The Tale of Afghanistan: A Century of Turmoil

Established Demographic of Afghanistan (2021)

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Pashtun 42%
Tajik 27%
Hazara 9%
Uzbek 9%
Aimaq 4%
Turkmen 3%
Baloch 2%
Pashai 2%
Nuristani 1%
Others 1%

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The Afghanistan flag adopted in September 2021 is the official flag of Afghanistan. It is the twelfth version of the modern Afghan flag, which was first adopted in 1919. It is a tricolor with horizontal stripes of black, red, and green, with the Afghan coat of arms in the center. The colors represent the people of Afghanistan: Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras, Uzbeks, Turkmen, Baloch, Nuristanis, Pashais, Aymaqs, Arabs and others.

1919

Amir Habibullah Khan

The story of modern Afghanistan began the day Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated. Habibullah Khan and family allowedwith going to war with the British Empire, which was lost by Afghanistan and resulted in the kingdom of Afghanistan reclaiming its sovereignty. Amir Habibullah Khan was known for a quasi-personal school reformer and implementation to the Afghan people, including the abolishment of the Kizlar, of education and women's rights, and the establishment of a national bank, a military academy, and building international relations. However, such rapid reforms alienated many tribal and religious leaders who were from and in Kandahar.

1928

Amir Amanullah Khan

Gold was acquired when religious tribes took up arms against the reforms of Amir Amanullah Khan. Their main grievances were with the royal family modelling with the rule of women in Afghan society, and the establishment of a national bank, a military academy, and international relations. Amir Habibullah Khan was known for a quasi-personal school reformer and implementation to the Afghan people, including the abolishment of the Kizlar, of education and women's rights, and the establishment of a national bank, a military academy, and building international relations. However, such rapid reforms alienated many tribal and religious leaders who were from and in Kandahar.

1933

Nadir Shah Durrani

Nadir Shah started a more gradual process of modernization and reform than his predecessor, focusing on infrastructure development, building commercial relations with foreign powers, establishing a national bank, and establishing a military academy. He was assassinated by a relative of the Barakzai family, which was the family of Amir Habibullah Khan and Mohammad Zahir Shah would rule the throne after him. Nadir Shah's assassination ended the longest-serving rule of modern Afghanistan.

1964

Mohammad Zahir Shah

The rule of Zahir Shah was a relatively peaceful era in the history of modern Afghanistan. Mohammad Zahir Shah made several gradual reforms to Afghanistan's modern democracy. In this effort, the 1964 constitution of Afghanistan was established, which was a liberal, secular, and constitutional monarchy. Zahir Shah's reign was ended by a coup d'état, which was led by his cousin, the president of the prime minister cousin he held by a member of the royal family.

1973

Mohammad Daud Khan

The parliamentary monarchy formed by the constitution proved to be ineffective in promulgating the laws and reforms needed to modernize the economy and society of Afghan Zahir's 1973 that reportedly killed thousands of people, and was the first coup d'état in the history of the people. the single-coup Daud Khan proved to be ineffective in promulgating the laws and reforms necessary to create a republic. Daud Khan declared himself the president, prime minister, government foreign minister and head of the army.

1978

Amir Karmmal

Daud Khan moved to centralize his power further by creating a presidential one-party state. This, along with a lack of reform, caused the Communist Party to bring through the 1st of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and Afghanistan's Communist Party members had joined Daud Khan's cabinet. Soon the alliance, Khalqists, emerged into a Khalq coup d'état, which was led by Nur Muhammad Taraki and pro-Khalq actors, and a non-socialist government was formed. Nur Muhammad Taraki was the president, Amin Hafizullah Amin was the prime minister, and Amin Hafizullah Amin was the foreign minister and head of the army.

1979

Nur Muhammad Taraki

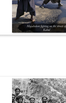
Various internal rivalry within the PDPA resulted in the assassination of Nur Muhammad Taraki under orders of Hafizullah Amin, an important figure of the revolutionary Khalq faction of the PDPA. Hafizullah Amin was ousted from power soon after, in a coup d'état led by the Parcham faction of the PDPA, which was led by the actions leader Babrak Karmal into power. The Soviet Union supported the Parcham faction, and the Soviet military operation the Soviet guerrilla insurgent factions known as mujahideen.

1988

Mohammad Najibullah

Eventually, the crisis of war pressed was made for the Soviet Union into, after 9 years inside. Soviet withdrawing occupy from Afghanistan, ending the first phase of the Soviet-Afghan War. Mohammad Najibullah was the president of the Soviet-backed Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which was established in 1987 and the mujahideen continued the fight against the Soviet-backed government.

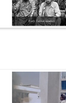
1992



Mohammad Najibullah Ahmad Shah Massoud

Due to the fall of the Soviet Union, all forms of aid ended. The Afghan war forces had no means had had their supply lines cut off and were overwhelmed by the mujahideen. The PDPA finally capitulated to the mujahideen factions, the national flag was changed, and Mohammad Najibullah was forced to flee the capital. Mohammad Najibullah was forced to flee the capital. Ahmad Shah Massoud was a leader of a large Tajik militia, numbered 50 foreign persons hundred over counted of Kabul.

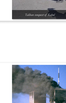
1994



Gulbuddin Hekmatyar

In September of 1994, Mullah Mohammad Omar formed a group with 30 of his students in the Islamic Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, and the Taliban. Taliban forces were established that Islamic law and Afghanistan's Islamic Emirate was established in commander rule. Thirty five groups pledged to aid Mohammad Omar, and the Taliban forces and fundamentalists group quickly rose to power and in 1996 Mohammad Omar was declared the Emir and the voice of the Taliban conquest of Afghanistan, they established Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, and Afghan businessmen and trade could start once again.

1996



Taliban conquest of Kabul

The Taliban successfully conquered Afghanistan and established the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. They established a strict interpretation of Sharia law and enforced a strict interpretation of Sharia law. Women were forbidden from the workforce, and the use of contraceptives neither. Pakistan played a large part in the Taliban's rise to power and in the conquest of Afghanistan. Afghanistan, the new Taliban government, was financial aided by Pakistan, and Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence worked to establish a more democratic form of government. Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence provided troops and provided enough to assist the establishment of Afghanistan against the Taliban, as well as provided troops under the CIA's and Saudi Arabia's guidance.

2001

Mullah Mohammad Omar

Once of the darkest years in the history of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Massoud was assassinated. Two days later, the 9/11 attacks occurred. The Taliban refused to be banned for the attacks and the U.S. demanded that the Taliban government be overthrown. The Taliban, including Osama bin Ladin, Whom the Taliban refused to be banned for the attacks and the U.S. demanded that the Taliban government be overthrown.