

# INTRODUCTION

Real Name: Manikarnika

Born: November 19, 1828 at Varanasi, India

pouse: Jhansi Naresh Maharaj Gangadhar Rao  
Newalkar

Issue: Damodar Rao, Anand Rao (adopted)

House: Maratha Empire

Father: Moropant Tambe

Mother: Bhagirathi Sapre

Died: June 18, 1858 (aged 29) at Kotah ki Serai,  
near Gwalior, India

Honours: Honour of the Hindu Goddess Lakshmi

# CHILDHOOD

- She was born to a Maharashtrian family at Kashi in the year 1828.
- During her childhood, she was called by the name Manikarnika.
- Her family members called her Manu.
- At a tender age of four, she lost her mother.
- All responsibility of raising her came over her father.
- While pursuing studies, she had a formal training in martial arts, which included horse riding, shooting and fencing

# REAL PICTURE OF RANI LAKSHMI BAI



## **“MANIKARNIKA TO LAKSHMIBAI”**

Manikarnika was born into a Maratha family at Varanasi. She was married to Raja Gangadhar Rao Newalkar, the Maharaja of Jhansi, in 1842, and thereafter she became the Rani of Jhansi.

After her marriage Manikarnika became Lakshmi.

# LIFE AFTER MARRIAGE

- In the year 1851, she gave birth to a son. Unfortunately, the child did not survive more than four months.
- In the year 1853, Gangadhar Rao fell sick and became very weak. So, the couple decided to adopt a child. To ensure that the British do not raise an issue over the adoption, Lakshmi bai got this adoption witnessed by the local British representatives.
- On 21st November 1853, Maharaja Gangadhar Rao died.

## INVASION

During that period, Lord Dalhousie was the Governor General of British India. The adopted child was named Anand Rao. He was their legal heir. The British rulers refused to accept him as the legal heir. The Lord Dalhousie decided to seize the state of Jhansi. Rani Laxmi Bai was firm about protecting the state of Jhansi.

## SLOGAN

**\*MERI JHANSI NAHIN DOONGI\***  
**(I SHALL NOT PART WITH MY JHANSI)**

## FIGHT OF KALPI

- After riding continuously for 24 hours covering a distance of 102 miles, the Rani reached Kalpi.
- He provided his squads of army to her as per her requested requirement.
- On 22nd May, Sir Hugh Rose attacked Kalpi.
- Kalpi was taken over by the British on 24th May.
- Laksmi bai suggested taking over Gwalior. Rani Lakshmi bai won over Gwalior and handed it over to Peshava

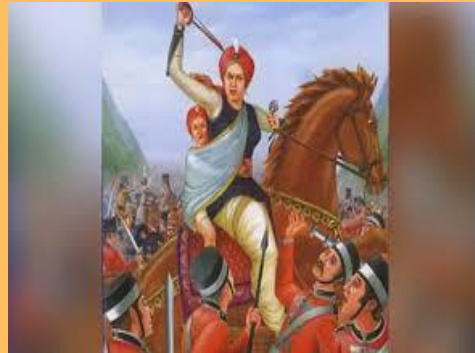
## **FIGHT WITH BRITISH ARMY**

- Sir Hugh Rose had heard about the defeat of Gwalior by Rani Lakshmibai.
- He realized that the situation could go out of control if time was wasted; therefore, he marched towards Gwalior.
- Lakshmibai and Peshva decided to fight the British as Sir Hugh Rose touched Gwalior.
- On 18th June, the British attacked Gwalior from all sides.
- Turned back to attack the British army, she got injured, started bleeding and fell from her horse.



# THE LAST WISH

The faithful servants of Rani took her to a nearby Gangadas Mutt and gave her Gangajal. She expressed her last wish that her body should not be touched by any British men and embraced a brave death. Upon her death on **June 18th 1858**, her body was cremated as per her wishes. Three days after the death of Lakshmi Bai, the British captured the fort of Gwalior.



# INSPIRATION

She inspired many generations of Hindustani's, thus becoming immortal in the fight for freedom.

The life history of the Rani of Jhansi, Lakshmibai, who preferred to sacrifice her life at the young age of 23 years in battle, is very inspiring. Such an extraordinary lady, who tied her son on her back while fighting the battle, will not be found again in the history of the world.

**Rani Lakshmibai,**  
who fought for her  
Dharma, is known even today as a brave  
queen

**“Khub Ladi Mardani, woh to  
Jhansi wali Rani Thi “**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sf2TMAOrX\\_s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sf2TMAOrX_s)