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Maharashtra before Shivaji

(Grade Me pg.no. 5-7)

1. Name the following:

Ans. *(1) Medieval (2) Monarchy (3) Emperor Krishnadevraya
(4) Deshmukhs and Deshpandes (5) Justice

2. State whether the following statements are True or False:

Ans. (1) True (2) True (3) False

3. Find the odd man out:

Ans. (1) Slavery (2) King

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct options from the help box:

Ans. *(1) Powadas *(2) Maharashtra (3) Nizamshah of Ahmadnagar,
Adilshah of Bijapur (4) Shivaji Maharaj

5. Give reasons:

Ans. (1) (i) He established 'Hindavi Swaraj' based on justice, fair play
and equal treatment to people of all castes and religions.

(ii) He made no distinction between Hindu and Muslims.

(iii) We draw inspiration from his noble deeds.

(2) (i) During the period of Adilshah and Nizamshah, the people
were oppressed.

(ii) The constant fighting brought great misery to the people.

(iii) They couldn't celebrate festivals or worship their Gods.

(3) (i) The Nizamshah of Ahmadnagar and the Adilshah of Bijapur
had divided Maharashtra amongst themselves.

(ii) They were not liberal in their outlook.

(iii) They constantly fought against each other with the result
that the people suffered and were harassed.

(iv) People didn't have enough to eat and they couldn't celebrate
their festivals.

6. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences:

Ans. (1) (i) Shivaji Maharaj first brought to book the Watandars who
fought among themselves.

- (ii) He used them in his plan to establish Swaraj.
- (iii) He fought against the powers that oppressed people and defeated them.
- (iv) He made no distinction between Hindus and Muslims.
- (v) He honoured the saints of all religions.
- (vi) He established Hindavi Swaraj based on justice, fair play and equal treatment.

7. Select the correct alternative and write the number in the box:

Ans. (1) By their constant fighting. (2) To bring happiness to the people

*8. Match the Following:

Ans. (1) Krishnadevraya (2) Nizamshah (3) Adilshah

9. Answer the following in one sentences:

Ans. *(1) The Moghul Emperor Akbar in the North and Emperor Krishnadevraya of Vijayanagar in the South looked after the welfare of their subjects.

(2) Swaraj means self-government, our own rule.

*(3) Shivaji Maharaj fought against the rulers who oppressed the people.

*(4) Shivaji Maharaj undertook the noble task of establishing Swaraj in Maharashtra which would bring happiness to the people.



1. Name the following:

Ans. (1) Shri Chakradhar Swami (2) Sant Namdeo (3) Keertans
(4) Muktabai (5) Abhangs (6) Samarth Ramdas

2. State whether the following statements are True or False:

Ans. (1) False (2) True (3) False (4) True (5) False (6) True

3. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct option from those given in the brackets:

Ans. *(1) Vitthal *(2) Alandi (3) Eknath (4) Indrayani (5) Ramayan
*(6) Hanuman

4. Match the following:

Ans. (A) (1) Gujarat (2) Narasi (3) Apegaon (4) Paithan (5) Dehu
(6) Jamb

(B) (1) Leela charitra (2) Dnyaneshwari (3) Tukaram Gatha
(4) Dasbodh

5. Answer the following in one sentence:

Ans. *(1) Shri Chakradhar Swami did not believe in any discrimination based on gender or caste.

(2) Memorable incidents from the Life of Shri Chakradhar Swami are compiled in the book titled 'Leelacharitra'.

*(3) Sant Namdeo instilled the desire to protect their religion among the people.

(4) Some of the devotional songs of Sant Namdeo are included in Guru Granth Sahib and the holy book of Sikhs, even today.

(5) Sant Dnyaneshwar's message to the people was, "Give equal treatment to all. Help those in trouble and allay their misery."

*(6) Sant Eknath's advice to the people was not to accept any distinction of high and low among themselves.

(7) He was born at Dehu near Pune.

(8) (i) Sant Tukaram preached the people about the virtues of pity, forgiveness and peace of mind.

