



History of Afghanistan



Instructor: Tim Hollifield, LTC (Ret'd)

This presentation is **Unclassified**





DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Directorate for Human Capital

Four “Founding Fathers”



COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE IN DEFENSE OF THE NATION



Learning Objectives

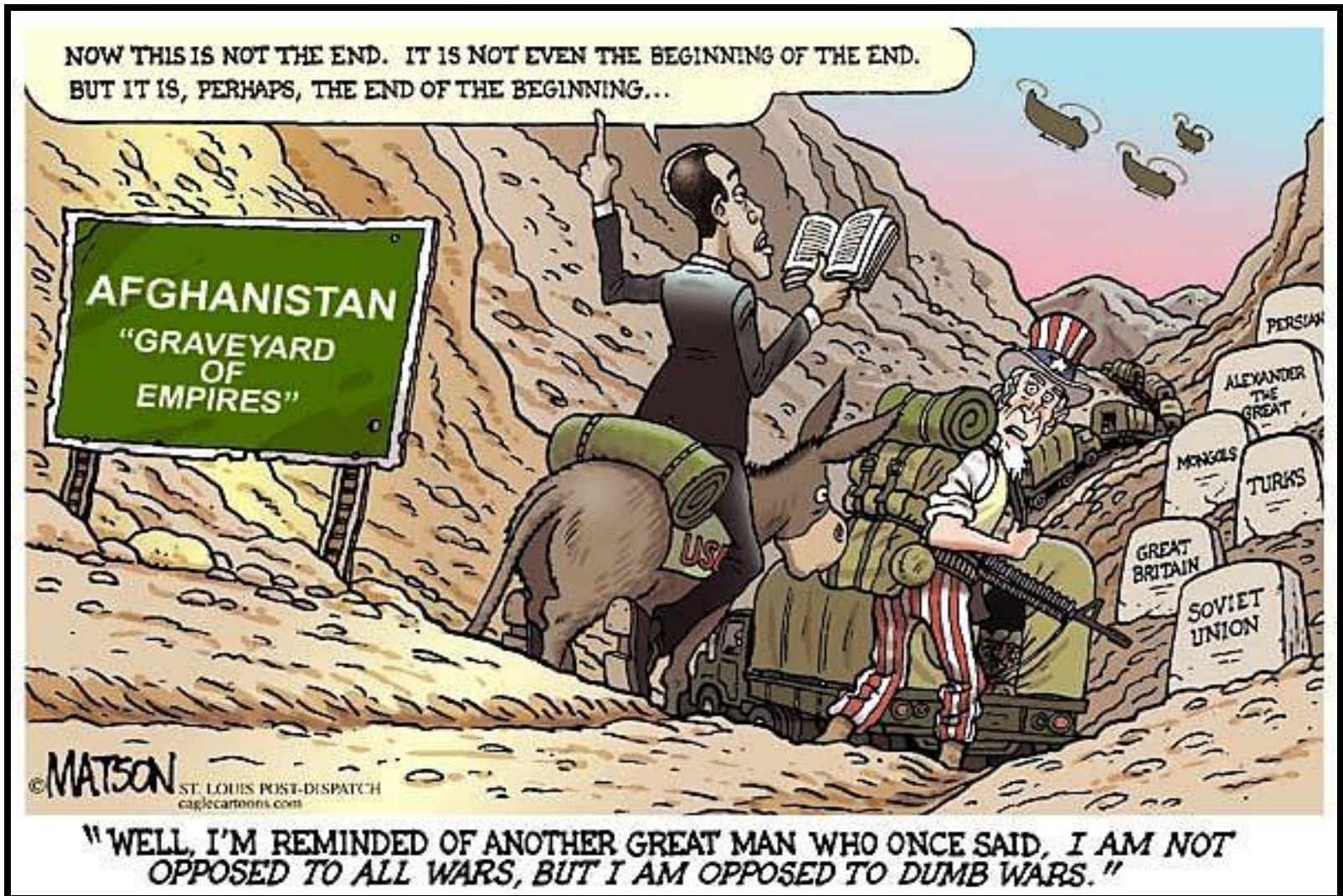
TLO: Participants will be able to identify key events, civilizations, empires, and personalities in Afghanistan's history and explain how each have shaped Afghanistan today

ELO 1.1 Identify key historical events and personalities from early civilization to the "Great Game" in the 19th century and explain the significance and legacy of each

ELO 1.2 Identify key historical events and personalities in the 20th to the 21st century and explain the significance and legacy of each



The Graveyard of Empires?



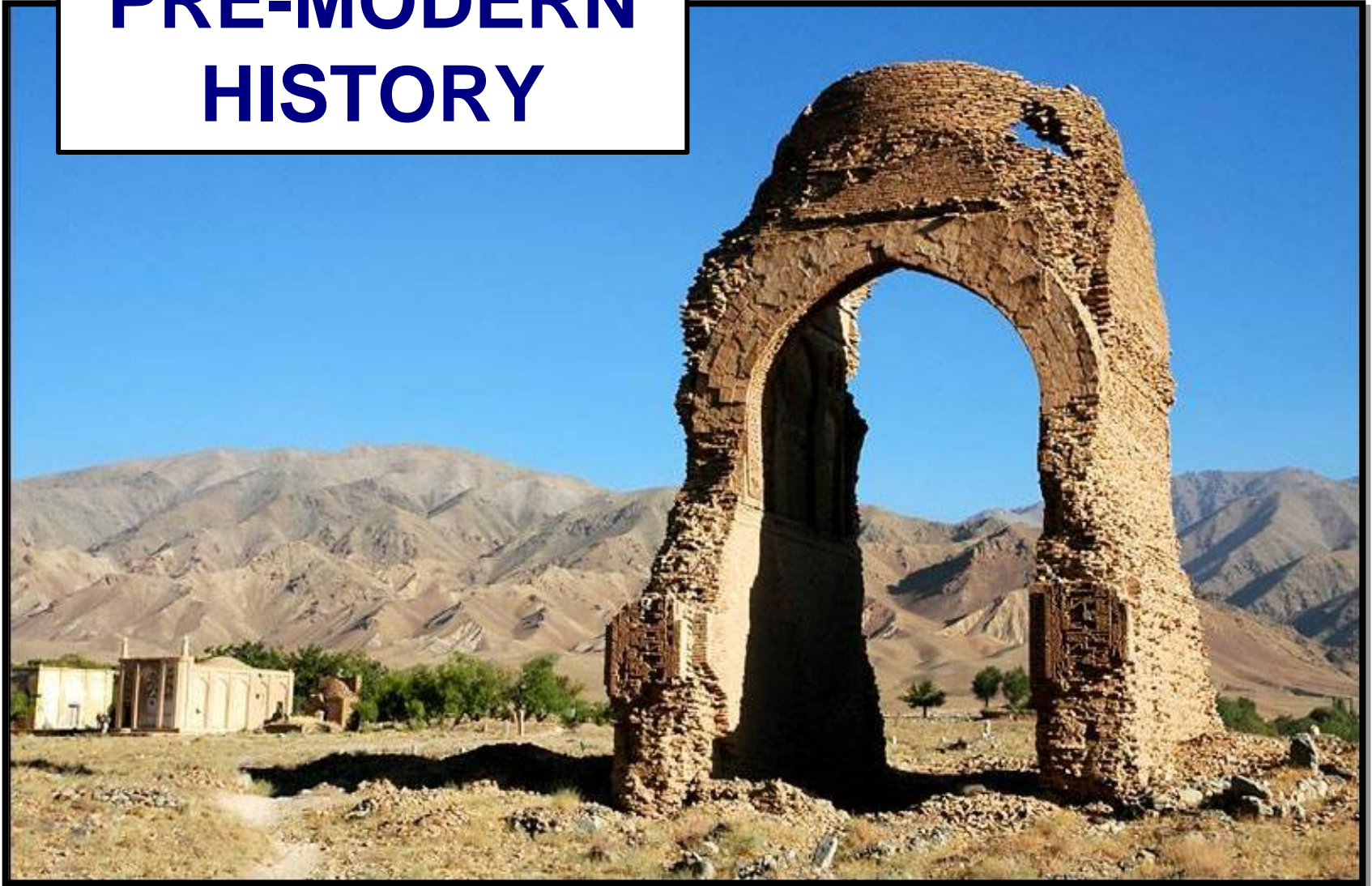


Afghanistan's History: Key Themes

- A crossroads, roundabout, fulcrum, crucible, battleground & buffer-zone for civilizations & nations
- Center & periphery of empires & world powers
- Both “cradle” & “graveyard” of empires
- Geography is Destiny: Likely will remain arena for the “Great Game” between regional or world powers
- ★ ■ Kabul & Provinces (*Markhaz-i Hukumat va Yaghistan*)
Equilibrium not Stability
- ★ ■ Last 50 years: **Unrelenting violence, political instability, & social disruption (PTSD)**



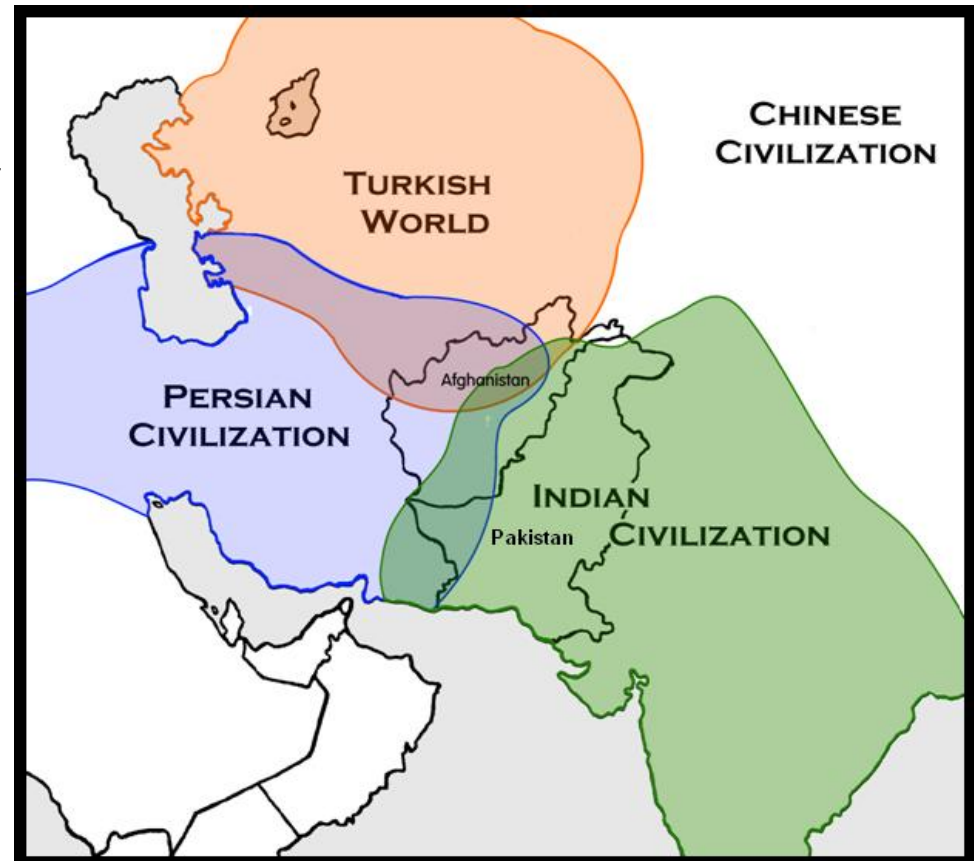
PRE-MODERN HISTORY





Where 3 Worlds Overlap

- Crisscrossed by invaders, raiders, missionaries, & traders for millennium
- Bridge & “melting pot” for civilizations & religions
- Often seen as remote frontier to be exploited or ignored
- Epicenter of “Turko-Persianate” World



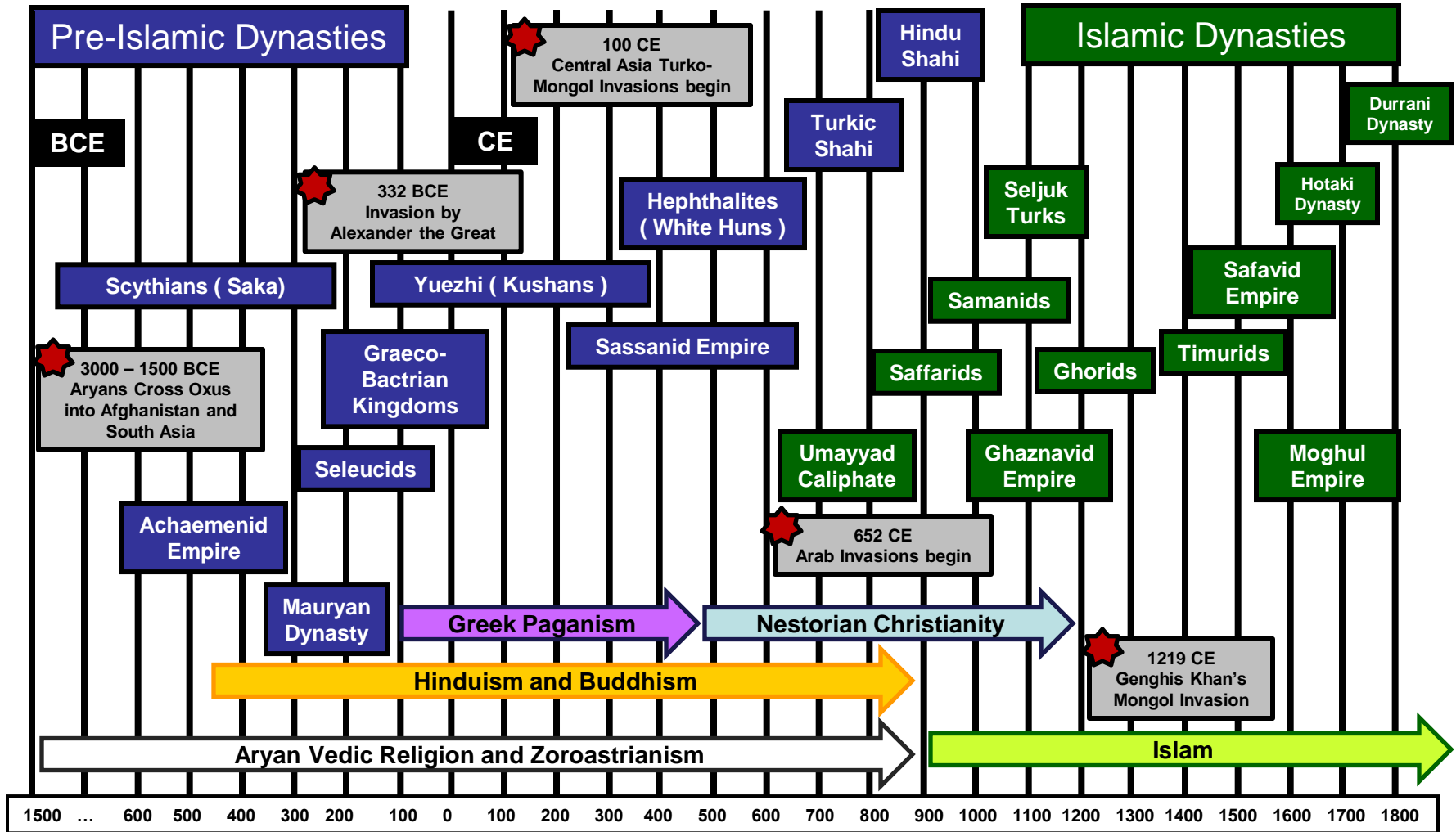


Afghanistan: Pre-Islamic Empires or Dynasties

Empire / Dynasty / Conquest	Origin / Civilization	Era and Duration		Areas of Control or Influence
Indo-European / Aryan	Central Asian	2000 - 500 BC	(2,500 yrs)	North and West
Achaemenid Empire	Persian	550 - 334 BC	(300 yrs)	All
Alexander the Great	Hellenic / Persian	334 - 330 BC	(4 yrs)	All
Seleucid and Greco-Bactrian Empires	Hellenic / Persian	312 - 63 BC and 256 BC - 10 AD	(310 yrs)	North and West
Mauryan Empire	Indian	321 - 185 BC	(250 yrs)	South and East
Indo-Parthian and Indo-Scythian (Saka)	Central Asia / Persian	12 BC - 100 AD	(110 yrs)	All
Kushan Empire	Central Asia / Turkic	60 - 375 AD	(315 yrs)	All
Hephthalite (Huns) and Tokharan Satrapi	Central Asia / Turkic	420 - 567 AD and 567 - 650 AD	(250 yrs)	North and East
Sassanid Empire	Persian	224 - 651 AD	(375 yrs)	South and West
Hindu (Kabul) Shahi	Central Asian / Turkic and Indian	565 - 1026 AD	(525 yrs)	Kabul and East



Timeline: Early History of Afghanistan





Zardushti (Zoroastrianism)

- **6000-1000 BC -- Prophet Zoroaster (b. in Balkh)** modified Indo-Aryan polytheism into ethical system of **dualist monotheism**
- **Believed to have influenced Judaism, Christianity and Islam...** priests known as "Magi" ("Three Wise Men")
- **First religion to introduce concepts of:**
 - **Duality** of Good vs. Evil
 - Afterlife with **Heaven and Hell**
 - Mankind's **free choice**
 - **Possible salvation** through belief
 - Messianic redemption; **final judgment**

"Good Thoughts, Good Words, and Good Deeds"

Legacy

- Persian solar calendar and *Nowruz* (New Year) holiday
- Along with RgVeda, Avesta is oldest liturgical-historical scriptures
- Heavily influenced Persian culture and nearly all world religions, esp. in eschatology
- Main symbol: *fravashi* aka *faravahar* ("guardian spirit")





Achaemenid Empire (550 - 330 BC)



3 Famous Kings

Khoryush (**Cyrus** the Great)
d. 530 BC

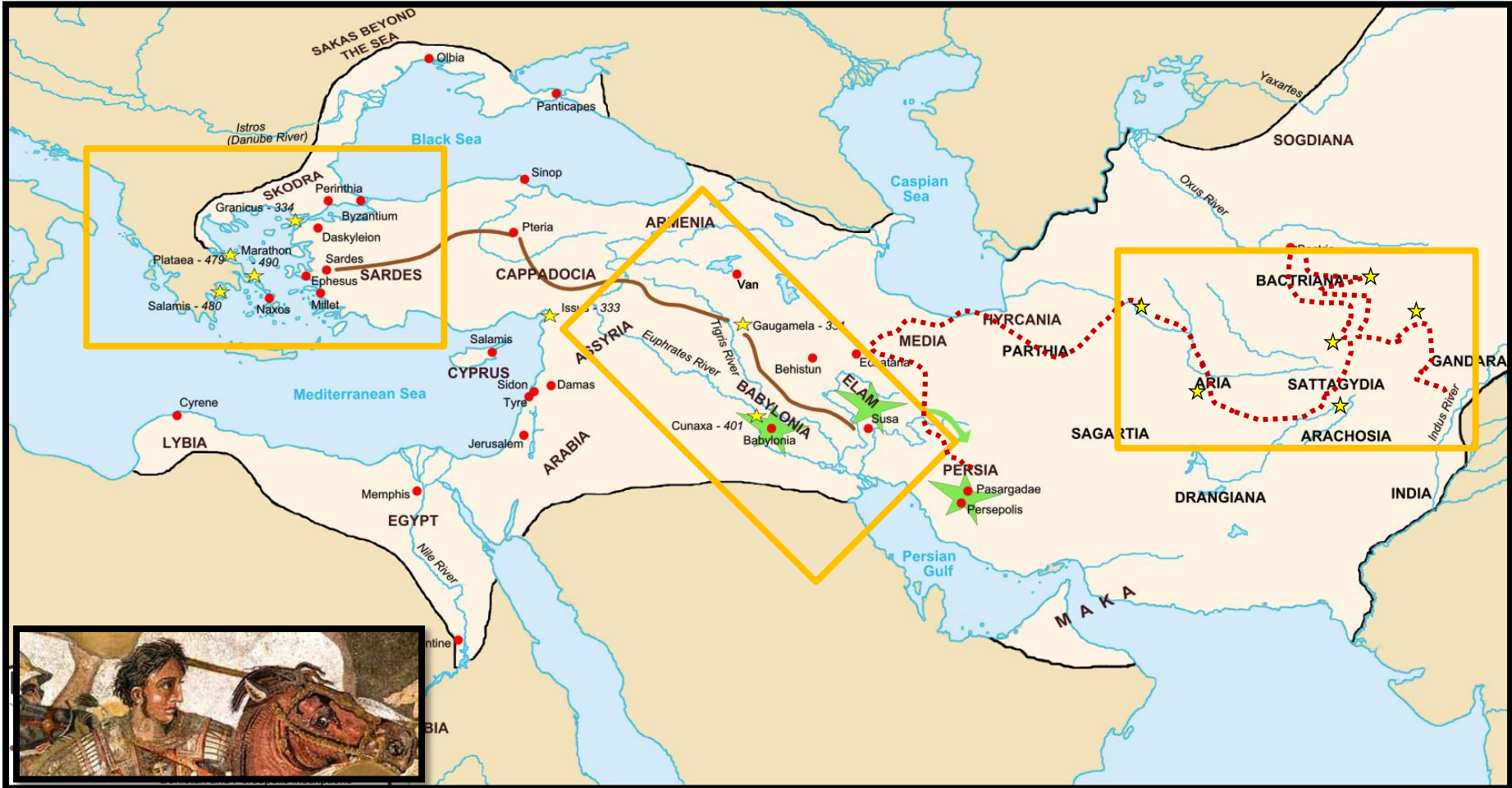
Daryush (**Darius** the Great)
d. 486 BC

Khashayar (**Xerxes**)
d. 465 BC

**Shahanshah
Daryush (Darius) III
380 – 330 BC**



Sikander III: Three Major Campaigns (334 - 326 BC)



OP Noble Anvil

OP Desert Storm

OP Enduring Freedom



Sikander's Afghan Campaign

"I am involved in the land of a leonine and brave people, where every foot of the ground is like a wall of steel, confronting my soldiers. You have brought only one son into the world, but everyone in this land can be called an Alexander."



