

Date: 04/01/2025

Day: Saturday

Chapter: 7 The Flowering of

Regional cultures

Very short answer questions:

Ques 1: Who and where introduced the local language Malayalam in their official records and inscriptions?

Ans: The chera rulers of Kerala (present day) introduced the local language Malayalam in their official records and inscription.

Ques 2: Who was Tansen?

Ans: Goswami Tulsides - the writer of Ramacharitamans and Surdas the poet of sur sagar.

Ques 3: Name six classical dances of Bharat?

Ans: There are six dances from that are recognised as classical namely Kathak, Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Odissi, Kuchipudi and Manipuri.

~~Ques~~ Short answer questions:

Ques 1: Write a short note on the development of Telugu as a language?

Q1. The ruler of the powerful vijayanagar kingdom krishnadeva rai contributed greatly to the development of telugu as a language. he himself was a great poet. he wrote Amuktamalayada which was the greatest poetic work of that time. tenali srama was his famous court poet. this shows how the rulers of different regions took pride in their local language and culture.

Q2. Who was tansen?

Ans. Tansen was the 14th great classical singer in the court of akbar. tansen is regarded as an important exponent of the hindustani classical music and is credited with introducing ragas as the 'miyan ki malhar', 'miyan ki todi' and 'Raag darbari'.

Q3. What changes were brought by the mughals in the field of paintings?

Ans. Paintings in medieval india entered a new phase under the mughals. they altered the character of painting across the styles and subjects popular at the imperial court. the important features are: restricted movement of the figures, fineness of lines of drawing and flat depiction of architectural columns. the mughal paintings are marked with a naturalism and rhythm. the two most common themes in mughals

painting of his period are specific event in the court and the portraits of leading personalities.

Ques 4 What are charayapads?

Ans. The charayapada is a collection of mystical poem, songs of realization in the vijayrama tradition of buddhism from the tantric tradition in assam, bengal, bhier and odisha.

Long answer questions:

Ques 15 ~~The~~ How did marathi flourish?

Ans. The bahamani rulers patronised Marathi as the administrative language in their kingdom.

Ques 2: Explain the development of music in the Sultanate period?

Ans. During the Sultanate period the development of music belongs to amir khusrro. It is during this period that the qawwali style of music developed many ~~mod~~ modern ragas like aiman gora and sarlam developed. A new musical instrument was created the sitar that was a combination of the indian veena and Persian "tanbur". The turks are credited with bringing musical instruments like 'rabab' and Sarangi into south asia.

Ques: Write short notes on: a Mughal painting & rajput paintings?

Ans. The Mughal paintings are marked with a naturalism and rhythm. the two most common themes in Mughal paintings of this period are specific events in the court and the portraits of this period are specific events in the court portrait of leading personalities. The rajput painting during 16th & 17th centuries used many represents of mythology and of court scenes. the rajput painting further flourished in the 18th century when many artist shifted to the courts of their new patrons. these painting are known for the intensity of the colour that they use and depict hunting scenes, portraits of individuals and of musical sessions.

Ques: Write a note on the growth of painting in bengal?

Ans. Growth of Painting in bengal. →

Muslim architecture developed in the age of the Sultans. noteworthy examples are the dakhil darwaza of gaur the adina masjid the chota sona masjid the Qadam skilled in making pottery plates knives, scissors, etc. high quality paper was

made from the barks of trees. silver coins were used as currency for buying and selling goods.

Teacher Sign _____

10th of July

10th Sunday

1st of August

1st of August

1st of August

1st of August

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1st of August

1st of August

1st of August

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1st of August

Date: 05/04/2025

Day: Sunday

Chapter: 8 Political Formation

in the eighteenth century

D very short answer question

Ques 1: Who was the last Mughal emperor?

Ans Bahadur Shah Zafar

Ques 2: Who founded the kingdom of Awadh?

Ans Saadat Khan

Ques 3: Under whom did the Sikhs become a strong military force?

Ans Ranjit Singh

Ques 4: Name the most important Rajput ruler of the eighteenth century?

