

*History of Taliban Following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in , the Taliban emerged as a resistance movement aiming to eject the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.*

However, they were met with fierce resistance when they ventured out of their strongholds into the countryside. Resistance fighters, called mujahideen from whom the Taliban evolved , saw the Christian or atheist Soviets controlling Afghanistan as a defilement of Islam as well as of their traditional culture. Soviet troops in Afghanistan The mujahideen were eventually able to neutralize Soviet air power through the use of shoulder-fired aircraft missiles supplied by the United States. In the United States. The mujahideen, were neither party to the negotiations nor to the Geneva accords and, consequently, refused to accept the terms of the agreement. Hence, when Soviet-backed President Najibullah assumed control of the government, he failed to win popular support, territory, or international recognition and became increasingly weak with time and by , Najibullah agreed to step down in favor of a neutral interim government. An alliance of mujahideen set up a new government but the various factions were unable to cooperate and fell to fighting each other. Soon, they began to barrage Kabul with artillery and rockets in the hopes of cornering Rabbani to make him relinquish his power. Partly as a response to this situation in the country, the Taliban, a puritanical Islamic group led by a former mujahideen commander, Mohammad Omar, emerged in the fall of , promising a restoration of order. The origins of the Taliban lay in the children of Afghanistan, many of them orphaned by the war, and many of whom had been educated in the rapidly expanding network of Islamic schools, madrassas either in Kandahar or in the refugee camps on the Afghan-Pakistani border. Before this time, they had been loosely organized on a regional basis during the occupation and civil war. In late , a group of well-trained Taliban mujahideen were chosen by Pakistani Interior Minister, Maj. Naseerullah Babbar to protect a convoy trying to open a trade route from Pakistan to Central Asia. They proved an able force, fighting off rival mujahideen and warlords. The Taliban grew in popularity because they fought corruption and lawlessness and because they, like most of the Afghan people, were ethnic Pashtuns, while the leaders of the country were ethnic Tajiks and Uzbeks from the north. By , the Taliban had virtually eliminated the opposing Northern Alliance, an ineffectual and factionalized force. At this point, the Taliban controlled 90 per cent of Afghanistan. Its rise to power effectively ended a year period of civil war, but Afghans then found themselves under the rule of an austere and puritanical regime that banned education and employment for women, television, dance, film, photography, clapping during sports events, kite-flying, non-religious music, and statues, such as the giant Buddhas in Bamiyan, which the Taliban destroyed in March After a request for help from Mullah Omar in , Maulana Samiul Haq shut down his student madrassa of over students and sent his entire student body hundreds of miles away to fight alongside the Taliban. The next year, the same religious leader helped persuade 12 madrassas in NWFP to shut down for one month and send students to provide reinforcements for the Taliban army in Afghanistan. The effects of this war on Pakistan were similar to those of the Soviet invasion i. The years and saw a gradual but significant decline in the power of the Taliban as American and NATO soldiers effectively crushed the local resistance. Around however, the movement regrouped and rearmed. Bolstered by a compliant Pakistani government, hefty cash inflow from the drug trade and a population disillusioned by battered infrastructure and lackluster reconstruction efforts, the Taliban made a comeback. The key to the resurgent Taliban can be summarized in one word: The Pakistani government has proved unwilling or incapable or both of clamping down on the religious militia, even though the headquarters of the Taliban and its key allies are in Pakistan. In Swat, the Taliban gained local empathy and sympathy from the Pashtun majority living in the region. In February , the Pakistani government agreed to a withdrawal of troops and the imposition of Shariat law because without the support of the local population, the presence of the Army held no legitimacy. This peace agreement announced in February between the Pakistani government and pro-Taliban militants along the Afghan border raises more concerns that such groups will operate more freely on and across the border. The Swat Valley is now under the harsh, authoritarian rule of the Taliban. Aid groups have warned of an intensifying humanitarian crisis because of the fighting. Citing provincial

## HISTORY OF THE TALIBAN pdf

government estimates, it said up to , people had left their homes over recent days with another , on the move or about to move. The Taliban Flag A very good website on the activites of the Taliban in Pakistan which the mainstream media does not air, is Taliban Violence.

