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The spirit of independence in the period of Shah Amanullah Khan**Professor Abdul Rahim Rahmani**

Department of Head of General History

Faculty of social science, Kabul University.

Corresponding Authors*

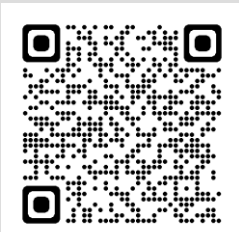
Abdul Rahim Rahmani

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Abstract: The beginning of the twentieth century is, in fact, the beginning of the strengthening of the reformist spirit in governments. Intellectuals influenced by the liberal revolutions of the countries of the region against the intervention and colonial aggression and the series of rulers in the country's affairs led to the formation of rescue groups. The first, second, and second constitutionalists Zealous youth Afghan for public welfare, social justice, and government The non-tyrants rose to eradicate poverty and freedom, sacrificing their sweet souls for all this. Did and At The tail of the tyrant balls, They were torn to pieces. They shed blood, sacrificed, and left, but the country's history He never forgot them. From Courage and Their sacrificial souls who date with their blood and have colored their culture, it has reminded them correctly.

Keywords: spirit of independence, Shah Amanullah Khan, reformist spirit, liberal revolutions, constitutionalists, Zealous youth Afghan.

Introduction

Afghans in 1919, after three wars with Britain, could gain their independence To achieve. This research is based on the spirit of independence in the period of Shah Amanullah Khan from three directions. The spirit of independence Inside the country; the spirit of independence outside the Country; The spirit of independence in It was Shah Amanullah Khan himself.

In commemorating the return of the country's independence, the name with freedom and independence and ensuring social justice are directly related, namely Shah Amanullah Ghazi. No person in terms of philanthropy, love of freedom, pride of his country, and opposition to the influence of foreigners in foreign affairs and homeland, with Shah Amanullah Ghazi cannot equal. The honorable people of Afghanistan still speak the name of this tremendous and devoted national figure with profound honor and respect on various occasions, especially in commemoration of the anniversary of the return of the country's independence. With the high position of this political figure and patriotic Afghan leader later From gaining independence, one can clearly understand his spiritual popularity among the nation when listening to the memories of his compatriots and elders. Shah Amanullah Khan Ghazi was an

intellectual, knowledgeable man, a sincere person, and a friend of the people, and he was very attached to the country's independence. Even before he came to the kingdom, how he treated the people, the intellectuals, and the reformists made him famous among the people and made him the beloved of all hearts. Informed elements of the country, especially the aristocrats and elites of the provinces who were present as (slave children) in the court of Amir Habibullah and were familiar with the secrets of the court and came to the surface from Amir's treatment. Political developments and the creation of an open political space surrounded Prince Amanullah Khan, with whom he had friendly interests and friendly relations, and led him to a group that later became known as the Afghan Youth. (The second constitutionalists) were mentioned, they took it. On this occasion, the name of Shah Amanullah Ghazi is inextricably linked with the name of the Afghan youth (the second constitutionalists), and anyone who wants to study the history of the struggles of the Afghan people in the first three decades of the twentieth century, has to go to the first constitutionalist movement. And secondly, at the head of the population (Afghan youth), Shah Amanullah, a progressive, patriotic student of the country's independence.

Anything that Strengthened Independence.

In his foreign policy, Amir Habibullah Khan, as the absolute ruler of Afghanistan, was wholly obedient and obedient to the British government. During his reign, he obeyed British orders. Britain did not move, and in fact, it was pro-British and sincere to the end. Amir Habibullah Khan in his domestic politics had divided power among his children; he was in power, the administration was based on an absolute monarchy, the administrative and political organization of Afghanistan at that time, the affiliated court offices around an absolute king Al-Anan, who had unlimited power, was focused on forgetting to serve the people or to put the nation at ease. The distance between the people and the king increased day by day (Farhang, 1371, p. 7). The country's economic situation was also horrible; almost Afghanistan was in a state of international isolation, imposed on these people by the British colonialists, which had adverse effects on all levels of Afghan society's social, economic, and political life. Under the influence of national and international conditions, Afghanistan underwent significant changes and changes in various areas. However, although the changes were prolonged, trade and crafts still had relative growth and development at this time. The groundwork was laid for relatively modern and contemporary life. Efforts were made to improve all life activities, which is why the foundation of new education and culture was established in the country. Which had a profound impact on the evolution of human societies, especially Afghanistan in the two decades of the twentieth century, Afghanistan, which is a member of the great human family and a crossroads of cultures and civilizations throughout history, could not escape the effects of this new movement, Amir Habibullah Khan on this purpose in In 1903, he established the Habibia School in Kabul and appointed his brother Nasrullah Khan as its director. In the first stage, the number of teachers were ten Indians, and the number of students reached four hundred (Kamgar, 1997, p. 113).