*(9) Samarth Ramdas taught men the ways of good life and to be strong and united.

6. Give reasons:

Ans. (1) (i) Chakradhar Swami established the Mahanubhav Sect.

(ii) He preached equality all over Maharashtra.

(iii) He did not believe in any discrimination based on gender or caste.

(iv) So several men and women became his followers.

(2) People prosecuted the children of the 'Sanyasi' and banished them from their community because

- (i) Father of Sant Dnyaneshwar, Nivruttinath, Sopandeo and Muktabai all took sanyas.
- (ii) Sant Dnyaneshwar's father left home but later, on obeying the order of his Guru, he returned home.
- (iii) He started living with his wife.
- (iv) Their four children were born afterwards.
- (v) The narrow-minded religious leaders thought it was wrong for a 'Sanyasi' to have children.
- (3) Dnyaneshwari was written in Marathi because:
 - (i) In those days, all religious teachings were confined to Sanskrit books.
 - (ii) The language of the ordinary people was Marathi.
 - (iii) Dnyaneshwar wanted to open the doors of knowledge for them.

7. Answer in brief:

- Ans. * (1) (i) Once Dnyaneshwar went around the town seeking alms.
- (ii) He had to listen to abusive language.
 - (iii) He was deeply pained by this incident.
 - (iv) So, he locked himself in his hut to grieve over his lot.
- * (2) (i) Sant Tukaram preached the people about the virtues of pity, forgiveness and peace of mind.
- (ii) He gave the message of equality.
 - (iii) He said that God dwells with him who helps the weak and downtrodden as his own.
- (3) (i) The work done by the Sants brought about a great awakening among the people.
- (ii) Religions become a thing to be respected and a spirit of self reliance.
 - (iii) People regained their lost confidence.
 - (iv) This awakening helped Shivaji in his fight for Swaraj.

8. Write short notes on:

- Ans. (1) He was a great devotee of Vitthal. He lived in a village called

- Narasi. He brought awakening among the people. He spread Bhagwat dharma and taught the people about the deep devotion of God. He instilled in them, the desire to protect their religion and spread the message of humanity and equality.
- (2) (i) Samarth Ramdas was born at Jamb on the banks of the Godavari in Marathwada.
- (ii) His birthday falls on Ram Navami.
 - (iii) His real name was Narayan.
 - (iv) But he preferred to call himself Ramdas which means 'the servant of Rama'.
 - (v) He wrote Dasbodh. Dasbodh teaches men the way of good life.
 - (vi) In his 'Manache Shlok', he gave people lessons in good thoughts and good conduct.
 - (vii) He raised the temples of Hanuman to popularise the worship of strength.
 - (viii) He told people to be strong, united and fight against injustice.

9. Pair the letters to find the answers to the following and write them in the space provided below: (One has been done for you.)

- Ans. (1) (ii) Mahanubhav (iii) Equality (iv) Leelacharitra
- (2) (i) Narasi (ii) Keertans (iii) Vitthal (iv) Punjab
- (3) (i) Apegaon (ii) Sanyasi (iii) Dnyaneshwari (iv) Alandi near Pune



3

Maratha Sardars - The Famous House of the Bhonsales

(Grade Me pg.no. 13-16)

1. Name the following:

- Ans. * (1) Maloji Raje Bhonsale * (2) Maloji Raje and Vithoji Raje
(3) Umabai (4) Sharifji * (5) Malik Amber * (6) Sar Lashkar

*2. Find the relation between:

- Ans. (1) brothers (2) son-in-law and father-in-law (3) brothers
(4) father-son

3. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct option from those given in the brackets:

Ans. (1) Devgiri *(2) Bhonsales (3) Maloji Raje Bhonsale

4. Say whether the following statements are true or false:

Ans. (1) False (2) False (3) False (4) False

*5. Match the following:

(1) Jadhav (2) Nimbalkar (3) Morey (4) Ghorpade

6. Answer the following in one sentence:

Ans. (1) The brave Maratha sardars set up the tradition of valour in Maharashtra.

(2) Maloji Raje was bestowed upon the Jagir of Pune and Supe Parganas.

