

# Chapter 3

## The Rise of the Marathas

### Section A: Fill in the Blanks

- \_\_\_\_\_ has had a rich and continuous literary history since the 12th century.
- The Bijapur Sultanate was ruled by the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.
- Shivaji killed Afzal Khan at the foot of the \_\_\_\_\_ fort.
- After Sambhaji's death, \_\_\_\_\_ became the Chhatrapati.
- Peshwa \_\_\_\_\_ and his son Nanasaheb played a key role in pan-Indian expansion.
- Shivaji paid all government officials a \_\_\_\_\_ from the state treasury.
- \_\_\_\_\_ were soldiers whose horses and equipment were provided by the state.
- The Marathas used \_\_\_\_\_ rockets by 1770.
- Serfoji II wrote a Marathi play named \_\_\_\_\_.
- The naval trade pass in Portuguese was called \_\_\_\_\_.

### Section B: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- The Marathas are native to which region?
 

a) Gangetic plain	<input type="text"/>	b) Thar desert	<input type="text"/>
c) Malabar coast	<input type="text"/>	d) Deccan plateau	<input type="text"/>
- Which dynasty conquered the Yadavas in the early 14th century?
 

a) Tughlaq	<input type="text"/>	b) Mughal	<input type="text"/>
c) Khilji	<input type="text"/>	d) Lodhi	<input type="text"/>
- In which year was Shivaji born?
 

a) 1630	<input type="text"/>	b) 1635	<input type="text"/>	c) 1640	<input type="text"/>	d) 1650	<input type="text"/>
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- Which tactic did Shivaji often use against bigger armies?
 

a) Siege warfare	<input type="text"/>	b) Naval blockade	<input type="text"/>
c) Guerrilla warfare	<input type="text"/>	d) Trench warfare	<input type="text"/>
- Which Mughal general did Shivaji raid at night, forcing him to flee Maharashtra?
 

a) Jai Singh	<input type="text"/>	b) Shaista Khan	<input type="text"/>
c) Afzal Khan	<input type="text"/>	d) Mirza Raja	<input type="text"/>
- Where was Shivaji coronated in 1674?
 

a) Raigad	<input type="text"/>	b) Pratapgad	<input type="text"/>
c) Pune	<input type="text"/>	d) Gingee	<input type="text"/>
- Where did Rajaram flee after Sambhaji's death?
 

a) Raigad	<input type="text"/>	b) Pune	<input type="text"/>
c) Gingee	<input type="text"/>	d) Delhi	<input type="text"/>
- Which Mughal ruler failed to subdue the Marathas?
 

a) Akbar	<input type="text"/>	b) Aurangzeb	<input type="text"/>
c) Bahadur Shah I	<input type="text"/>	d) Shah Jahan	<input type="text"/>
- What percentage of tax was called chauth?
 

a) 10%	<input type="text"/>	b) 15%	<input type="text"/>	c) 20%	<input type="text"/>	d) 25%	<input type="text"/>
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10. Which ruler of Mysore did Nana Phadnavis ally with?

- |                |                      |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| a) Tipu Sultan | <input type="text"/> | b) Hyder Ali   | <input type="text"/> |
| c) Aurangzeb   | <input type="text"/> | d) Kempe Gowda | <input type="text"/> |

11. Who guided the Marathas to many naval victories in the 18th century?

- |                  |                      |                   |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) Bajirao I     | <input type="text"/> | b) Tarabai        | <input type="text"/> |
| c) Kanhoji Angre | <input type="text"/> | d) Mahadji Shinde | <input type="text"/> |

12. What was the main judicial body at the local level in Maratha administration?

- |              |                      |                |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| a) Panchayat | <input type="text"/> | b) Kotwal      | <input type="text"/> |
| c) Peshwa    | <input type="text"/> | d) Sardeshmukh | <input type="text"/> |

13. Who was the architect of the Maratha northward expansion?

- |                     |                      |                   |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) Ahilyabai Holkar | <input type="text"/> | b) Tarabai        | <input type="text"/> |
| c) Jijabai          | <input type="text"/> | d) Rani Durgavati | <input type="text"/> |

14. Which temple did Ahilyabai Holkar rebuild in Gujarat?

- |                |                      |            |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| a) Dwarkadhish | <input type="text"/> | b) Modhera | <input type="text"/> |
| c) Sun Temple  | <input type="text"/> | d) Somnath | <input type="text"/> |

15. Which traditional craft industry did Ahilyabai promote in Madhya Pradesh?

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Banarasi silk weaving | <input type="text"/> |
| b) Chanderi weaving      | <input type="text"/> |
| c) Maheshwar weaving     | <input type="text"/> |
| d) Kanjeevaram weaving   | <input type="text"/> |

