# REGIONAL KINGDOMS OF THE 18TH CENTURY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Regional Kingdom</th>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Significance</th>
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</table>
| Hyderabad           | Chin Qilich Khan (Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah)                           | • He carved the state of Hyderabad  
• He appointed mansabdar and gave jagirs without permission of the Mughal king  
• Successors were called Nizams.                                                  |
| Awadh               | Saadat Khan (1722) Governor                                         | • Suppressed rebellious zamindars  
• Reformed the revenue system  
• Combined office of subdar(political head), faujdar(military head) and diwan(revenue head). |
| Bengal              | Murshid Quli Khan (Governor) Succeeded by: Shuja-ud-Din Alivardi Khan Siraj-ud-Daulah | • Murshidabad was his capital  
• Improved agriculture, trade and industry  
• Poor farmer were given loans                                                        |
| Rohilkhand          | Ali Muhammad khan                                                  | • Rohillas often clashed with Awadh, Delhi, Jats and Marathas to expand territory                                                       |
| Bharatpur under the Jats | Churaman Badan Singh Suraj Mal                                       | • Jats were farmers who lived around Delhi, Mathura and Agra.  
• After Suraj Mal’s death the area was divided among subedars                     |
| Mysore              | Hyder Ali - 1761                                                    | • Improved condition of farmers and crushed rebellious zamindars.  
• Modernised the army with the help of the French  
• Defeated the British forces in the First Anglo-Mysore War.                      |
|                     | Tipu Sultan - 1782 (Tiger of Mysore)                                | • Deeply influenced by the French Revolution.  
• Modern weapons and built a navy.  
• Introduced modern industries in India.                                           |
| Rajputs             | Sawai Raja Jai Singh                                               | • Encouraged teaching and learning of science  
• Jaipur was the capital  
• Built observatories in Delhi, Jaipur, Mathura and Benaras.                     |
| Punjab and Sikhs    | Banda Bahadur                                                       | • Sikhs were organised into political groups called misls.  
• Each misl had a ruler who fought against other misls.  
• Maharaja Ranjit Singh united all the misls.                                     |