



G D Goenka Public School, Ghaziabad

Affiliated to CBSE, India

When People Revolted

A Graphical Aide-Mémoire of 1857 Rebellion



CLASS – VIII

SUBJECT – History

CHAPTER – When People Rebel and After

REBELLION

1857

DISCLAIMER

This graphic novel is published as a learning material to enable the students to have a better understanding of the Rebellion of 1857. It is based on the Class VIII History textbook published by NCERT.

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DIKSHA

To access the comic book and additional interactive digital content, download DIKSHA app from Google Play Store on your Android smartphone or tablet.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This graphic novel is the collective effort of a creative team of teachers who worked together tirelessly, consistently and diligently to come up with this graphic novel for the students. We would like to place on record our sincere thanks to all those who have come together to create this book.

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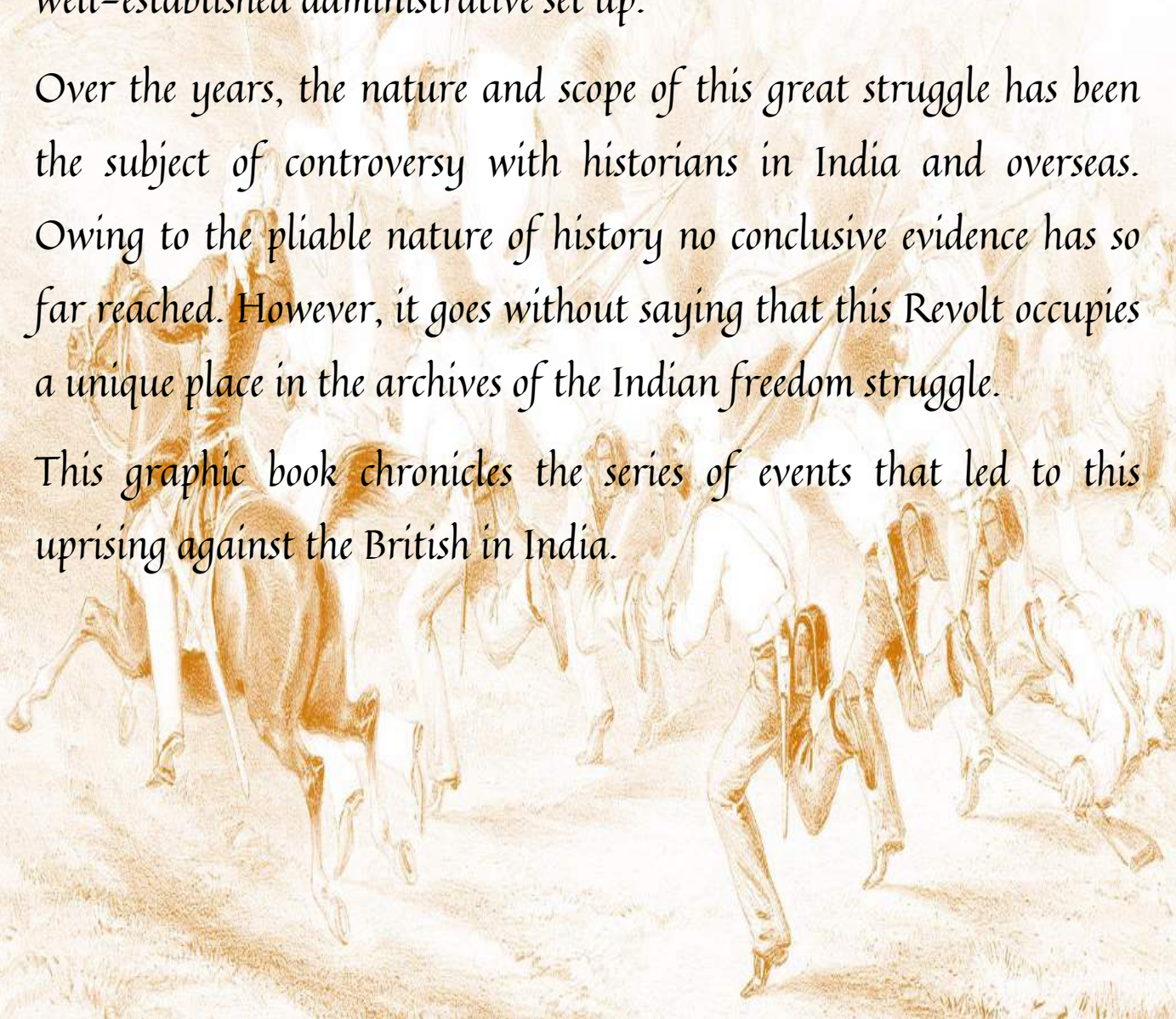


PREFACE

The year 1857 symbolizes a turning point in the history of modern India because in the eventful year an upsurge, invariably referred to as the 'Mutiny' in most contemporary accounts, took on the dimensions of a rebellion. During this year, the Princes and common people of India, following the lead given by the sepoys, challenged a well-established administrative set up.

Over the years, the nature and scope of this great struggle has been the subject of controversy with historians in India and overseas. Owing to the pliable nature of history no conclusive evidence has so far reached. However, it goes without saying that this Revolt occupies a unique place in the archives of the Indian freedom struggle.

This graphic book chronicles the series of events that led to this uprising against the British in India.



HOW TO USE THIS GRAPHIC NOVEL

Graphic novels are one of the most popular and best-selling segments of books available at the book-stores. The range available is amazingly diverse, and covers a wide cross section of topics. Graphic novels are exactly what young learners are looking for—they are exciting, engaging, entertaining, and engrossing.

They have also been used effectively for learning various concepts with all levels of students. One of the best reasons why graphic novels are so effective is that they present complex ideas in easy, comprehensible and engaging format for young learners, while making the text interesting.

They are an excellent adjunct text. While they cannot and should not replace reading or the main textbook, they can be effectively used to build students' background knowledge, to motivate students, to provide a different access route to the content, and to allow students to check and review their work.

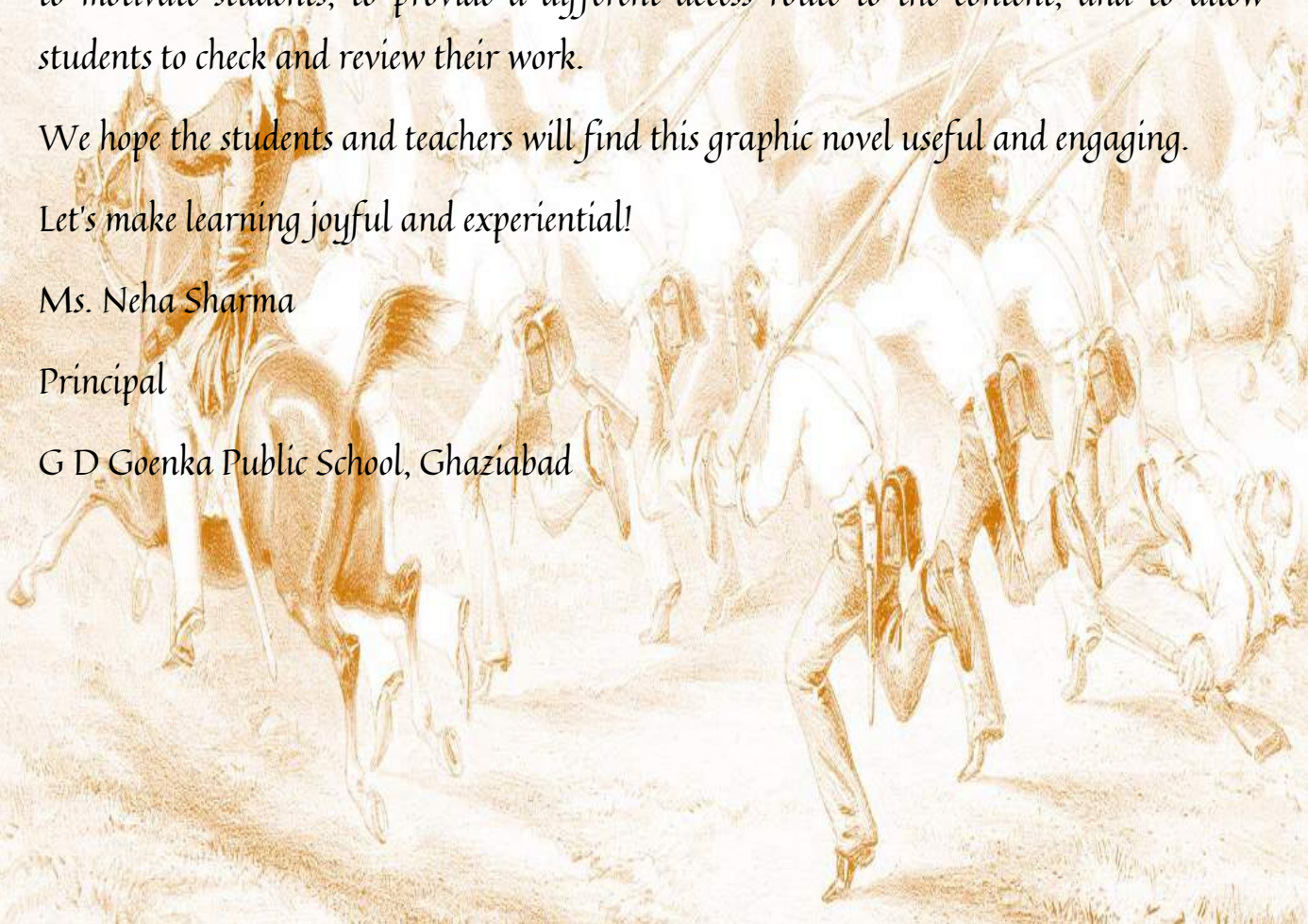
We hope the students and teachers will find this graphic novel useful and engaging.

Let's make learning joyful and experiential!

Ms. Neha Sharma

Principal

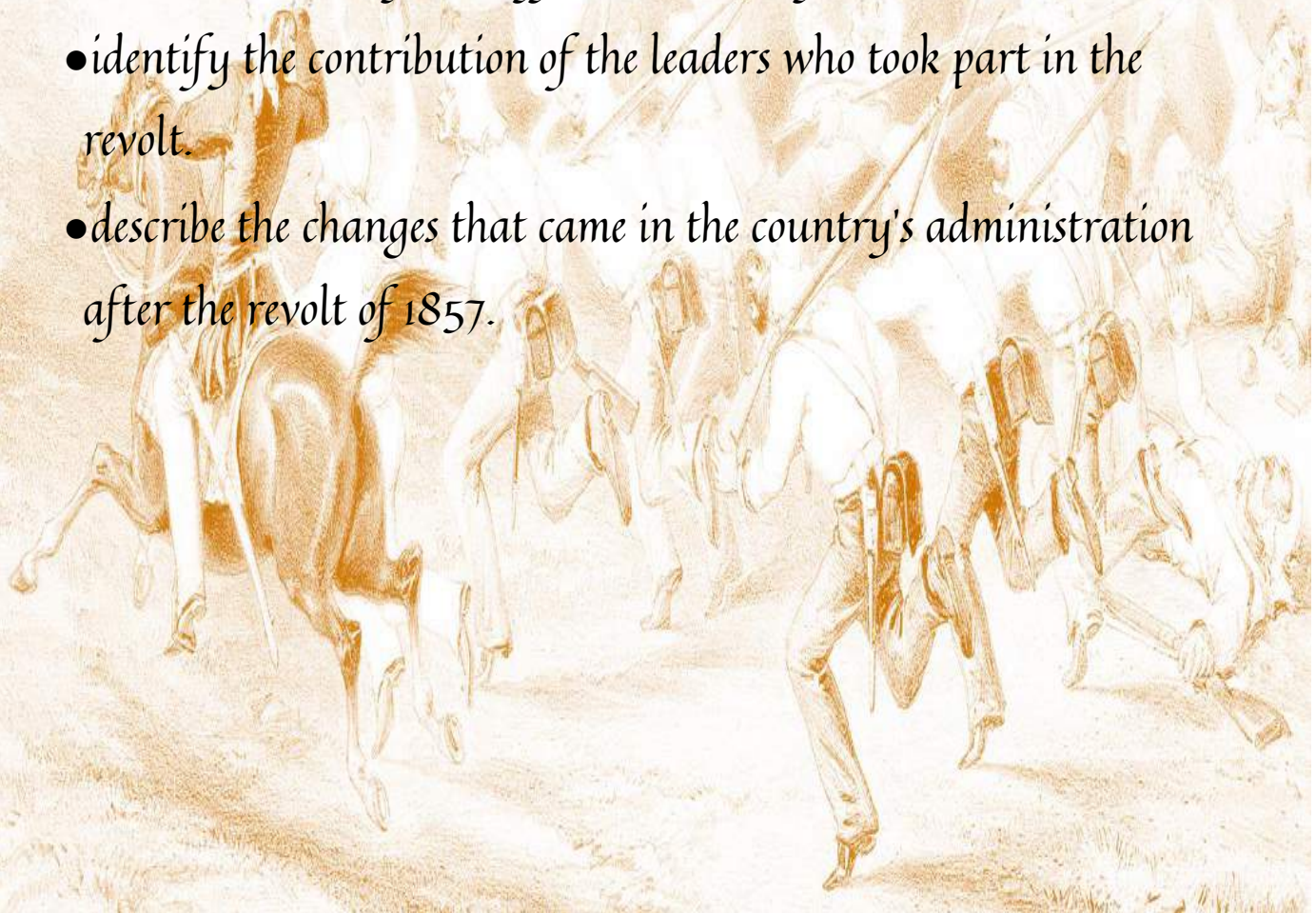
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LEARNING OUTCOMES:

The students will be able to:

- relate the consequences of the domination of East India Company over India.
- with the culmination of 1857 revolt.
- identify various groups that took part in the revolt.
- enlist the leaders from different centers of revolt.
- identify the contribution of the leaders who took part in the revolt.
- describe the changes that came in the country's administration after the revolt of 1857.



STORYLINE: THE PLOT

- A girl named Mayra is fascinated by the story of Rani Laxmi Bai.
- She feels inspired by the bravery and valour of the queen and at the same time has empathy for the queen's son whom she tied on her back while she fought the British army.
- In her dream she meets a man, a photographer who is none other than Damodar Rao, Laxmi Bai's adopted son.
- In the dream, he shows her a photo album, takes her back in time and together they witness and understand various events that led to the rebellion, their consequences and impact in shaping India's fate.
- The story will be a running commentary and a conversation between these two characters also highlighting some interesting trivia.

STORYLINE IN DETAIL

The whole story can be divided in four phases:

1. The Causes

The Crumbling Kings: The Nawabs, Mughals and other rulers

The common people, peasants and zamindars

The Brutal British Raj

The Discontent Sepoy

Reinforcements brought from England

3. Company Fights Back

The tale of Delhi & Jhansi

New laws passed

2. The Rebellion

The rebellion spreads

From Meerut to Delhi

The sepoy mutinies

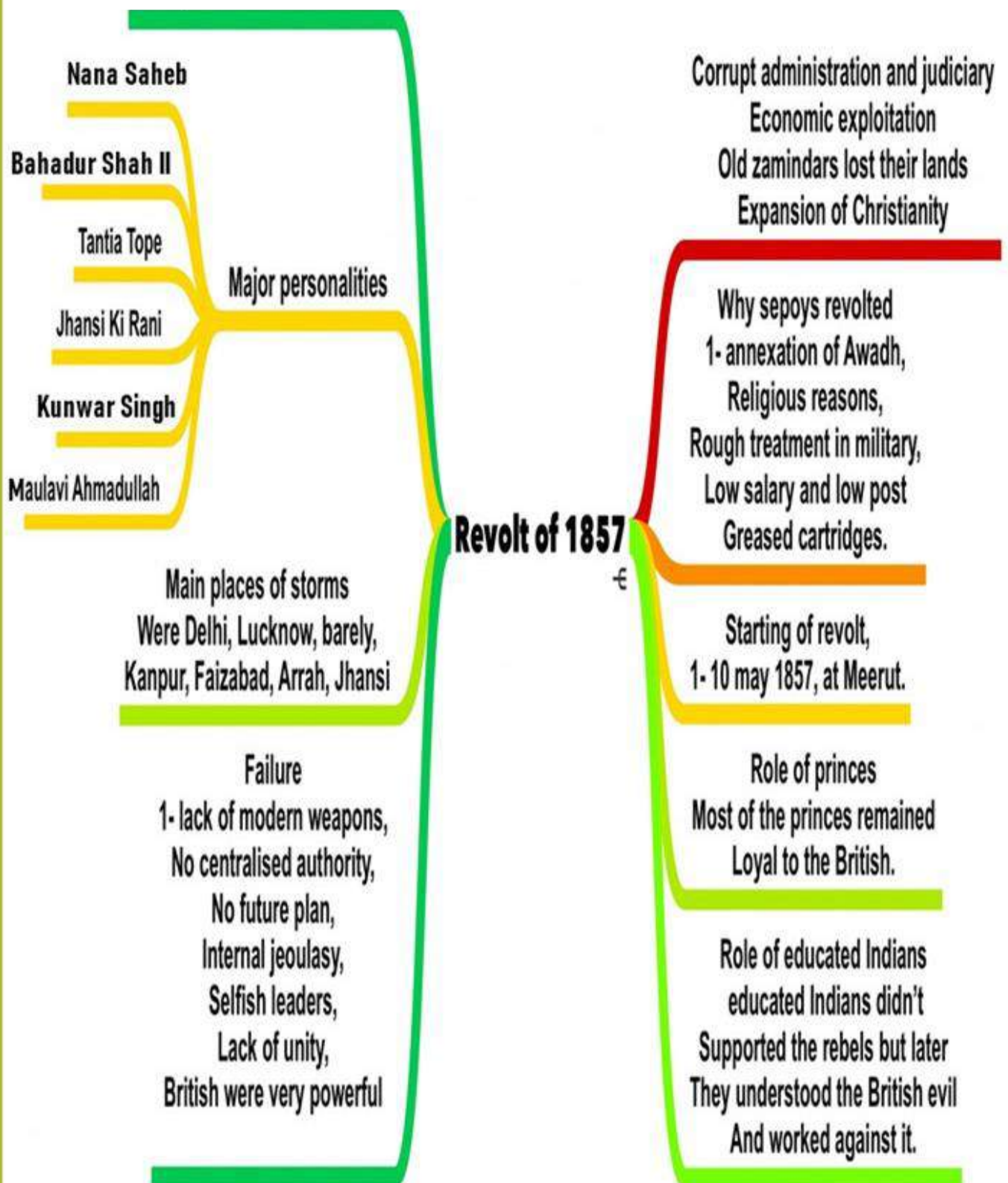
Society, religion and the New British Raj

4. The Aftermath

The new paramount sovereign 'The Queen'.

New Act in 1858

Hindus and Muslims were united and Cooperated with each other



TIMELINE OF THE REVOLT

MID 18TH CENTURY: Nawabs and Rajas lose their power; Awadh, on pretext of being misgoverned

1848-1854 Territories like Satara, Sambalpur, Nagpur, Jhansi across the Indian subcontinent annexed under the policy of Doctrine of Lapse by Lord Dalhousie, Subsidiary Alliance etc.

1849 Governor General Dalhousie - after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, his family would be shifted out of Red Fort

1856 Governor General Canning- Bahadur Shah Zafar II—last emperor of Mughal emperor

1856 Annexed Awadh

1856 Most of the Indian subcontinent were under the rule of East India Company.

TIMELINE OF THE REVOLT

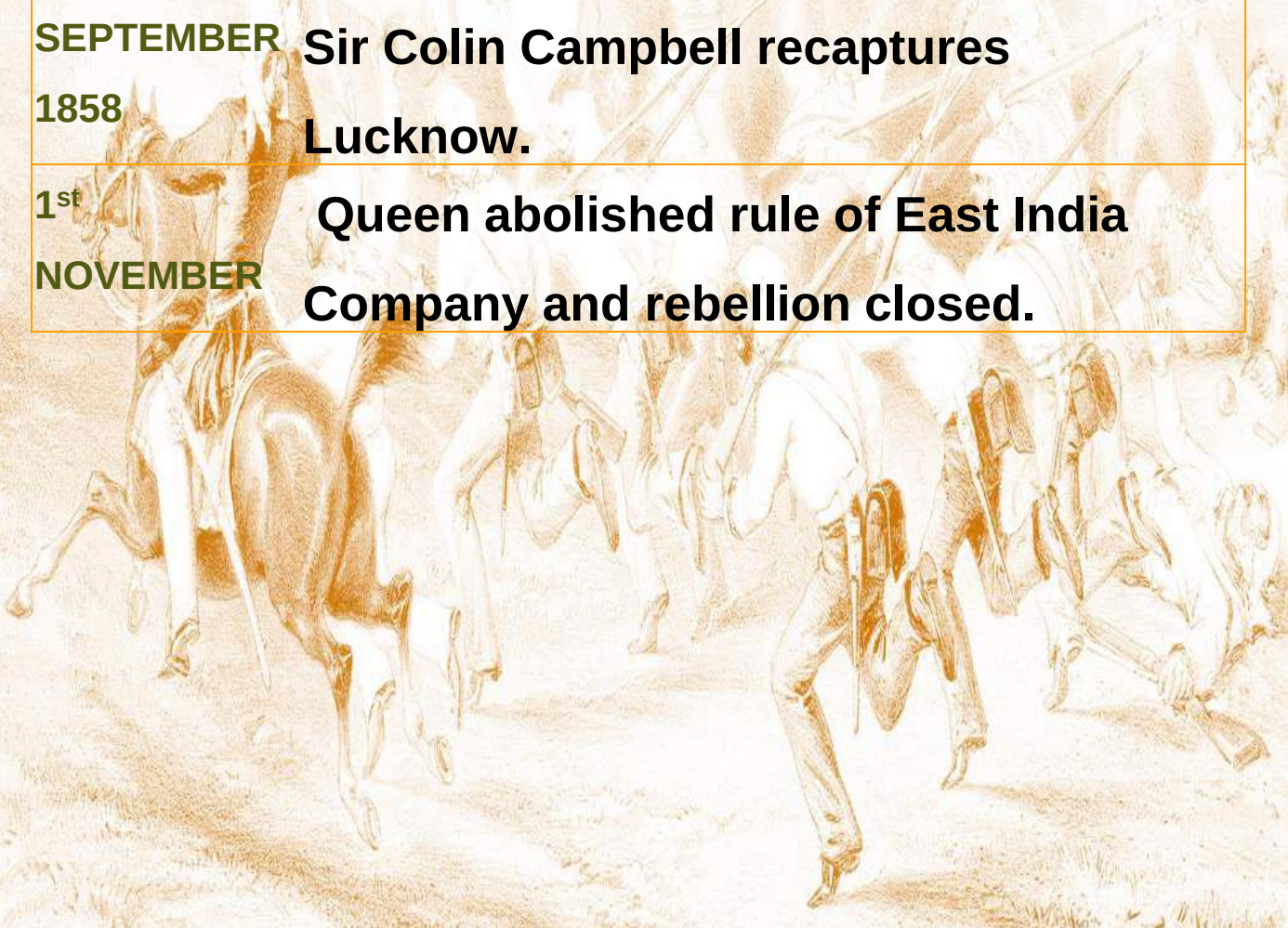
1857

25th FEB	Sepoys of the 19th Native Infantry at Berhampur (West Bengal) refuse rifle practice
29th MARCH	At Barrackpore, in Bengal, Mangal Pandey wounds two British soldiers of 34 th Native Infantry
8th APRIL	Mangal Pandey hanged at Barrackpore
24th APRIL	Troopers of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry at Meerut refuse orders to fire greased cartridges
8th MAY	Troops of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry found guilty by court-martial and given severe sentences
10th MAY	Mutiny and Murders at Meerut, troops head towards Delhi
13th MAY	Bahadur Shah II proclaimed new Mughal emperor.
31st MAY TO JULY	Lucknow, Delhi, Kanpur, Jhansi, Bareilly, Arrah rose to join rebellion.
3rd SEPT	British reinforcements arrive.
14th SEPT	British recaptured Delhi

TIMELINE OF THE REVOLT

1858

14th JANUARY	Rani of Jhansi issues 'Victory of Religion' proclamation.
5th APRIL	Sir Hugh Rose recaptures Jhansi.
1st JUNE	Rani of Jhansi and Tatya Tope captured Gwalior.
17th JUNE	Death of Rani of Jhansi.
20th JUNE	Gwalior re-captured by British.
SEPTEMBER 1858	Sir Colin Campbell recaptures Lucknow.
1st NOVEMBER	Queen abolished rule of East India Company and rebellion closed.



