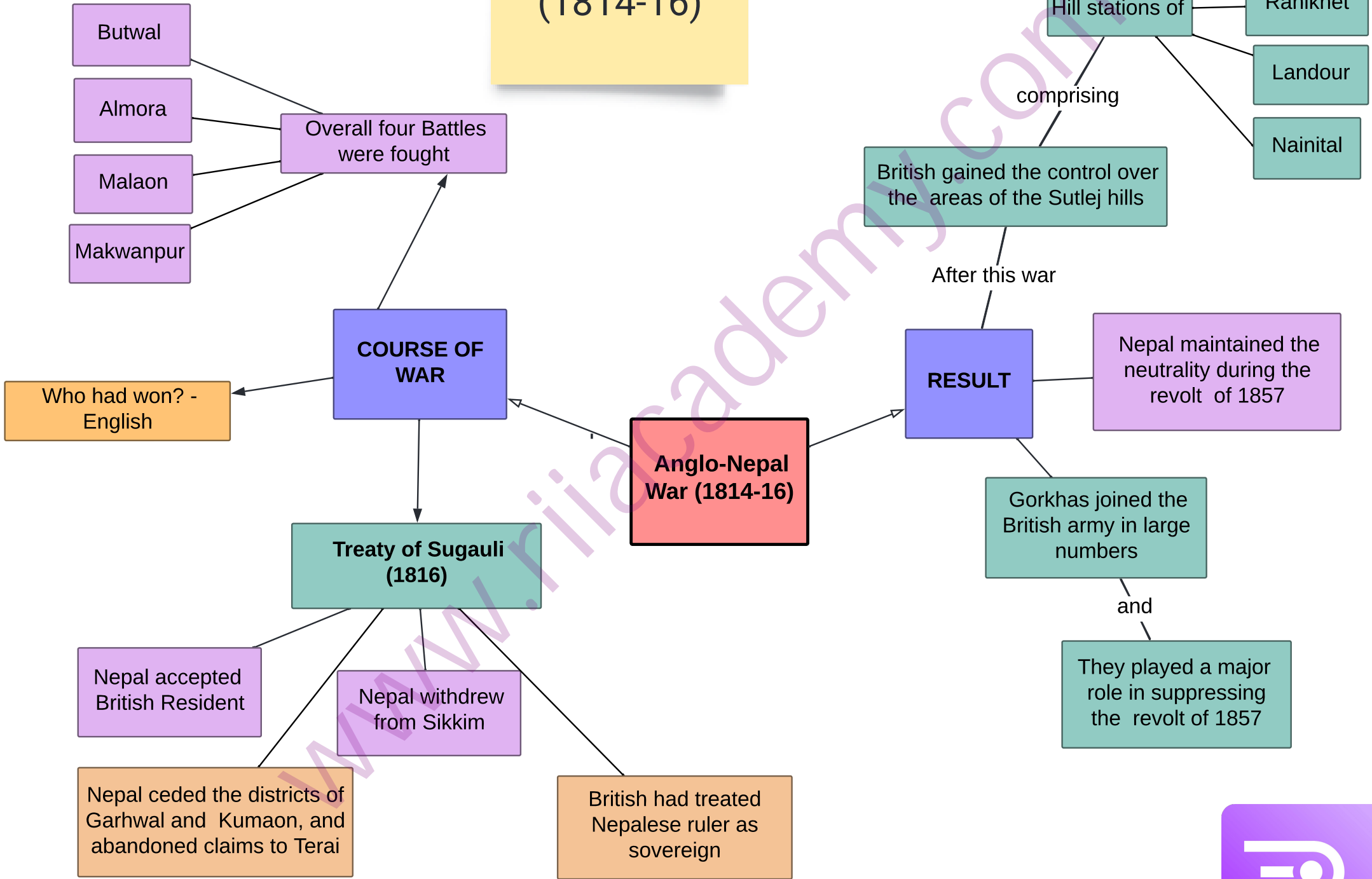
