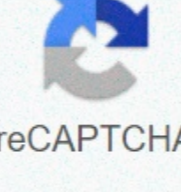


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First anglo afghan war pdf

During the 19th century, two great European empires lived for dominance in Central Asia. In what was called "Great Game", the Russian Empire moved south while the British Empire moved north from its so-called crown jewel, colonial India. Their interests collided in Afghanistan, with the first Anglo-Afghan war of 1839-1842. In the years before this conflict, both the British and the Russians approached the emir Dost Mohammad Khan of Afghanistan, hoping to form an alliance with him. The Governor-General of India, George Eden (Lord Auckland), was very concerned to hear that a Russian envoy had arrived in Kabul in 1838; his agitation increased when the talks broke between the Afghan ruler and the Russians, signaling the possibility of a Russian invasion. Lord Auckland decided to hit first to prevent a Russian attack. He justified this approach in a document known as the Simla Manifesto of October 1839. The manifesto states that in order to secure a "trusted ally" west of British India, British troops would enter Afghanistan to support Shah Shuja in his attempts to retake the throne from Dost Mohammad. The British were not invading Afghanistan, according to Auckland, only by helping a deposed friend and preventing "foreign interference" (from Russia). In December 1838, a British force of 21,000 Indian soldiers began marching north-west from Punjab. They crossed the mountains in the deadarriving at Quetta, Afghanistan in March 1839. The British easily captured Quetta and Qandahar and then routed the Dost Mohammad army in July. The emir fled to Bukhara via Bamyan, and the British reinstalled Shah Shuja on the throne thirty years after he had lost him to Dost Mohammad. Well satisfied with this easy victory, the British retreated, leaving 6,000 troops to support the Shuja regime. Dost Mohammad, however, was not ready to give up so easily, and in 1840 he mounted a counterattack from Bukhara, in what is now Uzbekistan. The British had to go back to Afghanistan; They captured Dost Mohammad and took him to India as a prisoner. The son of Dost Mohammad, Mohammad Akbar, began to gather Afghan fighters at his side in the summer and autumn of 1841 from his base in Bamyan. Afghan dissatisfaction with the continued presence of foreign troops mounted, leading to the assassination of Captain Alexander Burnes and his aid to Kabul on 2 November 1841; The British did not rebel against the Mafia that killed Captain Burnes, encouraging further anti-British actions. Meanwhile, in an attempt to calm his angry subjects, Shah Shuja made the fatal decision that he no longer needed British support. General William Elphinstone and the 16,500 British and Indian troops on Afghan soil decided to start their retreat from Kabul on 1 January 1842. As they crossed the mountains in winter towards Jalalalabad, on January 5 a contingent of GhilzaiThe warriors attacked the unprepared British lines. The English troops of the eastern India were in difficulty along the mountain path, fighting through two feet of snow. In the mischia that followed, the Afghans killed almost all the soldiers and followers of the British and Indian camp. a small handful was taken, prisoner. British doctor william brydon managed to ride his wounded horse through the mountains and bring disaster to the British authorities in jalalalabad. he and eight captured prisoners were the only ethnic British survivors on about 700 that took place from kabul. Only a few months after the massacre of the elphinstone army by the forces of mohammad akbar, the agents of the new leader murdered the unpopular and now defenseless shah shuja. furious about the massacre of their kabul garrison, the troops of the british east india company in peshawar and qandahar marched on kabul, saving several British prisoners and burning the great bazaar in retaliation. This further enraged the Afghans, who set aside the ethnolinguistic differences and joined to lead the English from their capital. Lord auckland, whose brain-child the original invasion had been, after he condemned a plan for kabul storms with a much larger force and establish the British permanent rule there. However, he had a stroke in 1842 and was replaced as general governor of India by edward law, Lord Hellenborough, who had the mandate to "restore peace in Asia." Lord Hellenborough issued dost mohammad from the prison of calcuttafanfare, and the Afghan emir ruled his throne in Kabul. After this great victory over the British, Afghanistan retained its independence and continued to play the two European powers each other for three more decades. Meanwhile, the Russians conquered much of Central Asia to the Afghan border, conquering what is now Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The people of what is now Turkmenistan was the last defeated by the Russians, at the Battle of Geoktepe in 1881. Alarmed by the expansion of the Tsars, Britain kept an eye on India's northern borders. In 1878, they invaded Afghanistan again, unleashing the Second Anglo-Afghan War. As for the people of Afghanistan, the first war with the British confirmed their distrust of foreign powers and their intense disregard of foreign troops on Afghan soil. The British army chaplain Reverend G.R. Gleig wrote in 1843 that the first Anglo-Afghan war was "worried for no wise purpose, carried forward with a strange mixture of rashness and shyness, [and] brought to an end after suffering and disaster, without much glory attached to both the government he directed, or to the great body of troops he has bet." It seems safe to assume that Dost Mohammad, Mohammad Akbar, and most Afghan people were much better satisfied by the result. outcome. first anglo afghan war upsc. first anglo afghan war treaty. first anglo afghan war governor general. first anglo afghan war pdf. first anglo afghan war in hindi. first anglo afghan war map. first anglo afghan war books. first anglo afghan war in urdu

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