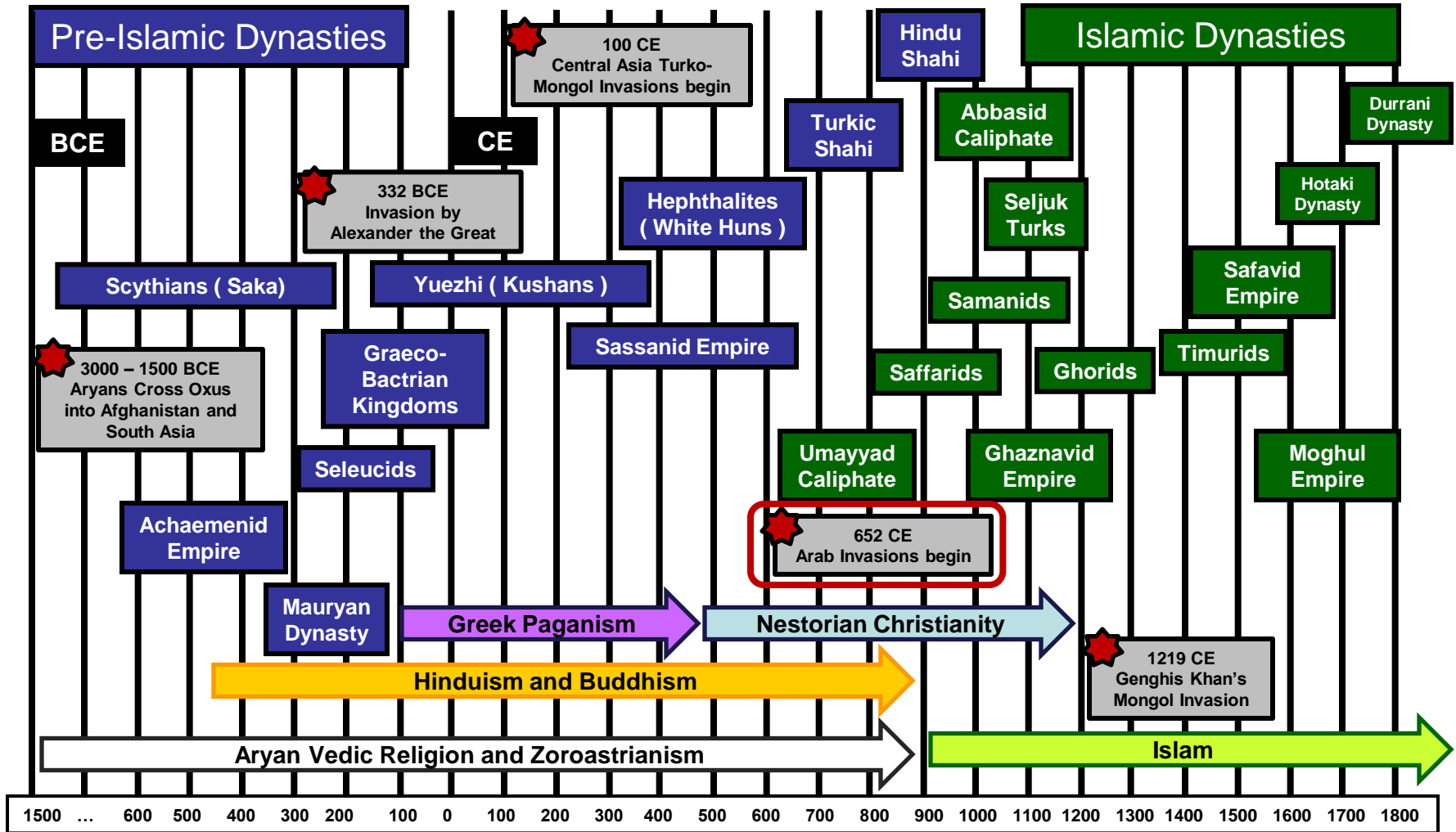


Recognize the hat?



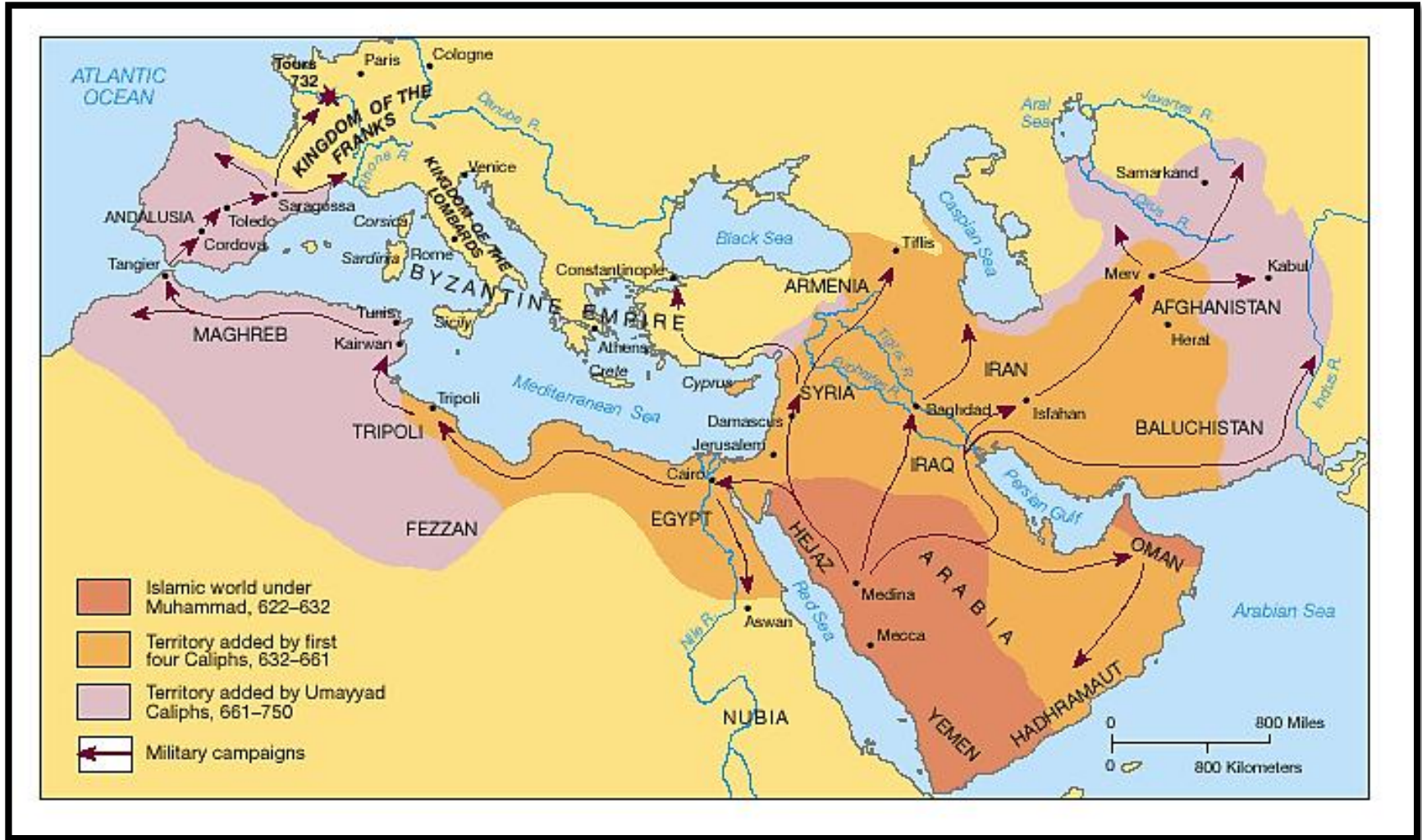


Timeline: Early History of Afghanistan



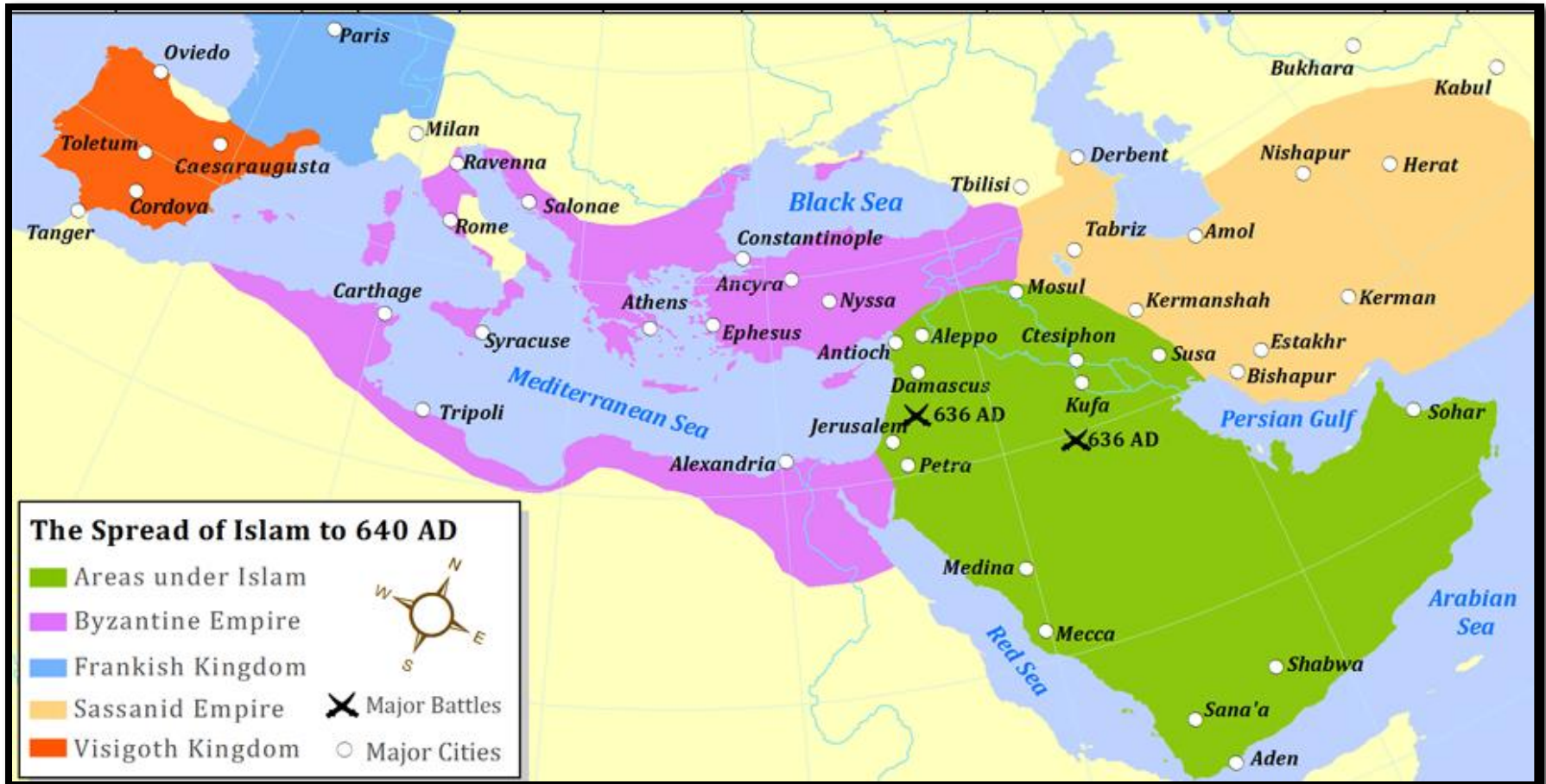


The Arab Conquests & Advance of Islam



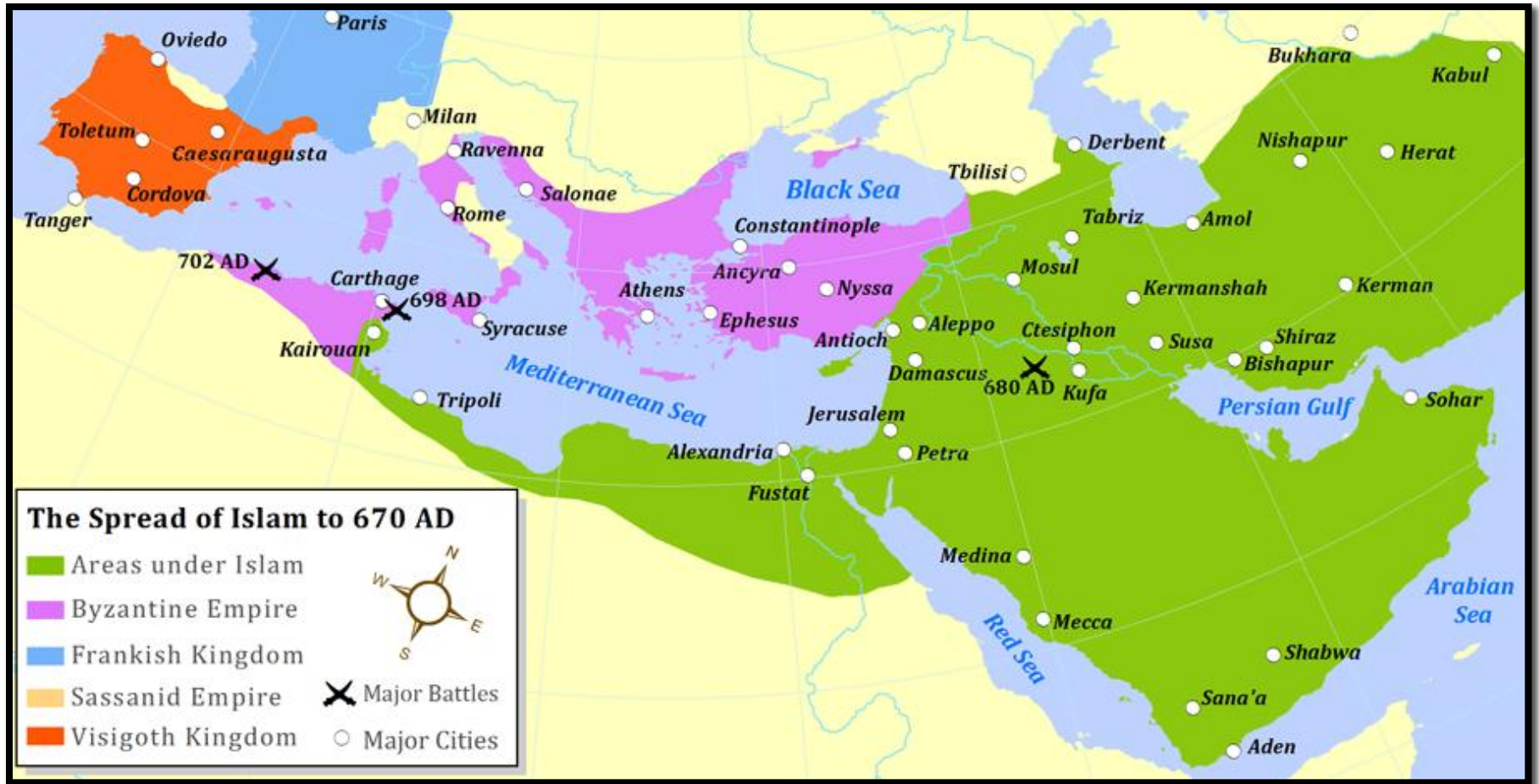


The Advance of Islam



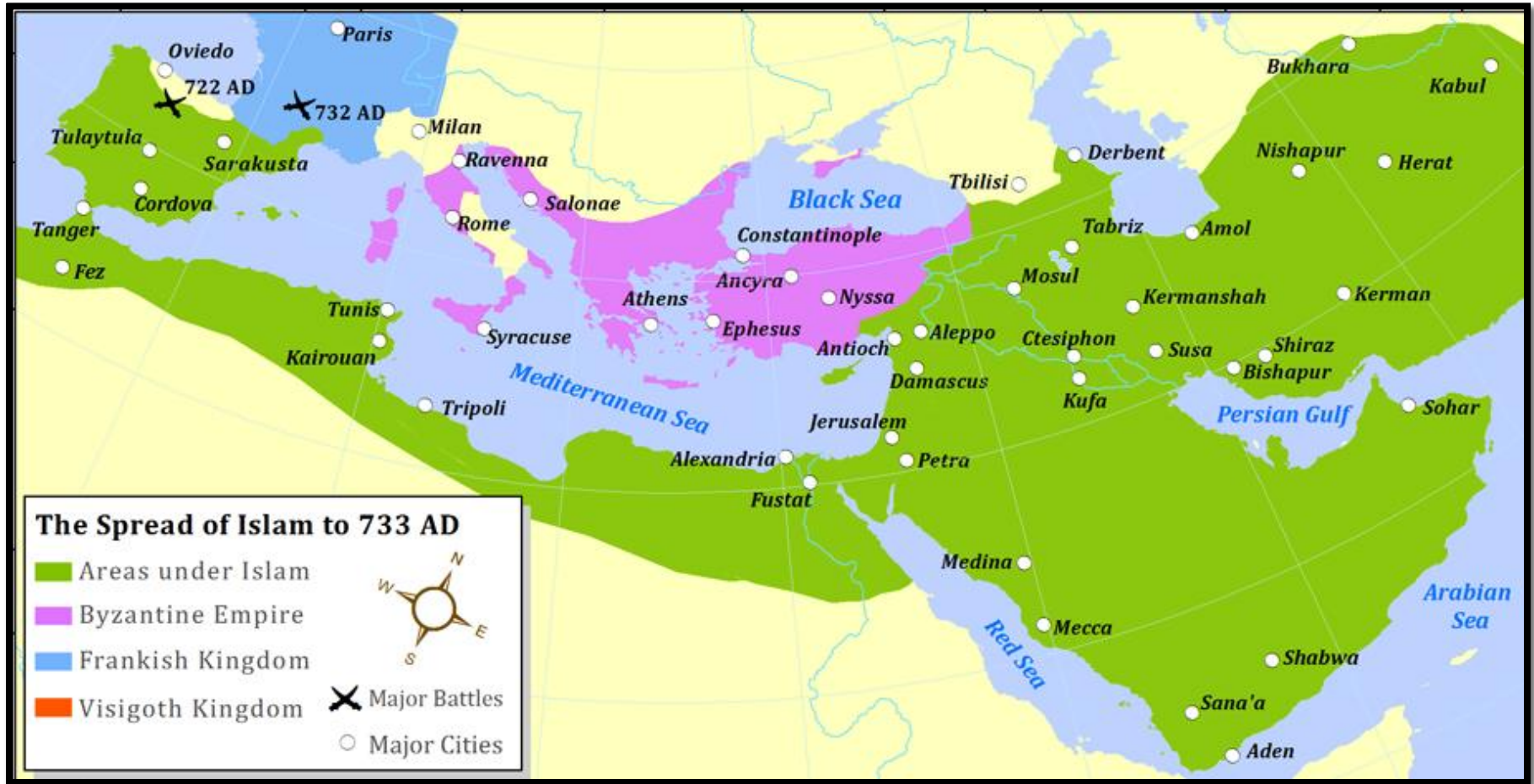


The Advance of Islam





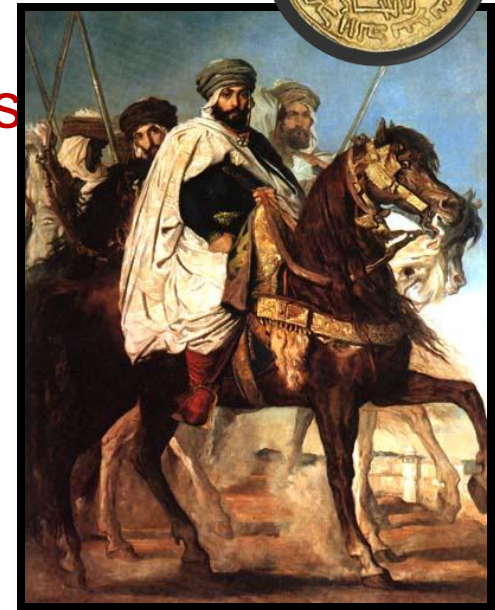
The Advanced of Islam





The Caliphate (660 – 850 AD)

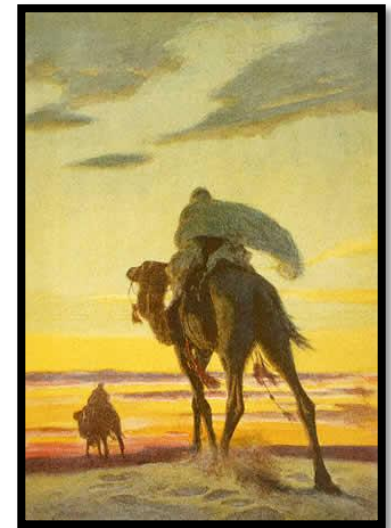
- Arab-Islamic Empire ruled by caliph under two successive dynasties
 - Umayyads (650 – 750 AD) - Damascus
 - Abbasids (750 – 850 AD) - Baghdad
- Umayyads distant relatives of 3rd Caliph Uthman; former governors of Syria & Palestine
- Abbasids legitimacy based on blood ties to Prophet's family (distant Uncle); **raised army in Khorasan** (Persia, Afghanistan, and Central Asia)





Islamic Conquest of Afghanistan(700-900 AD)

- **First Arab presence 650-670;** fought with Turks, Huns, Chinese (Tang Dynasty) and Tibetans
- Arab Conquest begun during Umayyad; **completed during Abbasid Caliphate (c. 850)**
- **Sufi orders: Large role in conversion;** allowed accommodation of other cultural and religious rites and practices
- **Afghans predominately Buddhist, Zoroastrian, Manichaeian, Hindu, and Pagan until c. 997;** many Nestorian Christians and Jews until 14th cent.