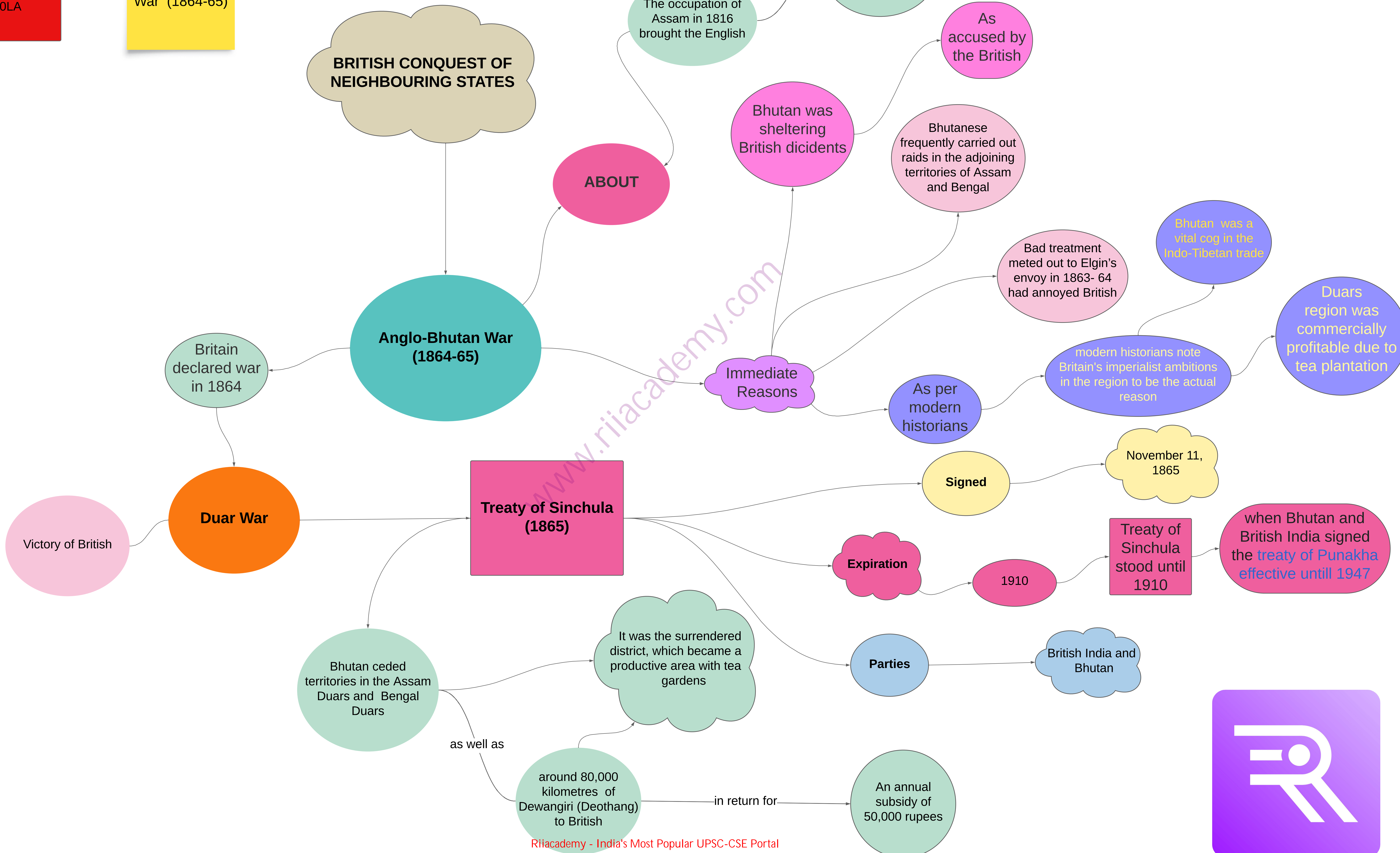


Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16)





First Anglo-Afghan War (from 1838 to 1842)

Second Anglo-Afghan War (from 1878 to 1880)

Third Anglo-Afghan War began in May 1919 and lasted for a month

Anglo-Afghan War (1839-1880)

BACKGROUND

Policy of Masterly Inactivity / Stationary School

As per this, to solve the issues with Russia through diplomatic channels

and

Follow a policy of non-intervention in Afghanistan

This view was held by the Liberals

2 views emerged in the politics of Britain to counter the Russian threat

or

British decided to either annex the region of Afghanistan

Turn it as a buffer state

The 19th Century was a period of diplomatic rivalry

between

British and Russian Empires for sphere of influence in Asia

known as

Great Game to the British and the Tournament of Shadows to the Russians

Forward Policy

As per this policy, Afghanistan should either be annexed or made a buffer state

Conservative Party held this view

Anglo-Afghan War (1839-80)

British feared Russians could invade India via Afghanistan

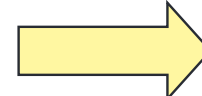
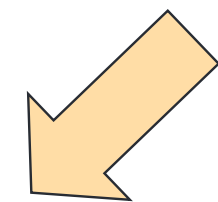
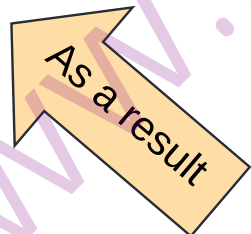
The only entrance to India via Central Asia

Russia had planned a special mission in the East

which was more directed against China and not India

An idea of Russian peril or Russian threat was propagated by Lord Palmerston, British foreign secretary

in the mid-19th century and was first mentioned by William Bentinck



First Anglo-afghan war (1839-42)

The Afghans could not tolerate a foreign occupation or a king imposed on them by a foreign power

The British effortlessly marched into Kabul and restored Shah Shoja to the throne of Kabul.

After fleeing to Balkh and then Bukhara, where he was captured, Dost Mohammad managed to escape from jail and returned to Afghanistan to join his partisans in fighting the British.

1839 : The British in a surprise attack captured the fortress of Ghazni.

Course of War

1840: Dost Muhammad had the upper hand in a fight at Parwan in 1840, but the next day he submitted to the British in Kabul.

1841: The uprisings continued and the British were forced to sign treaties with Afghan Chiefs, and decided to retreat. Shoja was also killed in Kabul as he was unpopular among the Afghans.

British decided to retreat

The whole English camp marched out of Kabul but was swarmed by bands of Afghans, and the retreat ended in a bloodbath

He and the majority of his family were sent back to India.

1843 : The new governor-general of India, Lord Ellenborough decided on the evacuation of Afghanistan, and Dost Mohammad returned to Kabul and was restored to the throne.

1855: A treaty of friendship (Treaty of Peshawar) was signed between British India and Dost Mohammed of Kabul.

Shoja was also killed in Kabul as he was unpopular among the Afghans.

Both govts agreed to maintain peace, friendship and non-interference

The treaty was a 'policy of non-interference'.

First Anglo-afghan war (1839-42)

CAUSES

Dost Muhammed was the the amir of Durrani empire

The ruling dynasty in Afganistan

But was in constant conflict with

Neighbouring Sikh Empire

English

Dost Muhammad, the ruler of Afghanistan had a friendly and cordial relations

Dost made his friendship conditional

receipt of English help in recovering Peshawar from Ranjit Singh

which Auckland refused to do

in September 1837

Auckland sent Capt. Alexander Burnes on a commercial mission to Kabul

but real objective was to judge the political situation there

Burnes assured Auckland that Dost Mohammad was entirely 'English' in views

but insisted that British must mount pressure on Ranjit Singh to restore Peshawar to Afghanistan

Auckland again refused an appeal of Dost Mohammad

and warned him of any alliance with the British enemies

At this Dost Mohammad felt dispaired

and welcomed the Russian Ambassador with much warmth

As a result, Auckland decided to depose Dost Mohammad and entrust the region with exiled ruler Shah Shoja

