



SciMUNC XVII

BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY

Indian Colonization

BACKGROUND GUIDE

SPECIALIZED HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter from the Dais	3
Committee Description	4
Background Information	6
Bloc Positions	16
References	20



Nora Auburn
Secretary-General

Thasina Tabassum
Director-General

Madalee Weissman
and Matteo Rollin
USGs of Administration

Steven Seo
*Deputy-USG of
Administration*

Margaux Vasilescu
and Roni Zilberman
Varsity Directors

Michele Wu
Novice Director

Gil Friedman
Technical Director

David Shibley
Faculty Advisor

75 West 205th Street
Bronx, NY 10468
modelun@bxscience.edu
www.scimun.com

Letter from the Dais

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Indian Colonization Historical Committee at SCIMUNC XVII! My name is Yyra Takat, a Junior at the Bronx High School of Science and I am honored to be your chair at our conference this year! I first joined Model UN in my freshman year at Bronx Science. Doing so helped me discover how to express myself and my passions for social justice, advocacy, and diplomacy. I've applied these passions through my participation in this school's moot court and mock trial teams, and also in working with nonprofit organizations such as the Muslim Community Network and South Asian Youth Action in leadership programs and even speaking at a press conference about my experience with hatred and discrimination in educational settings. I feel very strongly about representation and diversity in learning environments, which inspired me to chair a historical committee about Indian colonization. Being Indian myself, I understand greatly the long-term impact imperialism has had not only on the country's autonomy, but also legacies, and I found that this was never coherently addressed in classroom lessons and discussions.

My name is Muntha Zaman, a Junior at the Bronx High School of Science, and I am so honored to be your vice chair for this committee. This is my first year vice chairing for a conference, yet I can not be more thrilled so see what kind of debates and resolutions are in store. I started Model UN in my freshman year, wanting to seek opportunities to get more involved in public speaking and debates. I, however, soon realized that MUN offered more skills than just grit to hold your composition for ninety seconds on a podium. I feel in love with the community of my team, and the great sense of collaboration and hope each conference leaves me with. I began to admire the diplomatic way of addressing various issues. MUN, for me, even transcended the committee room as I began to implement the same passions and qualities into other facets of my life, notably directing a medical-oriented nonprofit (Youth Medical Association) through advocacy and establishing relations with larger organizations.

As you research, you will dive deeper into the technicalities of India's colonial history as well as the British's crucial role in India's era of great change. While this may be a topic that you have already been taught in your regular history classes, we recommend you narrow your focus and consider the perspectives, responsibilities, and impacts of the people within the era. This committee was created with the intention of allowing you to exercise your parliamentary performance and diplomacy in an intimate setting. However, do not let your knowledge of the future deter you. Colonization affected a plethora of countries other than India and consequences of such are still being felt to this day. Thus, the way we address the issue is a challenging feat that now rests in your hands.

If you have any questions regarding the guide, conference, or Model UN in general, do not hesitate to reach out to us by email: Yyra at takaty@bxscience.edu, Muntha at zamanm7@bxscience.edu. We wish you success in your Model UN careers and can't wait to see your ideas in debate!

Best, Muntha Zaman and Yyra Takat

Committee Description

British East India Company

A historical committee is a committee that takes place in the past and stimulates a topic and discussion from a different perspective than a regular committee. Delegates represent their position based more on historical knowledge than other regular committees. There are more chances to set the world on a different path because the committee is set in the past! Historical committees usually include aspects of General Assembly and Crisis committees without being entirely either: it is more specialized with the amount of crisis updates depending on the chair.

This committee will be conducted as a formal meeting between the parties and delegations in the setting of the early 1850s with the context of the East Indian Railway Company being well into development of its railroads, the East India Company becoming extremely and even more increasingly influential and starting to play a bolder and stronger role in South Asian politics and sovereignty, and as tensions are rising, building up to the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Here, delegates will use the knowledge of

the background, resources, and relationships of their delegations to discuss a path moving forward in the relationship between Britain and India.

