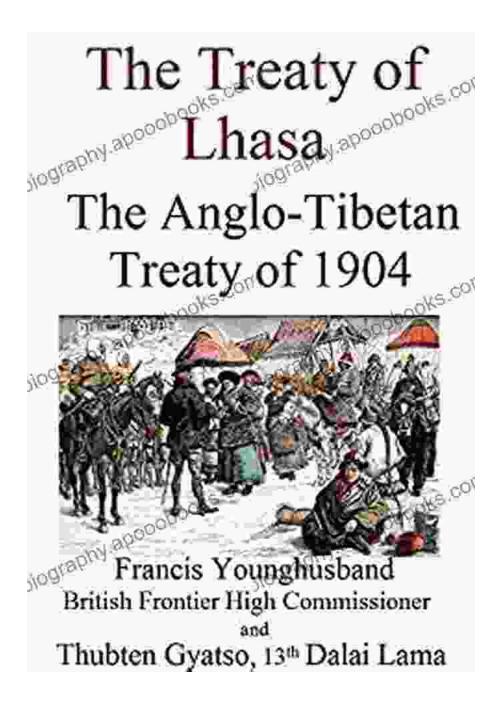
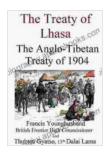
The Anglo-Tibetan Treaty of 1904: A Major Turning Point in Anglo-Tibetan Relations



The Treaty of Lhasa: The Anglo-Tibetan Treaty of 1904



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The Anglo-Tibetan Treaty of 1904 was a landmark agreement between the British Empire and Tibet. It defined the bFree Download between Tibet and British India, and it also established British trade rights in Tibet. The treaty was a major turning point in the history of Anglo-Tibetan relations, and it had a significant impact on the development of Tibet.

Background

The British Empire had been expanding into the Indian subcontinent for centuries. By the early 19th century, the British had control of most of India. Tibet, on the other hand, was a remote and mountainous country that had been largely isolated from the outside world. However, the British were interested in Tibet for several reasons. First, Tibet was a potential market for British goods. Second, Tibet was a strategic location on the trade route between India and China. Third, the British were concerned about the growing influence of Russia in Tibet.

In 1890, the British sent a mission to Tibet to negotiate a trade agreement. However, the mission was unsuccessful. The Tibetans were suspicious of the British, and they were not interested in opening their country to foreign trade. In 1903, the British sent another mission to Tibet. This time, the

mission was led by Colonel Francis Younghusband. Younghusband was a skilled diplomat, and he was able to negotiate a treaty with the Tibetans.

The Treaty

The Anglo-Tibetan Treaty of 1904 consisted of nine articles. The most important articles were the following:

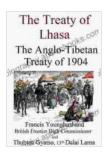
- Article I defined the bFree Download between Tibet and British India.
- Article II established British trade rights in Tibet.
- Article III prohibited Tibet from entering into any agreements with other foreign powers.

The treaty was a major victory for the British. It gave them control of the bFree Download between Tibet and British India, and it also established British trade rights in Tibet. The treaty also prevented Tibet from entering into any agreements with other foreign powers, which gave the British a monopoly on Tibetan trade.

Impact of the Treaty

The Anglo-Tibetan Treaty of 1904 had a significant impact on the development of Tibet. The treaty opened Tibet to foreign trade, and it also led to the establishment of a British trade mission in Lhasa. The treaty also gave the British a monopoly on Tibetan trade, which hurt the Tibetan economy. In addition, the treaty prevented Tibet from entering into any agreements with other foreign powers, which made Tibet more dependent on the British.

The Anglo-Tibetan Treaty of 1904 is a complex and controversial agreement. It has been praised by some for opening Tibet to the outside world, while others have criticized it for giving the British too much control over Tibet. However, there is no doubt that the treaty was a major turning point in Anglo-Tibetan relations, and it had a significant impact on the development of Tibet.



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by Kate Fox

Screen Reader

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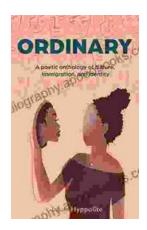
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