Shoja was dethroned in 1909

was living in Ludhiana in British Pension

EVALUATION OF AUCKLAND'S AFGHAN POLICY

The Anglo-Afghan war came to be

Disaster in Afghanistan'

It is described as a compound of folly, ignorance

It had proved too costly for the English

It was a massive blow to the prestige of British Indian Army

Auckland had refused to accept the demand of Dost Muhammad

Auckland's Afghan policy was not justified as he had done the same in Afghanistan

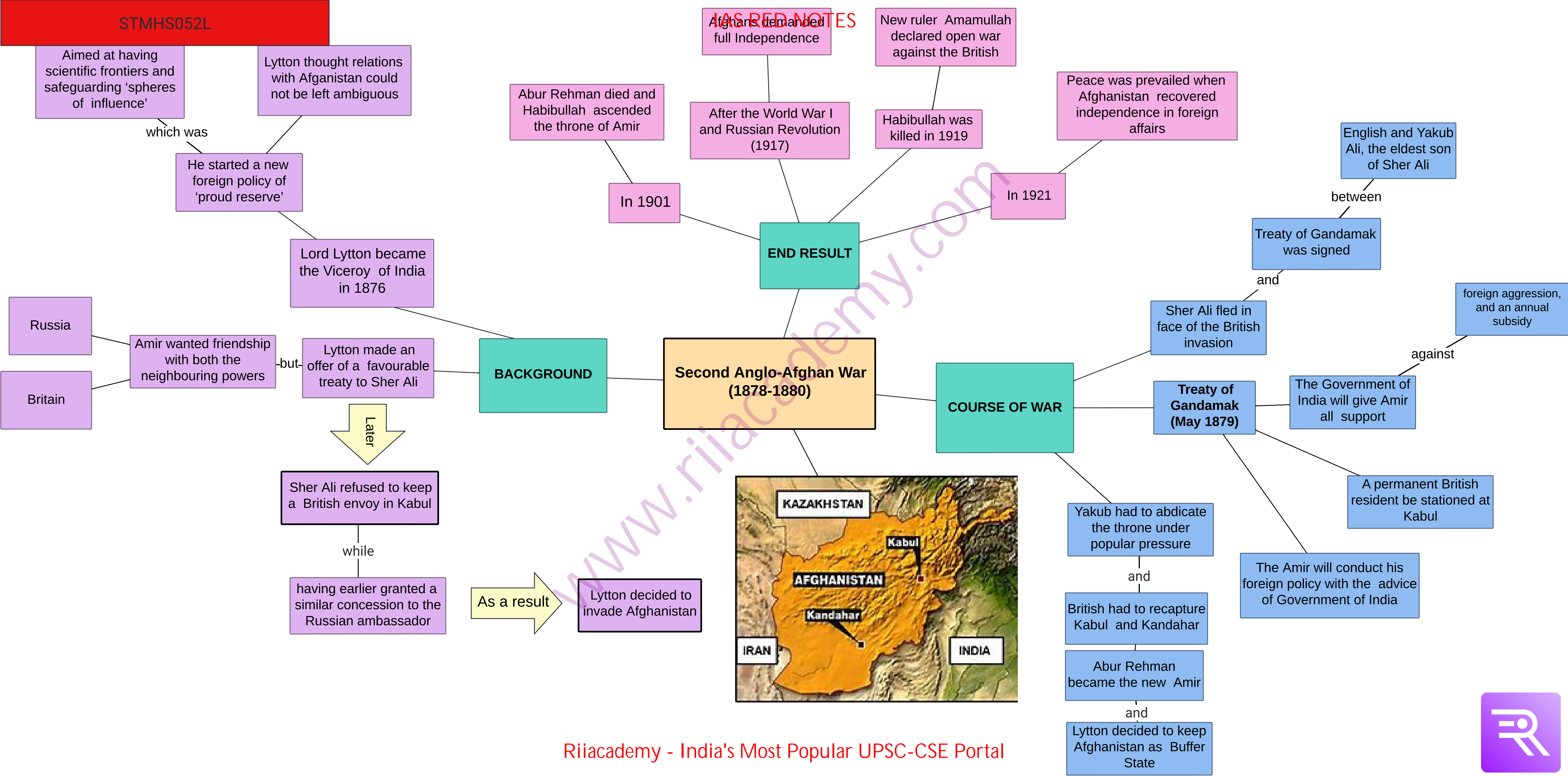
which he refused to do when Dost Muhammad asked for help

