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India - India - The mutiny and great revolt of 1857–59: When soldiers of the Bengal army mutinied in Meerut on May 10, 1857, tension had been growing for some time. The immediate cause of military disaffection was the deployment of the new breech-loading Enfield rifle, the cartridge of which was purportedly greased with pork and beef fat.

This rumour sparked off fire of discontent against the British in the form of the revolt. The first sign of unrest appeared in 1857 at Barrack-pore in Bengal. A sepoy, Mangal Pandey on 29 th March 1857, killed senior officers on parade and started the revolt. Course and Spread of the Re-

volt: The revolt spread to Berhampur in Bengal.

The 1857 revolt though failed and crushed by the superior military force of the British was a significant event of far-reaching consequences in the history of British rule in India. It marks the end of an era of mercantile capitalism and early colonial rule and the beginning of direct imperial hegemony of the British crown.

The revolt of 1857 was a product of the character and policies of colonial rule. The cumulative effect of British expansionist policies, economic exploitation and administrative innovations over the years had adversely affected the positions of all rulers of Indian states, sepoys, zamindars, peas-

ants, traders, artisans, pundits, maulvis, etc.

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 mi (64 km) northeast of Delhi (now Old Delhi).

However, the Vellore mutiny cannot be called a direct prelude to the 1857 revolt. The Great Revolt of 1857: A Scene Depicting the Revolt of 1857. The 1857 revolt sowed the seeds of Indian Nationalism. Indian scholars like Vir Savarkar hail the

1857 revolt as the 'First War of Indian Independence'. S.N. Sen and R.C. Majumdar are Indian ...

Revolt of 1857 in India: Nature and Results

Revolt of 1857 | Revolt of 1857 in India - Causes

The revolt of 1857 forms one of the most important chapters in the history of the struggle of the Indian people for liberation from the British rule. It shook the foundations of the British Empire in India and at some points it seemed as though the British rule would end for all time to come. What started merely as a sepoy mutiny soon

The Sepoy Mutiny was a violent and very bloody uprising against British rule in India in 1857. It is also known by other names: the Indian Mutiny, the Indian Rebellion of 1857, or the Indian Revolt of 1857.

Very Important Points about the Indian Revolt of 1857 ...

Sepoy Mutiny: Indian Revolt of 1857 - ThoughtCo

Leaders of Revolt of 1857 in India

The Revolt of 1857, also regarded as India's First War of Independence is an ex-

tremely important event of Indian history. In this article, we have summarized the causes, impact, importance, and ...

What are the main causes of the revolt of 1857 in India

Indian Mutiny, widespread but unsuccessful rebellion begun in 1857 against British rule in India. It began when Indian troops (sepoys) in the service of Britain's East India Company refused to use purportedly tainted weaponry. One consequence of the mutiny was the establishment of direct British governance of India.

THE REVOLT OF 1857 - School Learning Resources

The Indian Revolt of 1857 - ThoughtCo

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 is also called the Indian Mutiny, the Sepoy Mutiny, India's First War of Independence or India's first struggle for independence. It began on 10 May 1857 at Meerut, as a mutiny of sepoys of the British East India Company's army. Sepoys in the Presidency of Bengal revolted against their British officers.

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Indian Rebellion of 1857 - Wikipedia

Origin of the Mutiny . The immediate cause of the Indian Revolt of 1857, or Sepoy Mutiny, was a seemingly minor change in the weapons used by the British East India Company's troops. The Company had upgraded to the new Pattern 1853 Enfield rifle, which used greased paper cartridges.

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The Revolt of 1857- India's First War of Independence ...

On 9 May 1857, they were severely punished for this. This incident sparked off a general mutiny among the sepoys of Meerut. On 10 May 1857, these rebel soldiers killed their British officers, re-

leased their imprisoned comrades and hoisted the flag of revolt. This was the official beginning of the 'Great Revolt'.

What are the main causes of the revolt of 1857 in India

The revolt at Lucknow was led by the Begum of Avadh who had proclaimed her young son, Birjis Kadr, as the Nawab of Avadh. Jhansi. One of the great leaders of the Revolt of 1857 and perhaps one of the greatest heroines of Indian history, was the young Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi.

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India - The mutiny and great revolt of 1857-59 | Britannica

Veer Kunwar Singh, the king of Jagdispur,

currently a part of Bhojpur district, Bihar, was one of the leaders of the Indian revolt of 1857. At the age of 80 years, he actively led a select band of armed soldiers against the British troops and recorded victories in many battles.

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