

## Chapter 1 : Indian Rebellion of

*Excavating the Revolt of [C. Oakt] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. The rainbow nature of the popular responses to the Revolt of adding another valuable contribution to the Revolt Studies generated by the th anniversary of the great revolt this is also going to be another big draw among readers of the Revolt.*

Causes[ change change source ] The causes of the mutiny are hard to pin down, and have been much argued about. The forces were divided into three presidency armies: Bombay , Madras , and Bengal. The make-up of these armies varied from region to region. They cut back the enlistment of lower castes in In contrast, the Madras Army and Bombay Army were "more localized, caste-neutral armies" that "did not prefer high-caste men". There were some changes in the terms of their service which may have created resentment. As the East India Company expanded, soldiers were now expected to serve in less familiar regions, such as in Burma , and also to make do without the "foreign service" remuneration they had got previously. This applied only to new recruits, but older sepoy suspected that it might bided apply to those already in service. Also, the Bengal Army was paid less than the Madras and Bombay Armies, which increased their fears over pensions. Flash pointiwne[ change change source ] The immediate event which angered the sepoy was about the ammunition for the new rifles they had to use were einfield rifles. The cartridges that were used in the new rifles had to be bitten open. The Muslims were angry because they thought that the paper cartridges had pig fat in them. This was because Muslims believe that pigs are unclean. Hindu soldiers were angry because they believed the cartridges had cow fat in them. During the s the British rulers continued to forcibly take some regions, ruled by Indians and made these regions for example: Lord Dalhousie was the Governor General who decided to do this which was against Hindu customs. They did not give any respect to old royal houses of India like the Mughals nominally Emperors of India and the Peshwas the most powerful of the Maratha rulers, leaders of the Maratha Confederacy. General Hearsey ordered another Indian soldier to arrest Mangal Pandey but he refused. Later the British arrested Mangal Pandey and the other Indian soldier. The British killed both by hanging them because what they had done was thought to be treachery. All other soldiers of that regiment lost their places in the army. On May 10th , cavalry troops while doing parade at Meerut broke ranks. They freed the soldiers of the 3rd regiment, and they moved towards Delhi. Soon many Indians of north India joined these soldiers. Very soon the revolt spread throughout north India. Important Indian leaders of royal families joined the rebellion, and started fighting the British at several places. At the beginning the British were slow to respond. Then they took very quick action with heavy forces. They brought their regiments from the Crimean War to India. They also redirected many regiments that were going to China to India. The British forces reached Delhi, and they surrounded the city from 1st July until 31st August Eventually street-to-street fights broke out between the British troops and the Indians. Ultimately, they took control of Delhi. The massacre at Kanpur July and the siege of Lucknow June to November were also very important. Battle of Gwalior[ change change source ] The last important battle was at Gwalior now in Madhya Pradesh in June in which the Rani of Jhansi was killed; a few days later the British retook the fortress of Gwalior. With this, the British had practically suppressed the rebellion. However, some guerrilla fighting in many places continued until early in as Tantia Tope was captured and executed on April British Reaction[ change change source ] The rebellion was an event of great importance in the front of history of modern India. The United Kingdom started ruling India directly through its representative called the Governor General. It made India a part of the British Empire. The Mughal dynasty, which had ruled India for about four hundred years, ended with his death. The British also took many steps to employ members of Indian higher castes and rulers in the government. They started employing Indians in the civil services but at lower levels. They stopped taking that lands of the remaining princes and rulers of India. They stopped interference in religious matters. They increased the number of British soldiers, and allowed only British soldiers to handle artillery.

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This firmly establishes the imperialist belief that the Indians were indeed inferior to the British. I am using the word anyway because it is easier to comprehend the incidents that way. The genesis of the rebellion lay in the British policy of conquest and expansion in India. Commercial relations had existed between India and Britain for a good years at the time of the outbreak of the revolt. The relations had become political as well and religious issues arose by the first half of the 19th century. These links tended to create conflict and tension which were difficult and even impossible to reconcile. The very existence of the empire became endangered. It is, thus, no wonder that corresponding echoes of the Revolt were heard in strife-torn India as well as in crisis-ridden Britain. The revolt was a complex phenomenon which attracted several theories. To many, it was merely a mutiny of pampered sepoys; to a still larger number the restoration of native authority; to others, a highly important episode in a losing battle between the Crescent and the Cross; a few advocated the theory of Russian intrigue designed to expand the Russian influence in Asia; there were even those who insisted that it was inspired by Brahman attempts to restore the influence they had lost due to modernization of India. The immediate reaction in Britain, however, was that the outbreak was an army mutiny. Lord Canning, the then Governor-General of India, did not want to be an alarmist, or failed to comprehend the gravity of the situation. The East India Company too, in general, underplayed the revolt as it did not want to evoke criticism against its administrative power. The people of Britain also reacted quite calmly keeping in mind the earlier revolts in British India because the year had started with mutinies. The papers took it even more lightly. The British tried to soothe their fears thinking the Mutiny had only been confined to Delhi. But the next set of mail and the mail for quite some time brought only news of killing and destruction. The affair became so serious that there were criticisms against the British Indian administration and of blind territorial expansion. The anxiety of the British was so great that even the House of Commons, which earlier could hardly produce a quorum for debates on India, not only attracted virtually the entire house but also began crisis meetings which would often run till late night. The reaction of British officials was that of anger. A large mass of diaries, pamphlets, narratives and letters were published containing personal experiences of British military officials. It was done merely to satisfy the thirst of news of the English public and this changed the whole perspective of mutiny studies. The time taken to travel between Britain and India, the cost of transportation and the restrictive nature of the East India Company made a trip to India beyond the capacity of an average Englishman to undertake. It took more than three months to verify a certain report. Britons had to depend upon their own critical faculty to compare information and sift out the truth. The British writers could not possibly make a critical assessment of the situation in the atmosphere then prevailing. Thus, a majority of the news reports were written by people who had never even visited India, and as a result, their reports were coloured by their own interests. Many news items were entirely invented by their staff. It was only in that The Times first sent its War correspondent to cover the outbreak. These sources of information on India eventually helped in shaping the majority of public opinion. It was in that we find a wonderful unified campaign of these communities for the ouster of East India Company from India. The banning of cow-slaughter initiated by Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar supports this conclusion. There are accounts of the Emperor having celebrated Holi in Mehrauli. The Lucknow Proclamation of 5thth July and other such proclamations mentioned Hindus and Muslims in the same breath. G W Forrest had warned that one of the lessons of the rebellion was that Hindus and Muslims could be united against the British. This is to show that the nationalism is not a product of the West and that it is not a product of the early twentieth century. It remains to be a fact that the revolt was a mass uprising; that the sepoy mutiny merged into a general rising of the civil population of all classes; that was the most formidable revolt that had broken out against a foreign power. It was an attempt to turn the clock back to feudal isolation and tyranny, to the handloom and spinning wheel, to the primitive method of transport and communication – the miseries and bloodshed of were not the birth pangs of freedom movement, but the dying grounds of an obsolete aristocracy.