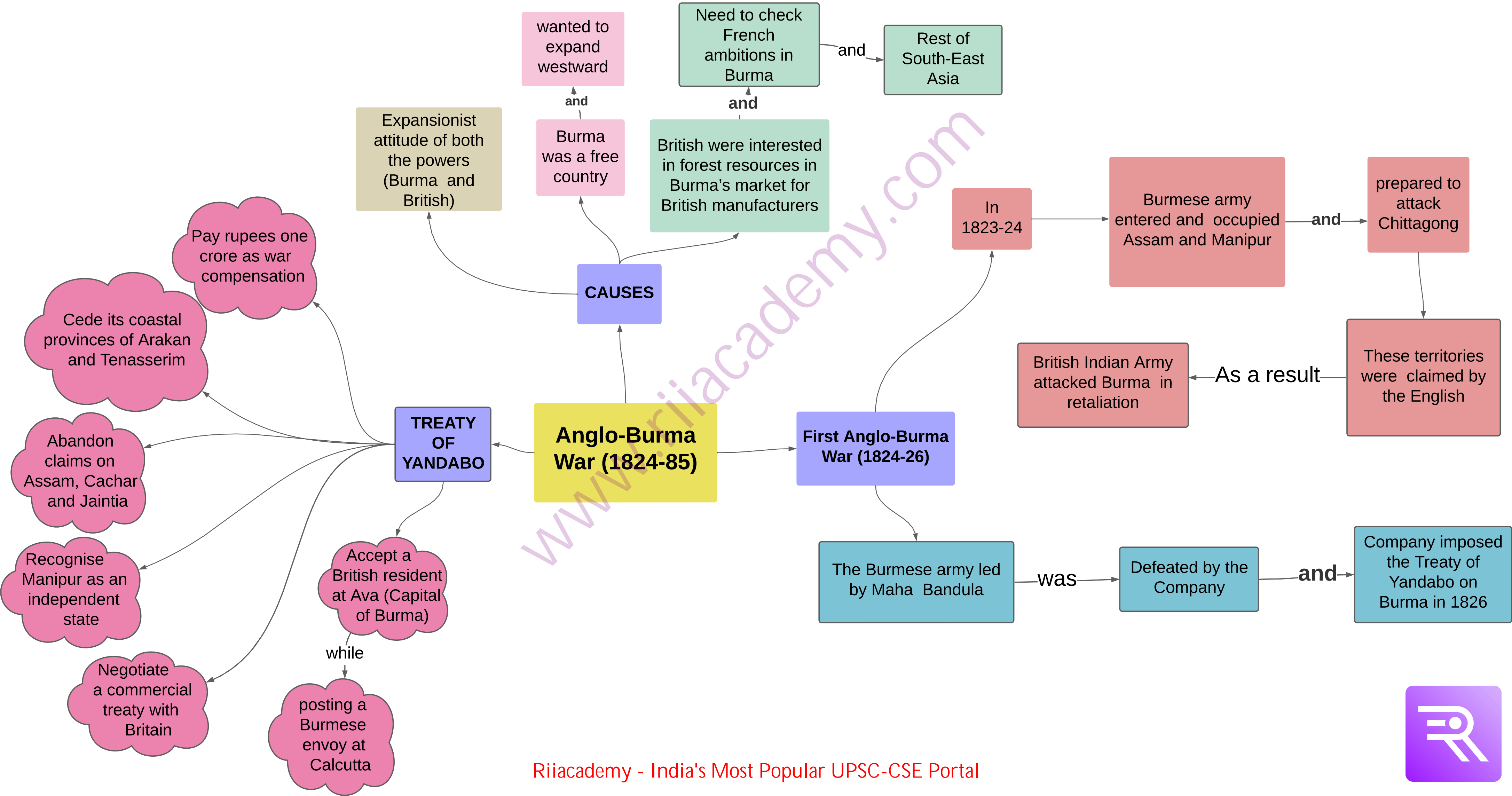
Restoring Peshawar from Ranjit Singh

The reason given by Auckland

It was not the practise of British Government to interfere in the matters of independent states

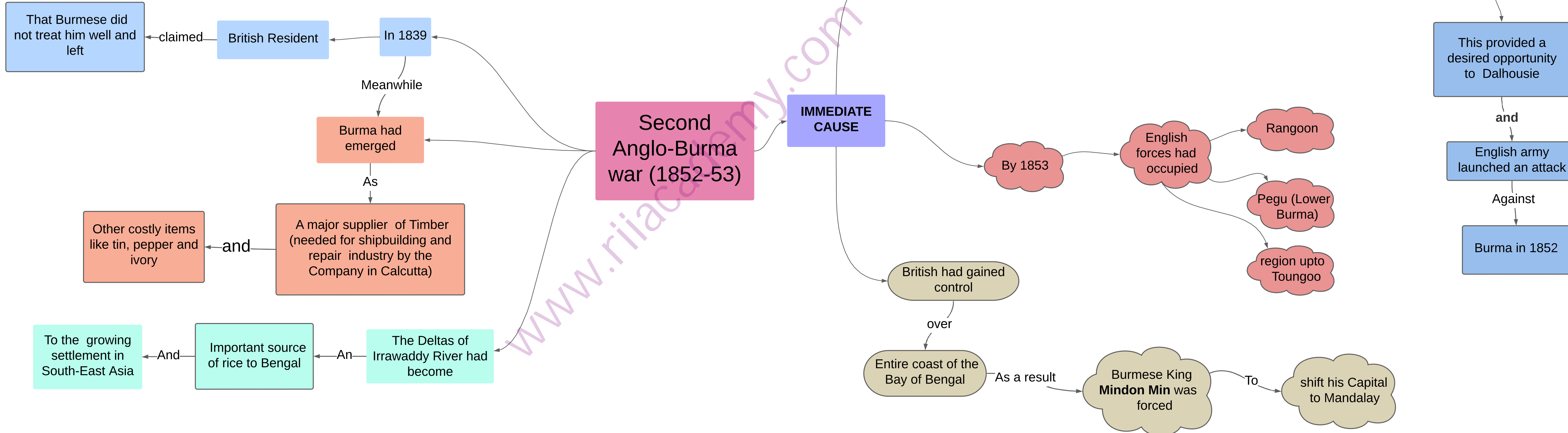








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All these developments encouraged the English to annex Burma

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Third Anglo-Burma war (1885-86)

This war was fought on the pretext that the King Thibaw Min was intriguing with the French

Result

British had annexed an entire region of Burma and

made it a British Province

Vietnam to weaken British Control over Asia

IAS RED NOTES
Anglo-Tibet War (1904)



