

Q: How exactly was happened in 1857?

INTRODUCTION: In Jan 1857, East India Company introduces a new rifle with paper cartridges covered with grease but soldiers refused to use cartridges. British officers sentenced the rebel soldiers to ten years of rigorous imprisonment. March 1857.

At the same time March 1857 an Indian sepoy killed two British officers at Barrackpore, when he was forced to use grease cartridges. Mangal Pandey defied and executed in May 1857 mutiny in Meerut started. British call this event

The Indian mutiny. Indian historians called it the Great Revolt, the Indian Revolution or the Nation's uprising. Nana Sahib

adopted the son of last Peshwa and Rani of Jhansi. Baji Rao removed from power with promise that he would get 8 lac Rs

annually as pension. Baji Rao nominated Nana Sahib as his successor but with his death Nana Sahib's pension was immediately

stopped by the English. So Nana Sahib took actively part in the war of independence.

IMMEDIATE EVENTS:

- Use of cartridges, Britishers forced to use.
- Surrender of Bahadur Shah Zafar and execution of his sons.
- Nana's injustice with Nana Sahib.
- Mangal Pandey's death.

Date Reasons FOR THE FAILURE OF WAR:

There are certain factors of failure of war are as follows.

1- LACK OF UNITY:- The main cause of failure of war, the people of subcontinent they are not unified. Every community fights of their own. There is no coordination between people of communities like Hindu and Muslims. There is a hotchpotch exercise Revolutionaries fights in a groups not as a whole.

2- NO UNIFORM STRATEGIC PLAN: Revolutionaries have no strategic plan and there is no leader to provide a strategic plan and give direction to the revolutionaries. All are fighting on their own. As they declared Bahadur Shah Zafar as a leader but he was not in position to guide or to lead this war.

3 DIFFERENT MOTIVATIONS AND REASONS FOR

REBELLION: The people who fight in this war have different motivations like Hindus fights because they aggrieved for Mangal Pandey. Nana Sahib fought because of the state of injustice and for Mangal Pandey. Muslims are fights on the basis of religion. So every one had their own reason. There is no national patriotism because India had 562 princely states that they were more loyal to their prince. There was sufficient channels for loyalty.

LACK OF ANY REAL SENSE OF NATIONAL PATRIOTISM: There is no national patriotism in India and 569 princely states and the people were more loyal to their prince. There were different channels of loyalties, different languages, sovereignty.

Only Real Uniting force in the war was Muslims: British called it Muslim Mutiny well co-ordinated group, well strategic plan those were Muslims. Every reason came of the prejudice of Muslims religion. They were fought to save Mughal Empire because they wanted the rule of Islam in the shape of Mughal Emperor in subcontinent. Although it was an Indian revolt but British called it Muslim Revolt because Muslims gave them tough time so they put all the blame on Muslims. They thought Muslims were planned and motivated.

The Treachery of Sikhs: Besides keeping away from war the Sikhs provided every possible assistance to Britishers. The Sikhs states of Jind and Patiala in Punjab gave generous financial and military assistance to their English masters.

BRITISH STRENGTH:

ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL NATION IN THE WORLD
Britishers were the most powerful nations in the world in terms of economy, military at that time.

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Modern Weaponry: Industrial revolution started on 18th Century. Britishers made modern weapons like guns, troops experienced in methods of modern fighting. British troops were experienced warfare and highly trained in modern methods of fighting. they also had a good reputation for discipline on the battlefield. they were quite battle hardened. As it was, The British kept control in more than three quarters of their possessions. they were skilled diplomats and they knew that most of Indians rulers were fighting to restore their own rights, not to establish a united India. so they found it easy to play the various groups off against each other.

EFFECTS OF WAR:

Britishers as a masters of India. They came and see distruption because of east India companies policies. they worried about their fertile land. they gave Allahabad proclamation of 1858, India was ruled by direct British Government. they abolished east India company they created office of secretary of state for India. they assign the direct responsibility with to Governor General now called viceroy. helped by ICS in administration. loyal Indian princes were allowed to remain at their states without real sovereignty. Bahadur Shah ended and in Jan 1857 Queen Victoria became "Empress of India". Indian had been replaced

EFFECTS ON MUSLIMS:

When the war was ended, As muslims gave Britishers a tough time than Hindus and other communities. they made muslims as suspicious community. Britishers started wipe out muslims in every field. After the war ended muslims entered into another phase of History. British hired Sikhs and guraqs in army. muslims were not allowed to do a low job. muslims objected the British education. Britishers withdrew their funding from muslims schools so Deslmination will begun. On the other sides Hindu swiftly adapted instantly to new reality. British gave impouance to Hindus over muslims.