Key Terms: Colonialism, Imperialism, and Suzerainty

Three terms important to the understanding of the age of exploration, specifically and especially the British Empire and Indian colonization, are colonialism, imperialism, and suzerainty. Despite the close relationship between these terms, it is essential to acknowledge their unique and distinct characteristics in discussion.

The term *colonialism* refers to the establishment and maintenance of colonies by a foreign power. This practice was most commonly observed by European countries such as Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium, among many others most prominently from the 15th to the 20th centuries across Asia, Africa, and the Americas. Colonial powers acquire full or partial control over another country/ region through means of exploitation of resources,

labor, and economy, oppression of natives, and/or violence. The languages and cultural values of the dominant power are frequently and overwhelmingly imposed upon the colonized by settlers in the area, which can and has consistently shown to have had lasting impacts on formerly colonized populations. This, in tandem, can lead to a loss of indigenous traditions and languages and intergenerational trauma, issues that plague many populations of nations that have been colonized in the past, even today.

The concept of imperialism is closely linked to that of colonialism. It refers to the policy or ethos of using power and influence to control another group or nation. There are three main forms of imperialism known and defined as: colonies, which are foreign territories and/or peoples subject to or connected with a parent nation; protectorates, a relation/ dynamic of a state and stronger state in comparison that protects and controls the weaker one; and spheres of influence, fields/areas where a country/organization has the power to influence and affect the development of it although not having formal authority, of which economic imperialism, where one group has economic power/influence over

another, is a subcategory of. It also signifies that the ruler is an emperor/empress. Power dynamics are key in the extent of control extended by the practice of imperialism, where the weaker one state is in comparison to the other, the more power the latter state will typically have over the former, while the opposite is commonly true when it is about level.

In contrast to colonialism and more drastic extents of imperialism, *suzerainty* is a unique form of political control where a state maintains a dominant, or suzerain, position over a subordinate, or vassal/ tributary state without directly administering it as a colony. Although the term signifies the “right” of a country to control/ rule another, the control is typically extended over the vassal state’s foreign policy and relations, while it can continue to have sovereign authority and internal autonomy.

Background Information

What has remained consistent throughout the monsoon seasons and droughts of the Indian subcontinent and its very long and rich history is its diversity in ethnicities, cultures, and beliefs. Just traveling a couple kilometers to a different state in India very often means being enriched with the presence of entirely different languages and customs!

Originating in India, Hinduism has consistently been the majority religion of the subcontinent, with an identifying trait being its stratifying caste system. The region's second largest religious following is of the religion of Islam, which was introduced and widespread by the presence of Arab merchants and Islamic empires. Christianity, the third largest religion, was soon introduced to, and sometimes even forced upon the populations of the subcontinent by missionaries and colonial powers. Buddhism, Sikhism, and Jainism, however, originated in India similarly to Hinduism, but are contrarily, minority beliefs.

Ethnic diversity in South Asia is a direct result of its history of invasions and ethnic mixing. Individuals from regions that

were predominantly under the rule of Western Asian Empires may have Persian, Arab, or Turkish influences in ethnic background with Mongol and Afghani influences also prevalent in many areas.

In the midst of India's history originates its notion of 'princely states.' Each princely state, kingdom, empire, and state had its own distinctions that are still apparent today. Indian languages also frequently share similarities with those of large empires and groups, similar to ethnicity. For example, Urdu, a language predominantly spoken in North-West India and the national language of present-day Pakistan, has a lot of vocabulary from and shares similarities with Arabic and Persian. Hindi, the national language of India, has more vocabulary from Sanskrit, which is the sacred language of Hinduism. Some of the most spoken languages in South Asia are Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Gujarati, Urdu, Kannada, Odia, Malayalam, and Punjabi, among many others. Most of these languages belong to either of the four largest language families, being Dravidian, Austroasiatic, Indo-Iranian, and Tibeto-Burman. English is taught in many schools in South Asia and is also an official

language of India after being introduced through trade and colonial relations with Great Britain.