* (3) Malik Amber and Shahaji Raje fought bravely to save Nizamshahi.

(4) After the death of Malik Amber, his son Fattekhhan took charge of the Nizamshahi kingdom.

* (5) Since Nizamshahi was declining after the death of Malik Amber, Nizamshah's mother appealed to Shahaji Raje to return to save Nizamshahi. Therefore, Shahaji Raje left Adilshahi and returned to Nizamshahi.

* (6) Adilshah honoured Shahaji Raje with the title of 'Sar Lashkar'.

7. Give reasons:

Ans. (1) (i) The Maratha Sardars were brave but many of them were sworn enemies of one another.

(ii) They never united to do something for their own people and so all their valour and bravery served the interests of others.

(2) (i) Maloji Raje and Vithoji Raje were brave and enterprising.

(ii) They caught the attention of Malik Amber, the Vazir of Nizamshah.

(iii) On his recommendation, the Shah conferred on Maloji Raje, the Jagir of Pune and Supe Parganas. Thus, Bhonsales became rich.

(3) (i) Shahaji Raje's reputation in the court was so enhanced that even Malik Amber began to feel jealous of him.

(ii) This gradually led to antagonism between them.

(iii) As a result Shahaji Raje left Nizamshahi.

8. Answer the following in three or four sentences:

Ans. (1) (i) Marathas were brave and tough.

(ii) They were fearless and loyal to their masters.

(iii) Many kept their own large army.

(iv) But they were sworn enemies of each other.

(v) Their valour and bravery served the interest of the others.

(2) (i) Maloji Raje visited the temple regularly.

(ii) He would put flowers and 'bel' on the 'lingam' and pray.

(iii) He carried out extensive repairs of the temple.

(iv) He made arrangements for proper maintenance of the temple.

(v) There were lights both inside and outside the temple.

(vi) This is how Maloji Raje restored the temple of Ghrushneshwar.

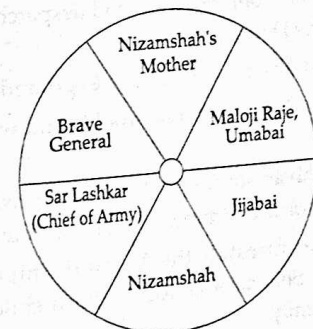
(3) (i) Lakhujirao was a brave and valiant sardar in the court of Nizamshah.

(ii) He kept a large army of his own.

(iii) He commanded great respect and honour in the court of Nizamshah.

9. Fill in the information on 'Shahaji Raje' and complete the wheel:

Ans.



Shivaji's Childhood

(Grade Me pg.no. 17-19)

1. Who am I? Answer Orally.

Ans. (1) Vijayraj (2) Shivaji (3) Vazir Fattekhani

***2. Complete the sentences orally:**

Ans. (1) Shivneri (2) Karnatak

3. Circle the correct option.

Ans. (1) Bhonsales (2) Shivneri (3) Karnatak (4) Bangaloure

***4. Answer the following in one sentence:**

Ans. *(1) Shivaji felt that on growing up, he would also display valour like the brave men.

(2) Shivaji and the children of the Mavlas played hide and seek or played with a ball or top.

(3) After the downfall of Nizamshahi, Shahaji's Jagir of Pune and Supe lay within Adilshah's share. He gave it to Shahaji Raje on his behalf. So, Shahaji Raje joined the Adilshahi services and left Nizamshahi.

(4) The territory included in the New Nizamshahi between the rivers Godavari and Nira.

5. Answer the following in two or three sentences:

Ans. (1) (i) Shahjahan from the North had despatched a big army to conquer the Deccan.

(ii) Adilshah of Bijapur burnt Pune to ground.

(iii) So, Shahaji Raje was in real trouble and was constantly on the run.

*(2) Jijabhai told Shivaji stories of Rama and Krishna, Bhima and Abhimanyu, and also of pious persons and saints.

*(3) (i) In order to forestall the Moghul Emperor and Vazir Fattekhani, Shahaji Raje found out a child heir from the Nizam's family.

