
WORK SHEET
SECOND TERM
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE
LESSON– INDIA IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY
CLASS- VII

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Aurangzeb's successors were called the _____ .
2. _____ was the Nawab of Bengal.
3. Chin Quilich Khan was appointed the governor of the _____.
4. Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded the city of _____.
5. _____ united the Sikhs living west of the Satluj.
6. _____ were appointed to collect revenue.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The Persian ruler who invaded India.
2. The Afghan ruler who invaded India between 1748 and 1761.
3. The taxes collected by Shivaji.
4. The organisation that bound the Sikh misls together.
5. The two parties that were involved in the third battle of Panipat.
6. He became the leader of the Sikhs after Guru Govind Singh's death.

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

1. Which of the following rulers was not one of the Later Mughals?
a) Aurangzeb b) Bahadur Shah I c) Farukshiyar d) Nadir Shah.
2. The third battle of Panipat was fought in the year
a) 1726 b) 1757 c) 1764 d) 1674.
3. The greatest ruler of Bharatpur was
a) Churaman b) Badan Singh c) Surajmal d) Jai Singh.
4. In Bengal, the banking grew very prosperous and politically powerful under
a) Jagat Seth b) Saadat Khan c) Asaf Jah d) Ratan Seth .

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
i) Saadat khan	a) was given the title Nizam.
ii) Chinch Quilich Khan	b) invaded India several times.
iii) Nadir Shah	c) Governor of Awadh.
iv) Ahmad Shah Abdali	d) Chhatrapati.
v) Shivaji	e) carried away Kohinoor diamond.
vi) Gurmurt	f) will of the guru.

V. GIVE REASONS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) Ijaradars were appointed in Awadh.
- 2) Bankers and Moneylanders became powerful in Bengal and Awadh.
- 3) The Marathas were defeated in the third battle of Panipat.

VI. SHOW THE FOLLOWING IN AN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA:

- 1) The region ruled by Jats, Sikhs, Rajputs.
- 2) Nizam's kingdom.
- 3) Awadh.
- 4) Carnatic