Colonialism in the Indian

Subcontinent

Later named “the jewel in the British crown”, the Indian subcontinent’s silks, spices, and rich resources attracted many global powers during the Age of Exploration.

In an effort to combat Portuguese dominance over trade, both the English and Dutch independently established private stock companies to finance trading expeditions in the early 17th century. Conflict soon rose between these parties as they vied for control over and access to Asia and its abundance. While the Dutch found great success in Southeast Asia in the Indonesian archipelago, the English firmly established their presence in the Indian subcontinent through the British East India Company. Eventually, the trading investments of the British East India Company in textiles yielded great demand, profits, and overall success, surpassing those of the Dutch rivals in spice trading. The

joint-stock company soon became the largest corporation of its kind, becoming a monopoly.

As a vague pretext of consumerism, the increasing demand for Indian goods expedited the presence of the British East India Company in the economies of the princely states and kingdoms of the region to exponentially increase as well. Through means of economic imperialism and challenging Indian sovereign authorities, the company eventually came to rule large areas of South Asia, assuming administrative functions and exercising military power.

The downfall of not only economic, but also political autonomy of India and its rulers was set in motion once the East Indian Railway Company was tasked to construct railroads through the subcontinent. During this process, no effort was made to employ Indian engineers, with Indian workers only being tasked to do the manual and strenuous construction of the railway system. The development of trade relations and infrastructure, a structural force, in this manner paved the way to allow economic imperialism, which developed further to full on imperialism.

The British used a variety of methods to usurp control of princely states across the region, also known as subsidiary alliances. Indian aristocracies and monarchies were replaced by British leadership and officials through diplomatic and even violent means, with one notable technique being the doctrine of lapse. Here, British officials would challenge the custom following Hindu law that a ruler or individual without a natural heir could adopt a person whose rights, such as inheritance and succession, would then be of a natural heir. This incorporated westernization, or the belief that Western customs, practices, and rule are superior to Eastern, and these beliefs and attitudes would be enforced not only in political settings by politicians and missionaries, resulting in annexation, but also in South Asian society, which have shown to have lasting effects today.

Company rule effectively and officially began in India following the Battle of Plassey in 1757, lasting until the year 1858 with the end of the Indian Rebellion. In 1858, the British Crown assumed direct control of India from the British East India Company, becoming the British Raj.

The British Raj governed colonial India with exploitative and dehumanizing policies and conduct. Indian culture was treated as inferior to European culture, with European customs often being forced upon natives. Indian workers were treated poorly, facing long working hours and poor working conditions. On top of this, Indians faced heavy taxes on basic goods and necessities. With this, little effort was given to give adequate representation to natives in decision-making spaces, with representatives being allotted based on religious identity by the data of outdated censuses.

These oppressive policies, along with heavy, violent, and brutal policing, faced even heavier backlash and opposition by Indians. Through boycotts, marches, and riots, the Indian independence movement flourished and fought for freedom from Crown rule. Alongside the demands for independence, there was also great demand for separate states for the majority Hindu and Muslim populations.

After 300 years, British control over India ended in 1947 after the great efforts of the Indian Independence Movement and financial losses resulting from the second

World War. British troops were quickly withdrawn and the responsibility of maintaining law and order was given to the Indian Army.

Finally meeting the demands of advocating Muslim and Hindu groups while keeping up a hasty exit, London Barrister, Sir Cyril Radcliffe, was tasked with drawing the lines on a map that would become the borders of the countries of India and Pakistan, to be completed within 40 days. Using the data of outdated, inconsistent censuses, the problematic borders were established in the Partition of India and Pakistan. Mass migration, disorder, and violence unlike ever seen ensued, resulting in the deaths of thousands, and displacement of millions more. The continent was divided into three: India, Pakistan, and East Pakistan, now known as Bangladesh.