CHARACTERS

Mayra:

The protagonist of the story fascinated by the fighters of Revolt-1857.



Teacher:

A History teacher taking a class on Revolt of 1857 in Grade VIII.

Co- students:

School friends of Mayra.



Damodar Rao:

*Adopted son of Rani of Jhansi- Rani Laxmi Bai.
The Voice of Novel*

Nawabs:

*They are a royal title; ruling authority of Awadh;
Viceroy under Mughal Ruler*



Nana Sahib:

Peshwa of Maratha Empire who led the rebellion in Kanpur during 1857 uprising; Aristocrat and fighter.

*Peasants, artisans, craftsman, laborer
(Khalasi)*

Common men in the story



Maulana, Priests/Pandits

Common religious leaders.

CHARACTERS

Indian Sepoy:

*Indian soldiers recruited in British army.
An important part of the revolt.*



Tatya Tope:

General and notable leader of the Indian Rebellion of 1857.



Mangal Pandey:

A sepoy in 34th Bengal Native Infantry Regiment of British East India Company. He played a key part in the events immediately preceding the outbreak of the Indian rebellion of 1857



Bahadur Shah Zafar II:

*Last Mughal ruler, crowned Emperor of India.
Led the revolt from Delhi.*



Rani Laxmi Bai:

The Indian Queen of Maratha princely state of Jhansi. She was one of the leading figures of Indian rebellion of 1857 and became a symbol of resistance to the British Raj for Indian Nationalists.



Azimullah Khan:

Prime Minister to Nana Sahib. Involved in the rebellion of 1857.



Lord Dalhousie:

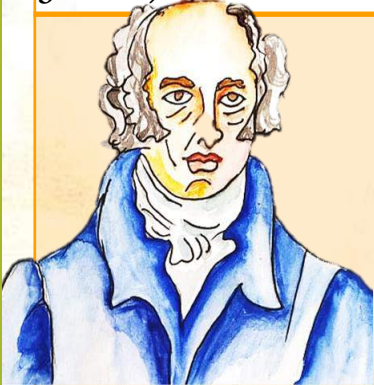
A Scottish statesman and colonial administrator in British India. He served as Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856. Known for his policy- DOCTRINE OF LAPSE.



CHARACTERS

Sir Hugh Rose :

A senior British officer, served as a military advisor of British army. During the rebellion 1857 he was given the command of Central Indian forces, defeated armies of Jhansi, Gwalior.



Lord Canning:

The Viscount Canning, an English statesman and Governor-General of India during the Rebellion of 1857 and 1st Viceroy of India after the transfer of power from East India Company to the Crown of Queen Victoria in 1858.

Queen Victoria:

Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with an additional title of Empress of India in 1876. Her reign of 63 years and seven months is known as the Victorian Era.



British sepoy:

British soldiers in the regiment.



CHARACTERS

Begum Hazrat Mahal:

The Begum of Awadh was the second wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. She took the charges of Awadh after her husband was exiled to Calcutta.

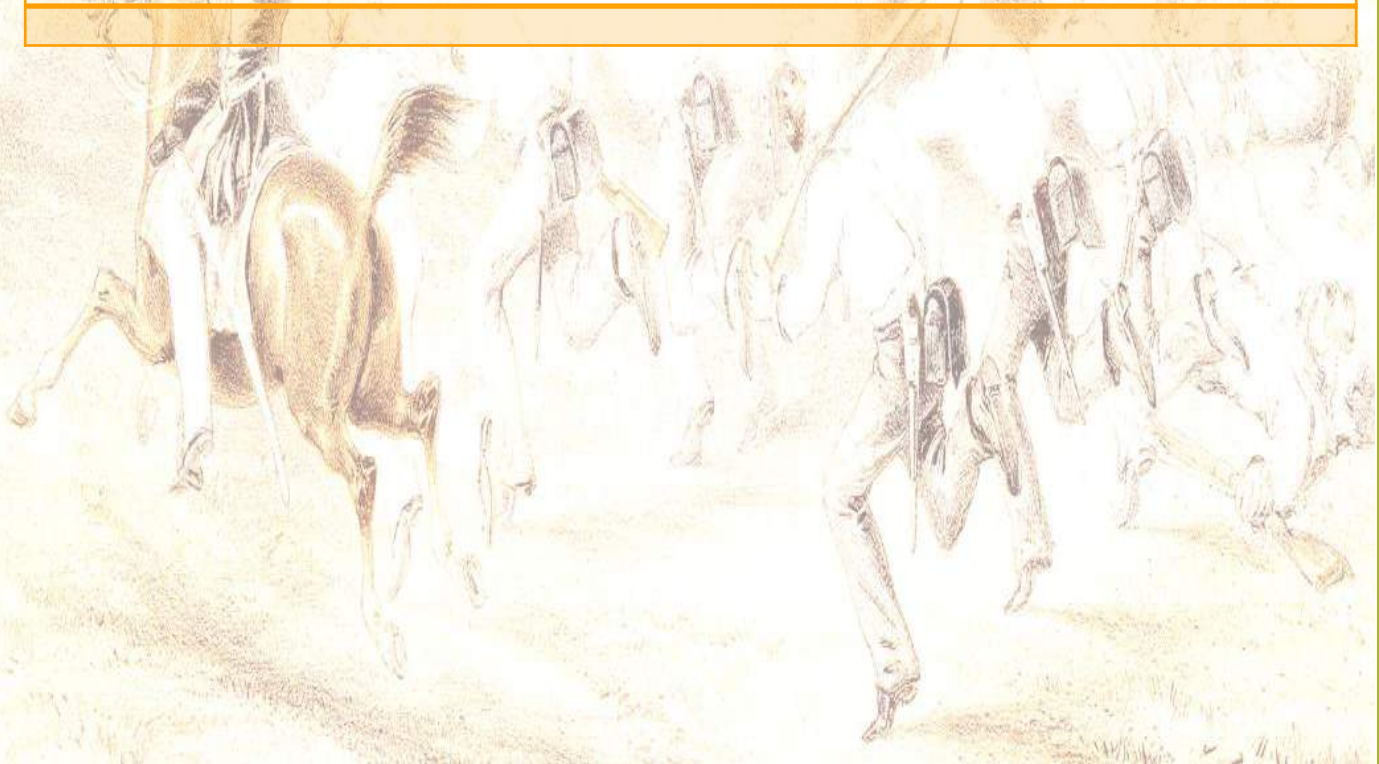


Henry Havelock:

Major General Sir Henry Havelock was a British general particularly associated with India and his re-capture of Kanpur during the Indian rebellion of 1857.

James Smith Neill:

A Scottish military officer of East India Company, who served during Indian rebellion of 1857. He received Lieutenant's commission in 1828.

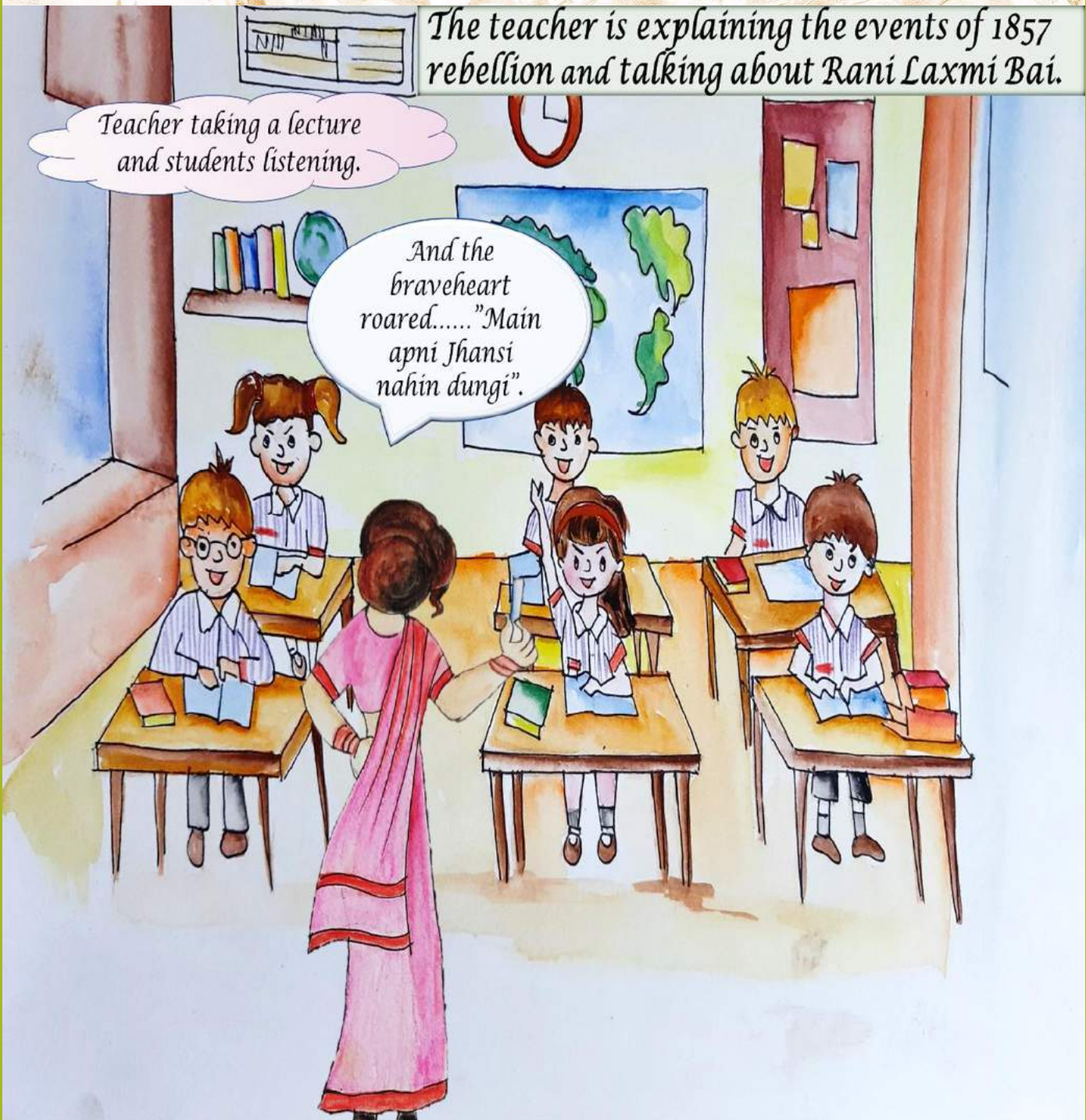


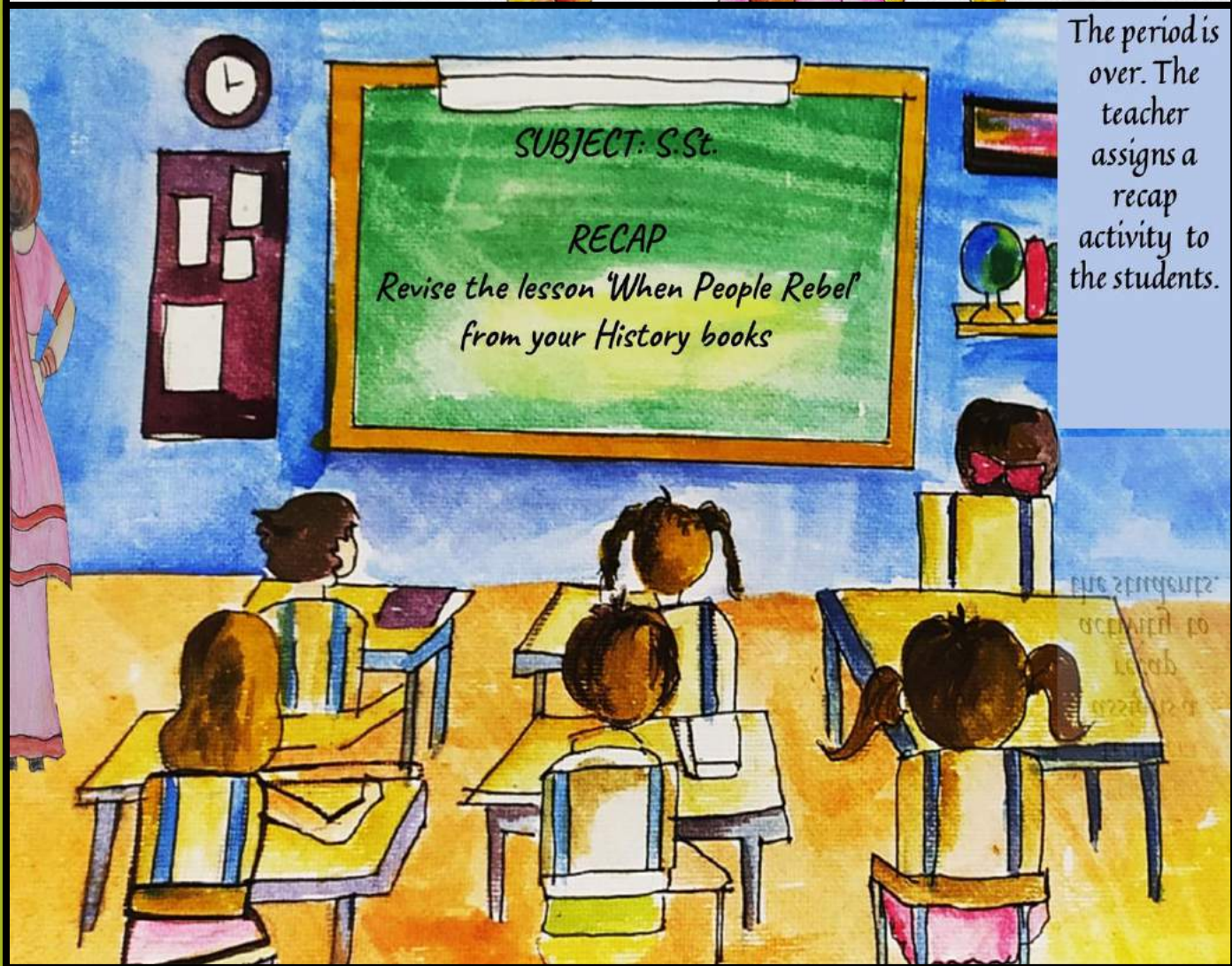
WHEN PEOPLE REBEL - MUTINY OF 1857 AND AFTER

The teacher is explaining the events of 1857 rebellion and talking about Rani Laxmi Bai.

Teacher taking a lecture and students listening.

*And the braveheart
roared....."Main
apni Jhansi
nahin dunga".*







Mayra is looking at various links on the screen and yawning. Reading to herself.... "Damodar Rao was the adopted son of.....".



And she reads on...
"Damodar Rao was an avid photographer by passion."



Mayra meets Damodar Rao in her dream.



Mayra wakes up and looks at Damodar Rao in utter surprise.



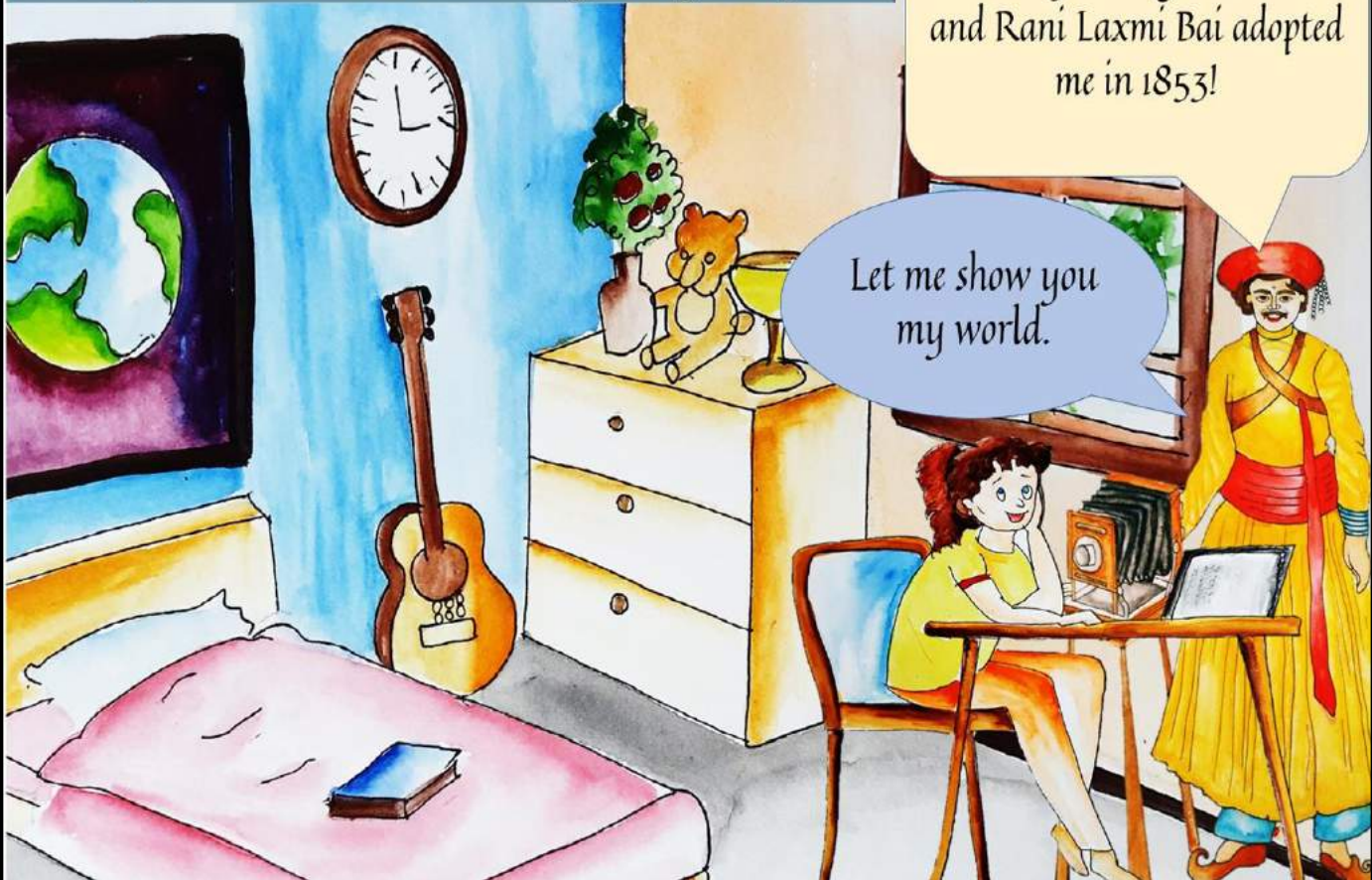
Didn't recognize me? I am the one
you were keen to know about!
DAMODAR RAO!



Damodar smiles at her and shows her a photo album and
promises a tour back in history through the photos.

Maharaja Gangadhar Rao
and Rani Laxmi Bai adopted
me in 1853!

Let me show you
my world.





