- a) 1756
- b) 1765
- c) 1734
- d) 1760

Explanation

The army sent by Peshwa under Sadasiva Rao won the battle of Udgir in 1760. This success marked the climax of Maratha military might. The Peshwa took over Bijapur, Aurangabad, Dulatabad, Ahmadnagar and Burhanpur.

46. Choose the correct statements.

- i) The Marathas entered Delhi in the year 1752 to drive Afghans and Rohillas from Delhi.
- ii) Imadul-Mulk was puppet Wazir of the Marathas.
- iii) Marathas seized the control of Punjab and expelled the representative of Abdali.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

Explanation

The Marathas were always after the Mughal throne they entered Delhi in 1752 to drive out the Afghans and Rohillas from Delhi. Imadul-Mulk who was made the Wazir with the help of Marathas became a puppet in their hands. After bringing the Punjab under their control, they expelled the representative of Ahmad Shah Abdali, the founder of the Durani Empire in Afghanistan. A major conflict with Ahmad Shah Abdali became therefore inevitable.

47. Which of this battle paved the way for the rise of the British Power in India?

- a) Second Panipat War
- b) Carnatic Wars
- c) Anglo-Maratha wars
- d) Third Battle of Panipat

Explanation

The third battle of Panipat, 1761 is one of the decisive battles in the history of India. The defeat in the battle dealt a severe blow to the Marathas and the Mughal Empire and thereby paved the way for the rise of the British power in India.

48. Assertion (A): Nadir Shah, ruler of Afghanistan invaded India and took the peacock throne.

Reasoning(R): Muhammad Shah the Mughal ruler provided asylum to the Afghan rebels.

- a) Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True and R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Nadir Shah, the then ruler of Afghanistan, to invade India. In spite of his repeated demands, the Mughal ruler, Muhammad Shah, provided asylum to the Afghan rebels. So, his invasions started in

1739. Delhi was plundered. The Kohinoor diamond and the valuable peacock throne were taken away by Nadir Shah.

49. When did Ahmad Shah Abdali become an independent ruler of Afghanistan?

- a) 1767
- b) 1747
- c) 1756
- d) 1734

Explanation

When Nadir Shah was assassinated in 1747, one of his military generals, Ahmad Shah Abdali became an independent ruler of Afghanistan.

50. Who was appointed as the agent of Abdali in Delhi?

- a) Mir Bakshi
- b) Timur Shah
- c) Raghunatha Rao
- d) Wazir

Explanation

Abdali appointed Mir Bakshi as his agent in Delhi. Timur Shah, his son, was made the Viceroy of Lahore. An expedition under Malhar Rao Holkar and Raghunatha Rao reached Delhi after Abdali had left. They removed the agent of Abdali at Delhi and appointed a man of their choice as the Wazir.

51. Assertion (A): The Marathas were forced to withdraw from Lahore, Multan and Sirhind.

Reasoning(R): Abdali recovered Punjab in the year 1759.

- a) Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True and R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Abdali returned to India in October 1759 and recovered the Punjab. The Marathas were forced to withdraw from Lahore, Multan and Sirhind. The wildest anarchy prevailed in the region. So, the Peshwa sent Dattaji Scindia, the brother of Mahadhaji Scindia, to the Punjab to set matters right. But Abdali defeated and killed him in the battle (1760).

52. What were the results of the Third Battle of Panipat?

- a) The Maratha army was completely routed.
- b) Shah Alam II was the emperor of Delhi.
- c) The Marathas became the guardian of the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam.
- d) All the above**

Explanation

The third battle of Panipat was fought on 14 January 1761. The Maratha army was completely routed. The Peshwa's son Viswas Rao, Sadasiva Rao and numerous Maratha commanders were killed. Holkar fled and the contingents of Scindia followed him. The Peshwa died broken hearted in June 1761. After the battle of Panipat, Abdali recognized Shah Alam II as the Emperor of Delhi. The Marathas, though they received a severe blow initially, managed to restore their power within ten years in the north by becoming the guardian of the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam.