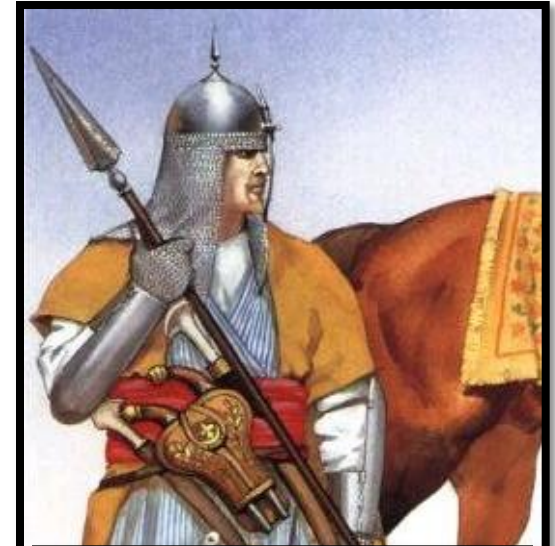
Rise of Regional Dynasties (850 – 1050)

- **Abbasids retained power until 1258, but political authority dissolves in late 800's**
 - Caliph's authority becomes more symbolic than political
 - **Regional *sultans*** (“those who hold power”) and ***emirs*** (“commanders”) emerge as power of caliphate erodes
- **Regionally based Islamic states (empires) emerge**
 - 819 AD: Persian Saminids, later Saffarids form Emirates in C. Asia
 - 963 AD: **Turkish Mamluks form Ghaznavid, Ghorid, Delhi Sultanate**
 - 966 AD: Ismai'li Mamluks (later Imami Shi'a) take over Cairo; rule Egypt and Syria as Fatamid dynasty



Mamluks and Ghilman (Soldier-Slaves)

- **Islamic Empire expanded rapidly**; by 10th Century Arabs no longer able to form large armies
- Caliphate imported slave-boys from Central Asian Turks (or Caucasus and Balkans)
- **Mamluks** (“owned”) trained as soldiers, cavalrymen, and elite guards; soon seized power and formed own dynasties and empires
- Also called **Ghilman** (singular, *ghulam*) reference to young male servants in paradise (counterpart of female *houris*); aka *janissaries* (“new soldiers”) in Ottoman Empire





Ghaznavid Sultanate (962 – 1151 AD)

- **Mamluk (Turkish) Dynasty**; former soldier-slaves of Samanid Emirate (819 – 999 AD)
- Established capital in **Ghazni**



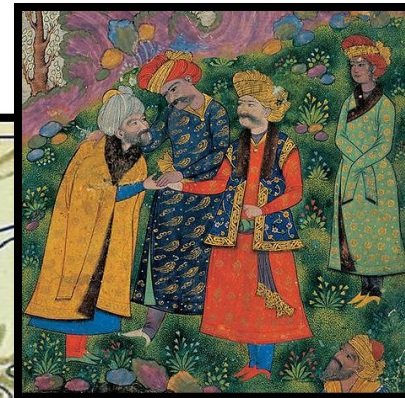
Sebuktigen, founder of Ghaznavid Empire, r. 962 - 998 AD



Ghazni, c. 1000 AD



Ghaznavid Empire (c. 1030 AD)



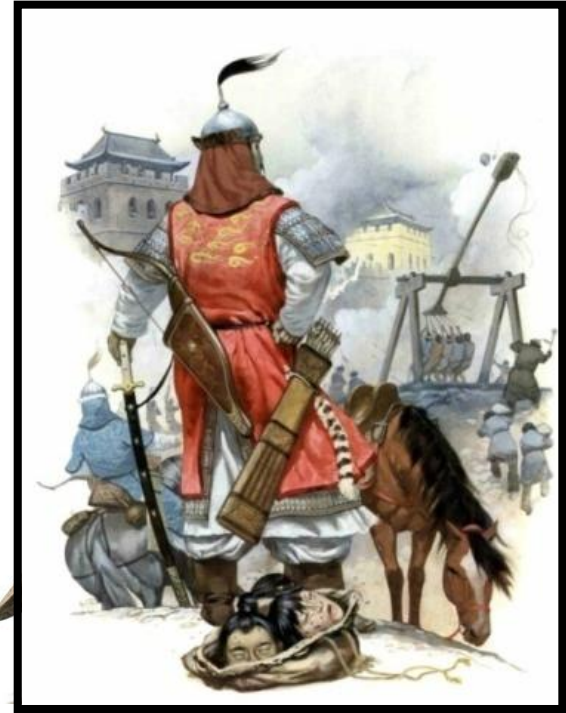
**Mahmud of Ghazni
(971- 1030 CE)**





Mongol Rule (1220-1332)

- Chinggiz Khan **destroys Khwarizm (Uzbek) Empire by 1221**
- Chinggiz personally leads **destruction of Balkh, Herat, Bamiyan, and Ghaz**
- **Dies 1227**; Empire divided by 4 sons



Legacy

- Descendants of Mongol Hordes: 8% of males in Asia; Hazara, Aimaq, and others
- Title of “khan” and *chai sabs* (Green Tea)
- Possible destruction of ancient *karez* (irrigation) network: contributes to desertification of region






Mongol Empire (c. 1206 - 1294 AD)

Borders of the Mongol Empire from founding by Genghis Khan in 1206, Genghis Khan's death in 1227 to the rule of Kublai Khan (1260–1294)

 Mongol Empire

By 1294 the empire had split into:

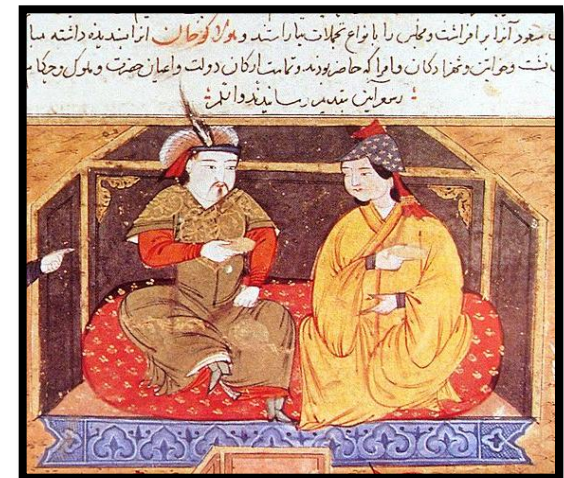
-  Golden Horde
-  Chagatai Khanate
-  Ilkhanate
-  Yuan Dynasty (Great Khanate)



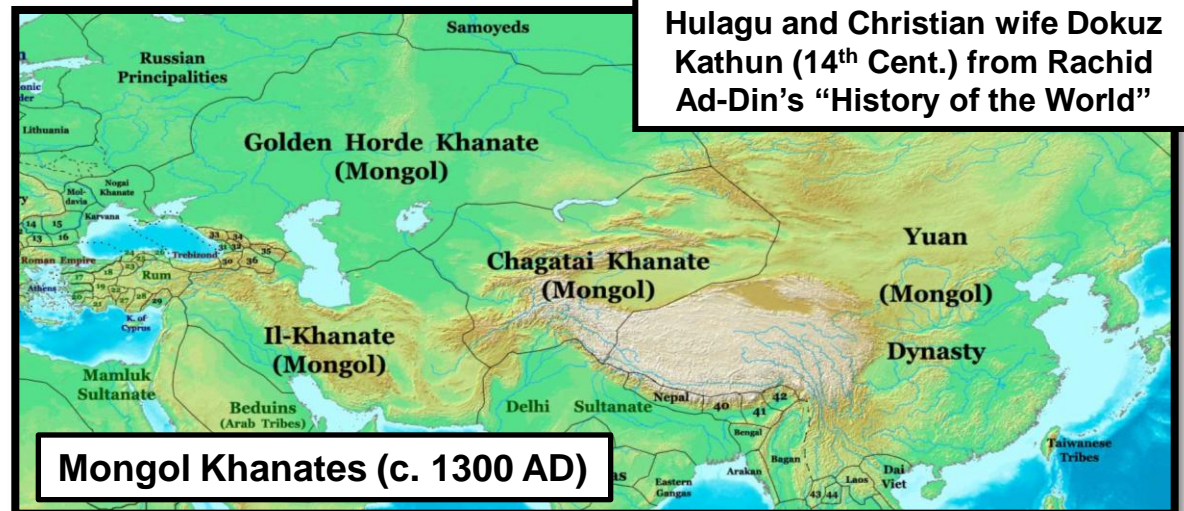


Ilkhanate and Chagatai Khanate (1294 - 1369)

- **Chagatai** (2nd son) controls **Central Asia and Eastern Afghanistan**
- **Ilkhanate** (founded by grandson, **Hulagu**) controls **Iraq, Persia, and Western Afghanistan**
- Many **Mongols convert to Shi'a Islam** in 1300s



Hulagu and Christian wife Dokuz Kathun (14th Cent.) from Rachid Ad-Din's "History of the World"

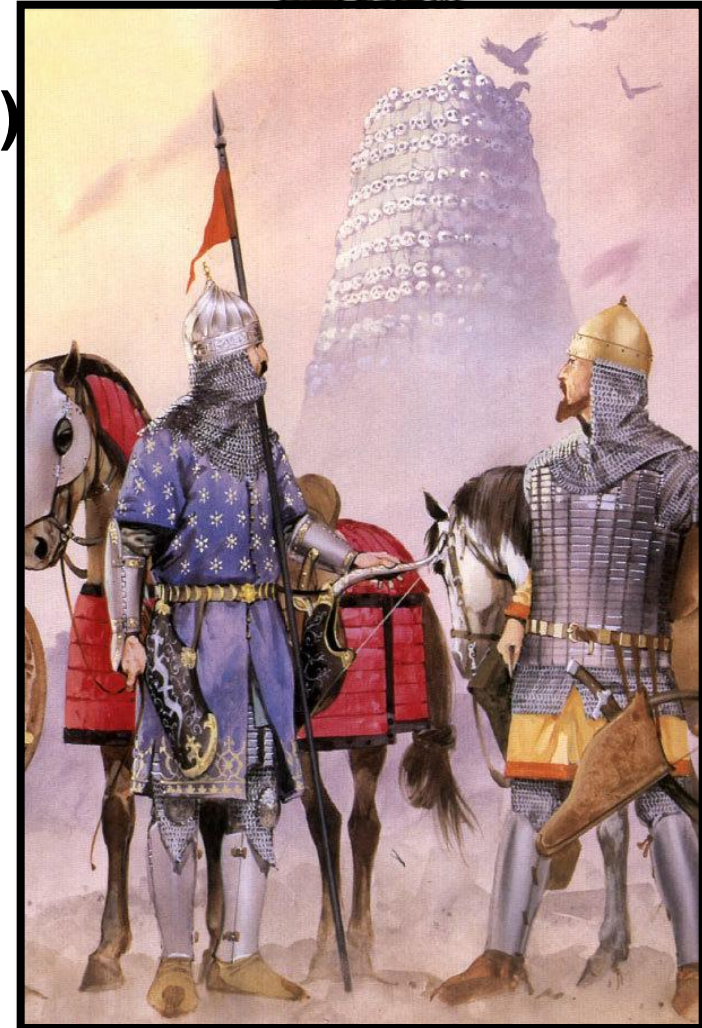


Mongol Khanates (c. 1300 AD)



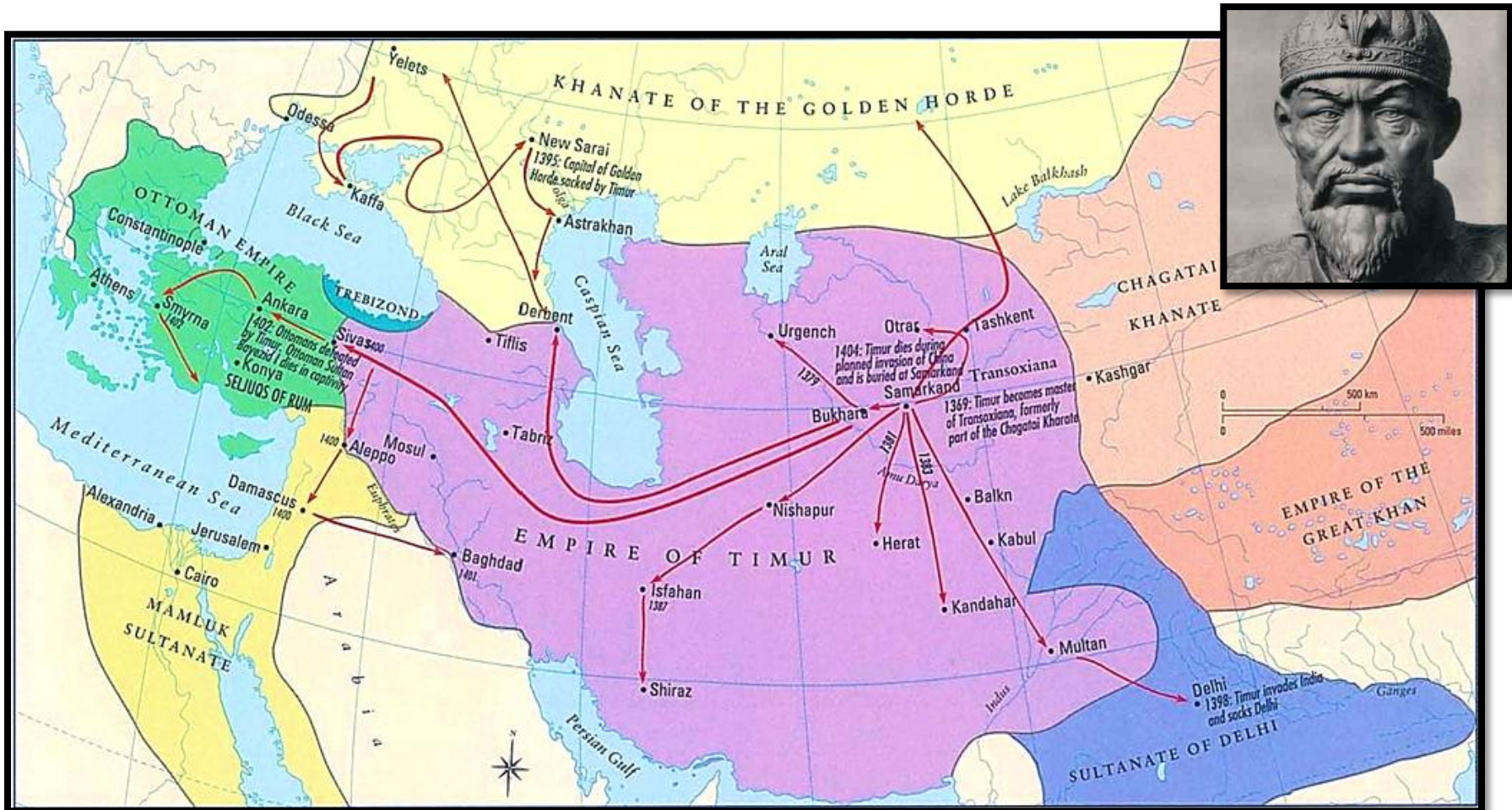
Timur-e lang (r. 1366 – 1404 AD)

- Persian-speaking Sunni Warlord; **Turko-Mongol (Barlas-Chagatai) descent** from Central Asia
- At **60 yrs of age** conquered:
 - Central Asia, Persia, and Iraq
 - Afghanistan-Pakistan; raided India
 - Portions of Middle East, Caucasus
- **Responsible for > 17 million deaths**; slew 90,000 during attack on Baghdad
- His trademark: Skull pillars →





Timurid Empire (1370 – 1526 AD)





“Gunpowder Empires” (1528 - 1700)

- External invasions and internal threats lead to **fall of existing states**; --- **rise of powerful new “Gunpowder Empires”**

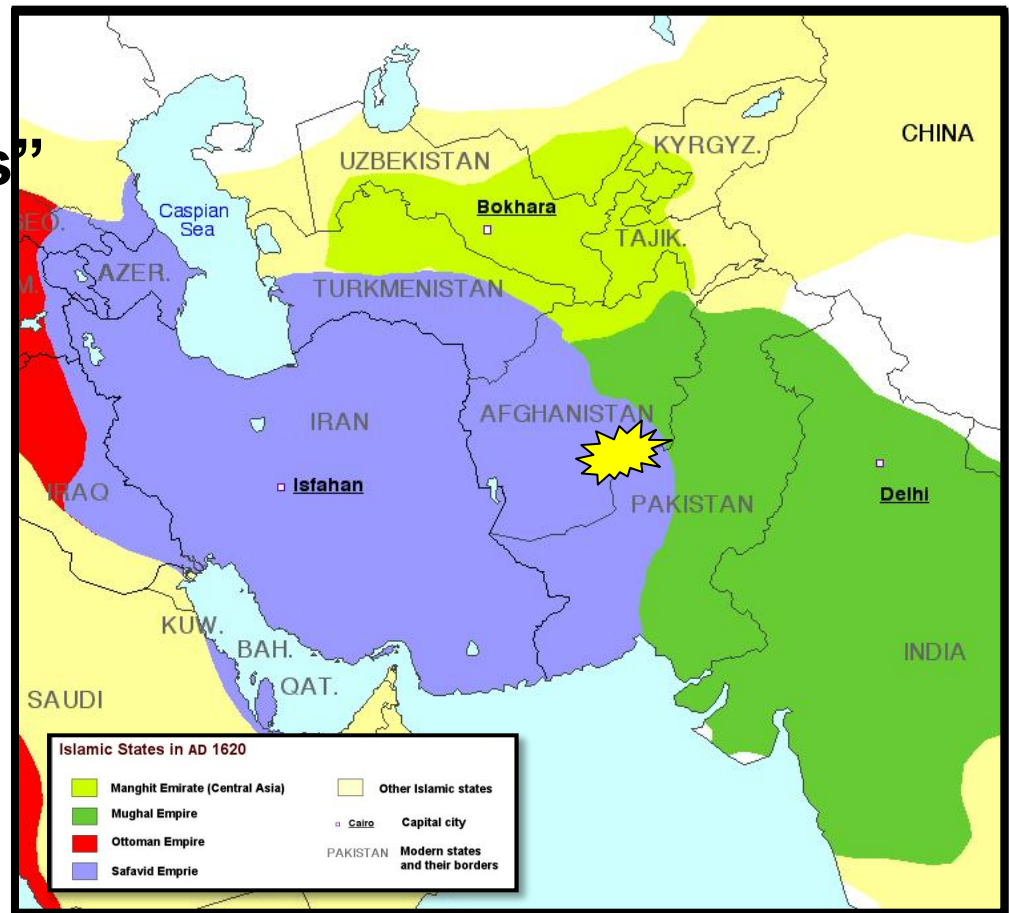
- Ottomans (Turkey)**



- Safavids (Persia)**



- Mughals (India)**





Hotaki (Ghilzai) Dynasty (1709 - 1738)

- 1400s: Ghilzai ruled Delhi Sultanate
- Founder: Mirwais Khan Hotaki (r. 1709 – 1715)
 - Revolts against & defeats Safavid armies
 - Rules greater Kandahar w/ Mughal support
 - Remembered as *Naika*
- Mir Mahmud (son of Mirwais) (r. 1715 – 1725)
 - Sacks Isfahan in 1722
 - Declares himself “Shah of Persia”
 - Mentally unstable, *badshahgardi* exploited by Abdali Pashtuns

badshahgardi
(~“ruler-turning”)
feuds over
dynastic succession



Haji Mirwais Khan Hotak
(1673-1715)



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Ahmad Khan Abdali (Durrani)

- 1740: **Abdalis join Nadir Shah**
 - Raid Mughal Delhi
 - Seize Peacock Throne and Koh-i Noor Diamond
- Young **Ahmad Khan** dubbed *Durr-i Durrani* (“pearl-of-pearls”)
 - “Favored” by Nadir Shah
 - Wore looted pearl earring
- Served as Nadir Shah’s **commander of elite Calvary**
- **Half of nose lost** from shrapnel
 - Turned gangrenous
 - Wore Silver Nose





Timeline: Rise of the Durrani

- 1722 - 30: Ghilzai-Hotaki conquest of Iran allows the **Abdali to seize Herat and Kandahar**
- 1729: **Nadir Shah defeats Ghilzai**
- 1740: **Abdalis join Nadir Shah**
- 1747: **Nadir Shah killed** by own troops
- **4,000 Abdalis flee for Kandahar with booty** (to include Koh-I Noor Diamond)
- **Loya Jirga held by tribal leaders**, Ahmad Abdali declared “King”



Malang Sabir Khan places wheat in Ahmad Shah's turban during 1747 Loya Jirga, Kandahar



Rise of the Durrani “Empire”

