

Revolt Of 1857 In India

The Great Rebellion of 1857 in India
 Mutiny Memoirs: Being Personal Reminiscences Of The Great Sepoy Revolt Of 1857 [Illustrated Edition]
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 A Short History with Documents
 Including the Relief, Siege, and Capture of Lucknow, and the Campaigns in Rohilkund and Oude
 The Indian Mutiny
 From 1805 to 1835
 Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny

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The Great Rebellion of 1857 in India SAGE Publications India
 In 1963, a human skull was discovered in a pub in Kent in south-east England. A brief handwritten note stuck inside the cavity revealed it to be that of Alum Bhag, an Indian soldier in British service who was executed during the aftermath of the 1857 Uprising, or The Indian Mutiny as historians of an earlier era described it. Alum Bhag was blown from a cannon for having allegedly murdered British civilians, and his head was brought back as a grisly war-trophy by an Irish officer present at his execution. The skull is a troublesome relic of both anti-colonial violence and the brutality and spectacle of British retribution. Kim Wagner presents an intimate and vivid account of life and death in British India in the throes of the largest rebellion of the nineteenth century. Fugitive rebels spent months, even years, hiding in the vastness of the Himalayas before they were eventually hunted down and punished by a vengeful colonial state. Examining the colonial practice of collecting and exhibiting

human remains, this book offers a critical assessment of British imperialism that speaks to contemporary debates about the legacies of Empire and the myth of the 'Mutiny'.

Mutiny Memoirs: Being Personal Reminiscences Of The Great Sepoy Revolt Of 1857 [Illustrated Edition] Penguin UK

*Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the rebellion *Includes a bibliography for further reading
 The British East India Company served as one of the key players in the formation of the British Empire. From its origins as a trading company struggling to keep up with its superior Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish competitors to its tenure as the ruling authority of the Indian subcontinent to its eventual hubristic downfall, the East India Company serves as a lens through which to explore the much larger economic and social forces that shaped the formation of a global British Empire. As a private company that became a non-state global power in its own right, the East India Company also serves as a cautionary tale all too relevant to the modern world's current political and economic situation. In Bengal, the region where the rebellion that would change British-Indian relations permanently took place, the Company shared power with a local nawab. The Company was given increasing responsibility, including the power to collect

taxes, or Diwani, in 1773. Many have criticized this "Dual Authority" of both local Indian rulers and the rule of Company officials as allowing for greater corruption and creating anger and resentment throughout Bengal. Though a defender of Britain's contributions to India's history and economy, Kartar Lalvani calls the Company's collection of the Diwani "short-sighted greed" and charges the Company with a "horrendous blunder concerning the role of revenue collection." To the Indian people, the events of 1857 are known as the first War for Independence. For the British, the time is referred to as a mutiny, an uprising, or a rebellion. It is ironic that a similar story played out just under 100 years earlier, during the American Revolution, or as the Americans called it, the War for Independence. Whatever the moniker, in 1857, one of the Indian armies, the Bengal, mutinied. In the most cursory histories of the period, the cause of the rebellion is simply cited as an oversight, a change in the type of grease used in powder cartridges rumored to contain animal fat. This revelation horrified both Hindus and Muslims. The British response, which either failed to recognize the need to address the growing rumors or attempted to force Muslim and Hindu soldiers to use the ammunition despite their objections, made things worse. Author John McLeod explains that though the controversy over animal-greased rifle cartridges was the immediate cause of the conflict, economic, religious, and political resentment existed and had been worsening throughout 1856. He also argues that rather than the uprising being attributable to either one incident or one cause - such as concerns over attempts at religious conversion by Christian officers, anger at the British in general, or frustration over specific tax policies - the rebellion was fueled not only by those with specific complaints against the British, but by those who sought to end up on the right side of history. McLeod argues that many Indians joined the rebellion only after the tide seemed to be turning in favor of Indian rebels: "In general, the deciding factor was whether or not such leaders felt that their interests and those of the people under their command would be best served by ending British rule." McLeod concludes that the basis of the mutiny was ultimately economic, observing that "the commercial and educated classes of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras had prospered under Company dominance, and held back." An estimated 80,000 Indians and over 5,000 British were killed during the rebellion, often horrifically, and as British historian Percival Griffiths said of the rebellion in retrospect, "It is useless to pass judgment on these excesses on both sides. Cruelty begets cruelty, and after a certain stage of suffering and horror justice and judgment give way to the demand for vengeance." books catalog

