

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

Presented by Aradhya sharma Class – 9th

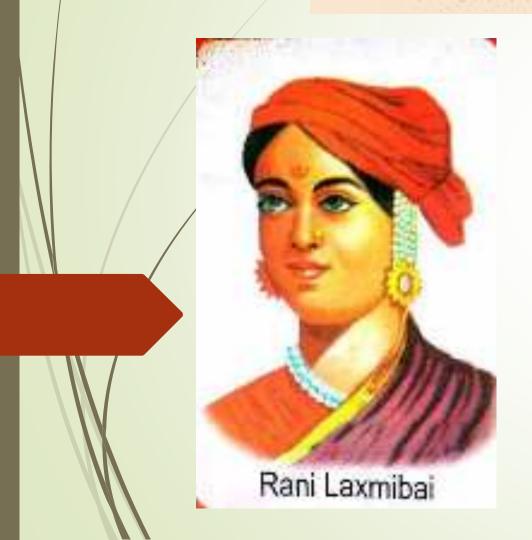
POLITICAL CAUSES

- 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

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

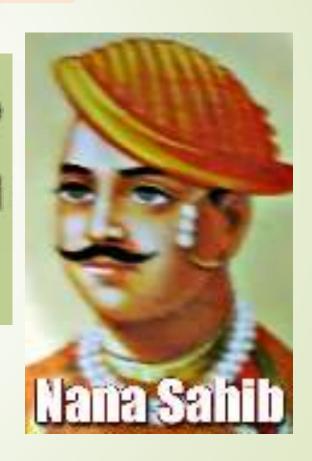
POLITICAL CAUSES



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

POLITICAL CAUSES

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



SOCIAL CAUSES

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

RELIGIOUS CAUSES

Hindus and muslims were forced into Christianity.

 British officers abused the name of god of hindu and muslim

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.

ADMINISTRATIVE CAUSES

- Unreset 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.

MILITARY CAUSES

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

MILITARY CAUSES

- The british army exposed its vulnerability in the first afghan war, the sikh war and the Crimean war
- The indian sepoys 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 martiallised.
- 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.



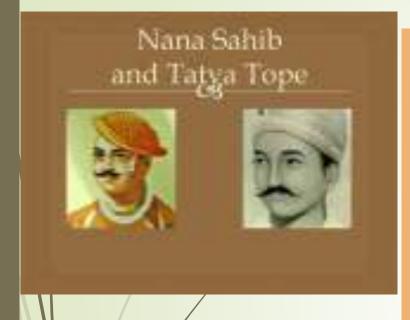
Awadh (lucknow)

- 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

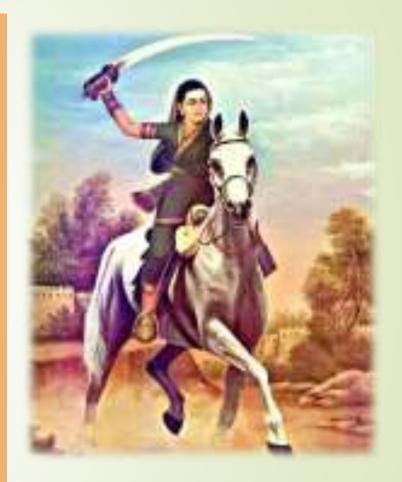
KANPUR



- Nana sahib the adopted son of peshwa bajirao was proclaimed the peshwa
- He led the revolt in kanpurwith 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 1857nana sahib and tatya toperecaptured Kanpur.
- On 8th dec.1857General 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 lakshami 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 lakshami bai escaped to kalpi were tatya joined her.
- Both marched to Gwalior.
- Sir hugh rose also marched to gwaliorand captured in june 1858
- Rani died fighting bravely.
- Tatya escaped soyhward 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 recoganized 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.