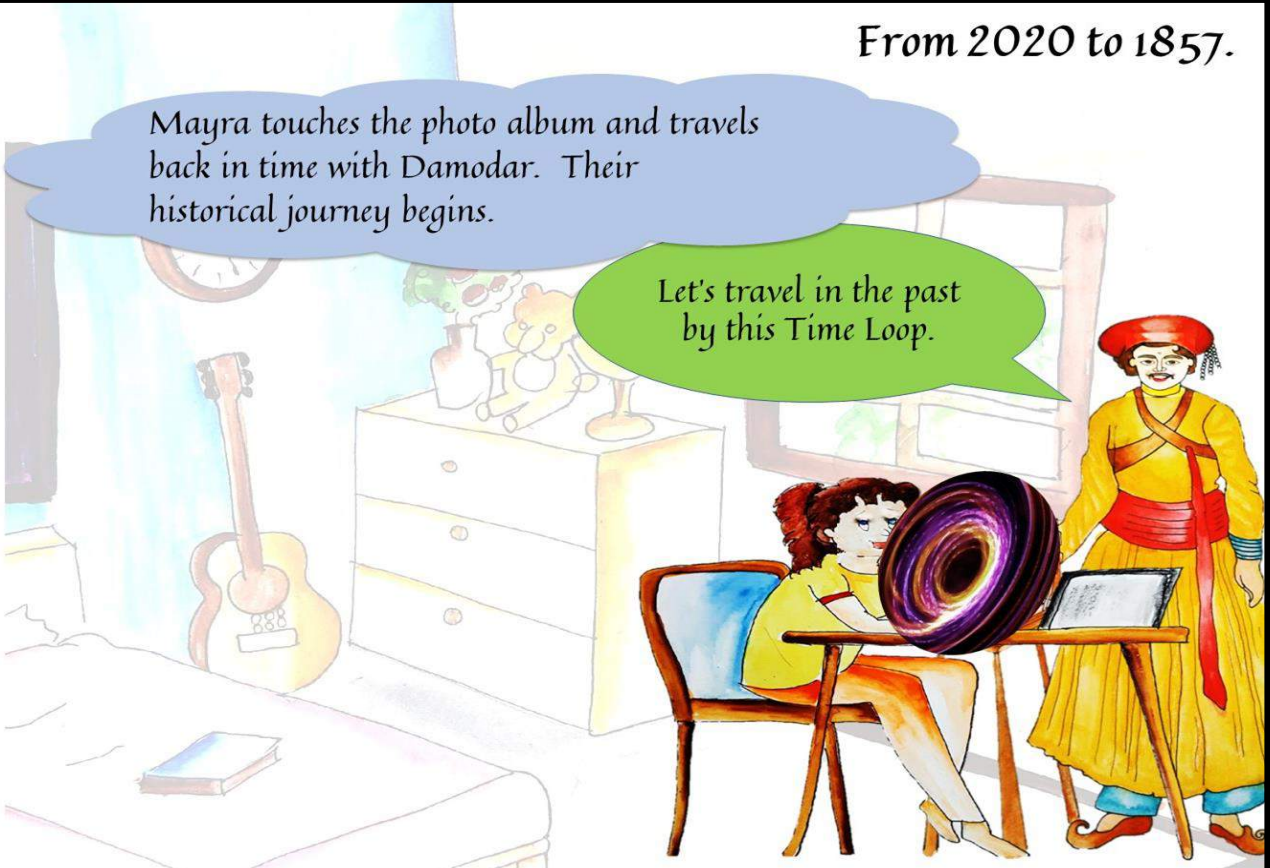
Mayra touches the photo album and travels back in time with Damodar.



From 2020 to 1857.

Mayra touches the photo album and travels back in time with Damodar. Their historical journey begins.

Let's travel in the past by this Time Loop.



A time loop: They both are now in 1857, the year of the great uprising and insurrection.

Place: The Imambara,
Lucknow



This is Awadh of 1856.....To
understand the situation of the
Nawabs here, let me take you to
the courtroom.



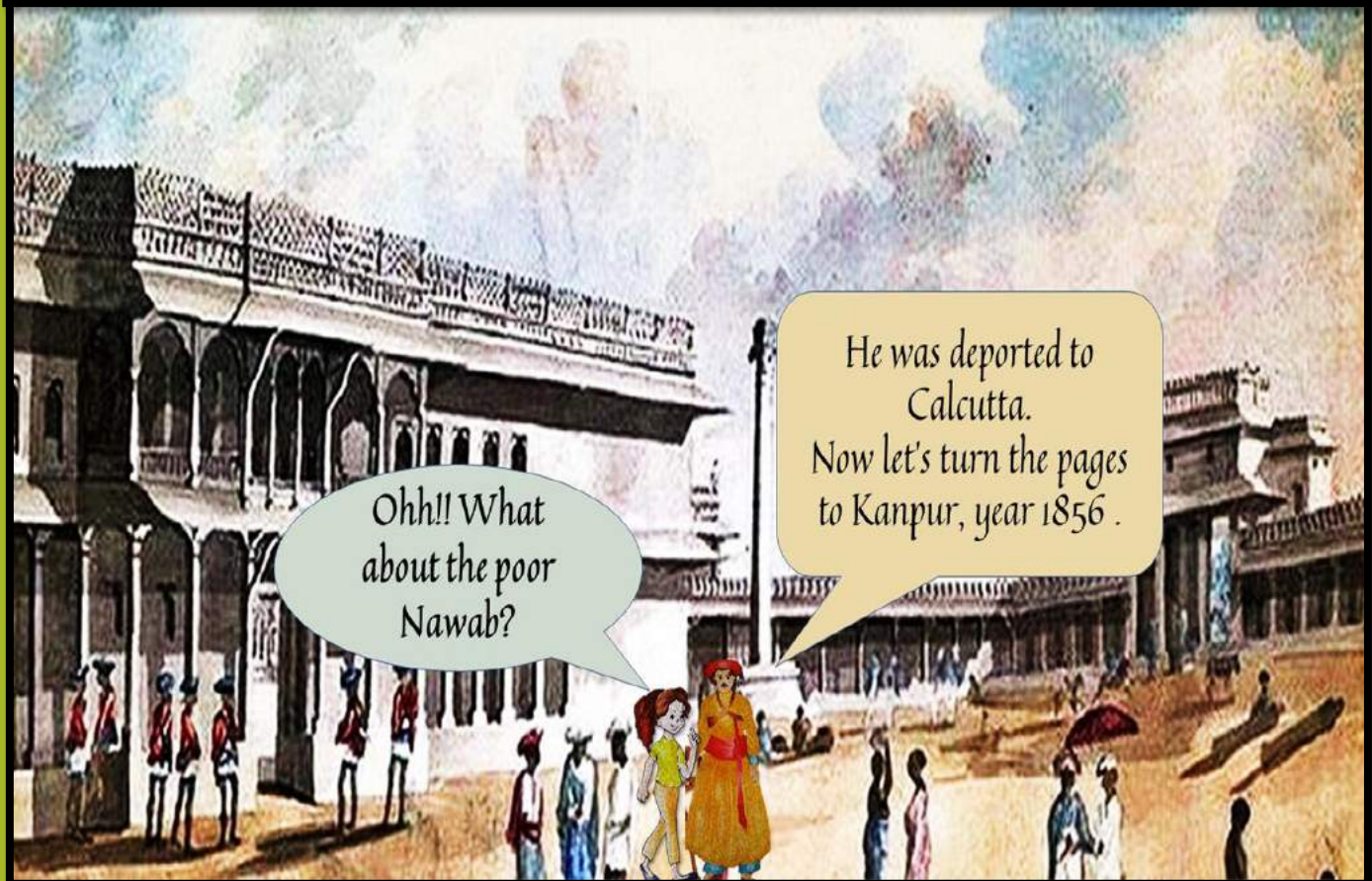


It is time for the British to annexe Awadh..Your land belongs to us now.

The Subsidiary Alliance has taken away my Awadh!

A British Commander meets the Nawab of Awadh- Wajid Ali Shah

The Doctrine of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley compelled the ruler of the allying Indian state to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory. He had to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.



Ohh!! What about the poor Nawab?

He was deported to Calcutta.
Now let's turn the pages to Kanpur, year 1856 .

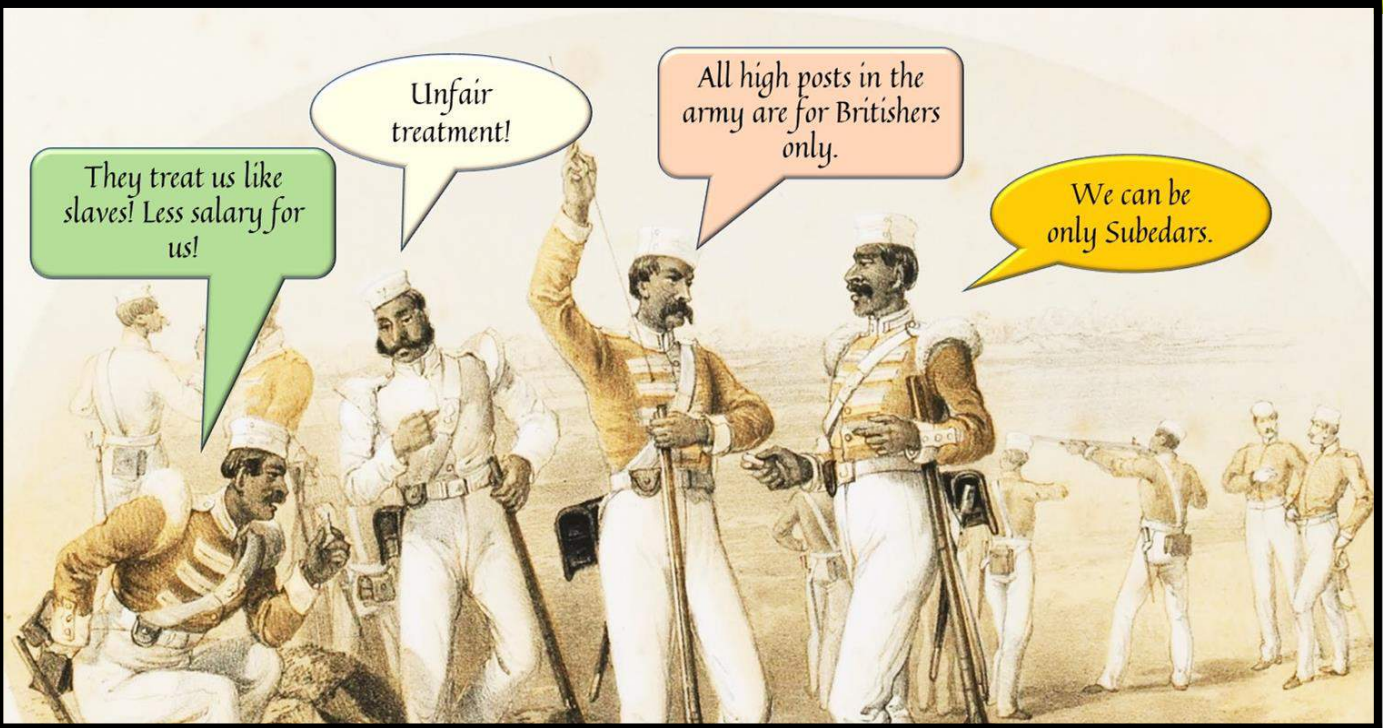
Nana Saheb Peshwa II, an Indian Peshwa of the Maratha Empire, an aristocrat and a fighter. He was entitled to a pension, but a refusal from Lord Dalhousie led him to revolt.



In Kanpur, the peasants, artisans and craftsmen were very angry.



People were threatened by the activities of the Christian missionaries who tried to convert people and made public attacks on Hinduism and Islam. Lands belonging to the temples and mosques were taxed.



Unfair treatment!

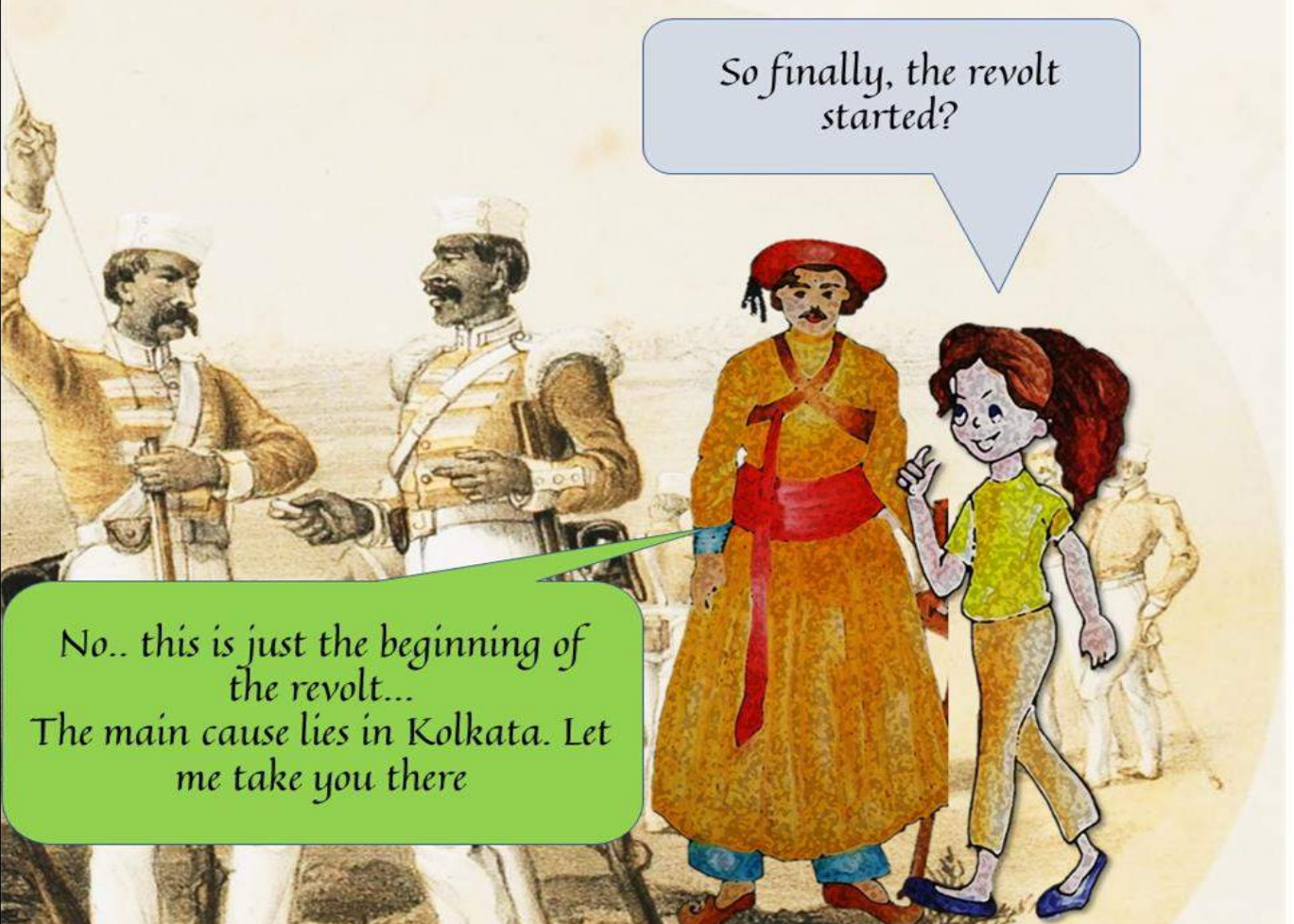
They treat us like slaves! Less salary for us!

All high posts in the army are for Britishers only.

We can be only Subedars.

Do you know, the Indian sepoy's were not allowed to wear vermillion, beard and turbans. They were forced to work overseas too!

Really!! Such cruelty.



So finally, the revolt started?

No.. this is just the beginning of the revolt...
The main cause lies in Kolkata. Let me take you there

The pages of the album turned and they landed in Kolkata.



Mayra, welcome to Kolkata!!

January 1857- Dum Dum ammunition factory.

A Brahmin sepoy of Bengal Native Infantry was walking back to his quarters with a pot of water. On the way he meets a Khalasi (Labourer) requesting him for a drink.

Go away!

Please give me some water.

This was a time when caste divisions in Indian society were very strict. The sepoy thrashed the labourer.

Go away. Go away you low caste!

This revelation of the greased cartridges ignited the rebellion of the sepoys against the British.

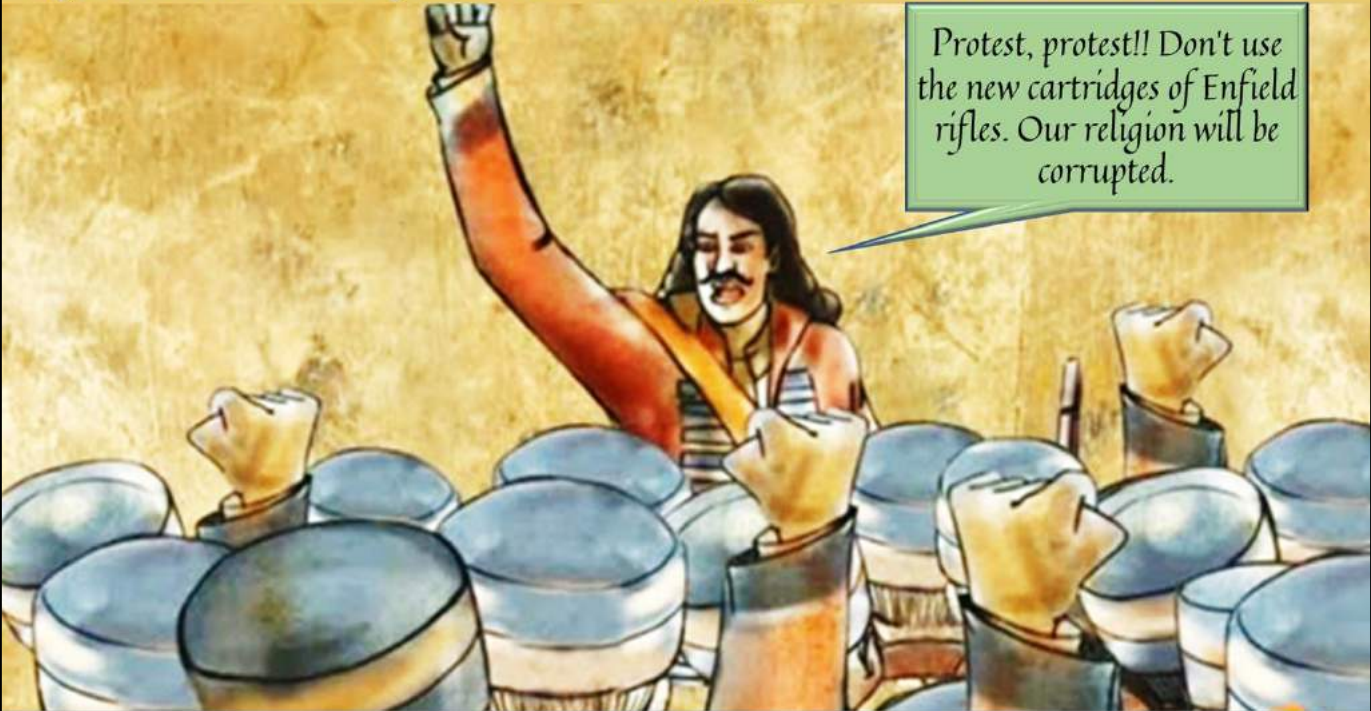


Very proud of
your caste??
Hmmm...

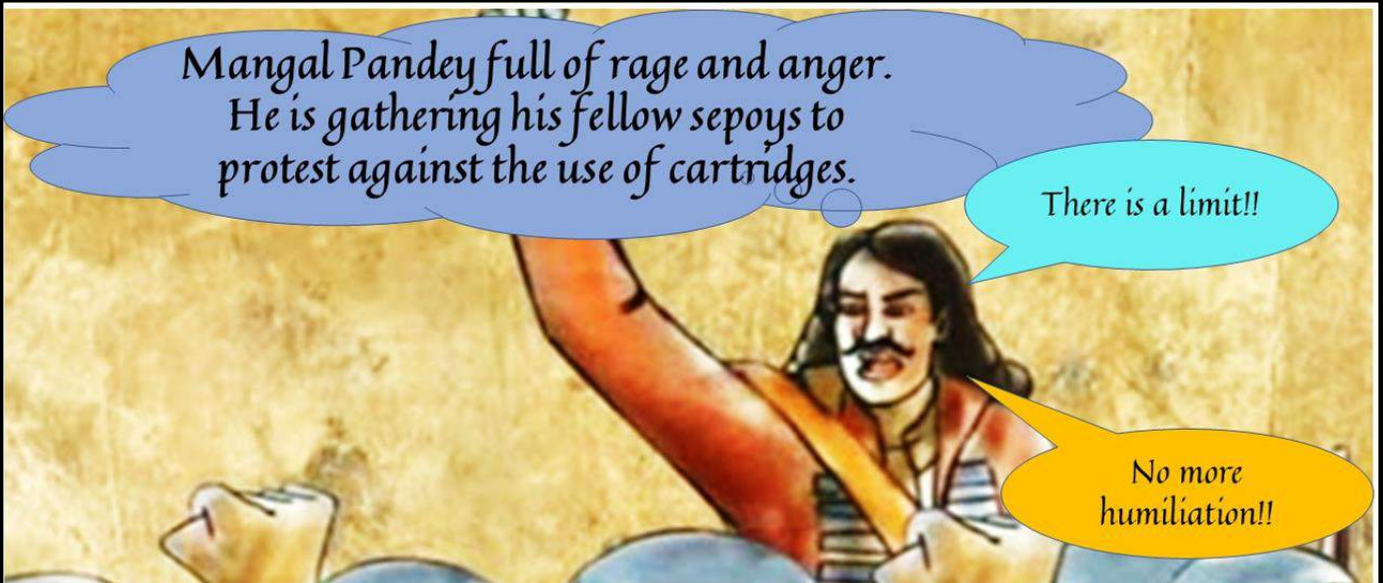
When you will bite the bullets
smeared with the fat of cows and
pigs, how will you then protect your
caste?

The news of greased cartridges spread like wild fire among the Indian Sepoys.

29th March 1857, at Barrackpore parade ground, a 29-year-old Indian sepoy raised his voice against the recent actions of the East Indian Company. He was MANGAL PANDEY.



Protest, protest!! Don't use
the new cartridges of Enfield
rifles. Our religion will be
corrupted.

Mangal Pandey, a man with a long black beard and a red turban, is shown from the chest up. He is gesturing with his right arm raised, pointing towards the crowd. He is wearing a red and white striped shirt. The background is a textured, yellowish-brown wall.

Mangal Pandey full of rage and anger.
He is gathering his fellow sepoy to
protest against the use of cartridges.

There is a limit!!

No more
humiliation!!

A crowd of sepoy, depicted as stylized figures with yellow faces and blue turbans, are looking towards Mangal Pandey. One figure in the foreground is looking up at him with a concerned expression. Mangal Pandey is still in the background, gesturing with his arm raised.

