

**1. Notebook Entry: Sepoy Mutiny**  
**2. How can animal fat cause a fight?**  
**What is a mutiny?**

**EQ: How does European involvement in Asia during the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century reflect the characteristics of modern imperialism?**

By the end of class our objectives are to:  
 - to identify the causes and effects of the Sepoy Mutiny (Indian Rebellion of 1857)  
 - to continue to analyze the impact of imperialism on India

**Tonight's Homework: Read & Outline p. 715-719**  
**Expository Essay – Friday | Quiz – Next Friday**

**You are handing in answers to 1-4.**

**THE RISE OF THE COLOR BAR**  
 1880 and 1915

By 1915 Great Britain controlled the control of India from the East India Company to the British crown. They were with the consent of the East India Company to suppress rebellion in India completely. It was however, well just as increasing risk in Britain's policy. In the first instance, however, an Englishman decided to answer: "What is the cause of the color bar?" In the second instance, in India, a man named a legend explained why the British were lighter-skinned than Indians.

**How through history, however:**

1. How does Chamberlain address the issue of race?
2. How does Chamberlain address the issue of race?
3. What similarities are there between the accounts of Strachey and Chamberlain?
4. What value do these documents have in explaining British policy?

**John Strachey**  
 Especially after the Indian Mutiny (of 1857), the fatal doctrine of racial superiority came more and more to dominate the imaginations of the British in India. Perhaps the deterioration in this respect can be made concrete from the records of my own family. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries two of my ancestors, Colonel Kirkpatrick and Edward Strachey, had married what the late-nineteenth-century British would, so differently, have called "native women." Kirkpatrick had married a Bengali lady of a distinguished family and Strachey a Persian princess. In each case, so far as the family records go, these marriages did not excite the least adverse comment or give their careers in any way more unfavorable such allusions (presumably) would have been to my great-grandfather, Sir John and Sir Robert Strachey, who were members of the Governor-General's Council in the eighteenth century. This fact, evidence of genuine human community went far to undo... the erroneous impression in British conduct (administration).

**N. C. Chamberlain**  
 I have now to tell the story of another and a more serious problem of our relations with England, or, to be more exact, with all Europeans—the problem of colour. Their fair complexion was a matter of great curiosity and still greater prejudice with us, and we wanted to know why they were fair and we were dark. One theory was that we had been darkened by the sun whereas they had been bleached by the sun, both of us having, of course, descended from a golden or reddish ancestral race... But one day a very wise friend of mine told me a more scientific story. He was the son of a wealthy landowner who was also one of the leading lawyers of the town. At the time of his grandfather's one of the leading families of the town. The subject was called Lord of the House, the second Tridemi-Holzer, the third Przewalski, the fourth Master of Sargents, and so on. The third, Przewalski, was my friend... I regarded him as particularly well-informed about the white world, because he often went to Calcutta and had an uncle there who was one of the foremost lawyers of the High Court. Now, one day Przewalski told me in great confidence that all English ladies were actually born dark, even as dark as we were, but that immediately after birth they were thrown into a hot bath with wine and it was the wine which bleached their skin white. Przewalski added that the English ladies by the sea bathing in their hands the principal constituent of the bath with which the English and watched if the ladies were turning white within the expected time, and if they did not the fathers immediately threw the principal constituent over the boards of the bath and later then Przewalski did not comment on the story by pointing out its moral in so many words, but the hint was that if the English were that were not only bleached they were white, it was only through their disobedience and untruth that they got their fair complexion, while we were condemned to remain dark-skinned because we were not given to these tricks.

Source: Excerpt from *The End of Empire* by John Strachey (New York: Random House, 1965), p. 55.


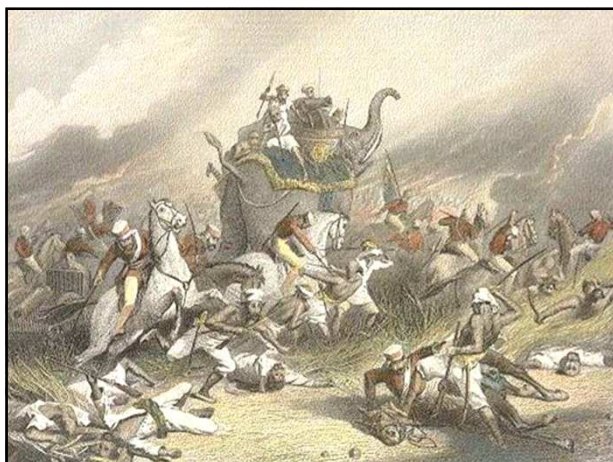
**Enfield Rifle:**  
*(the problem is the cartridge)*

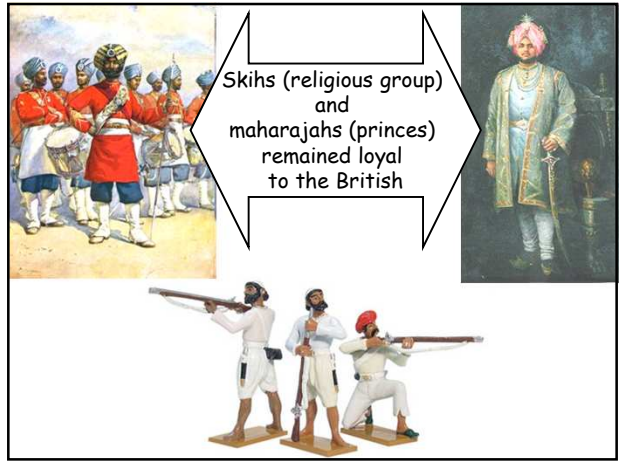


- The rumor: cartridge (powder and shot) was sealed with beef tallow or pig fat
- Soldiers bit off the seal
  - Hindus consider the cow sacred
  - Muslims do not eat pork
- Seen as an attempt to force conversion to Christianity

**May 1857:**

- Sepoys refuse to accept cartridges
- Soldiers were jailed
- Sepoy Mutiny
  - Rebellion of Hindu and Muslim soldiers against the British in India
- Indians did not unite
  - Poor leadership
  - Hindu and Muslim



**Turning Point:**

- Massacre crushed the rebellion
- After the mutiny
  - British government took direct command
  - Raj – referred to British rule over India
  - Racism increased
  - Distrust between British and Indians increased

**Hindus and Muslims**  
 “are being ruined under the tyranny and oppression of the treacherous English”

It is this conscious of the inherent superiority of the European which has won for us India. However well educated and clever a native may be, and however brave he may prove himself, I believe that no rank we can bestow on him would cause him to be considered an equal of the British officer.

Source: Lord Kitchener, British commander and chief of the army in India

**Nationalist Movement:**

- Indians began demanding
  - more modernization
  - greater role in governing
- Ram Mohun Roy “Father of Modern India”
  - Campaign to move India away from traditional practices and ideas
- Indians resented being 2<sup>nd</sup> class citizens
  - Barred top Civil Service posts
  - Paid less than Europeans
  - Calls for self-government



**How did imperialism contribute to unity and the growth of nationalism in India?**

**THINK ABOUT**

- benefits of imperialism
- the negative effects of imperialism

**“Great Game”:**

- Russian and British interest in Asia
- Pursuit of influence and intelligence by military officers and imperialists in Central and Southeast Asia *(British agents called it the Great Game)*
  - Mapped terrain
  - Sought alliances
- Anticipated a war for control of India
  - Failed to happen (WWI in 1914)
- Russians, French, Dutch, British, and Spanish did extend imperialist activities in the region