## 2: Pakistan Taliban's History Of Bloody Attacks

*The Taliban are "from the Arabic word for "student," Taliban are fundamentalist Sunni Muslims, mostly from Afghanistan's Pashtun tribes. The Taliban dominates large swaths of Afghanistan and a large part of Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas, semi-autonomous tribal lands along the Afghan-Pakistan border that serve as training grounds for terrorists.*

The following fact sheet contains interesting facts and information on the Taliban. Taliban Facts for kids

Taliban Facts - 1: The Taliban consists of a jihadist group of Sunni Muslims who practice Wahhabism, which is considered to be the most extreme form of Islam, the religion of Muslims. Taliban Facts - 2: The Taliban is an Islamic fundamentalist political movement that was primarily made up of members belonging to Pashtun tribes, the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan. The Taliban engage in terrorism against the civilian population of Afghanistan. Taliban Facts - 3: The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan led to the emergence of different factions of anti-communist Muslim Afghan fighters who opposed the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. In the Soviets installed a puppet regime in Kabul, the largest city and capital of Afghanistan. Taliban Facts - 4: Taliban Facts - 5: The Soviet-Afghan War lasted over nine years and finally ended in February when the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan. Taliban Facts - 6: Taliban Facts - 7: In Mujahideen forces, led by a powerful resistance leader called Ahmed Shah Massoud, the "Lion of Panjshir", ousted the Soviet-backed government of Mohammad Najibullah, sparking rivalry and fighting among militias to gain power in Afghanistan. Taliban Facts - 8: Taliban Facts - 9: Taliban Facts - In September the Taliban, under the leadership of Mullah Muhammad Omar, seized control of Kabul, assumed power in 12 of the 34 Afghan provinces promising peace to the inhabitants. Women caught breaking codes of conduct or dress codes were subjected to harsh public punishment. Women were required to wear the all-covering burqa outer garment when they left home as part of the Islamic dress code, and windows needed to be covered so that women could not be seen from the outside. The dignity and chastity of women was sacrosanct. Forced marriages were the norm. Women lacked equality with men, faced segregation and were banned from public life. Women lacked equality with men and were banned from public life and females over the age of eight were denied access to education, than than studying the Quran. Women were banned on radio, television or at public gatherings. Freedom of movement or travel was limited. A male chaperone, called a Mahram non-marriageable man, was required accompany and guard women outside the home. Facts about the Taliban for kids

The following fact sheet continues with facts about the Taliban for kids. Taliban Facts for kids

Taliban Facts - The Taliban refuse the extradition request and the United Nations UN punished Afghanistan with sanctions restricting trade and economic development. The Taliban ignore the request and on October 7, combined U. Kabul is captured on November 13, and the retreating Taliban fled south towards Kandahar. The Taliban immediately started to raise finances obtained from opium revenues. In the movement spread south into the neighboring country of Pakistan. However, the Pakistani Taliban is distinct, and not directly affiliated with the Afghan Taliban, having different history, structure and strategic goals, targeting elements of the Pakistani state. On occasions the two movements provide support for each other. Major bases of insurgents were created in the mountainous tribal areas of Pakistan by the summer of Countries, particularly Pakistan and Iran, have been accused of funding and supporting the insurgent groups, secretly providing the Taliban with safe havens, money, training and weapons. In President Barack Obama announced a new strategy for the Afghanistan war dispatching more US military to the country, in addition to the 17, more combat troops he had previously authorized. On May 2, U. The unexpected resilience of the Taliban left insurgents in control of much of Afghanistan and President Obama announced that the US would delay its troop withdrawal and the war in Afghanistan began. The Taliban and its affiliated insurgent groups are still deeply entrenched in Afghanistan and northwest Pakistan. New international jihadi groups, such as the Islamic State IS are also be trying to establish themselves in Afghanistan. In the Taliban controls more territory in than when it was ousted from power in

## 3: Origins of Taliban

*The Taliban (Pashto: طالبان, "students") or Taleban, who refer to themselves as the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (IEA), are a Sunni Islamic fundamentalist political movement in Afghanistan currently waging war (an insurgency, or jihad) within that country.*

