# Revolt Of 1857 India Causes Effects History Facts N Info

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The Indian Rebellion, 1857-1859 - James Frey - 2020-09-16

"Frey's concise and readable history of the Indian Rebellion is an excellent introduction to one of the most important wars of the nineteenth century. The rebellion lasted more than a year and pitted broad sections of North Indian society against the British East India Company. British victory consolidated colonial rule that would only be dislodged by twentieth-century nationalist movements. Frey provides a crystal-clear account of the causes, principal events, and consequences of the rebellion. Equally importantly, he deftly discusses why the rebellion remains controversial. Well-chosen documents add texture to the analysis. This is the best short history of the rebellion in print." — Ian Barrow, Middlebury College

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Indian Muslim Minorities and the 1857 Rebellion - Illyse R. Morgenstein Fuerst - 2017-08-14

While jihad has been the subject of countless studies in the wake of recent terrorist attacks, scholarship on the topic has so far paid little attention to South Asian Islam and, more specifically, its place in South Asian history. Seeking to fill some gaps in the historiography, Illyse R. Morgenstein Fuerst examines the effects of the 1857 Rebellion (long taught in Britain as the 'Indian Mutiny') on debates about the issue of jihad during the British Raj. Morgenstein Fuerst shows that the Rebellion had lasting, pronounced effects on the understanding by their Indian subjects (whether Muslim, Hindu or Sikh) of imperial rule by distant outsiders. For India's Muslims their interpretation of the Rebellion as jihad shaped subsequent discourses, definitions and codifications of Islam in the region. Morgenstein Fuerst concludes by demonstrating how these perceptions of jihad, contextualised within the framework of the 19th century Rebellion, continue to influence contemporary rhetoric about Islam and Muslims in the Indian subcontinent. Drawing on extensive primary source analysis, this unique take on Islamic identities in South Asia will be invaluable to scholars working on British colonial history, India and the Raj, as well as to those studying Islam in the region and beyond.

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In the mid-19th century India was the focus of Britain’s international prestige and commercial power - the most important colony in an empire which extended to every continent on the globe and protected by the seemingly dependable native armies of the East India Company. When, however, in 1857 discontent exploded into open rebellion, Britain was obliged to field its largest army in forty years to defend its ‘jewel in the crown’. This book, drawing on the latest sources as well as numerous first-hand accounts, explains why the sepoys armies rose up against the world’s leading imperial power, details the major phases of the fighting, including the massacres at Cawnpore and the epic sieges of Delhi and Lucknow, and examines many other aspects of this compelling, at times horrifying, subject.

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The History of British India - Horace Hayman Wilson - 1846
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Recent Writings on the Revolt of 1857 - Kalyan Kumar Sengupta - 1975
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The Revolt in India 1857-58 - Janice M. Ladendorf - 1966
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The Sepoy Mutiny and the Revolt of 1857 - Ramesh Chandra Majumdar - 1963
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The Indian Mutiny - Saul David - 2002
The Indian Mutiny of 1857 was the bloodiest insurrection in the history of the British Empire. It began with a large-scale uprising by native troops against their colonial masters, and soon developed into general rebellion as thousands of discontented civilians joined in. It is a tale of brutal murder and heroic resistance from which innocents on both sides could not escape. This work covers the story of the Mutiny. It challenges the accepted wisdom that a British victory was inevitable, showing just how close the mutineers came to dealing a fatal blow to the British Raj.