IMMEDIATE CAUSE

Tibet was ruled by a theocracy of Buddhist Monks (Lamas) under

Sovereignty of China

Tibet was under the suzerainty of China

but

Russian influence at Lhasa was increasing

The reports of Russian arms and ammunition coming into Tibet

Curzon felt alarmed

and

sent a small Gorkha contingent under Colonel YoungHuband

on

special mission to Tibet to oblige the Tibetans to come to an agreement

Tibet Government refused to negotiate

and

offered non-violent resistance

As a result

Colonel YoungHuband marched

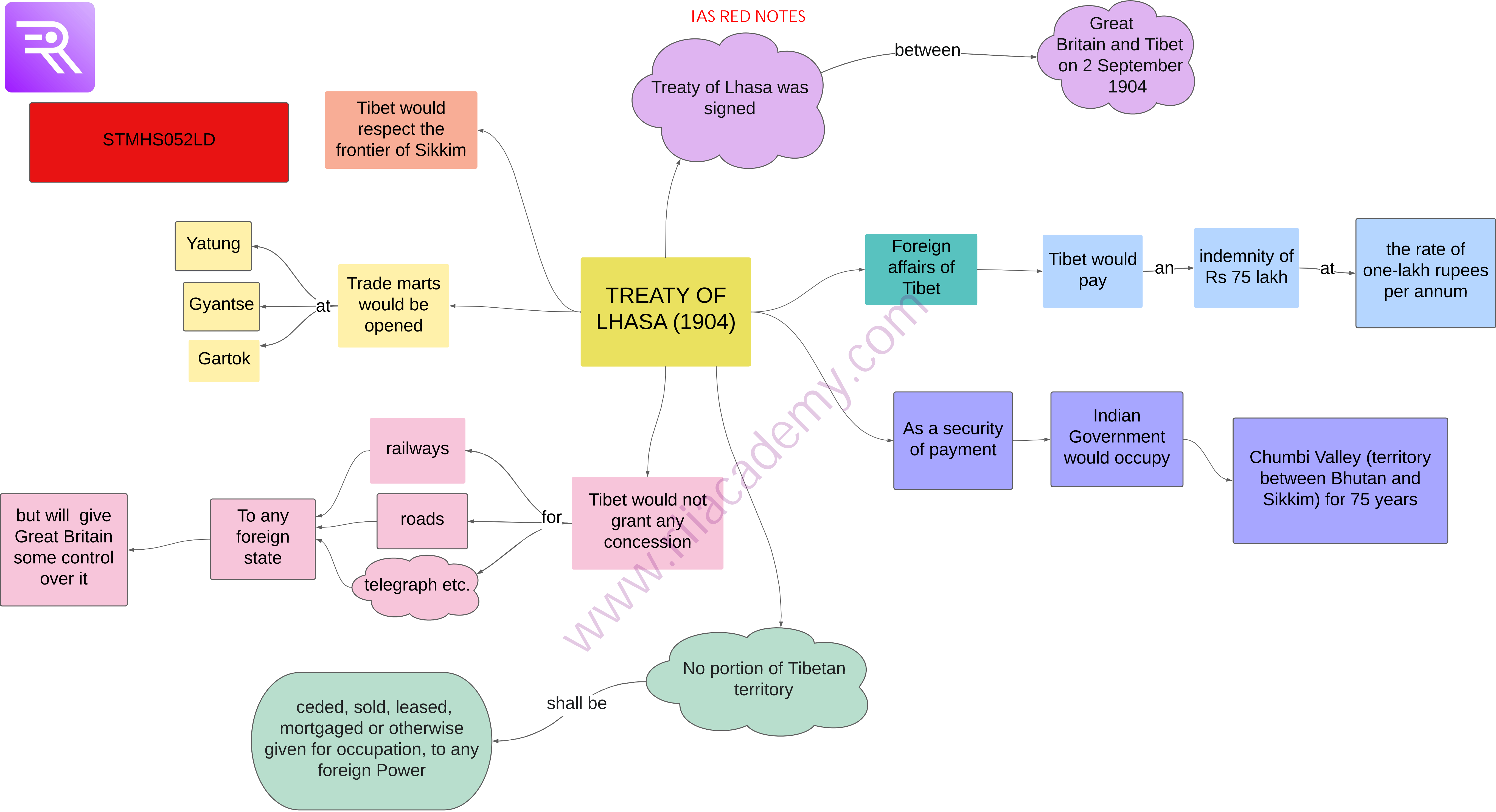
towards

Lhasa in August 1904 and Dalai Lama fled

British had imposed the Treaty of Lhasa (1904) on Tibet



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