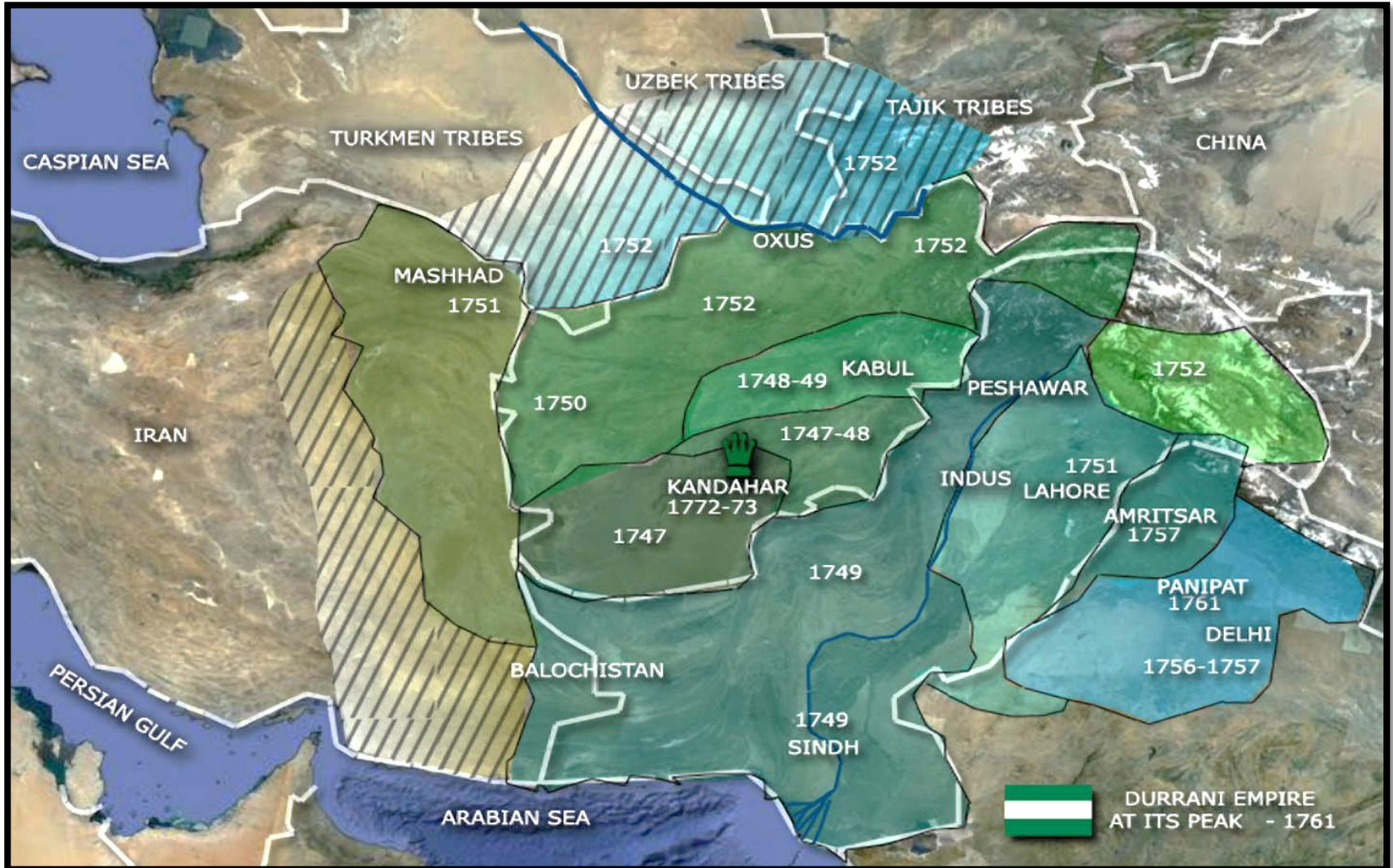
- **1747- 48:** As “King” of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani captures Ghazni from Ghilzai, then takes Kabul
- **1749:** Turns towards India; Mughal ruler cedes Punjab, Sindh, and Kashmir
- **1757:** Ahmad Shah controls all of Afghanistan
- **Mahrati and Sikhs** challenge hold on Indian territories
- **1761 Battle of Panipat;** victory for Ahmad Shah but zenith of power



Lands under control of Ahmad Shah Durrani, c. 1760

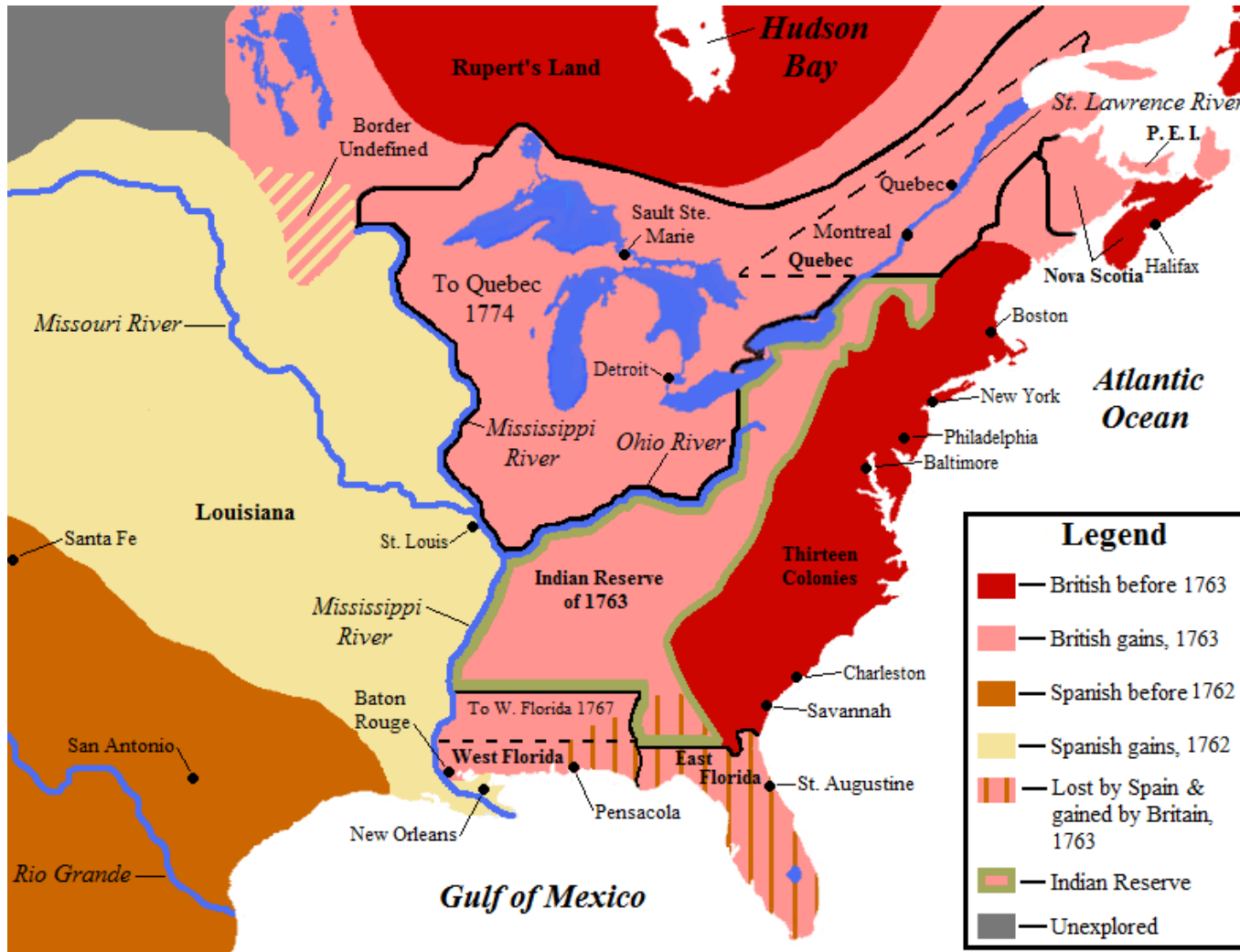


Peak Expansion of the Durrani Empire





North America (Mid-Late 1700s)



Legend	
	British before 1763
	British gains, 1763
	Spanish before 1762
	Spanish gains, 1762
	Lost by Spain & gained by Britain, 1763
	Indian Reserve
	Unexplored





Durrani Empire Disintegrates

- Ahmad Shah's son **Timur Shah**
 - Moves capital from Kandahar to Kabul
 - Has 23 sons; 3 attempt to hold throne
- Early 1800s: Empire **fragments** into Durrani-Sadozai fiefdoms
 - Fight centers on "Kingdom of Caubool"
 - 10 year Civil War (1818-1826)
- Sons & regions of control
 - **Muhammad Zaman (Kabul)**
 - **Shah Mahmud (Herat)**
 - **Shah Shuja (Peshawar)**



Timur Shah
r. 1773-1793



Zaman Shah
r. 1793-1801



Shah Mahmud
r. 1801-1804;
1809-1818



Shah Shuja
r. 1804-1809;
1839-1842



Rise of Muhammadzai-Barakzai Dynasty



■ Dost Mohammad Khan (r. 1826 - 1863)

- 1826: Takes throne in Kabul; **founds dynasty (Muhammadzai-Barakzai)**

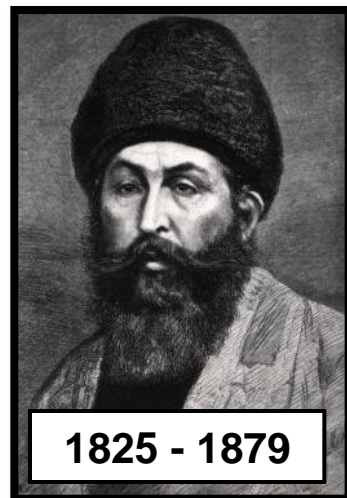
- Mother was Qizilbash, provided additional powerbase

- Fought with Ranjit Singh (Sikh ruler of Punjab) for control of Peshawar

- 1836: Sent letter to Lord Auckland, British governor general in India, for help with Singh



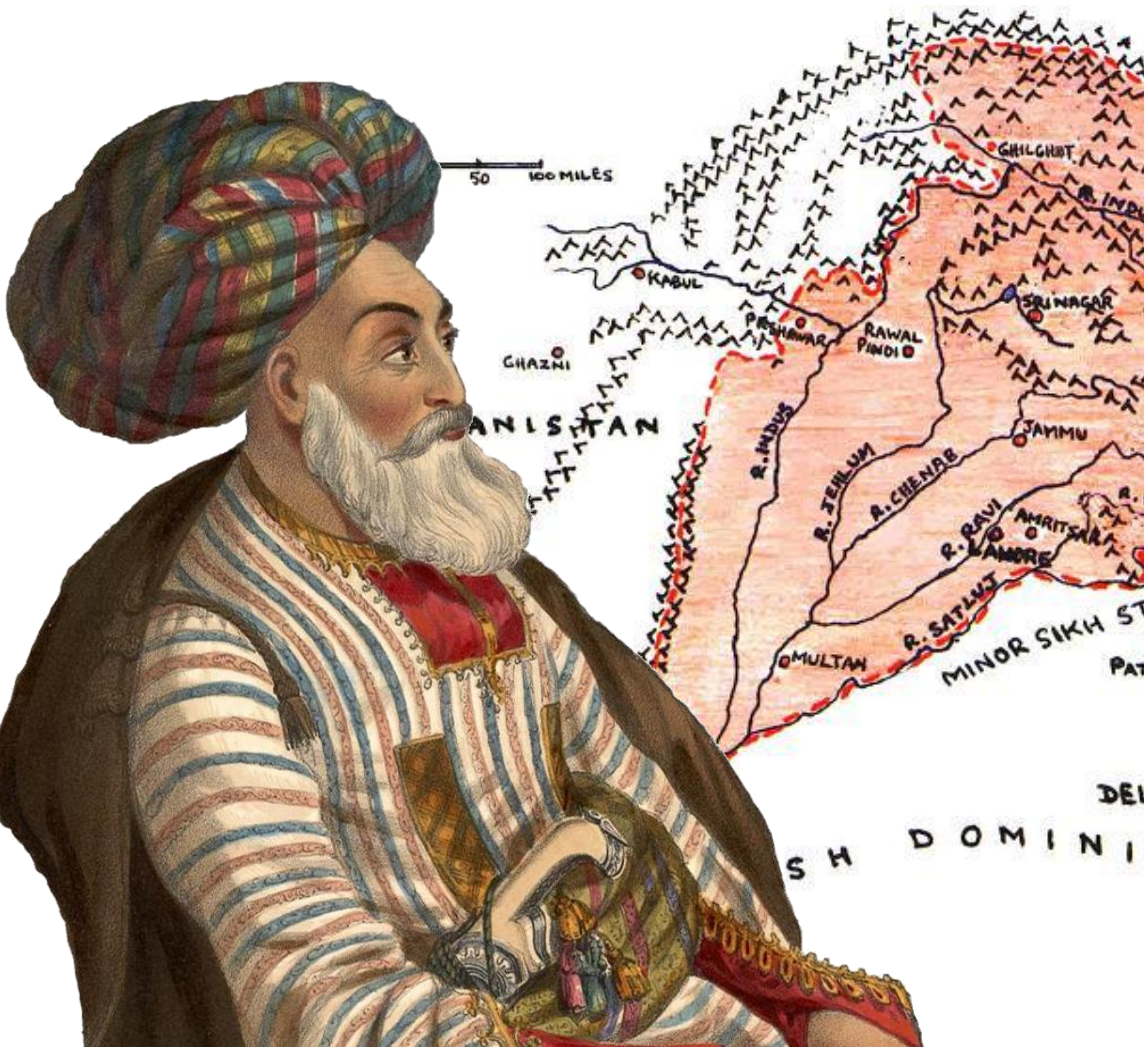
Height of
“Great Game”
between Britain
and Russia



- **Sher Ali Khan (r. 1863 - 1869) 3rd son / successor** (unsteady relations with British)



Amir Dost Muhammad vs. Maharaja Ranjit Singh





The Great Game (18th - 19th cent.)

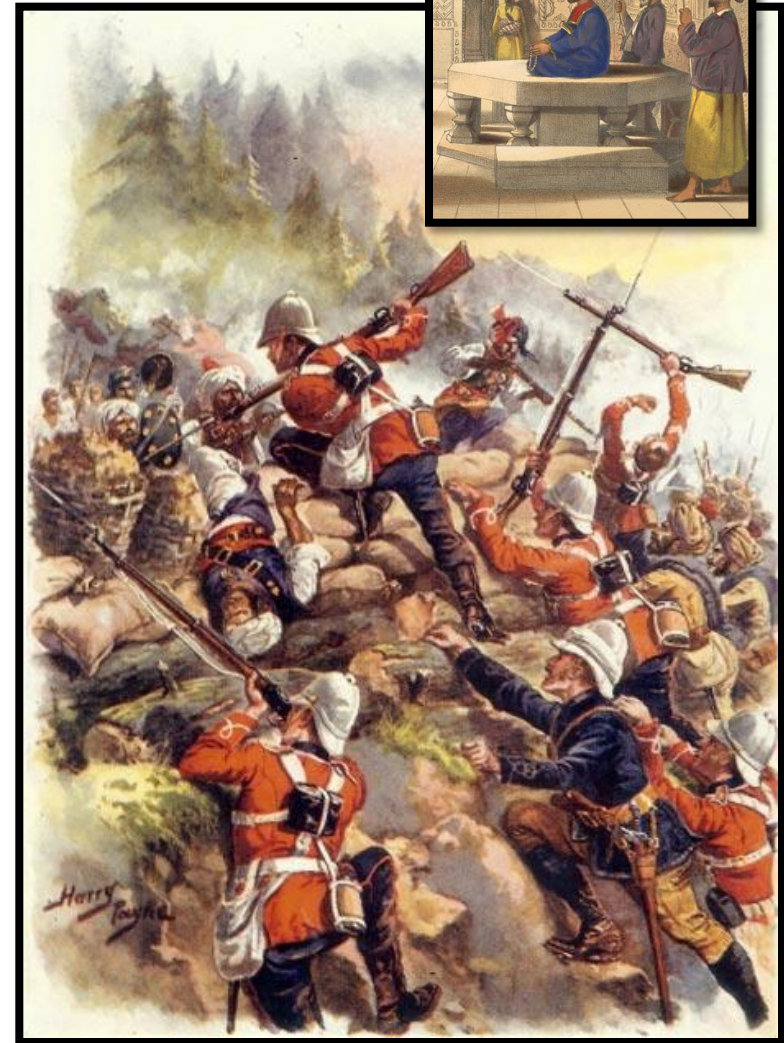
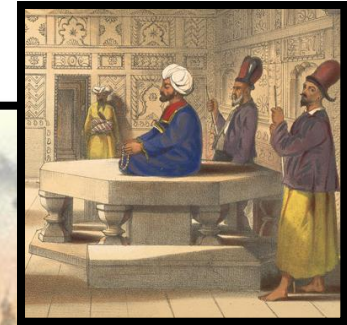


The term "The Great Game" attributed to Arthur Conolly (1807–1842), an intelligence officer for British East India Company, but introduced into mainstream British novelist Rudyard Kipling in his novel *Kim* (1901).



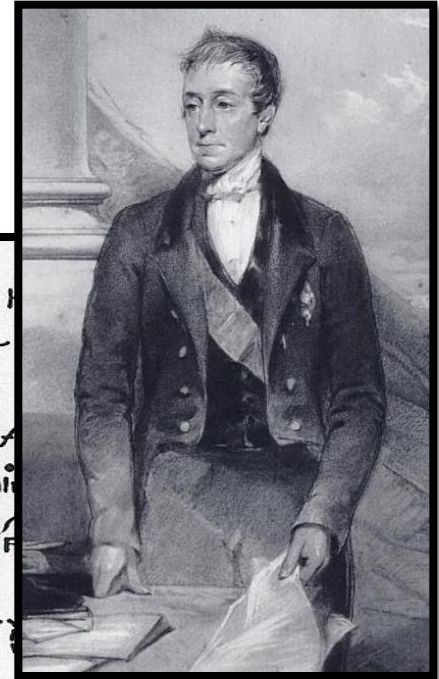
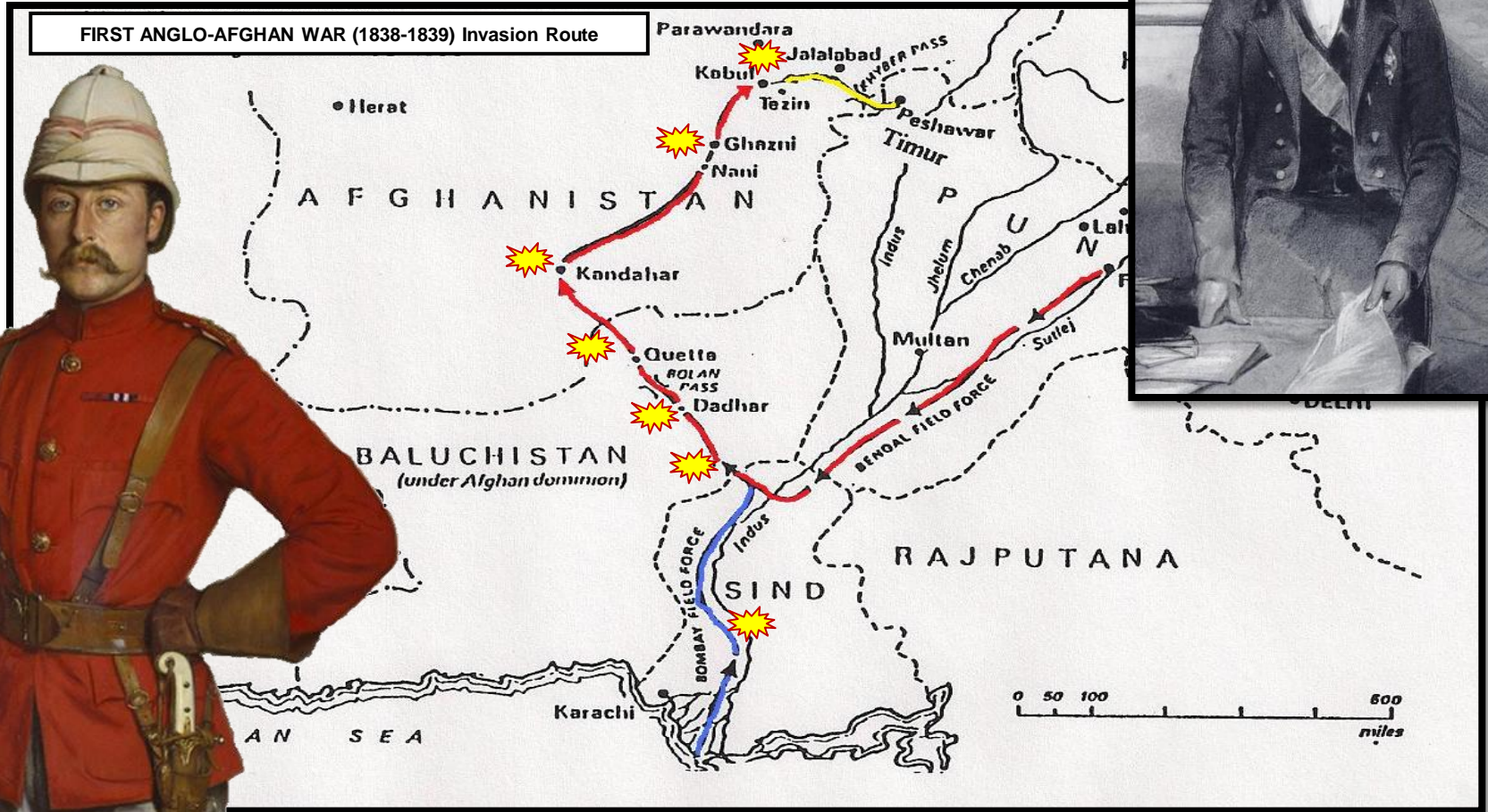
First Anglo-Afghan War (1838 - 1842)

- Simla Manifesto, Oct 1838
 - **Convinced Russians planned to invade India through Kabul**
 - Trustworthy ally in Kabul necessary for welfare of India
- “Lord Auckland’s Folly”
 - **1839: British army takes Kandahar, Ghazni, Kabul**
 - Dost Mohammad deposed
 - Shuja enthroned (again)
 - **1842: 16,000 retreat, only a few survive**
 - Dost Mohammad returns
 - **Invasion unmitigated disaster**