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Illustrated with over one hundred maps, photos and portraits, of the battles of the Indian Mutiny) By 1857. British power in India had been largely undisputed for almost fifty years, however, the armies of the East India Company were largely recruited from the native people of India. This inherent weakness would be exposed during the events of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-1858, as the Sepoy soldiers turned against their erstwhile British employers. The events that led up to the Revolt were many and varied, including British higandedness, ignorance of local customs and religious values, and incendiary propaganda. It is generally argued that the spark that lit the flame was the rumour that the newly issued rifle cartridges would be greased either with tallow, derived from beef and thereby offensive to Hindus, or lard, derived from pork and thereby offensive to Muslims. The enraged soldiers mutinied across a number of Indian States, taking Delhi, besieging Lucknow, and revolting in Oudh. The rebellion was eventually quelled in 1858 however, the effects of the Mutiny were far ranging and important. The East Indian Company was dissolved and the British government set about reorganising all facets of its power in India from the political to the administration and, most pointedly, the military. Although India would not gain its Independence until 150 years later, the events of the Indian Mutiny stayed in the folk consciousness of the country, a number of the leaders were lionized in certain circles, and a measure of nascent nationhood was born. Of the many books written on the event, few are as well respected, accurate, frequently read or cited as the six volume history produced by two ex-British Army officers, Sir John Kaye and Colonel George Malleson, who had both served extensively in India. This first volume deals with the introductory causes and initial stages of the revolt to May 1857.

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The Great Rebellion of 1857 in India - Biswamoy Pati - 2010-02-25

The Great Rebellion of 1857 in India was much more than a ‘sepoy mutiny’. It was a major event in South Asian and British colonial history that significantly challenged imperialism in India. This fascinating collection explores hitherto ignored diversities of the Great Rebellion such as gender and colonial fiction, contemporary writing, and the cultural politics of riot and rebellion. It presents a compelling and detailed narrative of the panics and rumours which moved Indians to take up arms. With its fresh and unsentimental approach, this book offers a radically new interpretation of one of the most controversial events in the history of British India.

The Great Fear of 1857 - Kim A. Wagner - 2010

‘A compulsory read for anyone with a serious interest in this crucial event in Indian and British colonial history.’ Dr. Crispin Bates, Reader in Modern South Asian History, University of Edinburgh. The Indian Uprising of 1857 had a profound impact on the colonial psyche, and its spectre haunted the British until the very last days of the Raj. For the past 150 years most aspects of the Uprising have been subjected to intense scrutiny by historians, yet the nature of the outbreak itself remains obscure. What was the extent of the conspiracies and plotting? How could rumours of contaminated ammunition spark a mutiny when not a single greased cartridge was ever distributed to the sepoys? Based on a careful, even-handed reassessment of the primary sources, The Great Fear of 1857 explores the existence of conspiracies during the early months of that year and presents a compelling and detailed narrative of the panics and rumours which moved Indians to take up arms. With its fresh and unsentimental approach, this book offers a radically new interpretation of one of the most controversial events in the history of British India.

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Colonial Indian Companies - Source Wikipedia - 2013-09

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 84. Chapters: British East India Company, French East India Company, Dutch East India Company, British Raj, British East India Company, Company rule in India, Causes of the Indian Rebellion of 1857, Zamindars of Bengal, Tea Act, Bengal Army, Presidency armies, Capture of Ormuz, Addiscombe, Indian Rebellion of 1857, Board of Control, Bombay Presidency, Congress of Amboyna massacre, Swedish East India Company, British East India Company, Company rule in India, Causes of the Indian Rebellion of 1857, Zamindars of Bengal, Tea Act, Bengal Army, Presidency armies, Capture of Ormuz, Ostend Company, Addiscombe, Military Academy, Treaty of Tithalia, Siege of Trichinopoly, Danish East India Company, East India docks, Government General Hospital, Pitt’s India Act, Congress association, Battie, Battle of Chingleput, Battle of Arneet, Treaty of Allahabad, Fleroabo quecumque ferar, Bombay Army, Penang dollar, Henry St John, Battle of Hissar, Battle of Ramgarh, Arming Stock Defect Redemtion Act, Cornwallis Code. Français Coyle de Barneval, Board of Revenue. Excerpt: The Indian Rebellion of 1857 began as a mutiny of sepoys from the British East India Company’s army on 10 May 1857, in the town of Meerut, and soon erupted into other mutinies and civilian rebellions largely in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, with the major hostilities confined to present-day Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, northern Madhya Pradesh, and the Delhi region. The rebellion posed a considerable threat to Company power in that region, and it was contained only with the fall of Gwalior on 20 June 1858. The rebellion is also known as India’s First War of Independence, the Great Rebellion, the Indian Mutiny, the Revolt of 1857, the Uprising of 1857, the Sepoy Rebellion, and the Sepoy Mutiny. Other regions of Company-controlled India also experienced the so-called ‘Bombay Presidency, and the Madras Presidency—remained largely calm. In Punjab, the Sikh princes backed the

