

## The three big wars between Afghanistan and England

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### ABSTRACT

From the establishment of Ahmad Shah Durrani's government in Kandahar, Afghanistan had become a completely independent country in the region. For this reason, the first rulers of this country come to power and acted as king, which resulted in the domination of foreign countries, especially England, in Afghanistan some of the king or ruler, like Shah Zaman Durrani, was very interested in conquering the northern and northwestern regions of India. On this issue, in the early year of 1797, Shah Zaman sent a message to Marquis Wesley, the Governor General of the East India Company, informing him of his decision to conquer the northern parts of India and inviting him to help push the Maratha tribe back to the Deccan and cooperate with Afghan forces. Finally, these actions imposed a series of agreements on Afghanistan that are still in place today. During the first period of Shah Shuja's reign, 1804-1809, the first treaty that was imposed, called the Peshawar Treaty, was signed by the representatives of Afghanistan and England, Alfinstin from England, Muhammad Akram, Amin Mulk, and Abul Hasan, the treasurer of Shah Shuja, on June 17, 1809, in Peshawar. The British signed three treaties with Shah Shuja. The Treaty of Peshawar, Treaty of Lahore, and Treaty of Kandahar, in all three of these treaties Shah Shuja was in different conditions. The colonialist actions of the British caused a lot of opposition from the people and governments of Afghanistan, and among all the colonial powers of that time, the European country was the first country that paid special attention to Afghanistan and its foreign policy and was still earlier than others in its internal affairs. Interfered, Britain was controlled by the East India Company from India, the said company had been able to develop its political, military, and economic influence in the land of India until the end of the 18th century. One of the most important reasons for the three wars between the two countries was the policy of development and advancement of Britain and protecting India from powers like Russia and France, and also the competition between the two empires of Russia and England in Central Asia, which led to British aggression in the territory of Afghanistan and Taking many parts of these lands was imposed by signing treaties and contracts.

**Keywords:** *Afghanistan, England, history, three wars, treaties*

## **Introduction**

Afghanistan is a country whose history is full of uprisings and falling, full of stories, victories, and defeats. British battles with Afghanistan are one of the important events and incidents in the history of Afghanistan, the recognition and investigation of which is a part of the history of this country and makes the policy of British development and advancement in the region clear, during the first, second and third wars between Afghan and British Afghanistan losses a lot of damages and on the other hand, with the first British attack, the independence of Afghanistan was lost. The establishment of the East India Company over India and the adoption of a policy of development and advancement to the surrounding areas of India and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the occurrence of the first British war with Afghanistan provided the opportunity for Shah Shuja to gain power, and his domination by foreigners became the basis for a national uprising in Afghanistan. The continuation of the policy of development and advancement of England and competition with Tsarist Russia led to the second war, this caused the fall of the government of Amir Shir Ali Khan and the thought of the British staying permanently in Afghanistan, and provided the ground for the declaration of jihad and another uprising, which was the situation after the war. The First World War had made Afghan politicians hopeful for the country's permanent independence. The geographical location of this land and British rule over India was always a cause of concern for the officials of the East India Company to protect India from the great powers of that period, including Afghanistan, whose kings were very interested in marching towards India, for this reason, the British always sought Weakening the rulers of Afghanistan and still providing the ground for their influence in this country. research about the historical developments in Afghanistan from the beginning of the first British war with Afghanistan to the third war, due to the breadth of the subject and its diversity, is wide-ranging and at the same time requires study and research in its various parts, so that in this way, at least a part of the aspect The historical aspects of such incidents should be clarified. In this research, the analysis and comparison of the political and military events of all three wars will be emphasized the differences and similarities from the point of view of the involved parties that happened in Afghanistan. Especially the role of the British government in concluding treaties that came up during this period. About the subject of this article, there are some materials in the writings of Afghan and European historians, the names of some authors and their works are included in the list of sources. However, there is no independent effect of comparing all three wars of the Afghan people with the British. This point is the necessity of conducting such research, which is based on the comparison and comparison of the causes, results, and short-term and long-term effects of these wars. It shows. As it was mentioned separately from the research about the wars, none of these researches have compared these three wars as a whole, so that the readers can easily understand the causes and consequences of these three important wars. There was a lack and gap in the historical events of Afghanistan's history, for this reason, the current topic is new and has been addressed in the form of a research paper, which can increase the level of awareness of the people of Afghanistan and contribute to the scientific history of Afghanistan.

This article was chosen to compare the characteristics of three wars between Afghan and British. With the question that all three British wars with Afghanistan resulted in which treaties and what were the results? This question is the most important question and the biggest concern of this research. Based on these titles that can clarify the issues of all three wars comparatively, research on similarities and differences have been considered. Causes of failures

and successes. The review of treaties and others in terms of military force and military equipment and other important matters has been researched. The results of this research show that the characteristics of each war caused differences in the style of confrontation. In terms of quantity and quality of the army participating in the wars, considerable differences can be seen in the defeat and failure of England in Afghanistan was a new event in the history of England. Also, there were significant changes in the borders of Afghanistan with the signing of treaties.

### **Methods and materials**

In this article, the research method is based on two descriptive and analytical methods. The descriptive method is based on historical sources that are in the system and role of library research, various materials are collected and in the analytical method, by using these data and comparing they based on the sources and the findings are also analyzed. It has been taken and inferred from the cause-and-effect analysis of historical events.

### **Features of commonality and difference**

The first and second Afghan-British wars happened as a result of the right or wrong sensitivity of the British government to Russia's intentions in Afghanistan, while in both wars there were no political differences between the British and Russian governments, the issue of conquest and success remained complicated in both wars. The request to send and accept a British delegation was disputed. After both the first and second wars between Afghanistan and Britain, the person who was chosen by Britain to be the king of Afghanistan was not accepted by all the people of Afghanistan. Britain brought their favorite people to the Emirate of Afghanistan and took their claims to court. But the British Liberal Party always believed that the British government was an aggressor. But the warmongers and imperialists did not consider even this progress to be enough and wanted Kandahar to be permanently annexed to India, which was also the opinion of the Queen of England. When England had reached the height of its imperial power. Among the different parties, at least there were no people who considered the differences of a great force to be guilty of encroaching on a small and weak nation and continuing the policy (Habibi, 1380: 156-157).

