

Chp-3 The Rise of Marathas

Answer Key

GEAR UP

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1. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is the great leader shown in the picture.
2. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was the founder of the Maratha Empire. He united the Marathas, established Swarājya, organised efficient administration, built a strong army and navy and challenged Mughal power through strategic warfare.

PROGRESS MILESTONE

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1. (✗) 2. (✗) 3. (✗) 4. (✓)
2. (✓)

PROGRESS MILESTONE

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1. Sambhaji 2. Gingee
3. Tarabai 4. Thanjavur
5. *Rājya-Vyavahāra-Kosha*

LET US PRACTISE

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- A.** 1. (a) Shivaji Maharaj 2. (c) Shivneri Fort
3. (b) Self-rule 4. (c) Ashta Pradhāna Mandala
- B.** 1. 1674, Raigad 2. Ryotwari
3. the Portuguese, pirates 4. Mountain Rats
- C.** 1. Shahji Bhonsle was a military officer who served the Deccan sultans.
2. The revenue system introduced by Shivaji was called the Ryotwari system.
3. The naval base of the Marathas was called Sindhudurg.
4. The treaty signed between Shivaji and the Mughals in 1665 was the Treaty of Purandar.
- D.** 1. Shivaji built a strong navy for the following reasons:
- (i) To protect the western coast from foreign powers and pirates.
 - (ii) To safeguard sea trade routes.
 - (iii) To safeguard important coastal forts like Sindhudurg.
 - (iv) To strengthen Maratha control over maritime trade and security.

2. Shivaji's system	Mughal system
(i) It was small and mobile.	(i) It was large and heavily equipped.
(ii) It used guerrilla warfare.	(ii) It depended on open battlefield warfare.
(iii) It relied on hills and forests.	(iii) It relied on artillery and large camps.

3. The Ashta Pradhāna Mandala was a council of eight ministers.
- (i) It who helped the Chhatrapati in administration, defence, justice, revenue, foreign affairs, intelligence and religious matters.
 - (ii) It strengthened central governance and ensured organised rule.
4. The Third Battle of Panipat can be explained as follows:
- (i) It was fought between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1761.

- (ii) The Marathas suffered a severe defeat.
 - (iii) Their political and military power weakened greatly.
 - (iv) It marked the beginning of the decline of Maratha dominance in India.
- E. 1.** The emergence of Thanjavur as an important centre of Maratha power in South India can be explained as follows:
- (i) The Marathas entered South India during the conflict between the Mughal Empire and the Deccan kingdoms.
 - (ii) Ekoji, the half-brother of Shivaji, established Maratha control over Thanjavur.
 - (iii) Thanjavur became the capital of the Maratha rulers in the south.
 - (iv) It developed into an important political and military centre of the Marathas.
 - (v) The Maratha rulers strengthened administration in the region.
 - (vi) Thanjavur also became a centre of art, culture and learning under Maratha patronage.
- 2.** The expansion and decline of the Maratha Empire can be explained as follows:
- (i) Shivaji laid the foundation of the Maratha state through efficient military organisation and strong administration.
 - (ii) He built a network of forts and trained a disciplined army to protect and expand his territory.
 - (iii) After his death, the Peshwas became powerful administrators of the empire.
 - (iv) They expanded Maratha control into large parts of North India.
 - (v) The Marathas collected chauth and sardeshmukhi from extensive regions.
- Decline:
- (i) The Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 severely weakened Maratha military strength.
 - (ii) Heavy losses in this battle reduced their control over northern territories.
 - (iii) Internal conflicts among Maratha chiefs weakened unity.
 - (iv) Continuous struggles reduced their administrative efficiency.
 - (v) Gradually, Maratha power declined due to political instability and lack of central control.
- 3.** Shivaji's coronation as an example of cultural revival can be described as follows:
- (i) Shivaji was crowned at Raigad in 1674 according to ancient Vedic rituals.
 - (ii) He adopted the title 'Shri Raja Shiva Chhatrapati' to reflect Indian political traditions.
 - (iii) Sanskrit was used instead of Persian in court language and royal documents.
 - (iv) The ceremony symbolised the establishment of Swarājya or self-rule.
 - (v) It restored pride in Indian culture after long periods of foreign rule.
 - (vi) It encouraged the revival of indigenous customs, administration and governance.
- 4.** Shivaji can be considered a successful administrator for the following reasons:
- (i) He established the Ashta Pradhāna Mandala to assist him in administration.
 - (ii) He established a well-organised system of governance after his coronation in 1674 at Raigad.
 - (iii) He introduced the Ryotwari system to protect farmers from exploitation.

- (iv) He maintained strict control over officials to prevent corruption.
- (v) He encouraged trade and safeguarded important routes and ports.
- (vi) He developed forts for efficient defence and governance.
- (vii) He ruled with justice and concern for the welfare of his people.

- F.**
1. Shivaji's instructions were addressed to his officials.
 2. The resource specifically required for the Navy was wood from big trees like teak.
 3. Two instructions given by Shivaji:
 - (i) Do not mistreat the subjects or use force against them.
 - (ii) Do not cut fruit trees like mango and jackfruit as they take many years to grow and people care for them deeply.

ASSERTION-REASON

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1. (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- 2 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

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1. The picture shows Shivaji Maharaj's royal seal.
2. It represents Swarājya and the use of Sanskrit to show Indian cultural pride.

MAP SKILLS

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The manner in which Shivaji defeated larger Mughal armies can be explained as follows:

- (i) He adopted guerrilla warfare instead of open battlefield fighting.
- (ii) He carried out sudden and unexpected attacks on enemy camps.
- (iii) He used his detailed knowledge of hills, forests and narrow passes to his advantage.
- (iv) He avoided direct confrontation with large Mughal forces.
- (v) He weakened the enemy through quick strikes followed by rapid retreat.
- (vi) He maintained the mobility of his army to confuse and exhaust the opponent.

LEARNWELL SMART