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The Indian Mutiny of 1857-59: A Selected Bibliography is an indispensable reference and veritable treasure trove for researching the causes, operations, leadership, and results of the Indian Mutiny, a watershed event that shook the British Empire to its very foundations in the 1850s and paved the way for Indian independence a century later.


The Indian Mutiny was a series of generally unconnected military revolts of native Indian soldiers, frequently accompanied by bloody atrocities and suppressed by the British with equal savagery, against the rule and authority of the East India Company. It was also perhaps the inevitable clash of British 'civilization' with Indian customs, traditions, and religion. This conflict definitely shocked the British, and it was a pivotal event in British imperial and military, as well as Indian, history. The Indian Mutiny broke out on 10 May 1857, and it did not officially end until 8 July 1859. The Mutiny itself can be divided into a number of campaigns. The first campaign consisted of the siege and capture of Delhi (June-September 1857). The second was the campaign in Oudh, including the defense of the Lucknow Residency (July-November 1857); the September and November 1857 relief of Lucknow; the defense (June 1857) and the three battles of Cawnpore (July, November, and December 1857); the final capture of Lucknow in March 1858, and the pacification of Oudh and Rohilkhand (April-June 1858). Operations in Central India were conducted in two phases, from June-November 1857 and January-June 1858. The Battle of Gwalior, 19 June 1858, was the last major engagement of the Indian Mutiny. Final mopping up operations took place from July 1858 until May 1859. Indian Mutiny, 1857-1859: A Selected Bibliography is a comprehensive and authoritative research guide and bibliographic platform that identifies and frequently annotates thousands of contemporary, current, and hard-to-find English- and foreign-language books, journal articles, government documents, academic studies, and unpublished personal papers and diaries on all aspects of the Indian Mutiny. Arranged chronologically and topically, chapters cover general Indian history, British imperialism, the East India Company, and its army; the causes of the Indian Mutiny and key Indian leaders (Nana Sahib, Rani of Jhansi, Tantia Topi, and others); and military operations and activities of the Mutiny, with individual chapters focusing on Delhi, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. Other chapters are devoted to participating unit and regimental histories; the aftermath of the Indian Mutiny; London Gazette Despatches; and various supporting services of the British and Indian Armies and related subjects, including intelligence operations and engineer and medical support, the press, religion, literature, gender studies, awards, and monuments and memorials. Further chapters include autobiographies, biographies, journals, and letters of leading military commanders (Campbell, Havelock, Outram, Rose, and Napier) and other Mutiny participants and observers. Document repositories and military archives around the world have been scoured to identify and list hundreds of unpublished participant letters, diaries, and manuscripts; official government documents; and published soldiers' letters. Of significance, this bibliography also enumerates hundreds of book chapters, journal articles, and conference papers originating in India in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Indian Mutiny in 2007 and providing an Indian perspective on events. The definitive and unique Indian Mutiny, 1857-1859: A Selected Bibliography is an indispensable reference and veritable treasure trove for researching the causes, operations, leadership, and results of the Indian Mutiny, a watershed event that shook the British Empire to its very foundations in the 1850s and paved the way for Indian independence a century later.
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Aftermath of Revolt - Thomas R. Metcalf - 2015-12-08

The Mutiny of 1857 left a deep mark on Indian society and on the nature of British rule. Thomas Metcalf analyzes the influence of the Mutiny on many facets of Indian life and relations with Great Britain, examining social reform, education, land settlement policy, the position of the tenant and the moneylender, relations with the Indian states, the structure of the government, and the growth of racial sentiment. The author also makes an attempt to place the India of the 1860's in the broader context of Victorian liberalism. The view emerges that the relations between the British and the Indian people were decisively altered by the Mutiny. In fact the decade following the upheaval was possibly the last great creative period of British rule, and one in which the nature of many of the institutions that lasted to independence were shaped. Originally published in 1964. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.