After two years had passed since the first war between Afghanistan and England when the Afghans showed their dissatisfaction with the existing situation. But the second war lasted only a few weeks. The reason was that during the first war, a Durrani prince was on the throne and McNaughton had been able to keep the tribal leaders calm by giving bribes and pensions. But the second time, the Emir of Afghanistan had fled, and the British were ruling alone, and it seemed that they intended to stay in Afghanistan forever, and they were doing things that were violent, xenophobic, and aggressive in the eyes of the Afghans. Other livelihood difficulties were felt, because the British soldiers obtained most of the food they needed from the primary markets of Afghanistan. Until an elderly and famous cleric of Gholjai named Mir Din Mohammad, known as Mushk Alam, declared jihad and aroused people's feelings against the British (Yovans, 1396: 95).

The differences were that the third war was the result of the first and second wars. Because Amanullah Khan declared independence and freedom. Independence, which was taken from Afghanistan in previous wars, wanted to cancel the treaty of 1905, according to which Afghanistan had suffered a lot. The declaration of independence caused the British forces to focus on the borders and carry out air attacks on the cities of Kabul and Jalalabad against the

Afghan border forces. The British attack on Afghanistan created excitement in the independence movement in the nation and millions of people took weapons and rushed to the borders of India for Jihad against the British. In Kabul, the Afghan independence movement headed by Mahmoud Tarzi started political activities and demanded that Afghanistan Introduce the youth to the world (ibid: 60).

### **The reasons for the British success in the second war compared to the first war.**

Shah Shuja was brought to Afghanistan by the British and established his kingdom as the Shah of Afghanistan. At that time, the British did not know Afghanistan was not his country and were familiar with the spirit of the inhabitants of this land, and the behavior of their agents was also not wise and rational, as a result, they lost sixteen thousands of their troops and suffered many losses. In addition, they were not familiar with the ways and geographical location of Afghanistan, and they had no information about the strategy and characteristics of the clans, their love and hatred. But between the two wars, about forty years passed and the experiences they gained in the first war made them achieve a better result in the second war, and the reasons for that are as the following materials:

The British were fully aware of how much military forces are needed to capture Afghanistan, from which point they should attack, where they should concentrate their forces, and which routes to Suq al-Jish (four ways) should be taken. They carefully knew and predicted the location of food storage and the way to prepare it, the reasons for carrying the needs of military forces. They recognized the solutions to the problems and weaknesses of Afghans and knew how to manage them. This time they knew the extent of Afghanistan's mountainous areas and the resistance of Afghans and how they should be enticed or provoked against each other.

Due to forty years of experience, they have implemented their usual policy in Afghanistan well and on time, forced Afghans to adapt to each other's characteristics, and neutralized and crippled Afghans' abilities with their own hands. As in all of Afghanistan, the people of this land fought against each other and fueled religious and ethnic conflicts that are still going on.

The issues that caused problems to be solved in the second war were dealt with in a better and timely manner because the first time they thought of paying money to Sardar Mohammad Akbar Khan or other sons of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan or the sons of their uncles. They were succeeding, while it was wrong. The second time they bought the small heads of the clans with money and in this way, they achieved complete success.

Due to the sufficient military force that he had pushed this time, he also maintained the lines of communication, and paying bribes among the Afghans was also effective.

There was no negligence in any case, they always fulfilled every commitment and every promise and appointment with full care and precision, keeping their finger on the heel of the gun and being the gunner behind the cannon on time.

The Afghans relatively knew and the heads of the clans realized the military power of England and wanted to get closer to England (Farrokh, 1371: 392-393).

Both governments that were formed after the First and second wars were puppets of the British. But the main reason for the third war was the restoration of Afghanistan's independence, It was that the war of independence continued in the border fields of India, and political activities were continued under the guidance of Mahmoud Tarzi from the gatherings of Afghan intellectuals, and finally the British government, due to the internal anxiety of India and the

lack of interest of its soldiers in continuing the war due to fatigue and exhaustion from the continuation of the First World War and Also, because of the deterioration of the political situation, which might end up in favor of the rebels, he was afraid that after numerous correspondences between the ruler of India and Kabul, he decided to recognize the independence of Afghanistan by ending the war and uprising and establishing political relations with Afghanistan. He wrote a letter to the ruler of India and at that massage, he introduced nine people as their representatives for negotiation and truce, which is known as the Rawalpindi War of Independence Treaty (Habibi, 1380: 61).

### **Conclusion of treaties**

The treaties that were made in connection with the first Afghan-British war until the third Afghan-British war were completely to the detriment of Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan showed great courage and bravery in all three wars and suffered huge financial losses and lives. But with the conclusion of the treaties by the heads of the country, they were stuck. The geography that Ahmad Shah Abdali had restored and acquired for Afghanistan was gradually limited over time by concluding ill-considered treaties by monarchist Amirs, and if the buffer zone plan was not proposed, there was a possibility that Afghanistan would be torn into pieces. Anyway, I will briefly mention the treaties. The tripartite treaty, which was also mentioned, was signed between McNaughton, the political representative of British India, Ranjit Singh, the ruler of Punjab, and Shah Shuja of Afghanistan in June 1838 in Lahore (Farokh, 1371: 167-170). This treaty contained eighteen articles, according to which Shah Shuja waived any Afghan claim to Peshawar and paid an annual tribute of twenty thousand pounds to Ranjit Singh. In addition, there were other treaties that Shah Shuja did not oppose to obtain the crown (Yovans, 1396: 63). The subject of the tripartite treaty is one of the unprincipled, non-legal, and illegal contracts and one of the shameful pages that was left to greed and legacy by Shah Shuja al-Mulk (Kohzad, -: 83).