The British East India Company

Founded in 1600, the British East India Company rivaled with the Dutch East India Company for influence in the Indian Subcontinent, coming out on top and eventually becoming the largest corporation in the world at its peak, at the cost of those native to the region.

Besides enabling shareholding, the British East India Company's main purpose was to exhibit trade across the East Indies and East Asia. In South Asia, trades mainly surrounded spices along with silk, textiles, opium, indigo dyes, and tea. The early stages were stable on both sides; India was close to a flourishing economy with many of its goods in high demand for export, while the British India Co. profited off doing business with such goods. However, the success of the company soon became evident when it rose to be a powerful monopoly rarely seen before. From the mid-1700s to the early 1800s, the company accounted for over half of global trade. The precedent of the British East India Co. was so large that the company dared to try to seize a standing in India's power hierarchy and was evidently successful in this expenditure. The company soon began to involve itself in internal conflicts between many Indian Princely kingdoms, taking an opportunity to establish European economic and political influence and land, and succeeding at doing so.

With the fall of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century, the British East India Co. gained greater control over the region as

the states once under the empire's rule became vulnerable and navigated towards the company's growing empire. With many merchants flocking to coastal ports/ "mini kingdoms", the company also benefited economically. Soon, from a trading-post franchise, the company emerged to something resembling an empire from the Battle of Plassey, led by Robert Clive, and increased influence in governing roles/ positions.

The East Indian Railway Company

Established in June of 1845, the East Indian Railway Company was tasked to develop one of Britain's self-proclaimed "greatest gifts to India": a railway system. The company signed a contract with the East India Company on the 17th of August 1849, appointing them to construct and operate an "experimental" railway line from Calcutta to the town of Rajmahal, which was later extended to Delhi, with an estimated cost of £1 million and span of over 100 miles.

In May of 1850, the company's managing director, Macdonald Stephenson and Chief Engineer, George Turnbull, made initial surveys of routes, taking their first possessions of land in 1851. The lines first

opened in August of 1854, with thousands eager to be amongst the first to ride the first train in eastern India, and over 100,000 passengers riding the trains within the first 16 weeks of them opening.

These railways transported civilians and resources with over 75 engines, 200 coaches, and 850 freight wagons moving across northern and eastern India by 1859. By the end of 1877, nearly 100 coaches and 7000 wagons carrying goods were owned by the East Indian Railway Co. By 1900, the number rose to 14000, and by 1905, it reached over 17000.

To establish lines and routes across the region, the company needed to construct bridges across rivers such as the Ganges. They designed the bridges to be made of brick at first, as traditional brick bridges can be very stable when constructed with solid foundations and adequate support. However, the stability of such bridges relies heavily on the quality of bricks, mortar, and design. They very soon encountered difficulties as they found that they did not have sufficient supply of bricks, with skills to make them be very limited, and the clay available was often unsuitable for brick-making. To

combat the shortage of bricks, the company decided to use the alternative of iron to construct these bridges, as bridges made of iron can endure heavy loads and stresses. Because India had no iron works at this time, it was majorly imported from England, which had an abundance of them. During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, much ironwork was stolen from the East India Company and East Indian Railway company.

Despite the success of the company's venture, the company has been heavily criticized by numerous historians as there was no opportunity or effort to employ Indian engineers and only high-paid Europeans instead. Indian workers only participated as manual laborers working intense and strenuous tasks for hours on end in harsh conditions. On top of this, George Turnbull, the Chief Engineer of construction from 1851 to 1862, was acclaimed as the "First railway engineer of India" by the Indian Official Gazette in 1863.

