

1: The battle for Lucknow

The Siege of Lucknow (Hindi: अंग्रेजों-से लखनऊ की लड़ाई) was the prolonged defence of the Residency within the city of Lucknow during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. After two successive relief attempts had reached the city, the defenders and civilians were evacuated from the Residency, which was then abandoned.

Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. This high-handed action by the East India Company was greatly resented within the state and elsewhere in India. The first British Commissioner in effect the governor appointed to the newly acquired territory was Coverley Jackson. He behaved tactlessly, and Sir Henry Lawrence , a very experienced administrator, took up the appointment only six weeks before the rebellion broke out. Lawrence was well aware of the rebellious mood of the Indian troops under his command which included several units of Oudh Irregulars, recruited from the former army of the state of Oudh. On 18 April, he warned the Governor General , Lord Canning , of some of the manifestations of discontent, and asked permission to transfer certain rebellious corps to another province. The flashpoint of the rebellion was the introduction of the Enfield rifle ; the cartridges for this weapon were believed to be greased with a mixture of beef and pork fat, which was felt would defile both Hindu and Muslim Indian soldiers. On 1 May, the 7th Oudh Irregular Infantry refused to bite the cartridge , and on 3 May they were disarmed by other regiments. On 10 May, the Indian soldiers at Meerut broke into open rebellion, and marched on Delhi. When news of this reached Lucknow, Lawrence recognised the gravity of the crisis and summoned from their homes two sets of pensioners, one of sepoys and one of artillerymen, to whose loyalty, and to that of the Sikh and some Hindu sepoys, the successful defence of the Residency was largely due. Contemporary plan of the movements during the siege and relief of Lucknow Lucknow, Intrenched Position of the British garrison map, On 23 May, Lawrence began fortifying the Residency and laying in supplies for a siege; large numbers of British civilians made their way there from outlying districts. In addition to his locally recruited pensioners, Lawrence also had the bulk of the British 32nd Regiment of Foot available, and they were able to drive the rebels away from the city. This was followed by another at Faizabad , one of the most important cities in the province, and outbreaks at Daryabad, Sultanpur and Salon. Thus, in the course of ten days, British authority in Oudh practically vanished. On 30 June, Lawrence learned that the rebels were gathering north of Lucknow and ordered a reconnaissance in force, despite the available intelligence being of poor quality. Although he had comparatively little military experience, Lawrence led the expedition himself. The expedition was not very well organised. The troops were forced to march without food or adequate water during the hottest part of the day at the height of summer, and at the Chinhat they met a well-organised rebel force, led by Barkat Ahmad with cavalry and dug-in artillery. Some died of heatstroke within sight of the Residency. Lieutenant William George Cubitt , 13th Native Infantry, was awarded the Victoria Cross several years later, for his act of saving the lives of three men of the 32nd Regiment of Foot during the retreat. His was not a unique action; sepoys loyal to the British, especially those of the 13th Native Infantry, saved many British soldiers, even at the cost of abandoning their own wounded men, who were hacked to pieces by rebel sepoys. The actual defended line was based on six detached smaller buildings and four entrenched batteries. Also, the Residency lay in the midst of several palaces, mosques and administrative buildings, as Lucknow had been the royal capital of Oudh for many years. Lawrence initially refused permission for these to be demolished, urging his engineers to "spare the holy places". During the siege, they provided good vantage points and cover for rebel sharpshooters and artillery. One of the first bombardments following the beginning of the siege, on 30 June, caused a civilian to be trapped by a falling roof. Corporal William Oxenham of the 32nd Foot saved him while under intense musket and cannon fire, and was later awarded the Victoria Cross. The first attack was repulsed on 1 July. The next day, Lawrence was fatally wounded by a shell, dying on 4 July. Colonel John Inglis of the 32nd Regiment took military command of the garrison. When Banks was killed by a sniper a short time later, Inglis assumed overall command. About 8, sepoys who had joined the rebellion and several hundred retainers of local landowners surrounded the Residency. They had some modern guns and also some older pieces which

