

CHAPTER - 6

REVOLTS & REBELLIONS

PARTICIPANTS IN THE REVOLT

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| 1. Bahadur Shah II | Delhi |
| 2. Laxmi Bai | Jhansi |
| 3. Kunwar Singh | Jagdishpur |
| 4. Hazarat Mahal | Lucknow |
| 5. Maulavi Ahmadullah | Faizabad |
| 6. Tantia Tope | Gwalior Kanpur |
| 7. Nana Saheb | Kanpur |
| 8. Mangal Pandey | Barrackpore |
| 9. Hakim Ahsanullah | Chief Advisor to Bahadur Shah II Delhi. |
| 10. Firuz Shah | Relative of Bahadur Shah II Delhi |
| 11. General Bakht Khan | Delhi |
| 12. Rao Sahib | Kanpur |
| 13. Azimullah Khan | Kanpur |
| 14. Ahmad Ullah | Lucknow |
| 15. Khan Bahadur Khan | Bareilly |
| 16. Amar Singh | Jagdishpur |

CENTRES OF REVOLT & THEIR LEADERS

Delhi	Bahadur Shah was the nominal leader the real command was under General Bakht Khan.
Kanpur	The revolt was led by Nana Sahib. Battle was mainly led by Tantia Tope. Azimullah Khan was another loyal servant of Nana Sahib.
Lucknow	The revolt was led by Hazarat Mahal the begum of Avadh, Maulvi Ahmedullah of faizabad was also one of the great leaders.
Jhansi	Rani Laxmi bai assumed the leadership of the Sepoys. Later she captured Gwalior with the help of Tantia Tope and Afghan guards.
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan proclaimed himself as Nawab Nazim.

Arrah	Kunwar Singh, the ruined Zamindar of Jagdishpur was the main leader.
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FATE OF THE LEADERS OF THE REVOLT

Bahadur Shah II	He was arrested and deported to Rangoon where he died in 1862.
Nana Sahib	After being defeated he refused to surrender and escaped to Nepal in early 1859, never to be heard again.
Bengum Hazrat	The Begum of Avadh was compelled to hide in Nepal after the capture of Lucknow by campbel.
Rani Laxmi Bai	The Rani of Jhansi died in the battle field in June 1858.
Tantia Tope	Tantia Tope escaped to the jungles of central India in April 1859. He was betrayed by a zamindar friend and captured and put to death after a hurried trial on 15th April 1859.
Kunwar Singh	The leader of the revolt in Bihar died on 9th May 1859 after successfully carrying on the revolt.

SUPPRESSION OF THE REVOLT

- Gen. John Nicholans Delhi
 - Henry Benard and Brig. Wilson besieged Delhi
 - Accession of Kashmiri gate by J.Nicholans and captured city embrance and Delhi.
 - Bahadurshah and killed his sons and grandsons.

2. Maj. Hudson Killed bhadur Shah's sons and grand sons in Delhi
3. Sir Hugh Wheeler Defence against Nana Saheb's forces in the beginning
4. Gen. Neil Kanpur (killed Indians as a revenge against the killing of English by Nana Shahib's forces), Banaras, Allahabad.
5. Sir Colin Campbell Final recovery of Kanpur on 6th December 1857 captured Lucknow on 21st March 1858.
6. Henry Lawrence Chief Commissioner of Awadh (died)
7. Maj. Gen. Havelok Dfeated the rebels (Nana Saheb's force) on 17th July 1857.
8. William Taylor Suppressed the revolt at Arrah in August 1857.
9. Hugh Rose Suppressed the revolt at Jhansi

OPINION OF THE HISTORIANS ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE REVOLT

Disraeli	A national revolt
Dr. Tarachand	Specially medieval but efforts to powerless class get their lost power.
J.Outaram & W.Taylor	A Hindu-Muslim conspiracy
Jawaharlal Nehru	Not only mutiny, formed the shape of Civil Rebellion the real form was of feudalistic though some national-istic elements were also present
Maulana Abdul Kalam	Indian national character had sank very low.
R.C. Majumdar	Neither first nor national nor war of Independence.
S.N. Sen	Inherited in the constitution of British Rule an effort by the conservative elements to turn back the clock.
T.R. Holmes	Conflict between civilization and Barbarism

V.D. Savarkar	First war of Indian Independence.
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BOOKS AND AUTHORS ON 1857