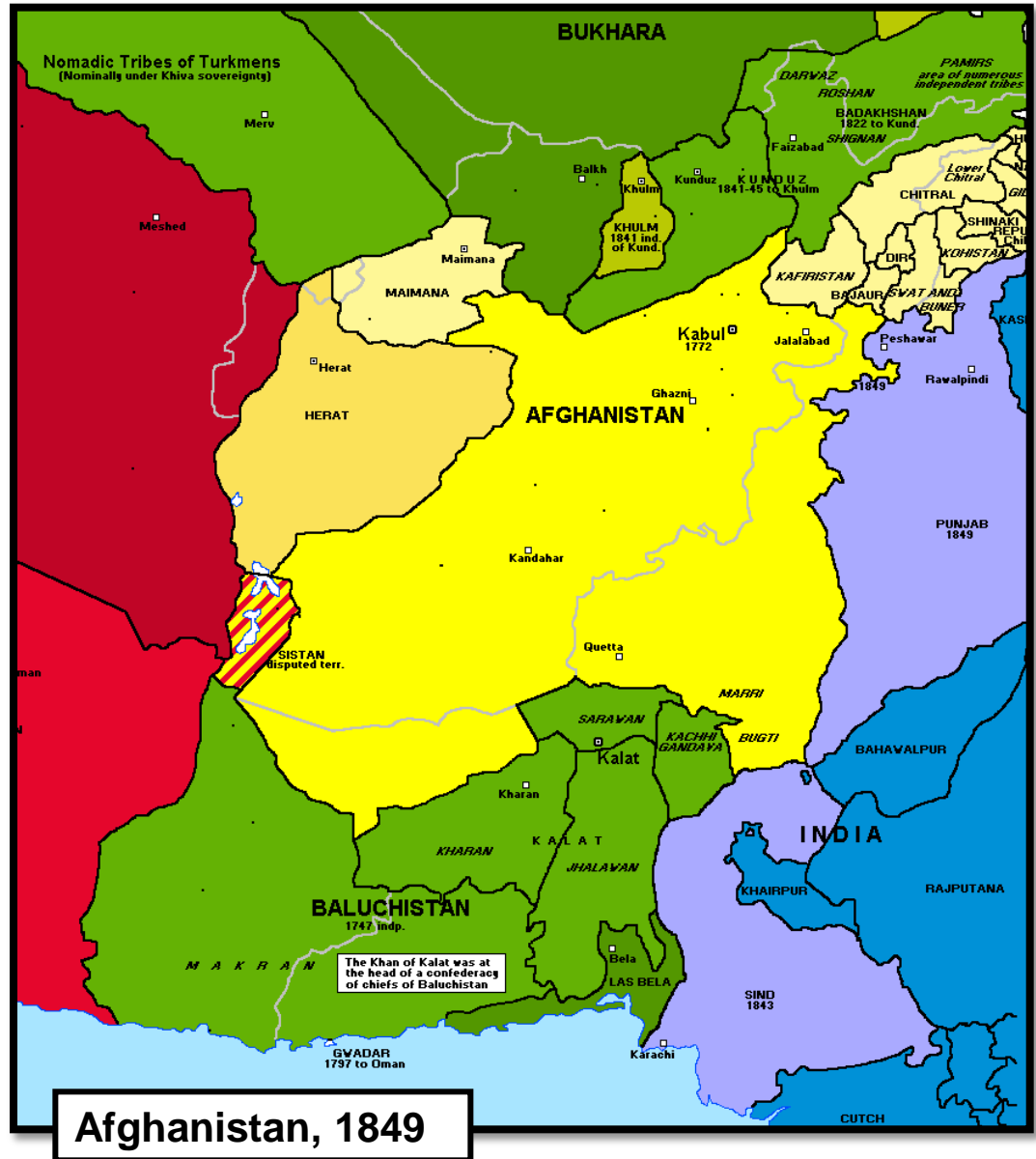
Auckland's "Army of the Indus"





Afghanistan under Amir Sher Ali Khan Meanwhile back West:

- Mexican-American War ends (1848)
- Irish Potato Famine Ends (1845 -1849)
- California Gold Rush (1848 -1855)
- Second Anglo-Sikh War (1849)
- Zachary Taylor becomes 12th POTUS
- Crazy Horse, Oglala Sioux chief born (d. 1877)





Legacy of 1st Anglo-Afghan War (1838-1842)

“...a war begun for no wise purpose, carried on with a strange mixture of rashness and timidity, brought to a close after suffering and disaster, without much glory attached either to the government which directed, or the great body of troops which waged it.



Not one benefit, political or military, was acquired with this war. Our eventual evacuation of the country resembled the retreat of an army defeated.”

-- British Army Chaplain Rev. G.R. Gleig, 1843



Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878 - 1880)

- **Jun 1878:** Russian send uninvited mission; British demand same but refused
- **Aug:** Britain sends 40,000 man army under Gen. Frederick “Bobs” Roberts
- **Feb 1879:** Sher Ali dies in Mazar-e Sharif
- **May:** Sher Ali son and successor Yaqub signs **Treaty of Gandamak (gives British control of Afghan foreign affairs)**
- **Sept:** Envoy Sir Louis Cavagnari killed in riot over unpaid Afghan army wages
- **Mar 1880:** British Army fights insurrection; replaces Yaqub with Abdur Rahman, then leaves





Battle of Maiwand

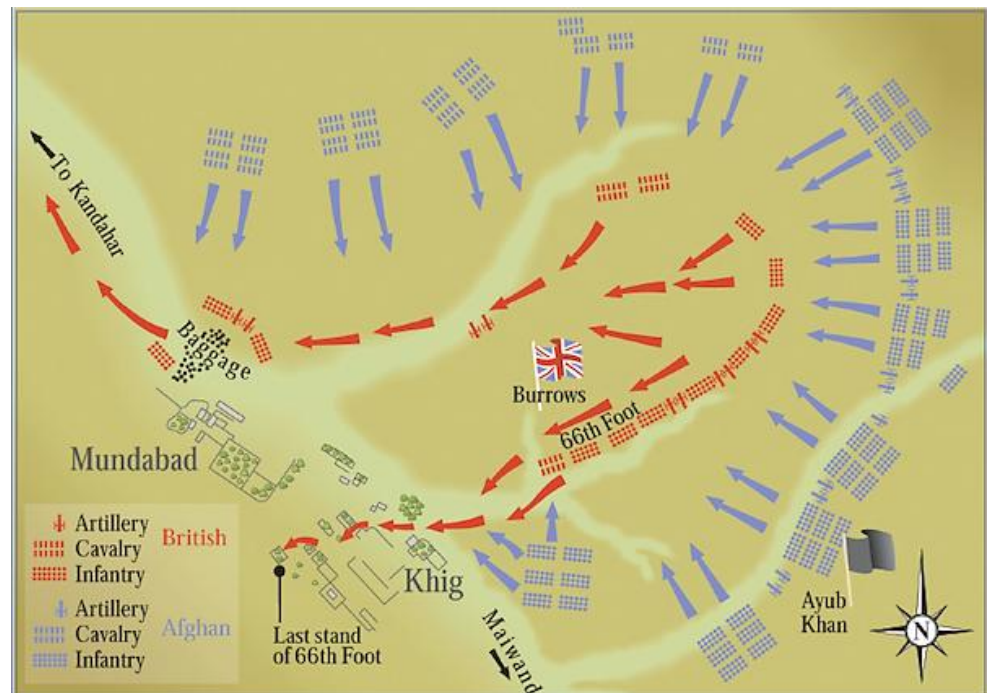


The Battle of Maiwand, 1880, 2nd Anglo-Afghan War (Great Britain vs. Ayub Khan)



Battle of Maiwand

- Most decisive action of 2nd Anglo-Afghan war; rare 19th-cent victory by Asian force over Western power
- Gen. Burrows force of 2,700 caught in open by Ayub Khan's (7 times larger)
- Afghan losses: 2,700
- British losses: 1,000
- Humiliating defeat for British Army / Empire





MODERN HISTORY





Modern History of Afghanistan and Impact of Recent Regimes: Soviet Invasion, Civil War, and the Taliban

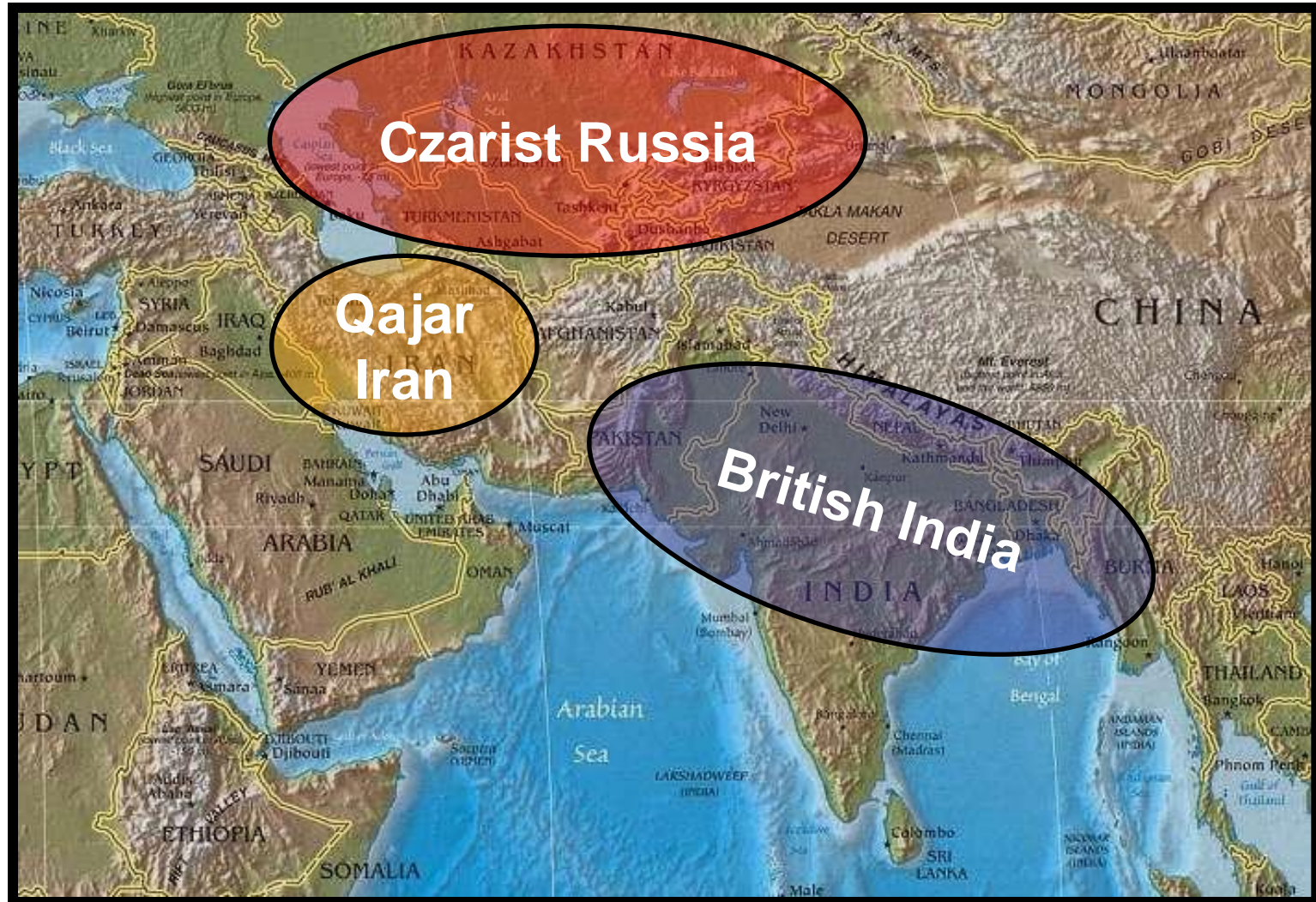


**Instructor:
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This presentation is Unclassified



Geography is Destiny...





Afghanistan: Modern Dynasties & Regimes

Directorate for Human Capital

Empire / Dynasty / Conquest	Reign or Duration	Flag(s)
Mughals (Kabul & Eastern AFG)	1501 - 1738	
Safavids (Kandahar & Western AFG)	1510 - 1709	
Hotaki Dynasty	1709 - 1738	
Afsharids	1738 - 1747	
Durrani Empire	1747 - 1826	
Muhammadzai - Barakzai Dynasty	1826 - 1973	
Tajik Rule (Bacha-e Saqqao)	1929 (Jan - Oct)	
Musahiban (Barakzai) Dynasty	1929 - 1973	
Republic of Afghanistan (Daoud)	1973 - 1978	
Democratic Republic (Communist)	1978 - 1992	
Islamic State (Mujahidin)	1992 - 1996	
Islamic Emirate (Taliban)	1996 - 2001	
Islamic Republic (Karzai)	2001- Present	



The “Iron Emir” (r. 1880 -1901)

- Son of Mohammad Afzal (Dost Mohammad’s oldest son who fought Shir Ali for control of Kabul)
- Calculating, focused despot; **used espionage and force throughout 21 year reign**
- **Crushed and forcibly converted Shi’a Hazaras and tribes in Kafiristan (re-named “Nuristan”)**
- **Suppressed tribal rebellions with executions, forced deportation and relocation; esp. Ghilzai**
- **Accommodated Britain and Russia on foreign affairs and borders but controlled all domestic policies**



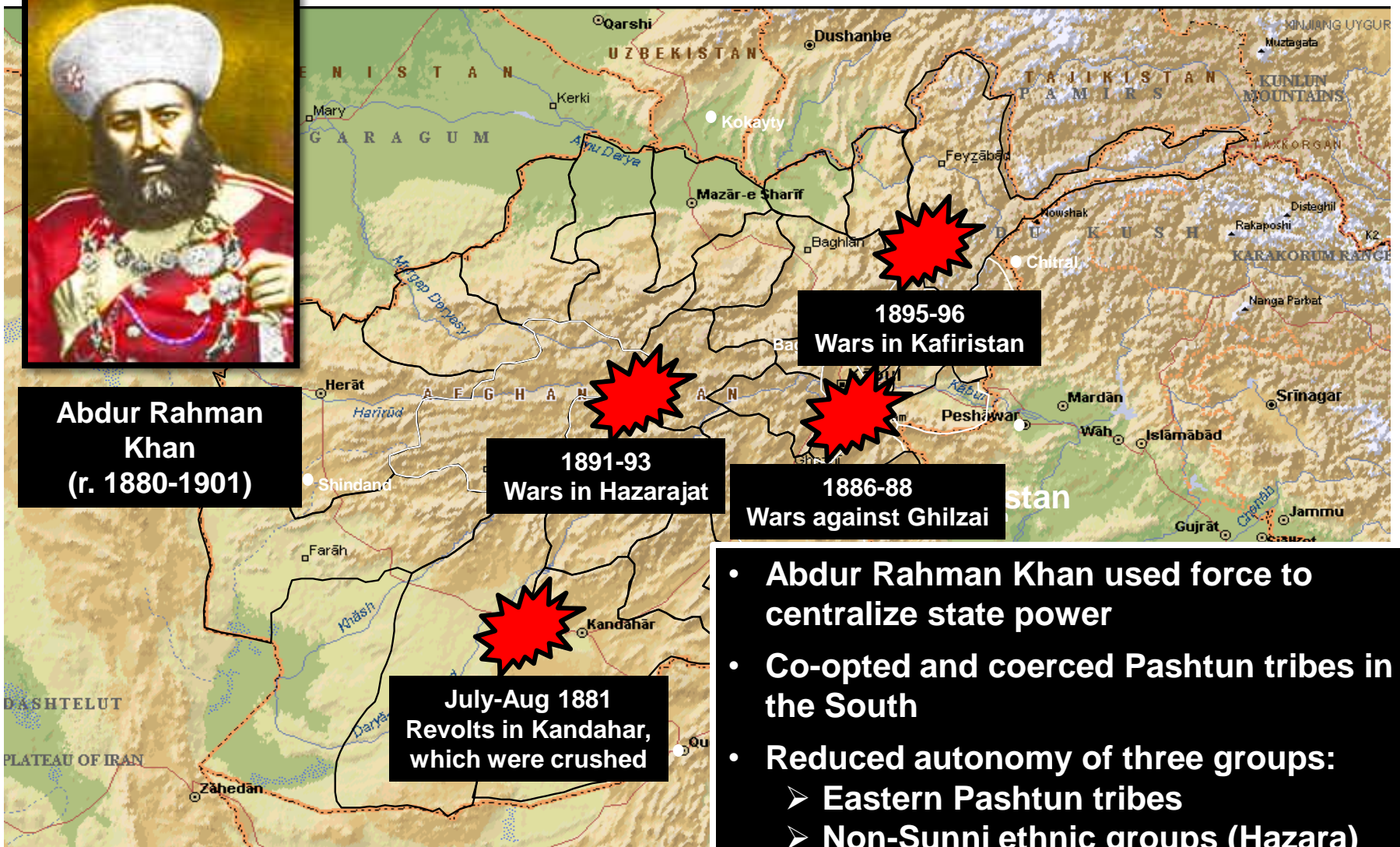
Amir Abdur Rahman Khan (1844 -1901)

Legacy

- First to establish Central rule and Provincial governance
- Relocation of Pashtuns to North
- Negotiated 1893 “Durand Line”



Abdur Rahman Khan
(r. 1880-1901)



- Abdur Rahman Khan used force to centralize state power
- Co-opted and coerced Pashtun tribes in the South
- Reduced autonomy of three groups:
 - Eastern Pashtun tribes
 - Non-Sunni ethnic groups (Hazara)
 - Kafiristan / Nuristan



The Durand Line

- Negotiated in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand & representatives of Amir Abdur Rahman
- Cut through tribes and villages with no regard for realities of topography, demography, or strategy



“How can a small power like Afghanistan, which is like a goat between these lions [Britain & Czarist Russia], or a grain of wheat between two millstones, stand in the midway without being ground to dust?”

--- Emir Abdur Rahman Khan





Habibullah Khan (r. 1901-1919)

- Relatively secular, reformist
 - Instituted legal reforms
 - Eliminated repressive internal intelligence organization
- Influenced by cousin, Mahmoud Beg Tarzi, passionate Afghan nationalist intellectual
 - Published newspaper that agitated for reform
- Neutral in World War I
- Assassinated on hunting trip



Seraj-al-Akhbar, Afghanistan's 1st Newspaper



**Amir Habibullah
(1872-1919)**



**Mahmud Tarzi
(1865 - 1933)**



King Amanullah (r. 1919- 1929)

- **Third Son of Habibullah**
- **Controlled national treasury and army; --- easily seized power after father's murder**
- **Initially gained allegiance of tribal leaders and ulem'a**
- **Spent lavishly on secular school system, hospitals, radio-stations, and national airline**
- **Declared women liberated; banned beards and *burkhas***



Ghazi Shah Amanullah Khan, 1892 - 1960



Flag of Afghanistan (1919-1928)



Flag of Afghanistan 1928-1929

Legacy

- **Secular modernist reformer**
- **Created first liberal constitution**
- **Established control over cities**



3rd Anglo-Afghan War (May-Aug 1919)

- Sensing Post-WWI fatigue, --- Amanullah order **attacks on British garrisons in Peshawar, Quetta, and FATA**
- **Amanullah calls for *jihad* against British**, Border skirmish lasts ~ 1 month
- **British Indian Army retaliates with decisive air strikes**, infantry, and cavalry
- Tactical victory for British Empire, but **Strategic victory for Amanullah**
 - **Aug 1919: Treaty of Rawalpindi** British **relinquish control of Afghanistan's foreign policy**
 - Amanullah declared "ghazi" by ulem'a and tribes



British BE2C Biplanes, used during 3rd Anglo-Afghan War



Afghan Lashkar near Jamrud Fort near Khyber Pass, 1919



Reform, Reaction, and Abdication

- 1921: Established Air Force
- Discouraged veiling and seclusion of women; abolished slavery and forced labor
- Introduced secular education (adults and nomads); National ID cards
- Established legislative assembly
- 1929: Abdicated after revolt by tribal leaders (with ulem'a support)





Tajik Rule (r. Jan - Oct 1929)

- **Habibullah Khan seizes Kabul**
 - AKA *bacha-e saqqao* (“son of water carrier”)
 - Illiterate AWOL soldier and bandit
 - Kohistani Tajik from Kalakan (30km N. of Kabul)
 - First tajik to rule since 12th cent. Ghorids
- **Seizes power with Ghilzai support**
 - Short 9 month reign
 - Repeals all of Amanullah’s reforms & all taxes (except for *zakat*)
- **Pashtun tribes soon chafe under non-Pashtun rule**
 - Musahiban brothers (Muhammadzai-Barakzai) led by Nadir Khan (returning from Paris) raise force in Peshawar

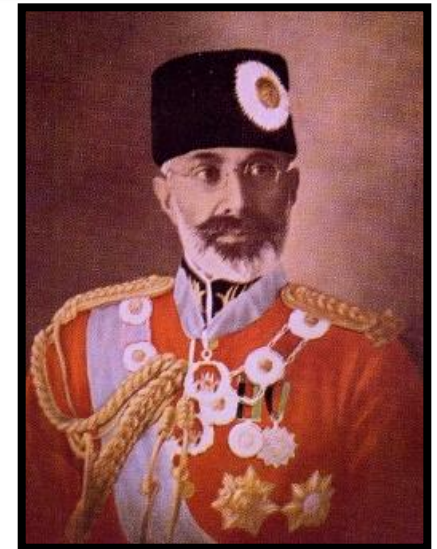


Habibullah Kalankani
(1890 – 1929)



Muhammad Nadir Shah (r. 1929-33)

- Reunited fragmented Afghanistan
- Abolished most of Amanullah's social reforms
- Gave tacit support for anti-Tajik Pashtun aggression (Shomali battlefield)
- 1931 Loya Jirga; Declared constitutional monarchy (in reality: royal oligarchy)
- Took steps to modernize Afghanistan
 - Great North Road through Hindu Kush
 - Started banking system & economic planning
 - Created 40,000-strong Army



**Mohammad Nadir
Shah (1883 – 1933)**



Zahir Shah (r. 1933-1973)

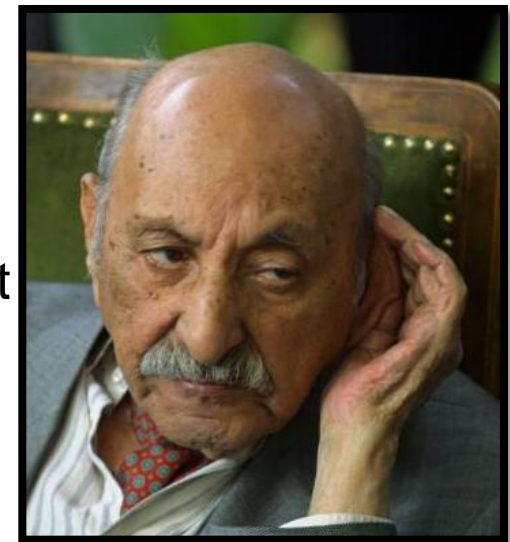
- Son of Nadir Shah; witnessed father's assassination
- 40 year reign; longest and most stable in Afghanistan's history
- Last 10 years of reign marked by:
 - Economic stagnation
 - Tension between educated Afghans and the establishment (royalty, tribal leaders, and ulem'a)
 - Superpowers vying for influence





Timeline: Zahir Shah's Rule

- ➔ **1933:** Age 19, assumes throne
- 1937:** Accepts Turkish assistance to modernize Army
- 1939 - 45:** Declares neutrality during WWII
- ➔ **1947:** Pakistan Created; "Pashtunistan" Issue creates tension
- 1955:** Afghanistan abstains from Baghdad Pact
- 1960s:** Soviet Union accelerates outreach
- ➔ **1964:** Constitutional Monarchy declared; allows for formation of political parties





Once Upon a Time...