fired all sorts of improvised missiles. There were several determined attempts to storm the defences during the first weeks of the siege, but the rebels lacked a unified command able to coordinate all the besieging forces. The defenders, their number constantly reduced by military action as well as disease, were able to repulse all attempts to overwhelm them. On 5 August an enemy mine was foiled; counter mining and offensive mining against two buildings brought successful results. The Victoria Cross was awarded to several participants in these sorties: Also William Hall Quartermaster was awarded a Victoria Cross, because he bravely stayed his ground and shot the wall under heavy cannon and musket fire down when only he and a officer were still alive. On 20 July, he decided to attempt to relieve Lucknow, but it took six days to ferry his force of men across the Ganges River. On 29 July, Havelock won a battle at Unao , but casualties, disease and heatstroke reduced his force to effectives, and he fell back. Havelock managed to get a spy through to the Residency, telling them that 2 rockets would be fired at a certain time on the night when the relief force was ready to attack. Havelock eventually received reinforcements and some more guns, and tried again to advance. He won another victory near Unao on 4 August, but was once again too weak to continue the advance, and retired. Havelock intended to remain on the north bank of the Ganges, inside Oudh, and thereby prevent the large force of rebels which had been facing him from joining the siege of the Residency, but on 11 August, Neill reported that Cawnpore was threatened. To allow himself to retreat without being attacked from behind, Havelock marched again to Unao and won a third victory there. He then fell back across the Ganges, and destroyed the newly completed bridge. On 16 August, he defeated a rebel force at Bithur , disposing of the threat to Cawnpore. Before Outram arrived at Cawnpore, Havelock made preparations for another relief attempt. He had earlier sent a letter to Inglis in the Residency, suggesting he cut his way out and make for Cawnpore. Inglis replied that he had too few effective troops and too many sick, wounded and non-combatants to make such an attempt. He also pleaded for urgent assistance. The rebels meanwhile continued to shell the garrison in the Residency, and also dug mines beneath the defences, which destroyed several posts. Although the garrison kept the rebels at a distance with sorties and counter-attacks, they were becoming weaker and food was running short. Outram arrived at Cawnpore with reinforcements on 15 September. He allowed Havelock to command the relief force, accompanying it nominally as a volunteer until Lucknow was reached. The force numbered 3, and was composed of six British and one Sikh infantry battalions, with three artillery batteries, but only volunteer cavalry. They were divided into two brigades, under Neill and Colonel Hamilton of the 78th Highlanders. The advance resumed on 18 September. This time, the rebels did not make any serious stand in the open country, even failing to destroy some vital bridges. Leaving the baggage with a small force in the Alambagh, he began the final advance on 25 September. Because of the monsoon rains, much of the open ground around the city was flooded or waterlogged, preventing the British making any outflanking moves and forcing them to make a direct advance through part of the city. Engraving, The force met heavy resistance trying to cross the Charbagh Canal, but succeeded after nine out of ten men of a forlorn hope were killed storming a bridge. They then turned to their right, following the west bank of the canal. The 78th Highlanders took a wrong turning, but were able to capture a rebel battery near the Qaisarbagh palace, before finding their way back to the main force. After further heavy fighting, by nightfall the force had reached the Machchhi Bhawan. Outram proposed to halt and contact the defenders of the Residency by tunnelling and mining through the intervening buildings, but Havelock insisted on an immediate advance. He feared that the defenders of the Residency were so weakened that they might still be overwhelmed by a last-minute rebel attack. The advance was made through heavily defended narrow lanes. Neill was one of those killed by rebel musket fire. In all, the relief force lost men out of , incurred mainly in this last rush. By the time of the relief, the defenders of the Residency had endured a siege of 87 days, and were reduced to fighting personnel. Second siege[edit] Originally, Outram had intended to evacuate the Residency, but the heavy casualties incurred during the final advance made it impossible to remove all the sick and wounded and non-combatants. Lawrence had laid in the stores, but died before he had informed any of his subordinates. Inglis had feared that starvation was imminent. Instead, the defended area was enlarged. Outram had hoped that the relief would also demoralise the rebels, but was disappointed. For the next six weeks, the rebels continued to subject the defenders to musket and artillery fire, and dug a series of mines beneath them. The defenders replied with

sorties, as before, and dug counter-mines. Twenty-one shafts were sunk and 3, feet of gallery were constructed by the defenders. The enemy dug 20 mines: Later, a semaphore system made the risky business of sending messengers between the Residency and the Alambagh unnecessary. A volunteer civil servant, Thomas Henry Kavanagh, the son of a British soldier, disguised himself as a sepoy and ventured from the Residency aided by a local man named Kananji Lal. He and his scout crossed the entrenchments east of the city and reached the Alambagh to act as a guide to the next relief attempt. For this action, Kavanagh was awarded the Victoria Cross and was the first civilian in British history to be honoured with such an award for action during a military conflict. Preparations for second relief[edit] Grand Trunk Roads of northern India The rebellion had involved a very wide stretch of territory in northern India. A British army besieged the city from the first week in June. On 10 September, they launched a storming attempt, and by 21 September they had captured the city. He diverted his force to Agra, to find the rebels had apparently retreated. While his force rested, they were surprised and attacked by the rebel force, which had been close by. Nevertheless, they rallied, defeated and dispersed the rebel force. This Battle of Agra cleared all organised rebel forces from the area between Delhi and Cawnpore, although guerrilla bands remained. Grant reached Cawnpore late in October, where he received orders from the new commander-in-chief in India, Sir Colin Campbell, to proceed to the Alambagh, and transport the sick and wounded to Cawnpore. He was also strictly enjoined not to commit himself to any relief of Lucknow until Campbell himself arrived. Campbell was 64 years old when he left England in July to assume command of the Bengal Army. By mid-August, he was in Calcutta preparing his departure upcountry. It was late October before all preparations were completed. The rebels held effective control of large parts of the countryside.