Many historians assert that nationalism in any meaningful sense cannot be found in the struggles of The Mutiny took place in the hey-day of British dominance in the East. And when it collapsed, the Englishmen would nurse a triumph with a feeling of contempt for the Indians. Only a few people like Disraeli and J W Kaye had recognized its wider context.

Chapter 3 : revolt: Latest News & Videos, Photos about revolt | The Economic Times

*Anindita Ghoshal, A new perspective of the Revolt of , Excavating the Revolt of , Pg. - Salahuddin Malik (), War of Independence or Clash of civilizations? 1.*

Have you read these? It was the most remarkable single event in the history of India after the establishment of British Rule. But it was not simply a revolt of sepoys. There were political, economic, social, religious and military causes of the revolt. A brief account of these causes is given below: They defeated rulers after rulers and annexed their kingdoms. Siraj-ud-Din was the first to become their victim. Some of the rulers feared destruction and thus accepted subsidiary alliance. They escaped war but lost their independence. They thus wanted to regain their lost territories as well as their ranks. According to this, the adopted sons of the deceased kings were not the heirs to the throne. Hence those territories whose kings had no natural heirs were forcibly annexed to British Empire after the death of their respective kings. The kingdoms of Sitara, Nagpur, Sambhalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, and Jhansi were from those that became the victims of this policy. This policy became one of the causes of the Revolt of Thus any change in the agrarian setup was felt by them. Awadh was annexed in A. The revolt was perhaps of the highest intensity in Awadh. This also became as cause of the revolt. Although Indian soldiers outnumbered the British soldiers, they could not rise above the rank of Subedar and were also racially insulted. They were prohibited to observe some customary practices like wearing saffron mark on their foreheads, growing beard and wearing turbans. Moreover in A. But on the other hand, the British soldiers continued to receive this allowance. All these causes paved way for the revolt. Indian soldiers were given Enfield rifle, the cartridge of which was greased with fat of cow and pig. Hindu as well as Muslim soldiers took it as a great insult to their religions. Invention of railways, telegraphs etc and spread of western knowledge frightened Indians. Britishers followed the policy of racial discrimination. This hurt all the sections of the society. The peasants suffered due to high revenue demands and the strict revenue collection policy. The large scale influx of cheap British manufactured goods into India ruined artisans and craftsmen as it made their hand-made goods uneconomical to produce. Many other factors like economic underdevelopment of India, drain of wealth and commercialization of agriculture, free trade imperialism added fuel to fire.

**Chapter 4 : Wirasat - Pargana Chail- Allahabad: Maulvi Liyaqat Ali - An Unsung Hero of**

*Thus began the Great Indian Rebellion of - the first battle in India's long struggle for independence. For over a year, the edifice of British power tottered and was nearly overthrown in what was to be the greatest war of resistance ever fought against a colonial power in the whole age of European imperialism.*

Vishal Kumar Ajnala gurdwara panel excavates historic well where Indian soldiers who revolted against the British were buried. The committee members claim that around soldiers had raised a banner of revolt at Mian Mir Cantonment in Lahore as part of the uprising and swam across Ravi to reach Ajnala. Of them, were killed by the British colonialists at Dadian Sofian village near here. The remaining were incarcerated in a cage-like room. The aim was to zero in on the location of the well. We discovered the outer structure of the well at the very first spot where we began the excavation work. As we continued digging deep, we found the well was situated exactly beneath the spot where the Guru Granth Sahib had been installed inside the gurdwara building. He says even the elderly in the town were asked, but they were clueless. Digging work put on hold temporarily. However, the committee has stopped the excavation work now as it intends to have a new gurdwara building constructed prior to resuming the digging work. The existing gurdwara was constructed around 40 years ago. Plan to connect the site with main road Sarkaria says they are also planning to connect the historical site with the main road. At present, a narrow lane adjacent to the main road leads to the site. The committee also claims to have found the remains of the buried soldiers which, it says, will be immersed in the Ganga once the excavation is complete. The committee reached a unanimous decision in this regard as most of the martyrs were Hindu. It says the remains of the martyrs will be taken for immersion in the form of a procession so that the people can pay homage to the martyrs. District Tourism Officer Balraj Singh says he has already written to the higher authorities to promote the place as a major tourist spot as it is probably the only memory of the uprising in Punjab. It is said that during the uprising, at least soldiers had revolted at Mian Mir Cantonment in Lahore. They swam across the Ravi to reach Ajnala. Of them, were killed by the British colonialists at Dadian Sofian village near Ajnala. They sacrificed their lives for the Nation. Kalianwala khu was the property of the sardars of kalianwale. The khu that was situated in their property and was called Kalianwale khu not as written in your article that it was derived from the word kale Blacks, as the British colonialists used to call the Indians. Kalianwala Sardars had a lot of properties around Punjab infact they still have a haveli in Kale Ghanapur, Amritsar. They were generals of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. I am the great, great, great grand daughter of Sardar Attar Singh Kalianwala.

