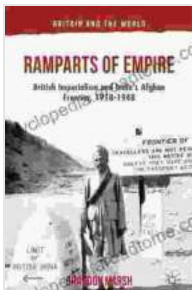


British Imperialism and the India-Afghan Frontier, 1918-1948: Britain and the World

The India-Afghan frontier was a key strategic region for British imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was a buffer zone between the British Raj in India and the Russian Empire in Central Asia. The British were determined to maintain control of the frontier in Free Download to protect their empire in India and to prevent Russia from gaining access to the Indian Ocean.

After World War I, the British began to withdraw from the frontier. However, they continued to maintain a presence in the region through their support of the Afghan government. The British also continued to control the Khyber Pass, a key mountain pass that linked India to Afghanistan.



Ramparts of Empire: British Imperialism and India's Afghan Frontier, 1918-1948 (Britain and the World)

by B. Marsh

★★★★☆ 4 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 2595 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 309 pages

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In 1947, India and Pakistan gained independence from Britain. The India-Afghan frontier became the border between the two new countries. The British continued to play a role in the region through their support of the Pakistan government.

The British Raj and the India-Afghan Frontier

The British Raj was the British Empire's colonial rule over the Indian subcontinent from 1858 until 1947. The Raj was established after the Indian Rebellion of 1857, which saw a widespread uprising of Indian soldiers and civilians against British rule.

The British Raj was a period of great economic and political change for India. The British introduced new technologies and infrastructure, such as railroads and telegraphs. They also implemented a new system of land tenure, which led to the displacement of many Indian peasants.

The British Raj also had a profound impact on the India-Afghan frontier. The British extended their control over the frontier in the late 19th century, and they established a number of military posts and outposts in the region.



The Great Game and the India-Afghan Frontier

The Great Game was a period of intense rivalry between the British and Russian empires in Central Asia in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The Great Game was fought for control of territory and influence in the region.

The India-Afghan frontier was a key battleground in the Great Game. The British were determined to prevent Russia from gaining control of the frontier, and they fought a number of wars with Afghanistan in the 19th century.

In 1893, the British and Russian empires agreed to a boundary agreement that established the Durand Line as the border between Afghanistan and British India. The Durand Line is still the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan today.

World War I and the India-Afghan Frontier

World War I had a significant impact on the India-Afghan frontier. The British were forced to withdraw from the frontier in order to concentrate their forces on the Western Front. This left a vacuum that was quickly filled by the Afghans.

In 1919, the Afghans invaded British India and fought a brief war with the British. The war ended with a stalemate, and the Afghans were able to maintain their independence.

The British Withdrawal from the India-Afghan Frontier

After World War I, the British began to withdraw from the India-Afghan frontier. They were replaced by the new Afghan government, which was supported by the British.

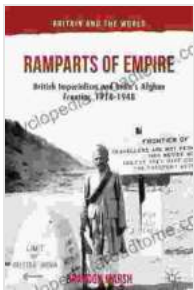
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