2: Battle for Lucknow: Are the stakes higher for Akhilesh Yadav or Narendra Modi? - The Economic Times

Battle for Lucknow has 16 ratings and 0 reviews. Cawnpore is retaken, but they have come too late to stop the slaughter—the relieving British soldiers ca.

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4: The Siege of Lucknow,

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During this month we were constantly hearing of a mutinous spirit having shown itself amongst portions of the native troops in Bengal, but the disaffection was not supposed to be general, and it was hoped that it would easily be repressed by a judicious mixture of severity and conciliation. A pretext for revolt was wanted, and they used this; the cause was far deeper seated. Much wonder and discussion was caused about this time by what was called the chappattie movement. Chappatties, or small cakes, the common food of the country, were being sent by running messengers from one village to another, whose inhabitants understood the secret sign and acted accordingly. Of the troops in Lucknow, the 13th N. It was said they had been asked by some Sepoys of the other regiments on the day before an inspection whether they intended using the cartridges, and their readiness to obey orders as usual prevented any appearance of a mutinous spirit, and the inspection passed as usual. Occasional fires in the native lines gave rise to strong suspicions that there was an evil spirit abroad. Such was the state of affairs up to May 3, when my diary commences. Barber, of the irregular cavalry, who said that his regiment was just ordered off to Moosa Bagh, where the 7th Oude Infantry were in a state of mutiny. We drove on, and a few minutes afterwards Captain Hayes, military secretary to Sir Henry Lawrence, rode up in a state of great excitement, and said: Captain Hayes said he expected opposition in passing through the city, so the men were loaded. Case and her sister, Miss Dickson, had been to church, and did not return till late. Some of their servants went to meet them, and to escort them through the city. They came to our house, and we dined together, it having been arranged, in case of any disturbance occurring, that we were to assemble at the house of Mr. Giddings, paymaster to the 32nd. The evening gun rather startled us, but we heard no other war-like sounds. John returned at 1 a. The affair terminated thus: On arriving at Moosa Bagh, the force was arranged in such a manner as to command the lines of the rebellious regiment; they were ordered to turn out, which they did rather slowly; but when they saw the line of infantry and artillery waiting to receive them, and actually the port fires of the guns lighted, an act which was rather premature, and for which no order had been given, a panic seized them, and they ran off, throwing down their arms; a few men were made prisoners, and nothing more remaining to be done, the troops were ordered back to Lucknow, leaving guards over the prisoners and treasure. They had actually threatened their officers, and confined them to their houses before anything was done to put them down; the delay might have had most dangerous results. The native regiments employed on that expedition behaved very well; they were narrowly watched and not loaded. The principal reason for taking them was that it was not considered safe to leave them in cantonments. Nothing particular occurred for the next week or so; but on May 15 we were out driving with Colonel and Mrs. Harris, the chaplain, brought John a message from Sir Henry Lawrence that he wished to see him immediately. We found him waiting near our house in close consultation with Major Banks. We at once feared something was wrong, but little dreamed of the bad news that was to greet our ears, namely, that the native cavalry had mutinied at Meerut, and, after murdering many of the officers and residents in cantonments, had gone off to Delhi, where it was expected the standard of revolt would also be raised. This news had arrived by telegraph, and of course it was of great consequence to take some immediate precautionary measures, so as to be prepared for a rising here, which was expected as soon as what had taken place in Delhi and Meerut was made known. The next day 16th still worse news was received; Delhi was said to be in the hands of the mutineers, and the military and civil authorities were consulting together all day as to what measures should be taken. The result being that this evening all the women and children were sent into the city Residency with a company of the 32nd and four guns; the rest of the 32nd was ordered to march the next morning into cantonments, together with four guns. Sir Henry Lawrence most kindly asked the 32nd ladies to stay in his house in cantonments, an invitation we gladly accepted in order to be near our husbands. We were very busy packing all the afternoon. Whilst we were at dinner, Major Banks came to speak to John; he was in a state of great excitement, said he considered the move to cantonments most injudicious, that the city Residency was the place in which we ought to have