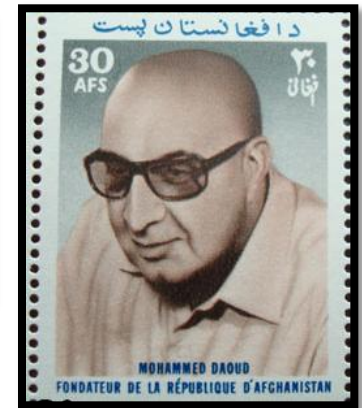
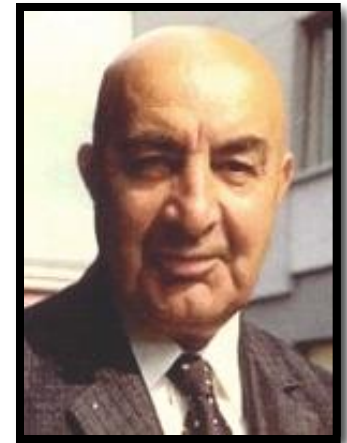
Girl-Scouts, Pencil Skirts , and “Mad Men” Furniture





Daoud Khan's Republic (r. 1973 – APR 1978)

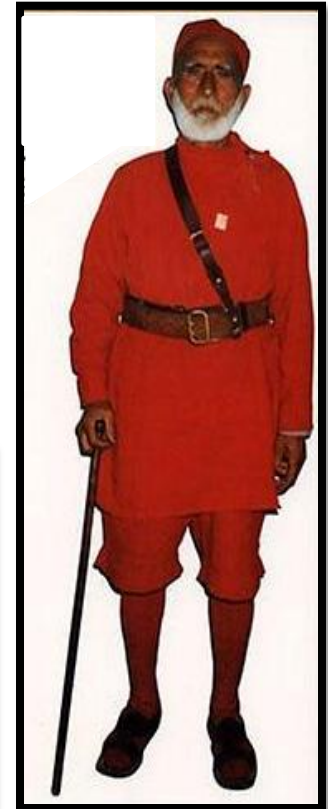
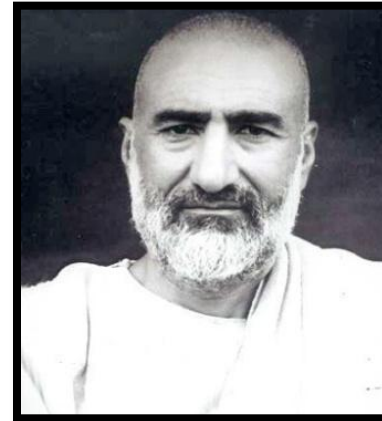
- **Zahir Shah overthrown in 1973 bloodless coup led by Mohammed Daoud Khan (his cousin and brother-in-law & former PM)**
- Daoud, a modernist reformer, **proclaimed Afghanistan a republic**, with himself as president
- Daoud **originally backed by Parcham faction of PDPA**
- Promised to introduce progressive democratic reforms
- Term increasingly repressive, **arrests and executes former Parchami allies and Islamist opposition**





The “Pashtunistan” Issue

- Idea of independent country or semi-sovereign region for Pashtun majority areas
- First political expression: Ghaffar Khan and *Khuda Khidmatgar* in 1940s
- Promoted by Afghan PM Daoud Khan in 1970s
- Still sensitive sovereignty & border security issue with Pakistan





People's Democratic Party of AFG (PDPA)

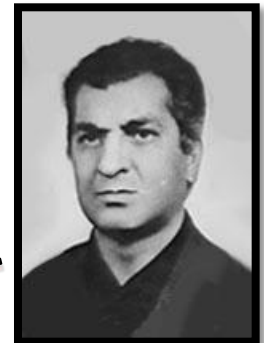
- **Jan 1965:** PDPA founded by Marxist Afghans
- **1966: Split into two factions**
 - **Khalq** (“The Masses”) led by Taraki
 - **Parcham** (“Banner”) led by Karmal
- **Khalqi** – More militant revolutionary and Pashtun Nationalist (esp. Ghilzai)
- **Parchami** – More elitist; advocated gradualist approach to reform (nicknamed “royal communist party”)



PDPA Demonstration in Kabul 1970s; marchers hold banner for Taraki, later first Marxist president of Afghanistan



Nur Muhammad Taraki and Hafizullah Amin (Khalq)



Babrak Karmal (Parcham)

vs.



PDPA Factions: Recruitment and Platforms

Khalq ('The Masses')

- **Leaders:**
Nur Moh. Taraki (1978-79)
Hafizullah Amin (1979)
- **Mainly Ghilzai Pashtun;**
formed majority of PDPA
- Mostly **urban middle-class**
intellectuals and **rural farmers**
- Pro-nationalist but radical;
wanted immediate revolution
("Stalinist" or "Trotskyist")



Parcham ('Banner')

- **Leaders:**
Babrak Karmal (1980 – 86)
Moh. Najibullah (1986 – 92)
- **Mainly Durrani** or non-Pashtun;
elitist minority of PDPA
- Mostly **urban civil servants** and
upper-class intellectuals
- Advocated **moderate socialist**
reform led by **vanguard of elites**
("Marxist-Leninist")



Rise of Pan-Islamist Ideology

- Mid-1970s: Organizations estab. to transcend national boundaries and unite *ummah*:
 - Muslim World League (MWL)
 - Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)
 - University of Medina
- Organizations advocated charity not war
 - Most **staffed by Muslim Brotherhood members (MB)** in exile (from Palestine, Jordan, and Egypt)
 - All organizations **located in *hijaz* region of Saudi Arabia**; aka “Wahhabi heartland”
- Most “Afghan Arabs” members of MB or MWL



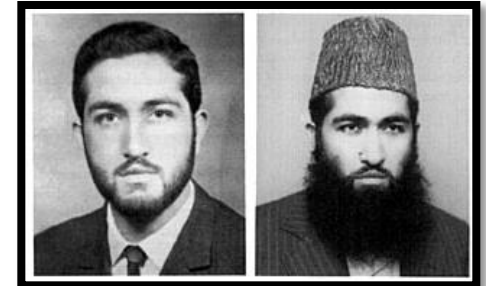


Muslim Youth Organization (1966 - 1978)

- **Sazman-i Jawanan-i Musulman** (Organization of Muslim Youth) strongly influenced **Ikwan al-Muslimeen (MB)**



- **1969:** Several Kabul University professors and students found underground Islamist group
- **Founding Members:** Burhanuddin Rabbani, Ahmad Shah Massoud, `Abdul Rasul Sayyaf, and Hekmatyar
- Inspired by **Dr. Niazi**; but **Sibghatullah Mujaddidi** also claims role as founder



Rabbani, Sayyaf, et al. studied at al-Azhar (Cairo)...joined and influenced by MB



The Saur Revolution (April 1978)

- 27 April 1978: PDPA overthrows gov't, slaughters Daoud and family
- Promises and enforces:
 - Freedom of Religion (but abolishes Islam as state religion)
 - Equal Rights for Women
 - State Control of Agriculture
 - Farmer Debt Relief
- Mujahideen violence increases; large backlash from ulemā' & tribal leaders
- KGB advisors increase; warn of imminent collapse of DRA gov't due to "extremist" factional violence



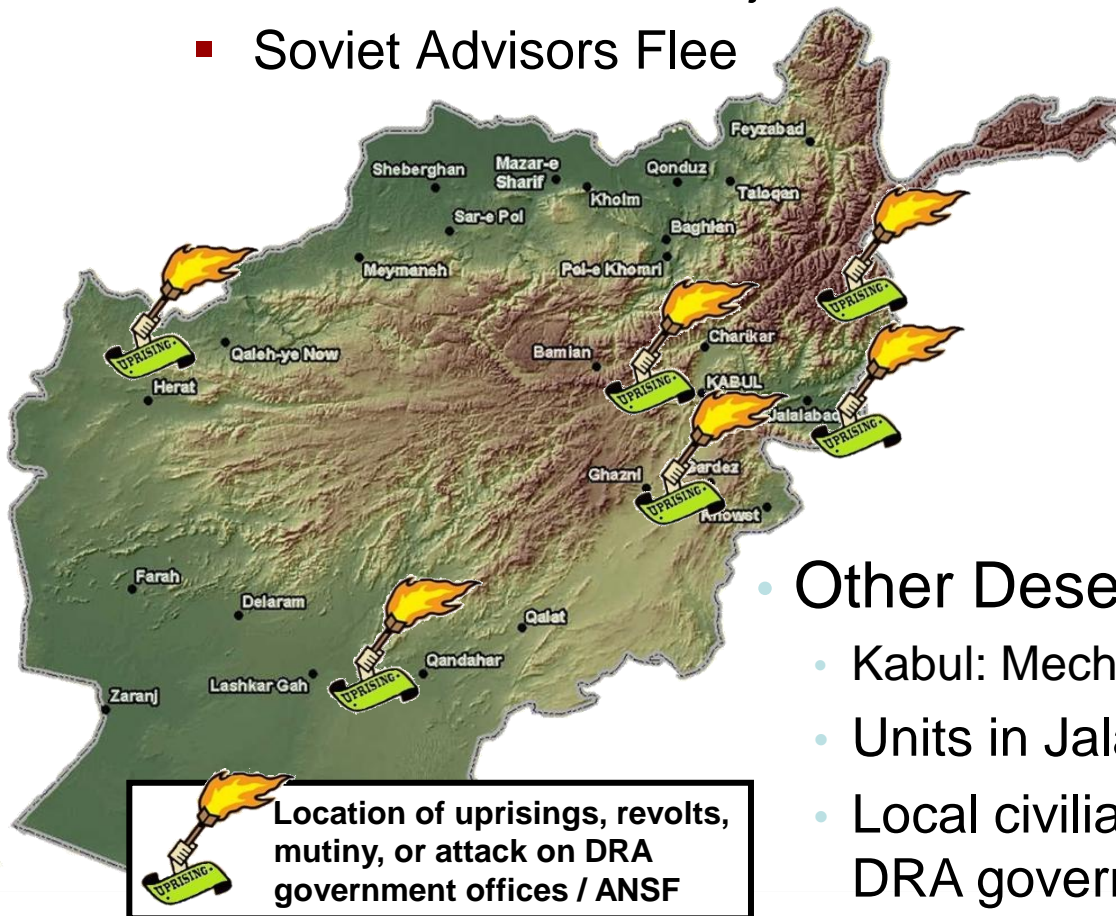


The Anti-DRA Rebellion Spreads (1979)

- Herat Revolts
 - Most of 17th INF DIV joins rebellion
 - Soviet Advisors Flee



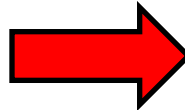
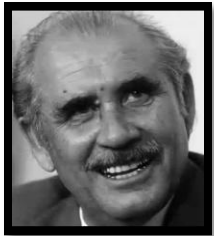
28 April 1978 attack in Kabul, one day after Saur (Marxist) Revolution



- Other Desertions & Mutinies
 - Kabul: Mech BDE / 7th DIV; INF BDE / 9th DIV
 - Units in Jalalabad & Ghazni
 - Local civilians in Nuristan & Kabul attack DRA government offices & ANSF



Democratic Republic of AFG (1978 – 1987)



Nur Muhammad Taraki (04 / 1978 - 1979)

Hafizullah Amin (09 / 1979 - 12 / 1979)

Assassinated: Sept 1979 (Suffocation)

Assassinated: Dec 1979 (Gun shot)



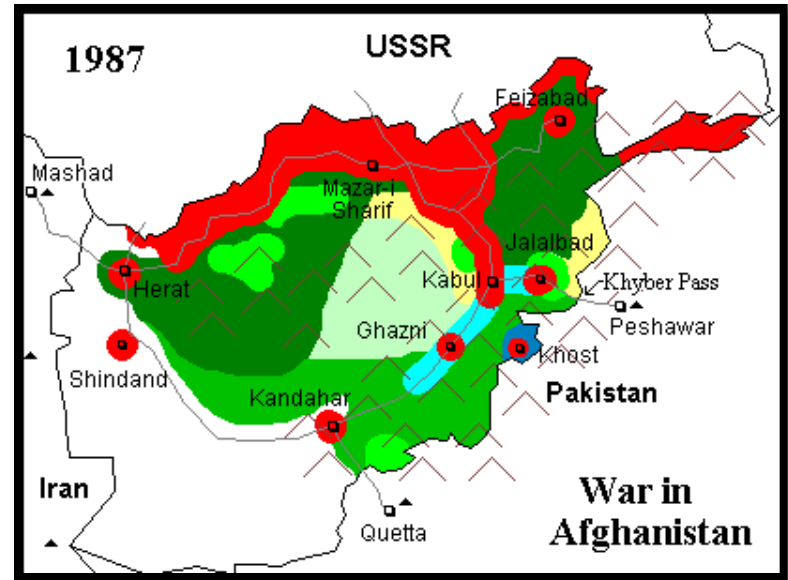
Babrak Karmal (1980 - 1987)

Replaced by Najibullah 1986 & exiled to Moscow, died 1996 of Liver Cancer



Mujahideen Tanzim

- **May 1985:** Seven *tanzim* (parties) form alliance; **Islamic Unity of Afghanistan Mujahidin**
- **Based in Peshawar** but each controls own region in AFG
- Most groups Sunni Muslim and majority Pashtun; only **Jamia't-i-Islami** mostly Tajik
- **Wahedat** alliance **based out of Iran**; composed of Shi'a Afghans (mostly Hazara)



<u>Tanzim (Party / Faction)</u>	<u>Leader</u>
■ PDPA	Dr. Najibullah
■ Hezb-e Islami	Hekmatyar
■ Jami'at Islami	Rabbani
■ Hezb-e Islami	Khalis
■ Nat'l Islamic Front	Gailani
■ Islamic Revolution	Muhammadi
■ Wahedat (Shi'a)	Mazari
■ Panjpiri / Other Groups	Various
□ Sparsely Populated	N/A



Mujahideen Gruh-e Haftganah ("Peshawar Seven")

- **Gulbuddin Hekmatyar**
- **Burhanuddin Rabbani**
- **Younis Khalis**
- **Abdurrasul Sayyaf**
- **Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi**
- **Pir Sayyid Ahmed Gailani**
- **Sibghatullah Mojaddedi**





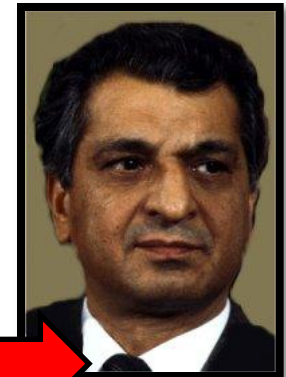
Mujahideen Groups and Orientations

Leader	Party	Supporters	Orientation	Notes
Gulbuddin Hekmatyar	Hizb-e Islam	Eastern Pashtuns, Pashai, Nuristanis, (Konar, Nuristani, Laghman, Kunduz)	Islamist	b. 1947 -
Younis Khalis	Hizb-e Islam Khalis	Eastern Pashtuns (Nangarhar)	Islamist	1999 - 2006
Burhanuddin Rabbani	Jamiat-e Islami	Tajiks and Uzbeks (Panjshir and Northern Alliance)	Islamist	b. 1940 -
Abdul Rasul Sayyaf	Ittehad-al Islami	KSA, Gulf states, Ikwan al-Muslimeen	Islamist (Wahhabi)	b. 1946 -
Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi	Harakat-e Inqilib-e Islam	Eastern and Southern Pashtuns (Logar)	Traditionalist (village-based) & Islamist	1920 - 2002
Pir Sayyid Ahmed Gailani	Mohaz Mille Islami	Nationalist/Pro-Democracy Pashtuns, Qadiri tariqat	Nationalist / Royalist, pro-West	b. 1932 -
Sibghatullah Mojaddedi	Jabhe Mille Nejad	Nationalist Pashtuns, Nasqhbandi tariqat	Nationalist / Royalist	b. 1926 -



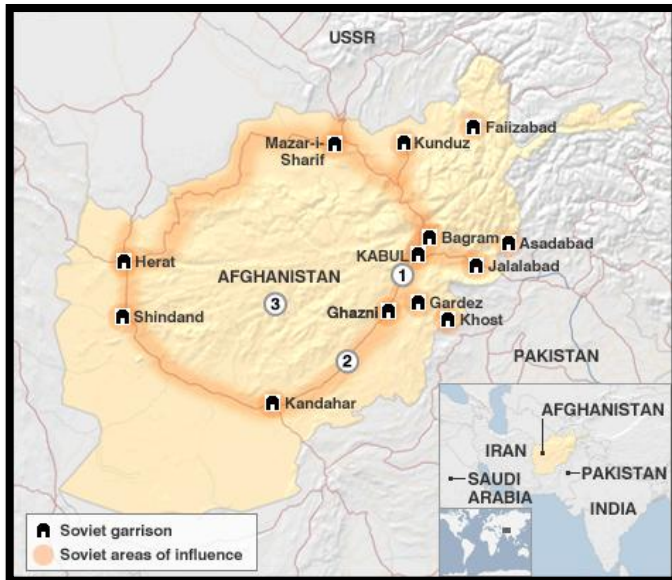
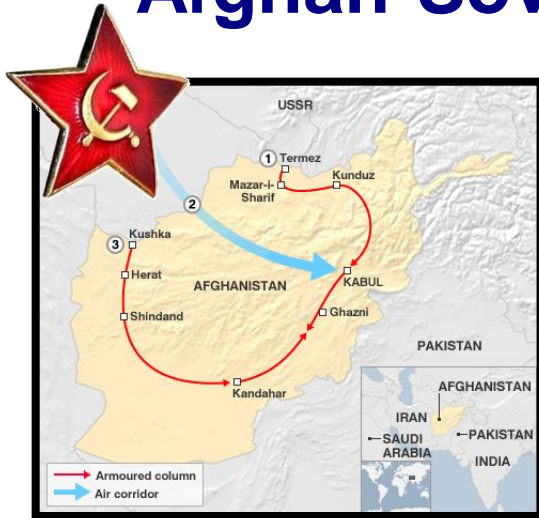
Soviet Machinations (1979)

- Amin unable to quell uprisings
- Soviets send more KGB, SF (*Spetnaz*) & military advisors
 - DRA 7th & 8th Div told to unload ammo “faulty ammo”
 - DRA Tank units told to drain fuel & pull batteries for “winterization”
- Kremlin makes decision to invade 12 Dec 1979
 - Attempt to poison Amin 13 & 27 Dec
- 28 Dec: Amin “true believer” even as Soviets storm Taj-Bek Palace