Ans Sawai Raja Jai Singh

Ques 5: Who is recognised as the founder of the Maratha nation?

Ans Shivaji

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Short answer questions:

Ques 1: How did foreign invasion lead to the decline of the Mughals?

Ans

With the mighty empire torn into bits and pieces during the eighteenth century, the afghans ruler conducted a series of raid from the north-west of delhi. This further destroyed the mughal empire.

Ques 2: Was Aurangzeb responsible for the decline of the mughals?

Ans

Yes, under Aurangzeb's rule, the but it was difficult to hold the empire spread out further than ever before, but it was difficult to hold the empire together, he had to face rebellions from the marathas under shivaji, the sikhs the jats and the satnamis. He could not stop the decline of the mughal empire. A war of succession also followed his death.

Ques 3: Who were the later Mughals?

Ans

The kings who ruled after aurangzeb came to be known as the "later mughals".

Ques 4: Write a short note on the peshwas?

Ans After Shivaji's death, the effective control of the Maratha kingdom fell into the hands of the peshwas who served Shivaji's successors. Their seat of power was at Pune. Under the peshwas, there developed a successful military organisation.

F Long answer questions:

Ques 1: Who was Tipu Sultan? How did Mysore continue to grow as a formidable power under Tipu Sultan?

Ans Haider died in December 1782 and his son Tipu Sultan became the ruler of Mysore. Mysore under Tipu continued to grow as a formidable power. Tipu strengthened the fortifications of Srirangapatna & reorganized the army.

Ques 2: Explain the reasons for the downfall of the Mughal Empire?

Ans The cause of decline of the Mughal Empire were as follows:
Later Mughals: Bahadur Shah, Aurangzeb's eldest son ascended the throne in 1707. He was 65 years old and died in 1712.

his death led to a bitter war of succession among the brothers. in this succession Sayyid brother, hussain ali and abdulla emerged as kingmakers. the conspiracy of these brother and the inability of later mughal emperors to deal with it weakened the mughal empire. under muhammad shah (1719-1748), decan, awadh bengal and rohilkhand became independent province. the mughal empire started shrinking in size ~~for~~ foreign invasions. in 1739, the persian invader nadir shah defeated the mughal army at kannal. nadir shah's capture of delhi resulted into a slaughter of innocent people of delhi. he returned with immense treasure including the famous peacock throne and kohinoor diamond.

Ques 3: Describe how the Marathas emerged as a powerfull force under shivaji?

Ans The maratha arose as a great and mighty force under shivaji (1627-1680) he grew to be a brave warrior who was well-trained in the art of guerrilla warfare, being ambitious, shivaji dreamt of establishing a maratha kingdom. he waged a long struggle against the sultan of Bijapur and the mughal. he was able to create out a strong maratha state.

Ques 4 What were the consequence of the third battle of panipat?

Ans The afghan ruler nadir shah was assassinated in 1747. ahmed shah abdali was now the independent ruler of afghanistan. in the beginning of 1748 he conducted a series of raid and conquered Lahore, Kashmir panjab and sindh. he also plundered delhi and mathura. At this time marathas too were emerging powerful in north india. they challenged the afghan viceroy in lahore and drove him away. thus, the marathas and not the mughals were locked in battles against foreign invaders. the afghans in the third battle was fought at the famous battleground at panipat in 1761. the marathas were defeated and complete routed the sikhs of panjab however, latter put up a severe resistance to the afghans and they could not continued for 25 years, still, the mughals

Ques 5 Why is the eighteenth century regarded as the age of maratha supremacy?

Ans Mughal-maratha fight had continued for 25 year still the mughals could not defeat the marathas. in these circumstances emperor aurangzeb died in 1707 CE at ahmednagar. the maratha war for independence

was the fight between the mughals emperors
greed to expand his empire and the spirit of
independence of the marathas the marathas
emerged victorious in it. after the death of
aurangzeb they led others in filling the
vacuum in the political arena. they controlled
throne of delhi ran the affairs of almost
all parts of hindustan and protected it
therefore, the 18th century is known as
the century of the marathas.

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