53. In which of these years Madhav Rao made his expeditions against Haider Ali?

- a) 1763
- b) 1765
- c) 1760
- d) 1780

Explanation

Madhav Rao expeditions (1765–1767) against Haider Ali of Mysore were successful. However Haider Ali soon recovered almost all his lost territories. But Madhav Rao regained them in 1772 and Haider Ali was forced to sign a humiliating treaty.

54. Who was the last Peshwa of Marathas?

- a) Bajji Rao I
- b) **Baji Rao II**
- c) Raghunath Rao
- d) Madhav Rao II

Explanation

After the death of Madhav Rao II, Bajji Rao II, the son of Raghunath Rao became the Peshwa and was the last Peshwa.

55. Which of these Treaty prevailed peace between the Marathas and the Company?

- a) Treaty of Poona
- b) Treaty of Bassein
- c) Treaty of Purandhar
- d) Treaty of Salbai**

Explanation

By the treaty of Salbai, in 1782, Ragunath Rao was pensioned off. Following this, peace prevailed between the Company and the Marathas for about two decades.

56. When did Baji Rao II sign the treaty of Bassein with the British?

- a) 1800
- b) 1802
- c) 1812
- d) 1810

Explanation

The British Governor General Wellesley forced the Subsidiary Alliance on the Peshwa. The treaty of Bassein was signed in 1802. According to the treaty the territory to be ceded should fetch an income of Rs. 26 Lakhs. The leading Maratha States regarded the treaty as humiliating and hence decided to defy it. So the second Anglo-Maratha war broke out.

57. State the reasons for the Third Anglo-Maratha war?

- a) Peshwa Baji Rao II became anti-British.
- b) Baroda Gangadhar Sastri was killed by Trimbakji.
- c) Peshwa Baji Rao II was charged for the confederacy against the British.
- d) All the Above

Explanation

During the Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1819) Peshwa Baji Rao II became anti-British, as the prime minister of the Gaikwar (ruler) of Baroda Gangadhar Sastri was killed by Trimbakji, a favorite of Peshwa. Peshwa was also charged with creating the Maratha confederacy and plotting with Scindia, Bhonsle and Holkar against the British.

58. Which of these region was declared as Independent as per the Poona treaty?

- a) Satara
- b) Poona
- c) Poona
- d) Gaikwar

Explanation

The British forced the Peshwa to sign a new treaty at Poona in 1817. Accordingly, the Peshwa resigned the headship of the Maratha confederacy. Ceded Konkan to the British and recognized the independence of the Gaikwar.

59. Assertion (A): General Smith captured Satara and defeated the Baji Rao forces.

Reasoning(R): Baji Rao fled to various places and finally surrendered to Elphinstone.

- a) Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True and R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

General Smith rushed to Poona and captured it, with the Peshwa fleeing to Satara, which was also captured by General Smith. Baji Rao fled from place to place. General Smith defeated his forces at Ashta, Kirkee and Korgaon. Finally, Baji Rao surrendered to Elphinstone in 1818.

60. Who was the king of Satara after third Anglo Maratha war?

- a) Baji Rao I
- b) Trimbakji
- c) Baji Rao II
- d) Pratap Singh

Explanation

Pratap Singh, a descendent of Shivaji was made the king of a small kingdom carved around Satara as a outcome of the Third Anglo-Maratha War.

61. Name the Governor of Bombay during the third Anglo-Maratha war?

- a) General Smith
- b) Mount Stuart Elphinstone
- c) Charles II
- d) George Dick

Explanation

Mount Stuart Elphinstone, who had been Resident at Poona, became Governor of Bombay.

62. Which of these Peshwa made the office Supreme and hereditary?

- a) Balaji Vishwanath
- b) Balaji Baji Rao
- c) Raghunatha Rao
- d) Baji Rao II

Explanation

The genius of Balaji Vishwanath (1713-1720) made the office of the Peshwa supreme and hereditary. The Peshwa's virtually controlled the whole administration, usurping the powers of the king. They were also recognized as the religious head of the state.

