

## Progression of the Empire

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### EXERCISE [PAGE 56]

#### Exercise | Q 1.1 | Page 56

**Answer in one word.**

She took the charge of the Indore administration.

**Solution:** She took the charge of the Indore administration. - **Ahilyabai Holkar**

#### Exercise | Q 1.2 | Page 56

**Answer in one word.**

The most capable and brave man in Bhosale family of Nagpur.

**Solution:** The most capable and brave man in the Bhosale family of Nagpur. - **Raghuji Bhosale**

#### Exercise | Q 1.3 | Page 56

**Answer in one word.**

He reinstated the Emperor on the throne of Delhi.

**Solution:** He reinstated the Emperor on the throne of Delhi. - **Mahadji Shinde**

#### Exercise | Q 1.4 | Page 56

**Answer in one word.**

He managed the politics in South.

**Solution:** He managed the politics in South. - **Nana Phadnavis.**

#### Exercise | Q 2 | Page 56

**Arrange chronologically.**

1. The battle of Ashti.
2. Maratha dominance over Odisha.
3. The British flew the Union Jack in Pune.

**Solution:**

1. Maratha dominance over Odisha
2. The British flew the Union Jack in Pune
3. The battle of Ashti

#### Exercise | Q 3.1 | Page 56

The work done by Ahilyabai Holkar.

**Solution:**

1. Punyashloka Ahilyabai Holkar was the wife of Khanderao, who was the son of Malharrao Holkar.
2. After the deaths of Khanderao and Malharrao, Ahilyabai took the control of the Indore administration.
3. She was a capable, astute, and an excellent administrator.
4. She made new laws for agricultural cess, revenue collection, etc. She also put the affairs of the State in proper order.
5. She strove to bring more land under cultivation, dug wells for farmers, promoted trade & industry, and built lakes & tanks.
6. She also built temples, Ghats, Maths, Dharamshalas, drinking water facilities at all important places of pilgrimage in the four quarters of India.
7. She looked into judicial matters personally and provided rightful justice.
8. She ruled for 28 years and enhanced the Maratha prestige in the North. During her reign, there was peace and order in the kingdom and the people were happy.

**Exercise | Q 3.2 | Page 56**

The valour shown by Mahadji Shinde.

**Solution:**

1. Mahadji Shinde was as brave and astute as his father Ranoji Shinde. Therefore, he was given the family title of Sardar by Peshwa Madhavrao.
2. He restored the Maratha supremacy and reputation in the North, which was lost after the Maratha defeat at Panipat.
3. Realising that the guerilla tactics were not enough for the plains of the North, he trained his army and modernised his artillery under the guidance of de Boigne, a French military expert. With the help of this trained army, he subdued the Rohillas, the Jats, the Rajputs, and the Bundellas.
4. Mahadji Shinde defeated the British when they tried to capture the Emperor of Delhi and also when they marched on the Marathas via Borghat.
5. He also defeated Najib Khan's grandson Ghulam Kadir when he captured the Red Fort and tortured the Emperor and his begums for their wealth. Mahadji also reinstated the Emperor on the throne of Delhi.
6. Mahadji defeated the difficult situations with strong determination and looked after the Delhi affairs during 1784 CE to 1794 CE.

**Exercise | Q 3.3 | Page 56**

The Maratha rule in Gujarat.

**Solution:**

1. The foundation of Maratha power in Gujarat was laid by Khanderao Dabhade and his son Trimbakrao.
2. After the death of Khanderao, his wife Umabai defeated the Mughal Sardar of Ahmadabad and conquered the fort there.
3. Later, the Gaikwads made Vadodara in Gujarat a seat of their power.

### Exercise | Q 4 | Page 56

Discuss the reasons behind the end of Maratha rule.

#### **Solution:**

1. After the death of Mahadji Shinde and Nana Phadnavis, the Maratha power began to weaken.
2. Bajirao II, the son of Raghunathrao was the Peshwa at that time. He did not have leadership qualities and had many vices.
3. He was unsuccessful in uniting the Maratha Sardars and the internal conflict between the Maratha sardars weakened their power.
4. The British replaced the Marathas in the North and South.
5. In 1817 CE, the British captured Pune and hoisted their flag 'Union Jack' there.
6. In 1818 CE the British defeated Marathas in the battle of Ashti in Solapur district. By this, the Maratha rule came to an end.