The role of Indian Muslims who were associated with their country's national liberation movement and served as teachers in Afghanistan. A Hindi called (Habal al-Matin) was published in Calcutta (OrbaTuf, 1362, p. 214).

A: Shams al-Nahar newspaper: Shams al-Nahar newspaper, which is the first surviving publication in the history of the Afghan press, was published in 1351 AH according to 1873 AD. Was (Song, 1349, p. 105).

B: Siraj-ul-Akhbar: In 1903, an association called Siraj-ul-Akhbar was established. P. 55). With the publication of Siraj al-Akhbar in Afghanistan in 1906, the first constitutional nucleus was laid. The replacement of this Siraj al-Akhbar newspaper in Afghanistan became the starting point of the second constitutional activity. He considered the newspaper the only means to achieve their goals; although not all people were included in it organizationally, the effects were better and more valuable (Rasouli, 1390, p. 269).

1. The spirit of independence inside the country

In order to strengthen the spirit of independence within the country, this period created several people joined hands through schools, newspapers, and private libraries. Gaining the independence of Afghanistan, They started working with the creation of the constitution. The people realized the duties of the ruling class and themselves, and people realized the duties of the ruling class and themselves. These intellectual people came together in three situations.

Formation of the spirit of independence (the first constitutionalism)

Constitutionalism in Dari and Arabic languages is used in the sense of movement, or it means monarchy and government, which is conditional and limited to legal limits and conditions. However, in terms of the word's origin according to the French language, this conditional word is not derived from the word condition but is derived from the French word short, which means constitution or charter. Before the beginning of the first constitution, the situation and problems in Afghanistan were too much, for examples. Coercion, militarization, tyranny, patriarchy, tribalism, and personality were steadfast. Violence and oppression of the people are among the most common forms of government in this land. The conflict had continued, and civil and external wars had reached their peak; there was no ground or opportunity for political participation. People lived in unhappiness and a kind of ambiguity. Nevertheless, in the awakening of the masses, the domestic press mentioned earlier and the foreign press through Central Asia, Turkey, and Iran during the Asian Awakening, between 1905 and 1907, should not be forgotten (Ghobar, 1987, p. 707).

The head of the first constitutional movement, Mawlawi Mohammad Sarwar Khan Ghandhari al - Kozai, was known as (Wasef). He argued with his close friends at night (Afzali, 1989, p. 9).

A: At the slave court, Kids who were in favor of reform were present inside the regime, such as Mohammad Vali Khan Darwaza, the slave of Amir's special children, MirzamuddinMamoor, Mir Beyk Khan Darwaza, Shuja al-Dawla Khan, SayyidJohar Shah Khan Ghorbandi, King Mir Khan Logari, Nizamuddin Khan Arghandehwal, Lal Mohammad Khan Kaboli. These warm-blooded young people joined the political circle of foreign democrats in the court, all of whom studied foreign books and newspapers inside the court and, to some extent, became interested in political and social issues.

B: The party (National Secret Society) was the main center of the democratic intellectuals who, in addition to the reform, wished to change the absolute regime to a democratic one, was Habibieh High

School. In order to achieve their goals, these people demanded assassinations and coups, studied the press, and interviewed external teachers (Rasouli, 2011, p. 250).

The third group of intellectuals were individuals outside the circle of the court and outside the circle of Habibieh High School; these people were active due to friendly political relations. Habibie High School was founded in 1903 and has become a political center for high school teachers. With the outer circles of intellectuals and made contact with them, they formed a secret political party called the (National Secret Society). The latter's goals are to transform the absolute government into a constitutional government to gain independence. Afghanistan and the spread of new civilization and culture in Afghanistan. They formed circles of ten people, one of whom was at the top of the circle, and formed party meetings at the beginning of very secret meetings (Habibi, 1999, p. 60). The night party was held under various headings, such as banquets and personal visits, and decisions were made, but public meetings were taken with new decisions over time.