collected our forces, and to that we should hold on like grim death; he evidently considered we were in a critical and dangerous position. The 32nd was ordered to march the next morning, the 17th Sunday. Just as we were getting up, a note arrived for John from Captain Hayes to say we were likely to be attacked on entering cantonments. This was not pleasant news; however, I got myself and my three children ready as soon as possible, and John went off to the parade-ground. When ready I mounted my pony, and with Mrs. Case and her sister rode up and down the road near our bungalows, waiting for the order to march. Some of the police-force came up at this time to guard our houses. Day was just breaking; hardly a sound broke the stillness of the hour, for no bugles or drums were allowed to sound, in order that our time of march might not be known; and a sort of awe crept over us, giving us presentiments of evils to come. We waited nearly an hour, there having been some unaccountable delay in the march of the regiment. At last Colonel Case came for us. One troop of irregular cavalry, four guns, and the 32nd, composed our force. Case, Miss Dickson, and I rode in front; Mrs. Giddings and my three boys were close to us in carriages; Colonel Case rode on to reconnoitre. The city was perfectly quiet as we passed through – indeed, all the inhabitants seemed asleep, and half-way from cantonments we met Sir Henry, who told us all was right, the report of an attack having been spread by a drunken artilleryman; so our alarm subsided. I think it was the longest day I ever passed, as of course we could settle to nothing. John came in the evening, and read the service with me; he told me he did not think we should ever return to our house. This was sad news, as we had imagined the fall of Delhi, against which a large force had been sent, would put an end to all fear of disturbances here. Barber, whose husbands were in the irregular cavalry, arrived here this evening, the place they lived in not being considered safe. Colonel Case dined with us. John remained in camp; being in command, he did not like to leave his regiment at night. I sat next Sir Henry; he was very grave and silent. He told me that he considered the annexation of Oude the most unrighteous act that was ever committed. A telegraphic message came in whilst we were at dinner, which we feared did not contain good news. The gentlemen immediately rushed out, and ladies from all parts rushed in for protection. We were all ordered, in case the house were attacked, to go into a small inner room without windows, and to remain there whilst the firing lasted. The hour passed, however, and all remained quiet. John had the regiment ready to turn out, and was standing by the guns when the hour struck, expecting the attack to be made; but the Sepoys remained passive. This alarm augmented the numbers in our house very much, and we were now eleven ladies and fifteen children. Sir Henry, notwithstanding all he had to do, spared no pains in making us as comfortable as circumstances would admit. I had a small room to myself with the children – a great comfort; but I did not quite like having a Sepoy of the 4th Oude Infantry as a sentry outside my door, which had no fastening. These Sepoys were most mild-looking men, and used to amuse themselves during the day by playing with the children. I used to watch them, and could hardly fancy they were murderously inclined. The next day 20th nothing eventful occurred. Hayes a visit, and found her sadly cast down and anxious. Sir Henry gave a large dinner-party. I think he was anxious to keep up our spirits, but the attempt was, I am sure, trying to him and to all of us. He received this day from Lord Canning the appointment of brigadier-general, which invested him with full powers, civil and military, and freed him from all control; this seemed to give him pleasure. Certainly the sight was alarming; the flames were rapidly spreading, and appeared to be coming in the direction of our house. It was considered as the signal for the outbreak of the mutiny, and fear was painted on every countenance. Some counselled our leaving the bungalow, and taking refuge elsewhere; but at that moment Mr. Polehampton, the chaplain, came in, and said we were all to remain where we were. The wind providentially died away, and the fire was got under. It was almost the first time I had seen a smile on his countenance. John had the 32nd under arms, expecting to be attacked, but the Sepoys actually helped to put the fire out. At this time our native sentries round the house were relieved by Europeans, much to my satisfaction. A company of the 32nd went off to Cawnpore yesterday under Captain Lowe, also some irregular cavalry under Captain Barber. I drove to camp in the evening, and sat some time with John. I saw very little of him, as he seldom liked to be away from the regiment. I jumped up, fancying the house was attacked. Captain Mansfield 32nd came down at once to see what was the matter, and found it was a false alarm. The state of suspense we lived in was very trying, but we felt thorough confidence in Sir Henry, whose energy, prudence, and forethought could not be exceeded, and we knew that every

necessary precaution would be taken, and that all that human wisdom could do for our safety would be done. Captain Wilson 13th N. Had the wind been high, and had the flames spread, the building being in a direct line with the mess-house of the 13th N. This day a rising was also expected; and Colonel Case, who was far from being an alarmist, advised our having a bundle of necessaries ready, in case we might have to leave our present quarters suddenly. We followed his advice, and communicated it to the other ladies in the house. News arrived from Cawnpore that Sir Hugh Wheeler, commanding there, had fully expected the native troops to rise, but the danger had been averted for the time. Telegraphic messages were constantly passing; it was thought that as long as Cawnpore remained quiet Lucknow was safe. Sir Henry ordered that all the roofs of the bungalows, which were thatched, and therefore easily ignited, should be kept constantly wetted in case of fire. I went to camp in the morning, and to the cantonment church in the evening. During the service one or two shots were fired, apparently very close to us. For an instant I felt much alarmed, but soon remembered that the great Mussulman fast called Ramazan ended to-day, and that when the new moon appears, which ushers in the festival, guns are fired off to salute it. Two or three gentlemen left the church, but soon returned; and Sir Henry did not even turn his head, so we felt quite reassured. Polehampton preached a beautiful sermon, one most applicable to the time and our position. We were soon ready, and left cantonments in no happy mood, as it was a great trial to us all to be parted from our husbands. I drove to the city in the buggy, the children following in the bullock carriage; the road was occupied by cavalry, and everything wore a most warlike appearance. The Gubbinses kindly asked me to stay in their house, which was inside the Residency walls; and I was reluctantly compelled to part company with Mrs. Case and her sister, who occupied the Residency house. Our party consisted of Major and Mrs.

