

On Afghanistan Plains The Story Of Britain Am

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Explore the compelling history of British involvement on the rugged Afghanistan plains. This narrative delves into the complex relations and significant events that shaped the story of Britain in Afghanistan across various eras, offering insights into its enduring legacy and strategic importance.

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On Afghanistan's Plains

Britain's military involvement in Afghanistan is a contentious subject, yet it is often forgotten that the current conflict is in fact the fourth in a string of such wars dating back as far as the early nineteenth century. Aiming to protect the British territories in India from the expanding Russian empire, the British fought a series of conflicts on Afghan territory between 1838 and 1919. The Anglo-Afghan wars of the 19th and early 20th centuries were ill-conceived and led to some of the worst military disasters ever sustained by British forces in this part of the world, with poor strategy in the First Afghan War resulting in the annihilation of 16,000 soldiers and civilians in a single week. In his new book, Jules Stewart explores the potential danger of replaying Britain's military catastrophes and considers what can be learnt from revisiting the story of these earlier Afghan wars.

Chasing Tales

Chasing Tales is the first exclusive study of journalism, travel writing and the history of British ideas about Afghanistan. It offers a timely investigation of the notional Afghanistan(s) that have prevailed in the popular British imagination. Casting its net deep into the nineteenth century, the study investigates the country's mythologisation by scrutinising travel narratives, literary fiction and British news media coverage of the recent conflict in Afghanistan. This highly topical book explores the legacy of nineteenth-century paranoias and prejudices to contemporary travellers and journalists and seeks to explain why Afghans continue to be depicted as medieval, murderous, warlike and unruly. Its title, Chasing Tales, conveys the circulation, and indeed the circularity, of ideas commonly found in British travel writing and journalism. The 'tales' component stresses the pivotal role played by fictionalised sources, especially the writing of Rudyard Kipling, in perpetuating traumatic nineteenth-century memories of Afghan-British encounter. The subject matter is compelling and its foci of interest profoundly relevant both to current political debates and to scholarly enquiry about the ethics of travel.

History of the War in Afghanistan

In 1851, Sir John William Kaye (1814-76) published a two-volume History of the War in Afghanistan. Presented here is the "revised and corrected" edition of the same work, published in three volumes in 1857-58. As explained by the author in the preface, the second edition largely follows the first, but it contains corrections and better organization based on additional research and on information provided by readers of the first edition. Kaye also notes that the presentation of the same material in three rather than two volumes is in his view a major improvement: "I doubt whether there is a series of events in all history, which falls more naturally [than the First Anglo-Afghan War] into three distinct groups, giving the epic completeness of a beginning, a middle, and an end to the entire Work." Kaye was a onetime officer in the army of the East India Company who resigned in 1841 to devote himself full time to the writing of military history. His other works include a novel based on the war, Long Engagements: a Tale of the Affghan Rebellion (1846), and several other major historical works, including The Life and Correspondence of Major-General Sir John Malcolm (1856), and his magnum opus, the three-volume The History of the Sepoy War in India, 1857-8 (1864-76).

History of the War in Afghanistan

History of the War in Afghanistan is a historical work on the First Anglo-Afghan War fought between the British East India Company and the Pashtun tribesmen from 1839 to 1842. The author, British military historian Sir John William Kaye, gathered stories and narratives from numerous soldiers and participants of the war, and took up on himself to collect their experiences in a three volume edition. The first volume serves mostly as an introduction and covers the period from 1800 to 1839, providing the insight in the Anglo-Afghan relations before the war. The second volume covers the war years from 1839 to 1841 when the British successfully intervened in a succession dispute between emir Dost Mohammad and former emir Shah Shujah, whom they installed upon conquering Kabul in August 1839. The main British Indian and Sikh force occupying Kabul along with their camp followers, having endured harsh winters as well, was almost completely annihilated while retreating in January 1842. Finally, the third volume covers the year 1842. The British sent an Army of Retribution to Kabul to avenge their defeat, and having demolished parts of the capital and recovered prisoners they left Afghanistan altogether by the end of the year. Dost Mohamed returned from exile in India to resume his rule and this war was known by the British as the Disaster in Afghanistan.

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History of the War in Afghanistan (Vol. 1-3)

In 1839 18,000 British troops marched into Afghanistan. Three years later, only one man emerged to tell the tale.. A towering history of the first Afghan war by bestselling historian William Dalrymple.

