



1857 Mutiny has been marked
as the first war of
Indian independence

Presented by
Aradhya sharma
Class – 9th

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

POLITICAL CAUSES

- Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation and the doctrine of lapse had made the indian rulers angry and insecure
- He said that if king dies without a natural heir then the kingdom would be annexed by britishers

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

POLITICAL CAUSES

- The muslim feelings had been badly hurt when after death of Bahadur shah-II, Lord canning took away regal titles and mogul
- Thousands became unemployed when the english under lord dalhousie annexed awadh

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

POLITICAL CAUSES



- Rani of Jhansi lakshami bai was not allowed to adopt a son.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

POLITICAL CAUSES

- The pension of Nana sahib (peshwa bajirao-II'S adopted son) was stopped



CAUSES OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

SOCIAL CAUSES

- The british were rude and used abusive and insulting language.
- The european juries allowed european criminals with little or no punishment.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

RELIGIOUS CAUSES

- Hindus and muslims were forced into Christianity.
- British officers abused the name of god of hindu and muslim

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

ECONOMICAL CAUSES

- The british had drained india of all her wealth and natural resources by selfish economic policies.
- The taxes collected by the government were utilized by the british to pay them salaries.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

ADMINISTRATIVE CAUSES

- Unrest spread among the landlords of Bengal when William Bentinck took away rent-free estates from them.
- High post and handsome salaries were given to the British. This caused frustration amongst Indians.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

MILITARY CAUSES

- Immence discrimination between the indians and british.
- The indian sepoy's were deprived of high salaries and promotions. The highest post for an indian was that of the subedar.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

MILITARY CAUSES

- The british army exposed its vulnerability in the first afghan war, the sikh war and the Crimean war
- The indian sepoy were required to work far off without extra bhatta or payments.

The out burst of 1857



About the new cartridge

A rumour had broaden that the new cartridge enclosed in a paper covered with the fat of cow and pig

Hindus – cow was holy for hindu

Muslims – pig meat was taboo by quran

MEERUT

- 9 May 1857, 85 sepoys were court martialled.
- They had refused to use new cartridges.
- Next day their companions attacked the jail.
- Sepoys were freed.
- Officers and Europeans were killed.
- Revolters headed towards delhi.



Delhi

- On 12th may 1857, delhi was in custody by rebels.
- Some Europeans were shot dead.
- Bahadur shah II was persuaded to support.
- Loss of delhi was a prestige loss for british.
- On 20th sept 1857, british regained delhi.
- 3 sons killed and the king exiled to Rangoon.
- The king died in 1862.



Awadh (lucknow)

- Lucknow annexed by lord Dalhousie.
- The nawab of awadh exiled to Calcutta.
- But his wife begum hazrat mahal and 11 year old son continued to live in awadh but in very poor condition.
- So people of awadh were angry.
- The revolt broke out on 4th junr 1857.
- In march 1858 the city was finally recaptured by british
- The rebels driven to Nepal border to die in bad climate or captured by gorakhas.



Begum Hazarat Mahal

KANPUR

Nana Sahib
and Tatya Tope



- Nana sahib the adopted son of peshwa bajirao was proclaimed the peshwa
- He led the revolt in kanpur with tatya tope, his assistant.
- After a fierce battle, general sir hugh wheeler surrendered on 27th june 1857.
- Nana sahib assured safe passage of british to Allahabad.
- General james o'neil (at alahabad and banaras) inhumanilly illtreated Indians.
- Angry Indians killed the passing british citizens.
- In june 1857, the general defeated nana sahib.
- In November 1857 nana sahib and tatya tope recaptured Kanpur.
- On 8th dec. 1857 General Campbell reoccupied Kanpur. Nana fled to Nepal (died there) and tatya joined rani lakshami bai.

Jhansi and Gwalior

- In June 1857, the troops at Jhansi revolted.
- Rani Lakshmi Bai (widow of Raja Gangadhar Rao) declared ruler.
- Tatya Tope joined her after Kanpur was lost.
- On 3rd April 1858, Sir Hugh Rose recaptured Jhansi.
- Rani Lakshmi Bai escaped to Kalpi where Tatya joined her.
- Both marched to Gwalior.
- Sir Hugh Rose also marched to Gwalior and captured it in June 1858.
- Rani died fighting bravely.
- Tatya escaped southward but was betrayed by his friend Maan Singh.
- Tatya was finally hanged.



Out come

- The revolt was completely suppressed and crushed by july 1858

Causes of failure of the Revolt

- The revolt was localized and was poorly planned.
- The british had better resources than the rebels.
- The revolt was feudal in character.
- The leaders lacked military skills.
- The native princes did not join the revolt.

Major impact of the revolt

- The revolt considered to be an awakener and the first effort towards the freedom and independence.
- The control of indian administration was form the company to the crown.
- The queen promised to respect rights and dignity. General pardon to all offenders except murders.
- The indian army was recoganzed included Sikhs, gorakhas and pathans.
- The Mughal dynasty ended with the extinction of bahadur shah II and was replaced by british crown.
- Freedom religion granted.
- The british exploited the economy further.