

CHAPTER-3 | Exploring Society: India & Beyond

QUIZ
PART-06

1. Which three branches made up the Maratha army?

- A. Navy, merchants and artillery
- B. Infantry, cavalry and navy
- C. Cavalry, police and judiciary
- D. Infantry, elephants and air force (B)

Explanation : The Maratha military was organised into infantry, cavalry and naval forces.

2. Which statement correctly distinguishes Bargirs from Shiledars?

- A. Bargirs served in the navy, while Shiledars served as judges
- B. Bargirs arranged their own equipment, while Shiledars received it from the state
- C. Bargirs received horses and equipment from the state, while Shiledars arranged their own
- D. Both were European artillery units (C)

Explanation : Bargirs were state-equipped cavalymen, while Shiledars maintained their own horses and equipment.

3. What advanced weapon was in Maratha use by 1770?

- A. Armoured trains
- B. Submarines
- C. Repeating rifles
- D. Metal-tube rockets (D)

Explanation : The Marathas used rockets from Shivaji's period and had advanced metal-tube rockets by 1770.

4. What military change did the Marathas adopt during the 18th century?

- A. They ended disciplined training
- B. They adopted European-style disciplined troops and artillery
- C. They abandoned guns
- D. They used only bows (B)

Explanation : Later Maratha armies introduced disciplined infantry and artillery trained according to European methods.

5. Why were forts called the 'core of the state' in the Adnyapatra?

- A. They protected the land and helped the state survive invasions
- B. They were used only for royal festivals
- C. They prevented the use of a navy
- D. They replaced all trade routes (A)

Explanation : Forts secured Maratha territory and enabled the kingdom to survive prolonged attacks.

6. How did Kanhoji Angre overcome the technological advantage of European ships?

- A. By depending on Mughal commanders
- B. By refusing to sail
- C. By using geography and effective tactics
- D. By purchasing every European ship (C)

Explanation : Angre used his knowledge of the coast and effective naval tactics to challenge technologically superior European ships.

7. What was a 'cartaz'?

- A. A village court
- B. A sea-trade pass
- C. A type of rocket
- D. A cavalry saddle (B)

Explanation : European powers used the cartaz system to regulate and control maritime trade.

8. Which institution served as a local judicial body?

- A. European factory
- B. Peshwa's cavalry
- C. Royal mint
- D. Panchayat (D)

Explanation : Panchayats made up of officials and local elites administered justice at the local level.

9. Which ports were named as destinations of Shivaji's maritime trade?

- A. Delhi, Agra and Lahore
- B. London, Paris and Rome
- C. Mocha, Muscat and Malacca
- D. Pune, Satara and Nagpur (C)

Explanation : Maratha ships carried goods to foreign ports such as Mocha, Muscat and Malacca.

10. Which pairing correctly matches the Maratha women with their contributions?

- A. Tarabai — Maratha resistance and expansion; Ahilyabai Holkar — welfare and public construction
- B. Tarabai — first printing press; Ahilyabai Holkar — naval cartaz
- C. Tarabai — Mughal empress; Ahilyabai Holkar — Dutch trader
- D. Tarabai — Foreign Affairs Minister; Ahilyabai Holkar — cavalry commander (A)

Explanation : Tarabai defended Maratha independence, while Ahilyabai Holkar became famous for good governance and public welfare works.