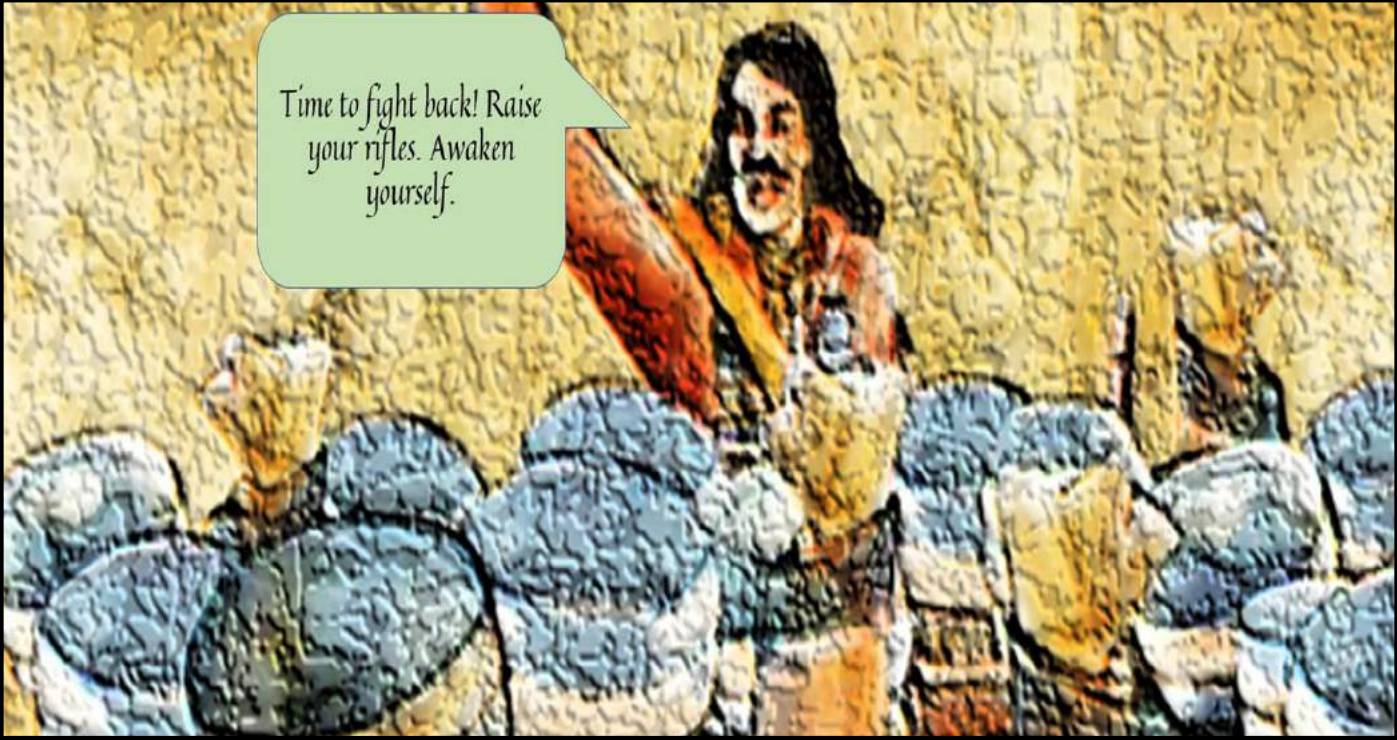
What
happened??

Firangis want to corrupt our religion.
The new cartridges are greased with
the fat of cows and pigs.

All the Indian sepoy of Bengal Native Infantry gathered
surrounding Mangal Pandey.

A sepoy sounds a huge bell.

Sound the alarm.



Time to fight back! Raise
your rifles. Awaken
yourself.

A British officer, of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry was informed about the protest in the regiment camp. Pandey attacked the officer with a sword, slashed on the shoulder and neck, brought him to ground.



You Firangi!
Corrupting our
religion!

Mayra is so amazed by this courageous act of Mangal Pandey, the first hero of 1857 mutiny.



So, this was the first act of rebellion against the British..

Such bravery!!



A British Sergeant arrived at the parade ground and Mangal Pandey was arrested and sentenced to death by hanging on 21st April 1857.



TIME TO LEARN 1

FILL IN THE BLANKS BY CHOOSING FROM THE BOX GIVEN BELOW:

Lord Wellesley, Enfield rifles Mangal Pandey, Calcutta, Greased Cartridges

1. The immediate cause of revolt was the issue of _____.
2. A new rifle introduced in the British army was _____.
3. The 1st soldier to protest against the cartridges was _____.
4. The Nawab of Awadh was deported to _____.
5. The policy of Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by _____.

Choose the correct answer:

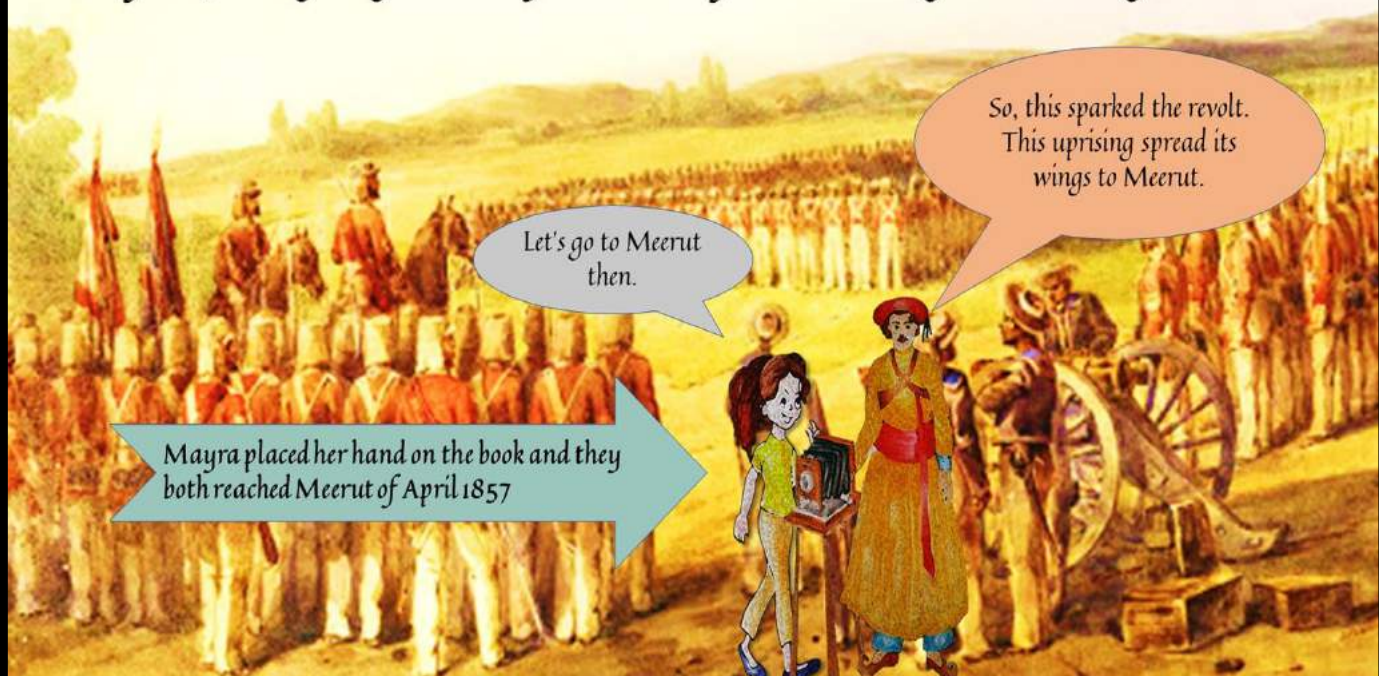
1. Mangal Pandey was a sepoy at Barrackpore/Nagpur/Satara, who refused to use the greased cartridges in 1857.
2. Mangal Pandey's execution took place at Meerut/Barrackpore.
3. In 1856/1901 the policy of Subsidiary Alliance was imposed on Awadh.
4. The Indian Peshwa of Maratha Empire was Tantia Tope/ Nana Saheb.
5. Mangal Pandey was a soldier of 28th/34th/36th Bengal Native Infantry Regiment

UNSCRAMBLEX

1. ODRRAAOMAD
2. SIEHOLUDA
3. HITBSIR
4. ALASIKH
5. NIUTMY



The spark of the revolution scorched North India and reached Meerut. Many soldiers of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry in Meerut refused to use the greased cartridges.



Mayra placed her hand on the book and they both reached Meerut of April 1857

Out of 90, only 5 Indian Sepoys of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry in Meerut performed the fire drill with Enfield rifles. On 9th May, the remaining sepoy were court-martialed and imprisoned for 10 years with hard labour.



Don't use the cartridges. It is greased with the fat of cows and pigs.

We will not perform the drill Sir.

We cannot let you corrupt our religion.

The next day, Indian troops, led by the 3rd Cavalry, broke into the prison freeing their 85 imprisoned comrades. This was the 'THE SEPOY REVOLT AT MEERUT'. The rebels then marched to Delhi.

Let's release our brother sepoys!

Kill the British officers!

Dilli Chalo!

March to Delhi!

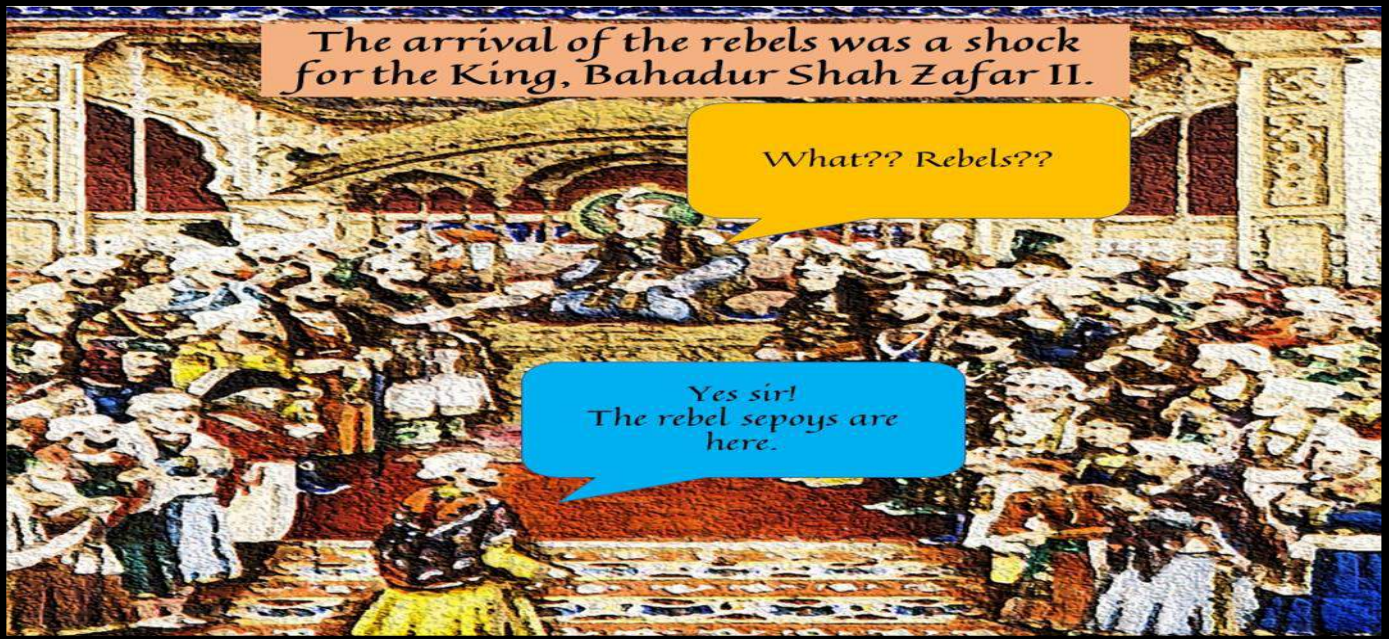


On 11th May, the 3rd Cavalry reached Delhi.

A panicked servant ran to the Court of Bahadur Shah Zafar.

Jahapanah! REBELS! They have entered the fort.

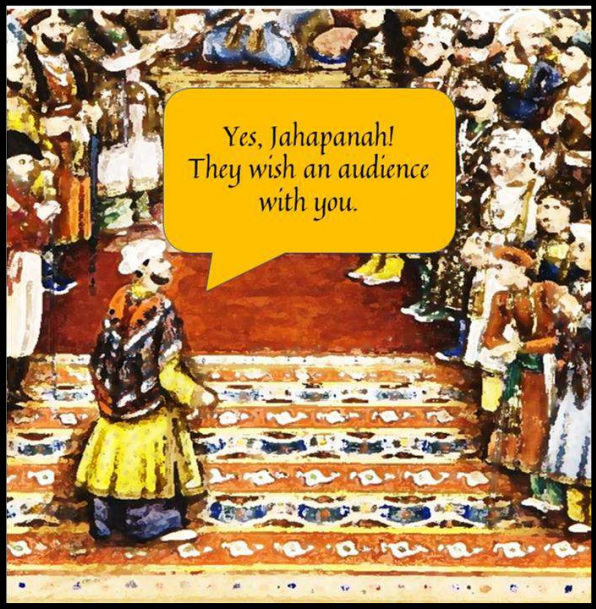




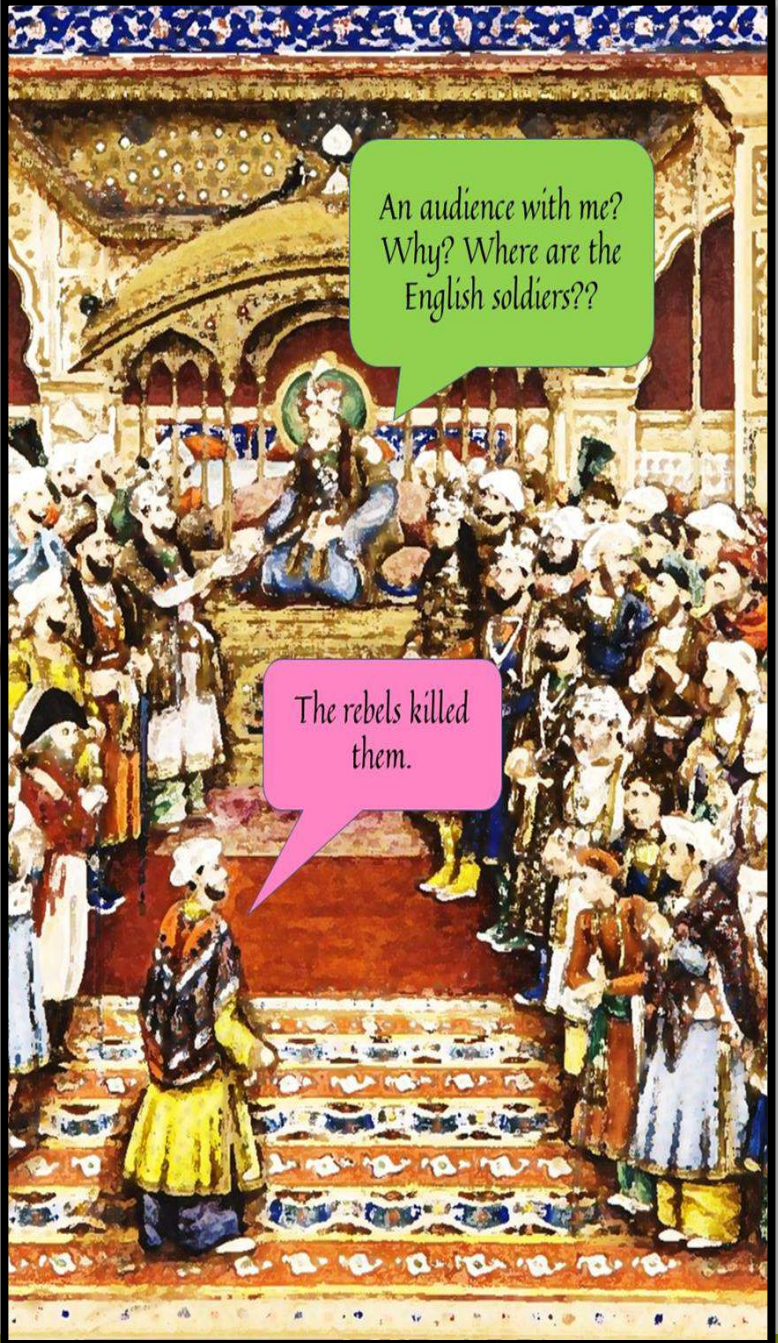
The arrival of the rebels was a shock for the King, Bahadur Shah Zafar II.

What?? Rebels??

Yes sir!
The rebel sepoys are here.



Yes, Jahapanah!
They wish an audience with you.



An audience with me?
Why? Where are the English soldiers??

The rebels killed them.

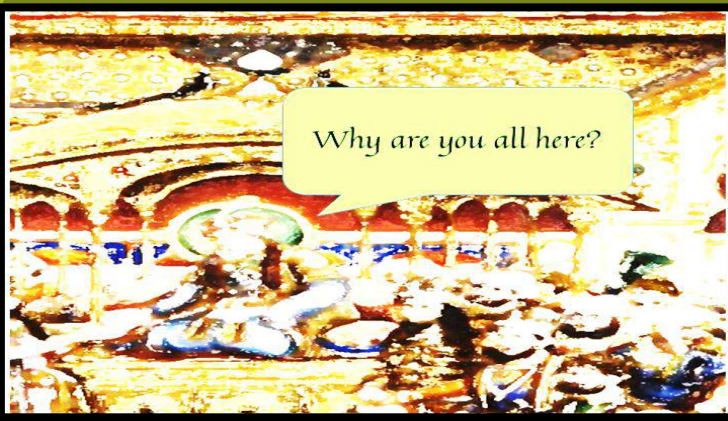
From beneath the windows of King's palace, the mutineers called on Bahadur Shah Zafar to acknowledge and lead them.

The rebels killed Nine British Ordinance officers. The sepoy had captured some arms from arsenals. Many people were killed in the nearby houses, streets and buildings.



The mutineers entered the court-room of the Emperor of Bahadur Shah Zafar II.

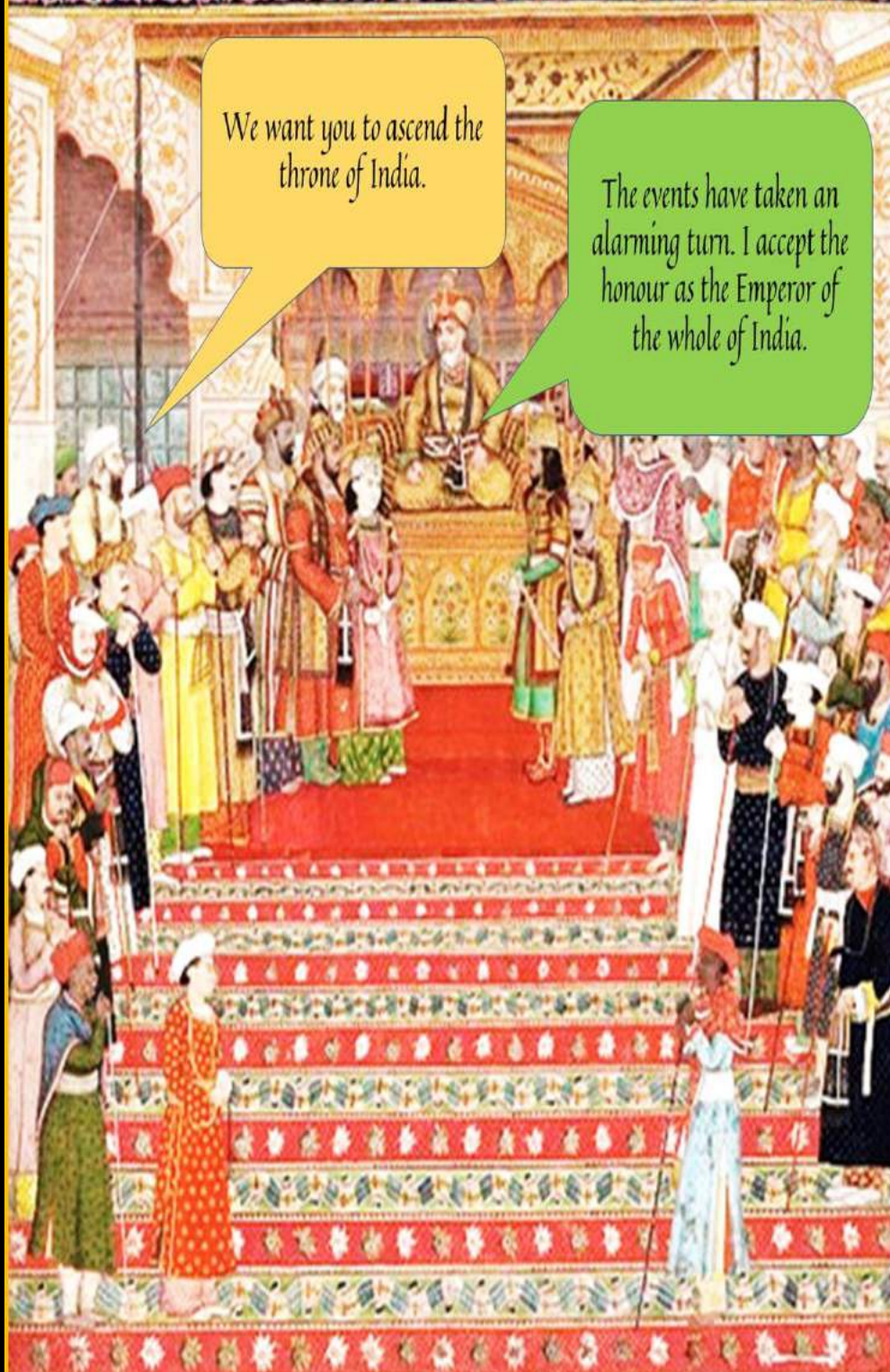




Why are you all here?

We want you to ascend the throne of India.

The events have taken an alarming turn. I accept the honour as the Emperor of the whole of India.



