

**Source #7:** Excerpt from *The Indian Revolt*, by Charles Creighton Hazewell

Background: *The Indian Revolt* was an article written for *Atlantic Magazine* in 1857. It is about the Sepoy Mutiny. During the Sepoy Mutiny, the sepoys (Indian soldiers paid by the British to help them imperialize India) revolted against the British East India Company.

For the first time in the history of the English dominion<sup>10</sup> in India, its power has been shaken from within its own possessions<sup>11</sup>, and by its own subjects<sup>12</sup>. Whatever attacks have been made upon it before have been from without, and its career of conquest has been the result to which they have led. But now no external enemy threatens it, and the English in India have found themselves suddenly and unexpectedly engaged in<sup>13</sup> a hand-to-hand struggle with a portion of their subjects, not so much for dominion as for life. There had been signs and warnings, indeed, of the coming storm; but the feeling of security in possession and the confidence of moral strength were so strong, that the signs had been neglected and the warnings disregarded.

The anticipated mutiny has now come, its first symptoms<sup>14</sup> were treated with utter<sup>15</sup> want of<sup>16</sup> judgment, and its power is shaking the whole fabric of the English rule in India.

1. What does it mean when Hazewell says, “power has been shaken from within its own possessions, by its own subjects?”

According to the last line of the reading, did the Sepoy Rebellion worry the British? Why?

**Source #8: Thomas Macaulay quotation**

Background: Thomas Macaulay was the British administrator responsible for establishing a public education system in India.



“What, then, shall the language of education be? Some say that it should be the English. The other half strongly recommend Arabic and Sanskrit<sup>1</sup>. The whole question seems to me to be, which language is best worth knowing? ... It is, I believe, no exaggeration to say that all the historical information which has been collected from all the books written in the Sanskrit language is less valuable than what may be found in short textbooks used at preparatory schools in England.”

1. What is the question Macaulay is asking himself?
2. What is the answer?
3. How did this impact India?

<sup>10</sup> Dominion: rule

<sup>11</sup> Possessions: An area of land over which another country exercises sovereignty, but which does not have the full right of participation in that country's governance. Colonies were often called possessions.

<sup>12</sup> Subject: A citizen under British rule

<sup>13</sup> Engaged in: participating in

<sup>14</sup> Symptom: effect (of a disease)

<sup>15</sup> Utter: Total

<sup>16</sup> Want of: lack of