The Taliban emerged as a major force in the fight for control of war-torn Afghanistan. The country was in turmoil and rife with factional fighting among tribal leaders after the long war between the Soviets and the U.S. The Taliban wanted to wrest control from the many entrenched warlords and to establish a religious society based around a strict interpretation of Sharia, or Islamic law. With assistance from the ISI in the form of guns, money and fuel, the Taliban captured the city of Kandahar and marched on the Afghan capital, Kabul, which fell in September. Many Pashtuns, both Afghani and Pakistani, wished to be united under one Pashtun flag. The new leadership restored order and commerce and shunned corrupt warlords. They also implemented an unforgiving brand of Islamic law. The Taliban government banned most forms of entertainment, from music to television to kite flying, and dealt with crime via public executions, stonings and amputations. Government officials in the Ministry for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice monitored the streets. Women were forced to wear full-body burqas in public and were prohibited from working, attending school past the age of eight or visiting male doctors without a male chaperone. These restrictions stirred resentment in some Afghans. The Taliban refused, calling Bin Laden "a guest" in Afghanistan. International outrage grew in when the Taliban obliterated two treasured 1,000-year-old statues of Buddha carved into the Afghan cliffs at Bamiyan. This brazen act earned notable disgust in the international community, and was a capstone on their terrible human rights record. In October, following the September 11th terrorist attacks, United States and international coalition forces invaded Afghanistan to remove the Taliban and capture Osama bin Laden. The government fell quickly and the Taliban retreated to the south and east, toward Pakistan. Coalition troops gave pursuit, but lost the trail in the mountainous terrain near the border. Taliban fighters knew the area well and made their way across the border to the Pashtun tribal areas of Pakistan. AP Back in Kabul in 2002, the Taliban and Al Qaeda threats had receded and Afghan and coalition officials focused on reconstruction. The country convened a constitutional council, ratified a new constitution and elected Hamid Karzai as President in late 2001. In 2002, the first freely elected legislature in more than three decades came to power, and included women as members. An ABC News poll from December showed 77 percent of Afghans felt their country was headed in the right direction. Only three nations granted diplomatic recognition to Afghanistan under the Taliban: The Taliban Are Back Taliban soldiers crossing the Khyber Pass between Pakistan and Afghanistan Pakistan has always maintained a close relationship with its northern neighbor, and no factor has been more essential to the resurgence of the Taliban in recent years than the passivity - or perhaps even complicity - of Pakistan. Largely beyond the reach of Islamabad, the tribal lands make an ideal rear base from which to organize and recruit new fighters. In many ways, the region is recapitulating its past; today the Taliban and other militants use the lawless zone to fortify for the fight against NATO and Afghan troops in much the same way the mujahedeen once did for war against the Soviets. The militant mix today consists of Taliban leaders and Afghan insurgents, Uzbek and other Central Asian militants, and Arab terrorists, including possibly Osama bin Laden and his deputy, Ayman al-Zawahri. The whole tribal area is a problem. Suicide attacks were unheard of before, and experts believe they are a hallmark of the influence of Al Qaeda on the Taliban. The bombings have rendered much of southern Afghanistan unsafe for foreigners. In February, a suicide bomber killed 23 people outside the U.S. The Taliban later said Cheney was the target. A newspaper account described a willing suicide bomber who was turned away because there were too many recruits in line ahead of him. Taliban commander Mullah Dadullah recently boasted to Reuters that he had suicide bombers in every Afghan city. He also claimed the Taliban cooperate closely with Al Qaeda and Iraqi insurgents, and that Osama bin Laden plays an active management role. But there is also evidence of internecine strife - insurgents with links to the Taliban and Al Qaeda fighting on both sides of militant-on-militant conflicts, and local tribes pitted against one another. Recently, a council of elders in the

