Afghanistan
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Afghanistan is coded as non-democratic between independence in 1919 and 1945. Following Geddes, Afghanistan is coded mostly as a monarchy under the Barakzay dynasty. Succession is hereditary, but largely irregular as assassination of the King occurs more than once during the period of study.

Following the assassination of his father, Habibullah, Amanullah becomes king of Afghanistan in 1919 and rules for ten years (No SOLS change). In 1929, following tribal revolts, Amanullah abdicated in favor of his brother Inayatullah (no SOLS change), but his brother in turn was disposed when the Tadjik warlord Habibullah Kalakani took control of Kabul (SOLS change). Habibullah Kalakani ruled for 9 months before he was disposed by general Nadir Khan. Nadir Khan was a cousin of Amanullah's who assumed the position and title of King (Shah) and is hereafter referred to as Nadir Shah (SOLS change). Following Nadir Shah's assassination in 1933, his son Zahir assumes the position of Shah and remains king until a coup in 1973. However, for the first 20 years of Zahir's rule, the control of the government was in the hands of his uncles, most notably his uncle Hashim, who Archigos codes as effective ruler after Nadir dies. Hashim would remain in control beyond the exit date of 1944, so no further SOLS changes were coded (Blood 2001).

Afghanistan is considered authoritarian for the entire period from 1945 until 2008. The country is considered a monarchy from 1945 until 1973. Although Mohammad Zahir Shah of the Barakzay Dynasty ruled as king from 1933 until 1973, "he accepted the tutelage of powerful advisers in the royal family, first his uncles, later his cousin, Mohammad Daoud Khan" (US Library of Congress). Archigos lists Hashim Khan, the PM as a ruler from 1945 through 1946 and Mahmud Khan Ghazi as the ruler from 1946 until 1953. US Library of Congress and Rubin (1988, 1200) refers to Shah Mahmud, Zahir Shah's uncle, who took over as prime minister from 1946 to 1953. This is not a SOLS change since both were PMs under Zahir's regime. In 1953, Zahir's cousin, Mohammad Daous, became PM "with tacit support of the royal family" (Rasanayagam 2003, 27). This is not a SOLS change because he was part of the royal family and the country is still considered a monarchy according to Geddes. In 1963, tensions over Pashtun territory led King Zahir Shah to call for Daoud's resignation. According to the US Library of Congress "Muhammad Yousuf [Yusuf, Non-Party], a non-Pashtun, German-educated technocrat who had been minister of mines and industries became prime minister." He was not part of the monarchy, though he was appointed by the king. We code no SOLS change. In 1964, the king promulgated a new constitution mandating a constitutional monarchy. The following year, in 1965, there were elections which were considered "remarkably fair" (US Library of Congress) and Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Non-Party, was appointed PM by the king. This is not a SOLS change since Geddes codes the monarchy as continuing. In 1967, Abdullah Yakta, non- Party, is briefly interim PM followed by Mohammad Nur Ahmad Etemadi, Non-Party, in 1971 Abdul Zahir, Non-Party, and in 1972 Mohammad Musa Shafiq, Non-Party, became PM. These are not SOLS changes.

In 1973, the king left the country for medical treatment and Mohammad Daoud deposed him and took power in a bloodless coup (US Library of Congress). Mohammad Daoud "abol-

ished the monarchy, abrogated the 1964 constitution, and declared Afghanistan a republic with himself as its first President and Prime Minister" (US Dept of State). Because the start of Daoud's rule signaled the end of the monarchy for Geddes, this is a SOLS change. From 1973 until 1978 Afghanistan is considered a personalist regime. In 1976 Daoud's SOLS changed from Non-Party to the National Revolutionary Party (NRP). This is not a SOLS change. In 1978 Nur Mohammad Taraki, of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (HDK), a communist, staged a coup and took power as PM. He had Daoud and most of the royal family shot in the presidential palace and set up a personalist-single-party hybrid regime. This is a SOLS change. In 1979 Hafizullah Amin, HDK, became PM. He had been Taraki's deputy PM (US Library of Congress). This is not a SOLS change. Later that year, Babrak Karmal, HDK, "was installed as head of state by invading Soviet forces" (US Library of Congress) to become PM. (The country is considered independent.) This is not a SOLS change. In 1986 Mohammad Najibullah, HDK, became President of the Revolutionary Council. This is not a SOLS change. In April 1992 Sibghatullah Mojadidi (also: Mujaddidi, Mojadedi) of the National Liberation Front of Afghanistan (JNM) became interim president (Worldstatesmen.org; US Library of Congress). This is not a SOLS change.

As the mujahideen were never a united group, Afghanistan soon descended into a period of "warlordism", which, according to GWF, lasted from 1993 until 1996. In June 1992 Burhanuddin Rabbani of the Islamic Association of Afghanistan (JIA) became president (US Library of Congress refers to Rabbani as "interim," but he rules for five years so we consider him a regular leader). This is a SOLS change. In 1996 Mullah Omar (also: Mullah Mohammad Omar Akhund), Taliban, took over the country as leader. This is a SOLS change. From 1997 until 2002 the country is ruled by a single-party regime, the Taliban. In 2001, after the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai was appointed interim PM and later won presidential elections to become president. This is a SOLS change, since although he began as an interim leader, he became a regular leader shortly thereafter. From 2002 until 2008 Geddes has not provided regime type coding (during the U.S. war in Afghanistan, during which the country is considered independent) and Karzai ruled through 2008.

In 2014, Karzai agreed not to run in the presidential election in accordance with the constitution (Graham-Harrison 2014). Both Ashraf Ghani and Abdullah Abdullah claimed victory in the election, resulting in a political crisis that was resolved through a power sharing agreement between the two men (Al Jazeera 2014). Ashraf Ghani became president and Abdullah Abdullah was given the newly created position of government chief executive (J.K. 2014). Afghanistan is a non-democracy throughout this period, so we use the predesignated successor rule to determine whether a SOLS change occurred. It does not appear that Ghani was a designated successor nor Karzai's preferred candidate. Zalmai Rassoul was widely believed to have been Karzai's preferred candidate, though Rassoul did not make it to the second round of voting (Jacinto 2014; Graham-Harrison 2014). Ghani had also run against Karzai in the 2009 presidential election (Shepherd 2019). However, once in office, Ghani and Karzai met frequently, according to Karzai, almost daily (Shalizi & Donati 2014). Their relationship appears to have deteriorated, with Karzai accusing Ghani of treason after he allowed the US to drop a massive bomb in the country in 2017 (Harooni 2017). Because Ghani was not Karzai's predesignated successor nor preferred candidate, we code a SOLS change.

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