Causes of the Indian Revolt - Sir Sayid Ahmad Khan - 2009

Three essays on the causes of Indian Mutiny of 1857, by an prominent Indian educationist, modernist and Islamic reformer. The translation into English is also included in the book.

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The Uprising of 1857 - Kaushik Roy - 2010

Most studies of the 1857 Uprising look at the causes, the course of events, and the consequences. This edited volume takes a different approach. It goes before 1857 and focuses on the first half of the nineteenth century to look for the presence of long-term structural factors (if any) behind the momentous events of 1857. Several contributors have studied the late
Indian society and mentality. Spatially too the contributors to this volume go beyond India to locate 1857 within the emerging trend of global history. The essayists do not fall within any single approach. It goes before 1857 and focuses on the first half of the nineteenth century to look for the presence of long-term structural factors (if any) behind the momentous events of 1857. Several contributors have studied the late nineteenth century and affairs of concentration. An Irishman who was also perhaps the PBI—World’s first war correspondent—and uncovers continuities between the nineteenth century and the PBI—World we live in today. Scholarly, insightful and gripping, A Tale of Two Revolts raises new questions about these wars that changed the PBI—World.

The establishment in British India produced an impressive number of scholars and scholarly amateurs who pursued historical and other studies and wrote books and articles of distinction. Mr Palmer has produced a work in this tradition. His subject is the outbreak of the Mutiny (as the Raj considered it) among the native regiments (as the Raj called them) at Meerut on the evening of Sunday 10 May 1857. Was the outbreak planned in advance or did it arise through chance circumstances on that fateful evening? How badly was the situation handled?

The 1857 Rebellion - Biswamoy Pati - 2007
On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the memorable 1857 Rebellion, this book situates the way the nature of the Rebellion has been debated over the last century and a half. This is achieved by tracing the historiography of the Rebellion and incorporating vital selections—including tracts from some out-of-print books—to bring to the reader a comprehensive picture of the Rebellion. The volume also brings together the expanding boundaries of research, some historians have traced its interactions with the adivasis, explored gender-related issues and brought out fascinating aspects related to the mentalities of the Rebellion. The editor’s introduction deals with the debates and the historiography while raising new questions and potential research areas. The selection has essays from very prominent historians like Eric Stokes, Christopher Bayly, Rurangshu Mukherjee, Tapati Roy, Rajat K. Ray and others. This book forms the ninth volume of the prestigious Debates in Indian History and Society series. The debates and themes volumes in general have been very popular among the students and teachers and are being used as teaching tools for undergraduate and post-graduate courses in history at many universities.

A Tale of Two Revolts - Rajmohan Gandhi - 2009-11-06
Two wars—the 1857 Revolt in PBI—India and the American Civil War—seemingly fought for very different reasons, occurred at opposite ends of the globe in the middle of the nineteenth century. But they were both fought in a PBI—World still dominated by Great Britain and the battle cry in both conflicts was freedom. Rajmohan Gandhi brings the drama of both wars to one stage in A Tale of Two Revolts. He deftly reconstructs events from the point of view of William Howard Russell—an Irishman who was also perhaps the PBI—World’s first war correspondent—and uncovers significant connections between the histories of the United States, Britain and PBI—India. The result is a tale of two revolts, three countries and one century. Into this fascinating story Rajmohan Gandhi weaves the choices of five extraordinary inhabitants of PBI—India—Sayyid Ahmed Khan, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Jotiba Phule, Allan Octavian Hume and Bankimchandra Chatterjee—and of three towering figures of PBI—World history—Karl Marx, Leo Tolstoy and Abraham Lincoln—to show the continuities between the nineteenth century and the PBI—World we live in today. Scholarly, insightful and gripping, A Tale of Two Revolts raises new questions about these wars that changed the PBI—World.