The Great Rebellion of 1857 in India was much more than a 'sepoy mutiny'. It was a major event in South Asian and British colonial history that significantly challenged imperialism in India. This fascinating collection explores hitherto ignored diversities of the Great Rebellion such as gender and colonial fiction, courtesans, white 'marginals', penal laws and colonial anxieties about the Mughals, even in exile. Also studied are popular struggles involving tribals and outcastes, and the way outcastes in the south of India locate the Rebellion. Interdisciplinary in focus and based on a range of untapped source materials and rare, printed tracts, this book questions conventional wisdom. The comprehensive introduction traces the different historiographical approaches to the Great Rebellion, including the imperialist, nationalist, marxist and subaltern scholarship. While questioning typical assumptions associated with the Great Rebellion, it argues that the Rebellion neither began nor ended in 1857-58. Clearly informed by the 'Subaltern Studies' scholarship, this book is post-subalternist as it moves far beyond narrow

subalternist concerns. It will be of interest to students of Colonial and South Asian History, Social History, Cultural and Political Studies.

Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies, 1857-1859 Routledge
When Eric Stokes, the foremost British historian of India of his generation, died in 1981, he left behind in this work a substantial part of what would have been his definitive statement on the social origins of the Indian Mutiny-rebellion of 1857. This book provides an in-depth analysis of the roots of the rebellion and the various rural groups that participated in the revolt against the English. Stokes also presents a vigorous account of the course of the Mutiny, which illuminates the reason for the British victory and the failure of the mutineers to consolidate their revolt. A Study of the Views of an Eminent Historian on the Subject Leonaur Limited

[Illustrated with over one hundred maps, photos and portraits, of the battles, individuals and places involved in the Indian Mutiny]
Colonel MacKenzie was only a young subaltern of three years' service when the great Sepoy Mutiny broke out in 1857. His regiment, the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry stationed in Meerut, was one of the worst effected and he and his fellow British officers had to fight for their lives as the native soldiers rioted. Having escaped narrowly from his erstwhile soldiers he rallied to the main garrison in Meerut, the rebels fled toward Delhi. He joined in the expedition to re-capture Delhi and relates his recollections with great spirit, there was no rest for the gallant young lieutenant as he joined in the effort to relieve Lucknow. During the last of the fighting his commanding officer, Captain Sanford, was killed and MacKenzie relates his hero's death with great empathy. After the mutiny MacKenzie achieved the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1878 and led his troops in the Second Afghan War, 1879-80. Promoted to full colonel four years later, he served as honorary ADC to Lansdowne, the Viceroy of India. *The Indian Uprising of 1857-8* Bloomsbury Publishing
In the mid-19th century India was the focus of Britain's international prestige and commercial power - the most important colony in an empire which extended to every continent on the globe and protected by the seemingly dependable native armies of the East India Company. When, however, in 1857 discontent exploded into open rebellion, Britain was obliged to field its largest army in forty years to defend its 'jewel in the crown'. This book, drawing on the latest sources as well as numerous first-hand accounts, explains why the sepoy armies rose up against the world's leading imperial power, details the major phases of the fighting, including the massacres at Cawnpore and the epic sieges of Delhi and Lucknow, and examines many other aspects of this compelling, at times horrifying, subject.