The Treaty of Kandahar, on May 7, 1839, when McNaughton was the authority and commander of Shah Shuja, he wrote another treaty as an appendix to the previous treaty and Shah Shuja signed it forcibly: this treaty has eight articles, the first article of which is all the things that were in the Triangle Treaty and the third article it is said that Shah Shuja undertakes not to hire any European servants and officials in exchange for British friendship and companionship, and he will not allow any Europeans to enter Afghanistan without the permission of the British government. In the fourth article, it is also stated that the regular force, whose leader and office bearers will be all English, will always reside in Afghanistan and will act to subdue the opponents with the approval of the king and the envoy of the British government (Farrokh, 1371: 174).

The treaty for the evacuation of Kabul, Afghanistan, on January 1, 1824, was between the heads of the Afghan militia and Majer Pottinger, the British representative. This treaty has twelve conditions (Habibi, 1380: 35-38).

Treaty of Peshawar, on March 30, 1855 (Habibi, 1380: 38). In the sources, this treaty is also referred to as the Jamrud Treaty. In the second period of his rule, since Kabul had brought the Northern provinces under the command of the center, the Amir also tried to conquer Kandahar and Herat, and basically, the British Indian government supported him in this work, so that Herat would not come under the influence of Russia and Iran. Therefore, he invited the Amir to Jamrud, and the Amir sent his son Ghulam Haider Khan, and from the English side, a

Punjab governor named Sarjan Lawrence had come. This treaty has been signed in three articles.

The Treaty of Peshawar was signed on January 26, 1857, between Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, the ruler of Kabul, John Lawrence, commissioner of Punjab, and Colonel H. Edwards, commissioner of Peshawar, under the guidance of Nawab Charles John Viscount King, General of India (Habibi, 1380: 41-40). In the sources, the treaty of 1855 and the treaty of 1857 are mentioned as Jamrud Treaty. This treaty has twelve articles. Respect for mutual borders, non-interference in each other's territory, and ensuring permanent peace between the states are important and key points of both treaties. As can be seen from the generalities of both treaties, Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, on the one hand, while confirming the treaty previously signed by Shah Shuja and recognizing the areas separated from Afghanistan's territory to England, also destroyed the country's political independence. The only benefit that Amir Dost Muhammad Khan had from signing the Peshawar "Jamrud" treaties was that the British allowed him to annex Kandahar and then Herat to the central government, as well as financial and military aid (Dehghanzadeh, -: 4). England did two very important things that benefited Afghanistan. First of that are sending the naval force to the southern ports of Iran, capturing Khark Island and invading Khuzestan, by which the Shah of Iran was forced to give up the siege of Herat and sign the Treaty of Paris. Second, the signing of this treaty strengthened and encouraged Amir Dost Mohammad Khan, and by signing this defense, aid, and military treaty, the Amir marched to Herat and captured Herat after a ten-month siege (Habibi, 1380: 40). It is also possible to refer to the comparison terms of the 1855 and 1857 treaties, in the first treaty, Dost Muhammad Khan was known as His Highness the Governor of Kabul, but two years later, he was called the Amir in the 1857 treaty (Farhang, 1371: 300).

Treaty of Paris between Iran and England regarding Afghanistan. This treaty was to end the war between Iran and England. The aforementioned treaty was signed on March 4, 1857, consisting of 15 articles, in the city of Paris, France, and its important points regarding Afghanistan were that the Shah of Iran should evacuate parts of Afghanistan and recognize the country's independence. In particular, it is committed to using the mediation and arbitration of the English regarding possible disputes (Carlonrenzio, 1359: 51).

The Gandmak Treaty of 1879 or the sinister agreement of the separation of the eastern provinces of Afghanistan was signed between Amirzade Yaqub Khan and the British representative on May 26, 1879, in the Gandmak region the organizer of this treaty was Serlius Kionari. This treaty has 11 articles, and the second article of this treaty, it is stated that the provinces of Shalkot and the former Kot up to Kozhak mountain, the Karm region up to the beginning of Jaji, and the Khyber valley up to the eastern side of Chah and the Kota river will be handed over to England, but the handing over of the three regions (Karam, Pashin, and Sibi) are not permanent and definite belong to England, and they are not recognized as separate from Amir's closed country, and their taxes will be given to the Amir after spending, now only its administration and support will belong to England and the Khyber Administration is the duty of Afghans. In its eleventh article, it is stated that the government of Afghanistan will not have relations with other countries without consulting the British in its foreign affairs and will not fight with the pilgrim countries without the approval of the British (Habibi, 1380: 46-47).

The Treaty of Durand in 1893 between Amir Abd al-Rahman Khan and British India was about determining the border lines between India and Afghanistan, for which Amir Abd al-Rahman assumed a great responsibility, and that was the Durand Treaty. The Durand line,

which was one of his big mistakes, and based on which he separated a large part of Afghanistan from Baluchistan to Chitral and Wakhan, the infamous treaty was signed on November 12, 1893, which has 7 articles, and once again the infamous Gandamak treaty was confirmed. The previous treaty was concluded in a state of emergency and an ailing and sick Amir, while Amir Abdul Rahman Khan had a unique force inside the country and could not acknowledge such a thing by any means and excuse, therefore his historical responsibility is very heavy. (Sadighi, 1396: 146).

The Kabul Treaty was signed on March 21, 1905, between Amir Habibullah Khan and Indian Foreign Minister William Din in Kabul, and the treaty was based on the commitments that Amir Abdul Rahman had made before. This treaty had two articles.