5: Wolves battle back for shootout win in Sarnia | Lucknow Sentinel

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Mar 03, , Whoever forms the next government in Lucknow, it is clear that Narendra Modi made Akhilesh Yadav his chief opponent in and the young Yadav targeted Narendra Modi as his principal adversary. The stakes are high for both leaders, with many seeing UP as a critical election for the prime minister too. Undoubtedly , is a stepping stone for At the end of the day , there is no challenge to him in BJP today. Though only 43 years old, and with time on his side, paradoxically , the stakes for Akhilesh are higher. Like Modi, he understood the changing national mood, with youth increasingly determining poll outcomes, opting for leaders who represent a radical departure from the established ways of doing politics. Modi was, after all, not going to be chief minister, nor for that matter did BJP have a chief ministerial face. But from the third phase onwards, momentum seemed to peter out, and BJP started to pick up. As did Mayawati , and the Dalits who had left her side in seem to have rallied behind her this time. Real or otherwise, half an electoral battle is won or lost by popular perceptions that gain currency , particularly when there is no wave in favour of anyone, as is the case this time, with UP being seen as an aggregate of elections, with caste, community , candidate all at work. While BJP had more than a dozen Union ministers camping in Varanasi at a given time, with dozens of helicopters crisscrossing the state, the gathbandhan did not have the battery of senior leaders that it should have pressed into service. Given the high stakes for the alliance, for the opposition as a whole, and indeed for Rahul Gandhi personally, Congress should have mounted a high voltage campaign in UP. More so since the party was given a whopping seats it did not deserve, and that was the first sign of weakness Akhilesh displayed, having won a mega battle within the party. But this high voltage campaign did not happen, barring a few joint rallies by Akhilesh and Rahul. There were no signs of Priyanka Vadra either, who had helped craft the alliance. Early on, there were reports that she would canvass all over the state for the alliance. Instead, for some curious reason, Priyanka addressed only one rally in Rae Bareli. The Muslims appear to have voted tactically. Now the election moves into its penultimate round. Many have predicted a hung assembly with a three way divide between the three major players. With BJP surging ahead, Modi has been making an all-out pitch to cross the majority figure.

6: Capture of Lucknow - Wikipedia

*Battle for Lucknow [Vivian Stuart] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Part four of a five-part series. General Havelock's Relief Column has retaken Cawnpore, to find appalling evidence of the Nana Sahib's betrayal of the garrison.*

There was increasing unrest in the Bengal Army, as privileges and customary allowances they had previously enjoyed were withdrawn. With uncertainty over their rights to property in Oudh, they felt that their status both as soldiers and citizens was under threat. When the rebellion broke out in May, it threatened British authority in several areas of India, but most particularly in Oudh, where the resentful dispossessed rulers and landowners joined with the mutinied regiments Bengal Native troops, and Oudh Irregular units formerly belonging to the Kingdom of Oudh in what became a national rebellion. From 1 July to 26 November, the British had withstood the siege of the Residency to the north of the city. He returned to Cawnpore Kanpur from where the relief expedition had been mounted, with all the civilians evacuated from the Residency and the sick and wounded. However, he left a division of 4, men under Sir James Outram to hold the Alambagh, a walled park two miles south of the city. During the following winter campaigning season, Campbell re-established his communications with Delhi and with Calcutta. He also received fresh reinforcements from Britain and built up a substantial transport and supply column. After capturing Fatehgarh on 1 January, which allowed him to establish control over the countryside between Cawnpore and Delhi, Campbell suggested leaving Oudh alone during, concentrating instead on recapturing the state of Rohilkhand, which was also in rebel hands. However, the Governor General, Lord Canning, insisted that Oudh be recaptured, so as to discourage other potential rebels. Canning wrote Oudh is not only the rallying point of the sepoys, the place to which they all look, and by the doings in which their own hopes and prospects rise and fall; but it represents a dynasty; there is a King of Oudh "seeking his own". The army crossed the Ganges River in late February, and advanced to rendezvous with Outram at the Alambagh on 1 March. The army was then reorganised into three infantry divisions under Outram, Brigadier Walpole and Brigadier Lugard, and a cavalry division under James Hope Grant. A force of 9, Nepalis not to be confused with the regular Gurkha units of the Bengal Army was approaching Lucknow from the north, commanded by Brigadier Franks. The defenders of Lucknow were said to number, This suspiciously large and round figure reflects the fact that the defenders lacked coordinated leadership, and were largely the personal retinues of landowners, or loosely organised bodies of fighters, whose motives, dedication and equipment varied widely. The British were not able to gain any reliable reports of their numbers. The rebels were nevertheless equipped with large numbers of cannon and had heavily fortified the Charbagh Canal, the city and the palaces and mosques adjoining the Residency to the north of the city. They had however not fortified the northern approaches to the city on the north bank of the Gumti River, which had not seen fighting previously. During the British relief moves in, the ground had been flooded by monsoon rains. Campbell began by repeating his moves of the relief of the Residency the previous year. He moved to the east of the city and Charbagh Canal to occupy a walled park, the Dilkusha Park, although this time he suffered from rebel artillery fire until his own guns could be brought up. Capture of the main defences[edit] By 11 March, Outram captured two bridges across the Gumti near the Residency an iron bridge and a nearby stone bridge although heavy rebel artillery fire forced him to abandon the stone bridge. Meanwhile, Campbell occupied an enclosed palace the Secundrabagh and a mosque the Shah Najaf with little opposition; these two positions had been the scene of heavy fighting the previous November. In front of him was a block of palace buildings, collectively known as the Begum Kothi. There was severe fighting for these on 11 March, in which or rebels died. The main assault on the Kaisarbagh took place on 14 March. As a result, although the Kaisarbagh was easily captured, its defenders were able to retreat without difficulty. Final capture of Lucknow[edit] Most of the rebels were abandoning Lucknow and scattering into the countryside. Campbell failed to stop most of them, by sending his cavalry after some rebels who had left earlier. Operations temporarily halted while the British reorganised and most regiments fell to looting the captured palaces. On 16 March, Outram finally recrossed the Gumti, and his division advanced on and stormed the Residency. There