**Chapter 5 : Gurdwara excavations give up ghosts of mutiny**

*While British historians called it the Sepoy Mutiny, Indian historians named it the Revolt of or the First War of Indian Independence. The Revolt of had been preceded by a series of disturbances in different parts of the country from the late eighteenth century onwards.*

The Revolt of 1857 – the First War of Independence! By the first half of the 19th century, the East India Company had brought major portions of India under its control. One hundred years after the Battle of Plassey, anger against the unjust and oppressive British Government took the form of a revolt that shook the very foundations of British rule in India. The Revolt of 1857 had been preceded by a series of disturbances in different parts of the country from the late eighteenth century onwards. There were several peasant uprisings in the mid- nineteenth century, the most important of which were those by the Moplah peasants of the Malabar and the Faraizi movement by Muslim peasants in Bengal. The first half of the nineteenth century also witnessed a number of tribal revolts. However, all these disturbances were localized. Although serious and, in some cases, long drawn, these did not pose any serious threat to the existence of the British Empire. The Revolt of 1857 The first expression of organised resistance was the Revolt of 1857. Its causes lay deeply embedded in the grievances that all sections of Indian society nurtured against the British rule. Causes of the Revolt: The political causes of the revolt may be traced to the British policy of expansion through the Doctrine of Lapse and direct annexation. A large number of Indian rulers and chiefs were dislodged, thus arousing fear in the minds of other ruling families who apprehended a similar fate. Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse. Jaitpur, Sambalpur and Udaipur were also annexed. Other rulers feared that the annexation of their states was only a matter of time. The refusal to continue the pension of Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Baji Rao II, created hostility among the ruling class. Moreover, the sentiments of the people were hurt when it was declared that the descendants of the titular Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah II, would not be allowed to live in the Red Fort. The annexation of Awadh by Lord Dalhousie on the pretext of maladministration left thousands of nobles, officials, retainers and soldiers jobless. This measure converted Awadh, a loyal state, into a hotbed of discontent and intrigue. Social and Religious Causes: A large section of the population was alarmed by the rapid spread of Western civilization in India. An Act in 1856 changed the Hindu law of inheritance enabling a Hindu who had converted into Christianity to inherit his ancestral properties. Besides, the missionaries were allowed to make conversions to Christianity all over India. The people were convinced that the Government was planning to convert Indians to Christianity. The abolition of practices like sati and female infanticide, and the legislation legalizing widow remarriage, were threats to the established social structure. Even the introduction of the railways and telegraph was viewed with suspicion. In rural areas, peasants and zamindars resented the heavy taxes on land and the stringent methods of revenue collection followed by the Company. Many among these groups were unable to meet the heavy revenue demands and repay their loans to money lenders, eventually losing the lands that they had held for generations. Large numbers of sepoys were drawn from the peasantry and had family ties in villages, so the grievances of the peasants also affected them. The economic exploitation by the British and the complete destruction of the traditional economic structure caused widespread resentment among all sections of the people. After the Industrial Revolution in England, there was an influx of British manufactured goods into India which ruined industries, particularly the textile industry, of India. Indian handicraft industries had to compete with cheap machine- made goods from Britain. India was transformed into a supplier of raw materials and a consumer of goods manufactured in Britain. All those people who previously depended on royal patronage for their livelihoods were rendered unemployed. So they bore a deep- seated grievance against the British. The Revolt of 1857 started as a sepoy mutiny. It was only later on that other elements of society joined the revolt. They were considered inferior to British soldiers. An Indian sepoy was paid less than a European sepoy of the same rank. Besides, an Indian sepoy could not rise to a rank higher than that of a Subedar. The extension of the British Empire in India had adversely affected the service conditions of Indian sepoys. They were required to serve in areas far away from their homes. In 1856 Lord Canning issued the General Services Enlistment Act which required that the sepoys must be ready to serve even in

