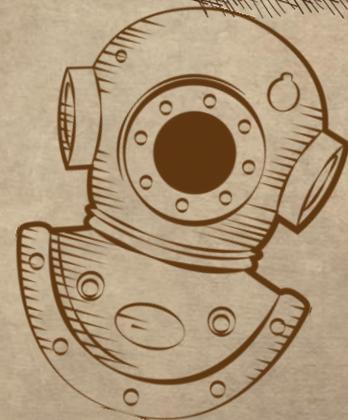
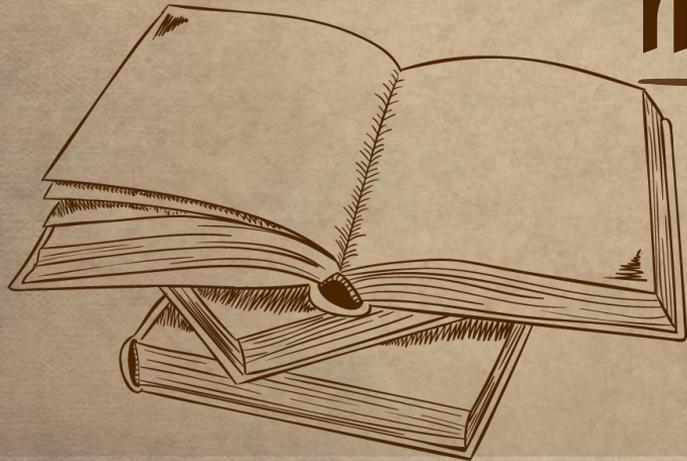
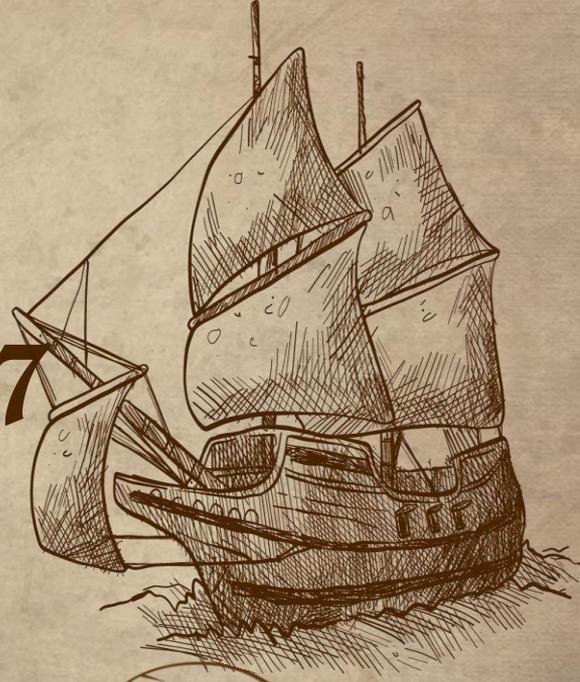




Chapter - 05 History
When People Rebel: 1857
and After
Module 1/2



THE REVOLT OF 1857



The revolt of 1857 is also referred as.....

- The Sepoy Mutiny.
- The First War of Independence.



INTRODUCTION

The chapter deals with the outrage or anger of the people of India from different backgrounds against East India Company as they were facing suppression and hardships due to the policies made by the Company and the changes made by them in their policies thereafter.





Policies and the people

The policies of the East India Company affected the lives of the Indian people in many ways. These policies of East India Company had affect on different people such as Kings, queens, landlords, tribals, sepoy and peasants. So, they started resisting against the East India Company / Britishers as these policies were against their rights and sentiments.



Nawabs Lose their Power

- Mid-18th Century: Nawabs lost power.
- They lost honour and authority.
- Freedom of rulers was reduce.
- Revenues and territories were taken away in stages.
- Ruling families tried to negotiate.

Example- Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi.

-Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Bajirao II.

- Awadh was one of the territories annexed.
 - In 1801, a Subsidiary Alliance was imposed on Awadh.
 - In 1856 finally it was taken over.



Nana Saheb

Location of Awadh



Bringing an end to the Mughal Dynasty



- The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the company.
- In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family of the king would be shifted out of the Red Fort .
- In 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal Emperor.