were disjointed rebel counter-attacks on the Alambagh and the British positions north of the Gumti, which failed. A rebel force which was supposed to contain Begum Hazrat Mahal , the wife of the dispossessed King of Oudh , and her son Birjis Qadra whom the rebels had proclaimed King, was driven from the Musabagh , yet another walled palace four miles northwest of Lucknow. The last rebels, 1, men under a noted leader, Ahmadullah Shah , also known as the Maulvi of Faizabad, were driven from a fortified house in the centre of the city on 21 March. The city was declared cleared on this date. Outcome[edit] Campbell had advanced cautiously and had captured Lucknow with few casualties, but by failing to prevent the rebels escaping, he was forced to spend much of the following summer and monsoon season clearing the rebels from the countryside of Oudh. As a result, his army suffered heavy casualties from heatstroke and other diseases. Outram had also failed to protest his orders not to advance on 14 March, which had allowed most rebels to escape. Rebel casualties were hard to estimate. British troops usually executed any prisoners they captured, whether armed or not. One of the prominent British casualties was William Hodson , who led an irregular cavalry unit and also served as an Intelligence officer, killed during the capture of the Begum Kothi on 11 March. The Great Mutiny - India Battles of the Indian Mutiny.

7: Lucknow – Travel guide at Wikivoyage

The Battle of Lucknow and the end of the Mutiny. By January the region was clear of rebels. Sir Colin had wanted to return to Lucknow only when cooler weather had come, but political considerations required an earlier liberation of the town.

March 3, 2014: The stakes are high for both leaders, with many seeing UP as a critical election for the prime minister too. Undoubtedly, it is a stepping stone for Modi. At the end of the day, there is no challenge to him in BJP today. Though only 43 years old, and with time on his side, paradoxically, the stakes for Akhilesh are higher. Like Modi, he understood the changing national mood, with youth increasingly determining poll outcomes, opting for leaders who represent a radical departure from the established ways of doing politics. Modi was, after all, not going to be chief minister, nor for that matter did BJP have a chief ministerial face. But from the third phase onwards, momentum seemed to peter out, and BJP started to pick up. As did Mayawati, and the Dalits who had left her side in seem to have rallied behind her this time. Real or otherwise, half an electoral battle is won or lost by popular perceptions that gain currency, particularly when there is no wave in favour of anyone, as is the case this time, with UP being seen as an aggregate of elections, with caste, community, candidate all at work. While BJP had more than a dozen Union ministers camping in Varanasi at a given time, with dozens of helicopters crisscrossing the state, the gathbandhan did not have the battery of senior leaders that it should have pressed into service. The SP brass – Mulayam and Shivpal Yadav – was not available this time to Akhilesh, and March 11 will reveal how much damage they inflicted on SP in its fiefdom of the Yadav dominated Etawah-Mainpuri belt, by supporting rebels. Given the high stakes for the alliance, for the opposition as a whole, and indeed for Rahul Gandhi personally, Congress should have mounted a high voltage campaign in UP. More so since the party was given a whopping seats it did not deserve, and that was the first sign of weakness Akhilesh displayed, having won a mega battle within the party. But this high voltage campaign did not happen, barring a few joint rallies by Akhilesh and Rahul. There were no signs of Priyanka Vadra either, who had helped craft the alliance. Early on, there were reports that she would canvass all over the state for the alliance. Instead, for some curious reason, Priyanka addressed only one rally in Rae Bareilly. The Muslims appear to have voted tactically. Now the election moves into its penultimate round. Many have predicted a hung assembly with a three way divide between the three major players. With BJP surging ahead, Modi has been making an all-out pitch to cross the majority figure. Author Neerja Chowdhury is a political commentator. Neerja Chowdhury is a political commentator.