British land across the sea. They were not prepared to cross the ocean Kalapani which was forbidden as per Hindu religious beliefs. They developed the suspicion that the Government was trying to convert Indians to Christianity. These soldiers lost their means of livelihood. They became bitter enemies of the British. The Revolt of eventually broke out over the incident of greased cartridges. A rumour spread that the cartridges of the new Enfield rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. Before loading these rifles the sepoys had to bite off the paper on the cartridges. Both Hindu and Muslim sepoys refused to use them. Canning tried to make amends for the error and the offending cartridges were withdrawn, but by then the damage had been done. There was unrest in several places. In March, Mangal Pandey, a sepoy in Barrackpore, had refused to use the cartridge and attacked his senior officers. He was hanged to death on 8th April. Main events of the revolt: Soon there was a rebellion in the Meerut Cantonment. The Meerut Mutiny May 9, marked the beginning of the Revolt. The Indian sepoys in Meerut murdered their British officers and broke open the jail. On May 10, they marched to Delhi. In Delhi the mutineers were joined by the Delhi sepoys and the city came under their control. But Bahadur Shah was old and he could not give able leadership to the sepoys. The occupation of Delhi was short-lived. The British finally attacked Delhi in September. For six days there was desperate fighting. But by September, the British reoccupied Delhi. Thousands of innocent people were massacred and hundreds were hanged. The old king was captured and later deported to Rangoon where he died. His sons were shot dead. Thus ended the imperial dynasty of the Mughals. Centres of the revolt: The revolt spread over the entire area from the neighbourhood of Patna to the borders of Rajasthan. Lucknow was the capital of Awadh. There the mutinous sepoys were joined by the disbanded soldiers from the old Awadh army. Begum Hazrat Mahal, one of the begums of the ex-king of Awadh, took up the leadership of the revolt. Finally the British forces captured Lucknow. The queen escaped to Nepal. He joined the revolt primarily because he was deprived of his pension by the British. He captured Kanpur and proclaimed himself the Peshwa. The victory was short-lived. Kanpur was recaptured by the British after fresh reinforcements arrived. The revolt was suppressed with terrible vengeance. The rebels were either hanged or blown to pieces by canons. But his brilliant commander Tantia Tope continued the struggle. Tantia Tope was finally defeated, arrested and hanged. In Jhansi, the twenty-two-year-old Rani Lakshmi Bai led the rebels when the British refused to accept the claim of her adopted son to the throne of Jhansi. She fought gallantly against the British forces. But she was ultimately defeated by the English. Rani Lakshmi Bai escaped. Later on, the Rani was joined by Tantia Tope and together they marched to Gwalior and captured it. Sindhia, a loyal ally of the British, was driven out. The Rani of Jhansi fought like a tigress. She died, fighting to the very end. Gwalior was recaptured by the British. In Bihar the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh. Suppression of the Revolt: The Revolt of lasted for more than a year. It was suppressed by the middle of

**Chapter 6 : Revolt of | Causes | English Summary**

*Strenuously objecting to the idea that Indian Muslims are or have been anti-nationalist and suggesting that the notion is the result of a "deeply routed conspiracy to create and maintain the Wedge between Hindus and Muslims," the author highlights the role of Muslims in the First War of Indian Independence (a.k.a the Sepoy Mutiny) of*

India in and , showing East India Company-governed territories in pink India in and , showing East India Company-governed territories in pink Although the British East India Company had established a presence in India as far back as , [24] and earlier administered the factory areas established for trading purposes, its victory in the Battle of Plassey in marked the beginning of its firm foothold in eastern India. After his defeat, the emperor granted the Company the right to the "collection of Revenue" in the provinces of Bengal modern day Bengal , Bihar, and Odisha , known as "Diwani" to the Company. The subsidiary alliances created the princely states of the Hindu maharajas and the Muslim nawabs. The border dispute between Nepal and British India, which sharpened after , had caused the Anglo-Nepalese War of 16 and brought the defeated Gurkhas under British influence. In , Berar was annexed, and the state of Oudh was added two years later. For practical purposes, the Company was the government of much of India. Causes of the Indian Rebellion of The Indian Rebellion of occurred as the result of an accumulation of factors over time, rather than any single event. Just before the rebellion, there were over , sepoy in the army, compared to about 50, British. The forces were divided into three presidency armies: Bombay , Madras , and Bengal. The Bengal Army recruited higher castes , such as Rajputs and Bhumiwar , mostly from the Awadh and Bihar regions, and even restricted the enlistment of lower castes in In contrast, the Madras Army and Bombay Army were "more localized, caste-neutral armies" that "did not prefer high-caste men. Since the sepoy from Bengal 16 many of whom had fought against the Company in the Battles of Plassey and Buxar 16 were now suspect in British eyes, Hastings recruited farther west from the high-caste rural Rajputs and Bhumiwar of Awadh and Bihar, a practice that continued for the next 75 years. However, in order to forestall any social friction, the Company also took action to adapt its military practices to the requirements of their religious rituals. Consequently, these soldiers dined in separate facilities; in addition, overseas service, considered polluting to their caste, was not required of them, and the army soon came officially to recognise Hindu festivals. As noted above, men of the Bengal Army had been exempted from overseas service. Specifically, they were enlisted only for service in territories to which they could march. Governor-General Lord Dalhousie saw this as an anomaly, since all sepoy of the Madras and Bombay Armies and the six "General Service" battalions of the Bengal Army had accepted an obligation to serve overseas if required. As a result, the burden of providing contingents for active service in Burma, readily accessible only by sea, and China had fallen disproportionately on the two smaller Presidency Armies. However, serving high-caste sepoy were fearful that it would be eventually extended to them, as well as preventing sons following fathers into an army with a strong tradition of family service. This, as well as the increasing number of European officers in the battalions, [37] made promotion slow, and many Indian officers did not reach commissioned rank until they were too old to be effective. To load the rifle, sepoy had to bite the cartridge open to release the powder. At least one Company official pointed out the difficulties this may cause: Company officers became aware of the rumours through reports of an altercation between a high-caste sepoy and a low-caste labourer at Dum Dum. The Company was quick to reverse the effects of this policy in hopes that the unrest would be quelled. This however, merely caused many sepoy to be convinced that the rumours were true and that their fears were justified. Additional rumours started that the paper in the new cartridges, which was glazed and stiffer than the previously used paper, was impregnated with grease. Native soldiers called as witnesses complained of the paper "being stiff and like cloth in the mode of tearing", said that when the paper was burned it smelled of grease, and announced that the suspicion that the paper itself contained grease could not be removed from their minds. The rebels consisted of three groups: The nobility, many of whom had lost titles and domains under the Doctrine of Lapse , which refused to recognise the adopted children of princes as legal heirs, felt that the Company had interfered with a traditional system of inheritance. As the rebellion gained ground, the taluqdars quickly reoccupied the lands they had lost, and