The Indian Rebellion of 1857

The Indian Rebellion of 1857, also known as the Sepoy Mutiny, Indian Insurrection, and the First War of Independence, amongst many other names,

was a widespread, yet unsuccessful rebellion against British rule over the Indian subcontinent lasting from 1857 to 1858. Although the rebellion began in May of 1857 when sepoys in Meerut, a garrison town, mutinied, regarding it as merely a mutiny of sepoys is an undermining of the root causes leading up to the rebellion. It was an uproar against British rule in India by the British East India Company after multiple instances of distrust, dissatisfaction, and corruption throughout the leadership of the joint-stock company.

The introduction of the Enfield rifle in the mid 1850s was the main pretext for the rebellion. To use the rifle, sepoys had to open lubricated cartridges by biting it to load it. The belief that the lubricant in the cartridges was allegedly a mixture of cow and pig lard spread by a rumor, and remains unconfirmed to this date. This was repugnant to and incompatible with Hindu and Muslim beliefs, adding to the suspicion of the British attempting to undermine Indian traditions and convert the populations to Christianity. Resistance to the use of Enfield cartridges and the overwhelming conspiracies surrounding it led to uprisings in early 1857 in Meerut, when sepoys refused to use them

and were punished by jail time and long prison terms. This elicited their comrades, who marched to Delhi after shooting British officers in retaliation on May 10, where the local sepoy garrison joined the cause and seized Delhi. Here, the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II was restored to power and declared Emperor of Hindustan, but no other important Indian princes joined the cause of the mutiny other than his sons, Nana Sahib, and the son of the Maratha peshwa. Large parts of provinces in North-Western India were captured from British control and the region of Oudh by rebels as well.

One of the darkest aspects of the mutiny was the violence impacting the surrounding communities. British officers commonly faced violence and shootings at the hands of mutineers, who were also responsible for massacres across the region such as in Delhi and Kanpur, specifically. Many women and children faced violence and killings. British forces were quick to respond to losing territory and increasing violence. British officials, enraged, implemented severe measures to punish mutineers even before they had knowledge of the violence facing women and children, involving long prison sentences, tortures,

and executions by bayonet and even cannons. With hefty and costly reinforcements, the East India Company retook Kanpur by July 1857 and Delhi by October. It took significantly longer to suppress the rebellion in Lucknow, Khansi, and in Oudh, which was done by mid 1858 when the rebellion ended.

The East India Company was dismantled as the governing power of India following the end of the Indian Rebellion in 1857, but the sovereignty of the region wasn't returned to the princely states or native rulers. Following the passing of the Government of India Act in 1858, the British East India Company was liquidated with its functions being transferred to the British Crown, which assumed direct control of and complete authority over India from the company in the form of the British Raj.

British Outlook

As India was deemed as the “*crown jewel*” of the empire, Britain's attitude towards its colonial subject was of dependence and vague pride. Much like how all other empires go, conquering India presented itself to be a vital cornerstone into Britain's empire building. Not only that, but

India as a valued colony bestowed the British with unparalleled wealth, continuous supply of goods, empire control, fleets of soldiers at their disposal, and even further their self-declared duty of humanity.

The notion of India's significance within Britain's larger empire puzzle expands beyond the confinements of India's own borders. India's multotius and expansive waterways of rivers, canals, and creeks, were partially advantageous for other foreign trade as it was the cheapest form of transportation. The later cultivation of opium in India by the 18th century was arguably the most prominent enterprise the British undertook during its imperialism over the subcontinent. The highly addictiveness of the drug expedited trade demands and revenue. Opium produced in India was then later used by the British to expand imperial efforts, specifically in illegal trading opium in China that spurred worsening economic and societal consequences until a war was declared in 1839. Britain's victory in the battles culminated in it gaining sovereignty over Hong Kong.

While the initial intentions of first Englishmen traveling to India were not to

collect territory, but rather for trade, things soon changed with the consistent demand of India's goods in British society that later prompted the charter for the British East India Company. The company flourished with the desire of fulfilling Britain's need for India exportation. India quickly became the outlet for lucrative trade and wealth that Britain sought to capitalize on. Despite being a source of Indian trade, the company's function as a joint-stock company became highly useful to gain higher economic standing for specific members of society as both aristocrats and merchants could hold shares in the company itself.