Wana region of Waziristan declared jihad against foreign militants, accusing them of killing tribesmen. The Poppy Rises to The re-emergence of the Taliban has hinged on money, and that has meant control of Afghan poppy production. The Taliban today deal with drug lords to manage a crop they once banned as un-Islamic. Many Afghans are sorely dependent on the plant for income. Women have been seen openly planting poppy in front of their homes to attract buyers. The Taliban uses coercion and threats to keep farmers away from coalition reconstruction jobs and in the drug business. In , more than accused "American spies" were killed. Opium and heroin production in Afghanistan - the source of 90 percent of the world market - has spiked during the recent "Talibanization. AP The Pakistan government has struck several peace accords with tribal leaders in South Waziristan, and it agreed to terms with militants controlling North Waziristan in September of last year. But since the detente, cross-border attacks have not declined, and Taliban influence is on the rise. Pakistani newspapers have published reports on barbershops that refuse to shave beards; schools that have begun to ban girls; and televisions set ablaze in the streets. In Afghanistan, the population remains mostly pro-American, but frustration with President Karzai is running high, as reconstruction has stalled in the face of the resistance. There is general agreement that today the United States and NATO are fighting the Taliban on a scale not seen since , and that will be a bloody year. There is also agreement that any solution will be economic or political, not military. Karzai recently acknowledged that he has met with Taliban militants in attempts to foster peace; and many observers admit that reconstruction and violence as inextricably linked.

## 4: Taliban | HISTORY

*The Taliban then went on to take the city of Kandahar, beginning a surprising advance that ended with their capture of Kabul in September Afghanistan under the Taliban. The Taliban's popularity with the Afghan people surprised the country's other warring factions.*

Key events and developments related to Taliban. The then Soviet Union invades Afghanistan. Soviet troops set up a puppet regime in Kabul, the Afghan capital. Mujahideen forces, led by Ahmed Shah Massoud, remove the Soviet-backed government of Mohammad Najibullah, sparking rivalry among militias vying for influence. Different factions agree on the formation of a government with Burhanuddin Rabbani as president but infighting continues and lawlessness becomes rampant. The battles reduce much of Kabul to rubble. Mullah Mohammed Omar, a Muslim cleric, sets up Taliban movement of Islamic students who take up arms, capture Kandahar and advance on Kabul. Pakistani religious schools send reinforcements to the Taliban. But fighting breaks out few months later. The Taliban take Mazar-i-Sharif. There are unconfirmed reports of mass arrests and executions numbering in the thousands of Shia, especially of the Hazara ethnic group. The UN imposes an air embargo and freezes Taliban assets in an attempt to force them to hand over bin Laden for trial. Ignoring an international outcry, the Taliban blows up two 2,500-year-old Buddhist statues in the cliffs above Bamiyan. Religious minorities are ordered to wear tags identifying them as non-Muslims; Hindu women are required to veil themselves like other Afghan women. Taliban bans the use of the internet, playing cards, computer disks, movies, satellite TV, musical instruments and chessboards, after declaring they were against Islamic law. Eight Christian foreign aid workers are arrested for preaching. Two are American citizens. Massoud dies from his wounds several days later. Washington blames bin Laden and al-Qaeda for the attacks. Taliban supporters mount demonstrations. September 20, - George Bush, the then US president, calls on the Taliban to hand over bin Laden and all other al-Qaeda leaders, close its terrorist training camps, or face the consequences. September 22, - Fighting begins between the Northern Alliance and the Taliban. October 6, - Bush warns the Taliban that "time was running out" unless they gave up "terrorist" suspects. November 13, - Taliban forces abandon the capital Kabul and Northern Alliance forces take control of the city. Hamid Karzai, an Afghan tribal leader, is chosen to head an interim government by delegates in Bonn, Germany. The Taliban officially capitulates. But pro-Taliban fighters continue to stage almost daily attacks on government buildings, US bases and aid workers. The constitution grants equality for men and women and defines the country as an "Islamic Republic". Hamid Karzai is elected president of Afghanistan. After a spate of Taliban suicide bombings and other attacks, Operation Mountain Thrust is launched, deploying more than 10,000 Afghan and coalition forces in the south. NATO troops take over military operations in southern Afghanistan from the US-led coalition. In September, it launches the largest attack in its year history. The Taliban fights back with renewed strength. Suicide bombings and roadside attacks become more frequent and more deadly; nearly 100 are reported to have died from such violence in August and September. The Taliban kills one of a group of 23 South Korean hostages after their demands for a prisoner exchange are not met with a positive response by the Afghan government. About 80 people are killed and nearly injured when a suicide bomber attacks a crowd watching dogfight near Kandahar. It is the worst suicide attack since. The Taliban denies responsibility for the attack, but Afghan officials express scepticism about the claim. Fighting between US troops and members of the Taliban rages overnight. In another daring attack, 10 French paratroopers are killed and more than 20 are wounded in an ambush by about 30 fighters about 30 miles east of Kabul. About 4,000 US marines and Afghan army forces launch major offensive on Taliban strongholds in southern Helmand province ahead of August presidential elections. The Taliban vows to resist and fight the foreign forces. Al Jazeera and agencies.

