



IAS MAINS 2019-GS1

Q2- Answer

- By

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1857 revolt

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- **The 1857 uprising was the culmination of recurrent big and small rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. Elucidate**



Introduction

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- ➔ **What was 1857 revolt**
- ➔ **Which were the active areas during 1857 revolt**
- ➔ **What were the major causes of 1857 revolt**

- ❖ **Link with preceding rebellions**
- ❖ **Intro should be of 2-3 lines**

- **The 1857 uprising is called the First war of Independence, as it posed first major challenge to British rule. But its foundation was laid by hundred years of big and small local rebellions by divergent section of society.**

- **The British rule saw a major upheaval in Northern and Central India in 1857. But there had been multiple local uprisings by various elements of society since start of British rule.**

- **The Revolt of 1857 was no sudden occurrence and was the culmination of a century-long resistance to British rule.**

- **The 1857 revolt was caused due to fundamental social and economic changes brought by British rule. These changes were also responsible for several rebellions between 1757-1857**



BODY

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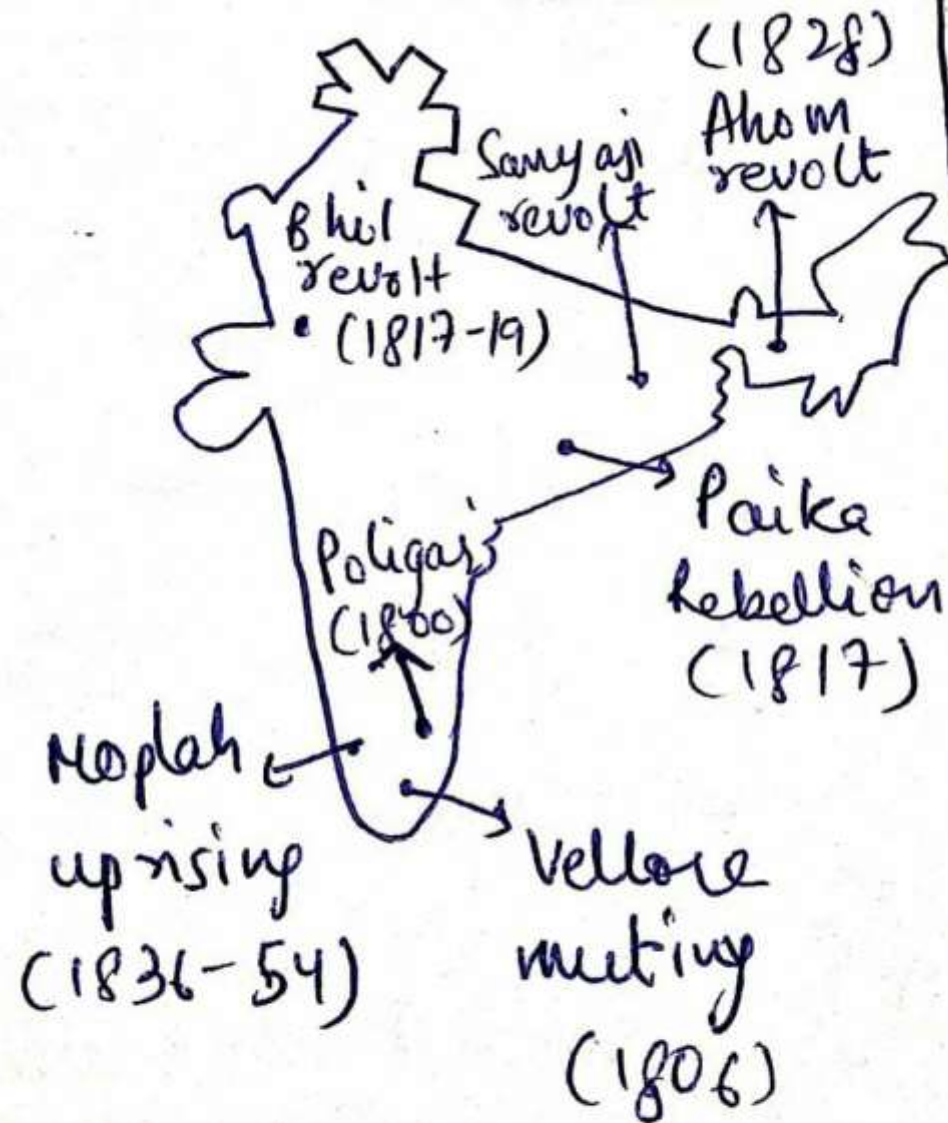


Fig: Pre-1857 rebellions

- The 1857 uprising was the **culmination of recurrent big and small rebellions** that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. Elucidate

- **2 major keywords-**
 - **Big and small local rebellion**
 - **Culmination to 1857 uprising**

Big and small local rebellion

➤ Civil rebellion

➤ Sanyasi revolt(1763-1800)

➤ Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram(1794)

➤ Paika rebellion(1817)

➤ Ahom revolt(1828)

➤ Poligars revolt(1795-1805)