63. Who were governing the large provinces under the Peshwa's?

- a) Sarsubahdars
- b) Kotwal
- c) Deshmukhs
- d) Patel

Explanation

Provinces under the Peshwa's were of various sizes. Larger provinces were under the provincial governors called Sarsubahdars. The divisions in the provinces were termed Subahs and Pranths.

64. Choose the correct statements regarding the Patel's.

- i) Patel's were responsible for collecting the revenue in Villages.
- ii) They were paid by the Peshwa Government for their services.
- iii) The post of Patel was not hereditary.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

Explanation

The Patel was the chief village officer and was responsible for remitting revenue collections to the center. He was not paid by the government. His post was hereditary.

65. Name the responsible person who was in charge of maintenance of peace and order?

- a) Kotwal
- b) Deshmukhs
- c) Kamavistars
- d) Mamlatdras

Explanation

In towns and cities the chief officer was the Kotwal. The maintenance of peace and order, regulation of prices, settling civil disputes and sending of monthly accounts to the governments were his main duties. He was the head of the city police and also functioned as the magistrate.

66. On which basis the Land was divided for the revenue assessment of the Peshwa's?

- a) Kind of the Crop
- b) Productivity of the Land
- c) Facilities for Irrigation
- d) All the above

Explanation

The land revenue assessment was based on a careful survey. Land was divided into three classes: according to the kinds of the crops, facilities for irrigation and productivity of the land. The villagers were the original settlers who acquired the forest.

67. State the correct statements regarding the judicial system of the Peshwa's.

i) The Judicial System does not have a codified law or rules of procedure.

ii) Patel's and Leading Merchants were appointed for providing Justice.

a) i only

c) Both i and ii

b) ii only

d) Neither i nor ii

Explanation

The Judicial System was very imperfect. There was no codified law. There were no rules of procedure. Arbitration was given high priority. If it failed, then the case was transferred for decision to a Panchayat appointed by the Patel in the village and by the leading merchants in towns.

68. Which of these Peshwa built Naval bases at Konkan and Khanderi?

a) Balaji Vishwanath

c) Raghunath Rao

b) Madhav Rao II

d) Baji Rao II

Explanation

Balaji Vishwanath built naval bases at Konkan, Khanderi and Vijayadurg. Dockyard facilities were also developed.

69. Choose the Incorrect statements.

i) Krishna Devaraya developed the Nayankara System.

ii) Under Nayankara system the Tamil Country was divided into four Large Nayankaras.

iii) Senji, Thanjavur and Madurai were the Nayankaras in the Tamil Country.

a) i only

c) iii only

b) ii only

d) None of the above

Explanation

Krishna Devaraya, during his reign (1509-1529), developed the Nayankara system. Accordingly, the Tamil country was divided into three large Nayankaras: Senji, Thanjavur and Madurai.

70. Who began the first Maratha rule in Thanjavur by defeating the Nayakas?

- a) Shivaji
b) **Venkoji**
c) Serfoji I
d) Santaji

Explanation

The rivalry between the Nayaks of Madurai and Thanjavur finally led to the eclipse of Nayak rule of Thanjavur in 1673. Troops from Bijapur, led by the Maratha general Venkoji, defeated the Nayak of Madurai and captured Thanjavur. Venkoji crowned himself king, and Maratha rule began in Thanjavur in 1676.

71. Whom did Shivaji throne in the year 1677?

- a) Shahji
b) Venkoji
c) **Santaji**
d) Serfoji I

Explanation

When Shivaji invaded the Carnatic in 1677, he removed Venkoji and placed his half-brother Santaji on the throne. But Venkoji recaptured Thanjavur and after his death, his son Shahji became the ruler of Thanjavur kingdom.

72. When did Tej Singh assume the governorship of Senji?

- a) **1714**
b) 1723
c) 1730
d) 1780

Explanation

Swarup Singh was employed as Kiladar (fort commandant) of Senji in 1700. In due course Swarup Singh gained control over the entire Senji. After his death in 1714, his son Tej Singh (Desinghu) assumed the governorship of Senji. Desinghu refused to pay tribute to the Mughal emperor and invited the wrath of Nawab Sadat-ul-lah Khan.

