

## The Expansion of the Maratha Power

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### EXERCISE [PAGE 46]

#### Exercise | Q 1.1 | Page 46

Write the meaning.

Chauthai -

**Solution:** Chauthai was one-fourth part of the revenue, collected as tax.

#### Exercise | Q 1.2 | Page 46

Write the meaning.

Sardeshmukhi -

**Solution:** Sardeshmukhi was one-tenth part of the revenue collected as an additional tax.

#### Exercise | Q 2.1 | Page 46

Write the answer in one word.

Balaji was from this town in Konkan\_\_\_\_\_

**Solution:** Balaji was from this town in Konkan - **Shrivardhan**

#### Exercise | Q 2.2 | Page 46

Write the answer in one word.

He ruled Bundelkhand \_\_\_\_\_.

**Solution:** He ruled Bundelkhand - **King Chhatrasal**

#### Exercise | Q 2.3 | Page 46

Write the answer in one word.

Bajirao died at this place \_\_\_\_\_.

**Solution:** Bajirao died at this place - **Raverkhedi**

#### Exercise | Q 2.4 | Page 46

Write the answer in one word.

He defeated the Portuguese \_\_\_\_\_.

**Solution:** He defeated the Portuguese - **Chimajiappa**

#### Exercise | Q 3.1 | Page 46

Write about them in your own word.

Kanhoji Angre

**Solution:**

1. Kanhoji Angre was the chief of the Maratha Navy.
2. In the opposition between Shahu Maharaj and Maharani Tarabai, he supported Maharani Tarabai and attacked Shahu Maharaj's territories.
3. Balaji Vishwanath was sent by Shahu Maharaj to fight against him.
4. However, the war was avoided by Balaji, who then convinced Kanhoji to support Shahu Maharaj.

### Exercise | Q 3.2 | Page 46

**Write about them in your own word.**

The Battle of Palkhed

**Solution:**

1. Nizam – ul – Mulk was appointed as the Subhedar of Deccan by the Mughal Emperor Farukhsear.
2. Nizam tried to establish his separate existence at Hyderabad in 1713 CE.
3. He was against the Mughal Emperor's decision of giving the Marathas the right to recover Chauthai – Sardeshmukhi from the Mughal areas.
4. He captured some part of the Pune Pargana but got defeated by Bajirao I in the battle of Palkhed near Aurangabad.
5. Thereafter, the Nizam accepted the Maratha right to collect Chauthai – Sardeshmukhi.

### Exercise | Q 3.3 | Page 46

**Write about them in your own word.**

Balaji Vishwanath

**Solution:**

1. Balaji Vishwanath hailed from Shrivardhan, in Konkan. When the Mughals released Shahu Maharaj, he gave the position of Peshwa to Balaji
2. He was competent, experienced, and convinced many Sardars that Shahu Maharaj was the real heir of the Maratha empire. He thus made these Sardars join hands with him.
3. He avoided a war with Kanhoji Angre, the chief of Maratha Navy under Maharani Tarabai, and convinced him to support Shahu Maharaj.
4. After strengthening Shahu Maharaj's position in Maharashtra, he took interest in the politics in the North. In 1719 CE, with the help of the Sayyid brothers, Abdulla (Hasan) and Hussein Ali, he obtained the grants or sanads from the Mughal Emperor to collect Chauthai and Sardeshmukhi from the Mughal territory in the Deccan.

### Exercise | Q 3.4 | Page 46

**Write about them in your own word.**

Bajirao I

**Solution:**

1. Bajirao I was a courageous and great general who established the Maratha supremacy in the North and also won status for the Maratha power as a formidable power in the entire India.
2. He was the son of Balaji Vishwanath and was appointed as the Peshwa by Shahu Maharaj in 1720 CE after the death of Balaji.
3. Bajirao expanded the Maratha Empire during his 20-year term.
4. When the Mughal Subhedar of Deccan, Nizam – ul – Mulk, went against the Maratha's rights to recover Chauthai – Sardeshmukhi from the Mughal areas and captured some part of the Pune Pargana, Bajirao decided to counter him. He defeated the Nizam, at Palkhed near Aurangabad and got back the rights of collecting the revenue.
5. He strengthened the Maratha power in Malwa and Bundelkhand, by helping King Chhatrasal against Bangush.
6. While on his march on Delhi in 1737 CE, he defeated the Nizam at Bhopal and secured the sanad of Malwa subhedari for the Marathas.
7. He sent Malharrao Holkar, Ranoji Shinde, and Udaji Pawar under the leadership of his brother Chimajiappa to conquer the Vasai and Thane territories from the Portuguese.
8. Bajirao I died at Raverkhedi on the banks of the Narmada in April 1740, while he was on his way to defend the Mughals from the invasion by Nadirshah, the Emperor of Iran.

**Exercise | Q 4.1 | Page 46****Give reason.**

Two separate Maratha States were formed.

**Solution:**

1. Shahu Maharaj marched towards Maharashtra after his release from the Mughal prince Azamshah.
2. He was joined by a few Maratha Sardars but Maharani Tarabai declined his claim to the throne of the Maratha Chhatrapati.
3. Shahu Maharaj's army fought with the army of Maharani Tarabai at Khed on the banks of the Bheema and won the battle. He captured Satara and made it the capital of his kingdom. He got himself crowned.
4. Maharani Tarabai proclaimed her minor son Shivaji II as Chhatrapati at Pahnala in 1710 CE. Kolhapur was the capital of this independent kingdom.
5. This mutual opposition between Maharani Tarabai and Shahu Maharaj continued.

Thus, two separate Maratha States were formed, one at Kolhapur and the other at Satara.

**Exercise | Q 4.2 | Page 46****Give reason.**

Azamshah released Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj from his custody.

**Solution:**

1. There was a fight after Emperor Aurangzeb's death among his sons for the throne of Delhi.
2. Prince Azamshah, his son, marched towards Delhi from the South to seize the imperial throne.
3. Prince Shahu was in his captivity and he believed that there would be a conflict between Maharani Tarabai and Shahu Maharaj for the gadi of the Maratha Chhatrapati.
4. Such a conflict would make the Maratha strength weak.

Hence, Azamshah released Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj from his custody.

**Exercise | Q 4.3 | Page 46****Give reason.**

Delhi needed the help from the Marathas.

**Solution:**

1. The Mughal power faced the threat of invasion from Iran and Afghan and also of the local Pathan, local Rajput, Jat, and Rohilas rulers.
2. Aurangzeb's successors were fighting amongst themselves. The Delhi court was marked by bickering and confusion.
3. The internal competition and struggle in the court had also weakened the Mughal power.

Hence, Delhi needed the help from the Marathas.