### Section C: Write T for True and F for False in the boxes provided.

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. The Marathas are from present-day Gujarat.                                       | <input type="text"/> |
| 2. Shivaji attacked religious places during the sack of Surat.                      | <input type="text"/> |
| 3. Shivaji was captured and executed by Aurangzeb after the Agra incident.          | <input type="text"/> |
| 4. Shivaji started his own era after his coronation called the Rājyābhiṣheka shaka. | <input type="text"/> |
| 5. The Dutch were the main target of Shivaji's slave trade ban.                     | <input type="text"/> |
| 6. Aurangzeb succeeded in fully subduing the Marathas.                              | <input type="text"/> |
| 7. The Peshwas gradually became more powerful than the Chhatrapati.                 | <input type="text"/> |
| 8. The Marathas never controlled territories in present-day Pakistan.               | <input type="text"/> |
| 9. The Marathas fought three wars against the British.                              | <input type="text"/> |
| 10. Kanhoji Angre was known as a 'pirate' by Europeans due to his naval policies.   | <input type="text"/> |

### Section D: Match the Following.

#### Column A

- Language spoken by the Marathas
- Capital of the Yadava dynasty
- A weapon shaped like a tiger's claw
- Shivaji's mother
- Shivaji's son executed by Aurangzeb
- The script used by the Marathas for official correspondence

#### Column B

- Moḍī
- Jijabai
- Marathi
- Devagiri
- Wagh nakh
- Sambhaji

**Section E: Short Answer Questions**

1. Who are the Marathas?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What was the Bhakti movement?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Name two Bhakti saints from Maharashtra and their contribution.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What was Shivaji's vision for his kingdom?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why did Shivaji establish a navy?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What was the significance of Rajaram's move to Gingee?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. What were chauth and sardeshmukhi?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Why were forts considered the 'core of the state'?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. Which foreign ports did Shivaji's ships trade with?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. What did Shivaji's seal symbolise?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Section F: Long Answer Questions**

1. Describe the killing of Afzal Khan.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What was significant about the sack of Surat?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Explain the major achievements of Shivaji.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Describe the rise and fall of Maratha power after Shivaji.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How did Ahilyabai Holkar contribute to Indian culture?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION G: Give One word Answer.**

1. Saint who translated the Bhagavad Gita into Marathi
2. Name of Shivaji's clan
3. Person killed by Shivaji using the wagh nakh
4. Battle in 1761 where Marathas suffered a defeat
5. Maratha leader who recaptured Delhi in 1771
6. First pan-Indian anti-British alliance leader
7. Number of ministers in aṣṭa pradhāna maṇḍala
8. Finance minister of Shivaji
9. Classical dance linked to Thanjavur Marathas
10. Temple where Bhonsle family history was inscribed

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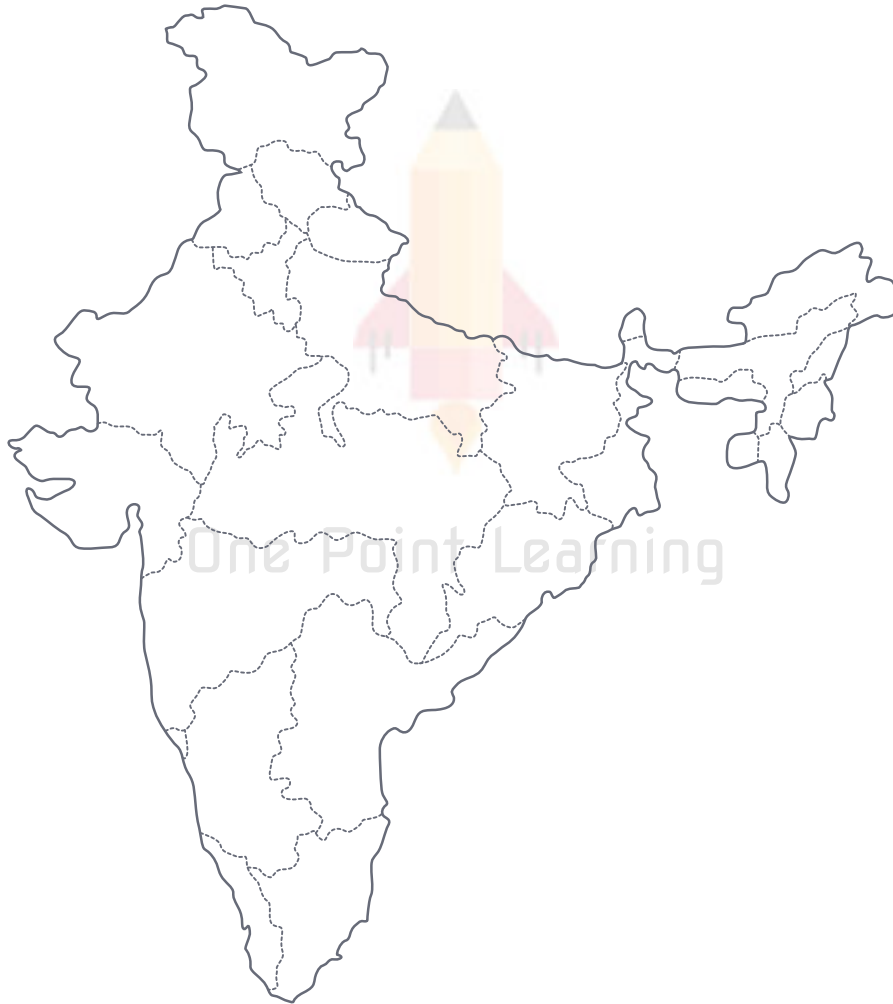
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**SECTION H: Activity-Based Questions**