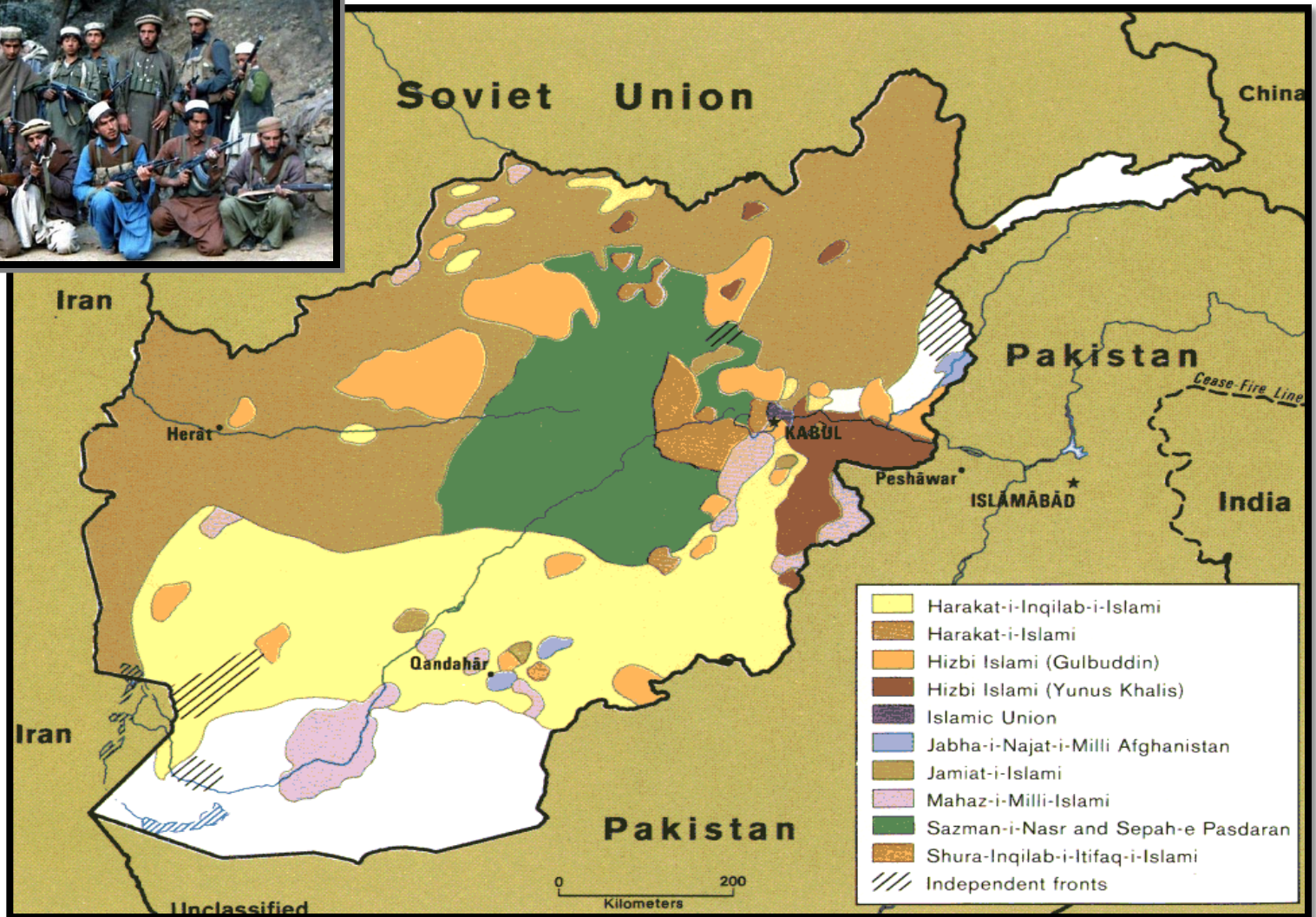


Afghan-Soviet War (Dec 1979 - Feb 1989)





Major Insurgent Groups (in 1982)





Minorities During Afghan-Soviet War

- Many minorities sided with Soviets; joined PDPA
 - Esp, Uzbeks, Hazara, Ismai'liis
 - Benefited the most from PDPA land re-distribution schemes
 - Less conservative; inclined towards secularism
- Soviet/DRA outreach to Minorities
 - Uzbek-language newspaper
 - Promoted minority languages in school
 - C. Asia education & culture exchanges
- First Hazara PM & VP; dismissed in '91 after clashes with Najibullah



Rashid Dostum (1982)
(Parcham) Pro-DRA Militia Leader



Sultan Ali Kishmand
(Parcham) PM 1981-90, VP 1990-91



“Ghost Wars”: CIA - KSA - ISI Nexus

- **Afghan Arabs (and Al Qaeda) reputedly a creation of CIA**
- **Usual “Blowback” narrative:**
 - Bin Laden a miscalculated product of CIA
 - In 1980s he was armed by CIA and funded by Saudis to wage jihad against Soviets
- **However, Pakistan’s policy was to take money and munitions but limit American involvement**



“It was,...a cardinal rule of Pakistan's policy that no Americans ever become involved with the distribution of funds or arms once they arrived in the country. No Americans ever trained or had direct contact with the mujahideen,...no American official ever went inside Afghanistan.” -- **Pakistani General Ret’d Mohammad Yousaf, Director of ISI's Afghan operation, 1983 - 1987**





The “Afghan Arabs” (1980s – Present)

- Arab (& other) Muslim fighters who came to help Mujahidin fight Soviets and Afghan Government forces
- Questionable effectiveness as fighting force
- **Within Muslim / Arab world attained hero-status** for role in defeat of atheist superpower
- Many stayed and married local Pashtun women; **formed strong bonds with tribes in FATA, RC East/South**



Afghan and Arab Mujahidin cross Pakistan Border to fight Anti-Soviet Jihad, 1985



Shaikh Abdullah Yusuf Azzam

**Graduate of al-Azhar University (Cairo)
and member of Muslim Brotherhood**

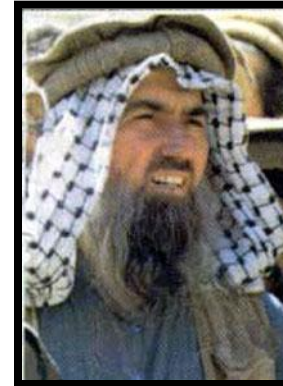
Brilliant writer, organizer, lobbyist

Issued 1979 fatwa “Defense of Muslim
Lands, the First Obligation after Faith”

1981 evicted from Jordan, moved to KSA,
then Pakistan; **estab. *Maktab al-Khadmat***
(“Services Office”)

First volunteers in anti-Soviet Jihad were his
students and associates

Salary at **International Islamic University
(Islamabad)** paid by Muslim World League



**Palestinian Shaikh Abdullah Yusuf
Azzam, 1941-1989**

"Whoever can, from among the Arabs, fight jihad in Palestine, then he must start there. And, if he is not capable, then he must set out for Afghanistan"



Charlie Wilson's War

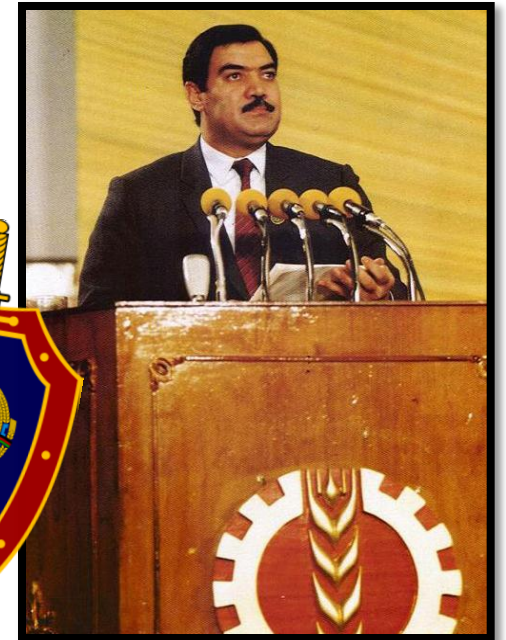
- U.S. sees conflict as means to **weaken the Soviet Union**
- **1978:** Anti-Soviet Propaganda intensified
- **Operation Cyclone:** financial support increases (\$20 million 1980 to \$630 million in 1987)
- **1980s:** U.S. authorizes Stinger MANPADS & PM trainers
- **1985-87: Soviets focus on Exit Strategy**





Najibullah Regime (1987-1992)

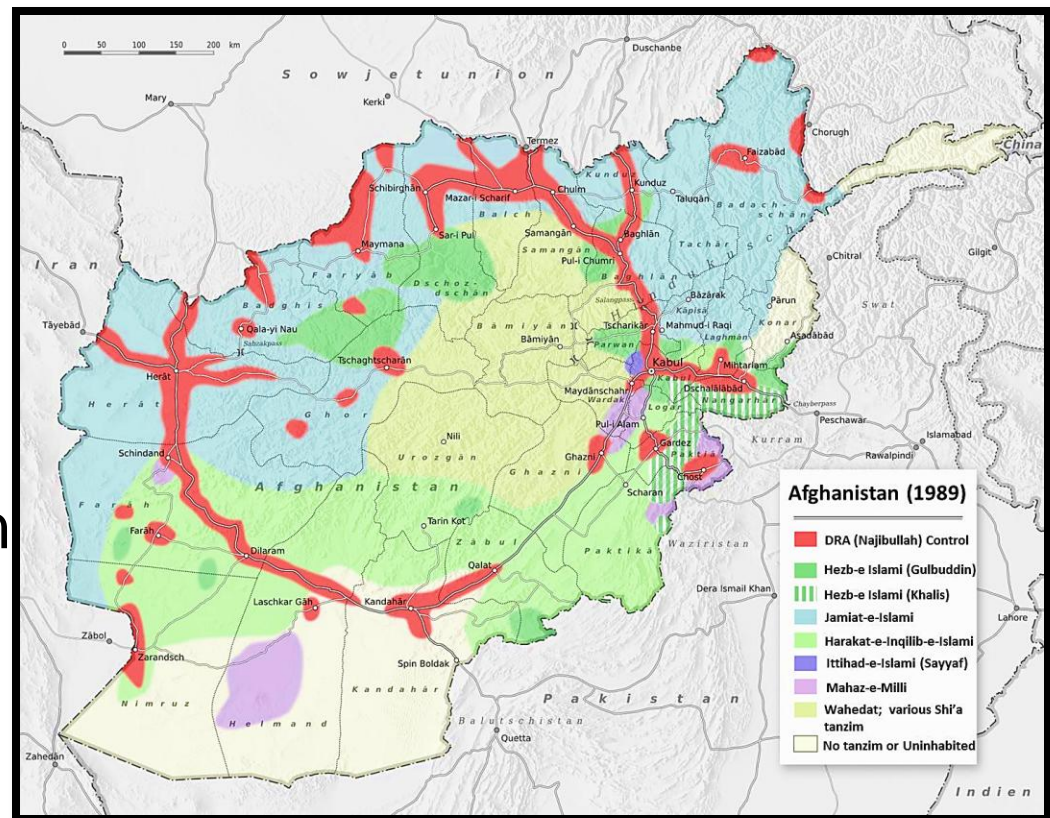
- Sept 1987: **Dr. Muhammad Najibullah Ahmadzai** replaces Pres. Karmal
 - Becomes 4th President of DRA
 - Effective manager
 - Charismatic politician-orator
 - Ghilzai Pashtun, born in Kabul, family from Gardez, Paktia
 - AKA **Najib-e Gaw** (“**Bull**”) for wrestler’s physique & bullish manner
- **1980 - 85: Serves as Min. of State Security (KHAD)**
 - Arrested & tortured many Afghans
 - Pol-e Kharki Prison becomes more infamous

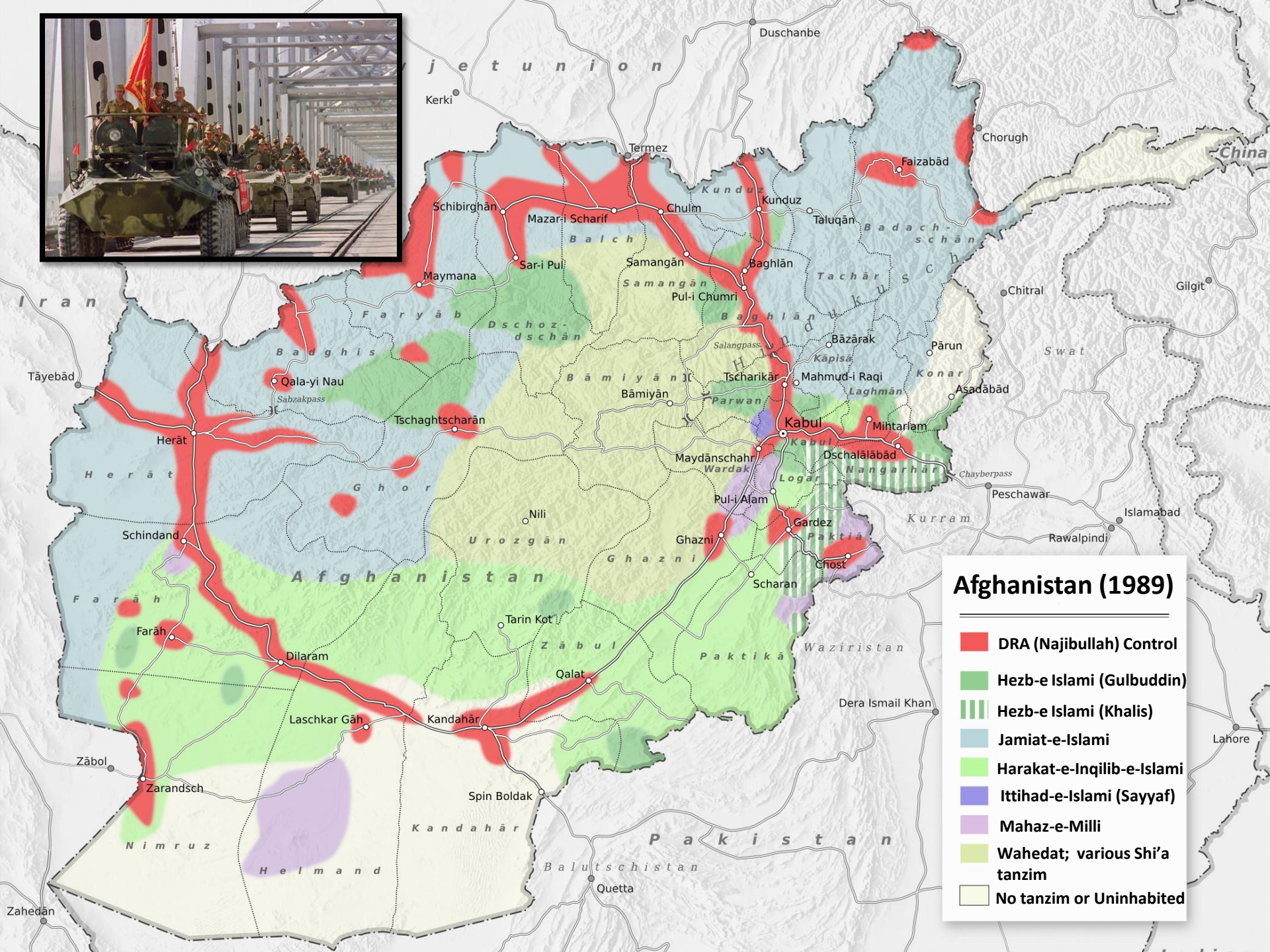




The Soviet Withdrawal (1988 – 1989)

- Najibullah advocates “National Reconciliation” program
- **Feb 1988:** Gorbachev announces Soviet plan to withdraw (May 1988- Feb 1989)
- **Najibullah negotiates ceasefire w/ Mujahidin**
 - **40% Accept c-fire**
 - **20% Join DRA gov't**
 - **12% Irreconcilables**
- **Strategic Pause (87- 89)**





Afghanistan (1989)

- DRA (Najibullah) Control
- Hezb-e Islami (Gulbuddin)
- Hezb-e Islami (Khalis)
- Jamiat-e-Islami
- Harakat-e-Inqilib-e-Islami
- Ittihad-e-Islami (Sayyaf)
- Mahaz-e-Milli
- Wahadat; various Shi'a tanzim
- No tanzim or Uninhabited



Aftermath of Soviet War

- **Over 1 million Afghans dead**
 - 1.2 million disabled
 - 3 million maimed or wounded
- **Afghan refugees & IDPs**
 - 5 million fled Pakistan & Iran*
 - 2 million internally displaced
- Irrigation systems destroyed; livestock killed and forests decimated
- **10 - 15 million land mines (mostly hidden) were left in place**
- Traditional Afghan culture was pushed aside
- **Becomes one of world's least developed countries (170 of 174)**



* Estimated > 3.69 million have returned Afghanistan since 2002 (U.S. CRS & UNHCR, 2009)



Civil War (1989 – 1994)

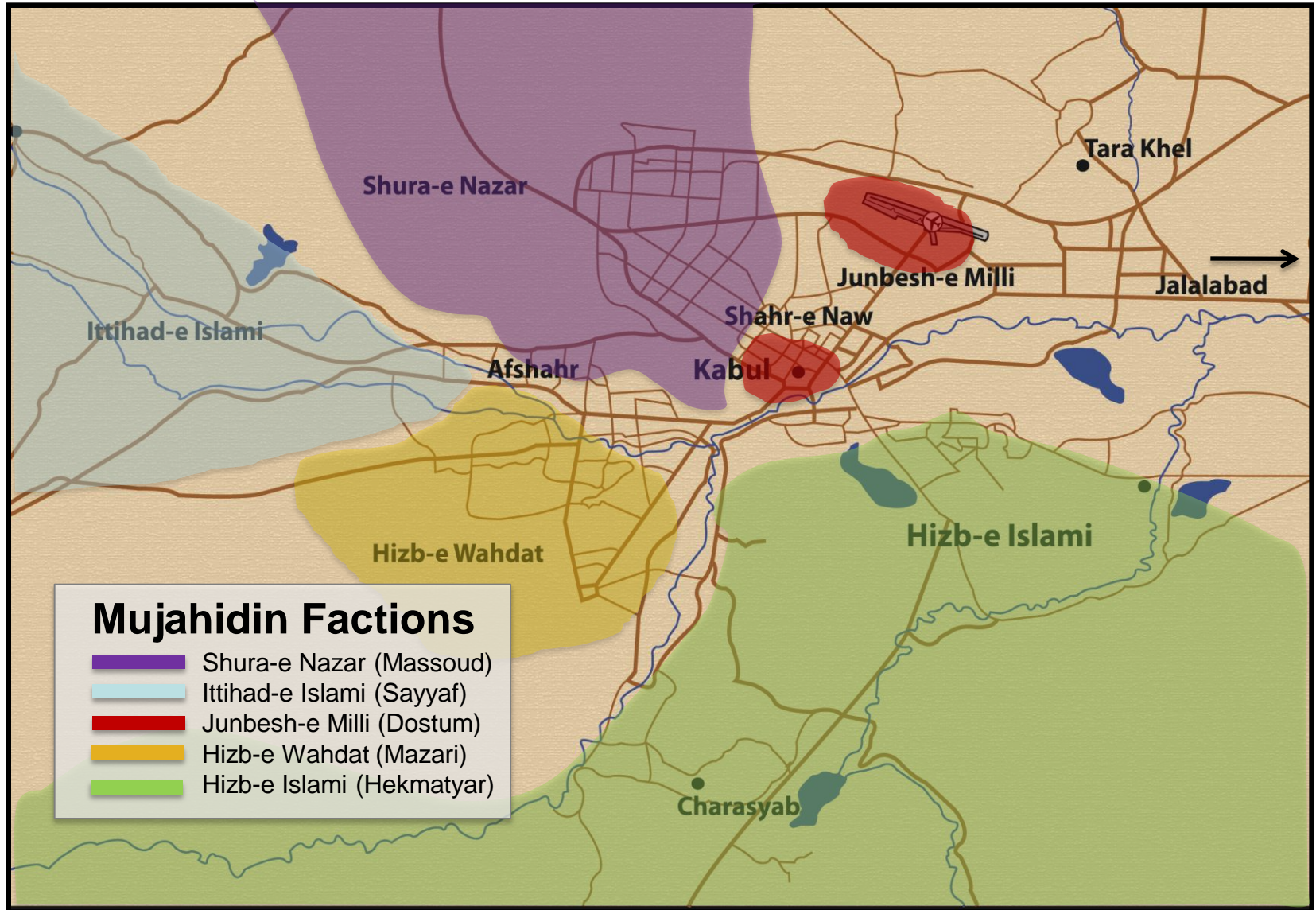
- **1992:** Najibullah government finally collapses; he tries to flee but trapped on UN compound
- **Civil War worsens in Power Vacuum; ethnic conflict and friction increases**
- Former **Mujaheddin Commanders become regional Warlords**; battle and barter for control of Kabul
- Series of **Mujaheddin governments formed but collapse**
- **Rampant criminality**; no system of redress





Civil War in Kabul (1992 – 1996)

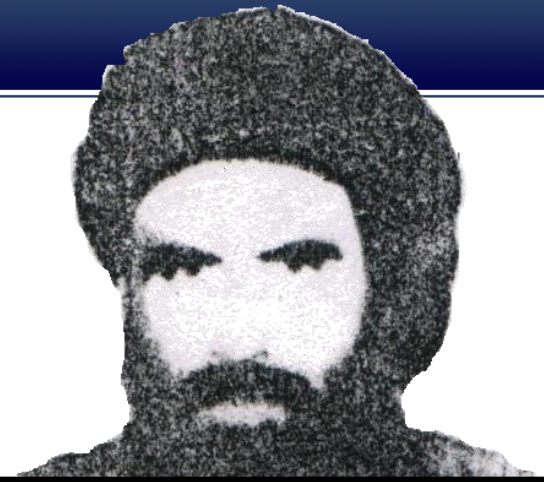
Directorate for Human Capital





Rise of the Taliban

- 1994: Emerged in Kandahar



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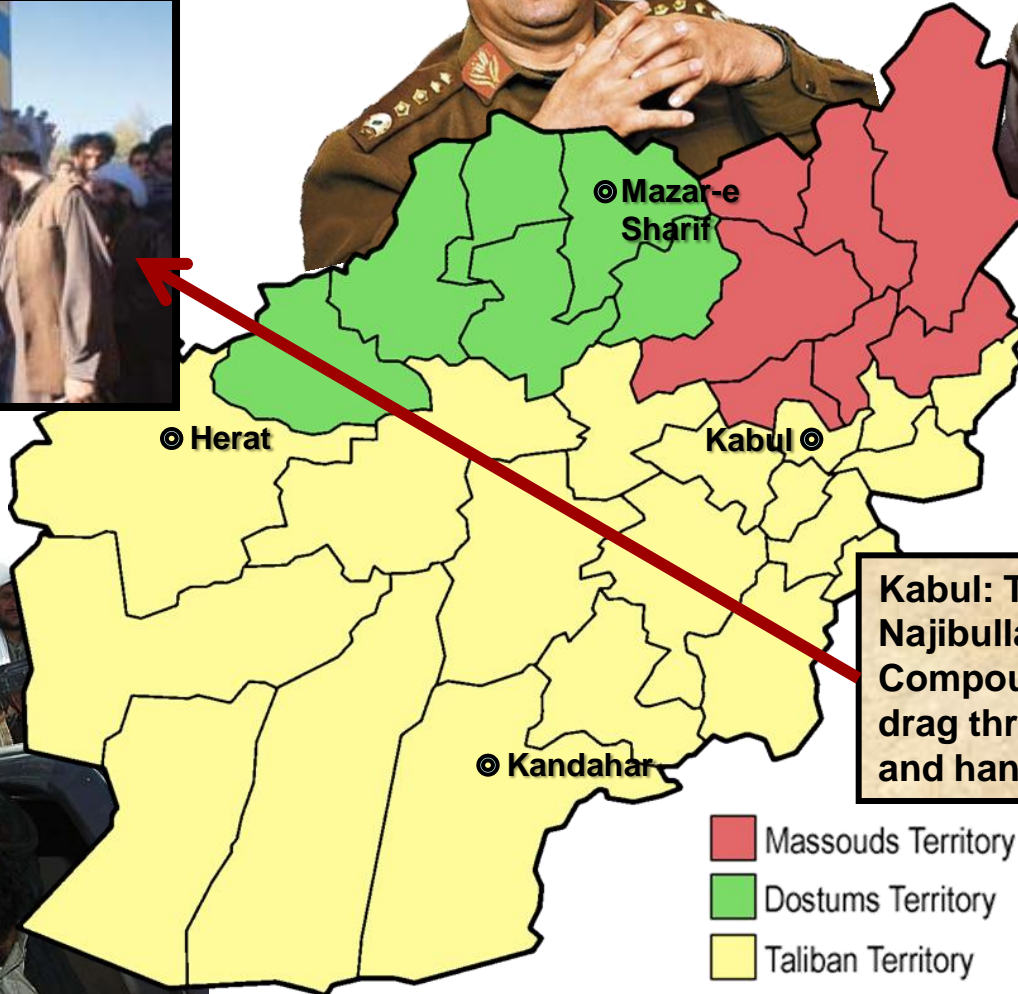
SUBJ: NEW FIGHTING AND NEW FORCES IN KANDAHAR.