The Literature on the Rebellion in India in 1857-9 Calcutta : K. I. Mukhopadhyaya

Two outstanding accounts of the Indian Mutiny written by women
This special Leonaur edition contains two accounts of the Indian Mutiny of 1857 as it was experienced by women whose lives were violently disrupted. Elizabeth Wagentreiber was the youngest daughter of Colonel James Skinner of the famous cavalry regiment 'Skinner's Horse'. She had originally married a Captain Radclyffe Haldane, an officer of Skinner's Horse who was killed at the Battle of Chillianwallah during the Second Anglo-Sikh War. She subsequently married George Wagentreiber. And in the Spring of 1857 the couple were living in the civilian lines at Delhi when the Indian Mutiny broke out in the Bengal Army and reports arrived that the native cavalry was running amok in the city, slaughtering Europeans. Fearful for their lives the couple escaped with their children and the harrowing account of their time as fugitives makes compelling reading. Mrs Elizabeth McMullin Muter

was married to a captain of the 1st Battalion 60th King's Royal Rifles stationed in Meerut, a few hours travel east of Delhi, when the mutiny among the sepoys of the garrison broke out there on Sunday morning of May 10th, 1857. Elizabeth Muter graphically describes the horrors of those first days of the conflict from the perspective of the wives of officers who were set adrift in times of peril and uncertainty as their husbands left them to fight. This book also contains some campaign recollections by Captain Muter. Leonaur editions are newly typeset and are not facsimiles; each title is available in softcover and hardback with dustjacket. The Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 Zug : Inter Documentation Company, (1966)

Interdisciplinary in focus, this title explores the areas of gender, colonial fiction, white marginal groups, the tribal movements, and penal laws, and associates them with the event. It presents alternatives views and expands and complicates the conceptual boundaries of the Rebellion.

Prisons, Prisoners, and Rebellion Princeton University Press

The Indian Mutiny of 1857 was the bloodiest insurrection in the history of the British Empire. It began with a large-scale uprising by native troops against their colonial masters, and soon developed into general rebellion as thousands of discontented civilians joined in. It is a tale of brutal murder and heroic resistance from which innocents on both sides could not escape. This work covers the story of the Mutiny. It challenges the accepted wisdom that a British victory was inevitable, showing just how close the mutineers came to dealing a fatal blow to the British Raj.

Insurgent Sepoys Abhishek Publications

No mention of Indian history is complete without a reference to the Mutiny of 1857. Here was an event, which attempted to strike at the roots of the British Empire. Books on the subject abound, analysing the causes behind the military uprising as also the reasons for its failure. Written by a Britisher about three decades after the event, this book is singular in not pivoting on the story of the greased cartridges. The driving force of the Mutiny, the author states, is an emotion that is not 'personal' but 'national'. With its staggering array of facts and figures, the book picks up the trail of the rebellion, as it sweeps across different Indian states--interspersed with accounts of the heroism and military skills of the British officers and soldiers.

An Annotated Bibliography of English Language Materials Routledge

An in-depth study of the 1857 Indian mutiny-rebellion, exploring the political and social themes of this remarkable phenomenon.

Europe Views the Revolt of 1857 Bloomsbury Publishing

Rudrangshu Mukherjee places the 'soldier-peasant' at the forefront of the Revolt. Violence has rarely been described with so much realism and subtlety. The imaginative use of primary source materials adds clarity to accounts such as the massacre in Satichaura Ghat and the trial of Mangal Pandey. The layers of complexity that defined the relationship between the rulers and the subjugated are also exposed.

