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History of Modern India - Radhey Shyam Chaurasia 2002  
Tremendous Progress Has Been Made In India During The Modern Period. British Rule Unified India, Gave New Ideals Of Parliamentary Government And Established Factories, Railways, Telephone, Etc. Due To Development Of New Scientific Weapons And Impact Of Industrial Revolution, East India Company Was Able To

Defeat Indian Powers And Succeeded In Establishing British Rule In India, Burma And Ceylon. In 1857, Great Rebellion Took Place Which Ended Rule Of East India Company And British Parliament In The Name Of Queen And King Began To Rule All Over India Through The Secretary Of State For India And The Viceroy Of India. The Book Is Divided Into Two Parts.

Part I Deals With Anglo-French Wars, Maratha And Sikh Wars And Wars With Other Small Powers And Role Of Different Governor Generals Such As Clive, Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, Wellesley, Hastings And Dalhousie Etc. Socio-Religious Movements Took Place During This Period And Brahma Samaj Was Established By Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Arya Samaj By Swami Dayanand, Ram Krishna Mission By Swami Vivekanand. Reform Movements Of Muslims And Sikhs Also Took Place. Part II Of The Book Deals With The Constitutional Developments And Nationalist Movement And The Role Played By The Eminent Leaders During This Period. Ultimately, India Became Free On 15Th August, 1947, And Constitutional Parliamentary Government Was Established And India Became The Largest Democracy Of The World. India Was Divided, Pakistan Came Into Existence, Which Gave Rise To Conflicts Between These Two Powers. Though In 1971, Pakistan Was Divided

And Bangladesh Came Into Existence But Conflict Is Still Continuing. After Independence, India Has Made Great Progress And She Is Now One Of The Mightiest Powers On Earth With Nuclear Weapons And Viable Economy. From 1947 To 2002 Tremendous Progress Has Been Made In Scientific Inventions, Art, Literature And In Other Social Aspects Which Have Been Described In Brief. Unfortunately, Modern History Of India Has Been Written By British Writers With Imperialist Point Of View. In This Book An Attempt Has Been Made To Give Objective Outlook.

### **ICSE History & Civics X -**

#### **Indian War of Independence**

**1857** - Vinayak Damodar Savarkar 2019-12-25

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising in India in 1857-58 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown.

*The Indian Musalmans -*  
William Wilson Hunter 1876

**The Raugh Bibliography of  
the Indian Mutiny,  
1857-1859** - Harold E. Raugh  
2015-10

The Indian Mutiny was a series of generally unconnected military revolts of native Indian soldiers, frequently accompanied by bloody atrocities and suppressed by the British with equal savagery, against the rule and authority of the East India Company. It was also perhaps the inevitable clash of British 'civilization' with Indian customs, traditions, and religion. This conflict definitely shocked the British, and it was a pivotal event in British imperial and military, as well as Indian, history. The Indian Mutiny broke out on 10 May 1857, and it did not officially end until 8 July 1859. The Mutiny itself can be divided into a number of campaigns. The first campaign consisted of the siege and capture of Delhi (June-September 1857). The second was the campaign in

Oudh, including the defense of the Lucknow Residency (July-November 1857); the September and November 1857 reliefs of Lucknow; the defense (June 1857) and the three battles of Cawnpore (July, November, and December 1857); the final capture of Lucknow in March 1858; and the pacification of Oudh and Rohilkand (April-June 1858). Operations in Central India were conducted in two phases, from June-November 1857 and January-June 1858. The Battle of Gwalior, 19 June 1858, was the last major engagement of the Indian Mutiny. Final mopping up operations took place from July 1858 until May 1859. Indian Mutiny, 1857-1859: A Selected Bibliography is a comprehensive and authoritative research guide and bibliographic platform that identifies and frequently annotates thousands of contemporary, current, and hard-to-find English- and foreign-language books, journal articles, government documents, academic studies,