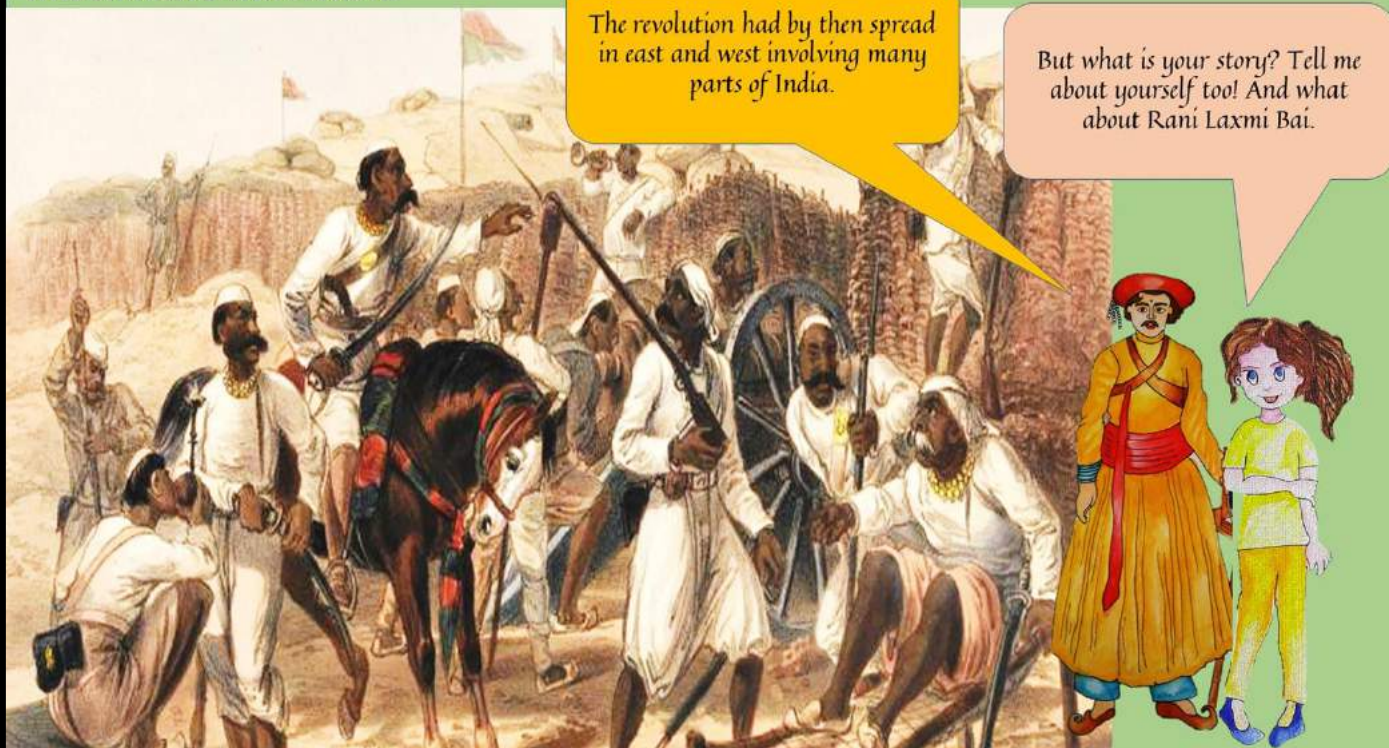
Next day Bahadur Shah Zafar held his first formal court in many years. It was attended by many excited soldiers.

The King eventually accepted the sepoys' allegiance and agreed to give his countenance to the rebellion.

The news of the events in Meerut and Delhi spread rapidly, provoking many sepoys. Many places like Agra, Banaras Allahabad, Awadh, Kanpur and Jhansi participated in this Indian Insurrection.

The revolution had by then spread in east and west involving many parts of India.

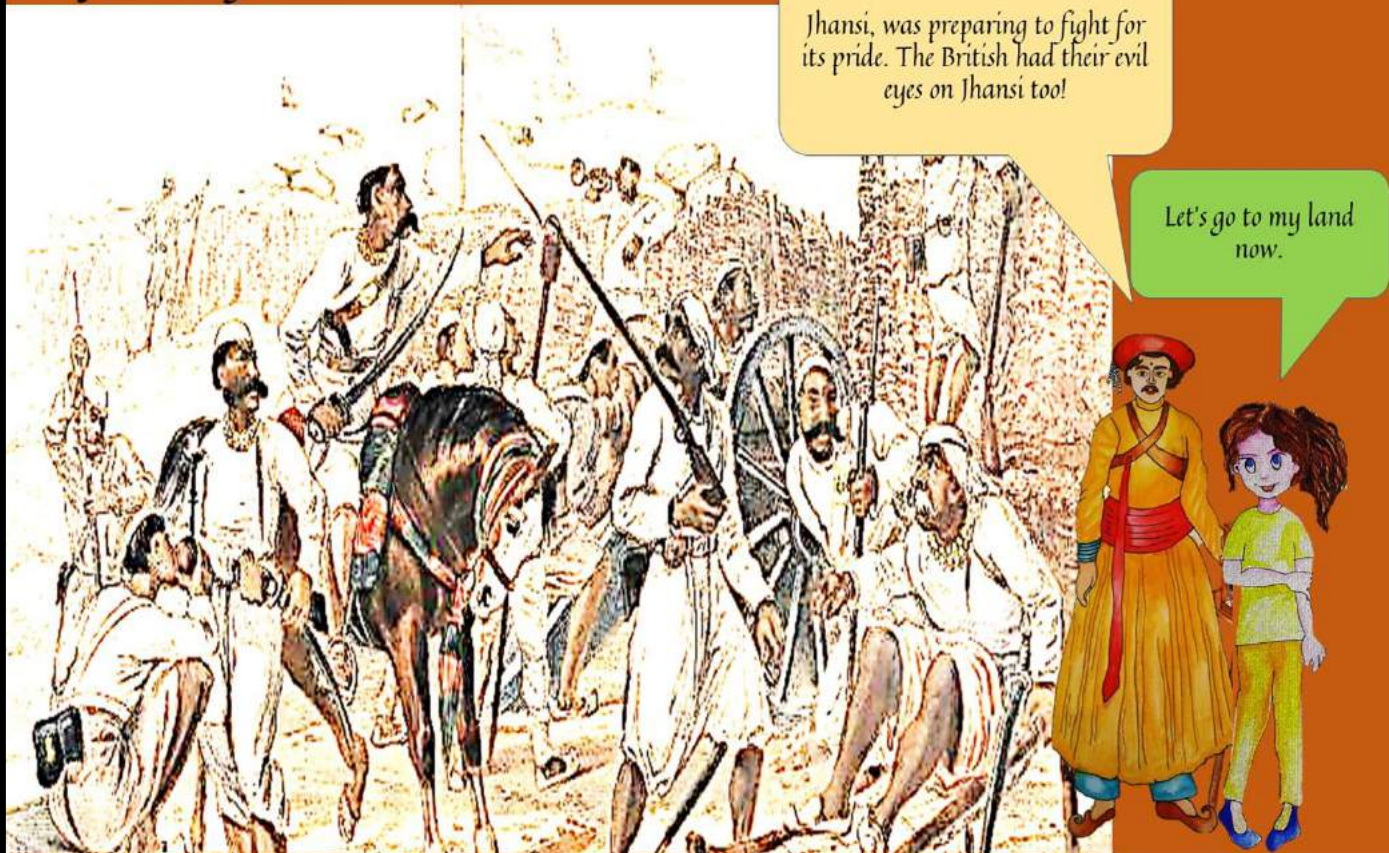
But what is your story? Tell me about yourself too! And what about Rani Laxmi Bai.



Jhansi was a Maratha ruled princely state in Bundelkhand. Maharaja Gangadhar Rao Newelkar was the Raja of Jhansi. Manikarnika (Rani of Jhansi) married the Raja in May 1842.

Jhansi, was preparing to fight for its pride. The British had their evil eyes on Jhansi too!

Let's go to my land now.

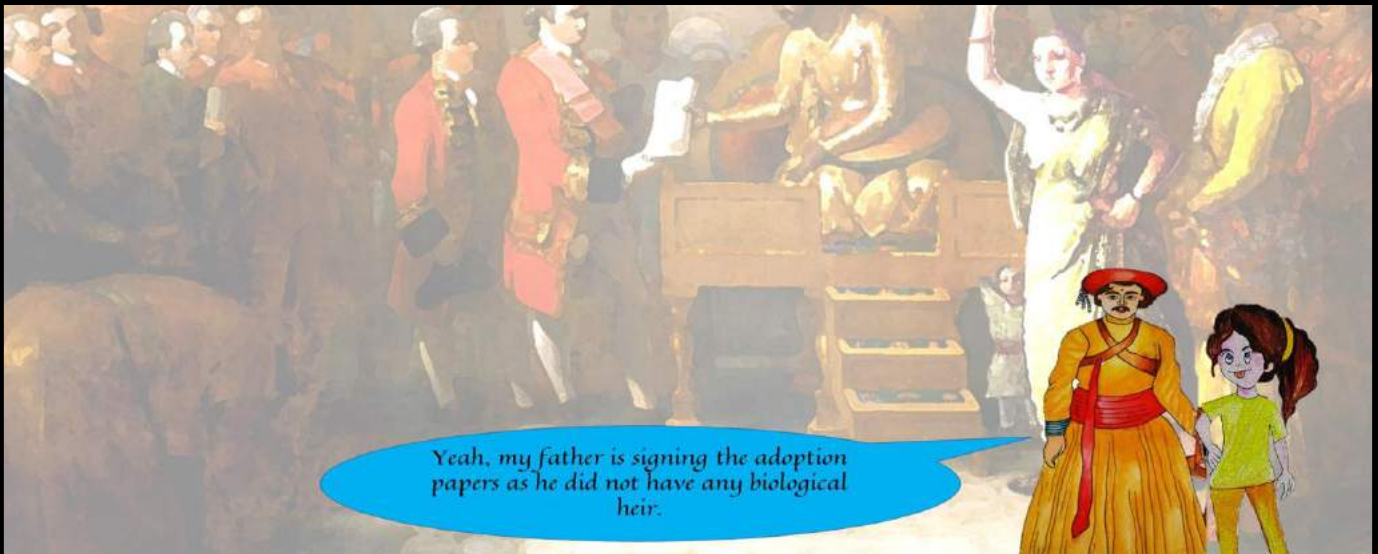




See, that baby is me.

Really?? Is that you?

In September 1851, the Rani gave birth to a boy, Damodar Rao, who died 4 months after birth. So, the Maharaja, while on his death bed, adopted a child called Anand Rao in the presence of a British political officer. Anand Rao was later renamed as Damodar Rao.



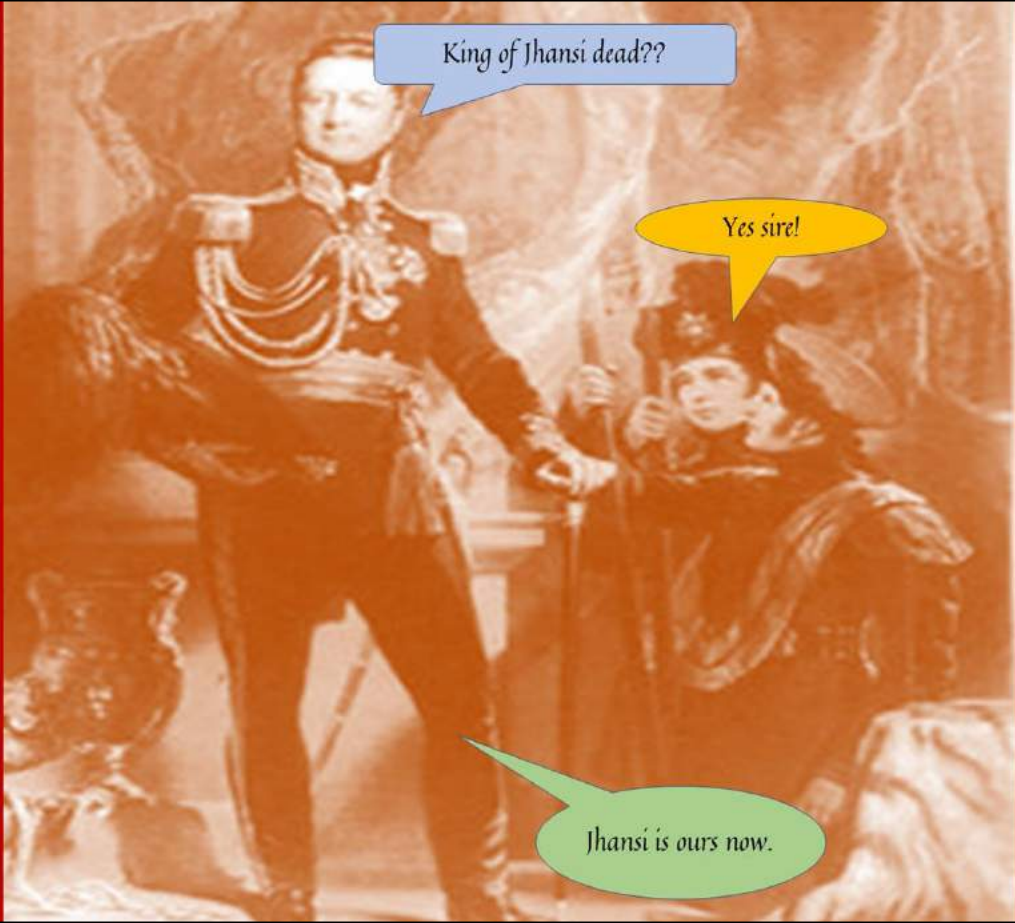
Yeah, my father is signing the adoption papers as he did not have any biological heir.

The Maharaja gave a letter to the British instructing that the child be treated with respect and that the governance of Jhansi should be given to his widow for lifetime.



And that's Rani of Jhansi?? Right?

Yes!! But the British betrayed my mother. Took Jhansi away from her.



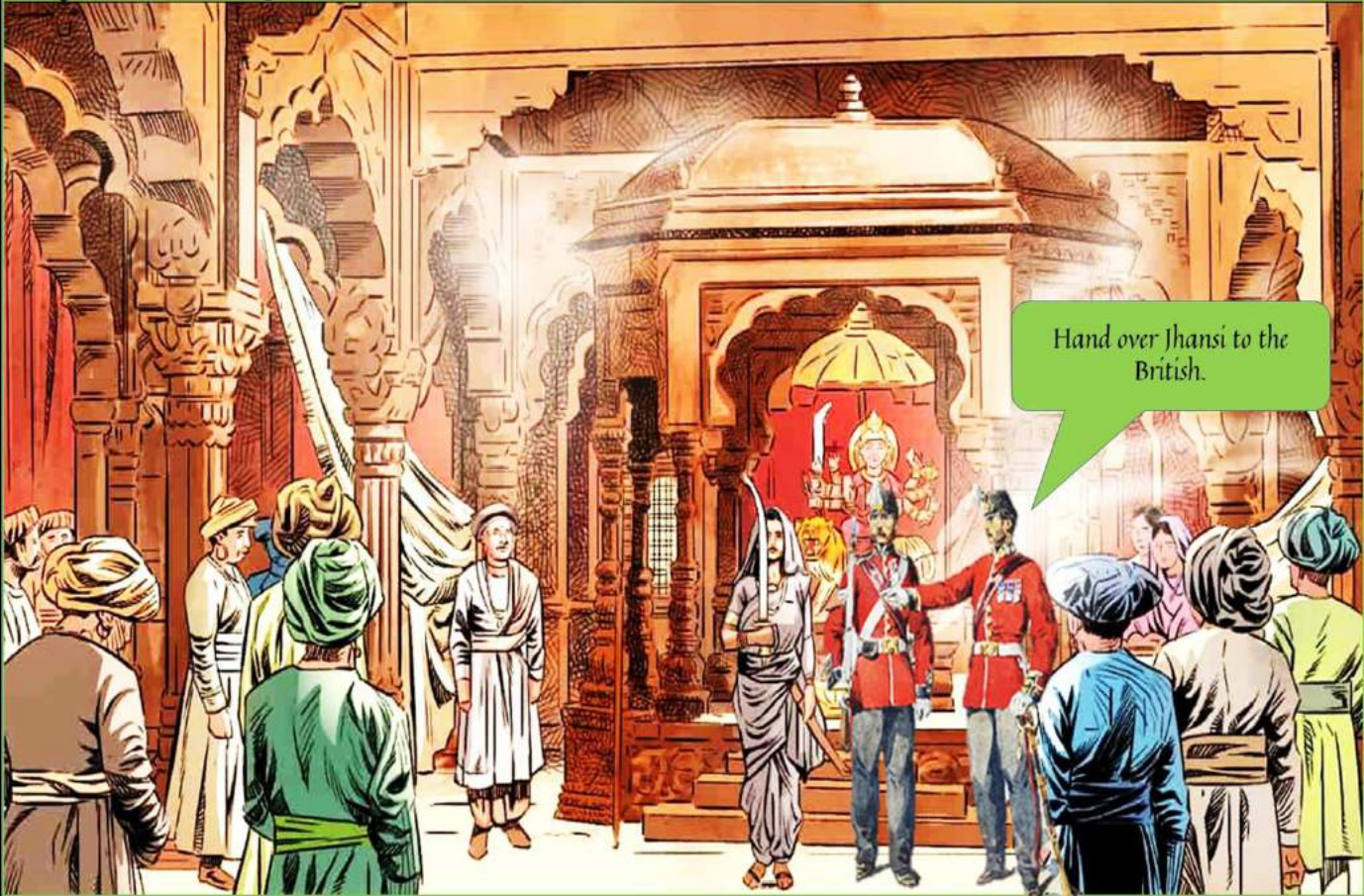
King of Jhansi dead??

Yes sire!

Jhansi is ours now.

The King of Jhansi died in April 1853. The Governor-general, Lord Dalhousie applied the Doctrine of Lapse, rejecting Damodar Rao's claim to the throne.

Under the Doctrine of Lapse, Damodar's claim to the throne was rejected and Jhansi was annexed by the British Raj.



Hand over Jhansi to the British.

Rani Laxmi Bai protested against the denial of rights of her adopted son. When she was informed, she and her court members were full of rage.



In March 1854 Rani Laxmi Bai was given an annual pension of Rs. 60,000 and ordered to leave the palace and fort. She then resided in the City Palace of Jhansi.



The Doctrine of lapse was an annexation policy applied by the British until 1859. It was most commonly associated with Lord Dalhousie, their Governor-General in India between 1848-1856.

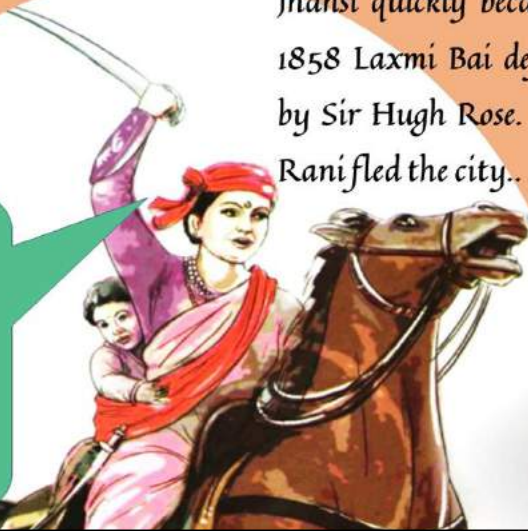
In Doctrine of Lapse, any princely state under the suzerainty of British East India Company, would have its state annexed if the ruler was either incompetent or died without a legal heir.

Ohh!!! That was very cunning of the British!



Jhansi quickly became the center of rebellion. On 23rd March 1858 Laxmi Bai defended Jhansi against the British troops led by Sir Hugh Rose. The Company Forces captured the city and Rani fled the city..

I will fight for independence. If victorious, enjoy the victory, if defeated, will earn the glory of salvation.

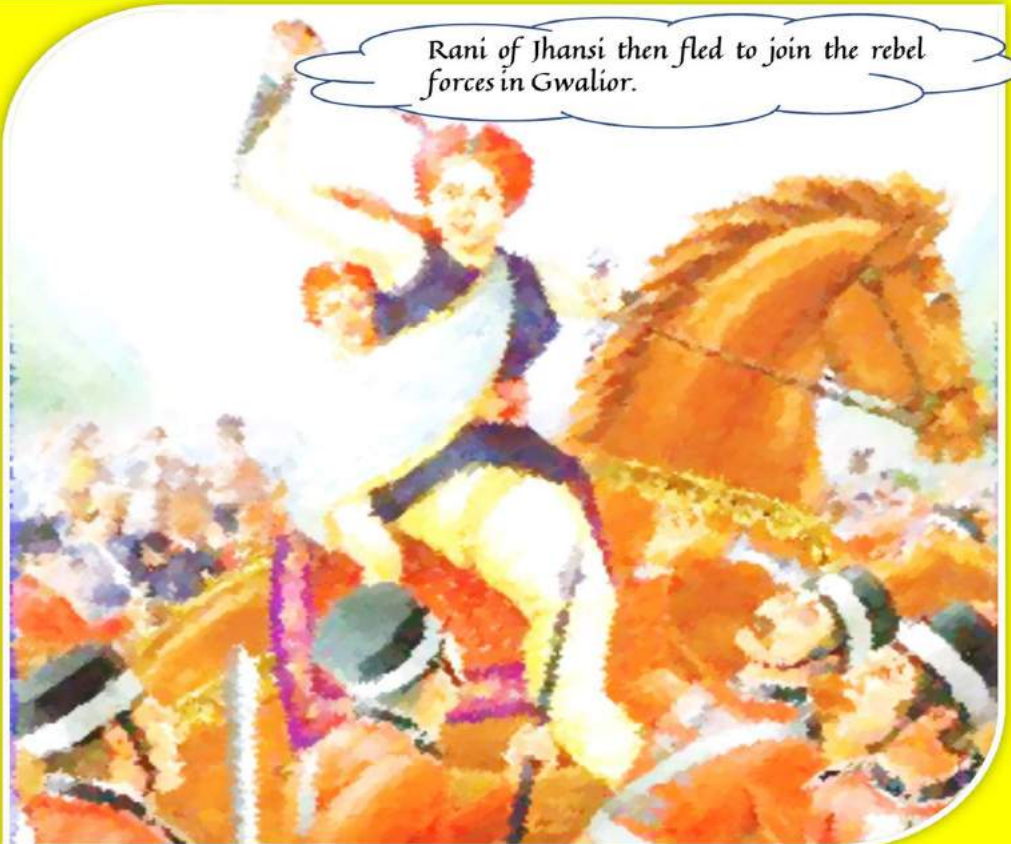


Rani of Jhansi then fled to join the rebel forces in Gwalior.

Rani of Jhansi with Damodar Rao on her back escaped on her horse Badal to Kalpi to meet Tantya Tope.

On 22nd May British forces attacked Kalpi.

The Rani and her forces were defeated again.



On June 17th, in Gwalior, the Rani of Jhansi was badly wounded. She died because of her wounds and was cremated by local villagers at Kotah Ki Serai. Gwalior was also taken by the British in June 1858. Khan Bahadur Khan, Bakht Khan and Kunwar Singh also died after putting up a brave front.



My mother was never caught by the British. The villagers cremated her secretly.