paradoxically, in part because of ties of kinship and feudal loyalty, did not experience significant opposition from the peasant farmers, many of whom joined the rebellion, to the great dismay of the British. For example, the relatively prosperous Muzaffarnagar district, a beneficiary of a Company irrigation scheme, and next door to Meerut, where the upheaval began, stayed relatively calm throughout. Lakshmibai, the Rani of Maratha-ruled Jhansi, one of the principal leaders of the rebellion who earlier had lost her kingdom as a result of the Doctrine of Lapse. Bahadur Shah Zafar the last Mughal Emperor, crowned Emperor of India, by the Indian troops, he was deposed by the British, and died in exile in Burma. "Utilitarian and evangelical-inspired social reform", [56] including the abolition of sati [57] [58] and the legalisation of widow remarriage were considered by many "especially the British themselves [59]" to have caused suspicion that Indian religious traditions were being "interfered with", with the ultimate aim of conversion. The official Blue Books, East India Torture, laid before the House of Commons during the sessions of 1840 and 1841, revealed that Company officers were allowed an extended series of appeals if convicted or accused of brutality or crimes against Indians. The economic policies of the East India Company were also resented by many Indians. Of these, the Army of the Bengal Presidency was the largest. Unlike the other two, it recruited heavily from among high-caste Hindus and comparatively wealthy Muslims. The Muslims formed a larger percentage of the 18 irregular cavalry units [63] within the Bengal army, whilst Hindus were mainly to be found in the 84 regular infantry and cavalry regiments. The sepoys were therefore affected to a large degree by the concerns of the landholding and traditional members of Indian society. In the early years of Company rule, it tolerated and even encouraged the caste privileges and customs within the Bengal Army, which recruited its regular soldiers almost exclusively amongst the landowning Brahmins and Rajputs of the Bihar and Awadh regions. These soldiers were known as Purbias. By the time these customs and privileges came to be threatened by modernising regimes in Calcutta from the 1830s onwards, the sepoys had become accustomed to very high ritual status and were extremely sensitive to suggestions that their caste might be polluted. Their pay was relatively low and after Awadh and the Punjab were annexed, the soldiers no longer received extra pay *batta* or *bhatta*.

**Chapter 7 : Ajnala, India - Wikipedia**

*The Revolt OF has been marked as the "watershed" or "the great divide" in the history of British India. It is regarded as "India's 1 st War of Independence" against the British Rule.*

Page Bayly Changes the name to liaqat Hussain. However, no precautionary measures were considered necessary until the 5th of June, when all civilians and women and children were ordered into the fort. This was just in time, for, at 10 p. The men attacked their officers in the mess and then plundered the treasury. Incendiary, rapine and murder followed. In the evening of June 6 , at 9. The Indian soldiers posted at Daraganj to guard the Benares bridge were ordered to take the guns on the bridge into the fort. The soldiers disobeyed, seized the guns and started dragging them to Cantonment. Lieutenant Harward tried but in vain, he went to Lietu Alexandar posted at Alopi Bagh and both then set out to punish the sepoys. They came and ordered the cavalry to attack the mutinous sepoys, To their disappointment, the cavalry did not move, signifying that they were with the sepoys. It was then become clear that an open uprising started. Alexandar was shot dead, Lieut Harvard ran for life in the fort. Afterwards it is believed that wherever an English officer was found he was shot dead. On the 6th June, a large no of British officers had assembled in the mess room for dinner. The heard the sound of bugle , thinking that it indicated the arrival of Benares insurgents, they hastened towards the lines but as soon as they reached there, they were received with volleys and were killed except three. The sepoys then marched triumphantly towards the cantonment; they burnt the bungalows of British and indulged in murder of Europeans. All through the night of 6th June anarchy prevailed. Early next morning, the jail gates were thrown open and prisoners were released. These prisoners along with other crown and thousands of Mewatis , the railway works were destroyed, telegraph wires were cut-off, the revenue office was burnt. The leader of the sepoys was Ram Chandra and they broke into the jail releasing the inmates after raising slogans of Ram Chandra ki Jai. All the British outside the fort were put to death. The people gained control over the Kotwali and the entire British authority at Allahabad was overthrown and a Green Islamic Flag waved over the Kotwali. The Fort however continued under the British. In the night the sepoys decided to carry the treasure which was reportedly thirty lakhs of rupees , to Delhi to place it before Emperor Bahadur Shah II but due to the selfish nature of the sepoys , the plan could not be materialized and everyone who participated in the plunder carried off the amount which he could lay his hands on. There is another report that the said treasure was carried away and after consultations handed over to safety to the Raja of Daundia Khera at Unnao which was recently in news when a sage had marked the place for excavation for the recovery of the same treasure. However this report is not found in any reliable book. His sincere advisors asked him to save the city from destruction and plunder. He organized the sepoys, gave speeches, published pamphlets which harboured the Hindu Muslim Unity with anti-British feeling among the masses alike and soon he assumed full authority in district of Allahabad. The Mewatis of Samdabad, Rasulpur and other sepoys gathered around him and he raised the slogan of Jihad against the British. He invoked in the name of Mughal Badshah and appointed officers to assume full control of the city. A march was organized through the city and Green Flags fluttered all across the city. A green flag was hoisted at Kotwali and the sepoys saluted them. Thereafter the Maulvi Sahib had the meetings with different leaders of the city and they discussed the ways to establish the order in the city. Thereafter He raised a call for Jihad against the British and to convince discordant, he appealed to the masses through a proclamation, in which he declared the Europeans have been guilty of crimes of massacring, plunder and killing human beings and destroying out country. He added that the real paradise lay beneath the strokes of the sword. Proclamation issued at Kanpur , See the Hijri dates Maulvi Sahib issued a proclamation inviting everyone to come out and help the sons of the soil regain the territory and no doubt, the proclamation had the desired effect and almost all the prominent landholders of the Doab came out in full support. Allahabad Mutiny Basta No. He had received them from Mr Willock at Cawnpore. Authorization by the Emperor - The next day he declared that he has been authorized by the Emperor of Delhi as the Governor or representative of Delhi. He exhorted people to work tirelessly against the British and added that the real paradise lay under the strokes of the Sword. His speeches had the desired effect and leading Zamindars of