Wealth flowed from India into British hands in numerous ways with revenues from taxation mingled with the revenues from trade. Such taxes were imposed on almost all of Indian life, some even being imposed as tariffs on trade directly. The administrative system that came with the ascent of the British Raj allowed for efficient administration of revenue from taxes and additionally served as career opportunities for the British officials, as did many facets of the British Raj. The British East India Co., however, took taxation a bit farther by collecting taxes

and using a third of the revenue to purchase Indian goods for export. This way, the British East India Co. conveniently never had to pay for inventory out of pocket. However, taxation, in general, was the means in which British could fund colonial endeavors, and thus, have a firmer grasp over the subcontinent.

In the broader sense of things, Britain's motives and obligation to India stemmed from hierarchical duties. The British became so inherently active within Indian affairs and life to transform both society and culture into a reflection of their own ideals. The British's attempts at proving their benevolence to the "poor" Indians mirror the European internalized responsibility to 'civilize' non-Europeans: their burden to engage in the Indian subcontinent to *uplift* the Indians. This is no surprise considering Britain's imperial reputation as the unofficial "white man's burden" doctrine was routinely enforced in other areas of the Atlantic.

Taking the role as the conductors of India's almost century-long foreign subjugation, the British had a perspective wildly different from their Indian

counterparts. Driven by imperial grandeur and initially mercantilist and later capitalist ideals, Britain endowed itself to taking control of one of Asia's largest territories. Much of the mistreatment to their colonial subjects became overlooked and the rewritten as being necessary for the larger gain for Britain. However, This historical perspective underscores the complex and often painful legacy of British colonial rule in India.

More Terms to Know

Madras Presidency: a region of India under control of the East India Company

Bengal Presidency: a region of India under control of the East India Company

Bombay Presidency: a region of India under control of the East India Company

Hyderabad: a large princely state that did not join the Indian rebellion of 1857 and derived the British

Mysore: a large princely state that did not join the Indian rebellion of 1857 and served the British

Jammu and Kashmir: a large princely state that did not join the Indian rebellion of 1857 and served the British. Kashmir was bought by the Dogra Dynasty of Jammu after Kashmir's annexation during the expansion of the East India Company.

control of the area during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

Benares: a princely state in India where the Indian Rebellion of 1857 was suppressed by Campbell and Shir Shamsher Kunwar Rana.

Oudh: a state that was annexed to the territories of the East India Company under the Doctrine of Lapse in February of 1856 by order of Dalhousie.

Gwalior Residency: a fortress city that was captured by Rani Lakshmi Bai with Maratha rebels from British allies and was recaptured within the next three days by the East India Company.

Central India Agency: Created in 1854 by joining small political offices and the Western Malwa Agency, all which was maintained and overseen by the Governor-General of India.

Sambalpur: The Sambalpur district was occupied by the British, but rebels gained

Bloc Positions

Lord Dalhousie: Scottish statesman and Co-Governor general of British India. Dalhousie had significant ties with the East Indian Railway Co. and devised the Doctrine of Lapse.

Viscount Charles Canning, 1st Earl

Canning: Succeeded Dalhousie as Governor-General of India during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and was the first Viceroy of India after Queen Victoria seized control of the East India Company.

George Turnbull: Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway Company who surveyed land in India for the company and was acclaimed for his work by the *Indian Official Gazette*

Macdonald Stephenson: First managing director of the East Indian Railway Company and one of thirteen of the members of the first board of directors of the company. Stephenson made the first initial survey for the railroad alongside Turnbull.

Sir Patrick Grant, Field Marshal: A senior Indian Army officer who acted as

Commander-in-Chief during the Indian Rebellion when sending forces for the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow under Henry Havelock and James Outram.