### 5: Timeline: Taliban in Afghanistan | News | Al Jazeera

*The hardline Islamic Taliban movement has proved to be a formidable fighting force in Afghanistan and a major threat to its government.*

Roots and development[ edit ] Federally Administered Tribal Areas FATA in Pakistan The roots of the TTP as an organization began in when the Pakistani military conducted incursions into the tribal areas to originally combat foreign Afghan , Arab and Central Asian militants fleeing from the war in Afghanistan into the neighbouring tribal areas of Pakistan. The military offensive had been part of the overall war against al-Qaeda. Since the start of the operation, the [Pakistani] military authorities have firmly established that a large number of Uzbek , Chechen and Arab militants were in the area. It was in July that Pakistani troops, for the first time in 55 years, entered the Tirah Valley in Khyber tribal agency. But once the military action started in South Waziristan a number of Waziri sub-tribes took it as an attempt to subjugate them. Attempts to persuade them into handing over the foreign militants failed, and with an apparently mishandling by the authorities, the security campaign against suspected al-Qaeda militants turned into an undeclared war between the Pakistani military and the rebel tribesmen. By this time, the militants had killed around rival tribal elders in the region to consolidate control. More specifically they single out an October strike on a madrassah in Bajaur that was run by the Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi as a turning point. The government also announced that bounties would be placed on prominent leaders of the TTP. TTP spokesman Ehsanullah demanded the Pakistani government to sever relations with Myanmar and close down the Burmese embassy in Islamabad, and warned of attacks against Burmese interests if no action was taken. While the TTP has been conducting an insurgency in Pakistan, its ability to expand operations to other countries has been questioned. This was a rare occasion in which it warned of violence in another country. The TTP soon held a shura to appoint his successor. While Pakistani news channels reported that Hakimullah had been killed in the shooting, Interior Minister Rehman Malik could not confirm his death. He also acknowledged turmoil among TTP leadership following the killing. He also maintained that Baitullah had not been killed, but rather was in bad health. Faqir further elaborated that decisions over leadership of the umbrella group would only be made in consultation and consensus with a variety of different TTP leaders. The breakaway group was unhappy with the various activities of the TTP, saying in a statement "We consider kidnapping for ransom, extortion, damage to public facilities and bombings to be un-Islamic. Tehreek-e-Taliban Mehsud group believes in stopping the oppressor from cruelty, and supporting the oppressed. In the same month, Asmatullah Muawiya, the commander of the Punjabi Taliban , announced that his faction was ending their armed struggle against the Pakistani state. He was followed in the leadership hierarchy by Hafiz Gul Bahadur as naib amir, or deputy. Faqir Mohammed was the third most influential leader. Haqqani cited disagreements over attacks on civilians as reason for the split. He can hardly communicate with his commanders in other parts of the tribal areas Only a few people within the TTP know where he is. Video clips are made in Pashto with Urdu subtitles. Please expand the section to include this information. Further details may exist on the talk page. September In a May interview, U. They support each other, they coordinate with each other, sometimes they compete with each other, [and] sometimes they even fight each other. But at the end of the day, there is quite a relationship between them. Blair , told U. Taliban The Afghan Taliban and the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan differ greatly in their history, leadership and goals although they are both predominantly Pashtun. We have sympathy for them as Muslims, but beside that, there is nothing else between us. They may not be obeying the Taliban supreme leader Mullah Omar. Gilles Dorronsoro of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace believes that "[t]he fact that they have the same name causes all kinds of confusion. State Department report stated that "20â€"40 percent of [regular] Taliban soldiers [were] Pakistani. In February , the three dominant Pakistani Taliban leaders agreed to put aside their differences to help counter a planned increase in American troops in Afghanistan and reaffirmed their allegiance to Mullah Omar and to Osama bin Laden. Afghanistanâ€"Pakistan skirmishes In July , after Pakistani missile attacks against Afghan provinces, Pakistani media reports alleged that senior Pakistani Taliban leaders were operating from Afghanistan to launch attacks against Pakistani border posts.

