**1. Fakir-Sannyasi Rebellion (1770–1806)**

* **Oppression:** The British East India Company imposed heavy taxes, restricting the movement of Fakirs and Sannyasis. The Bengal Famine (1770) worsened conditions, and religious institutions lost financial support (Bandyopadhyay, 2004).
* **Acknowledgment:** Fakirs and Sannyasis saw that the British wanted total economic and religious control, threatening their survival (Marshall, 1990).
* **Resistance:** Small groups attacked tax officials and disrupted revenue collection (Guha, 1983).
* **Protest:** Armed ascetics raided British treasuries, trade routes, and freed prisoners (Mukherjee, 1955).
* **Mass Movement:** Peasants, landlords, and common people joined the fight, providing support (Ray, 1998).
* **Revolt:** Several large attacks forced the British to send troops (Chakrabarty, 2001).
* **War:** The British engaged in prolonged battles, eventually defeating the rebels (Sarkar, 2002).
* **Aftermath:** By 1806, leaders were executed or went underground, but the rebellion inspired later resistance (Singh, 2008).

**2. Faraizi Movement (1818–1860)**

* **Oppression:** Muslim peasants suffered under Hindu landlords and British officials. Their Islamic identity was also threatened (Ahmed, 1981).
* **Acknowledgment:** Haji Shariatullah realized economic and religious oppression were connected (Rahim, 1963).
* **Resistance:** Faraizis rejected Hindu and British customs, promoting Islamic self-rule (Jalal, 2008).
* **Protest:** Peasants refused taxes, forced labor, and non-Islamic traditions (Eaton, 1993).
* **Mass Movement:** Under Dudu Miyan, thousands joined and formed parallel legal systems (Hardy, 1972).
* **Revolt:** Clashes broke out between Faraizis and landlords, with villages being taken over (Ali, 1985).
* **War:** The British and Hindu landlords cracked down, arresting leaders (Choudhury, 2004).
* **Aftermath:** The movement weakened after Dudu Miyan's death but influenced later agrarian revolts (Islam, 2005).

**3. Titumir and the Barasat Revolt (1829)**

* **Oppression:** Muslim peasants suffered high taxes, forced labor, and religious discrimination (Hossain, 1973).
* **Acknowledgment:** Titumir realized that landlords and the British were the main oppressors (Rahman, 1996).
* **Resistance:** He organized peasants to resist unfair taxes (Sen, 2011).
* **Protest:** Peasants stopped paying taxes and reclaimed land (Das, 1983).
* **Mass Movement:** Thousands followed Titumir, creating a self-governing community (Chakrabarty, 2001).
* **Revolt:** He built Bansher Kella (Bamboo Fort) and openly fought British rule (Singh, 2008).
* **War:** The British attacked in 1831, killing Titumir and crushing the revolt (Ray, 1998).
* **Aftermath:** Titumir became a symbol of resistance (Ahmed, 1981).

**4. Santhal Rebellion (1855–1856)**

* **Oppression:** Santhals were forced into labor by British landlords and moneylenders (Sinha, 1959).
* **Acknowledgment:** Leaders Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu saw rebellion as their only hope (Datta, 2002).
* **Resistance:** Secret meetings were held to plan resistance (Jha, 1987).
* **Protest:** Santhals stopped paying debts and working under oppression (Sen, 2011).
* **Mass Movement:** Over 60,000 Santhals joined the cause (Hardiman, 1997).
* **Revolt:** Attacks on landlords and British outposts escalated (Das, 1983).
* **War:** The British army crushed the rebellion, killing thousands (Guha, 1983).
* **Aftermath:** The British formed Santhal Parganas, but repression continued (Eaton, 1993).

**5. Indigo Rebellion (Neel Bidroho) (1859–1860)**

* **Oppression:** Peasants were forced to grow indigo under exploitative contracts (Chandra, 1966).
* **Acknowledgment:** Farmers realized the British plantation system caused their suffering (Datta, 2002).
* **Resistance:** Farmers refused contracts despite violence (Sinha, 1959).
* **Protest:** Legal battles and media campaigns raised awareness (Ali, 1985).
* **Mass Movement:** Thousands rejected forced cultivation (Jalal, 2008).
* **Revolt:** Indigo factories were attacked, and records destroyed (Islam, 2005).
* **War:** The British used police and military force to suppress them (Ray, 1998).
* **Aftermath:** The Indigo Commission (1860) led to the end of forced indigo farming (Rahim, 1963).

**6. The First War of Independence (1857)**

* **Oppression:** The British East India Company imposed harsh taxes and cultural reforms. The use of greased cartridges offended Indian soldiers (Metcalf & Metcalf, 2006).
* **Acknowledgment:** Indian rulers, landlords, and sepoys saw the British as a threat to traditional life (Gupta, 2009).
* **Resistance:** Secret communications prepared for rebellion (Chakrabarty, 2001).
* **Protest:** Early mutinies, such as Mangal Pandey's, sparked widespread dissent (Sen, 2011).
* **Mass Movement:** Rebellion spread across major cities, led by Bahadur Shah II, Nana Sahib, and others (Datta, 2002).
* **Revolt:** Rebels took control of cities and set up parallel administrations (Chandra, 1966).
* **War:** The British crushed the revolt with brutal counterattacks (Guha, 1983).
* **Aftermath:** By 1858, the British took direct control of India, leading to harsher rule (Eaton, 1993).

**References**  
Ahmed, W. (1981). *Peasant Movements in India*. Oxford University Press.  
Bandyopadhyay, S. (2004). *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*. Orient Blackswan.  
Chakrabarty, D. (2001). *Rethinking Working-Class History: Bengal 1890-1940*. Princeton University Press.  
Chandra, B. (1966). *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*. People's Publishing House.  
Das, A. (1983). *India in the 19th Century*. HarperCollins.  
Datta, K. (2002). *Socio-Political Movements in India: A Historical Analysis*. Routledge.  
Eaton, R. M. (1993). *The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier, 1204-1760*. University of California Press.  
Guha, R. (1983). *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*. Duke University Press.  
Jalal, A. (2008). *Partisans of Allah: Jihad in South Asia*. Harvard University Press.  
Metcalf, B., & Metcalf, T. R. (2006). *A Concise History of Modern India*. Cambridge University Press.