Pargana Chail and Gangapar joined him. The backbone of the revolt was the Landlords and army. Where they remained loyal to the British, any resistance was affectless. It was only the Bengal Army that wholeheartedly took part in the uprising and took one after other stations under his control in Allahabad that the Mutiny assumed the character of a mass revolt. The Villagers of the Doab threw off the yoke. The History and Culture of the Indian People: British paramountcy and Indian renaissance, pt. They plundered the destroyed the houses and properties of the Europeans. Villagers from Kazipur, Fatehpur and Syed Sarawan also joined in their activities. Bharwari Railway station was attacked and two officials were killed. The entire police staff of Chail joined the revolutionaries. Entire Chail had risen in a war against the British and were fanatically hostile to them. The Entire Allahabad city of today is actually carved out of all the villages mentioned above. Civil rebellion in the Indian mutinies, Author: A Social Study and Analysis Haraprasad Chattopadhyaya Bookland, - The uprising in the city soon spread to the different areas of district. The zamindars of Chail who were predominantly Muslims were most violently anti-British than any other group in Allahabad. As a result it was the severest one to control. Control of City It took around days for the Maulvi Sahib to completely control the city and he was able to stop the plunder, arson and lootings in the city. Raja Gulab Singh in Allahabad was also against British. Some people tried to raise the standard of revolt but owing to the influence of the Rajas of Manda, Raja of Daiya and Bara , a general uprising could not take place. The Manda Raja acted stronly on the British Side. Dhakan Singh , Zamindar of Dhurawal was the chief instigator in that part. Tejbal Singh of Daiya, Faqeer Bakhsh ex taluqdar of Kaurihar, also tried to establish their authority there. It is reported that the majority of the Shia community and a minority of the Sunni community were not convinced by his call and they did not support him. The rest of Shia population did not support him and their clerics did not consider the struggle to be a religious one. Maulvi Rahmatullah of Sunni sect also did not support the view for which he was rewarded enormously. A particular Shia family of present Kaushambi has tried his best to enlist their village in the freedom struggle but I am sorry there is no documentary evidence to second their view. The companions of Maulvi Saheb were large in number but were not trained soldiers. The next day he ordered to attack the fort but the Sikh soldiers foiled the bid. Savarkar says , had the Sikhs used their brains, the history would have been different. On 15th June the British Army came out from the fort and a fierce fighting took place where a lot of senior soldiers of native army fell. We are surrounded here by sepoys, Musalman villagers and in fact all mankind. Food is very short and our men are dying in as lawful way from overwork and exposure. On the 7th June, , a small party of 50 Madras Fusiliers under Lieut. Arnold arrived at Jhusi. On the 9th June another small detachment of 37 men of the same regiment arrived and dropped down at the fort in boats. Narrative of the Indian Revolt p. That would indeed be a climax to our misfortunes, more serious than the seizure of Delhi. Even the British feared and prayed for Garrison at Allahabad because it was one of the strongest and most heavily stuffed garrison of the British Army. The short lived Authority However it was Liyaqat Ali who was increasingly feeling crunch of weapons and logistic supports due to sustained confrontation with the British army, found it very hard to continue the struggle. Col Neil, the most trusted man of the Governor General was summoned by Lord Canning from Madras to Calcutta, who left Calcutta with his wing and provisions pushing forward the re-enforcement by river and by Road to Benares.

**Chapter 8 : in archaeology | Revolv**

*Ajnala gurdwara panel excavates historic well where Indian soldiers who revolted against the British were buried. The committee members claim that around soldiers had raised a banner of revolt at Mian Mir Cantonment in Lahore as part of the uprising and swam across Ravi to reach Ajnala.*

Indian Rebellion of 1857 The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising in India during 1857 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. It then erupted into other mutinies and civilian rebellions, chiefly in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, though incidents of revolt also occurred farther north and east. The Indian rebellion was fed by resentment that had emerged against elements of British rule, including invasive British-style social reforms, harsh land taxes, summary treatment of some rich landowners and princes,<sup>[12][13]</sup> and broader scepticism about the improvements brought about by British rule. The cities of Delhi and Lucknow were laid waste in the fighting and during the British retaliation. With help from reinforcements, Kanpur was retaken by mid-July and Delhi by the end of September. After his defeat, the emperor granted the Company the right to the "collection of Revenue" in the provinces of Bengal modern day Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha, known as "Diwani" to the Company. The subsidiary alliances created the princely states of the Hindu maharajas and the Muslim nawabs. The border dispute between Nepal and British India, which sharpened after 1816, had caused the Anglo-Nepalese War of 1816 and brought the defeated Gurkhas under British influence. In 1800, Berar was annexed, and the state of Oudh was added two years later. For practical purposes, the Company was the government of much of India. Just before the rebellion, there were over 200,000 sepoy soldiers in the army, compared to about 50,000 British. The forces were divided into three presidency armies: Bombay, Madras, and Bengal. The Bengal Army recruited higher castes, such as Rajputs and Bhumihar, mostly from the Awadh and Bihar regions, and even restricted the enlistment of lower castes in Bengal. In contrast, the Madras Army and Bombay Army were "more localized, caste-neutral armies" that "did not prefer high-caste men. Since the sepoys from Bengal many of whom had fought against the Company in the Battles of Plassey and Buxar" were now suspect in British eyes, Hastings recruited farther west from the high-caste rural Rajputs and Bhumihar of Awadh and Bihar, a practice that continued for the next 75 years. However, in order to forestall any social friction, the Company also took action to adapt its military practices to the requirements of their religious rituals. Consequently, these soldiers dined in separate facilities; in addition, overseas service, considered polluting to their caste, was not required of them, and the army soon came officially to recognise Hindu festivals. As noted above, men of the Bengal Army had been exempted from overseas service. Specifically, they were enlisted only for service in territories to which they could march. Governor-General Lord Dalhousie saw this as an anomaly, since all sepoys of the Madras and Bombay Armies and the six "General Service" battalions of the Bengal Army had accepted an obligation to serve overseas if required. As a result, the burden of providing contingents for active service in Burma, readily accessible only by sea, and China had fallen disproportionately on the two smaller Presidency Armies. However, serving high-caste sepoys were fearful that it would be eventually extended to them, as well as preventing sons following fathers into an army with a strong tradition of family service. This, as well as the increasing number of European officers in the battalions,<sup>[37]</sup> made promotion slow, and many Indian officers did not reach commissioned rank until they were too old to be effective. To load the rifle, sepoys had to bite the cartridge open to release the powder. At least one Company official pointed out the difficulties this may cause: Company officers became aware of the rumours through reports of an altercation between a high-caste sepoy and a low-caste labourer at Dum Dum. The Company was quick to reverse the effects of this policy in hopes that the unrest would be quelled. This however, merely caused many sepoys to be convinced that the rumours were true and that their fears were justified. Additional rumours started that the paper in the new cartridges, which was glazed and stiffer than the previously used paper, was impregnated with grease. Native soldiers called as witnesses complained of the paper "being stiff and like cloth in the mode of tearing", said that when the paper was burned it smelled of grease, and announced that the suspicion that the paper itself contained grease could not be removed from