The Indian Mutiny of 1857 Oxford University Press

Two wars--the 1857 Revolt in PBI - India and the American Civil War--seemingly fought for very different reasons, occurred at opposite ends of the globe in the middle of the nineteenth century. But they were both fought in a PBI - World still dominated by Great Britain and the battle cry in both conflicts was freedom. Rajmohan Gandhi brings the drama of both wars to one stage in *A Tale of Two Revolts*. He deftly reconstructs events from the point of view of William Howard Russell--an Irishman who was also perhaps the PBI - World's first war correspondent--and uncovers significant connections between the histories of the United States, Britain and PBI - India. The

result is a tale of two revolts, three countries and one century. Into this fascinating story Rajmohan Gandhi weaves the choices of five extraordinary inhabitants of PBI - India--Sayyid Ahmed Khan, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Jotiba Phule, Allan Octavian Hume and Bankimchandra Chatterjee--and of three towering figures of PBI - World history--Karl Marx, Leo Tolstoy and Abraham Lincoln--to show the continuities between the nineteenth century and the PBI - World we live in today. Scholarly, insightful and gripping, *A Tale of Two Revolts* raises new questions about these wars that changed the PBI - World. *1857-59* Createspace Independent Publishing Platform
Encyclopedia of the 1857-1858, Indian freedom movement. Indian War of Independence 1857 Calcutta : World Press
The Mutiny at the Margins series takes a fresh look at the revolt of 1857 from original and unusual perspectives, focusing in particular on neglected socially marginal groups and geographic areas which have hitherto tended to be unrepresented in studies of this cataclysmic event in British imperial and Indian historiography. Documents of the Indian Uprising (Volume 7) is a source book that provides samples from rare documents unearthed in the course of extensive research conducted during the Mutiny at the Margins project. Both a research tool and a teaching resource, it employs images and texts to offer a unique range of primary sources relating to the 1857 uprising, its aftermath and legacies. Emphasising subaltern and marginal perspectives, it is designed to complement the previous six volumes of the series.

Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny, 1857-59 SAGE Publications India

India's First war for Independence (aka Indian Rebellion of 1857) began as a mutiny of sepoys of the East India Company's army on 10 May 1857, in the cantonment of the town of Meerut, and soon escalated into other mutinies and civilian rebellions largely in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, with the major hostilities confined to present-day Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, northern Madhya Pradesh, and the Delhi region. The rebellion posed a considerable threat to East India Company power in that region, and was contained only with the fall of Gwalior on 20 June 1858. The rebellion is also known as India's First War of Independence, the Great Rebellion, the Indian Rebellion, the Indian Mutiny, the Revolt of 1857, the Rebellion of 1857, the Uprising of 1857, the Sepoy Rebellion and the Sepoy Mutiny. The rebellion led to the dissolution of the East India Company in 1858. It also led the British to reorganize the army, the financial system and the administration in India. The country was thereafter directly governed by the crown as the new British Raj. The 93rd (Sutherland Highlanders) Regiment of Foot was a Line Infantry Regiment of the British Army from 1799 to 1881.

The Skull of Alum Bheg Pickle Partners Publishing

The Indian Mutiny was a series of generally unconnected military revolts of native Indian soldiers, frequently accompanied by bloody atrocities and suppressed by the British with equal savagery, against the rule and authority of the East India Company. It was also perhaps the inevitable clash of British 'civilization' with Indian customs, traditions, and religion. This conflict definitely shocked the British, and it was a pivotal event in British imperial and military, as well as Indian, history. The Indian Mutiny broke out on 10 May 1857, and it did not officially end until 8 July 1859. The Mutiny itself can be divided into a number of campaigns. The first campaign consisted of the siege and capture of Delhi (June-September 1857). The second was the campaign in Oudh, including the defense of the Lucknow Residency (July-November 1857); the September and November 1857 reliefs of Lucknow; the defense (June 1857) and the three battles of Cawnpore (July, November, and December 1857); the

