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The Causes of the Indian Revolt

War of No Pity

The Indian Mutiny

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The Causes of
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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. **War of No Pity** Penguin UK
A path-breaking study of national, imperial and indigenous interests at stake in a controversial German expedition to British India. **The Indian Mutiny** Cambridge University Press

This is the first full account of the siege and massacre at Cawnpore. In the maelstrom of India's Great Mutiny of 1857, the European garrison at Cawnpore survived starvation and bombardment only to die brutally on the eve of rescue. To avenge their deaths and reassert imperial will, thousands of Indians were hanged along the British line of march or tied to guns and blown to pieces. Courage, folly, rage,

fanaticism, horror, fortitude - all can be found here. But this is not just a saga of bloodshed following upon bloodshed; it is a demonstration of an essential rite of imperial progress. The cycle of massacre and retribution at Cawnpore advanced the empire by drowning out its critics in the fire and brimstone of British vengeance. **The Indian Mutiny** Routledge This historical work delves

into the Indian Rebellion of 1857, also known as the Sepoy Mutiny, which was a major uprising against British rule in India. The author provides a detailed account of the causes of the conflict, its key leaders and events, and the ultimate consequences for India and the British Empire. Kennedy's well-researched writing makes for a fascinating read for anyone interested in

Indian history or colonialism. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work.

Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. [Awadh in Revolt, 1857-1858](#) Bloomsbury Publishing The Indian Uprising of 1857 had a

profound impact on the colonial psyche, and its spectre haunted the British until the very last days of the Raj. For the past 150 years most aspects of the Uprising have been subjected to intense scrutiny by historians, yet the nature of the outbreak itself remains obscure. What was the extent of the conspiracies and plotting? How could rumours of contaminated ammunition spark a

mutiny when not a single greased cartridge was ever distributed to the sepoys? Based on a careful, even-handed reassessment of the primary sources, *The Great Fear of 1857* explores the existence of conspiracies during the early months of that year and presents a compelling and detailed narrative of the panics and rumours which moved Indians to take up arms. With its fresh and unsentimental

approach, this book offers a radically new interpretation of one of the most controversial events in the history of British India. *The Great Mutiny* Peter Lang In this book the late Eric Stokes, the foremost British historian of India of his generation, provides an in-depth analysis of the roots of the Indian Mutiny-rebellion of 1857, explaining the British victory and the mutineers'

failure to consolidate their revolt. **British Policy in India 1858-1905** Anthem Press Herbert considers why the Victorian public saw the Indian Mutiny of 1857-59 as an epochal event and offers a view of this episode, and of Victorian imperialist culture more generally. **German Science in the Age of Empire** Oxford University Press, USA India's struggle for Independence

by Bipin Chandra is your go to book for an in-depth and detailed overview on Indian independence movement . Indian freedom struggle is one of the most important parts of its history. A lot has been written and said about it, but there still remains a gap. Rarely do we get to hear accounts of the independence from the entire country and not just one region at one place.

This book fits in perfectly in this gap and also provides a narration on the impact this movement had on the people. Bipin Chandra's book is a well-documented history of India's freedom struggle against the British rule. It is one of the most accurate books which have been painstakingly written after thorough research based on legal and valid verbal and written sources. It

maps the first war of independence that started with Mangal Pandey's mutiny and witnessed the gallant effort of Sri Rani Laxmi Bai. Many of the pages of this book are dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation and the civil disobedience movements. It contains detailed description of Subash Chandra Bose's weapon heavy tactics and his charisma. This book includes all the

independence movements and fights, irrespective of their size and impact, covering India in its entirety. Although these movements varied in means and ideas, but they shared a common goal of independence. This book contains oral and written narratives from different parts of the country, making this book historically rich and diverse. The book captures the evolution

of Indian independence struggle in full detail and leaves no chapter of this story untouched. This book is a good read for the students of Indian modern history and especially for students who are preparing for UPSC examination and have taken History as their subject. *Our Bones are Scattered* Cambridge University Press Intended to provide the basic foundation for

modern archival practice and theory.
The Great Indian Mutiny Of 1857 Penguin UK
 Situating the 1857 Indian uprising within an imperial context, Jill C. Bender traces its ramifications across the four different colonial sites of Ireland, New Zealand, Jamaica, and southern Africa. Bender argues that the 1857 uprising shaped colonial Britons' perceptions of

their own empire, revealing the possibilities of an integrated empire that could provide the resources to generate and 'justify' British power. In response to the uprising, Britons throughout the Empire debated colonial responsibility, methods of counter-insurrection, military recruiting practices, and colonial governance. Even after the rebellion had been suppressed, the violence of