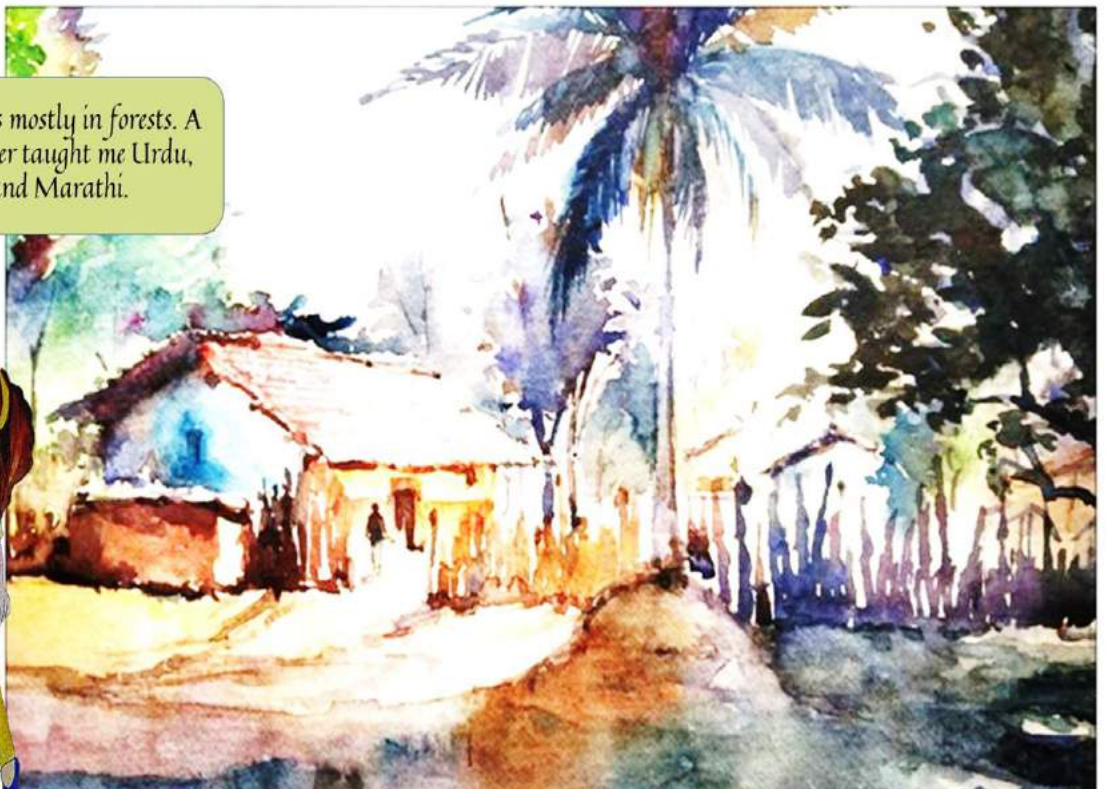
WOW. The Rani showed such remarkable valour!
Khoob Ladhi Mardaani wo to Jhansi wali Rani Thi!

But, what about you? Who saved you?



Damodar Rao, lived with his mentors in the jungle, in dire poverty after Rani's death. He was sent to Indore, after he surrendered to the British. Sir Richard Shakespeare, a local political agent, placed him under the guidance of a Kashmiri teacher.

I spent my days mostly in forests. A Kashmiri teacher taught me Urdu, English and Marathi.



He was an avid photographer by passion. He was allowed to keep 7 followers with an annual pension of Rs. 10,000. He died on May 1906 survived by his son Lakshman Rao.

Did you ever come back to Jhansi?

No, the British Raj refused to recognize me as the legal heir.



TIME TO LEARN 2

Q1. MARK THE STATEMENTS AS TRUE/FALSE:

1. Bahadur Shah Zafar was proclaimed as the Emperor of India.
2. Rani Lakshmi Bai led the revolt in Central India.
3. Major Henry Havelock captured Jhansi in 1858.
4. The Governor-General of India was Lord Canning between 1848-1856.
5. The Rani of Jhansi was cremated at Kotah Ki Serai.
6. Damodar Rao was accepted by the British as the legal heir of Jhansi.

Q2. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Damodar Rao	Annexation policy
3 rd Bengal Native Infantry	Re-captured Jhansi
Manikarnika	Avid photographer
Sir Hugh Rose	Meerut
Doctrine of Lapse	Rani Laxmi Bai

Kanpur
1857



By this time, the Indian rebellion had spread to several areas near Kanpur (Cawnpore), namely Agra, Meerut, Mathura.

The Indian sepoy who were initially loyal at Kanpur, soon got involved in the uprising. Indian soldiers were discussing to meet Nana Sahib and his advisories to take part in the revolt.

No value of
our life!

Brother, let's go
to Nana Sahib.

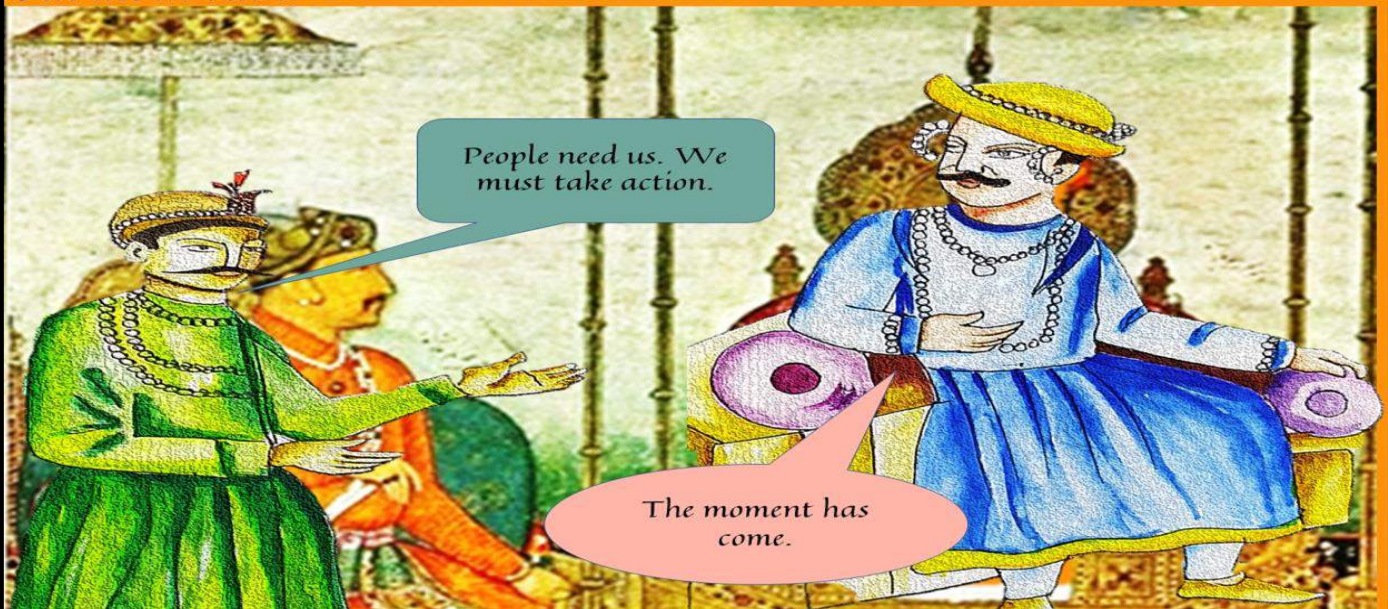
Let's proceed. Tatya
Tope and Azimullaha
are also there.



Nana Sahib was the adopted son of Baji Rao II, the former Peshwa of the Maratha Empire. He was refused the pension and honors of his lineage as he was an adopted one.

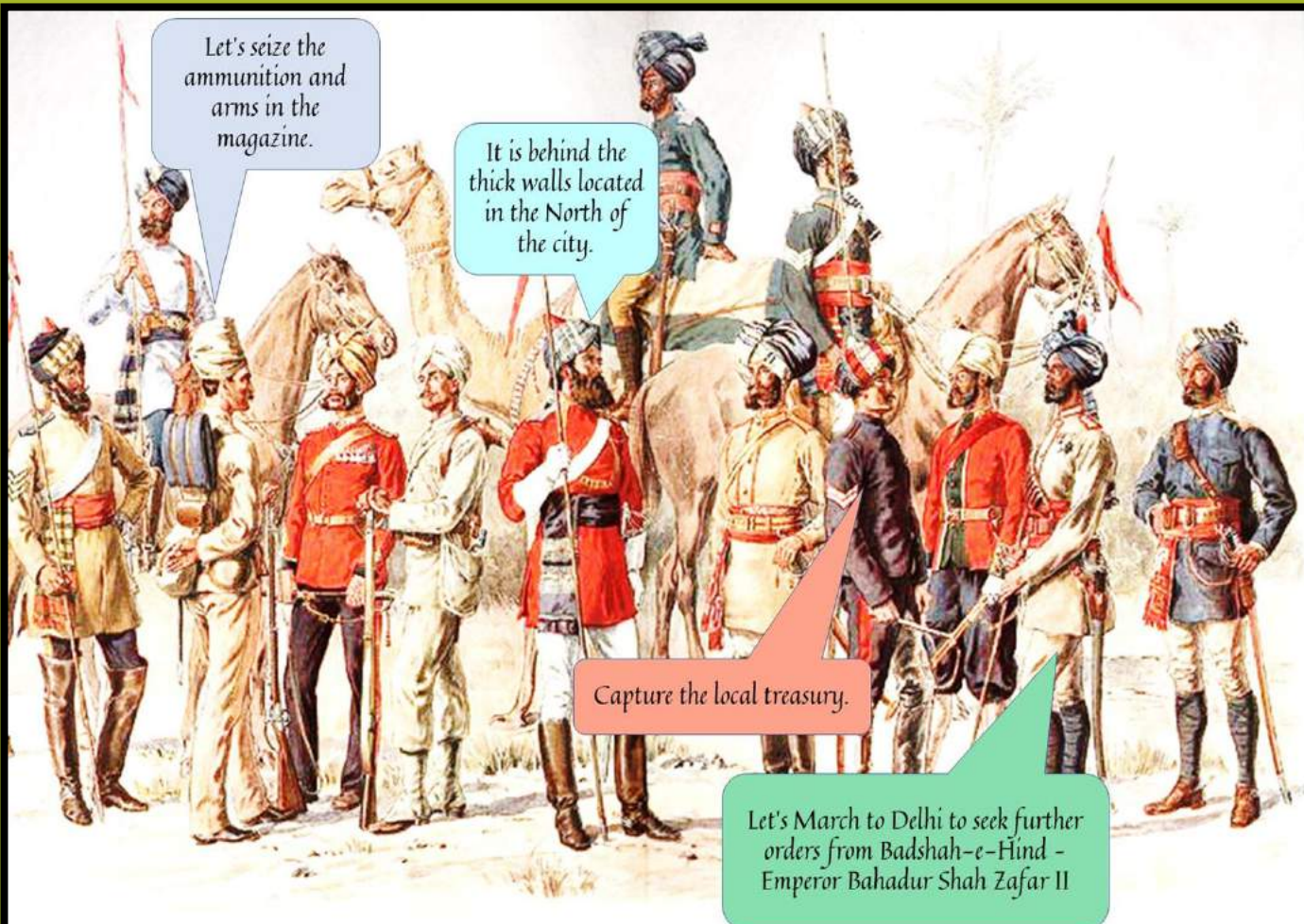


He sent his Prime Minister – Dewan Azimullah Khan to London, to present his petition in front of the Queen against the Company's decision, but all in vain.

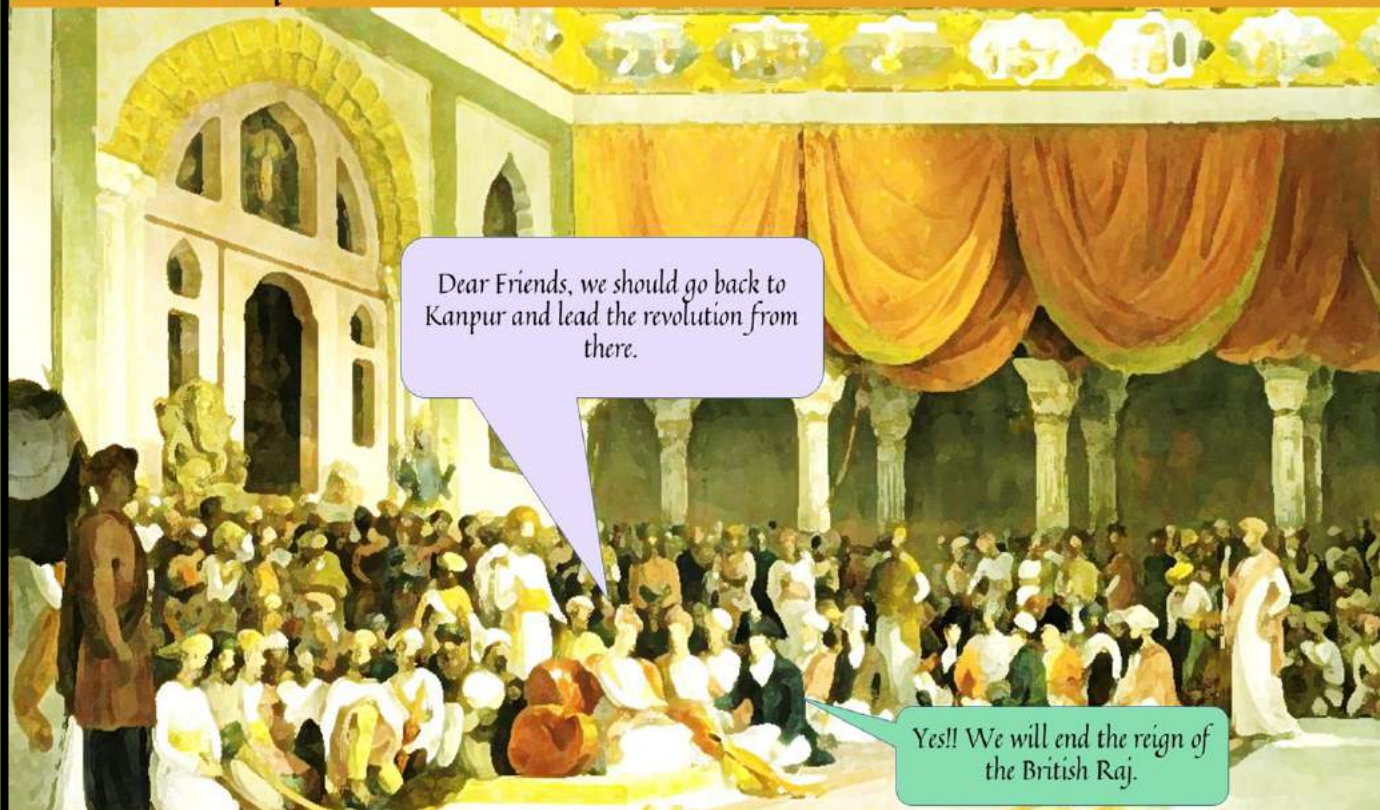


5th June 1857 the rebel soldiers killed many British officials obtaining arms, ammunition and money and marched towards Delhi.





6th June Nana Sahib took possession of the treasury and decided to capture Kanpur. He initially decided to fight as Mughal subordinate, but Azimullah Khan advised him to lead the rebels in Kanpur.



He addressed the rebel soldiers asking them to go back to Kanpur, helping him to defeat the Britishers.

Soldiers! Be prepared! We must die for it.

It's time to payback the Britishers.

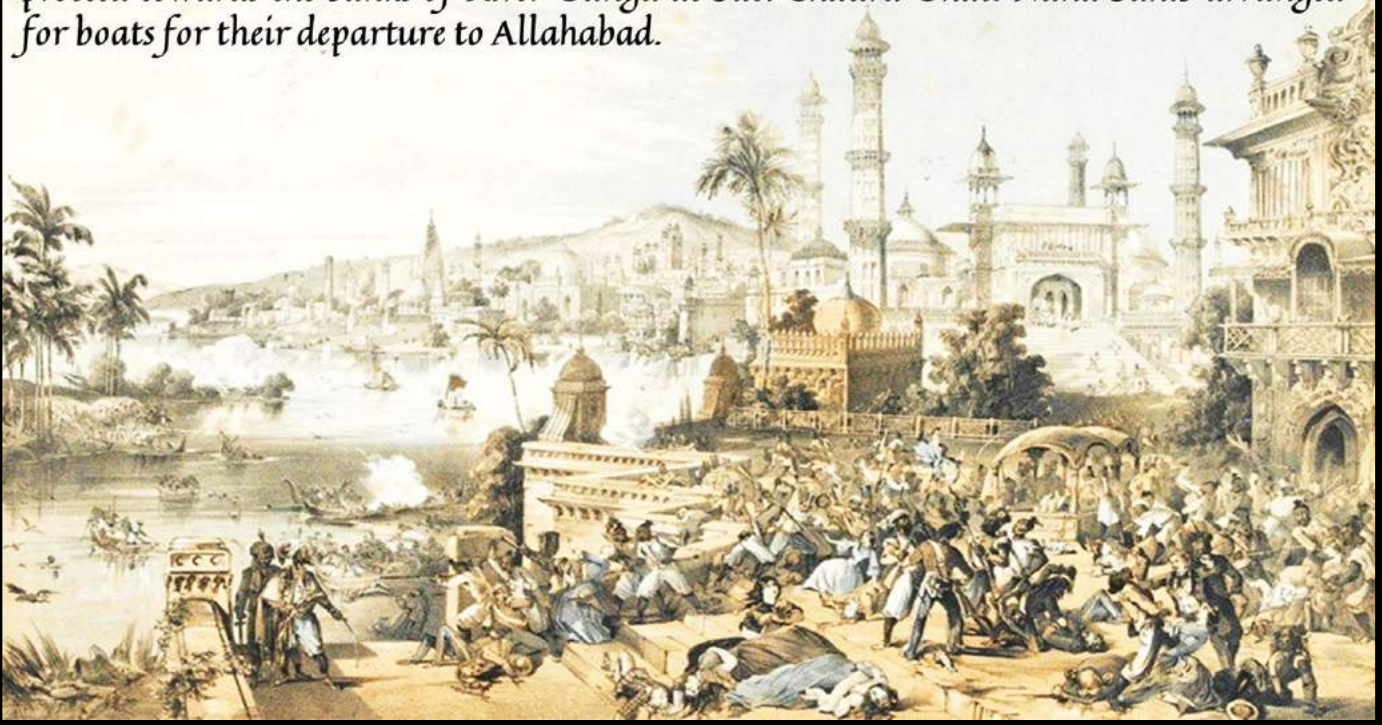
Finally, the English have surrendered.

Inqilab Zindabad!!

10th June 1857 the SIEGE OF KANPUR kicked off. The battle took place for 3 weeks and finally the British under General Wheeler surrendered in return to a safe passage to Allahabad.



On 27th June 1857 Nana Sahib sent a number of carts, elephants for British families to proceed towards the banks of River Ganga at Sati Chaura Ghat. Nana Sahib arranged for boats for their departure to Allahabad.



We will not allow the Britishers to leave.

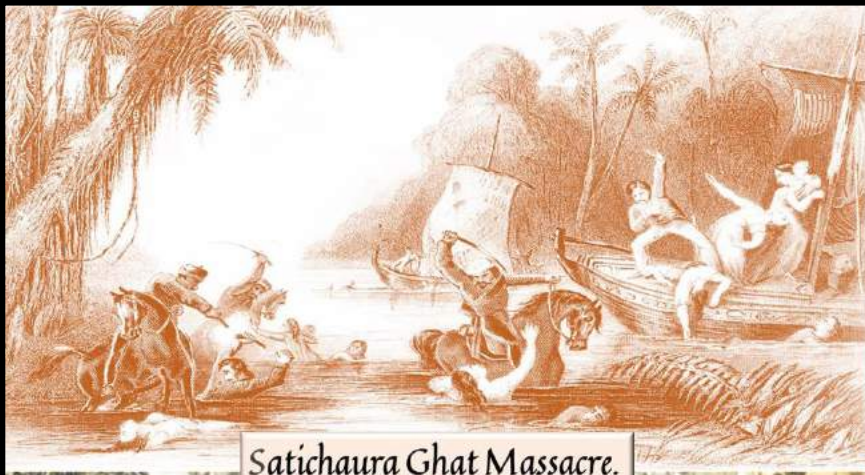
The Rebel Sepoys near the banks of River Ganga attacked the British.



Come on let's go. Let's kill the Englishmen.

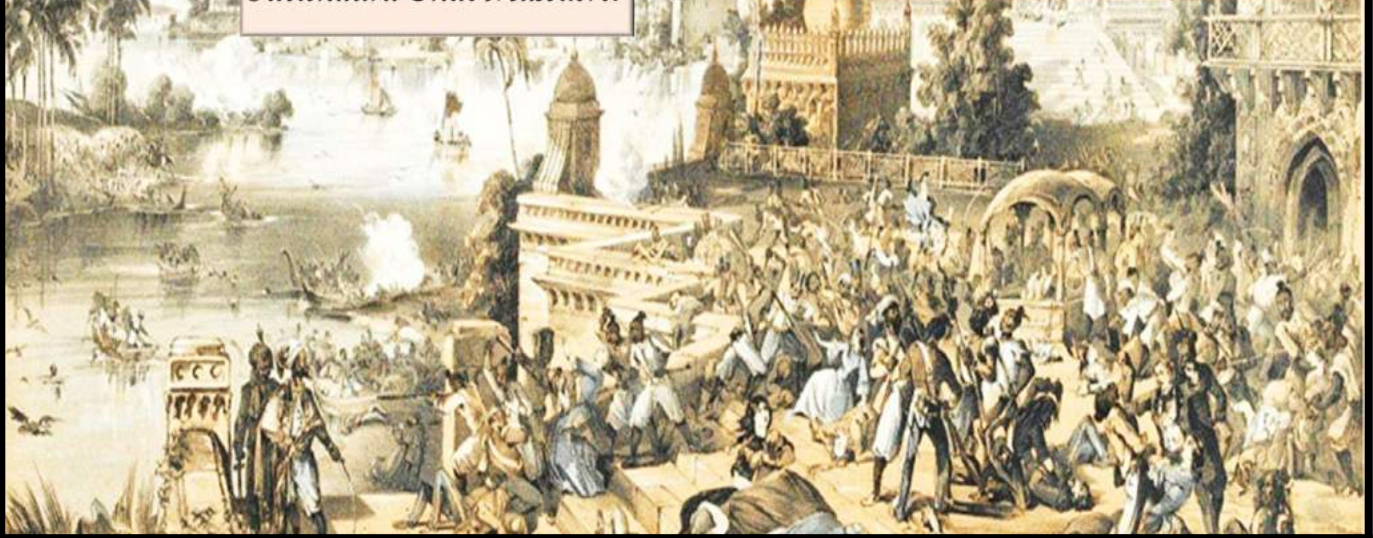
Burn the boats! Kill them! Finish them. Do not spare them.