final capture of Lucknow in March 1858; and the pacification of Oudh and Rohilkand (April-June 1858). Operations in Central India were conducted in two phases, from June-November 1857 and January-June 1858. The Battle of Gwalior, 19 June 1858, was the last major engagement of the Indian Mutiny. Final mopping up operations took place from July 1858 until May 1859. *Indian Mutiny, 1857-1859: A Selected Bibliography* is a comprehensive and authoritative research guide and bibliographic platform that identifies and frequently annotates thousands of contemporary, current, and hard-to-find English- and foreign-language books, journal articles, government documents, academic studies, and unpublished personal papers and diaries on all aspects of the Indian Mutiny. Arranged chronologically and topically, chapters cover general Indian history, British imperialism, the East India Company, and its army; the causes of the Indian Mutiny and key Indian leaders (Nana Sahib, Rani of Jhansi, Tantia Topi, and others); and military operations and activities of the Mutiny, with individual chapters focusing on Delhi, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. Other chapters are devoted to participating unit and regimental histories; the aftermath of the Indian Mutiny; London Gazette Despatches; and various supporting services of the British and Indian Armies and related subjects, including intelligence operations and engineer and medical support, the press, religion, literature, gender studies, awards, and monuments and memorials. Further chapters include autobiographies, biographies, journals, and letters of leading military commanders (Campbell, Havelock, Outram, Rose, and Napier) and other Mutiny participants and observers. Document repositories and military archives around the world have been scoured to identify and list hundreds of unpublished participant letters, diaries, and manuscripts; official government documents; and published soldiers' letters. Of significance, this bibliography also enumerates hundreds of book chapters, journal articles, and conference papers originating in India in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Indian Mutiny in 2007 and providing an Indian perspective on events. The definitive and unique *Indian Mutiny, 1857-1859: A Selected Bibliography* is an indispensable reference and veritable treasure trove for researching the causes, operations, leadership, and results of the Indian Mutiny, a watershed event that shook the British Empire to its very foundations in the 1850s and paved the way for Indian independence a century later.

[The Sepoy Mutiny](#) South Asia Books

Indian War of independence 1857, is a step by step account of the uprising of India, against the ruthless British empire. Tracing footsteps of the barefoot, undernourished and almost unarmed Indian folks challenging the British bullets by sheer force of will power, the author establishes beyond an iota of doubt, that the foremost uprising was a war of independence, and not a mere Sepoy mutiny as dubbed by the British. Following its launch, the

book became a bible for Indian revolutionaries. Declared "banned" by the British the book was then published in Holland and was smuggled to India and England and was sold and resold at a price of Rs 300/- back in 1910.

[The History of British India](#) The Indian Mutiny of 1857

The Mutiny of 1857 left a deep mark on Indian society and on the nature of British rule. Thomas Metcalf analyzes the influence of the Mutiny on many facets of Indian life and relations with Great Britain, examining social reform, education, land settlement policy, the position of the tenant and the moneylender, relations with the Indian states, the structure of the government, and the growth of racial sentiment. The author also makes an attempt to place the India of the 1860's in the broader context of Victorian liberalism. The view emerges that the relations between the British and the Indian people were decisively altered by the Mutiny. In fact the decade following the upheaval was possibly the last great creative period of British rule, and one in which the nature of many of the institutions that lasted to independence were shaped. Originally published in 1964. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Awadh in Revolt, 1857-1858 Routledge

While jihad has been the subject of countless studies in the wake of recent terrorist attacks, scholarship on the topic has so far paid little attention to South Asian Islam and, more specifically, its place in South Asian history. Seeking to fill some gaps in the historiography, Ilyse R. Morgenstein Fuerst examines the effects of the 1857 Rebellion (long taught in Britain as the 'Indian Mutiny') on debates about the issue of jihad during the British Raj. Morgenstein Fuerst shows that the Rebellion had lasting, pronounced effects on the understanding by their Indian subjects (whether Muslim, Hindu or Sikh) of imperial rule by distant outsiders. For India's Muslims their interpretation of the Rebellion as jihad shaped subsequent discourses, definitions and codifications of Islam in the region. Morgenstein Fuerst concludes by demonstrating how these perceptions of jihad, contextualised within the framework of the 19th century Rebellion, continue to influence contemporary rhetoric about Islam and Muslims in the Indian subcontinent. Drawing on extensive primary source analysis, this unique take on Islamic identities in South Asia will be invaluable to scholars working on British colonial history, India and the Raj, as well as to those studying Islam in the region and beyond.

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