The head of one of the prominent circles of the Taj Mohammad Khan Baloch party, Paghmani Wiki, was one of the famous members of his circle. Rumi Najaf Ali Khan and Mohammad Cheragh (doctor brothers) and Rumi Mohammad Hussein Khan Punjabi (teachers of Habibieh High School in total), and Amruddin Khan. The party's board of directors was in charge of the circles or critical members. It was approved that the members of the party are obliged to have a gun, this written approval was handed over to Taj Mohammad Khan Paghmani, Mohammad Sharif Khan brother Taj Taj Mohammad Khan and It was the intellectual party of the time, Sharif Khan because with Taj Mohammad Khan's brother lived in a house Self Hide yourself Taken and presented to the king, on the other hand in one of SardarHabibullah Khan Tarzi's party meetings on regime change in While speaking, he said: Amir Habibullah Ney, the head of Habibullah (Ghobar, 1987, p. 717).

The approved documents reached Amir. In the winter of 1909, when Amir Habibullah Khan was touring the gardens of Jalalabad, two members of the party (Professor Mohammad Azim Khan, military factory manager, and Mullah Minhajuddin Khan Jalalabadi), teacher of Mohammad Kabir Khan), a list of all party members. To some extent, they provided the ability to recognize and glorify. He presented this list to PuriBenzadi Amir and said: The main goal of the National Secret Party is to kill Amir. Moreover, the establishment of the government is constitutional. However, in Kabul, The main instigators of this revelation were Indians within the party, such as Dr. Abdul Ghani and his comrades. They hunted down two pigeons; first, they annihilated the first independence movement of the Afghan constitutionalists and delayed the endless efforts of Afghanistan for the benefit of the British, and second, Amir from Publication of new knowledge and Culture They hated it. After studying incompletely and setting fire to the registration list of Mullah Minhaj al-Din, Amir Habibullah issued a verdict in the month of Hout in 1285 AH. The total number of the constitutional movement is 47 people Arrived, from That sentence 4 N Mohammad Wali Khan Badakhshi, MirzamanuddinBadakhshi, Shoja Al-DawlahGhorbandi, and Abdul Aziz Khan Kandahari They found places (Ataiee, 2005, p. 466). List of members of the National Secret Party who were convicted of murder and imprisonment (see pages) (718-719) Afghanistan in History path).

Amir Habibullah Khan did not intend to quarrel with the families of the constitutionalists after that. Over time, several prisoners were released, such as Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan Mohammadzai,

SardarHabibullah Khan Mohammadzai, Sardar Mohammad Rasool Khan Mohammadzai, and several others. Torture ceased to exist until 1909 when prisoners were transferred to the Royal Organ Prison and Shirpur Prison.

Second Constitutionalism

Because Mahmoud Tarzi spent some time outside the country due to internal pressures, which also strengthened him during the awakening and development of his country, the existence of SeyyedJamaluddin Afghani was effective. It was not Britain, Mahmoud Tarzi, from the tyranny of Amir Abdul Rahman and his son Amir Habibullah, thought about how he would be saved. The constitutionalist party in the second phase of its struggle, which from 1906 to 1909 and from 1911 to 1919 with the publication of Siraj al-Akhbar, played an influential role in enlightening the people, and its ultimate goal was to establish a constitutional system, drafting a constitution, study political independence and the People's Council. The publication was published under the name (Siraj al-Akhbar) in the beautiful city of Kabul by Mawlawi Abdul Rauf Khan, a teacher at the Shahi School in Kabul, and its number was published and then stopped. In 1911, Bardom started his activity under the leadership of Mahmoud Tarzi with new political-literary publications with a view to the life of the new world. The occurrence of open readers in This newspaper has raised the voice of opposition to the independence of Afghanistan and the influence of the British colonial government (Afzali, 1989, p. 13).

For this reason, the public center became the country's libertarians and reformists because state tyranny had peaked. His works have been published in Saraj al-Akhbar (WichCargon, 1986, p. 4). In 1919, he became the editor of the new newspaper (Aman Afghan). Wherever he went, he wanted the homeland's freedom and its reform. What the court reformers could not do alone, they had to gather around one of the influential and powerful people of the royal family so that they could work because Amir Habibullah Khan's tyranny was reaching its peak day by day, which caused the reformists to suffer. SardarNasrullah Khan was then elected viceroy, who was not a great man. So the only person who was noticed by the liberals in the court of Shah's family was Ain al-DawlaAmanullah Khan because he was a young man with knowledge, good manners, hard work, and freedom. The head of this circle and the elites of the country and the court Appointment (Farrokh, 1371, p. 726).