The Russian-British Treaty on Afghanistan was signed in 1907 between British Ambassador Sir Arthur Nixon and Russian Foreign Minister Alexander in Moscow. The Russian-British treaty has three parts. Iran, Afghanistan, and Tibet. But what was about Afghanistan is as follows.

The first article was a summary of England's commitments regarding maintaining the political situation in Afghanistan, non-interference in Afghanistan's political affairs, and refraining from sending agents to this country. The second article included commitments to the British not to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan according to what was mentioned in the 105th treaty and not to annex or occupy parts of this country, provided that the Amir of Afghanistan respects his commitments. The third article was about Russian and Afghan officials who are specially selected to fulfill this purpose and can have mutual relations at the border to regulate local issues that are free from political aspects. The fourth article was to declare equality in commercial work and to preserve future rights regarding the necessity of commercial representatives. The fifth article is related to the quality of the validity of the agreement that the British government informs the Russian government of the agreement of the Afghan emir (Caloternzio, 1395: 165). In the same treaty between Russia and England, Afghanistan was proposed as a buffer zone between Russia and England to prevent a clash between the two great powers of that time in Central Asia, and it happened the peace treaty of the War of Independence concluded in Rawalpindi in 1919, according to the author of Afghanistan Youans, there were fruitless messages exchanged between Chelmsford and Amanullah Khan until finally, in June, the Afghan delegation was invited to go to Rawalpindi and talk about peace. After a few weeks, the Afghans announced their readiness to sign a treaty whose provisions were in favor of the British. In this agreement, it was stated that to show its displeasure, England would revoke the privilege of sending arms and ammunition from India to Afghanistan. The arrears of Habibullah Khan will not be given to Amanullah Khan and the pension will not be paid to Amanullah Khan. The current border of the two countries will not change until the final marking. This covenant also stated, for six months, the Afghans must spend a trial period, and if they behave in a friendly manner during that period, more talks will be held. According to the provisions of this agreement; Amanullah Khan had to accept Durand's boundary line at least in appearance and give up his desire to control the tribes on the other side of the border. Amanullah Khan from the letter that the head of the British delegation in the talks; the writing attached to the agreement was very pleasing. The letter stated that Afghanistan is now officially free and independent and can manage its own internal and external affairs, as the recent war has canceled all past agreements. This letter made Amanullah Khan feel

victorious, and he considered it a victory over British military forces and called it the birth of Afghanistan's Independence Day.

On the other hand, the British started to blame each other, the officials in London said that they had not allowed such a letter to be written that would discredit the British (Yowans, 1396: 127-127). This treaty is compared to other treaties that Afghanistan had with the British throughout history. It can be seen that the British in the past, in addition to depriving Afghanistan of its independence and freedom in foreign relations, in exchange for money, which you saw in the previous treaties. They separated the lands of Afghanistan from Afghanistan and increased the amount of money. In this treaty, he stops all the money that was promised to Afghanistan and only confirms the independence and freedom of Afghanistan. During these times, the Russians increased their political activities. The Russians, who were at war with the Muslims of Bukhara at that time, recognized the government of Amanullah Khan, as on August 22, 1919, the first Soviet ambassador arrived in Kabul, and you remember the recognition of Afghanistan's independence to the foreign minister of the government of Amanullah Khan Mahmoud. Tarzi surrendered. After independence, Amanullah Khan signed a military and foreign trade agreement with the Russians for the first time in 1921 (Mesbahzadeh, 1388: 96).

### **Afghanistan In terms of army and war tools**

Although the people of Afghanistan were considered a small nation compared to the huge empire of Great Britain, which had colonies in large parts of the world at that time, it cannot be compared in this sense, but the army and war equipment are a part of the war. Therefore, to get more information about the Afghan army, let's have a brief review of its history.

Meanwhile, let's take a look at some of the British armies that attacked Afghanistan from India in the Anglo-Afghan wars. The first regular army of Afghanistan was formed with cavalry and infantry artillery pieces in 1747-1772 during the reign of Ahmad Shah Durrani. Sardar Mohammadjan Khan Popelzai Sepahsalar (commander) was in charge of it. The strong army of Ahmad Shah Durrani was divided into several factions after his death and was used by his sons against each other in civil wars.

The army of the time of Ahmad Shah Durrani consisted of a permanent army and a tribal army. The same army existed during the time of Timur Shah Durrani until the era of Shah Zaman. When Ahmad Shah attacked India several times, the British were engaged in business in India. After the 16th century, when European countries were opening up to the world, the British were among the superpowers in Europe. British interventions caused civil wars inside Afghanistan. In this way, the army became weak and this situation continued until the reign of Shah Shuja, and after the death of Shah Shuja, the citadel was plundered by the British, and the army was destroyed (Azeimi, 1376: 5).

The second regular army of Afghanistan after the fragmentation of Ahmad Shah's army, hypocrisy, and civil wars that caused the fall of the Saduzai dynasty, the influence and interference of foreigners fell apart until Amir Dost Muhammad Khan established a regular army in the second period of his reign. The number of which did not exceed 30,000 people, and the Amir used it to consolidate his power and save his life and that of his family. During the period of Amir Sher Ali Khan, the foundation of a regular and permanent army was laid, whose members underwent military training. They were decorated with military uniforms. This army



had a military level that had three lines of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. According to the testimony of Mir Gholam Mohammad Ghabar in his book "Afghanistan on the Path of History"; This army consisted of 57 infantry (regiment in Farsi and regiment in English), 20 cavalry, 26 cavalry, and elephants, totaling 50,000 people, and they were hired permanently. Unfortunately, Shiraz, the regular army of Amir Sher Ali Khan disintegrated due to the weakness of the Amir's temperament caused by the death of his son Shahzadeh and Crown Prince Abdullah Khan before leading to the jihad that was announced against the British, and the Amir himself first went to Tashqarghan and later to Turkestan. And he died in Mazar-e-Sharif.