Satichaura Ghat Massacre.

The rebels attacked the British officials and their families, burnt their boats. Women and children were confined to Savada House (Nana Sahib's headquarters) during the siege.



The Siege of Kanpur amplified the blaze of Sepoy revolt of 1857. The revolution involved Awadh, Delhi and other major parts of India.

The Siege of Kanpur is the key episode in the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

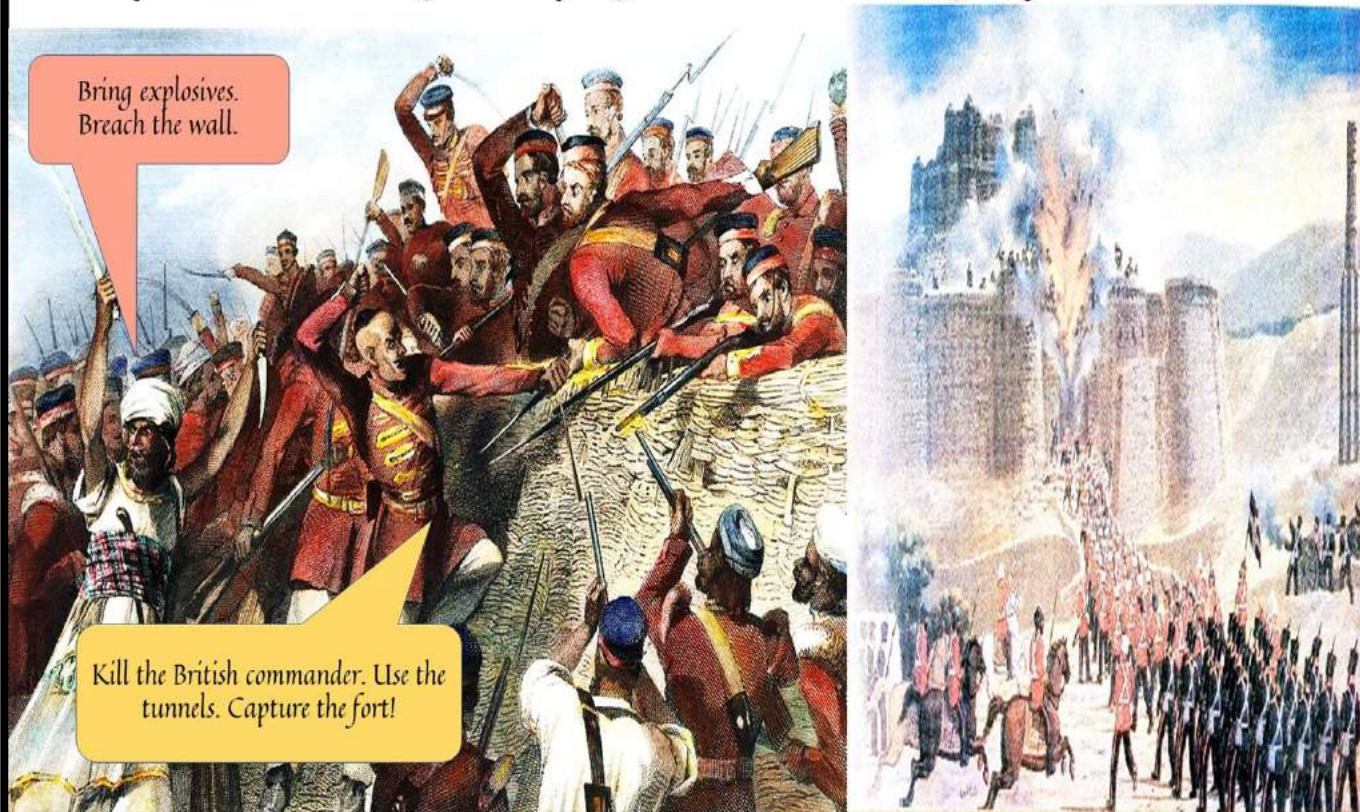
Indeed! The revolt of Kanpur is a benchmark for future.



Now let's see what happened in Awadh.



Very soon after Meerut, a rebellion erupted in Awadh. On 4th June 1857, the rebellion started in North of Lucknow under the guidance of Begum Hazarat Mahal (Begum of Awadh).



The British commissioner, Sir Henry Lawrence was fatally wounded by a shell. The mutineers surrounded the Residency. They had modern guns and also some older pieces which fired all sorts of improvised missiles. The battle took place for 2 weeks.



This Indian Insurrection in 1857 is the 1st war of Independence. The revolution expanded involving Punjab, Bihar, Indore, Gujarat. This uprising of Indian sepoy was suppressed by two ruthless British officials- Major General Henry Havelock and Sir James Neill.



So, this is how the revolt started and spread in our land.

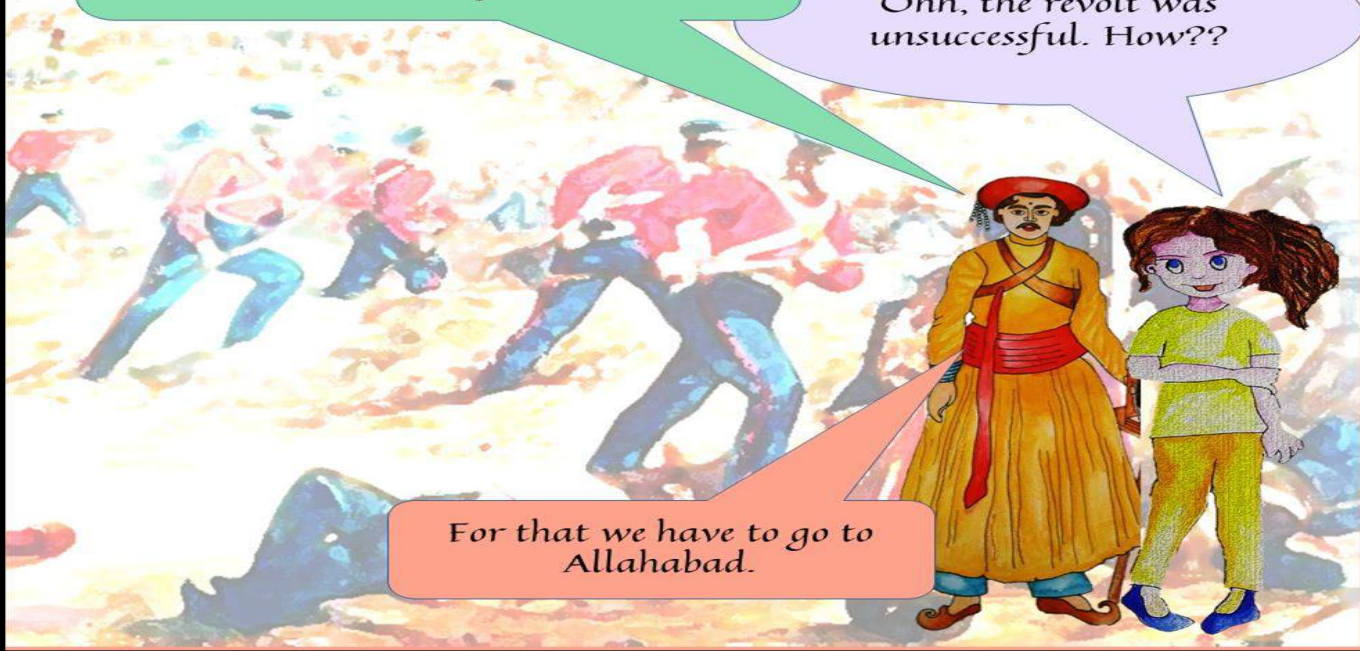
Wow, so finally India got its freedom then? Right?



The Indian Rebellion was a major uprising against the rule of British East India Company.

No, this is the First war of Independence, but ultimately unsuccessful.

Ohh, the revolt was unsuccessful. How??



For that we have to go to Allahabad.

TIME TO LEARN 3

Q1. Complete the timeline by writing the incidents that happened on the given dates:

4th June 1857

5th June 1857

10th June 1857

27th June 1857

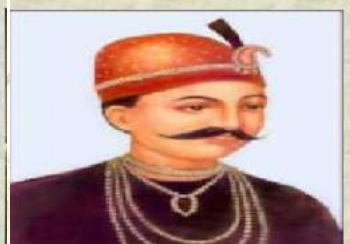
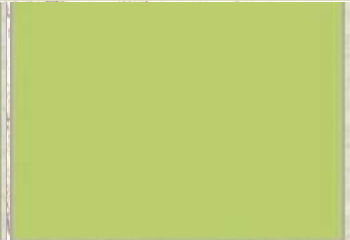
Match the Indian Leaders

Mangal Pandey

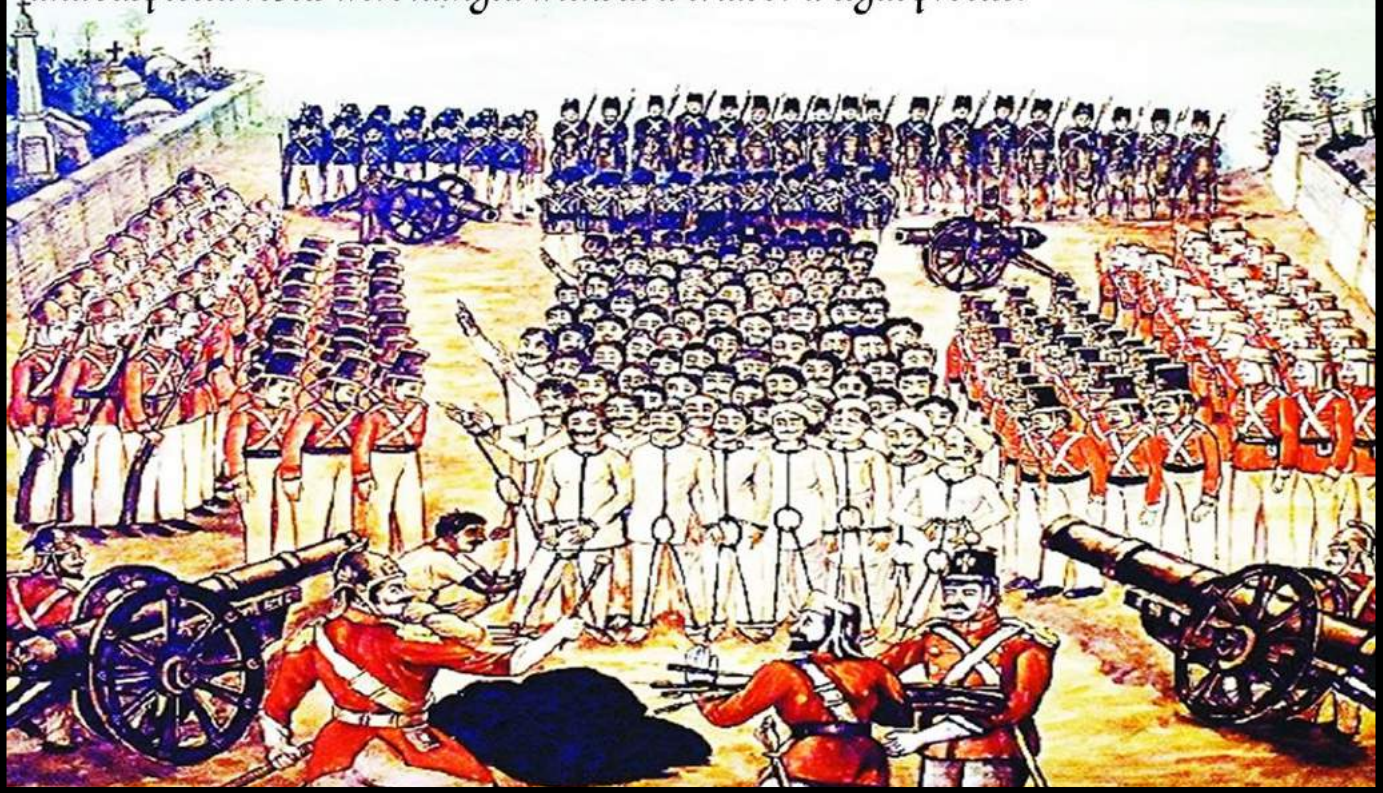
Tatiya Tope

Begum Harzrat Mahal

Rani Laxmibai



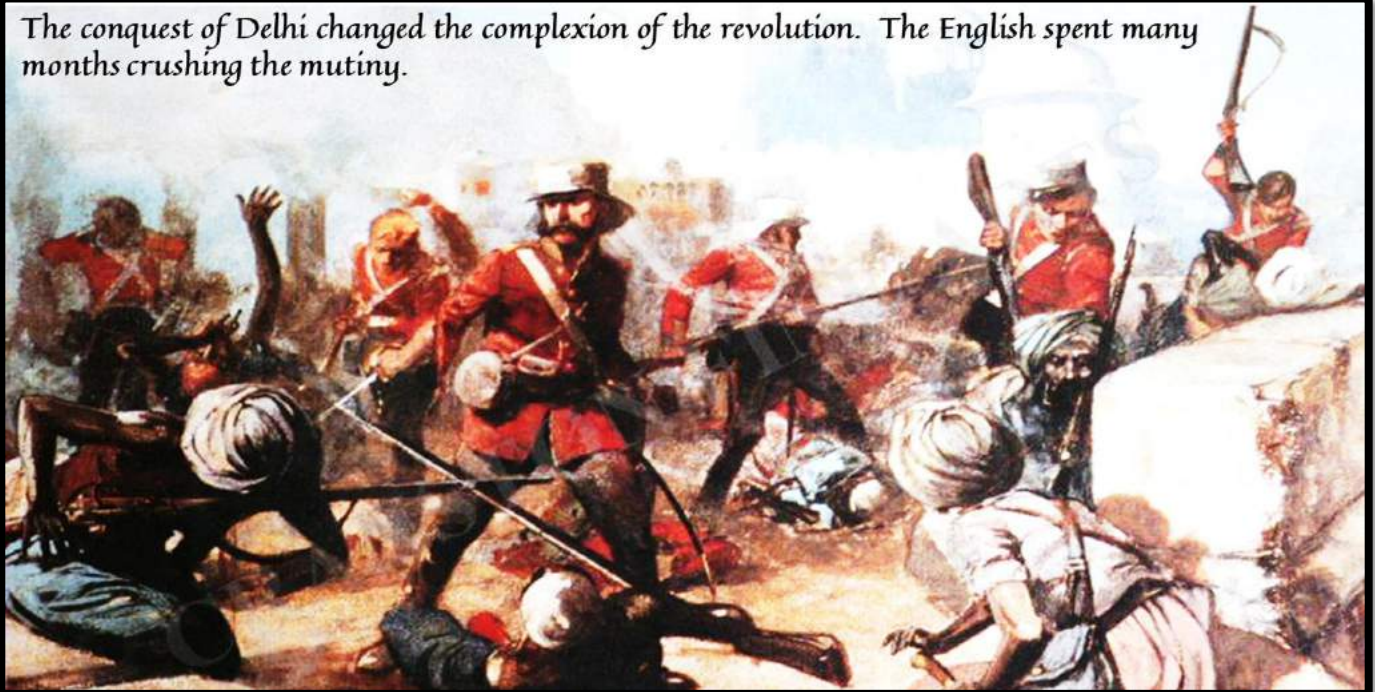
The British were eager to avenge the killing of their people. Several hundred rebel soldiers and suspected rebels were hanged without a trial or a legal process.



Bahadur Shah Zafar II and his three sons took refuge at Humayun's tomb. On 20th September he was taken under custody, brought back to the city. Later his sons were captured and executed. The Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar II was later tried for treason by a military commission and exiled to Rangoon.



The conquest of Delhi changed the complexion of the revolution. The English spent many months crushing the mutiny.



Innumerable rebels were tied to the cannon and blown up, many were killed brutally, hundreds of them were hanged on trees lining the streets. But, their rebellion saw the end of the East India Company's rule in India.



It means the English won the battle...??

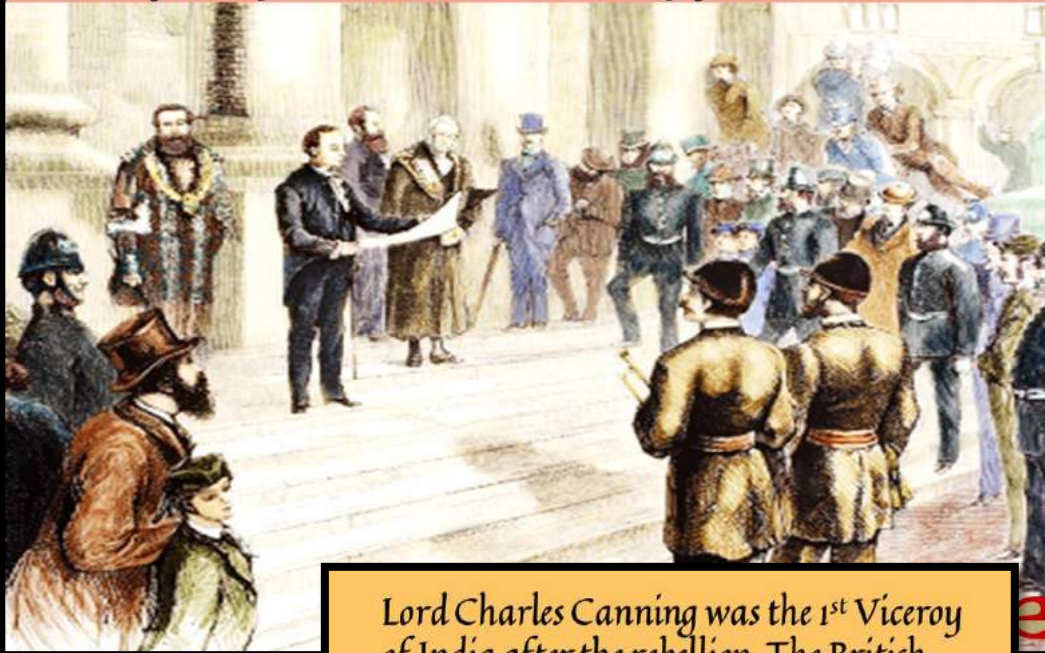
Yes!! The English won but the company lost.

How is it possible?? What do you mean?

Queen Victoria took over the charge of the country.

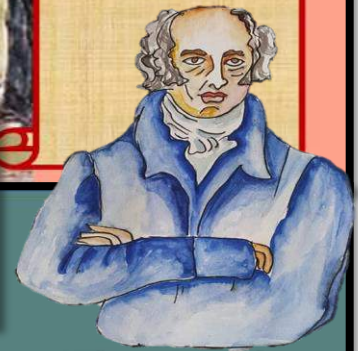


In August, by the Government of India Act, 1858 the company was formally dissolved and its ruling powers over India were transferred to the British crown. A new British government department, INDIA OFFICE, was created to handle the governance of India. The Governor-General of India gained a new title- The Viceroy of India.



Lord Charles Canning was the 1st Viceroy of India after the rebellion. The British tried to integrate rulers and upper caste Indians into the government.

I, Queen Victoria of Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies of Europe, Africa, Asia, America and Australia have decided that I shall take over the governance of all those parts of India that were under the rule of ETC.



The Viceroy stopped land grabs, decreed religious tolerance, admitted Indians to civil service and increased the ratio of British to Indian soldiers within India followed by the withdrawal of Doctrine of Lapse and subsidiary alliance and no interference in social and religious beliefs of people.



Lord Canning :

To the people of India, all the administrative powers are now transferred to the crown. All policies concerning India will be framed by the British Government.

Furthermore, the queen rewards back the titles and honors to you all.

The Sepoy revolt of 1857 voiced the grievances of various classes of people. The British were made to realize that all was not under their control. It had the seeds of nationalism and anti-imperialism but the concept of common nationality and nationhood was not inherent to the revolt of 1857



To conclude, though the revolution was lost but its seed was sown. The fight for freedom did not stop, it acquired a new form.

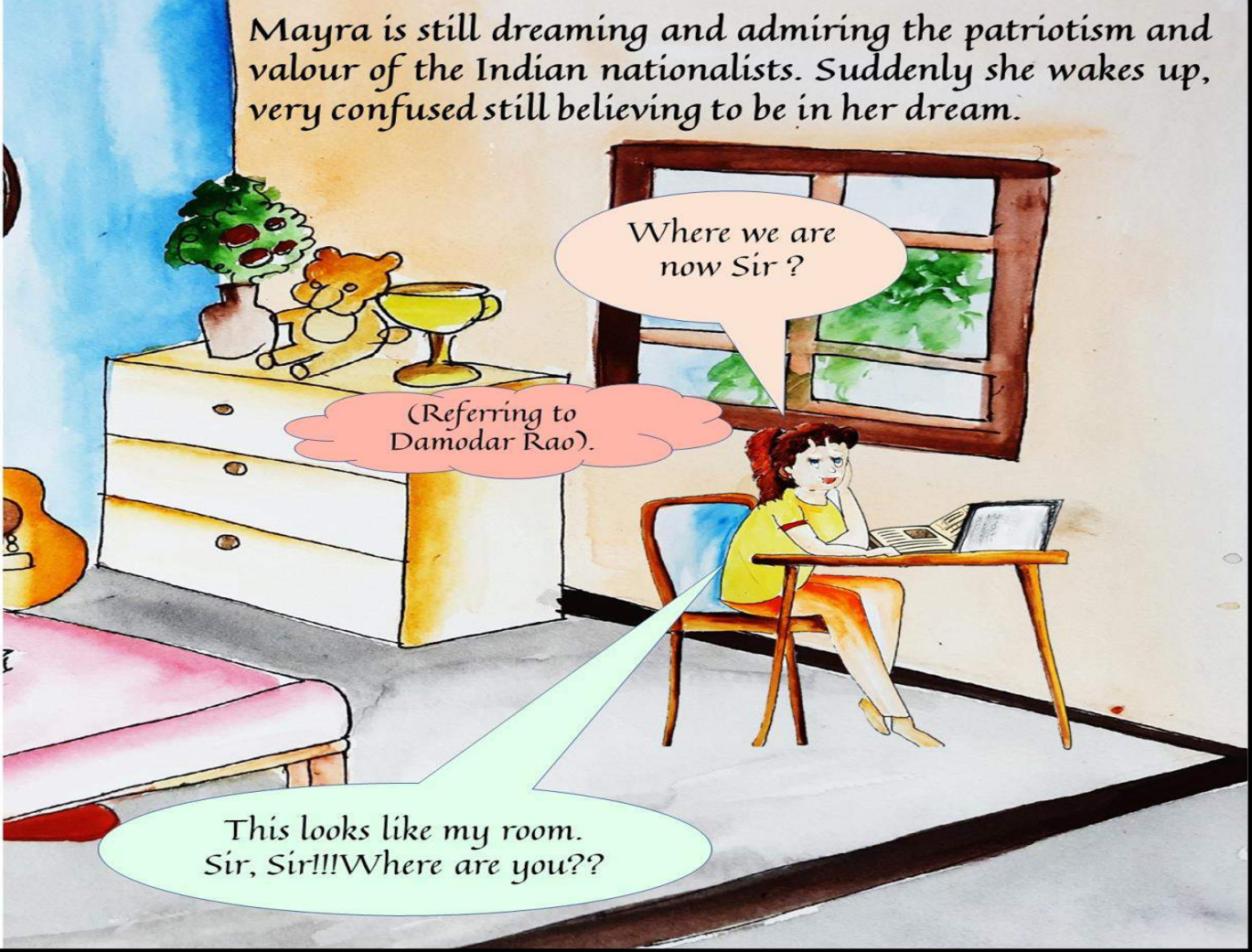
So, Mayra how was your journey???