S.N.Sen	1857
P.C. Joshi	Rebellion, 1857
H.P. Chattopdhyaya	The Sepoy Mutiny, 1857
A.T. Embree	1857 in India
B.C. Majumdar	The Sepoy Mutiny and the Revolt of 1857
S.B. Choudhury	Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies, 1857-59
Etic Stokes	Theories of the Indian Mutiny
Maulan Abdul Kalam Azad	The Peasant and the Raj
V.D. Savarkar	Eighteen Fifty Seven
Ashok Mehta	The Indian war of Independence 1857
John Caye	1857 a great Revolt
Holms	History of Sepoy war
	Sepoy war

TRIBAL MOVEMENTS

Chuar	(Midnapur, Bengal 1766-1772 & 1795-1816)
Hos	(Singhbhum 1820, 1822 & 1832)
Kol	(Chottanagpur 1831-1832) led by Buddhu Bhagat
Ahom	(Assam 1828-33) Led by Gomadhar Konwar
Khasi	(Khasi Hills-Assam and Meghalaya 1829-32) Led by Triat Singh and Bar Manik.
Bhills	Khandesh 1817-19, 1825, 1831, 1847) Led by Sewaram agaist the company owing to agrarian hardship.
Kolis	(Sahyadri Hills-Gujrat-Maharashtra 1824, 1829, 1839, 1844-48)

Koyas	Rampa Godavari region of Andhra Pradesh 1840, 1845, 1858, 1861-62, 1879, 1880, 1896, 1916, 1922-24). In 1922-24 Led by Alluri Sitarmaraju.
Santhais	(Rajmahal Hills-Santhal Pargana, Bihar 1855-56) led by Sindhu and Kanhu.
Naikda	(Panch Mahals-Gujarat 1858-59 and 1868) led by Rup Singh and Joria Bhagat
Kacha Naga	(Cachar-Assam 1882) led by Sambhudam
Mundas	Chotanagpur 1899-90. Known as ulgulan led by Birsa Munda against the erosion of their Kuntkatti land system, recruitment of forced labour (Beth-Begar) and against the activities of the Christian missionary. They attacked churches and police station. Birsa Munda was taken prisoner by the British and the movement was suppressed.
Bhils	(Banswara, Suthi Dungarpur-Rajasthan 1913) led by Govind Guru
Oraons	(Chottanagpur 1914-15) led by Jatra Bhagat and Tana Bhagat.
Kukis	(Manipur 1917-19) led by Jadonang
Ramoshi	In 1822-29 they rose against deposition of Raja Pratap Singh of Satara in 1839
Chanchus	(1921-22) in Andhra Pradesh.
Sapha Har	Among the Santhals in 1870's, earlier in 1855 by Sidhu and Kanhu against Dikus.
Pahariyas	The British expansion on their territory led to an uprising by the martial

	Pahariyas of the Raj Mahal Hills in 1778
Kharwar	The Kharwars of Bihar in the 1870s.
Bhuyan and Juang	The first uprising of 1867-68 was under the leadership of Ratna Nayak
Singphos	Assam in early 1830
Zeliangsong	The Zeliangsong Movement of the Manipur Nagar was launched by the Zemi, Liangmei and Rongmei
Naga	Under Jodanang (1905-31). The other leader was Gaidinliu who fed the Heraka cult.
NON-TRIBAL MOVEMENTS	
Farazi Movement	Led by Haji Shariatullah and his son Dadu Mian degeneration of Islamic Faridpur, East Bengal society and loss of power to the British. It supported the cause of tenants against the Zamindara Dadu Mian was finally arrested and confined to Alipore jail.
Godkari Reblion	Assumption of direct administration of Kolhapur by British and (Kalhapru 1844-45) resentment of Gadkris against revenue policy. Final suppression of the movement by the British.
Pagal Panthis	Led by Karan Shah and his son. Tipu. A semi-religious sect. Rose against the oppression of the Zamindars.
Sambhalpur Uprisings.	Led by Srendra Sai, interference of British in the internal affairs of (Orissa 1840-41) Sambalpur, Surendra Sai was finally arrested and imporiosned by the British (1840)
Sanyasi Revolt	Led by religious monks and

	disposed zamindars. Against restrictions (Bengal 1760-1800) imposed by the English company on visit of holy place and ruin of peasant and zamindars.
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The Kuka Revolt	The Kuka movement started as a religious movement though it later began to acquire political overtone. The movement was began in 1840 by Bhagat Jawahar Mal or Sian Saheb in West Punjab. The movement aimed to purge Sikhism of its by preaching abolition of castes and similar discriminations and discouraging the eatheg of meat and taking of drugs. Woman were encouraged to step out of seclusion. After the British conquered the Punjab, the movement began to focus on achieving Sikh sovereignty. The British followed extremely repressive measures from 1862 to 1872 to suppress the movement.
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PEASANT MOVEMENTS