The third army of Afghanistan, after Amir Shir Ali Khan, Amir Abdul Rahman Khan decided to form a permanent army and among other government affairs, allocated one day a week for military affairs. The number of Amir Abdul Rahman Khan's army consisted of 80 divisions of infantry, each division 700 people, a total of 56,000 people, 40 cavalry divisions, 400 people each, a total of 16,000 people, 100 artillery units and 100 people in each division, a total of 10,000 people. Amir Abdul Rahman for the growth and development of the army; He founded the Kabul Machine Factory, which had branches of casting cannons and gunpowder and producing cartridges, cold weapons, and others. During the time of Amir Habibullah Khan, the Afghan army made a good development and founded schools of military facilities. Among them, the Harbiyeh School was established in Kabul to complete the army's officer cadres, where 900 people later learned military techniques. During the time of Amanullah Khan, to strengthen the Afghan army, new weapons were purchased from Germany, England, Italy, and Belgium, including English 12-piece rifles, German 12-piece rifles for infantry and cavalry, and Italian 5-piece rifles for personnel and gunner ranks. Belgian 5-piece rifles for the gendarme and police, 6-pound cannons, 9-pound mule cannons purchased from Russia, and 105 mm desert cannons that were pulled by six horses (Azimi, 1376: 5).

It can be seen that the regular army in Afghanistan has faced many ups and downs, but the British army in India has never been disbanded and has been constantly progressing. In the first British-Afghanistan war, the British expeditionary force, including British soldiers and officers, had luxuries and comforts in this campaign. One regiment had hunting skunks with them, the other regiment had two camels only to carry cigars. Low-ranking officers had 40 servants, and a high-ranking officer had 60 camels to carry his personal belongings (Youans, 1396: 66).

With such a force, they prepared to attack Afghanistan in December 1838. Ghubar writes in the book of Afghanistan on the path of history: that the British sent a large army to Afghanistan as follows: two visions of Bengan with four regiments under the command of Majder General Sard Blue Cotton, 9500 men, two visions of Bombay with three regiments ) under the command of General Serjan Kane 5600 people, Majer General Duncan's reserve army 4250 people, Bombay reserve army 3000 people, Shah Shujah's army 6000 people, Shahzad Taimur Shah's son Shah Shuja's army 4800 people, with 16 cannons, 140 artillerymen and 250 engineers. They went to Afghanistan (Ghubar, 1366: 523).

In Afghanistan, as it was observed that the regular army was destroyed due to civil wars, it was that the small forces could not block the way of such a regular army with additional equipment. Therefore, the British army entered Afghanistan, brought Shah Shuja to power, and after the effect of the announcement, jihad and a national uprising took place, which led to the defeat and expulsion of the British forces from Afghanistan. In the second British war with Afghanistan, the land that created a gap between Afghanistan and India, that is, the Sikh

government did not exist, but in the first war, this was considered a big obstacle to bypassing this land and approaching Afghanistan, in the second war, these obstacles were also removed. The British were next door to the wall of Afghanistan. In Peshawar, two divisions of the British Army, one in Karam, and two in Quetta were present and ready to fight. In the rear of this corps was the British army of 100,000 people, which was equipped with telegraphic communication devices, regular health affairs, and strong transportation, that is, 35,000 beasts of burden were allocated for each sect of 15,000 people. And there were engineering and gunpowder and bullet factories, chariot making, and two railway lines. Relying on such power, the British government wanted to conquer Afghanistan (Ghubar, 1366: 615).

During the time between the two wars, Afghanistan did not have the military foresight and preparation for a major foreign war, and the weapons of the Afghan army were still limited to wick and flintlock rifles, and there were very few modern rifles of that day. Amir Shir Ali Khan, who had just begun to organize military affairs, ordered the retreat of the army from Khyber, Peshawar, and Kandahar. Amir Yaqub Khan went beyond his father and completely disbanded the army. With the surrender of Amir Yaqub Khan to the enemy, the government and organization, and administration of Afghanistan were also destroyed. It was that the British Empire, with all its forces, faced the stateless nation of Afghanistan and its unruly army and administration. Also, the British secret activity had already prepared the ground for the disruption and dissolution of the country in the elite court of Afghanistan (Ibid. 615).

In the third British war with Afghanistan, the beginning of the movement of the Afghan army towards the borders of India, the Indian army of 340,000 men, with 185,000 animals, had railway lines, motor roads, and regular means of transportation and communication, and bomber planes. He had concentrated on the borders of Afghanistan from Chitral to Baluchistan for more than a thousand miles, his sects under the command of 23 famous and experienced generals. General Matman had the British forces in Mashhad ready to attack Afghanistan (Majdadi, 1387: 355).

During the year of 1297 AH, in the presence of the people, Amanullah Khan declared independence and ordered the war of fronts. At that time, the number of the country's armed forces reached 60,000. This number had a mission to fight to the last breath against 340,000 colonialist forces, but what ensured the victory of the army and the raising of the flag of Afghanistan's freedom was the high motivation of the soldiers and the strong support of the people. Afghan Mujahideen fought bravely on three fronts. The re-independence of Afghanistan is the product of their sacrifices. The three fronts of independence were:

- A. Eastern Front: The enemy forces under the leadership of General Kalimo and General Crocker were facing the Afghan forces with abundant equipment and facilities. The leadership of the Eastern Front was led by Defense Minister Saleh Mohammad Khan and Mohammad Gul Khan Momand. Although the Afghan forces were small compared to the British forces, the high morale and support of the people were the elements that guaranteed the victory of the Afghan Mujahideen. A hard and bloody war was going on until June 3, 1919, when a truce took place between the parties (Majddadi, 2008: 355/Ghubar, 2006: 757).
- B. Kandahar Front: The leadership of the Afghan front in the Kandahar area was led by Sardar Abdul Qudous Khan. Afghan forces fought against the enemy forces on this front with one infantry cannon, one cavalry cannon, and one artillery cannon. The enemy forces under the leadership of Majer General Wap Shir with a division of 14 infantry, a

cavalry brigade, reinforcements, gunners of bombers, and high logistics facilities were in front of the Afghan forces.