Sir Colin Campbell, Baron Clyde:

British Soldier who was the commander in chief of British Forces in India that suppressed the revolt of native garrisons during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

Sir Henry Havelock, Major-General:

British general associated with his recapture of Cawnpore alongside James Outram during the Indian Rebellion of 1857, defeating rebel forces with increasingly large battles.

Nawab Sir Yusef Ali Khan: A Nawab (sovereign ruler) of the princely state of Rampur, India from 1855 to 1865, made a member of the Viceroy's Council after his useful services to the British East India Company.

Sir Randhir Singh: Raja (monarch) of the princely state of Kapurthala in the British Indian Empire from 1852 to 1870 until his death, succeeding his father Nihal Singh

Sahib Bahadur and assisting British forces against rebel soldiers in Jalandhar and Awadh/ Oudh.

Dhir Shamer Rana: Served as Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese Army from 1879 to 1884 and was a Nepalese politician, general, and minister of state who led Nepalese forces in many parts of India alongside Campbell.

Bahadur Shah II, Bahadur Shah Zafar: The twentieth and last Mughal emperor who succeeded emperor Akbar Shah II and whose powers were titular and limited only to the enclosed city of Old Delhi. He was declared Emperor of India, a title which was seized by Queen Victoria after the rebellion, by many princely states because of his neutral views on religions

Tatya Tope: A notable commander, Indian freedom fighter, and general in the Indian Rebellion of 1857 who was in close connection to Nana Sahib, leading Indian forces in the Siege of Cawnpore.

Hugh Henry Rose, 1st Baron Strathnairn: A senior British Army officer

who served as a military adviser to the Ottoman Army and was given command of the Central Indian Field Force during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 to siege Jhansi, in which he was successful.

Lieutenant Colonel George

Carmichael-Smyth: Commanding officer of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, which mainly contained Indian Muslims, and was described to be unsympathetic. Carmichael-Smyth ordered his 90 men to perform firing drills, where 85 refused, were court martialed, and imprisoned with hard labor.

Mangal Pandey: Played an essential role in the events leading up to the Indian Rebellion of 1857, Mangal Pandey was a Sepoy who declared he would rebel against his commanders in the 34th BNI and opened fire at a British officer but failed to convince his comrades to join. He was sentenced to death which led to his regiment being discharged and disbanded dishonorably.

Colonel Richard Birch: Military Secretary that ordered sepoy could use any mixture they prefer to grease their weapons,

ordering all cartridges issued be free from grease.

Bakht Khan: Rebel leader and Commander-in-Chief of rebel forces against the East India Company in the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

Babu Kunwar Singh: Leader and military commander leading armed soldiers against East India Company troops during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi: Maharani (queen) consort of the princely state of Jhansi from 1843 to 1852 and one of the leading figures in the Indian Rebellion of 1857, being compared to Joan of Arc during the battle of Gwalior, during which she died. Jhansi was annexed by the company by the doctrine of lapse, where the company denied the rights of succession of her adopted son from inheriting the throne.

Nana Sahib Peshwa II: Peshwa and aristocrat of the Maratha empire who led the rebellion in Cawnpore during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

Azimullah Khan: Dewan (official) and

secretary of Nana Sahib who influenced nobles such as Nana Sahib in the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

William Carey: English Christian missionary and cultural anthropologist who founded the Serampore University and Serampore College and campaigned to abolish sati and to permit Hindu widows remarrying

William Wilberforce: British philanthropist, politician, and leader in the movement to abolish the slave trade and a missionary in India criticising the East India Company's rule in India for racial prejudice.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan: an Indian Muslim philosopher, reformer, and pioneer of Muslim nationalism in India who remained loyal to British forces during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and founded modern western-style schools.

Rashid Ahmad Gangohi: An Indian-Islamic scholar who fostered pan-Islamic movements and consciousness in the Indian subcontinent and was strongly opposed to British rule.