and unpublished personal papers and diaries on all aspects of the Indian Mutiny. Arranged chronologically and topically, chapters cover general Indian history, British imperialism, the East India Company, and its army; the causes of the Indian Mutiny and key Indian leaders (Nana Sahib, Rani of Jhansi, Tantia Topi, and others); and military operations and activities of the Mutiny, with individual chapters focusing on Delhi, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. Other chapters are devoted to participating unit and regimental histories; the aftermath of the Indian Mutiny; London Gazette Despatches; and various supporting services of the British and Indian Armies and related subjects, including intelligence operations and engineer and medical support, the press, religion, literature, gender studies, awards, and monuments and memorials. Further chapters include autobiographies, biographies, journals, and letters of leading military commanders

(Campbell, Havelock, Outram, Rose, and Napier) and other Mutiny participants and observers. Document repositories and military archives around the world have been scoured to identify and list hundreds of unpublished participant letters, diaries, and manuscripts; official government documents; and published soldiers' letters. Of significance, this bibliography also enumerates hundreds of book chapters, journal articles, and conference papers originating in India in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Indian Mutiny in 2007 and providing an Indian perspective on events. The definitive and unique Indian Mutiny, 1857-1859: A Selected Bibliography is an indispensable reference and veritable treasure trove for researching the causes, operations, leadership, and results of the Indian Mutiny, a watershed event that shook the British Empire to its very foundations in the 1850s and paved the way for Indian

independence a century later.

**Our Bones are Scattered** -

Andrew Ward 2004

This is the first full account of the siege and massacre at Cawnpore. In the maelstrom of India's Great Mutiny of 1857, the European garrison at Cawnpore survived starvation and bombardment only to die brutally on the eve of rescue. To avenge their deaths and reassert imperial will, thousands of Indians were hanged along the British line of march or tied to guns and blown to pieces. Courage, folly, rage, fanaticism, horror, fortitude - all can be found here. But this is not just a saga of bloodshed following upon bloodshed; it is a demonstration of an essential rite of imperial progress. The cycle of massacre and retribution at Cawnpore advanced the empire by drowning out its critics in the fire and brimstone of British vengeance.

*History Modern India* - S. N.

Sen 2006

The Book Has Been Thoroughly Revised By Incorporating Fresh

Materials In The Light Of Recent Researches On The Subject. Apart From Meeting The Requirements Of The Students For Plus Two Level Or Higher Secondary, The Book Will Be Helpful To The Candidates Appearing In Competitive Examination Of Both Central And State Civil Services, Including Indian Administrative And Allied Services. Historical Research During The Last Four Decades Has Led To New Insights Into The Study Of Modern Indian History. The Book Incorporates The Major Developments In Historical Research Since Independence. Besides Dealing With The Political Convulsions In India, The Book Furnishes The Socio-Economic Problems With Impoverishment Of The Country, The Cultural And Religious Revival In India, A Brief Survey Of Constitutional Developments, The Genesis And Growth Of Indian Nationalism And An Outline Of Freedom Struggle From Its Inception To The Attainment Of Independence.

**Indian Muslim Minorities**

## **and the 1857 Rebellion -**

Ilyse R. Morgenstein Fuerst  
2017-08-14

While jihad has been the subject of countless studies in the wake of recent terrorist attacks, scholarship on the topic has so far paid little attention to South Asian Islam and, more specifically, its place in South Asian history. Seeking to fill some gaps in the historiography, Ilyse R. Morgenstein Fuerst examines the effects of the 1857 Rebellion (long taught in Britain as the 'Indian Mutiny') on debates about the issue of jihad during the British Raj. Morgenstein Fuerst shows that the Rebellion had lasting, pronounced effects on the understanding by their Indian subjects (whether Muslim, Hindu or Sikh) of imperial rule by distant outsiders. For India's Muslims their interpretation of the Rebellion as jihad shaped subsequent discourses, definitions and codifications of Islam in the region. Morgenstein Fuerst concludes by demonstrating how these perceptions of jihad,

contextualised within the framework of the 19th century Rebellion, continue to influence contemporary rhetoric about Islam and Muslims in the Indian subcontinent. Drawing on extensive primary source analysis, this unique take on Islamic identities in South Asia will be invaluable to scholars working on British colonial history, India and the Raj, as well as to those studying Islam in the region and beyond.