- C. Paktia Front: This front was led by Sardar Mohammad Nader Khan. The number of Afghan forces on this front included an infantry brigade, an artillery division, and two cavalry regiments. General Ostas was the leader of the British forces on this front. British equipment and manpower on this front were far more than Afghan forces. On April 24, a fierce war broke out between the parties. Along with the armed forces, the people also stood by the fighters for independence and freedom. About 16,000 people from the Wazir tribe and 12,000 from the Orakzai tribe stood by the Afghan soldiers to gain freedom (Majdadi, 2008: 356-365/Ghbar, 2008: 758-767).

### **Damages of wars for Afghanistan**

Undoubtedly, wars in any land will leave their losses. Afghanistan was also a battlefield in these three wars, which directly suffered financial and human losses. Damages caused by wars based on the research of old and new sources that have been done show the approximate financial and life losses of the mentioned events. It was associated with British aggression in Afghanistan when two forces met in Ghazni and with the attack on June 23, 1839, with 200 dead and wounded British soldiers, 500 dead Afghan soldiers, and 1600 prisoners. After escaping Dost Muhammad Khan and his troops, From Kabul, he once again attacked Sardar Mohammad Akbar Khan by uniting the armed forces of the Gholzai tribe and others against Shah Shuja, which led to the murder and assassination of senior British officers in Kabul. Among these people, Sir William McNaughton and Alexander Burns were senior British political officers who were murdered with several accompanying officers in their homes in Kabul on November 2, 1841. They also attacked British military and civilian convoys on the way to Khyber Valley. In this battle, 4,500 British-Indian soldiers, 690 of whom were Europeans, along with 12,000 women and children, and crew members, were killed. Again, in June 1842, two armies from General Palak and General Nath had received a message from India, to leave Afghanistan and they should have left the prisoners there. But these two armies carried out a revenge attack on Sardar Akbar Khan and his forces, who later entered the mountains and burned the center of Charikar, and massacred many people. Then in Kabul, the main bazaar was destroyed in revenge for McNaughton's murder. During their passage and departure towards India, they also destroyed the mosque and many villages in the middle of the road (Tomiris, 1399). Habibi one historian of Afghanistan also describes the losses in his book, the losses of the British in the first British war with Afghanistan were estimated at 30,000 dead and 21 crore Indian rupees (Habibi, 1346: 283).

In the second British war with Afghanistan, after British forces arrived in Kabul and signed the Gandomag Treaty, Amir Yaqub Khan Sarkiunari and his group of 75 people who were from the Queen's Special Guard, and a total of 200 British people were killed in Kabul. In the Battle of Khwaja Fateh Abad, a war was going on between the British forces and Khogyani soldiers in Jalal Abad, and Laghman, the lieutenant colonel of the Queen's Special Forces, and Yagram Bati were killed. In Shirpur, Muhammad Jan's forces had a tough battle against General Roberts's forces, when the British forces bombarded the heights of Kabul, about 3,000 of Muhammad Jan's troops were killed, and the rest of this force fled to Ghazni with Muhammad Jan. On April 19, 1880, another battle between General Stewart's army took place in Ahmad Khel and Muhammad Jan's force happened, and this battle resulted in 3,000 dead for the

Afghans. The Battle of Maiwand between Sardar Ayub Khan and General Burrows took place in Maiwand Square, Burrows's force was defeated with many casualties and the rest of Burrows's forces returned to Kandahar and asked for help from Kabul, and General Roberts with his army of 10,000 men went to Kandahar against Ayyub Khan's forces. They fought with Ayyub Khan in the Baba Vali area and this was the last bloody battle of the Second Anglo-Afghan War. It is mentioned in the book of Ghubar about the Battle of Maiwand that out of 12,000 British soldiers and officers, only 25 of them managed to escape and the rest were all killed. The casualties of Ayub Khan's forces were 500 killed and 850 wounded according to reports from the first moments of the war, and it is clear that the casualties of the Afghan forces were also high (Ghubar, 1366: 634).

In the third Anglo-Afghan War, when the war began. The Baloch soldiers rose against the commander of the Shah and the Afghan forces attacked during the withdrawal of the British forces and killed 40 British officers (Tomiris, 1399).

At the mouth of Khyber, General Saleh Muhammad Khan, with three regiments of British troops, faced the Afghans in this war and suffered heavy casualties, and was disintegrated. British air raids by bombing Kabul caused many casualties and damages (Farrokh, 1371: 439).

The British fighter planes that were in India used one and a half tons of bombs on Jalal in one day, and other British planes reached Kabul and bombed a palace and an ammunition factory, and the tomb of Amir Abdul Rahman (Younes, 1396: 127). These attacks caused many casualties and damage. On the Kandahar front, the casualties caused by the war with the British were less than the civil and religious wars, which were caused by the bribing of the British to Khushdel Khan, the ruler of Kandahar, and Mullah Abdul Wase Kakri (Farrokh, 1371: 439).

