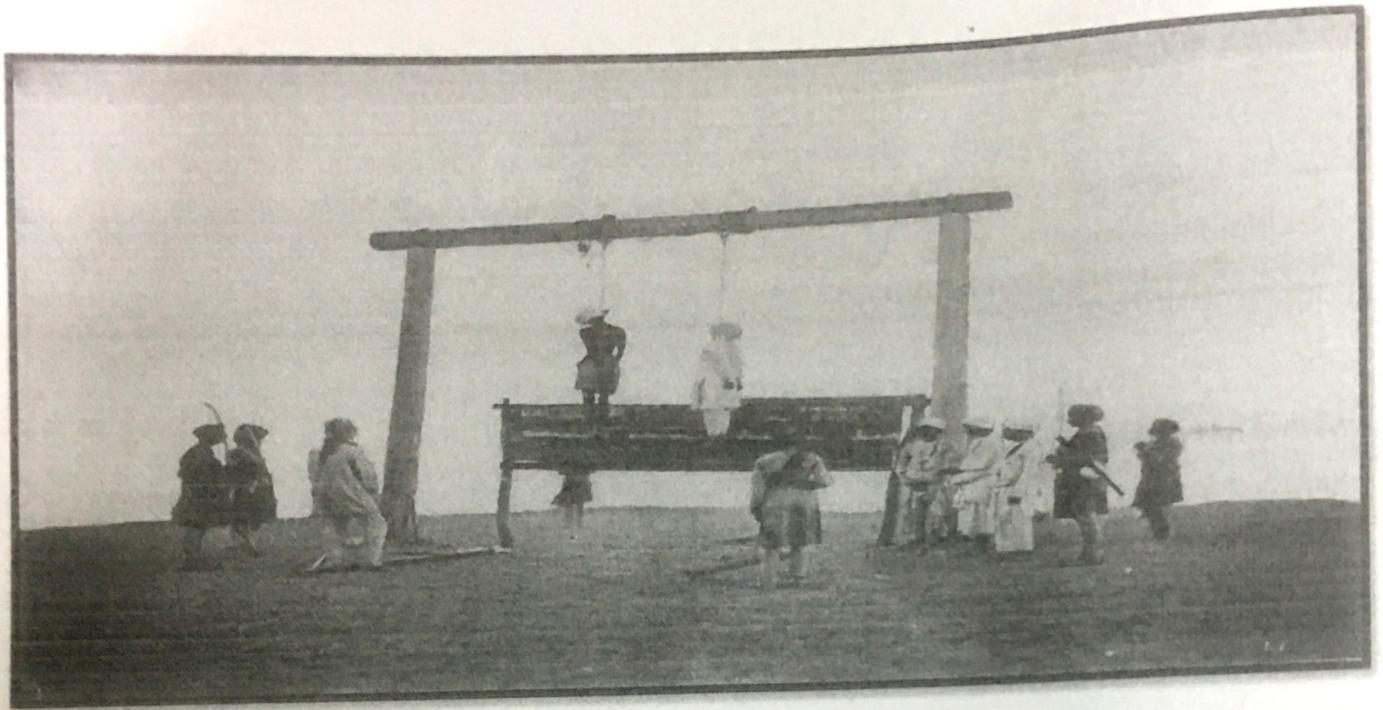


Q) Who was Mangal Pandey? (4)

1) He was an Indian soldier in the British army who refused to use greased cartridges. He stood up against them, hence was executed in March, 1857.



Source A

The public hanging of Indians who took part in the War of Independence

(a) What does the Source A tell us about British attitude towards the uprising? B [5]

The British were arrogant and violent people. The uprising did not throw off British rather made them stronger. They passed proclamation indicating they had changed and will not interfere with Indian's lives. However they didn't truly abide by the proclamation. They were dominant in India. The war was a revolt for them which had to be crushed to maintain authority. They continued to be brutal to Indians and kept them from having a decision in administrative matters. They did not want anyone questioning their authority.

(b) Describe the immediate cause of the War of Independence 1857?

[4]

The immediate cause of the war was the Doctrine of Lapse introduced by Lord Dalhousie in 1852. It was an annexation policy that British would take the land if a ruler dies without a legal heir. A few victims were Jhansi, Satara, Nagpur and Udaipur. It ended in 1858. Another cause was the greased cartridges introduced in 1857 January. British introduced bullets which were greased in pig and cow fat. This angered Indians as pig was against Muslim religion and cow for Hindus. The end of the bullet had to be bitten off to be used. This led to immediate revolt.

(b) What were the socio-religious causes of the war?

