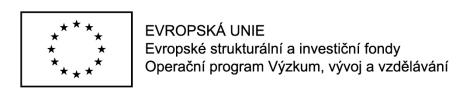
5HD450 Chapters in History of the Cold War

10. War in Afghanistan.





Before the Soviet-Afghan War

- Afghanistan relied on support from the USSR for many decades, they were allies
- 1978 communist coup government unstable, unpopular radical reforms, protest of traditional rural population, executions of thousands Afghans open rebellion
- USSR repeatedly asked for direct intervention by Afghan communist leaders, but reluctant – not against locals, possible worsening of détente, little possible gain
- 1979 USSR was losing ground in Middle East peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, Americans sold missiles to Saudi Arabia, Iraq militarily supplied by France and Italy

Soviet intervention

- America lost Iran due to islamic revolution,
 American Ambassador in Afghanistan murdered
- December 1979 Soviet intervention
- another coup installment of new Soviet-loyal president to calm down situation
- UN and 34 Islamic states protested against the intervention, demanding withdrawal of Soviet forces

War begins ...

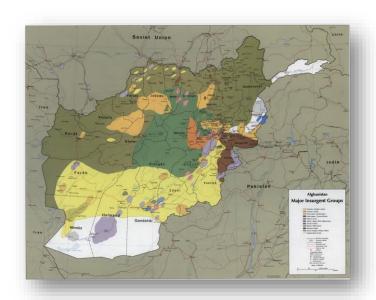
- December 1979 February 1989
- Conflict (guerilla war) between Mujahideens x Soviet Army, allied Afghan forces
- Mujahideens supported by Pakistan, China, UK, the US, Saudi Arabia, Egypt
- Soviets the most in the northeast and west
- 80 % under Mujahideens' control (rural areas, mountains)
 20 % under Soviet control (cities, infrastructure)
- Soviets accused by "their" new president Babrak Karmal of worsening the situation, opposition unified





Soviet Vietnam

- 1980–1985 9 huge Soviet offensives into Mujahideens' areas with little success
- Mid-1980s escalation of war (over 100 ths. Soviets, more bombing, land mines) – no major change
- Afghan Arabs volunteer-soldiers ready to fight holy war against atheist communists (Osama bin Laden, later involved into al-Qaeda)
- Resistance against communist government very scattered, generally in separate small units
- 1986 Stinger missiles brought
 "Stinger Effect"



Soviet need for exit and end

- High costs for the USSR
 - militarily and diplomatically, little gain
- 1986 New Afghan president elected
 - policy of national reconciliation
- Mid-1987 Soviets (reformer Mikhail Gorbachev) announced withdrawal of forces
- Febuary 1989 last Soviet soldier left Afghanistan





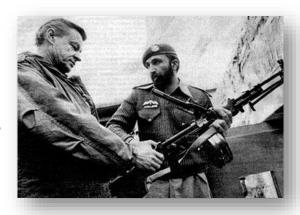
• 1–2 mil. civilians killed, 5–10 mil. Afghans left the country

Impacts on (international) relations I

- War made one of the poorest countries even poorer
 (huge deterioration in vital agriculture, loss of population, damage of infrastructure, buildings etc.)
- Conflict in Afghanistan continued as civil war until 1992
- Weakening of the USSR Red Army not undefeatable, problems between Soviet military and communist party
- The end of détente

Impacts on (international) relations II

- U.S. trade embargo on Soviet grain and weapons
- U.S. not present at 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow, in 4 years Soviet Bloc countries not present at 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles
- Non–Aligned Movement countries divided
- Intervention not supported by former allies
 India or Romania

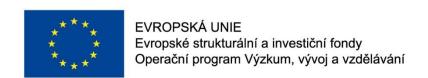


Readings & videos

- Documentaries
 - BBC Cold War Soldiers of God
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5bdE1D_fbV0

Cold War History Videos

- http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/cold-war-history/videos
- http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/coldwar/
- Specialized Resources / Collections / Cold War Files
 - https://www.wilsoncenter.org/program/cold-war-international-history-project
 - http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/collections
 - http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/themes/world_politics/cold_war/default.stm
 - https://web.archive.org/web/20080411004848/http://www.coldwarfiles.org/inde x.cfm?thisunit=0&fuseaction=events.list
 - http://www.avclub.com/special/cold-war/timeline





Toto dílo podléhá licenci Creative Commons *Uveďte původ – Zachovejte licenci 4.0 Mezinárodní.*