### **Separated areas from Afghanistan.**

The regions and lands that have been separated from the country from the time of the first British war with Afghanistan until the time of Shah Amanullah Khan, which is the third war and Afghanistan claimed sovereignty over it, are described below. In the preliminaries of the first British war with Afghanistan, as was discussed before, according to the Lahore Treaty between Shah Shuja, Ranjit Singh, and the British, all the mentioned provinces and major areas separated from Afghanistan in the text of the treaty include the following areas (Kashmir with All its suburbs, the eastern and western parts of southern and northern of Atak, Cheche Hazare, Kohnbal, Ante with its functions, Peshawar, Yousef Zei, Khatak, Hashtnagar, Mecheni, Kohat, to the extent of Khyber, Bannu, Wazir, Tank, Karang, Kalabagh, Khushal made, Deira Ismail Khan, Deira Ghazikhan, Kot Mothan, Sehanger, Orat Mand, Ajal, Hajipur, Harse Kichi Malek Misangrah, Multan Province, Sindh, and Shekarpur) After a while, these areas came under the jurisdiction of the British government by the 1846 treaty concluded between England and Maharaja Dulib Sanke in Lahore, and 1849, it became British India with the termination of annexation. With the treaties of Jamrud and Peshawar in 1885 between the British and Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, he confirmed these risks. After that, Amir Shir Ali Khan disturbed the provisions of these treaties and the second British war with Afghanistan took place. According to the treaty of 1879, the Karam Plateaus up to the beginning of the area and Jabal Tawaif Jaji Mountains and the Khyber Valley up to the eastern side of Landi Kotal, Paktia province is sanctioned and attached to the government. India became British, also Shalkoon and Foshanj, and Kotel Gojak regions were separated from South Paktia. During the period of Amir Abdul Rahman Khan, the borders between Afghanistan and the British began to be determined, and

as a result, the Durand Line, which was almost lost, was introduced into the British political boundaries, and according to the Durand Treaty on November 12, 1893 (the location of the British military base) in South Paktia, and pages Swat and Bajaur, in North Paktia, and Chitral and Bashak regions in Baluristan, Malik Waziri, Davar, Chaki in Central Paktia was separated from the Khan of Afghanistan and became part of British India. After the third Afghan-British war, the areas of the Masoudi clan were occupied by the British soldiers because they had pressured the British into this war. Giving Waziri, control of Waziristan was completed through the road building system, and as a result, several miles of British roads were extended inside Waziristan and the borders of Deira Jat, and several thousands of soldiers were appointed and appointed with permanent residences there (Ghubar, 1310: 62-64).

### **National figures and local traitors**

If in all wars, there are many people and individuals and even ethnic or tribal groups in every country who commit treason in cooperation and collusion with external forces inside their country for personal interests or any other reason. Action changes the outcome of a nation's struggles. The wars of the Afghan people against the British aggression in Afghanistan, it was not free from such people. The book written by Mohan Lal under the title of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan's life, in this book we also get to know the face and faces of traitors and national traitors that we can see how they spy for foreigners and aggressors for money and personal interests so that the people of the country will be humiliated and humiliated and the rule and life of the colonialists in the country will increase, These self-sold figures should also be introduced for the present and future generations to serve as a lesson for others who read this article, such as Haji Khan Kakar, Major General of the Kandahar generals, and Mullah Nasouh, a high-ranking leader of Sardar Kohandal Khan of Kandahari, Naib Sharif Khan and Khan Shirin Khan Chandauli and Jan Fashan Khan Paghmani and Taj Mohammad famous to son of hero (Bacha Pahlawan), Mir Hassan Shah, Shah, Mulla Ahmed Rice Seller, Ghulam Khan Popalzai, Mehr Ali Khan, Ali Mirza, and Abbas Khan Shah Ghazi, Seyed Morteza Shah Kashmiri, Ghulam Hasan Khan Qazalbash, Shir Ali Khan Jawan Shir, Agha Hamza, Mustofi Abdul Wahab Durrani, Sardar Abdul Rashid Mohammad Zai, etc., are also known to have a terrible fate and some of them even after fleeing to India.

They were having a bad time, but they had no intention of returning to their country and left a bad name for themselves in history. As an example, we are reminded of Ghulam Khan Popelzai's espionage against the government of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan, and what unfortunate consequences his actions to serve the foreigner had for him. Mohan Lal says, "When I was returning from Mashhad to Peshawar, I met Ghulam Khan on the way in Calcutta and he invited me for dinner and this acquaintance and friendship finally led to the fact that later he became an informant and my spy was appointed in Kabul. During the occupation of Kandahar by British troops in the spring of 1839, I sent a remittance of forty thousand rupees to Ghulam Khan from Kandahar under the guidance and care of British commanders. At that time, he was paid by a Shekarpuri money changer named Pokhar in Kabul. The British parents from Kandahar directed Ghulam Khan to create chaos and insecurity in Kabul in front of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan and incite the people against Amir. Ghulam Khan was able to secure the support and cooperation of Hafiz Ji, the famous Fathir of Kabul and the son of Mirwaiz, who was the most rebellious hypocrite in the Sultanate of Kabul. Kabul should attract and provide both Durani and Qazlbash for Shah Shuja and England. Bari Ghulam Khan changed

his appearance in women's clothes while wearing a chador and covered himself from head to toe, in the morning he ran away from the Emir of Kabul on a horse and hid in a distant place. In this way, he was able to skillfully escape from his capture by the Amir's soldiers, because he was forbidden by the Amir. After that, Ghulam Khan Popalzai rode a horse to Tagab and went to Makal Shah Dad Khan Zam Takab, who was known to the people as Bacha Mazo. The said Malik sheltered him and acted on his advice (Ghulam Khan), as he mobilized his people in favor of Shah Shuja and went to the mountains with Ghulam Khan, where all the heads of tribes such as Mir Masjidi Khan, Mir Darwish Khan, Mirkhoja, Khalifa Ibrahim, Mirskandar Shah, Saifuddin, Malik Isa Khan and other chiefs of Najarab, Panjshir, Ghorband, Kohistan and Kohdaman all rose to support the plan and opinions of Ghulam Khan. Thus, the money that we had sent from Kandahar to Ghulam Khan to Kabul, he distributed and used the said money to create unrest against Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. And threatened Amir who was still in Kabul with an attack from the mountains. At the same time, Hafiz started a demonstration to suppress the uprising of the mountain people who sanctified him as their religious elder and joined with Amir Dost Muhammad Khan against the British. However, Hafez ji had secretly accepted eight thousand rupees as a gift from Ghulam Khan, a friend, and colleague of the British, so instead of encouraging his followers in the mountains to help the Amir against the British, when Hafez ji reached the mountains, he was in favor of the British. He collaborated with Ghulam Khan (Sistani, 1385: 2).