➤ Causes-

- Rapid changes in economy like deindustrialization
- Zamindars and Poligars loosing their land and revenue rights
- Contemptuous treatment of native people

➤ Dispossession of Rajas; Ill treatment of Princes

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- Peasant movement
 - Pagal panthis(1825-1835)
 - Moplah uprisings(1836-1854)

- **Causes-**
 - **Against eviction**
 - **Against commercialization of agriculture**
 - **Increase in rents of land**

- **Tribal revolt**
 - **Santhal rebellion(1855-1856)**
 - **Bhil revolts(1817-1819)**

► Causes-

- Tribals loosing their land; forests
- Influx of non-tribals
- Curbing of Shifting cultivation

- **Sepoy Mutiny-**
 - **Vellore mutiny(1806)**
 - **Sholapur mutiny(1833)**

Culmination to 1857 revolt

- **Simmering discontent**
- **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, sepoy, zamindars, peasants, traders, artisans etc**

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- **Spark- Greased Cartridges**
- **Started in Meerut but joined by civilians**

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► Mangal Pandey



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► Nana saheb



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► Khan Bahadur- Bareilly

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► Kunwar Singh- Zamindar of Jagdishpur



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➤ Rani Laxmi Bai



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Conclusion

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- Impact of 1857 revolt
- What role it played in the overall national movement

- **The 1857 revolt brought major changes like end of Company's rule, policy of non annexation and served as harbinger of future national movement.**

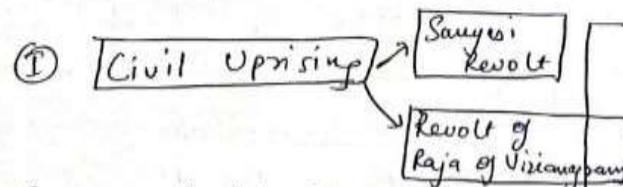
- **The uprisings of pre-1857 and 1857 are still remembered as example of Indian bravery and sacrifice. It motivated the future leaders and masses in our nationalist movement.**

Q. The 1857 uprising was the culmination of recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in preceding hundred years of British rule. Elucidate.

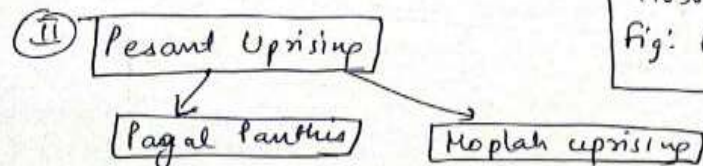
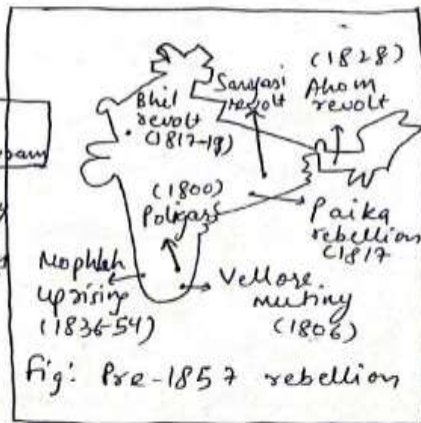
Though 1857 revolt is sometimes mistaken as just a sepoy mutiny, it had much deeper social, economic causes. These causes were also visible in several big and small rebellions between 1757-1857.

Local Rebellion → 1757-1857

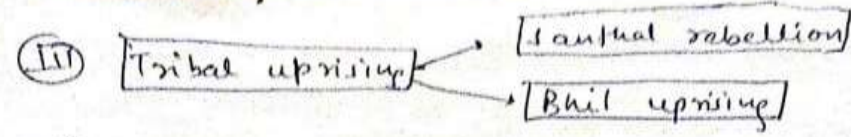
* Largely, ~~due to~~ a consequence of British policies



Causes → Rapid Change in Economy
 → Dispossession of Rajas, Princes

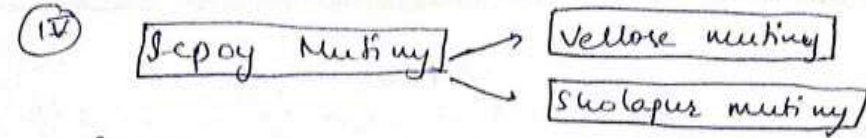


Causes → Zamindar's losing control over land
 High rent; commercialisation of agriculture.



Causes → Tribals losing their land

→ influx of non-tribals to these areas



Causes → discrimination and mistreatment of Indian sepoys

→ Religious objections.

[Culmination to 1857 uprising]

(I) [Cumulative effect of British policies]

- Continuing expansionist policies, economic exploitation

and administrative policies adversely affected

Rulers of Indian States (Rani Lakshmi Bai), Zamindars (Kunwar Singh), Sepoys (Mutiny in Meerut)

(II) General discontentment against [Treatment of]
[Pre-1857 rebellions].

(III) Spark was the [greased Cartridges] which brought simmering discontent out in open.

The 1857 revolt brought major changes like end of company's rule, policy of