8: Siege of Lucknow - Wikipedia

The Battle of Chinhat - Beginning of the Epic Lucknow Siege. Posted on June 30, Updated on July 8, On the morning of 30th June , the village of Ismailganj, near Chinhat (or Chinhut), Avadh (Oudh) witnessed a decisive battle between the British and the Indian rebel mutineers.

Martin acquired his fortune while serving Asaf-ud-Daula , the nawab wazir of Awadh , and was reputedly the richest Frenchman in India. The schools were to be located in Lucknow, Calcutta and at Lyon , his birthplace in France. The residue of his estate after bequests had been made was to be used for the maintenance of these schools. He directed that the school in Lucknow should be established at Constantia and that the house should be kept as a "school or College for learning young men the English language and Christian religion if they found themselves inclined". His tomb should carry a plaque bearing the following inscription: Arrived in India as a common soldier and died at Lucknow on the 13th of September, , as a Major-General. He is buried in this tomb. Pray for his soul. Thus Constantia became both a school and a mausoleum. In the interim the Constantia building was used as a guest house for visiting Europeans. In Emily Eden , sister of the Governor General, described it as "a sort of castle in a fine jungly park, built by an old General La Martine, who came out to India a private soldier, and died worth more than a million. I wish we had come out in those days". The first Principal was John Newmarch. There were plans to move the native school to a different location, although it is not known whether this actually took place. Indian Rebellion of Constantia before the "mutiny" The events of saw the making of the Martinian military legend. For the first time in history, Britain called on schoolboys to assist in the military conflict - namely the defence of the Lucknow Residency. The siege began on 30 June. The force within the Residency then consisted of British and Indian troops and civilian volunteers including a number of Anglo-Indians. The Residency was under siege for eighty-six days, until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell in November. Apart from actual fighting, the boys performed a number of tasks within the Residency compound - some ran messages to the hospital, watched over the sick and wounded, ground corn and manned the telegraph connecting the Residency to Alam Bagh; others were seconded to domestic duties in place of native servants who had absconded. Despite the dangers, casualties among the boys were few. Two died of dysentery and two others were wounded in action. Their diet consisted of mutton and buffalo-head soup. Sir Colin dislodged them, occupied the college, setting up another semaphore on its roof to communicate with Outram. After the Siege the college was temporarily moved to Benares. Classrooms were established in bungalows and the school routine recommenced. The staff and the boys who served during the Mutiny were all awarded the Indian Mutiny Medal , inscribed with the words "Defence of Lucknow", in recognition of their courage and steadfastness. It thus became the only school in the world to be awarded a British battle honour. Public thanksgiving to Almighty God for deliverance from the sepoy revolt should take expression in the form of schools for the children of the Community that had stood so nobly by England in her hour of need and which shed its blood for kinsmen across the seas. The flag has not been displayed publicly since as the subject caused some ambivalence. Satish Bhatnagar, author of *Bright Renown*: There were students on its rolls in , but the number had increased to by . Boarders came from all over the province from districts like Pratapgarh , Mirzapur , Gorakhpur , Allahabad , Kanpur and Etawah. The records show that in over boys qualified for admission to the higher department of the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee. In the years following the Mutiny the city of Lucknow, now under the British Crown, the whole city was redesigned. The late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century saw the emergence of the school as an exclusive school preferred by the landed aristocracy of Awadh. In , the College celebrated its Centenary. After Indian Independence, the curriculum was changed in with Urdu being dropped as a compulsory subject and replaced by Hindi. This trend was to continue till almost the mid seventies. In , Mr. Meredith Doure was appointed as the first Indian Principal of the College. DEW Shaw in the mids. The bulk of the students were drawn from the upper middle and middle classes. In , there was flooding of the grounds by the Gomti River resulting in the evacuation of staff and boys to higher ground. In and again major floods occurred which threatened the building. The Government constructed a protective bund in 1974 which separated the school lake from the