1. Map Work: Mark and label – Raigad, Gingee, Bundelkhand.



2. Research Task: Find more about one Bhakti saint from Maharashtra and write 5 sentences about them.

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## Answer

### Section A: Fill in the Blanks

- |            |               |               |                       |              |
|------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Marathi | 2. Adil Shahi | 3. Pratapgad  | 4. Rajaram            | 5. Bajirao I |
| 6. Salary  | 7. Bargirs    | 8. Metal tube | 9. Devendra Kuravanji | 10. Cartaz   |

### Section B: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- |                      |                  |                          |                         |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. d) Deccan plateau | 2. c) Khilji     | 3. a) 1630               | 4. c) Guerrilla warfare |
| 5. b) Shaista Khan   | 6. a) Raigad     | 7. c) Gingee             | 8. b) Aurangzeb         |
| 9. d) 25%            | 10. b) Hyder Ali | 11. c) Kanhoji Angre     | 12. a) Panchayat        |
| 13. b) Tarabai       | 14. d) Somnath   | 15. c) Maheshwar weaving |                         |

### Section C: Match the Following

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 → c | 2 → d | 3 → e | 4 → b | 5 → f | 6 → a |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

### Section D: True/False

- |          |          |          |         |          |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. False | 3. False | 4. True | 5. True  |
| 6. False | 7. False | 8. True  | 9. True | 10. True |

### Section E: Short Answer Questions

- The Marathas were people native to the Deccan plateau, mainly in present-day Maharashtra, who spoke Marathi and had a rich cultural and military history.
- Bhakti movement was a devotional movement emphasising love for God over rituals, using local languages for poetry and songs to reach the common people.
- Dnyaneshwar – translated the Bhagavad Gita into Marathi.
- Tukaram – composed abhangs in praise of Lord Vitthal.
- Shivaji's vision was to establish Swarājya – a self-ruled kingdom that was politically, economically, and culturally independent.
- He established a navy to protect the west coast, secure trade, and resist European naval powers.
- Rajaram's move to Gingee spread the conflict to South India and allowed Marathas to resist the Mughals from a stronghold.
- Chauth – 25% tax; Sardeshmukhi – additional 10% tax collected from territories.
- Forts controlled routes, offered protection, and were crucial for resisting invasions.
- Shivaji's ships traded with Mocha, Muscat, and Malacca.
- Shivaji's seal symbolised authority and commitment to public welfare, inscribed in Sanskrit.

### Section F: Long Answer Questions

- Afzal Khan's killing – Shivaji, aware of Khan's treachery, wore concealed armour and met him at Pratapgad. Using the wagh nakh, he fatally injured Khan. Maratha forces then ambushed and defeated Khan's army.
- Sack of Surat – It damaged Mughal prestige and yielded great wealth. Shivaji avoided harming religious sites, showing his respect for all faiths.
- Achievements of Shivaji – Mastered guerrilla warfare, built a navy, killed Afzal Khan, raided Shaista Khan's camp, sacked Surat, escaped Aurangzeb's captivity, and expanded into southern India.
- Rise & fall after Shivaji – Sambhaji executed, Rajaram continued resistance from Gingee, Tarabai expanded northward, Peshwas extended empire to Peshawar, defeat at Panipat (1761), recovery under Mahadji Shinde, eventual fall after three Anglo-Maratha wars.

5. Ahilyabai Holkar's contribution – Ruled wisely for 30 years, rebuilt Kashi Vishwanath and Somnath temples, built ghats, promoted Maheshwar weaving, and supported welfare works across India.

#### Section G: One Word Answer

1. Dnyaneshwar
2. Bhonsle
3. Afzal Khan
4. Panipat
5. Mahadji Shinde
6. Nana Phadnavis
7. Eight
8. Ramachandrapant Amatya
9. Bharatanatyam
10. Brihadishwara Temple

#### Section H: Name the Person

1. Raigad – Located in present-day Maharashtra, near the Konkan coast, south of Mumbai.  
Gingee – Located in present-day Tamil Nadu, in the Villupuram district.  
Bundelkhand – A region spread over present-day southern Uttar Pradesh and northern Madhya Pradesh.
2. Here are 5 sentences on Tukaram's life and teachings:
  - Tukaram (1608–1649) was a famous Bhakti saint-poet from Maharashtra, known for his devotional poetry called abhangs dedicated to Lord Vitthal of Pandharpur.
  - He was born in a poor family in Dehu, near Pune, and faced many hardships in life, including famine and personal losses.
  - Tukaram's teachings focused on devotion (bhakti), humility, equality, and the futility of caste discrimination.
  - He believed that true worship lay in chanting God's name and leading a life of honesty and compassion.
  - His simple yet powerful verses in Marathi made spiritual ideas accessible to common people and continue to inspire devotees even today.