

Id	Extract 8
original	<p>It was not merely a revolt by the British army personnels or rulers of particular regions; it was a massive war which witnessed participation of kings, queens, landlords, peasants, tribals and soldiers alike. While the war actually took place in 1857, the ground for the battlefield was prepared over a course of hundred years. The British, who had initially arrived as traders, gradually embarked on a dual mission of conquest and profit in India. The victory of British troops over Bengal in the Battle of Lord Clive and Mir Zafar Plassey in 1757 was an inception of British rule in India. a With this, British moved on to becoming the rulers of the lands of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (now Odisha) and the whole of India after 1857. Even though the revolt broke out in 1857, the undercurrents had been felt much earlier. The pursuit of exploitative political and economic policies by the British was largely resented by the diverse sections of the Indian society. All it needed was the proverbial trigger to be pulled, which eventually happened with the hanging of a young sepoy Mangal Pandey. But before you delve into the chronicle of the revolt that eventually turned into a war, it is important to understand the main causes of revolt of 1857.</p>
A	<p>It was not merely a revolt by the British army personnels or rulers of particular regions; it was a massive war which witnessed participation of kings, queens, landlords, peasants, tribals and soldiers alike.  The British, who had initially arrived as traders, gradually embarked on a dual mission of conquest and profit in India.  The victory of British troops over Bengal in the Battle of Lord Clive and Mir Zafar Plassey in 1757 was an inception of British rule in India.  a With this, British moved on to becoming the rulers of the lands of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (now Odisha) and the whole of India after 1857.  The pursuit of exploitative political and economic policies by the British was largely resented by the diverse sections of the Indian society.  All it needed was the proverbial trigger to be pulled, which eventually happened with the hanging of a young sepoy Mangal Pandey. But before you delve into the chronicle of the revolt that eventually turned into a war, it is important to understand the main causes of revolt of 1857.</p>
B	<p>It was not merely a revolt by the British army personnels or rulers of particular regions; it was a massive war which witnessed participation of kings, queens, landlords, peasants, tribals and soldiers alike. The ground for the battlefield was prepared over a course of hundred years.  In 1757, the British won the Battle of Plassey. This was the first time that the British had won a battle in India.  Even though the revolt started in 1857, people had been feeling it for a long time.  All it needed was the trigger to be pulled. Mangal Pandey, a young sepoy, was the first person to be hanged.</p>
C	<p>It was not merely a revolt by the British army personnels or rulers of particular regions; it was a massive war in which kings, queens and soldiers from all parts of the British Empire took part.  The British, who had first come to India as traders, slowly started to take over the whole country.  In 1757, the British won the Battle of Plassey. This was the first time that the British had won a battle in India.  With this, the British became the rulers of the whole of India after 1857. They also became the rulers of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.  The British government did many things in India that the different sections of the Indian society did not like.  All it needed was the trigger to be pulled. Mangal Pandey, a young sepoy, was the first person to be hanged.  But before you delve into the history of the revolt that eventually turned into a war, you need to know the main reasons for the 1857 revolt.</p>
D	<p>The British, who had initially arrived as traders, gradually embarked on a dual mission of conquest and profit in India.  The victory of British troops over Bengal in the Battle of Lord Clive and Mir Zafar Plassey in 1757 was an inception of British rule in India.  a With this, British moved on to becoming the rulers of the lands of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (now Odisha) and the whole of India after 1857.  But before you delve into the chronicle of the revolt that eventually turned into a war, it is important to understand the main causes of revolt of 1857.  The pursuit of exploitative political and economic policies by the British was largely resented by the diverse sections of the Indian society.</p>
E	<p>It was not merely a revolt by the British army personnels or rulers of particular regions; it was a massive war which witnessed participation of kings, queens, landlords, peasants, tribals and soldiers alike. The ground for the battlefield was prepared over a course of hundred years.  In 1757, the British won the Battle of Plassey. This was the first time that the British had won a battle in India.  Even though the revolt started in 1857, people had been feeling it for a long time.  All it needed was the trigger to be pulled. Mangal Pandey, a young sepoy, was the first person to be hanged.</p>
F	<p>It was not merely a revolt by the British army personnels or rulers of particular regions . While the war actually took place in 1857 , the ground for the battlefield was prepared over a course of hundred years the British army .  The victory of British troops over Bengal in the Battle of Lord Clive and Mir Zafar Plassey in 1757 was an inception of British rule in India .  Even though the revolt broke out in 1857 , the undercurrents had been felt much earlier .  All it needed was the proverbial trigger to be pulled , which eventually happened with the hanging of a young sepoy Mangal Pandey .</p>