Dhan Singh Gurjar: The Indian police chief of Meerut that was part of the Indo-Aryan agricultural nomadic ethnic community in north-western South Asia, and led initial actions against the East India Company in the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

Edmund Burke MP: The member of the British Parliament was appointed as Chairman of the Commons Select Committee on East Indian Affairs, believed that British involvement in India eroded Indian traditions and culture, and pursued the impeachment of Warren Hasting from the East India Company.

Warren Hastings: The first governor-general of the Bengal Presidency who was accused of mismanagement, misconduct, and corruption primarily by Sir Philip Francis and Edmund Burke, who led his impeachment campaign.

Sir Philip Francis: An Irish-born British politician who was strongly opposed to Warren Hastings and also aided his friend Edmund Burke in the movement to impeach Hastings.

Begum Hazrat Mahal: The second wife of Nawab of Oudh Wajid Ali Shah, the last king of Oudh, and a leading figure in Indian Rebellion of 1857 against the British East India Company. A notable proclamation she made marked the company's claim of permitting religious freedom, calling out their destruction of mosques and temples, and calling attention to animal grease-containing cartridges for rifles.

General John Hersey: A British military commander in the Bengal Army who investigated Mangal Pandey's act of rebellion at Barrackpore, commanding for him to be arrested

References

Toppr. (n.d.) *British Colonial Rule: India Before and After Colonization with Examples.*

<https://www.toppr.com/guides/economics/indian-economy-on-the-eve-of-independence/british-colonial-rule/#:~:text=The%20Pre%2DColonial%20State,-Before%20the%20advent&text=India%20had%20already%20established%20itself,world%20and%20garnered%20huge%20demands.>

Wikipedia. (2023, November 14). *Christianity in India*

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity_in_India

National Geographic Society. (2023, November 2). *Buddhism*

<https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/buddhism/>

Britannica. (n.d.) *India - Diversity, Culture, Religion.*

<https://www.britannica.com/place/India/People>

Britannica. (n.d.) *Indo-European Languages.*

<https://www.britannica.com/place/India/Indo-European-languages>

Wikipedia. (2023, November 15). *List of princely states of British India (by region)*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_princely_states_of_British_India_\(by_region\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_princely_states_of_British_India_(by_region))

Worldstatesman. (n.d.). *Princely States of India A-J.*

https://www.worldstatesmen.org/India_princes_A-J.html

Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights. (2022, September 28). *Acting High Commissioner: Addressing the Legacies of Colonialism Can Contribute to Overcoming*

Inequalities Within and Among States and Sustainable Development Challenges of the

Twenty-First Century.

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/09/acting-high-commissioner-addressing-legacies-colonialism-can-contribute#:~:text=The%20negative%20impact%20of%20colonialism,murdered%20indigenous%20women%20and%20girls>

Britannica. (n.d.). *British Raj.*

<https://www.britannica.com/event/British-raj>

Dodd, M. & C. (1903) India. [S.l] [Map]
Retrieved from the Library of Congress,
<https://www.loc.gov/item/98687195/>.

India Today. (2019, August 26). *When and why did the British first choose to invade India?*
<https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/when-and-why-british-first-came-to-india-1591166-2019-08-24>

Britannica. (n.d.). *East India Company*.
<https://www.britannica.com/money/topic/East-India-Company>

Roos, D. (2020, October 23). *How the East India Company Became the World's Most Powerful Monopoly*. History.com.
<https://www.history.com/news/east-india-company-england-trade>

Cartwright, M. (2022, October 26). *Fall of the East India Company*. World History Encyclopedia.
<https://www.worldhistory.org/article/2096/fall-of-the-east-india-company/#:~:text=The%20EIC%20had%20many%20enemies,of%20Britain%27s%20stock%20of%20silver>

Britannica. (n.d.). *Colin Campbell, Baron Clyde*.
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Colin-Campbell-Baron-Clyde-of-Clydesdale>