In Mohan Lal's book entitled *Life of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan*. In this book, the figures of men and national figures gathered and decided to expel the invaders from the country in November 1841 at the house of Abdullah Khan Achakzai in Kuche Bagh Nawab. such as Aminullah Khan Logri, Sikandar Khan, Abdul Salam Khan, Mirafazl Khan, Mir Ahmed Khan, Samad Khan, Mohammad Hossein Khan Zare Begi Chandvali, Haji Ali Khan, Khizr Khan Kotwal, Mirjunid, Mahmoud Khan Bayat, Mohammad Azim Khan Pish Khemti, Nazer Ali Mohammad, Mir Aftab, Mir Zamir, Abdur Rahim Mohtasab, Mir Mehboob, Mir Haji, Mir Syed Khan, Mir Gholam Qadir, relatives of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan (Shuja' al-Dawlah Khan, Nawab Muhammad Zaman Khan, Nawab Muhammad Osman Khan, etc.), sons of Mir Daud Khan Hotak, Vali Khan Mirakhor, Akbar Khan Khobgahi, Abdur Rahman Khan Osmanlu (ibid: 304).

They are known to us and are still national fighters in other parts of the country, such as Mohammad Osman Najarabi, Mir Masjadi Khan Kohestani, Mir Darwish brother of Mir Masjadi Khan, Malik Saifuddin Khan Gol Dareh, Ali Khan Tammadreh, Mohammad Shah Khan Gholzai and his brother Dost Mohammad Khan, Wazir Mohammad Akbar Khan and Sultan Jan (Sultan Ahmad Khan, son-in-law and nephew of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan), etc., who persevered until the last moment and sacrificed their lives, property, and existence to save their country from the clutches of the colonial dragon, speaks to us (Sistani, 1385: 1).

In the second war of the second jihad of the people of Afghanistan against the British, I should not forget the achievements of Ghazis such as National Generals Mohammad Jan Khan and Ghazi Wardak, Mulla Din Mohammad Meshak Alam, Sardar Mohammad Ayyub Khan and others like them (Ghubar, 1311: 31). In the third Afghan war and jihad against the British, from those who showed bravery and self-sacrifice on various fronts for the freedom and independence of Afghanistan. They played a role on the fronts as generals, commanders, and chiefs of tribes. It has been mentioned in the above titles, and also those who showed disrespect

towards Afghanistan and made themselves dear to them by taking bribes and positions from the British. Mentioned in the previous titles.

## **Conclusion**

After the British rule over India, it was a constant concern of the British to protect India from the great powers of that period, including Afghanistan. whose rulers had an interest in marching towards India, for this reason, the British sought to weaken the rulers of Afghanistan and also provide a basis for their influence in this country, the efforts of the East India Company are connected with the fall of the Zaman Shah in Afghanistan In addition to other European powers present in India, the policy of creeping and eliminating competitors also includes the government of Afghanistan. The British also wanted to develop and advance around India and did not want a powerful government to be formed in Afghanistan, so they started working by creating disunity and igniting the fire of war among the tribes so that powerful governments are not formed in Afghanistan. Which finally led to three wars between Afghanistan and England. One of the most important Asian policies of England in the 19th century was to block the ways of India's influence. The British felt threatened by Afghanistan, especially Shah Zaman, who was constantly trying to attack India. This matter had worried the British. To preserve India, the British adopted a multi-layered policy in Afghanistan, which affected the history, politics, society, economy, and culture of Afghanistan for a long time. After the repeated defeats of the British in Afghanistan and the work of Afghan fighters such as Wazir Mohammad Akbar Khan, the British were able to bring their trusted people to the throne of Afghanistan, as Amir Dost Mohammad Khan came to power again. But according to the Jamrud treaties concluded between Amir Dost Mohammad Khan and England, the articles of the Lahore and Kandahar Treaty and the deprivation of political independence of Afghanistan were confirmed by Amir Dost Mohammad Khan. Subsequently, the second British war with Afghanistan took place, and after the death of Amir Shir Ali Khan, according to the Gandmak Treaty concluded between Amir Muhammad Yaqub Khan and the British, the political independence of Afghanistan was revoked and many areas separated from Afghanistan were joined to the Indo-British territory. The Durand Treaty was signed between Amir Abd al-Rahman and England, which clarified the eastern borders of Afghanistan and England, and many areas were separated from Afghanistan. In 1905, according to the treaty concluded between Amir Habibullah Khan and the British, the articles of the Durand Treaty were confirmed and confirmed. In 1919, with the beginning of the reign of Amanullah Khan, Afghanistan's Political independence and peace between Afghanistan and the British were established, and from now on, a new period in the history of Afghanistan began. In addition to the fact that the British invaded the territory of Afghanistan, which at that time was one of the most powerful countries because it had large colonies and was considered one of the great powers, it made cruel and immoral treaties on Afghanistan. They imposed it in abnormal conditions, and now its impact is being felt in Afghanistan. Also, with these treaties, the rulers of Afghanistan gained control over the foreign policies of Afghanistan, and after examining the matter, we conclude that among all the European colonial powers of that time, it was the first country that paid special attention to Afghanistan and the foreign policy of this country. And they intervened in its internal affairs earlier than others. Britain was through the East India Company, which was managed by India. The said company had been able to develop its political, military, and economic influence in the land of India until the end of the 18th century. One of the most important reasons for the three wars between the

two countries was the policy of development and advancement of Britain and keeping India from the grip of powers like Russia and France, and also the competition between the two empires of Russia and England in Central Asia, which led to the British invasion of Afghanistan and Separation of many parts of this land was imposed by signing treaties and contracts.

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