

THE REVOLT OF 1857

SUBJECT : HISTORY

CHAPTER NUMBER:7

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CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

The end of the Mughal Empire

Bahadur Shah Zafar



- ❖ Under the command of General O'Neil, British troops launched a massacre in Delhi
- ❖ Bahadur Shah Zafar's sons were captured and killed. The old emperor was exiled to Rangoon
- ❖ In Burma where he died. Thus the Mughal Empire came to an end.

Reasons for the failure of the Revolt

❖ Lack of Unity among Indians

The revolt did not involve the entire region or all the sections of the Indian society. Many of the Indian rulers and big zamindars refused to join the rebellion. Most of the educated, westernised Indian did not support the revolt.

❖ Lack of National Leader

There was no single leader who could unite the various groups for the revolt. The freedom fighters were not inspired by modern ideas of nationalism, Liberty, equality and democracy.

❖ Lack of resources

The rebels could not match the modern weapons and materials of war used by the British. Though the Indian soldiers were fearless and brave but they lacked organisation and discipline. The British had the railways at their disposal and an excellent system of communication.

Results of the Revolt

❖ The rise of Nationalism

The greatest consequence of the revolt was the rise of a feeling of nationalism in India the common people were inspired by the leaders like Jhansi Rani, Tantia Tope and Nana Saheb.

❖ Reorganization of British Empire in India

India was brought directly under the crown. Reorganization of the Army

❖ Queen Victoria's proclamation

In 1858, Queen issued a proclamation which granted unconditional pardon to all rebels and their change in attitude towards Indians.

❖ Tenancy Act

the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1859 was passed.

Conclusion

Lord Canning became the first Viceroy of India and passed India to the crown from the British East India Company.

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