History of the War in Afghanistan. From the unpublished letters and journals of political and military officers employed in Afghanistan, etc

Reproduction of the original: History of the War in Afghanistan by John William Kaye

The Return of a King

Winner of the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize In 2009 Malala Yousafzai began writing a blog on BBC Urdu about life in the Swat Valley as the Taliban gained control, at times banning girls from attending school. When her identity was discovered, Malala began to appear in both Pakistani and international media, advocating the freedom to pursue education for all. In October 2012, gunmen boarded Malala's school bus and shot her in the face, a bullet passing through her head and into her shoulder. Remarkably, Malala survived the shooting. At a very young age, Malala Yousafzai has become a worldwide symbol of courage and hope. Her shooting has sparked a wave of solidarity across Pakistan, not to mention globally, for the right to education, freedom from terror and female emancipation.

History of the War in Afghanistan

Presents a biographical sketch of English writer Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936), compiled as part of the Victorian Station resource. Discusses both his writing and his political activities.

The North British Review

When originally published in 1984, *Revolutions and Rebellions in Afghanistan* provided the first focused consideration of the 1978 Saur Revolution and the subsequent Soviet invasion and occupation of the country. Nearly four decades later, its conclusions remain crucial to understanding Afghanistan today. In this much-anticipated re-release, *Revolutions and Rebellions in Afghanistan* offers an opportunity for fresh insight into the antecedents of the nation's enduring conflicts. A new foreword by editors M. Nazif Shahrani and Robert L. Canfield contextualizes this collection, which relies on extensive fieldwork in the years leading up to the Soviet invasion. Specific tribal, ethnic, and gender groups are considered within the context of their region, and contributors discuss local responses to government decrees, Islamic-inspired grassroots activism, and interpretations of jihad outside of Kabul. Long recognized as a vital ethnographic text in Afghan studies, *Revolutions and Rebellions in Afghanistan* provides an extraordinary chance to experience the diversity of the Afghan people on the cusp of irrevocable change and to understand what they expected of the years ahead.

I Am Malala

A New York Times Bestseller This account of a 36-day walk across Afghanistan, starting just weeks after the fall of the Taliban, is “stupendous...an instant travel classic” (Entertainment Weekly). In January 2002, Rory Stewart walked across Afghanistan, surviving by his wits, his knowledge of Persian dialects and Muslim customs, and the kindness of strangers. By day he passed through mountains covered in nine feet of snow, hamlets burned and emptied by the Taliban, and communities thriving amid the remains of medieval civilizations. By night he slept on villagers' floors, shared their meals, and listened to their stories of the recent and ancient past. Along the way Stewart met heroes and rogues, tribal elders and teenage soldiers, Taliban commanders and foreign-aid workers. He was also adopted by an unexpected companion—a retired fighting mastiff he named Babur in honor of Afghanistan's first Mughal emperor, in whose footsteps the pair was following. Through these encounters—by turns touching, confounding, surprising, and funny—Stewart makes tangible the forces of tradition, ideology, and allegiance that shape life in the map's countless places in between.

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936).

George Campbell (1824-92) had a long career as an administrator in India, where he first went in 1843 in the service of the East India Company. He eventually rose to become lieutenant-governor of Bengal (1871-74). Campbell wrote several books about India, where he established a reputation as an administrator who, while paternalistic and authoritarian, was genuinely interested in the welfare of the Indian people. Campbell left India in 1874 to return permanently to England. He joined the Liberal Party and in 1875 was elected to Parliament as the member for Kirkcaldy. *The Afghan Frontier*, published in 1879, early in the Second Anglo-Afghan War of 1878-80, is a short book containing Campbell's sweeping critique of the errors and inconsistencies that in his view marked British policy with regard to Afghanistan. After a brief overview of the situation before the war, the military and political situation in the spring of 1879, and the history, geography, and ethnography of the country, Campbell presents his argument that the British should accept a compromise accord with the new Afghan leader, 'Abd al-Rahman Khan, and withdraw from the country. Campbell's philosophy is summed up in the concluding sentences of the book: "I am myself all for economy, peace, and quiet at home, and would only seek to hold India so long as we can do so without being forced into ambitious projects beyond the Indian border. That was my view in 1849, and that is my view in 1879."