## **Kaye's and Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny**

**of 1857-8** - John Kaye  
2010-12-16

Kaye and Malleson's comprehensive first-hand History is a lucid and interesting account covering the Indian Mutiny's causes and events.

[Assam's history and its graphics](#) - Guptajit Pathak 2008

## **New Dimensions of Indian Historiography : Historical Facts and Hindutva Interpretation**

- Dr. Aijaz Ahmad 2022-03-06

In this work, "New Dimensions of Indian Historiography" the

whole period of Indian history, from Vedic to the current period, has been widely and accurately discussed. Along with different schools of historiography, the new emerging Hindutva historiography has been widely discussed. The so-called controversial kings and events which raise the eyebrow of the Hindutva historians have been especially discussed by mentioning the original sources. The relations between Aurangzeb and Shivaji, Akbar and Maharana Pratap, which works as a tool of spreading hatred between Hindus and Muslims have been proved as political and not at all religious relations. The intentionally raised controversy over the mosque at Ayodhya, Taj Mahal and other heritage buildings have also been widely discussed by quoting the original sources and unbiased hypothesis.

**The Economic History of India 1857-1947** - Tirthankar Roy 2006-10-05

This Is One Of The Few Detailed And Updated

Textbooks On The Economic History Of Colonial India. India's Freedom Struggle 1857-1947 - Peter Heehs 1998-05-01

This book is an accessible introduction to the rise of the Indian freedom struggle between the Great Revolt of 1857 and the attainment of Independence in 1947.

**The Causes of the Indian Revolt** - Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khān 1873

The Great Fear of 1857 - Kim A. Wagner 2010

'A compulsory read for anyone with a serious interest in this crucial event in Indian and British colonial history.' Dr. Crispin Bates, Reader in Modern South Asian History, University of Edinburgh The Indian Uprising of 1857 had a profound impact on the colonial psyche, and its spectre haunted the British until the very last days of the Raj. For the past 150 years most aspects of the Uprising have been subjected to intense scrutiny by historians, yet the nature of the outbreak itself

remains obscure. What was the extent of the conspiracies and plotting? How could rumours of contaminated ammunition spark a mutiny when not a single greased cartridge was ever distributed to the sepoys? Based on a careful, even-handed reassessment of the primary sources, *The Great Fear of 1857* explores the existence of conspiracies during the early months of that year and presents a compelling and detailed narrative of the panics and rumours which moved Indians to take up arms. With its fresh and unsentimental approach, this book offers a radically new interpretation of one of the most controversial events in the history of British India *The Skull of Alum Bheg* - Kim Wagner 2018-03-01

In 1963, a human skull was discovered in a pub in Kent in south-east England. A brief handwritten note stuck inside the cavity revealed it to be that of Alum Bheg, an Indian soldier in British service who was executed during the aftermath of the 1857 Uprising, or The

Indian Mutiny as historians of an earlier era described it. Alum Bheg was blown from a cannon for having allegedly murdered British civilians, and his head was brought back as a grisly war-trophy by an Irish officer present at his execution. The skull is a troublesome relic of both anti-colonial violence and the brutality and spectacle of British retribution. Kim Wagner presents an intimate and vivid account of life and death in British India in the throes of the largest rebellion of the nineteenth century. Fugitive rebels spent months, even years, hiding in the vastness of the Himalayas before they were eventually hunted down and punished by a vengeful colonial state. Examining the colonial practice of collecting and exhibiting human remains, this book offers a critical assessment of British imperialism that speaks to contemporary debates about the legacies of Empire and the myth of the 'Mutiny'. [The Indian Mutiny 1857-58](#) - Gregory Fremont-Barnes 2014-06-06

In the mid-19th century India was the focus of Britain's international prestige and commercial power - the most important colony in an empire which extended to every continent on the globe and protected by the seemingly dependable native armies of the East India Company. When, however, in 1857 discontent exploded into open rebellion, Britain was obliged to field its largest army in forty years to defend its 'jewel in the crown'. This book, drawing on the latest sources as well as numerous first-hand accounts, explains why the sepoy armies rose up against the world's leading imperial power, details the major phases of the fighting, including the massacres at Cawnpore and the epic sieges of Delhi and Lucknow, and examines many other aspects of this compelling, at times horrifying, subject.

