

The Search for Legitimacy and Leadership in South Asian Sunni Islam: Afghanistan and the Khilafat and Hijrat Movements, 1918-1924

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What role did Afghanistan play in the power vacuum which emerged in the leadership of the Sunni Muslims of South Asia during and after the First World War?

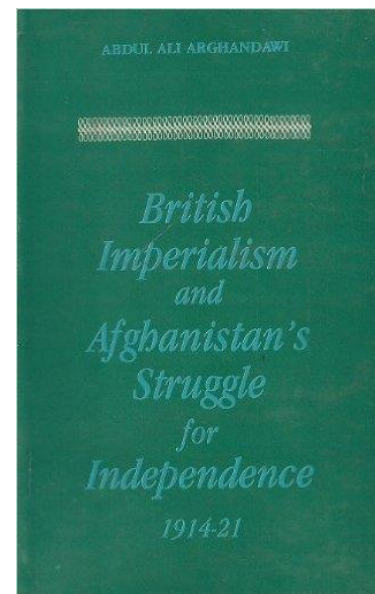
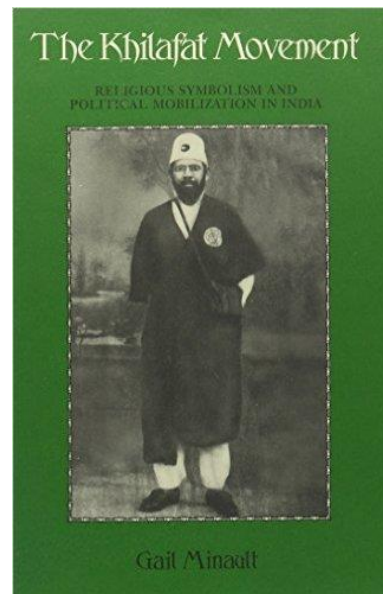
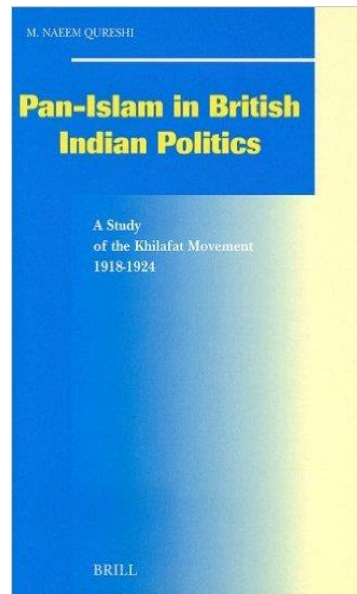
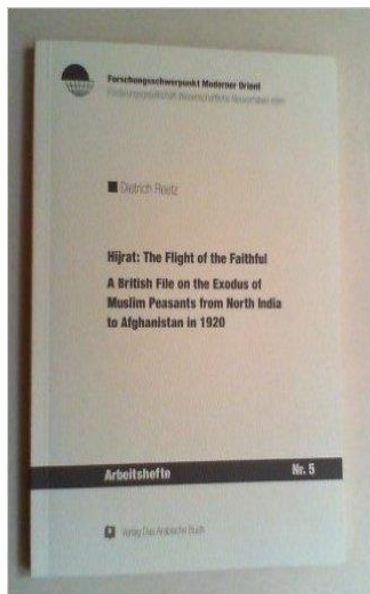