Revolutions and Rebellions in Afghanistan

Taking its title from *The Face of Battle*, John Keegan's canonical book on the nature of warfare, *The Other Face of Battle* illuminates the American experience of fighting in "irregular" and "intercultural" wars over the centuries. Sometimes known as "forgotten" wars, in part because they lacked triumphant clarity, they are the focus of the book. David Preston, David Silbey, and Anthony Carlson focus on, respectively, the Battle of Monongahela (1755), the Battle of Manila (1898), and the Battle of Makuan, Afghanistan (2020) - conflicts in which American soldiers were forced to engage in "irregular" warfare, confronting an enemy entirely alien to them. This enemy rejected the Western conventions of warfare and defined success and failure - victory and defeat - in entirely different ways. Symmetry of any kind is lost. Here was not ennobling engagement but atrocity, unanticipated insurgencies, and strategic stalemate. War is always hell. These wars, however, profoundly undermined any sense of purpose or proportion. Nightmarish and existentially bewildering, they nonetheless characterize how Americans have experienced combat and what its effects have been. They are therefore worth comparing for what they hold in common as well as what they reveal about our attitude toward war itself. *The Other Face of Battle* reminds us that "irregular" or "asymmetrical" warfare is now not the exception but the rule. Understanding its roots seems more crucial than ever.

The Places In Between

The history of Afghanistan is largely military history. From the Persians and Greeks of antiquity to the British, Soviet, and American powers in modern times, outsiders have led military conquests into the mountains and plains of Afghanistan, leaving their indelible marks on this ancient land at the juncture of Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. In this book Ali Ahmad Jalali, a former interior minister of Afghanistan, taps a deep understanding of his country's distant and recent past to explore Afghanistan's military history during the last two hundred years. With an introductory chapter highlighting the major military developments from early times to the foundation of the modern Afghan state, Jalali's account focuses primarily on the era of British conquest and Anglo-Afghan wars; the Soviet invasion; the civil war and the rise of the Taliban; and the subsequent U.S. invasion. Looking beyond persistent stereotypes and generalizations—e.g., the "graveyard of empires" designation emerging from the Anglo-Afghan wars of the 19th century and the Soviet experience of the 1980s—Jalali offers a nuanced and comprehensive portrayal of the way of war pursued by both state and non-state actors in Afghanistan against different domestic and foreign enemies, under changing social, political, and technological conditions. He reveals how the structure of states, tribes, and social communities in Afghanistan, along with the scope of their controlled space, has shaped their modes of fighting throughout history. In particular, his account shows how dynastic wars and foreign conquests differ in principle, strategy, and method from wars initiated by non-state actors including tribal and community militias against foreign invasions or repressive government. Written by a professional soldier, politician, and noted scholar with a keen analytical grasp of his country's military and political history, this magisterial work offers unique insight into the military history of Afghanistan—and thus, into Afghanistan itself.

The Afghan Frontier

This fascinating look at the life of a modern-day professional soldier gives the reader an inside view of the deadly global war on terror. Herd argues that conflicting political objectives have muddled the way forward for the on-the-ground commanders and thus threaten the prospect of any real victory in Afghanistan. He uses everyday stories to make his points: "One of the local leaders pointed to his wrist and said to my interpreter, 'the Americans have all the watches but we have all the time.' That made a lasting impression on me." Colonel Herd was one of the highest ranking officers on the ground with a command of some 4,000 elite soldiers from all branches of the U.S. military and five other coalition nations. It was a mission he had trained for all of his life. A sixth-generation soldier, Herd became a master parachutist, a combat scuba diver, a Green Beret and an Army Ranger. He conducted combat missions against the Taliban by using the Special Forces mandate to work by, with and through the local population.

The Other Face of Battle

THE KEEPER OF FAMILIES: JEAN HERINGMAN WILLACY'S AFGHAN DIARIES "I have a lifetime of memories and experiences during my years in Afghanistan and would deeply love seeing something rewarding from those days." J.H. Willacy Intrepid American traveller and photographer, Jean Heringman Willacy is crossing the Hindu Kush Mountains when she falls in love with Afghanistan and begins a completely new life. She is almost fifty years old. The Keeper of Families is Jean's historical yet timely memoir from before and after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Her remarkable Afghan legacy is woven into a single, compelling narrative from diaries, letters, eye-witness accounts, and rare recordings of interviews and on-the-street encounters. With a handshake, Jean goes into business with Afghan merchant Azad to export the then trendy, sheepskin 'hippy coats'. She ensures that her fashion company provides Afghan widows with embroidery work. Over Persian lambswool, she meets English fur trader Henry Willacy who becomes her life partner. It is 1967, a colourful and seemingly carefree time when girls wear mini-skirts and Kabul is known as the 'Paris of Central Asia'. Jean captures her adventures -and misadventures- with the thrill of discovering her new country, its people and their culture. Unaware of growing political unrest, Jean is visiting at the home of Afghan friends when they are pinned down during the ruthless communist coup. "At about 5 a.m....there is a very big explosion...we see more tanks on the move...further up the street, the palace is on fire. We are right in the line of the bombing and strafing by the planes. It is the longest day imaginable." At the tragic onset of the ensuing Soviet-Afghan War, Jean is by now 60 years old. Compassion and indignation override concerns about her age and compel her to go into the refugee camps in Pakistan and those countries granting asylum determined to help those fleeing for their lives. "To be a refugee, more than losing your rights, more than losing your country, you lose the right to choose your way of life." -Dr Ghulam For the next two decades, using her own resources and ingenuity, Jean battles bureaucrats from Peshawar to Washington and befriends an ever-growing number of Afghan refugees -their 'Keeper of Families'- joined in a mutual struggle to overcome the ravages of war and rebuild their lives with dignity. In Jean's words, "Their stories must be told to show the world that it is not merely enough to have escaped tyranny and oppression." Stories like those of outspoken midwife Habiba who wants to write a book, Dr Ghulam facing deportation, or schoolteacher Soroya caught in the clash of cultures. Far from being a 'Western saviour', can Jean make a difference? The book features a selection of Jean's photographs and war-time drawings by Afghan refugee children. It proudly bears the endorsement of the late, internationally acclaimed historian Nancy Hatch Dupree, known as the 'Grandmother of Afghanistan.' "The Keeper of Families is a notable addition to the study of displacement...New Jean-type reporting is needed." As, one refugee crisis follows another, The Keeper of Families remains a relevant and need-to-read book. Hopefully, Jean and her adoptive Afghan family can continue to inspire and, now more than ever, reaffirm our common bond of humanity.