It was awesome, what a revelation of the mighty Indian history! What Patriotism!

So, what does it reveal to you?

That the mutiny of 1857 was the first great struggle of Indians to throw off the British from our country.

Mayra is still dreaming and admiring the patriotism and valour of the Indian nationalists. Suddenly she wakes up, very confused still believing to be in her dream.



Where we are now Sir ?

A young woman with red hair, wearing a yellow shirt and orange pants, sits at a wooden desk in a room. She is looking at a laptop with a confused expression. To her left is a white dresser with a potted plant, a teddy bear, and a golden cup on top. A window with a wooden frame is behind her, showing green foliage outside. A pink bed is partially visible on the left.

(Referring to Damodar Rao).

This looks like my room.
Sir, Sir!!! Where are you??

Suddenly she saw her computer with the search results about Rani Laxmi Bai's son.

Finally, she realized that she was dreaming about the 18th century.

This experience can't be a dream!

This is unbelievable.

She is still mesmerized and lost in her journey. She leaves her room for dining hall and the story comes to an end.

The Great revolt of 1857 indeed is the most remarkable single event in history of India after the establishment of the British Raj. It established local traditions of resistance to British rule which were to pave the way for the modern national movement.

Ohh!! Coming Mom. The best journey I have ever had. What an experience!!

Mayra. Come for dinner. It's ready. Mayra! Are you listening? Come for dinner.

I must salute the great leaders and freedom fighters of India!



GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

S.N	KEY WORDS	MEANINGS
O.		
1.	ALLEGIANCE	Support/Loyalty for a leader, government or belief.
2.	AMPLIFIED	To increase the strength.
3.	ANNEXATION	Possession taken of a piece of a land or a country, usually by force or without permission.
4.	BENCHMARK	A standard or point of reference against which things may be compared.
5.	CAVALRY	The part of the army that fought on horses.
6.	COMRADS	A fellow soldier or a member of the armed forces.
7.	COUNTENANCE	Support or approval.
8.	INSURGENCE	An act of rising in active revolt.

GLOSSARY

S.N	KEY WORDS	MEANINGS
O.		
9.	LINEAGE	Direct descend from an ancestor.
10.	MUTINEERS	A person, especially a soldier or a sailor, who rebels or refuses to obey orders of a person in authority.
11.	SIEGE	A military operation in which an army tries to capture a town by surrounding it or stopping the supply of food etc. to the people.
12.	UPRISING	A situation in which a group of people join together in order to fight against the people who are in power.
13.	VENGEANCE	The act of or desire for taking revenge; retributive punishment.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. This Mughal Emperor had neither territory nor power.

- a. Shah Alam II
- b. Bahadur Shah
- c. Jahandar Shah
- d. Bahadur Shah Zafar

2. The last Mughal Emperor was deported to.

- a. Rangoon
- b. Tímbaktu
- c. London
- d. París

3. The revolt of 1857 started from.

- a. Mathura
- b. Meerut
- c. Jhansi
- d. Awadh

4. Awadh was annexed on the grounds of.

- a. Corruption
- b. Treason
- c. Maladministration

5. The adopted son of Peshwa Bají Rao II was.

- a. Tatya Tope
- b. Nana Sahib
- c. Kunwar Singh

6. Sir Hugh Rose succeeded in re-capturing.

- a. Jhansi
- b. Kanpur
- c. Lucknow



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

7. The use of greased cartridges of the Enfield rifles hurt the sentiments of the sepoy because.....

- a. A rumor spread that they were greased with the fat of cows and pigs
- b. The grease used in cartridges was of poor quality
- c. The cartridges hampered the smooth functioning of the rifle
- d. A rumor spread that they were smeared with vegetable fat.

8. After the revolt of 1857 crushed, India came under direct rule of.

- a. The British Parliament and Viceroy
- b. The Queen of England and Viceroy
- c. The Viceroy and Governor-General
- d. The British Parliament and the Queen of England

9. What happened to the sepoy of the regiment at Meerut who refused to use new cartridges?

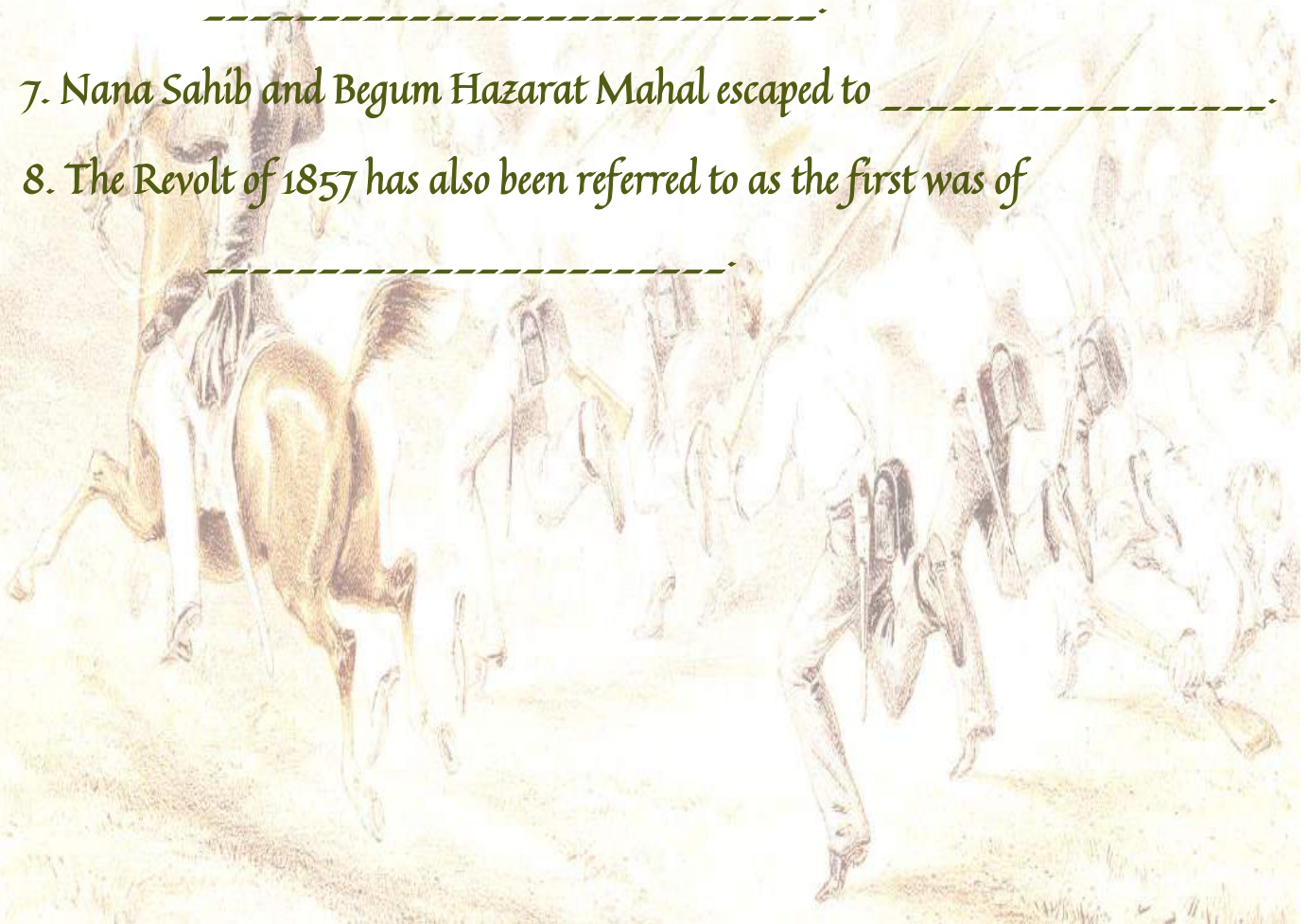
- a. Suspension from service
- b. Ten years imprisonment
- c. Fined for disobedience
- d. Five years exile.

10. Who committed the first act of rebellion against the Enfield rifles?

- a. Azimullah Khan
- b. Mangal Pandey
- c. Tatya Tope
- d. Damodar Rao.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The rebels proclaimed _____ as the emperor of India.
2. By _____, most of the Indian subcontinent have been brought under the rule of the East India Company.
3. The policies of _____ and Doctrine of Lapse deprived the Indian rulers of their power and status.
4. In Kanpur, the Revolt of 1857 was led by _____.
5. Bahadur Shah II died in _____ in 1862.
6. According to the Act of 1858 the Secretary of State was responsible to the _____.
7. Nana Sahib and Begum Hazarat Mahal escaped to _____.
8. The Revolt of 1857 has also been referred to as the first _____ of _____.



MATCH THE COLUMNS

S. no.	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.	Jhansi	Rifles
2.	Kanpur	Barrackpore
3.	Enfield	Sovereign Paramount
4.	Bahadur	Nana Sahib
5.	Mangal Pandey	Rani Laxmi Bai
6.	British Queen	Exiled to Rangoon

TRUE FALSE

1. Rani Laxmi Bai was defeated and killed in 1857.
2. The immediate cause of the Revolt was Enfield rifles.
3. The Queen's proclamation discontinued the Doctrine of Lapse.
4. The Doctrine of Lapse was most commonly associated with Major General Henry Havelock.
5. The Revolt of 1857 was also known as Sepoy Mutiny.

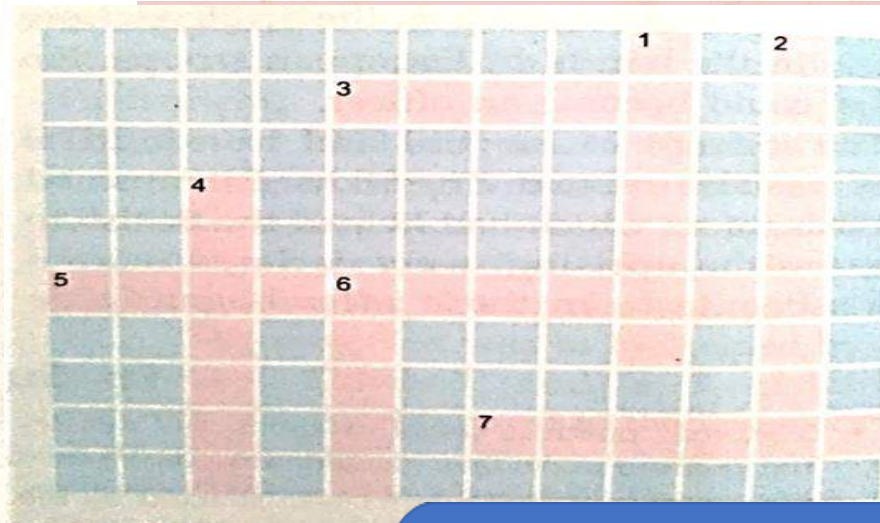
WORD SEARCH

S D K T N E M N O T N A C D T N W F G S
E N P U T I R R M F I E I Q L O X M N E
N B I O N O A T R D V S Z J Q I S O I A
M O P A U W U B N Y S E Y V T L I J N S
E N I P L D A I I O Y E T H O L K A N T
E E E L F P L R L M R Y E X L E H R A I
R T L D L A C U S T H I E E A B P H C N
U G L U R E T I D I N S B W P E R S S D
T B W T R I B E T D N E K U A R I I E I
P D N A O L T E I E R G N A N N N T L A
M E O N L A X A R N G J H Z L A C I R C
C Q N A L I N F A T A N Y F P I E R A O
S R M A T M O I W B A Y A V K D S B H M
V F C R U Y L R C D Y E H G A N R Q C P
V S V T G I B H Q P Y Y R X R I K B C A
E A I L V Y B R I T I S H G T E I W X N
P N A I D N I D V F D C I W G H P Z E Y
Y Z C R A N I O F J H A N S I T W P K N
O N E E I G H T F I V E S E V E N F U T
E E S S Y O P E S F O Y N I T U M A K S

1. East India Company
2. Charles Canning
3. Dissolution
4. Escalated
5. Gwalior
6. Kunwar Singh
7. Meerut
8. Rani of Jhansi
9. The Indian Rebellion

10. Central India
11. Mutiny of Sepoys
12. Great Rebellion
13. Laxmi Bai

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



1. Down : After 1858, the Governor-General of India was given this title
2. Down: It was a site of a major battle in Lucknow
3. Across: This place was in the hands of the sepoys for four months
4. Down: This was declared a martial race
5. Across: Mangal Pandey was hanged here
6. Down: Lord Dalhousie annexed in 1856
7. Across: British historians describe the events of 1857-58 as a 'mutiny' by this group pf people.

QUESTIONS

1. Lets us look at the revolt of 1857 as popbeans. Fill in the blanks:

P- participants- Indian sepoy, Mughal emperor, rulers like Rani Laxmi Bai, Nana Sahib, Begum Hazarat Mahal, Nana Sahib, Mangal Pandey, peasants, craftsmen.

O-objective:

P- places:

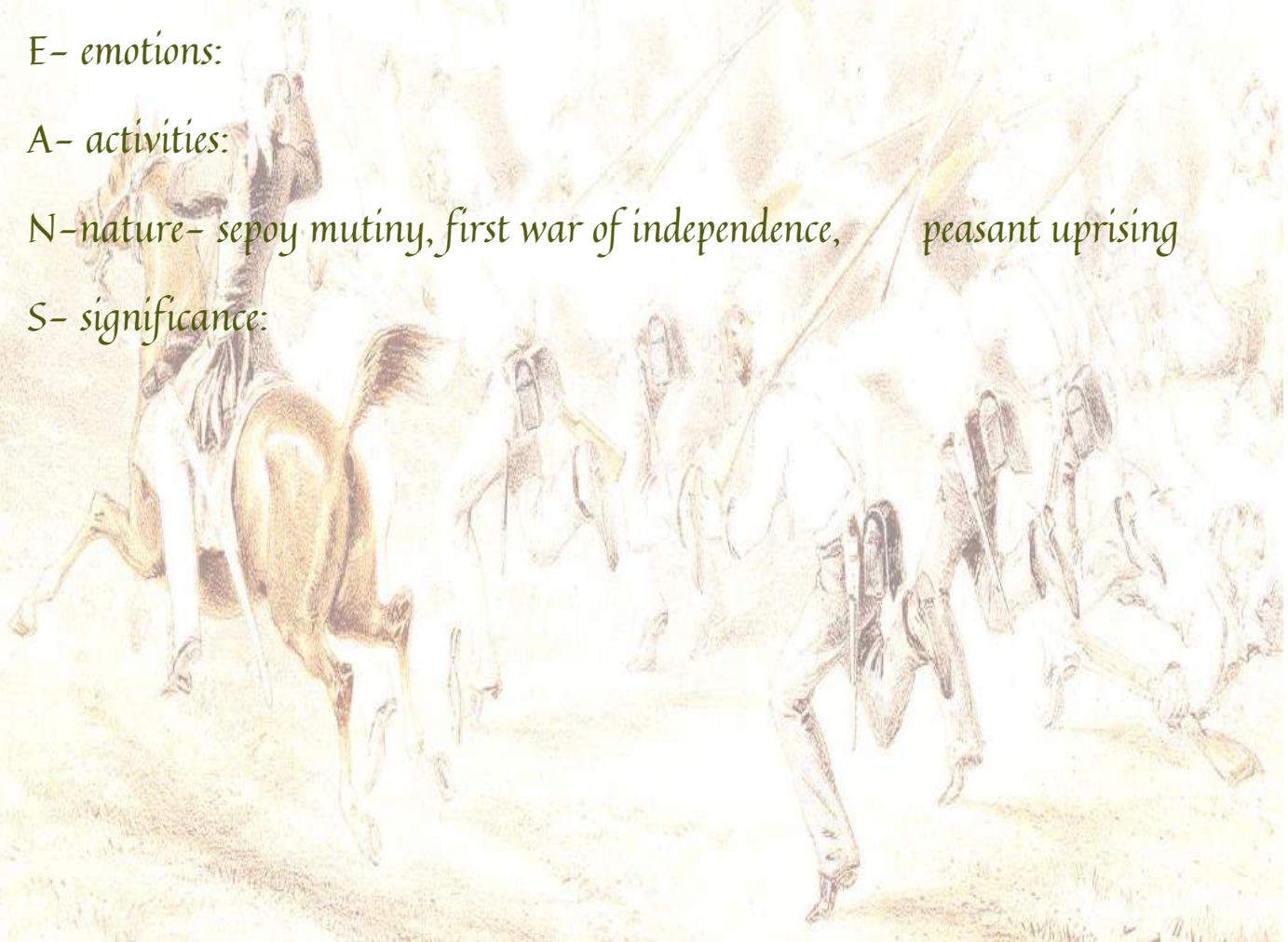
B-brand- introduction of Enfield rifles

E- emotions:

A- activities:

N-nature- sepoy mutiny, first war of independence, peasant uprising

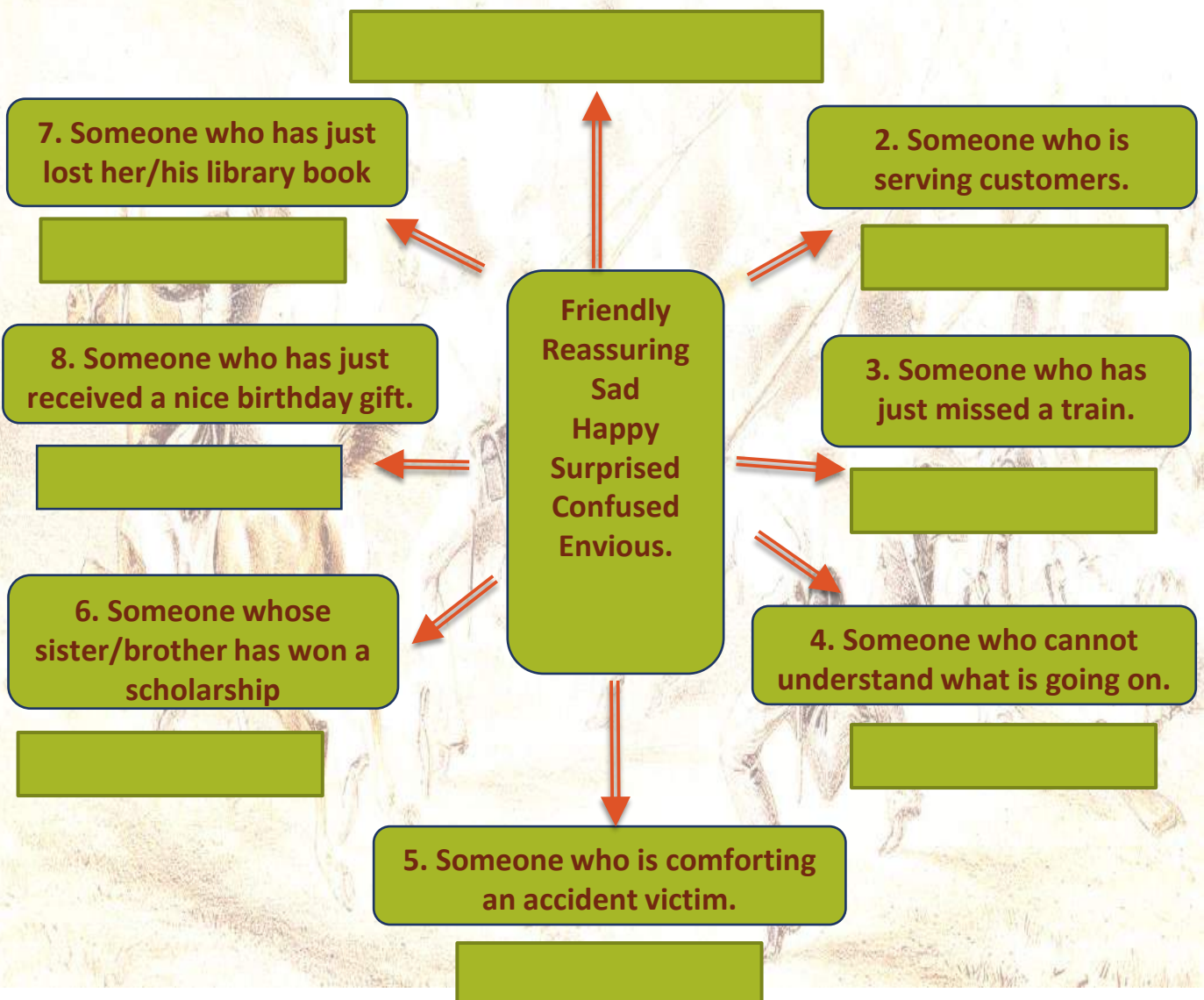
S- significance:



QUESTIONS

2. The revolt of 1857 was just one of the ways in which the people of India expressed their anger against the British rule. We experience numerous emotions in our day-to-day life. Fill in the web chart given below.

1. Someone who has just been told that she/he has won the first prize in an elocution contest.



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SUMMARY

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful uprising in India against the British rule. The rebellion began in May 1857 in form of a sepoy mutiny against the East India Company in Meerut. It involved various neighboring states chiefly the Central India- Jhansi, Kanpur, Delhi and Gwalior. The rebellion posed a considerable threat to British power in this region. Though, the revolution was unsuccessful, but the spirit of independence survived, and the inevitability of Indian nationhood resulted in a future, and second war of independence.

'The crisis came: at first as a mere military mutiny, it speedily changed its character and became a national insurrection'- G.B Malleson.

