

Ch 3

British: Indian Mutiny, Sepoy Mutiny, Uprising, Indian Revolt
Indian: War of Independence 1857

Political Causes:-

- Doctrine of Lapse 1852-1858
- Mistreatment of Mughal Emperor - B.S.Z
- English replaces Persian as language of administration
- British fought wars to extend territory.

Socio-Religious Causes:-

Racial
Discrimination

- Growth of British culture & their superiority complex
- Christian Missionaries
- Abolishment of Sati, Widow Remarriage Act, Educating girls, roads, railways & telegraphs, taxing mosques & temples
- ~~Poor~~ Rich let go from crime - poor tortured (Corrupt Administration)

Economic Causes:-

- Exploitation of resources (cotton sold to England at cheaper rates)
- Drain of Wealth (Indian wealth sent to England)
- High Taxation (exploiting) - (also corrupt tax collectors)
- Keeping ^{low} salary of sepoys

Military Causes:-

- Greased cartridges - 1857 January
- Low ranks given to Indians
- Low Salaries
- Sending Indians overseas (General Service Enlistment Act-1856)
- Ill treatment of Indian soldiers
- Less chances of promotion.

Short Term Causes: Doctrine of Lapse, Greased Cartridges

Long Term Causes: Religious, Social, Political, Economic, Military

Events:-

January 1857: Greased cartridges announced

March 1857: Mangal Pandey & sepoy's refuse to use cartridges. Mangal executed

May 1857: Sepoy's in Meerut create uprising hence imprisoned. Soon freed by fellows, Meerut sacked, British officers killed, Delhi captured. BSZ unifying symbol of H & M. Mathura, Kanpur, Jhansi, Allahabad & Lucknow lost to Indians. British remain within Uttar Pradesh.

- Indian troops led by Nana Sahib rise against British
- September 1857: Delhi ^{& Lucknow} regained by British. BSZ surrenders. Opposition in Jhansi from Lakshmi Bai & Tatya Tope
- June 1858: Lakshmi Bai killed in battle (dressed as man) Tatya Tope escaped, then captured & executed.
- August 1858: Oppositions eliminated. War declared over.

Reasons of Failure:-

• Lack of unity:

- No support from Punjab & Sindh

- Ruler of Kashmir sends 2000 troops to British for power.

• Different aims:

- restore power - independence - Mughal power

• British Strengths:

- Modern Weaponry - Warfare Experience

- Skilled - Organised - United - One aim

- Plan - Leadership - Knowledge of Indian weaknesses

Effects of War:-

• Proclamation at Allahabad - 1858

• EIC abolished. Queen Victoria made Empress of India - 1877

• Muslims not trusted. Low posts. Muslims considered British education & English un-Islamic. Became illiterate

• Hindus favoured, gained education, learned English, yet still earned minor posts. Adapted themselves to new rule.



Mangal Pandey

2
He was an Indian Sepoy, who stood against the British for because of the cartridges greased with animal fat. He started the war.



Rani Lakshmi Bai (Queen of Jhansi)

2
She fought against British as her husband's property was not given to his adopted son. She fought in the battle of 1857, and died dressed as a man. Victim of doctrine of Lapse



Nana Sahib

2
He was the adopted son of Koppur's King. Nana Sahib rose against British and trapped their forces for 3 weeks and promised safe passage if they surrender. But as British left he betrayed them and they were killed. Doctrine of Lapse victim