New Milestones Social Science - 8 (History, Geography, Social and Political Life) - Gita Duggal, Joyita Chakrabarti, Mary George, Pooja Bhatia

The Milestones series conforms to CBSE's CCE scheme, strictly adhering to the NCERT syllabus. The text is crisp, easy to understand, interactive, informative and activity-based. The series motivates young minds to question, analyse, discuss and think logically. Bengal Industries and the British Industrial Revolution (1757-1857) - Indrajit Ray 2011-08-09

This book seeks to enlighten two grey areas of industrial historiography. Although Bengal industries were globally dominant on the eve of the industrial revolution, no detailed literature is available about their later course of development. A series of questions are involved in it. Did those industries decline during the spells of British industrial revolution? If yes, what were their reasons? If not, the general curiosity is: On which merits could those industries survive against the odds of the technological revolution? A thorough discussion on these issues also clears up another area of dispute relating to the

occurrence of deindustrialization in Bengal, and the validity of two competing hypotheses on it, viz. i) the mainstream hypothesis of market failures, and ii) the neo-marxian hypothesis of imperialistic state interventions

*The Indian Mutiny* - Saul David 2002

The Indian Mutiny of 1857 was the bloodiest insurrection in the history of the British Empire. It began with a large-scale uprising by native troops against their colonial masters, and soon developed into general rebellion as thousands of discontented civilians joined in. It is a tale of brutal murder and heroic resistance from which innocents on both sides could not escape. This work covers the story of the Mutiny. It challenges the accepted wisdom that a British victory was inevitable, showing just how close the mutineers came to dealing a fatal blow to the British Raj.

**Transitions - History & Civics ICSE Class 10** - Sheila Bhattacharya, Monica Bose

Transitions 9-10 is our completely revised and updated edition mapped to CISCE Curriculum for History and Civics. A plethora of beautiful photographs, images, timelines, maps and stories have been incorporated to help learners learn in an organised manner. Comprising exciting visuals and new features, the series aims to make the study of the past and present a joyous learning experience for middle school learners. In Focus: encapsulates the area of study in each chapter  
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Connecting Bridges: indicates parallel historical developments in other parts of the world  
Time to Think: poses thought-provoking questions  
Glossary: enhances the vocabulary of the learners  
Picture Study: reinforces learning and improves retention  
Webcharts: gives a

short summary of the chapter  
Web Links: enable further exploration of topics  
Root of the Word: explains the origin of key concepts in Civics Model Test Papers: two test papers help in assessment  
Double Spreads: attractive infographics based on specific concepts  
Comics by Amar Chitra Katha to shed more light on the concepts taught

**The Indian Rebellion, 1857-1859** - James Frey  
2020-09-16

"Frey's concise and readable history of the Indian Rebellion is an excellent introduction to one of the most important wars of the nineteenth century. The rebellion lasted more than a year and pitted broad sections of north Indian society against the British East India Company. British victory consolidated colonial rule that would only be dislodged by twentieth-century nationalist movements. Frey provides a crystal-clear account of the causes, principal events, and consequences of the rebellion. Equally importantly, he deftly discusses why the rebellion

remains controversial. Well-chosen documents add texture to the analysis. This is the best short history of the rebellion in print." —Ian Barrow, Middlebury College