1. (CLASSIFICATION MARKING) - ENTIRE TEXT
2. SUMMARY. FIGHTING BROKE OUT EARLIER THIS WEEK IN KANDAHAR PROVINCE BETWEEN AN ALLIANCE OF ESTABLISHED HIG AND NIFA COMMANDERS AND A NEW MOVEMENT, THE TALIBAN ("SEEKERS"). JAMIAT COMMANDER NAQIB HAS REMAINED ALOOF SO FAR FROM THE FIGHTING, WHICH HAS STRAINED PAKISTAN'S MUCH PUBLICIZED TRUCK CARAVAN TO CENTRAL ASIA. WHILE SPECULATION IS RIFE ABOUT WHO THE TALIBAN ACTUALLY SUPPORT AND ARE BEING SUPPORTED BY, IT APPEARS THAT THE WELL-ARMED MOVEMENT - LARGELY DRAWN FROM RELIGIOUS STUDENTS THAT DID NOT FIGHT IN THE JIHAD - MAY REPRESENT A NEW PHENOMENON INDEPENDENT FROM PARTY POLITICS. END SUMMARY.



Afghanistan in 1996

Directorate for Human Resources



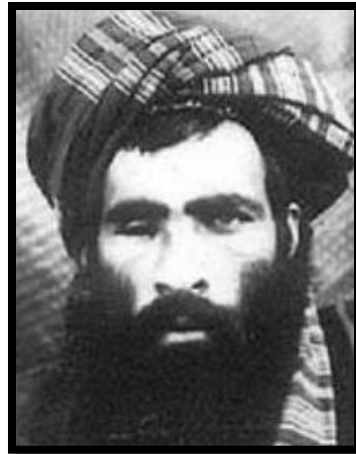
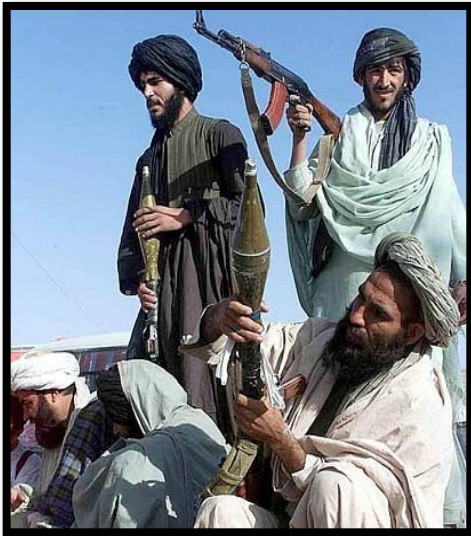
Kabul: Taliban drag Najibullah from UN Compound, castrate, drag through streets, and hang 27 Sept 96

- Massouds Territory
 - Dostums Territory
 - Taliban Territory
- } Northern Alliance





The Taliban (1994 – 2001)



- **1994: "student militia" appears;** many are former students of Malvi Muhammad Nabi Muhammadi
- **Most raised and trained in Pakistani Deobandi madaris** (esp. Darul Uloom Haqqania)
- Intention was to impose *shari'ah*
- **Initially welcomed by war-weary populace** for bringing security
- **Ruled Afghanistan from 1996-2001;** Fought Northern Alliance until 2001
- **"Pariah State" – Only recognized by Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and UAE**



Timeline: Taliban's Conquest

- **November 1994**
 - Kandahar and Helmand Provinces
- **February 1995**
 - Push north toward Kabul
- **March 1995**
 - Taliban move into the southern districts of Kabul
 - Repelled by Massoud; Taliban effort shifts to the west
- **September 1995**
 - Taliban capture Herat
 - Ismail Khan retreats to Iran
- **September 1996**
 - Taliban take Jbad, Abad, & Kabul
- **May 1997**
 - Taliban capture Mazar-e Sharif; but expelled by the end of May
- **August 1997**
 - Taliban begin siege of Hazarajat
 - Block all major roads into region - tantamount to a food embargo
- **August 1998**
 - Taliban recapture Mazar-e Sharif
- **September 1999**
 - Taliban destroy Shomali region





Al Qaeda & Assassination of Massoud



Ahmad Shah Massoud (Sept 1953 - 2001)
aka "Lion of Panjshir"
aka "Hero of the Afghan Nation"

- **Taliban and Al-Qaeda cooperation** since at least 1994
- **9 Sept 2001:** Assassination of Northern Alliance Leader Ahmad Shah Massoud (age 48) in Takhar Province
- **AQ assassins from Tunisia** posed as Belgian-Moroccan journalist
- **Pakistan ISI** and **Abdul Rasul Sayyaf** considered probable collaborators



Key Events in 2001

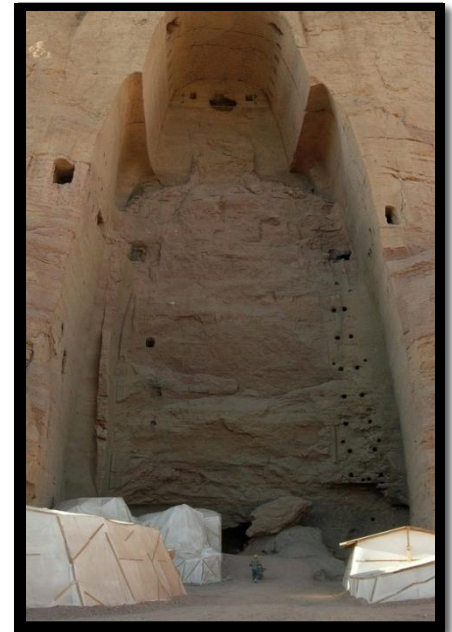
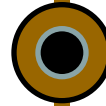


09 SEPT --

AQ assassinates Ahmad Shah Massoud in Panjshir

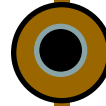


-- MARCH
Taliban Destroy Giant Buddhas in Bamiyan

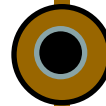


11 SEPT --

AQ attacks U.S.: WTC in NYC & Pentagon in D.C.

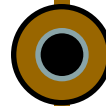


-- OCT
U.S./Coalition Invasion (OEF) begins



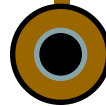
NOV --

Northern Alliance & Coalition Forces push Taliban from MeS, then take Kabul



DEC --

Afghan political groups & power brokers meet in Bonn, from Interim Gov't, Choose Karzai as Chairman





The Bonn Agreement (Dec 2001)

- **Prominent Afghans meet under UN auspices in Bonn**
 - Northern Alliance | Other Regional Power Brokers
 - “Peshawar Group” | “Cypress Group”
 - “Rome Group”

- **Four-step Plan Devised**
 - Cobble together interim gov’t to manage country for 6 months
 - Convene *Loya Jirga* to forge 2-year “transitional gov’t” & elect leader
 - During 2-year transition, commission of learned Afghans will draft new constitution
 - Presidential & parliamentary elections would then be held



Pillars of Security Sector Reform Established in Bonn	
Country	Security Sector
	Counter Narcotics
	Military Reform
	Police Reform
	Judicial Reform
	DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration)



Review of Afghan Geography and History

- **The Durand Line originally defined the approximate (but never fully accepted or recognized) border between which two political entities?**
 - a. Afghanistan and British India
 - b. Afghanistan and Pakistan
 - c. Afghanistan and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas
 - d. Afghanistan and Czarist Russia

- **Which phrase best expresses the literal meaning of Afghanistan?**
 - a. “Land of the Afghans”
 - b. “Land of the Believers”
 - c. “Land of the Horsemen”
 - d. “Land of the Hindu Killers”



Review of Afghan Geography and History

- **Which ethnic group have served as the traditional rulers of Afghanistan since 1747?**
 - a. Tajiks and Uzbeks
 - b. Pushtun Ghilzai Confederation
 - c. Pushtun Durrani Confederation
 - d. Baluchis

- **Who is considered the “Father of the Afghanistan” in modern history (19th – 20th centuries)?**
 - a. Abdur Rahman Baba, “The Iron Amir”
 - b. Ahmad Shah Abdali
 - c. Ghazi Amanullah Shah
 - d. Khusal Khan Khattak



Review of Afghan Geography and History

- **The Saur (April) Revolution resulted in a government controlled by which party?**
 - a. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA)
 - b. The *Khalqi* (Masses) Faction
 - c. The *Parchami* (Banner) Faction
 - d. All the above

- **Which answer best identifies Afghanistan's 4 largest ethno-linguistic groups?**
 - a. Nuristanis, Pashai, Turcomans, Aimaq
 - b. Durrani, Ghilzai, Sarhadi, Ghurghghust
 - c. Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras, Uzbeks
 - d. Baluchi, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pathans



Fate of Afghan Heads of State (since 19th c.)

Leader	Reign	Downfall or Death
Amir Abdul Rahman Khan (aka “The Iron Amir”)	1880 - 1901	Died naturally in Kabul
Amir Habibullah Khan	1901 - 1919	Assassinated
“Ghazi” Amir Amanullah Khan	1919 - 1929	Abdicated and Self-exiled
Bacha-e Saqqau (Habibullah II aka Kalakani)	1929 - 1930	Deposed and Executed
(King) Nadir Shah	1930 - 1933	Assassinated
(King) Zahir Shah	1933 - 1973	Deposed (Died from natural causes 2007)
President Daoud Khan	1973 - 1978	Assassinated



Fate of Afghan Heads of State (since 19th c.)

Leader	Reign	Downfall or Death
President Noor Mohammad Taraki	1978 – 1979	Assassinated
President Hafizullah Amin	1979	Assassinated
President Babrak Karmal	1979 – 1986	Deposed (Died of natural causes 1996)
President Najibullah	1986 - 1992	Deposed (Executed by Taliban in 1996)
President Sibgatullah Mujadidi	1992	Effectively deposed by bloodless coup
President Burhanuddin Rabbani	1992 - 1996	Deposed by Taliban (killed by suicide bomber Sept 2011)
Mullah Omar	1996 - 2002	Deposed (Still alive)



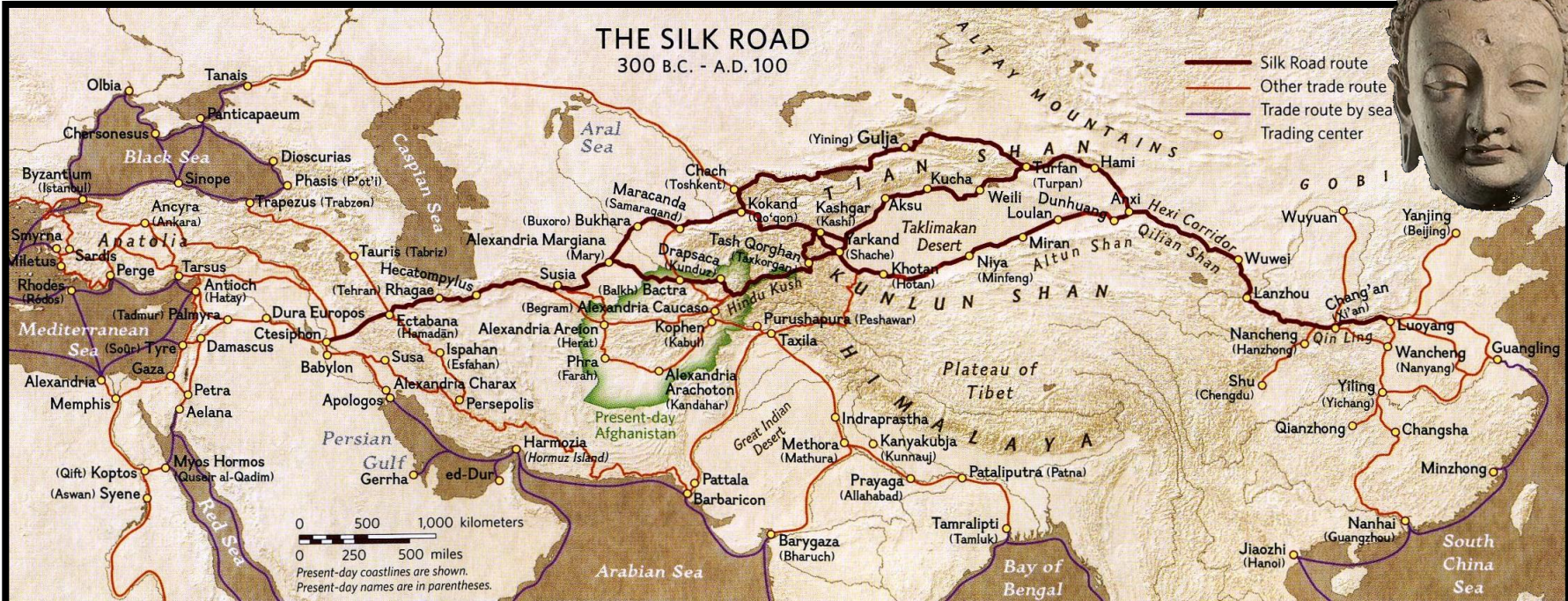
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

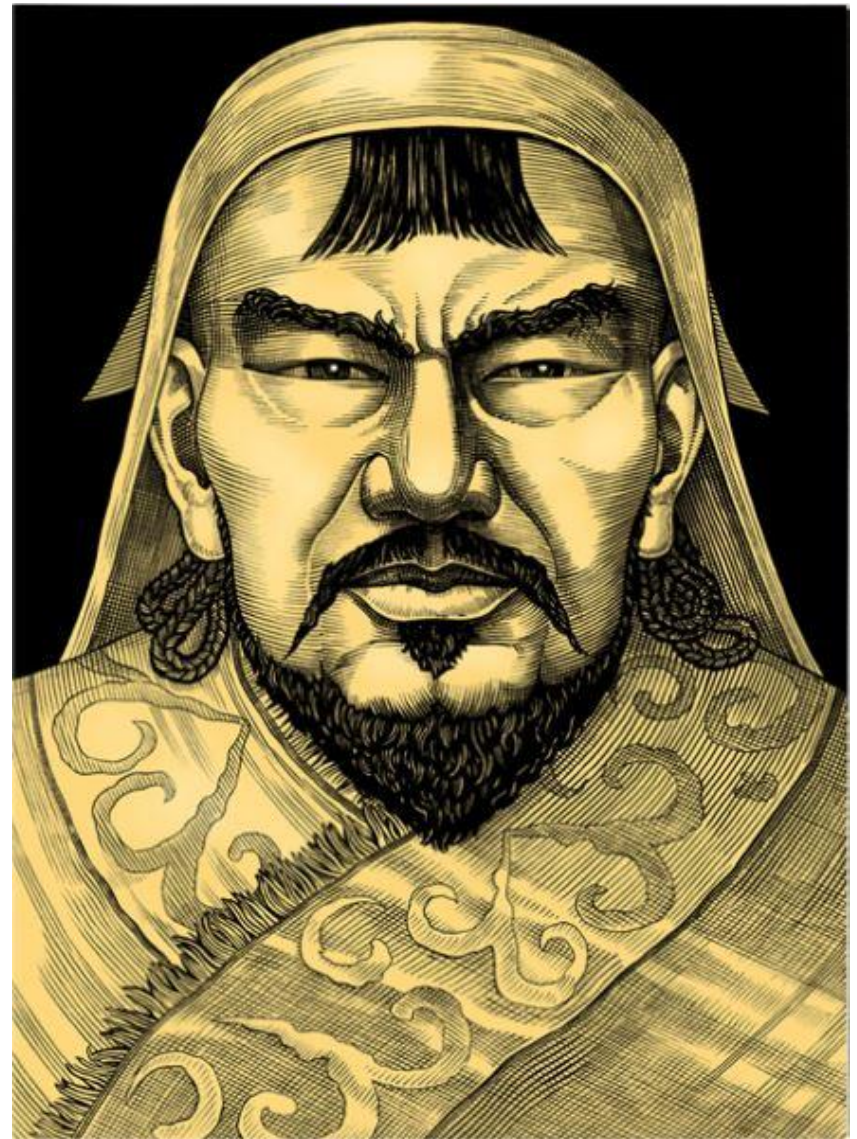
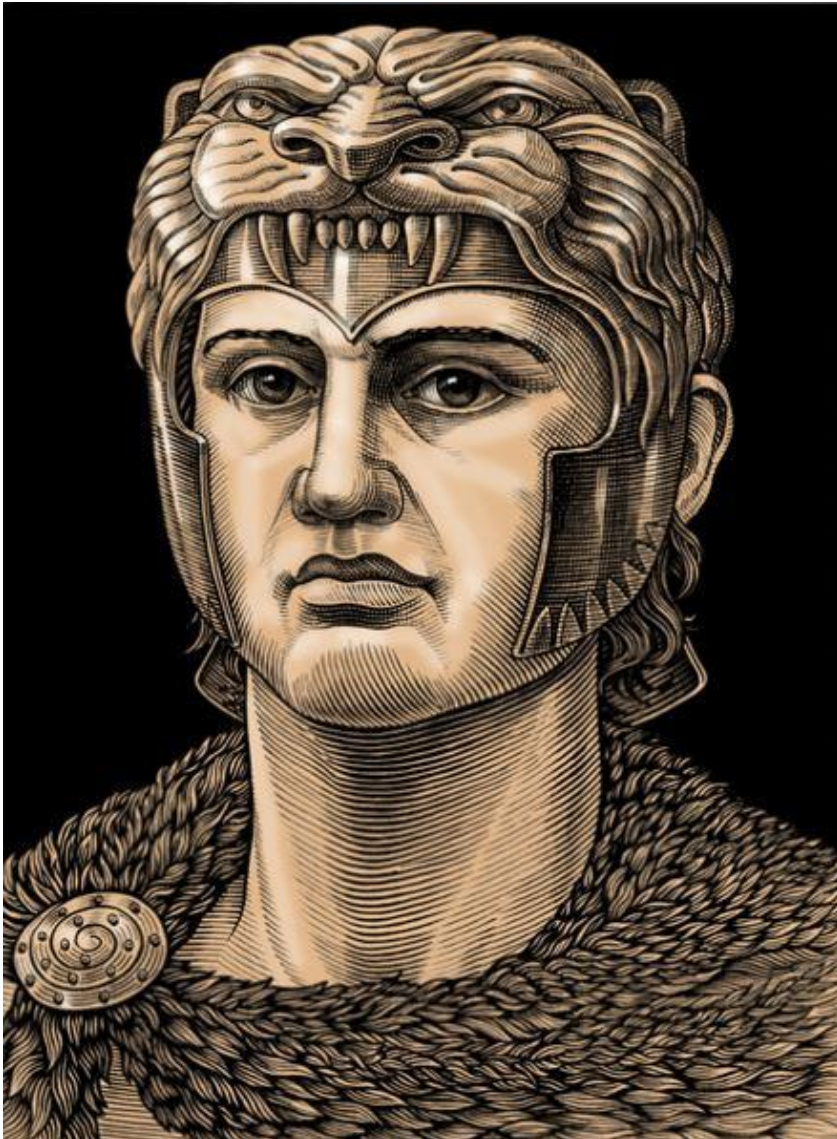
MODERN HISTORY

Directorate for Human Capital











Stone of the Gods

Lapis Lazuli

