

The 1st war of indian independence(1857)

causes for 1st war of independence

political causes

The imperialist policy of the East India Company was an important factor. The Company interfered in the internal matters of Indian States and followed the policy of divide and rule. The subsidiary alliance and the Doctrine of Lapse of Dalhousie angered Indian Princes. The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was applied not only to Princes but also big Zamindars. Because of all these reasons Kings, Princes, their courtiers and disbanded soldiers and tenants were enraged with the British.

economic causes

The East India Company followed a policy of exploiting India economically. They utilized the sources and wealth of India for their own ends. After Industrial Revolution imports from England augmented. The British created monopoly on trade in their favour. They converted India into a supplier of raw materials and a market for their finished goods. This resulted in unemployment of Indian artisans and craftsmen. Thus traditional handicrafts suffered. The land revenue policies of the British were detrimental to the farmers.

Administrative causes

The British introduced a new system of administration by which they replaced the traditional system. So many local administration personnel became unemployed and so turned against the British. The introduction of "Rule of Law" and "Equality before Law" was looked upon with suspicion by the traditional Hindus and Muslims, who were governed by the laws of Dharmshastras and Shariyat. Indians were not allowed to get higher jobs in the administration, and the salaries paid to them were far less than those of their English counter-parts. This was against the policy of equality before law which the Britishers professed.

Military causes

Indian soldiers in the British army were looked down upon by their English officers. They were paid low salaries and not promoted above the rank of subedar. According to the General Service Enlistment Act of 1856, Indian soldiers could be posted anywhere overseas in the British Empire. This was against their religious belief. Hindus believed that crossing the sea was a sin. The Indian sepoys were more in number than the British soldiers which gave a sense of self-confidence to the Indians. There were more than 75000 soldiers in the British army from "Awadh". These soldiers were enraged when Awadh was

annexed to the British Empire on the grounds of maladministration by Nawab Wajid Ali.

social and religious causes

<http://www.sansarlochan.in/en/causes-first-war-of-indian-independence-1857-revolt/>

Immediate causes

The soldiers were being given new rifles called "Royal enfield". A rumour spread among the soldiers that the cartridges used in these rifles were greased with the fat of cow and pigs. While cows were sacred to Hindus, pigs were blasphemous for Muslims. This is immediate cause first war of Indian independence.

spread of revolt in some places

Barackpur

Meerut

Kanpur

Lucknow

Jhansi

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rani_Lakshmibai.jpg

SOURCE; wikipedia.org

picture: Jhansirani Lakshmi

importance: because of she fought in the first world war against the British.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tantia_Tope

SOURCE : wikipedia.org

picture: Thantya Topi

importance: he was assistant of Nana Saheb. He also fought against Britishers.

Revolt nature

The first world war heat was spread over world. And also heat of the revolt was felt in Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi Meerut.

causes for revolt

Failure of the revolt:

The first war of independence of 1857 failed due to various reasons. The movement did not spread to the whole country. the unity among the british forces and lack of it among the indian soldiers also led to the failure. there is no proper leadership, discipline and direction.

Effects of revolt

- 1. the agreements made by the east india company with the kings were accepted.
- 2. ambitions expansion plan had to be given up.
- 3. a stable government had to be provided to india.
- 4. there would be equality under law.
- 5. the government would exhibit, religious tolerance and not interfere in religious matter of the country.

"Magna carta"

The freedom struggle put an end to the administration of the east india company. and the administration was taken over by the queen of england. the administrative responsibility was handed over to the secretary of indian affairs in the british parliament. in 1858, the queen of england made an announcement. this declaration has been called indians "magna carta."

TIMELINE LINK

<https://cdn.knightlab.com/>

we work timeline on constitution. in the constitution we used 5 pictures. it includes preamble of constitution, the indian constituent assembly, drafting committee, framing of the constitution, etc...

importance: because of it is very useful for students understanding with sequencing order.

Vedio link

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MV0fYMIvtyU>

source: youtube
author: youtube
licence: cc

importance: i downloded this vedio from youtube because of it included about sepay mutiny.