

## Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai, Revolt of 1857, Death, Legacy

July 4, 2026 • vajiramandravi.com



# Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai Revolt of 1857

Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai stands as one of India's most iconic figures in the struggle against British colonial rule. Born as **Manikarnika Tambe** on November 19, 1828, in Varanasi, she rose to prominence as the Queen of Jhansi and a symbol of Indian resistance during the Revolt of 1857.

Refusing to surrender, she played a pivotal role in defending Jhansi against British forces, famously declaring, "*I shall not give away my Jhansi.*" Despite her death in the **Battle of Gwalior** in 1858, Rani Lakshmibai's courage and patriotism remain an enduring symbol of India's fight for independence.

### Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai

The Queen of Jhansi, Rani Lakshmibai, was born in Varanasi on November 19, 1828, as Manikarnika Tambe. Raised in a progressive Maratha household, she was trained in martial arts, horse riding, and sword fighting from an early age. She married **Maharaja Gangadhar Rao Newalkar** of Jhansi in 1842 and became Rani Lakshmibai. After the death of the Maharaja in **1853**, the British East India Company refused to recognize their adopted son as the heir, leading to the annexation of Jhansi under the **Doctrine of Lapse**.

### Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai Revolt of 1857

In the Revolt of 1857, Rani Lakshmibai emerged as a key leader. She resisted British rule following the annexation of Jhansi under the **Doctrine of Lapse**. When British forces besieged Jhansi, she defiantly declared, “*Main apni Jhansi nahin doongi*” (I shall not give away my Jhansi), embodying the spirit of resistance.

- In March 1858, when British forces attacked Jhansi she defended the city with remarkable bravery, organizing an army and leading it against **Sir Hugh Rose**’s forces.
- Despite being heavily outnumbered, she held off the British for two weeks before Jhansi fell.
- Eventually, Rani Lakshmibai escaped to **Kalpi** and then **Gwalior**, where she continued to fight alongside rebel leaders like **Tantia Tope** and **Nana Sahib**.

## Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai Death

Rani Lakshmibai died during the **Battle of Gwalior** on June 18, 1858. In a fierce confrontation with British forces, she was mortally wounded but refused to be captured alive. Her death marked the end of one of the fiercest resistances during the rebellion, and she became a martyr in India’s struggle for independence.

## Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai Legacy

In the British account of the conflict, Hugh Rose wrote that Rani Lakshmibai was “*the most dangerous of all Indian leaders*”. Lakshmibai remains a powerful symbol of courage, patriotism, and sacrifice. Her role in the 1857 revolt made her a national hero, and she continues to inspire generations in India. Lakshmibai’s defiance remains etched in India’s historical memory, and her legacy is celebrated as the epitome of women’s empowerment and resistance to colonial rule.

| Other Related Posts                    |                                         |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Foundation of Indian National Congress | Poona Sarvajanik Sabha                  |
| INC Sessions                           | The Indian League (1875)                |
| Moderate Phase of INC                  | Important Leaders of the Revolt of 1857 |
| British Indian Association             | Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai                  |
| Madras Mahajana Sabha                  | Vedic Period                            |
| Bombay Presidency Association          |                                         |