

Rani Lakshmi bai



Lakshmi Bai, the Rani of Jhansi (19 November 1828 - 18 June 1858), was an Indian queen, the Maharani consort of the Maratha princely state of Jhansi from 1843 to 1853 as the wife of Maharaja Gangadhar Rao. She was one of the leading figures of the Indian rebellion of 1857 and became a symbol of resistance to the British for Indian nationalists.

Ranilakshmi Bai was born on 19 November 1828 in the town of Varansi into a Marathi Karkhande Brahmin family. She was named Manikarnika Tambe and nicknamed Manu. Her father was Moropant Tambe and her mother Bhagirathi Sapre. Her parents came from Maharashtra. Her mother died when she was four years old.

Her father was the commander of the war of Kalyanpranth. Her father worked for Peshwa Bajji Rao II of Bithoor district. The peshwa called her "Chhabili", which means "playful". She was educated at home and was taught to read and write, and was more independent in her childhood than others of her age; her studies included shooting, horsemanship, fencing and malkhamba with her childhood friends Nana Sahib and Tantiya Tope. Parni Lakshmi bai contrasted many of the patriarchal cultural expectations for women in India's society at this time.