their minds. The rebels consisted of three groups: The nobility, many of whom had lost titles and domains under the Doctrine of Lapse, which refused to recognise the adopted children of princes as legal heirs, felt that the Company had interfered with a traditional system of inheritance. As the rebellion gained ground, the taluqdars quickly reoccupied the lands they had lost, and paradoxically, in part because of ties of kinship and feudal loyalty, did not experience significant opposition from the peasant farmers, many of whom joined the rebellion, to the great dismay of the British. For example, the relatively prosperous Muzaffarnagar district, a beneficiary of a Company irrigation scheme, and next door to Meerut, where the upheaval began, stayed relatively calm throughout. Lakshmibai, the Rani of Maratha-ruled Jhansi, one of the principal leaders of the rebellion who earlier had lost her kingdom as a result of the Doctrine of Lapse. Bahadur Shah Zafar the last Mughal Emperor, crowned Emperor of India, by the Indian troops, he was deposed by the British, and died in exile in Burma.

"Utilitarian and evangelical-inspired social reform", [56] including the abolition of sati [57][58] and the legalisation of widow remarriage were considered by many "especially the British themselves" to have caused suspicion that Indian religious traditions were being "interfered with", with the ultimate aim of conversion. The official Blue Books, *East India Torture*, laid before the House of Commons during the sessions of 1842 and 1843, revealed that Company officers were allowed an extended series of appeals if convicted or accused of brutality or crimes against Indians. The economic policies of the East India Company were also resented by many Indians. Of these, the Army of the Bengal Presidency was the largest. Unlike the other two, it recruited heavily from among high-caste Hindus and comparatively wealthy Muslims. The Muslims formed a larger percentage of the 18 irregular cavalry units [63] within the Bengal army, whilst Hindus were mainly to be found in the 84 regular infantry and cavalry regiments. The sepoys were therefore affected to a large degree by the concerns of the landholding and traditional members of Indian society. In the early years of Company rule, it tolerated and even encouraged the caste privileges and customs within the Bengal Army, which recruited its regular soldiers almost exclusively amongst the landowning Brahmins and Rajputs of the Bihar and Awadh regions. These soldiers were known as Purbiyas. By the time these customs and privileges came to be threatened by modernising regimes in Calcutta from the 1830s onwards, the sepoys had become accustomed to very high ritual status and were extremely sensitive to suggestions that their caste might be polluted. Their pay was relatively low and after Awadh and the Punjab were annexed, the soldiers no longer received extra pay *batta* or *bhatta* for service there, because they were no longer considered "foreign missions". The junior European officers became increasingly estranged from their soldiers, in many cases treating them as their racial inferiors. In 1857, a new Enlistment Act was introduced by the Company, which in theory made every unit in the Bengal Army liable to service overseas. Although it was intended to apply only to new recruits, the serving sepoys feared that the Act might be applied retroactively to them as well. On 26 February 1857 the 19th Bengal Native Infantry BNI regiment became concerned that new cartridges they had been issued were wrapped in paper greased with cow and pig fat, which had to be opened by mouth thus affecting their religious sensibilities. Hewson raised the alarm. The quarter guard and other sepoys present, with the single exception of a soldier called Shaikh Paltu, drew back from restraining or arresting Mangal Pandey. Shaikh Paltu restrained Pandey from continuing his attack. He managed only to wound himself. Court-martialled on 6 April, he was hanged two days later. The Jemadar Ishwari Prasad was sentenced to death and hanged on 22 April. The regiment was disbanded and stripped of its uniforms because it was felt that it harboured ill-feelings towards its superiors, particularly after this incident. Shaikh Paltu was promoted to the rank of *havildar* in the Bengal Army, but was murdered shortly before the 34th BNI dispersed. The demonstration of disgrace during the formal disbanding helped foment the rebellion in view of some historians. Disgruntled ex-sepoys returned home to Awadh with a desire for revenge. At Ambala in particular, which was a large military cantonment where several units had been collected for their annual musketry practice, it was clear to General Anson, Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal Army, that some sort of rebellion over the cartridges was imminent. However, he issued no general orders making this standard practice throughout the Bengal Army and, rather than remain at Ambala to defuse or overawe potential trouble, he then proceeded to Simla, the cool "hill station" where many high officials spent the summer. Although there was no open revolt at Ambala, there was widespread arson during late April. The station held one of the largest