**The Uprising Of 1857** - Rosie Llewellyn-Jones 2017-10-01

The sepoy revolt was among the first fully photographed wars in the history of documentary photography in India. This volume offers multiple perspectives on the Ghadar or Uprising of 1857, and deconstructs the grand narratives associated with colonial historiography. Using rare archival photographs from the Alkazi Collection, together with supplementary visual material, these essays re-evaluate the evidence and official reading of the Uprising. Linked accounts negotiate Mutiny landscapes and architecture: the internal dynamic of the rebellion decoded through topography and monuments, including memorials, cemeteries, churches and forts, as well as the sites of appalling atrocity and retribution-besieged

barracks, burning villages, gallows at crossroads, and looted palaces. Along with rebels, British troops and their determined generals, and various professional and amateur photographers caught up in documenting the turbulence, the dramatic vista of the Uprising in these essays is also inhabited by a range of significant characters central to the action, including the warrior queen Lakshmi Bai, the exiled last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar and the poet Mirza Ghalib. Published in association with the Alkazi Collection of Photography.

The Great Rebellion of 1857 in India - Biswamoy Pati

2010-02-25

The Great Rebellion of 1857 in India was much more than a 'sepoy mutiny'. It was a major event in South Asian and British colonial history that significantly challenged imperialism in India. This fascinating collection explores hitherto ignored diversities of the Great Rebellion such as gender and colonial fiction, courtesans, white 'marginals',

penal laws and colonial anxieties about the Mughals, even in exile. Also studied are popular struggles involving tribals and outcastes, and the way outcastes in the south of India locate the Rebellion. Interdisciplinary in focus and based on a range of untapped source materials and rare, printed tracts, this book questions conventional wisdom. The comprehensive introduction traces the different historiographical approaches to the Great Rebellion, including the imperialist, nationalist, marxist and subaltern scholarship. While questioning typical assumptions associated with the Great Rebellion, it argues that the Rebellion neither began nor ended in 1857-58. Clearly informed by the 'Subaltern Studies' scholarship, this book is post-subalternist as it moves far beyond narrow subalternist concerns. It will be of interest to students of Colonial and South Asian History, Social History, Cultural and Political Studies.

*I.C.S.E. History & Civics for Class X* - D. N. Kundra  
2019-12-01

Goyal Brothers Prakashan  
Indian history FAQ new -  
Rajesh joshu 2015-04-01

This book is a collection of previous years questions of various competitive exams like SSC, CDS, NDA, UPSC and PSCs. it is useful for all competitive exams.

*The Indian Mutiny and the British Imagination* - Gautam Chakravarty 2005-01-13

Gautam Chakravarty explores representations of the event which has become known in the British imagination as the 'Indian Mutiny' of 1857 in British popular fiction and historiography. Drawing on a wide range of primary sources including diaries, autobiographies and state papers, Chakravarty shows how narratives of the rebellion were inflected by the concerns of colonial policy and by the demands of imperial self-image. He goes on to discuss the wider context of British involvement in India from 1765 to the 1940s, and engages with

constitutional debates, administrative measures, and the early nineteenth-century Anglo-Indian novel.

Chakravarty approaches the mutiny from the perspectives of postcolonial theory as well as from historical and literary perspectives to show the extent to which the insurrection took hold of the popular imagination in both Britain and India. The book has a broad interdisciplinary appeal and will be of interest to scholars of English literature, British imperial history, modern Indian history and cultural studies.  
Awadh in Revolt, 1857-1858 - Rudrangshu Mukherjee 2002  
The revolt of 1857 continues to arouse interest and debate. This book, first published in 1984 and now in paperback for the first time, remains one of the best studies of popular resistance and peasant rebellion. This revised edition features a new introduction, which provides an update on the historiography of peasant revolt. The author also charts some of these changes and their relevance to a deeper

understanding of the uprising of 1857.

The History of British India from 1805 to 1835 - Horace Hayman Wilson 2019-06

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. We have represented this book in the same form as it was first published. Hence any marks seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

*The Indian Uprising of 1857-8* - Clare Anderson 2007

An in-depth study of the 1857 Indian mutiny-rebellion, exploring the political and social themes of this remarkable phenomenon.