2. The spirit of independence abroad

As the absolute ruler of Afghanistan in his foreign affairs, Amir Habibullah Khan was utterly obedient to the British government and did not deviate from it. اوامر Britain did not show respect for his father's contracts with Britain Even during the First World War; it worked against the British interests with the provocations of the Germans and the Turks (Afzali, 1989, p. 6).

The formation of pro-democracy movements in the British colonies accelerated the independence movement. On the other hand, the 14-article Wilson Peace Treaty paved the way for independence in the colonial countries. The Americans chanted peace, equality, and freedom slogans in the treaty, saying that all nations should join an international union to safeguard world peace. The beginning of the liberation movements in India was undoubtedly an essential factor for historians; Britain has been at war with Afghanistan three times, defeated in all its wars. Liberation movements in India and pressure on Britain in Europe were other reasons for Afghanistan's independence. Afghanistan's foreign

policy was utterly obedient to the British government (Farrokh, 1371, p. 428). The British feared that there would be no uprising against them inside India or in neighboring areas, which took place. They had a tough time accepting Afghanistan's independence. It was militant inside Afghanistan, which had a tremendous impact on Britain. The political situation in Iran was also terrible; Morgan Schuster writes in his book called *The Struggles of Iran* that he had many problems at the same time (he had no money, and the living conditions of the people were appalling. , The British had abolished the exploitation of foreigners in the early twentieth century (Nehru, 1343, p. 1053).

In 1853, Russia annexed the island of Al-Karimia from the Ottomans. When the ground became apparent, the liberation movements became more cohesive. (Abolghasemi, 1378, p. 133). Britain's confrontation with the Ottoman Empire paved the way for Afghanistan to gain independence because if Britain fought the Afghans, Islamic countries would revolt against British rule. Britain recognized Afghanistan's independence when it was facing pressure from Europe and India. In the eighteenth century, the East India Company set up Britain to establish political and trade relations in India, to amass wealth, and enslave a nation. Workers in low-wage colonial factories were working. Among the people of India, they were daily updated. It reached its peak (Rasouli, 1390, p. 206).

Politically anti-British movements were growing in India, anti-British uprisings had begun, the National Congress of India was founded in 1885, and people gathered in the old. They bombed the city of that year and heard the word independence from an old Indian man for the first time. It was called (Nao Roji's arguments). Because of the awakening of the people from Kabul, they took their publications and, on the other hand, in the border areas such as Chitral, and many areas the uprisings against Britain. It was taking place. General strikes spread across the country: riots and clashes with police and colonial troops took place in Mumbai, Lahore, Delhi, and other Indian cities. On April 13 April 13, the city of Amritsar killed 2,000 and injured several thousand, which was shocking.

The starving masses of hundreds of millions in India supported the activities and demands of the workers and artisans. The National Congress Party, the Muslim League Party, and the activities in Bengal all led to Britain finally being able to reconcile with Amanullah Khan in some way and recognize Afghanistan's independence. World War I caused Britain to use all its military to confront its European rivals, especially Germany. Because of this, the British no longer had the power to start another war in Afghanistan. In Europe, countries were at war, and millions were killed.

On the other hand, Hitler came to power in Germany, and Britain could no longer come and start a war in Afghanistan. In 1905 the International Workers' Movement of Russia began in Moscow, and the Tsarist period in Russia came to an end. Other industrial centers were organized in which more than a thousand people were killed, and two thousand were injured (Nechkina, 1984, p. 658). The wave of revolution in the early twentieth century under the direct influence of the powerful revolution of Russia 1905-1907 AD covered most of the eastern countries and did not leave Afghanistan unlucky. Islam was propagated from StaNabol with considerable seriousness (Nafto, 1980, p. 161).