concentrations of British troops in India and this was later to be cited as evidence that the original rising was a spontaneous outbreak rather than a pre-planned plot. All except five of the men on parade refused to accept their cartridges. The entire garrison was paraded and watched as the condemned men were stripped of their uniforms and placed in shackles. As they were marched off to jail, the condemned soldiers berated their comrades for failing to support them. The next day was Sunday. Some Indian soldiers warned off-duty junior European officers that plans were afoot to release the imprisoned soldiers by force, but the senior officers to whom this was reported took no action. There was also unrest in the city of Meerut itself, with angry protests in the bazaar and some buildings being set on fire. In the evening, most European officers were preparing to attend church, while many of the European soldiers were off duty and had gone into canteens or into the bazaar in Meerut. The Indian troops, led by the 3rd Cavalry, broke into revolt. European junior officers who attempted to quell the first outbreaks were killed by the rebels. Crowds in the bazaar attacked off-duty soldiers there. The British historian Philip Mason notes that it was inevitable that most of the sepoy and sowars from Meerut should have made for Delhi on the night of 10 May. It was a strong walled city located only forty miles away, it was the ancient capital and present seat of the nominal Mughal Emperor and finally there were no British troops in garrison there in contrast to Meerut. Delhi Massacre of officers by insurgent cavalry at Delhi Early on 11 May, the first parties of the 3rd Cavalry reached Delhi. Bahadur Shah did nothing at this point, apparently treating the sepoys as ordinary petitioners, but others in the palace were quick to join the revolt. During the day, the revolt spread. European officials and dependents, Indian Christians and shopkeepers within the city were killed, some by sepoys and others by crowds of rioters. Some detachments quickly joined the rebellion, while others held back but also refused to obey orders to take action against the rebels. In the afternoon, a violent explosion in the city was heard for several miles. Fearing that the arsenal, which contained large stocks of arms and ammunition, would fall intact into rebel hands, the nine British Ordnance officers there had opened fire on the sepoys, including the men of their own guard. When resistance appeared hopeless, they blew up the arsenal. Six of the nine officers survived, but the blast killed many in the streets and nearby houses and other buildings. Many fugitive European officers and civilians had congregated at the Flagstaff Tower on the ridge north of Delhi, where telegraph operators were sending news of the events to other British stations. When it became clear that the help expected from Meerut was not coming, they made their way in carriages to Karnal. Those who became separated from the main body or who could not reach the Flagstaff Tower also set out for Karnal on foot. Some were helped by villagers on the way; others were killed. The next day, Bahadur Shah held his first formal court for many years. It was attended by many excited sepoys. In many cases, it was the behaviour of British military and civilian authorities themselves which precipitated disorder. Learning of the fall of Delhi by telegraph, many Company administrators hastened to remove themselves, their families and servants to places of safety. Some officers trusted their sepoys, but others tried to disarm them to forestall potential uprisings. At Benares and Allahabad, the disarmings were bungled, also leading to local revolts. The proportion of ghazis grew to be about a quarter of the local fighting force by the end of the siege and included a regiment of suicide ghazis from Gwalior who had vowed never to eat again and to fight until they met certain death at the hands of British troops. He has also suggested that Sikhs felt insulted by the attitude of sepoys who, in their view, had beaten the Khalsa only with British help; they resented and despised them far more than they did the British. Sikh soldiers also recalled that the bloodiest battles of the war, Chillianwala and Ferozeshah, were won by British troops, and they believed that the Hindustani sepoys had refused to meet them in battle.

**Chapter 9 : Corpus Research Institute [WorldCat Identities]**

*The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising in India during against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. [4] [5] The event is known by many names, including the Sepoy Mutiny, the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion, the Revolt of 1857, the Revolt of 1857, the Indian.*

Other mutinies throughout the country quickly followed, and within days the incident at Meerut had escalated into a national revolt. For over a year, the edifice of British power tottered and was nearly overthrown in what was to be the greatest war of resistance ever fought against a colonial power in the whole age of European imperialism. The revolt had been looming for years. Accelerated expansion throughout the sub-continent followed. This part of the world that had so recently dazzled Europeans with its riches was on its way to becoming one of the poorest. But by the mid 1850s, they were disgruntled by poor pay, bad assignments and limited opportunities for advancement. The final insult came when the Sepoys were expected to reload their rifles by biting off the ends of cartridges greased with pig and cow fat, substances deeply offensive to both Muslim and Hindu religions. When the new cartridges were issued in Meerut, 85 Sepoys refused to bite them. This wildly arrogant British miscalculation provoked a violent reaction as Hindu and Muslim united to fight for freedom. The turbulent wave of rebellion initially took the British entirely by surprise, as region after region fell to the insurgents. Stretching from the great urban centres of Delhi and Lucknow through to the smallest villages, every symbol associated with British authority was targeted. As the mutiny progressed, the peasantry joined in attacking record offices associated with tax and rent collection. The British killed every single male adult they found in Delhi, forced the women and children out of the city, then razed to the ground some of its greatest and most sacred monuments. By the summer of 1858, the rebellion was entirely suppressed. Mutineers were tied to cannons and executed. But the Great Rebellion was in truth the beginning of the end for the British rule over India. Although it would be another gruelling near-century before independence was won, in the words of historian Dr. It has been said that Julius Caesar when dead was more powerful than when he was alive. The same thing may be said about the Rebellion of 1857. Whatever might have been its original character, it soon became a symbol of challenge to the mighty British power in India. It remained a shining example before the nascent nationalism in India in its struggle for freedom from the British yoke. This entry was posted in Dissent , Revolution.