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The Revolt of 1857 stands at the top because a vast variety of people from almost all classes within the nation find some elements to emphasize with. In the sense of bringing the immediate result of obtaining liberation from the British the Revolt, of course, failed. However, the Revolt boosted the confidence of India as a whole in the sense that they had realized their power to resist and fight for the greater cause. It can be easily come to the conclusion that the Indian side cracked into countless fractured interests as the Indian aspect of the Revolt showed the lack of unity whereas colonialism presented a United front. Significance of the Revolt of 1857. 2. The period of Dalhousie (1848-1856) is marked as a major factor in the revolt of 1857. A famous policy under his period was "Doctrine of Lapse". Under this, many states, like Satara, Jaitpur, Sambhalpur, Jhansi, were captured by the British who expanded recklessly. Thus the political factors, i.e. expansionary policy of the British greatly contributed towards the revolt of 1857. 3. The other factor was that Indian judges were not allowed to try the criminal cases of Europeans- thus discrimination was at all levels. Economic Factors (economic causes of Revolt of 1857) The revolt of 1857 was a product of the character and policies of colonial rule. The cumulative effect of British expansionist policies, economic exploitation and administrative innovations over the years had adversely affected the positions of all rulers of Indian states, sepoys, zamindars, peasants, traders, artisans, pundits, maulvis, etc. The simmering discontent burst in the form of a violent storm in 1857 which shook the British Empire in India to its very foundations. ADVERTISEMENTS: The causes of the revolt emerged from all aspects" socio-cultural, economic and political"of daily exist Rebels and the Raj. (1857 revolt and its Representation). 1. Why did the Indian think during British period that their religion was in danger? Ans. (i) Conservative Indians were angered by the various social reforms initiated by the British. The abolition of sati, legalizing of widow remarriages were regarded as unwanted interference in Indian Social. (ii) Indian sentiments were also hurt by the Christian Missionaries. (iii) In 1850, the government passed the Hindu property law under which even after converting to Christianity one could inherit one's ancestral property. (iv) The people&ap Revolt of 1857 has a significant importance in Indian History. This revolt is called as "first war of Independence" by some historians. This revolt was not because of immediate reactions by Indians, but due to oppression carried out by Britishers for more than a century. Following is the time line of historical events which led a way toward India's first war of independence: Event 1(1773): First Governor General. Lord Warren Hastings became the first Governor General of Bengal. Under this system, The Zamindars were made hereditary owners of the land under their possession. They and their successors exercised total control over lands. The company's share in the revenue was fixed permanently with the Zamindars.