73. Choose the Correct statements.

- i) Serfoji II was educated by the British Christian Missionary.
ii) Serfoji II was well known practitioner of Western Science and Medicine.
iii) Serfoji II mastered in many Indian Languages.
- a) i only
c) iii only

b) ii only

d) All the above

Explanation

Serfoji II was a remarkable ruler. He was educated by the German Christian missionary Friedrich Schwartz, Serfoji. Similarly Serfoji II turned out to be a well-known practitioner of Western science and medicine. Yet he was a devoted keeper of Indian traditions. He mastered several European languages and had an impressive library of books in every branch of learning.

74. For which of these languages Serfoji established the first printing press?

a) Tamil

c) Urdu

b) Marathi

d) Telugu

Explanation

Serfoji's modernizing projects included the establishment of a printing press, the first press for Marathi and Sanskrit and enrichment of the Saraswati Mahal Library.

75. Which of these Governors proposed the Scheme for Public Schools in 1820?

a) Macaulay

c) Wellesely

b) Thomas Munro

d) Cornwallis

Explanation

Thomas Munro, governor of Madras, proposed a scheme for elementary public schools in the 1820s, but the Company government did not establish a modern school for natives in Madras till 1841.

75. Assertion (A): Serfoji II established the first modern school for Christian natives.

Reasoning(R): He also supported free schools for needy Non-Christian natives.

a) Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True and R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Serfoji II was in advance of both the missionary and the colonial state, for as early as 1803 in Thanjavur. He had established the first modern public school for non-Christian natives. Serfoji

also supported a free school for needy Christians, run by missionaries in the village of Kannandangudi.

76. The Dhanvantari Mahal established by Serfoji II was,

- a) **Research Institution producing Herbal Medicines.**
- b) Missionary for Medical Students
- c) Modern Medicine drug developing institution.
- d) Free Hospital for public.

Explanation

Serfoji II established Dhanvantari Mahal, a research institution that produced herbal medicine for humans and animals. Maintaining case-sheets of patients was introduced. Physicians of modern medicine, Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha schools undertook research on drugs and herbs for medical cure.

77. Assertion (A): Serfoji's Pandit Kottaiyur Sivakolundu Desigar joined the Company's College of Fort St. George.

Reasoning(R): The Brahmin Court officials of Serfoji II was trained in European languages and Technologies.

- a) **Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- b) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True and R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The court officials, mostly Brahmins, trained in European knowledge, technologies and arts became leading agents of colonial modernity, equal to the English educated dubashes, writers and interpreters, both Hindu and Christian, who mediated between the Europeans and Indian courts. Two of Serfoji's pandits (one of them was Kottaiyur Sivakolundu Desigar) joined the Company's College of Fort St. George and became leaders in translation and print culture.

78. Which of these was authored by Serfoji II?

- a) Kumarasambhava Champu
- c) Mudra Rakshaschaya

b) Devendra Kuravanji

d) All the above

Explanation

Serfoji II was a patron of traditional Indian arts like dance and music. He authored Kumarasambhava Champu, Devendra Kuravanji, and Mudra rakshaschaya.

79. Choose the Correct statements about the interests of Serfoji II.

i) Serfoji II introduced Clarinet and Violin in Carnatic music.

ii) He popularized the Thanjavur style of painting.

iii) He created the first Zoological garden in Thanjavur palace.

a) i only

c) iii only

b) ii only

d) All the above

Explanation

Serfoji II introduced western musical instruments like clarinet, and violin in Carnatic music. He is also credited with popularizing the unique Thanjavur style of painting. Serfoji was interested in painting, gardening, coin collecting, and martial arts and patronized chariot-racing, hunting and bull-fighting. He created the first zoological garden in Tamilnadu in the Thanjavur palace premises.

80. In which of this year Serfoji II passed way?

a) 1831

c) 1834

b) 1823

d) 1832

Explanation

Serfoji II died on 7th March 1832 after almost forty years of his rule. His death was mourned throughout the kingdom and his funeral procession was attended by more than 90, 000 people.