4 [4]

The ~~many~~ causes were that British were interfering in religious customs like Sati, widow remarriage act and Western education for girls. Moreover, the rich were allowed to go unharmed after a crime, unlike poor who were ~~beaten~~ ^{beaten} and tortured^{ed}. British were introducing railways and telegraphs. Christian missionaries also came to India which the Pandits and Maulvis feared might convert their children to Christianity.

b) "These rifles are considered to be the immediate cause of war and Indian mutiny" Do you agree? [3]



②

I agree with the statement, the rifles ~~were~~ ^{cartridges} were greased in pig and cow fat. Pig was forbidden for Muslims and cow for Hindus. So, the war began as it was the immediate cause. It was started by Mangal Pandey

Q1. Read the source below and answer the question

In 1857, a number of sepoy refused to use the new cartridges at Meerut, near Delhi. The sepoys were given long prison sentences and this led to a revolt in which their fellow sepoys marched on Delhi and massacred all the British they could find. Things got worse for the British at Kanpur.

a. Describe the Battle of Kanpur?

[4]

Kanpur was ruled by Nana Sahib, who was not the natural heir of the ^{city} state. He was the adopted son. Nana Sahib and his troops rose against British and kept them trapped for over three weeks. Nana Sahib promised safe passage to British if they surrender. The British surrendered and left but then Nana Sahib and his troops turned on them and more than 300 women and children were massacred. Soon, Nana Sahib escaped to Nepal and did not return. Hence, when British recaptured the city ^{they} behaved worst with them to take revenge.

b. Why did the War of Independence of 1857 fail?

[7]

The War of Independence fail as the Indians were not united. They did not have a general plan ~~or~~ ^{to which} they will they coordinate to achieve their goal. Every body was fighting in different places as the war spread over India, but all of them fighting for different reasons. Mughal Empire was not rising as princes did not want imperial power restore.

The Indians did not ~~have~~ ^{have} modern weapons to fight with compared to British. British were well coordinated and had a proper plan to fight for. They ~~were~~ ^{had} a better leaders, whereas they don't even have the idea how to fight so they could win. Kashmir's prince sent over 2000 troop to fight from British side as he wanted his throne. The Muslims were the only group who were united because they wanted a 'United India'. Whenever Hindus sees that Muslim were uniting they use to get alarmed so they ^{Hindus} ~~to~~ were busy on two sides.

The British were skilled with how to work with modern weapon. Britain was the most powerful nation at that time. They knew the weakness of Indians, that ~~were~~ ^{they} were not united, hence they used different ~~strag~~ strategies in different places and won the battle.

Q2 Explain the economic causes of the War of Independence 1857.

[3]

Some of the economic causes were drain of wealth, in which India's wealth was sent to Europe. Unemployment grew as there were machines in industries instead of people working and British officials were given good salaries compared with people of India. And one of the main cause was doctrine of lapse which ^{the way Britishers were buying things} ~~was an annexation policy.~~ ^{things to Europe which was an annexation policy.} Lincheaper prices and there were famines.

b. Explain the events held during the War of Independence of 1857?

[7]

One of the event during the war was the greased bullet. The bullets were made with paper and were greased with pig and cow fat, to keep the powder dry. The sepoys refused to use it as pig was not for muslims and cow for hindus.

* The other event was the way Nana Sahib was not given his father's property. He was an adopted child. This event took place in Cawnpur. Nana Sahib kept British trapped for over 3 weeks. He promised them a safe passage, but if they surrendered. The British surrendered, but as soon as ^{they} left, Nana Sahib and his troops turned over them by betraying them and more than 300 women and children^s were massacred and Nana Sahib escaped and to Nepal and lived there for rest of his life.

* In Meerut the sepoys refused to use cartridges so they were prisoned. But, their fellow soldiers freed them by breaking into the prison. And then they all massacred the British and Europeans in their way. Then they marched to Delhi and captured it.

- * Greased bullets
- * Any good event
- * Nana Sahib

7

11

Reasons of war of Independence (14)

War of Independence or as said by British "Indian mutiny", took place in 1857 and ended on 8th July 1858, when there were several uprisings against the British rule for their unjust policies. Indian lost this war by several reasons such as lack of unity, lack of modern weapons, lastly British were strong and united. However, lack of unity was the main reason Indians lost the war.

Indians were not united, they did not have general plan to which they will coordinate to achieve their goal. Everybody was fighting in different places with different reasons as war spread over India. Mughal empire also did not rise as princes did not want imperial power to restore. The Muslims were the only group united as they desired a "United India". Whenever, Hindus saw that Muslims were uniting they would get alarmed hence they were busy on two sides.

Next the Indians didn't have modern weapon, compared to British. British were well coordinated & had proper plan to fight upon. They had better leaders, whereas Indians didn't even have the idea how to fight for victory. Also Kashmir's prince

sent over 2000 troops to fight for British as he was desperate for throne.

Wasthy, the British were skilled with modern tactics. Britain was most powerful nation at that time. British recognised Indians disunity & used to their advantage & dealt every place accordingly, therefore won.

In conclusion, it could be seen that lack of unity amongst Indians didn't help them thus were weak because there were many in-fights too, like Hindus & Muslims so they weren't focused on British. Hence, this disunity caused a lot of Indian lives and they also lost control of their own homeland.