**Defects, Civil and Military, of the Indian Government** - Sir Charles James Napier 1853

**Global Metal Music and Culture** - Andy R. Brown 2016-03-22

This book defines the key ideas, scholarly debates, and research activities that have contributed to the formation of

the international and interdisciplinary field of Metal Studies. Drawing on insights from a wide range of disciplines including popular music, cultural studies, sociology, anthropology, philosophy, and ethics, this volume offers new and innovative research on metal musicology, global/local scenes studies, fandom, gender and metal identity, metal media, and commerce. Offering a wide-ranging focus on bands, scenes, periods, and sounds, contributors explore topics such as the riff-based song writing of classic heavy metal bands and their modern equivalents, and the musical-aesthetics of Grindcore, Doom metal, Death metal, and Progressive metal. They interrogate production technologies, sound engineering, album artwork and band promotion, logos and merchandising, t-shirt and jewellery design, and fan communities that define the global metal music economy and subcultural scene. The volume explores how the new

academic discipline of metal studies was formed, also looking forward to the future of metal music and its relationship to metal scholarship and fandom. With an international range of contributors, this volume will appeal to scholars of popular music, cultural studies, and sociology, as well as those interested in metal communities around the world.

Constitutional Development & National Movement in India -

Aggarwal R.C./Bhatnagar Mahesh 2005

Part-I : Constitutional Development Of India Part-Ii : National Movement Part-Iii: Modern Indian Constitution

**India's Struggle for Independence - Bipin**

Chandra 2016-08-09

India's struggle for Independence by Bipin Chandra is your go to book for an in-depth and detailed overview on Indian independence movement . Indian freedom struggle is one of the most important parts of its history. A lot has been written and said about it, but

there still remains a gap. Rarely do we get to hear accounts of the independence from the entire country and not just one region at one place. This book fits in perfectly in this gap and also provides a narration on the impact this movement had on the people. Bipin Chandra's book is a well-documented history of India's freedom struggle against the British rule. It is one of the most accurate books which have been painstakingly written after thorough research based on legal and valid verbal and written sources. It maps the first war of independence that started with Mangal Pandey's mutiny and witnessed the gallant effort of Sri Rani Laxmi Bai. Many of the pages of this book are dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation and the civil disobedience movements. It contains detailed description of Subash Chandra Bose's weapon heavy tactics and his charisma. This book includes all the independence movements and fights, irrespective of their size

and impact, covering India in its entirety. Although these movements varied in means and ideas, but they shared a common goal of independence. This book contains oral and written narratives from different parts of the country, making this book historically rich and diverse. The book captures the evolution of Indian independence struggle in full detail and leaves no chapter of this story untouched. This book is a good read for the students of Indian modern history and especially for students who are preparing for UPSC examination and have taken History as their subject.

**Last Mughal (P/B)** - William Dalrymple 2007  
Winner Of The Duff Cooper Prize For History 2007  
Bahadur Shah Zafar II, The Last Mughal Emperor, Was A Mystic, A Talented Poet, And A Skilled Calligrapher, Who, Though Deprived Of Real Political Power By The East India Company, Succeeded In Creating A Court Of Great Brilliance, And Presided Over

One Of The Great Cultural Renaissances Of Indian History. In 1857 It Was Zafar S Blessing To A Rebellion Among The Company S Own Indian Troops That Transformed An Army Mutiny Into The Largest Uprising The British Empire Ever Had To Face. The Last Mughal Is A Portrait Of The Dazzling Delhi Zafar Personified, And The Story Of The Last Days Of The Great Mughal Capital And Its Final Destruction In The Catastrophe Of 1857. Shaped From Groundbreaking Material, William Dalrymple S Powerful Retelling Of This Fateful Course Of Events Is An Extraordinary Revisionist Work With Clear Contemporary Echoes. It Is The First Account To Present The Indian Perspective On The Siege, And Has At Its Heart The Stories Of The Forgotten Individuals Tragically Caught Up In One Of The Bloodiest Upheavals In History.