A Military History of Afghanistan

Reprint of the original, first published in 1883.

history for ready reference

"Within a few steps my stomach drops as I realise the metal detector is useless, and in the darkness, I won't be able to see the tell-tale signs of IEDs... I have the longest, hardest kilometres of my life to search for IEDs by proving the route safe with my feet." It's September 2008 and newly-trained Rifleman Addison (Addy) has landed on the dusty plains of Afghanistan, ready to embark on a tour of duty with 3 Commando Brigade. Eager to play his part, Addy quickly becomes a cog in the machine of war. On

patrol through the Taleban-controlled province of Helmand, he is tasked with hunting for IEDs, and evacuating casualties from the front line to field hospitals. As soldiers start to die, Addy is increasingly conflicted between fear and duty. But the war around him continues, and he must navigate the life of a soldier, where any misstep could spell disaster. *On Dusty Plains* is a searingly honest account of the life of an infantryman on the front lines of the Afghanistan conflict. Perfect for fans of Geraint Jones's *Brothers In Arms* and other memoirs of the war in Afghanistan. In this coming-of-age army memoir, Addy learns first-hand that in war, no-one comes out unscathed.

History of the War in Afghanistan

The military veteran is claimed by all sides. Conservatives, liberals and socialists all want to speak about and for ex-servicemen, yet far-right demonstrations are dotted with berets and medals and ex-military men have become celebrities of the reactionary manosphere. So who are Britain's ex-servicemen? What do they want? What are their politics? What are the issues which animate them? Are they just irredeemable fascists by dint of their service to Empire? Or is there a radical political potential waiting to be unlocked? Former soldier Joe Glenton takes us on a guided tour through ex-forces life at the heart of a dead empire as he attempts to demystify military culture, rescue the veteran from his captors, and discover if a more optimistic, humanist mode of veteranhood can be recovered from the ruins.

Unconventional Warrior

A lively debate is currently being conducted in the social sciences around the concepts of "tribe"

The Keeper of Families

The daughter of a murdered Florida senator and an ex-Special Forces operative join together to uncover an international conspiracy linking Saudi Arabia to Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda and a race against time to stop the unleashing of a nuclear disaster on American shores.

A Hand-Book of India and British Burmah

Fred Martin's illustrated studio notes on the process of painting and the content of a year's work with the subjects of the art world, sex, old age, loss and death

Congressional Record

A GRIPPING STORY OF IMPERIAL AMBITION, SWASHBUCKLING ADVENTURE, AND THE KAISER'S OWN JIHAD. An acclaimed historian tells, for the first time, the full story of the conspiracy between the Germans and the Turks to unleash a Muslim holy war against the British in India and the Russians in the Caucasus. Drawing on recently opened intelligence files and rare personal accounts, Peter Hopkirk skillfully reconstructs the Kaiser's bold plan and describes the exploits of the secret agents on both sides-disguised variously as archaeologists, traders, and circus performers-as they sought to foment or foil the uprising and determine the outcome of World War I.

Himmat

This unique anthology of Kipling's war stories and poems provides critical comment on the ineptitude of the British in the Boer War. Including such stories as "Barrack-Room Ballads," this work provides tales of courage and adventure, as well as shameful episodes of retreat and failure.

On Dusty Plains

The Missionary Chronicle