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- 1 In 1818, Prince Kāmrān, son of Šāh Maḥmūd Dorrānī and governor of Herat at that time, had his minister, Faṭḥ Ḥān Moḥammadzāī, killed for fear of his increasing influence. This murder led to revolts by the victim's brothers, Dost Moḥammad Ḥān and Kohandel Ḥān, who established themselves at Kabul and Qandahar respectively, while Kāmrān himself could hold only Herat. This unique article focuses on one of the key figures in this Afghan civil war (1818-1826), Yār Moḥammad Ḥān, who gained power as vizier of Kāmrān and finally displaced his master to become the *de facto* ruler of Herat. The author tells in detail how he managed to keep his rule over Herat, pursuing a shrewd diplomacy toward the primary interested parties, the Qajars and the English.
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Thèmes : 4.2.1. Safavides et Qājārs

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