(ii) He declared the child heir as the new Nizamshah.

6. Give reasons:

Ans. (1) (i) Shahaji Raje was in trouble and he was constantly on the run. (ii) Jijabai was pregnant. (iii) Shahaji Raje was worried about her safety. (iv) So, he sent Jijabai to Shivneri fort where she could remain in safety and peace.

(2) (i) Fattekhani was planning to pursue the Moghuls to swallow Nizamshahi. (ii) The Moghuls rewarded him with the territory under the control of Shahaji Raje. (iii) Shahaji Raje was enraged.

So, he left the services of the Moghuls.

(3) (i) Shahaji Raje defeated many kings in Karnatak. (ii) Then, Adilshah awarded him with the Jagir of Bangalore.

7. Look at the passage given below. Replace the pictures with the words and rewrite the passage:

Shivaji Maharaj visited the huts of poor Mavlas. He shared a simple meal of onion and bhakri with great relish. The children of the Mavlas were like birds in the forest. They would imitate the sound of the parrot, cuckoo or tiger to perfection. Their pastime was building small forts, making earthen elephants and horses. Shivaji Maharaj joined them in all the games and became popular.

**Shivaji's Education**

(Grade Me pg.no. 20-22)

1. Answer orally in one word:

Ans. (1) Pune (2) Seven (3) Lal Mahal (4) Shri Ramchandra (5) Nimbalkar

2. Who am I? Answer orally.

Ans. (1) Dadaji Konddev (2) Jijabai (3) Lord Krishna

3. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct option from those given in the brackets:

Ans. *(1) Sanskrit (2) Subhedar *(3) Mavlas (4) Karnatak

4. Match the following:

Ans. (1) Peshwa (2) Muzumdar (3) Sarnobat (4) Sabnis (5) Dabir

5. Answer the following in one sentence:

Ans. *(1) In the Bangalore court, Shahaji Raje appointed teachers for Shivaji.

*(2) The teachers taught Shivaji to ride a horse, to wrestle, to use swords and Dandpatta.

(3) Shahaji Raje accompanied Jijabai and Shivaji Maharaj from Bangalore.

(4) On Shahaji Raje's order, Dadaji Konddev built Lal Mahal.

*(5) Dadaji Konddev gave concession in land tax to peasants to encourage them to till their lands.

(6) Lord Krishna was the ancestor of Jadhavs.

(7) Shivaji Maharaj's wife's name was Saibai.

6. Answer the following in two or three sentences:

Ans. *(1) (i) Shivaji acquired the knowledge of excellent administration, war tactics, fort architecture, selection of horses and elephants.

(ii) He also learnt the ways of escaping from difficult enemy territories.

(2) (i) Shahaji Raje's enemies had totally devastated Pune.

(ii) Properties were damaged. (iii) Houses were demolished.

(iv) Temples had collapsed. (v) People fled from their villages.

(vi) Fields had become barren. (vii) Thick forests had grown.

(viii) Wolves roamed in the countryside. So, Pune was totally in shambles and ruins.

*(3) (i) When Jijabai returned to Pune, she called all the people back and reassured them that they would be safe in Pune.

(ii) The people then settled and cultivated their lands.

(iii) Jijabai had the dilapidated temples repaired and worship began.

(iv) The town was throbbing with people once again.

In this way, Pune was rejuvenated.

*(4) (i) Jijabai had resolved that her son Shivaji would never be engaged in the service of others.

- (ii) He would establish the rule of his own people (Swaraj).
- (5) (i) Dadaji Konddev gave people land tax concessions which encouraged them to till their lands.
- (ii) He offered prizes for destroying the wolves.
- (iii) He raised peasants' patrols to protect their life and property from gangs of thieves.
- (iv) He fixed land revenue according to the quality of land.

In this way, Dadaji Konddev made the people of Pune happy.

7. Put a ☒ against the knowledge/skill acquired by Shivaji Maharaj:

Ans. (1) ✓ (2) ✓ (4) ✓ (5) ✓ (6) ✓