All India Kissan Sabha	Founded at Lucknow in 1936 with Shajananda Saraswati as its first Chairman. It main demands included 50% cut in revenue rents, full occupancy right to tenants abolition of begar and restoration of customary forest rights.
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Bijolia Movement	Leaders Sitaram Das, Vijay Pathak Singh. Manik Lal Verma & Haribabu (Rajasthan 1905, 1913, Upadhya. The movement arose due
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	to the imposition of 86 different types 1916, 1927) of cesses on the Kisans. The peasants refused to pay cesses and cultivate their land tried to migrate to neighbouring areas. In 1927, peasant adopted satyagrah methods to fight fresh cessed & begar.
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Borsad Satyagraha	Led by Vallabhai Patel. Against the Bombay governments decision to hike (Gujarat 1928) The revenue on cotton by 22 percent while its prices declined in the international market. The peasant organised on revenue move-ment. Ultimately the government gave up their plans to revise the rate.
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Champaran Satyagraha	It was the movement of indigo peasants (working under tinnkathiya system) (Bihar 1917) against the oppression of the planters. Gandhi asked the peasants to resort to satyagraha
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Deccan Riots	Led by traditional headmen (Patel). The fall in the prices of cotton and (Maharashtra and Six hike in land revenue forced the peasants to take loans on high rates from Taluks of Poona & Gujarat and Marwari money
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	lenders. The movement took the form of Ahmednagar District) forceful seizure & burning of debt bonds by peasants.
Eka Movement	Founded by Madari Pasi. The main demands of the movement was (Avadh (1921) conversion of pro-duce (batai) into cash.
Forest Satyagrah	Led by N.V. Rama Naidu and N.G. Ranga. It was started against the (South India 1931) oppressive zamindars.
Indigo Revolt	Led by Bishnu Biswas and Diagambar Biswas. It was the revolt of indigo (Bengal 1859-60) peasants against the British painters and their oppression refusal to take advances and enter into contract.
Kaira (Kheda) Satyagraha	Leader Vallabhai Patel. The peasants arose against the demand of land raha (Gujarat 1918) revenue inspite of crop failure. The peasant collectively refused to pay lan revenue Government was forced to offer terms acceptable to the peasants.
Moplah Uprising Leader	Sayyed Alwi & Sayyid Fazi. The movement arose against the (Malabar 1836-54) vastly enhanced rights of Hindu

	Namboodri & Nair Jenmis which had 1896, 1921) worsened the condition of Muslim lease holders and cultivators the Moplahs. the Moplahs attacked the Jenmis property & temples it was purely agrarian in nature.
Oudh Kisaan Sabha	Founded by Gauri Shankar Mishra, Main leader Baba Ramchandra. The (Uttar Pradesh 1920) organization demanded abolition of begar, reduction of rents and social boycott of oppressive zamindars.
Pabna Movement Bangal (1870-80)	Led by Ishwar Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pal and Khoodi Mollah. The movement rose as a result of high increase in zamindari rent. The peasant demanded changes in measurement standard, abolition of abwabs and re-duction in rent.
Ramosi Movement	Led by Vasudev Balwant Phadke. Owing to hardship caused to the (Maharashtra 1879) peasants by the Deccan famine of 1876-77 Phadke organised the Ramosi peasants & revolted against the British and thought of establishing a Hindu Raj.
Tabhaga Movement	To miplement the Flaud Commission

	recommendations of Tebhaga that is (Bengal 1964-47) 2/3 of crop to the bargadars working on the land rented from the jotadars.
Telegana Movement	Biggest peasants guerrilla war in the Indian history. It rose against the (Andhra Pradesh exploitation of peasant by Desmukh and Hagirdars. The movement retained 1946-48) dimensions of national liberation struggle against the Nizams
U.P. Kisan Sabha	Founded by Indra Narayan Dwivedi & Gopi Shankar Mishra. The (1918) organization was against the threat of bedakhli eviction and the Jajmani system.