While the British economy was growing and expansion was continuing the spread of Christianity, western culture and British style of administration was inevitable. The sepoys were established and expected to serve wherever the East India Company decided, also some were ordered to serve overseas. Unfortunately the strong Indian tradition was in contradiction to the British system and this rising tension cause immediate revolt among Bengal army soldiers, especially those sent abroad. This huge tension resulted into mutiny started at Meerut, an important garrison town sixty kilometres from Dehli in May 1857. The trigger started with the rifles’ cartriges which contained both beef and pork which offended the Muslims and Hindus. „The garrison commander court-martialled 85 Indians for refusing to use suspect cartriges and publicly humiliated them.“ (page 12)

Local uprisings against other aspects of Company rules spread across most of the northern India. The sepoys started to massacre the European citizens. The terrible vendetta came after several British soldiers and their families were massacred. „While it is true that large numbers of European men, women and children were murdered with great brutality by the mutineers, it is equally evident that some of the stories of torture, rape and bestiality were either grossly exaggerated or totally untrue. However, the British relief forces felt that every Indian male capable of carrying arms was guilty of such crimes.“ (page 13) The British paid back with armed forces, even the local British authorities collapsed, the unplaned and unorganised British reprisals were horrible. Spreading fear the British armed forces torched even unarmed Indian civilians and ruined whole villages. Order was restored in 1858 but the connections between those two cultures were lost.

It cost 36 million pounds to crush the Mutiny and all the East Indian Company rights were transfered to the crown. India is a huge country which meant that some of its’ parts remained untouched by the rebellion, mostly the loyal parts which relayed on the Britishs. The loyal Indian princes were rewarded with privileges and status. In 1876 India became a British colony and the British Raj came into existence.