

Post-Timurid period objects

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Ending Timurid rule, Mohammad Zahir-ad-Din Babur set the direction for Afghanistan in the 15th century. Babur established Kabul as his initial capital after conquering the surrounding area. After a period of expansion, he then moved the capital to Delhi. The Kingdom continued under Babur's sons until the 16th century when it was succeeded by the Hotaki period, which lasted to 1747.

The last king of the Hotaki dynasty was Nadir Afshar. The first king of the new Saddozai rulers was Ahmad Shah Baba, who succeeded in expanding the territory under his control greatly. Many silver and gold coins were struck during the rule of Ahmad Shah Baba. The period thereafter was characterized by many years of intense fighting among the kings of Afghanistan. Industry during this period focused on the production of weaponry.

New technology and new systems of government were promoted by King Amanullah Khan early in the 20th century. However, in the later 20th century, the country suffered greatly under Mujahideen rule and later the Taliban, who through their oppressive policies, which included banning girls and women from attending schools and universities, brought darkness and isolation to Afghanistan.

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candle stick, brass, 20th c.



candle stick, brass, 20th c.



Gun powder pouch, leather, 19th c.



Breastplate, copper, 18th c.



Chain clothes, 18th-19th c.



Gun, wood, iron and mother-of-pearl, 18th c.



Shield, copper, 18th c.



Leather sword cover, wooden decoration, 19th c.



Decorative spoons, brass, 20th c.



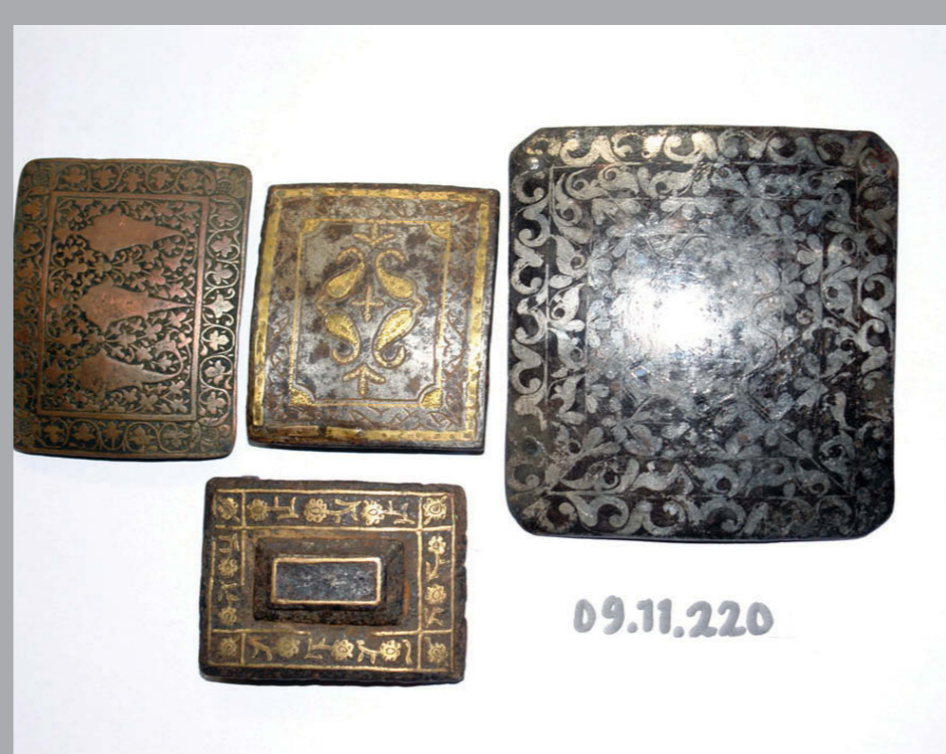
Inlaid wooden chair
king Amanullah Khan, 19th c.



Decorative Spoons, iron, 20th c.



Tabacco holder, silver, 20th c.



Inlaid belt buckles, brass, 19th c.



Tabacco receptacle, iron with mirror, 20th c.