**Insurgent Sepoys** - Shaswati Mazumdar 2012-07-26  
The Revolt of 1857 in India has so far largely been viewed as

an event that was of interest to British and Indian scholars investigating the various consequences of British colonial rule in India. What has remained out of the focus of study during the last 150 years is the possible impact of the Revolt elsewhere, its so to say international dimension: what, in particular, was the reaction in Europe where elemental social and political transformations were underway. Whatever the varied nature of the reactions, the space given to the Revolt in many European newspapers and journals while it was in progress is certainly extensive. What is more, representations of and reflections on the Revolt appeared both during the event and for long after its suppression, above all in forms of popular fiction but also in historical accounts, letters, reminiscences and other forms of writing. The collection of essays in this volume ventures into this unexplored terrain and offers a first look at some of these European responses.

**History of Modern India** - Raj

Pruthi 2017

## **The Sepoy Rebellion of 1857**

- Charles River Charles River Editors 2017-01-04

\*Includes pictures \*Includes accounts of the rebellion \*Includes a bibliography for further reading The British East India Company served as one of the key players in the formation of the British Empire. From its origins as a trading company struggling to keep up with its superior Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish competitors to its tenure as the ruling authority of the Indian subcontinent to its eventual hubristic downfall, the East India Company serves as a lens through which to explore the much larger economic and social forces that shaped the formation of a global British Empire. As a private company that became a non-state global power in its own right, the East India Company also serves as a cautionary tale all too relevant to the modern world's current political and economic situation. In Bengal, the region

where the rebellion that would change British-Indian relations permanently took place, the Company shared power with a local nawab. The Company was given increasing responsibility, including the power to collect taxes, or Diwani, in 1773. Many have criticized this "Dual Authority" of both local Indian rulers and the rule of Company officials as allowing for greater corruption and creating anger and resentment throughout Bengal. Though a defender of Britain's contributions to India's history and economy, Kartar Lalvani calls the Company's collection of the Diwani "short-sighted greed" and charges the Company with a "horrendous blunder concerning the role of revenue collection." To the Indian people, the events of 1857 are known as the first War for Independence. For the British, the time is referred to as a mutiny, an uprising, or a rebellion. It is ironic that a similar story played out just under 100 years earlier, during the American Revolution, or as the Americans called it, the

War for Independence. Whatever the moniker, in 1857, one of the Indian armies, the Bengal, mutinied. In the most cursory histories of the period, the cause of the rebellion is simply cited as an oversight, a change in the type of grease used in powder cartridges rumored to contain animal fat. This revelation horrified both Hindus and Muslims. The British response, which either failed to recognize the need to address the growing rumors or attempted to force Muslim and Hindu soldiers to use the ammunition despite their objections, made things worse. Author John McLeod explains that though the controversy over animal-greased rifle cartridges was the immediate cause of the conflict, economic, religious, and political resentment existed and had been worsening throughout 1856. He also argues that rather than the uprising being attributable to either one incident or one cause - such as concerns over attempts at religious conversion by Christian officers, anger at the

British in general, or frustration over specific tax policies - the rebellion was fueled not only by those with specific complaints against the British, but by those who sought to end up on the right side of history. McLeod argues that many Indians joined the rebellion only after the tide seemed to be turning in favor of Indian rebels: "In general, the deciding factor was whether or not such leaders felt that their interests and those of the people under their command would be best served by ending British rule." McLeod concludes that the basis of the mutiny was ultimately economic, observing that "the commercial and educated classes of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras had prospered under Company dominance, and held back." An estimated 80,000 Indians and over 5,000 British were killed during the rebellion, often horrifically, and as British historian Percival Griffiths said of the rebellion in retrospect, "It is useless to pass judgment

on these excesses on both sides. Cruelty begets cruelty, and after a certain stage of suffering and horror justice and judgment give way to the demand for vengeance."

**The Indian Mutiny of 1857 -**  
George Bruce Malleson 1891

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