1857 continued to have a lasting effect. The fears generated by the uprising transformed how the British understood their relationship with the 'colonized' and shaped their own expectations of themselves as 'colonizer'. Placing the 1857 Indian uprising within an imperial context reminds us that British power was neither natural nor inevitable, but had to be

constructed. Indian Muslim Minorities and the 1857 Rebellion Hachette UK
The establishment in British India produced an impressive number of scholars and scholarly amateurs who pursued historical and other studies and wrote books and articles of distinction. Mr Palmer has produced a work in this tradition. His subject is the outbreak of the Mutiny (as the Raj considered it) among the

<p>native regiments (as the Raj called them) at Meerut on the evening of Sunday 10 May 1857. Was the outbreak planned in advance or did it arise through chance circumstances on that fateful evening? How badly was the situation handled?</p> <p><i>The Administration of the East India Company</i> Cambridge University Press</p> <p>WINNER OF THE DUFF COOPER</p>	<p>MEMORIAL PRIZE LONGLISTED FOR THE SAMUEL JOHNSON PRIZE</p> <p>'Indispensable reading on both India and the Empire'</p> <p>Daily Telegraph</p> <p>'Brims with life, colour and complexity . . . outstanding'</p> <p>Evening Standard 'A compulsively readable masterpiece'</p> <p>Brian Urquhart, The New York Review of Books</p> <p>A stunning and bloody history of nineteenth-century India</p>	<p>and the reign of the Last Mughal. In May 1857 India's flourishing capital became the centre of the bloodiest rebellion the British Empire had ever faced. Once a city of cultural brilliance and learning, Delhi was reduced to a battered, empty ruin, and its ruler – Bahadur Shah Zafar II, the last of the Great Mughals – was thrown into exile. The Siege of Delhi was the Raj's Stalingrad: a fight to the death</p>
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between two powers, neither of whom could retreat. The Last Mughal tells the story of the doomed Mughal capital, its tragic destruction, and the individuals caught up in one of the most terrible upheavals in history, as an army mutiny was transformed into the largest anti-colonial uprising to take place anywhere in the world in the entire course of the nineteenth

century. **Ruling the World** A&C Black 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. The Raugh Bibliography of the Indian Mutiny Cambridge University Press The revolt of 1857 continues to arouse interest and

debate. This book, first published in 1984 and now in paperback for the first time, remains one of the best studies of popular resistance and peasant rebellion. This revised edition features a new introduction, which provides an update on the historiography of peasant revolt. The author also charts some of these changes and their relevance to a deeper understanding of the uprising of 1857.

The Sepoys and the Company
Cambridge University Press
Accessible and comprehensive account of the sensation novel of the nineteenth century.
Queen Victoria's Wars
Princeton University Press
It does so by exploring the ways in which the Indian regiments of the East India Company were formed over its first sixty years, when the Company was attempting to

establish itself as a successor to the Mughal empire, as well as to the regional principalities of Northern India.

The Siege Of Krishnapur
Createspace Independent Pub
Translated by Mahmood Farooqui, with notes on the Mutiny Papers and governance in Delhi 1857 by the translator
When Delhi lay under siege for five harrowing months in the summer of 1857, the people of the city described

the events as ghadar: a time of turbulence. Resources within the besieged city fell dangerously low and locals found the rebelling sepoys presence and the increased levies insufferable. Nonetheless, an extraordinary effort was launched by the government of Bahadur Shah Zafar to fight the British. Thousands of labourers and tonnes of materials were mobilized,

funds were gathered, the police monitored food prices and a functioning bureaucracy was vigilantly maintained right until the walled city's fall. Then, as Delhi was transformed by the victorious British, these everyday sacrifices and the efforts of thousands of people to save their country were lost forever. In this groundbreaking work, Mahmood Farooqui presents the first extensive

translations into English of the Mutiny Papers documents dating from Delhi's 1857 siege, originally written in Persian and Shikastah Urdu. The translations include such fascinating pieces as the constitution of the Court of Mutineers, letters from soldiers threatening to leave Delhi if they were not paid their salaries, complaints to the police about unruly soldiers, and reports of

troublesome courtesans, spies, faqirs, doctors, volunteers and harassed policemen. Shifting focus away from the conventional understanding of the events of 1857, these translations return ordinary and anonymous men and women back into the history of 1857. Besieged offers a view of how the rebel government of Delhi organized the essential requirements of war food

and labour, soldiers salaries, arms and ammunition but more than that, this deeply evocative book reveals the hopes, beliefs and failures of a people who lived through the tragic end of an era. Insurgent Sepoys Cambridge University Press 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.

A Tale of Two Revolts
London : James R. Osgood, McIlvaine & Company
The Great Rebellion of 1857 in India was much more than a 'sepyo 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.

The Sepoy Revolt
Penguin UK
The purpose of this substantial work is to study British policy towards India during the second

half of the nineteenth century as formulated in Britain and India by the highest authorities. The period from the Revolt and the assumption by the British	Government of direct responsibility for the administration of India to the end of Curzon's viceroyalty is a crucial one and 1905 may be taken as the end of the	first phase of the Crown's rule in India. Thereafter political and constitutional developments become more important than the efforts of the administration .
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