main vista thus substantially reducing the earlier picturesque setting. In the school was affiliated to the Indian Council for Secondary Education system of education. In the school celebrated its sesquicentennial anniversary. Former principals, old Martinians from all over the country and abroad, and delegations from Lyon and Calcutta, came to Lucknow for this once in a lifetime event. To commemorate the occasion, a history of the college "Bright Renown" was released, an exhibition on the history of the school was organized, and for several days the Constantia was lit up in the night. The President of India released a postage stamp to recognize the contribution of La Martiniere Lucknow. In one of the teachers was murdered in the early hours of the morning on 7 March. Two people were seen firing shots through a broken window at the back of the building, but the culprits were not identified and the murder remains unsolved. The sprawling estate also includes a village called Martin Purwa, named after Claude Martin, and part of the Lucknow Zoo. In , the grounds were flooded and the and earthquakes caused several statues to fall from their pedestals where they crown the architecture. The statues are in modern and older antique styles. The building is constructed in an unusual mix of styles. The rooms are decorated in bas-reliefs, arabesques and other Italian styled ornamentation. The eighteenth-century English potter Josiah Wedgwood was said to be responsible for the plaster of Paris plaques decorating the library and the chapel. However, the plaques which depict classical and mythological subjects are thought to be of local construction. What was imported was the large mirrors, French carpets, inlaid marble [14] tables and paintings including some by Johann Zoffany who was a friend of Claude Martin. Its facade mixes Georgian colonnades with the loopholes and turrets of a medieval castle; above, Palladian arcades rise to Mughal copulas. Even more incongruously it now houses an eminent Indian Public school blessed with all the tribal rituals of Eton or Harrow. It is a disturbing building of the most peculiar design. The central tower has bridge links and the entire central range has a strange array of statues dominated by two huge lions whose eyes were supposedly lit by red lanterns. However funds were found from a female education fund and a school was started at Moti Mahal. Khursheed Manzil, or the House of the Sun, is a large double-storeyed mansion marked by towers at the corners. The property was built in the form of a fortified castle. After the annexation of Oudh, in , Khursheed Manzil was used as a mess house by officers of the 32nd Regiment, and it became known as the Mess House. During the Mutiny it was the scene of some stubborn fighting, in which both Lord Wolseley, then a captain, and Lord Roberts, as a lieutenant bore an active part. The latter planted the flag of the 2nd Punjab Infantry on the west turret as a sign of capture. The building was stormed and taken on 17 November. In constant reminder of those days, a small pillar stands just inside the gate to the left. It bears the following inscription: In , on the recommendation of Mr. E, the Deputy Commissioner, The Government gave the Trustees and Governor of the school a piece of land adjoining the compound on the west of the Bank of Bengal now the State Bank of India considerably increasing the size of the estate and greatly improving the playground. The houses were first given their names in . The houses are Martin blue, Lyons yellow, Cornwallis green and Hodson red. Each houses are headed by houses, the most senior teacher in the house. He is aided by a House Captain and prefects from the senior high school. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was curate of Lamphey, Pembrokeshire, Hereford, Presteigne, Powys, and Brockhampton, Herefordshire. He was the vicar of Lingen, Herefordshire from to . He died in Dewsbury, Yorkshire, aged . Wood was an officer of the Lucknow Volunteer Rifles, and offered his services in August . He was promoted to the position of lieutenant in the Indian Army reserve in February . He was killed at the Battle of Loos while gallantly leading his men in action. Andrews oversaw many changes and improvements to the College, including the construction of the modern well-equipped Spence and Sykes halls, the introduction of the school song, and the award of Battle Honours. Meredith Doure was the first Indian Principal. Terence Phillips was also a former pupil and was briefly Principal of the school. He recently retired from his role as the Principal of Wynberg Allen, Mussoorie. Elton Stein deSouza was a former pupil who headed his Alma mater and retired in . He previously taught English at Lucknow Christian College.

BATTLE FOR LUCKNOW pdf

Siege of Lucknow Background The capital city of Oudh, which had been annexed by the British East India Company in , Lucknow was the home of the British commissioner for the territory. When the initial commissioner proved inept, the veteran administrator Sir Henry Lawrence was appointed to the post.

The British and Foreign Leisure Education Activities for Individuals With Substance Addictions (Leisure Education Series IV) Dissolving concepts. Chapter 7 I El Camino Real The prosperous retirement Scrapbook of Mormon literature Dorlands medical abbreviations. Jacob of Sarugs Homily on the Holy Sunday of the Pentecost Must We Defend Nazis? Negotiating realities Turbulence in the ocean Work-family reconciliation in practice Boleti of North Carolina Three basic facts about Israel The Library Of Christmas Music V. 2. Neuroanatomical and neuroimaging endophenotypes and biomarkers Tricia daniels souls realigned More than human sbj The first sentimental education. Bladder cancer : epidemiology and risk factors Internet Safety Young Readers Guide Developing object oriented data structures using C++ Multiconductor transmission-line structures modal analysis techniques. Paths to a political settlement in Ireland Dungeons and dragons monster book Flowers on main sherryl woods Townspeople and Nation The classic era of the American pulp magazine History of the commonwealth of Kentucky. Maximizing Misfortune The swines wedding Southwest ceramic art Chapter 5 I Rulers, Tyrants, Kings of Dark Age Britain Louisa M. Gordan. Machine generated contents note: 1. Information Society The collaborator of Bethlehem Legal foundations of special education for African American learners Elizabeth A. Dooley and Katherine L. All city pin code list Derivative definitions and rules A guide to ancient Mexican ruins