Osmanisches Reich um 1900



Development of the Khilafat Movement

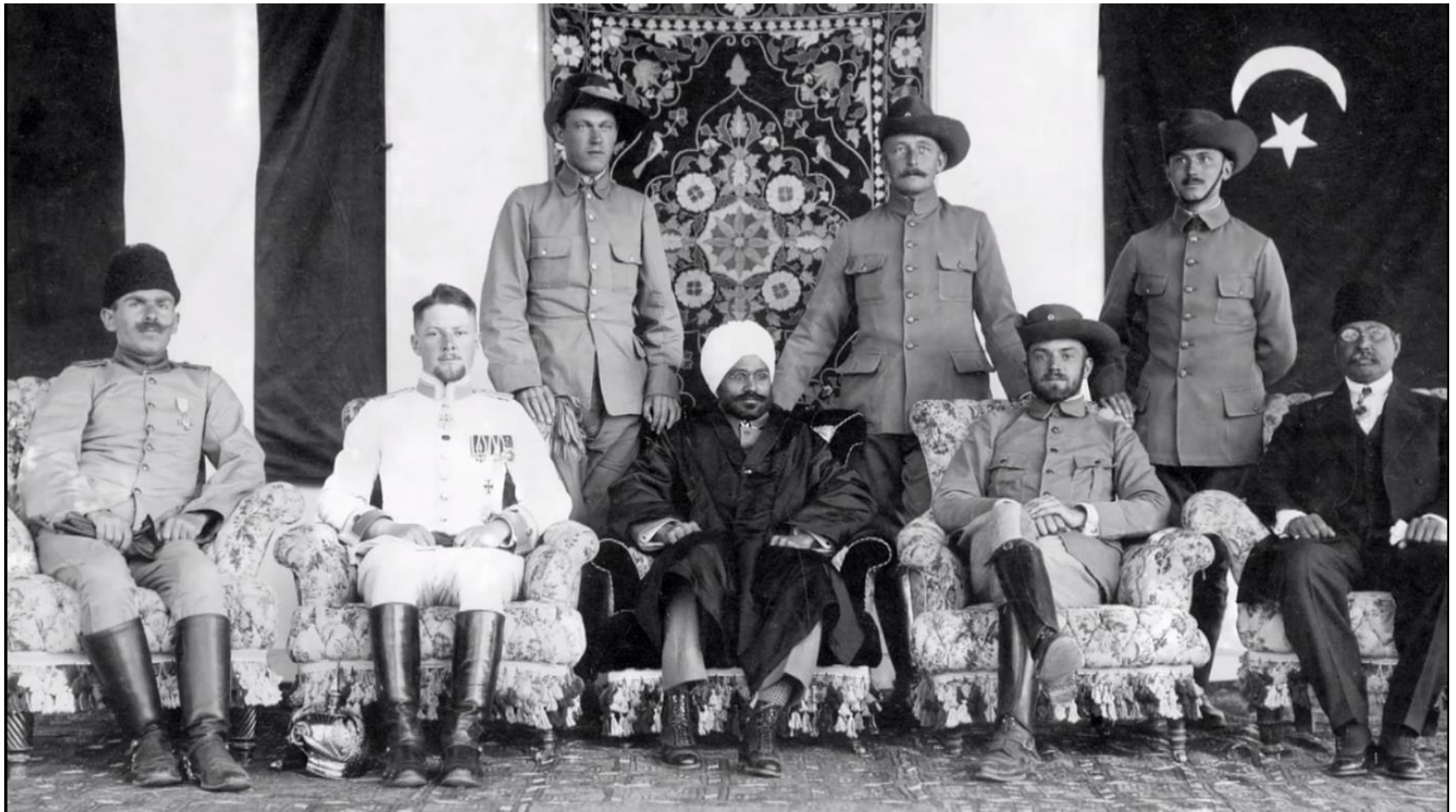
- 1914 - To attempt to persuade the Ottoman Empire not to fight alongside the Central Powers.
- 1915-1918 - To try to persuade the British not to be too harsh to the Ottoman Empire in general, and the office of the Caliphate in particular, in the negotiations at the end of the war.
- 1918-1924 – To try to maintain the integrity of the Caliphate once the Ottoman Empire lost.



Content

- Afghanistan, the Great War and the Caliphate
- The Rise of the Khilafat Movement to 1920
- Afghanistan and the Hijrat Movement
- Afghan Abrogation of Islamic Leadership in South Asia and the Abolition of the Caliphate





The Niedermayer-Hentig Expedition in Kabul, 1916. From left to right: Kazim Bey, Werner Otto von Hentig, Walter Röhr, Mahendra Pratap, Kurt Wagner, Oskar Niedermayer, Günter Voigt and Maulavi Barakatullah

Map from Reetz