Peasants and Sepoys

- 
- Peasants and Zamindars were unhappy because of the high taxes and the rigid methods of revenue collection.
 - Failed to pay loans so lost their lands .
 - The Indian Sepoys were discontent about their pay, allowance and conditions of service.
 - New rules violated their religious sentiments and beliefs.
 - They were not ready to cross the sea.
 - In 1856 ,a New Law was passed by Company for overseas service.
 - The anger of the peasants quickly spread among the Sepoys.

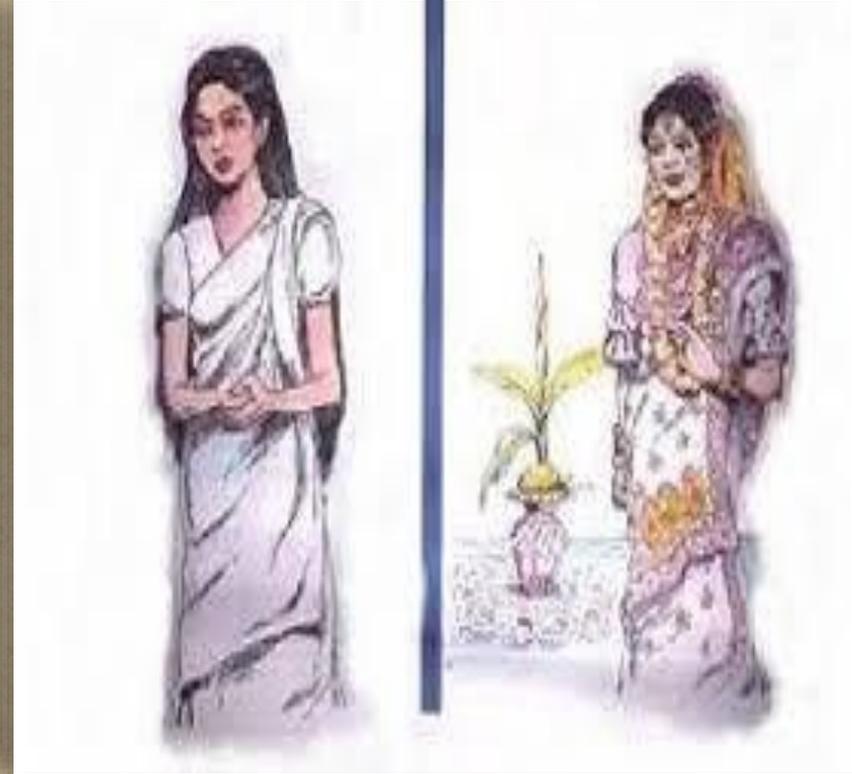
Responses to Reforms

- Indian society to be reformed .
- Laws to stop the practice of sati.
- Encourage widow remarriage.
- English education was promoted.
- 1830, Christian missionaries was allowed to function freely .
- 1850, Conversion to Christianity to inherit ancestors property.
- Religious destruction, social customs and traditional way of life.

Reforms



Sati System



Widow Remarriage

A Mutiny Becomes a Popular Rebellion

- Common enemy .
- People need to organise, communicate, take initiative and display the confidence.
- After hundred years ,Company faced a massive rebellion.
- Sepoys mutinied in several places beginning from Meerut .
- Biggest armed resistance to colonialism .

From Meerut to Delhi.....

- 29th March 1857, a young soldier, MANGAL PANDEY, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.
- Regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill.
- 9th MAY, 1857, 85 Sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years jail.

The Response

- On 10th May, the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the Sepoys.
- They attacked and killed British officers.
- They captured guns and ammunition.
- War on the FIRANGIS.

The Leader....

- The soldiers decided to make the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader.
- 10th MAY ,The Sepoys of Meerut rode moved to Delhi .
- The regiments stationed in Delhi also rose up in rebellion.
- The British officers were killed, arms and ammunition seized , building set on fire.
- The soldiers convinced Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader.
- Bahudur Shah Zafar wrote letters to all his chiefs and rulers of the country to fight the British.

Let Us Recall

- The policies of the East India Company affected the lives of the Indian people in many ways.
- Nawabs Lose their Power
- The Peasants and the Sepoys were unhappy .
- British reformed the Indian society.
- Many Indian were dissatisfied with the British policies.
- So Indians rose against the British policies and reforms.

Thank you