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was a great and heartbreaking event in the history of the world. For many world revolutions, the Russian national uprising led by the Russian Tsar ended. Instead, the Soviet Republic came to the stage in Russia with the cooperation of the working class, soldiers, and

peasants. Liberation movements inside Afghanistan, anti-British uprisings in India, and the conditions prevailing in Europe led to the Russian Revolution that led to Afghanistan's independence. After World War I, Germany's rise to power and its rivalry with Britain was other factors in Afghanistan's extradition and independence. The emergence of a new power Establishment (German) caused increased pressure. He went to England because England At that time, he was considered a significant naval power, the German country began to compete with him; two The war Hamza could not advance (Bagheri, 1394, p. 9). Britain's acceptance of Afghanistan's independence was based on their compulsion, not their consent. Germany thought that countries like Afghanistan should be on their side to take advantage of these countries in future wars. India made peace with Afghanistan And Recognized independence. During the twentieth century, the commercial bourgeoisie collapsed, and a new culture emerged (Hashemi, 1984, p. 21).

3. The spirit of independence in Shah Amanullah Khan himself

Whenever Shah Aman Khan did not invite the people to revolt and jihad against Britain for the sake of his country's independence and sided with Britain like his predecessors and followed the British orders in state affairs, he would probably remain the king of Afghanistan as long as he lived. What Britain did not want, no one else would step up to replace him. However, he, who loved the independence and pride of his homeland and the freedom of his people, set foot on this kingdom and the throne at the foot of the freedom and independence of his country. Edgar called for the general independence of Afghanistan and declared his monarchy conditional on the complete independence of the country and said: And I have lived outside Afghanistan) (Habib, 1989, p. 10). He then asked the free Afghan people to help him achieve this great national cause.

Addressed Kabul's soldiers, officials, and citizens while Darishi was traveling: "My dear nation! I will not take off this military uniform until I wear the uniform of independence, for I will not prepare the mother of the homeland! I will not wield this sword so that I do not show the usurpers of my nation's rights in my place! O dear nation and my devoted soldiers! Let us sacrifice our homeland!")

Shah Amanullah Khan, who saw that the British had not given his response based on the recognition of Afghanistan as a free and independent country with equal rights with other independent countries, addressed the Kabul court on April 13, 1919, while the British ambassador was present at that meeting and said:

(I declared myself and my country wholly free and independent internally and externally. After this, our country, like other states and powers, is free, and no force is allowed as big as a hair. To intervene in Afghanistan's internal and external affairs, And if anyone does such a thing, I will strike his neck with this sword.) And then he turned to the British ambassador and asked (Do you understand what I said!)). In another speech to the people of Kandahar about national unity, Shah Amanullah said: "We do not have Hindus, Hazaras, Shiites, Sunnis, Ahmadis, and Popalzas, but we are all one nation, and they are Afghans. All Afghans are brothers to me." It turns out that Mr. Ghazi Amanullah Khan was a strong supporter of national unity and peace.

Under the enthusiastic leadership and patriotic leadership of Shah Amanullah Khan Ghazi, Afghanistan gained political independence, and Afghanistan regained its lost prestige and was among the world's

free nations (August 28, 1298, as of August 18). 1919 AD. Furthermore, the Afghans have since recognized August 18 as the day of the return of the country's independence.

Conclusion

Between 1839 and 1842, the first Afghan-British war defeated the Indian invaders. The Second Afghan-British War occurred between 1878 and 1880 when the British were defeated a second time, and Abdul Rahman Khan entered the scene as the new emir. A new page in the friendship between Afghanistan and Britain emerged. In 1901, Habibullah, son of Abdul Rahman Khan, succeeded his father. Amir Habibullah Khan pursued a policy of indifference to Britain for the first three years of his reign. It was signed that Amir Habibullah Khan ceded Afghanistan's external independence to the British without interfering in Afghanistan's domestic and foreign policy. In return for Britain promising to protect Afghanistan from Russia and Iran, Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919, hunting in Laghman province. His brother Nasrullah Khan came to power.

Nevertheless, his rule did not last more than a week, and Amanullah Khan imprisoned Habibullah Khan Nasrullah Khan's third son and seized power himself. Moreover, social development has consistently fought for its political destiny against oppressors and aggressors, defending its independence and territorial integrity. These brave men of the national liberation movement ended British political domination a hundred years ago. The end of the Third Afghan-British War forced Britain to relinquish control of Afghanistan's foreign relations to the Afghans in 1921. With the victory of the Afghan people, they entered a new phase of political, social, and economic life and took their destiny into their own hands.

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