Faqir Muhammad, who claimed responsibility for a 4 July attack on a paramilitary checkpoint and for similar attacks in June on several border villages in Bajaur, stated during a radio broadcast, "Our fighters carried out these two attacks from Afghanistan, and we will launch more such attacks inside Afghanistan and in Pakistan. They train together, they plan together, they plot together. They are almost indistinguishable. This mutual cooperation gives T. Given the proximity of the two groups and the nature of their relationship, T. Prior to this meeting the Pakistani Taliban answered to the Afghan Taliban and pro-Pakistan militant commanders. At the time Pakistani authorities believed that Mehsud was in fact an al-Qaeda operative. In the Ghazi Brigade worked closely with the TTP during military operations in the Swat Valley, and the two groups jointly planned attacks on western targets in Islamabad. The group was disbanded in September and is no longer active. Although the Punjabi Taliban are claimed and believed to be an established militant group, the Government of Punjab has denied and rejected their existence. Christine Fair writes that "the movement is composed of Pashtuns and Punjabis, among other Pakistani and even foreign elements. Muawiya responded by saying that the Taliban central shura council did not have the capacity to remove him because the Punjabi Taliban is a separate group. He added that his group has its own decision-making body to decide leadership and other matters. He urged other warring groups to end violence in Pakistan.

### 6: FRONTLINE/WORLD . Afghanistan - The Other War . Who Are the Taliban? . PBS

*The Creation of Taliban goes back to , when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. In , The Soviet Union brought their soldiers into Afghanistan claiming to rebuild the crushing economy. However, the Soviet was resented by the Mujahidin (from whom the Taliban evolved from).*

The group lost control of Afghanistan in early after U. The United States provided support to the mujahedin fighters , Islamic Afghans who opposed the Soviet invasion. Osama bin Laden , a Saudi with extensive financial resources, helped to funnel U. Pakistan, Saudi Arabia , and China all provided support to the mujahedin as well. Most of the leaders of the mujahedin were local warlords. When the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan in , the country erupted into chaos as these warlords made power grabs for national control. Two groups emerged from the mujahedin: By the early s, the Taliban was emerging as the strongest group, helping economically by ending warlord extortion, and politically by providing stability within Afghanistan. In , the group was asked by Pakistan to protect trade convoys, and by , the Taliban controlled most of Afghanistan. Women lost many rights within civil society, such as the right to work, vote, or be in public without a male relative; access to education was curtailed for women as well. In , the Taliban invited Osama bin Laden, now the leader of the terrorist group, al-Qaeda, to reside in Afghanistan. On August 7, , U. When the Taliban held their own trial and declared Osama bin Laden to be "without sin," the United States bombed alleged al-Qaeda sites in Afghanistan. Standing beside the chairman of the U. He called the poll "a tribute to the courage of the Afghan people" and a "remarkable success story. But there is concern that its legacy of violence could persist, deepening divisions that have worsened past conflicts. More than 5, candidates contested seats in the Wolesi Jirga, or lower house of Parliament, and seats in provincial councils. There has been some concern over a rule that says a winning candidate who dies is replaced by the next-highest vote-getter. The voting was the last formal step on a path to democracy laid out after U. Hadley was upbeat about the estimated turnout of 6. Afghans "turned out in impressive numbers to vote," said Hadley, who later met with Karzai. He said the election was "terribly important, not just for the future of Afghanistan, but also for the region as a whole. Because it says to every country in this region that democracy and freedom are possible today. The board hopes to issue complete provisional results by Oct. New York Times invaded Afghanistan and overthrew the Taliban within three months. Taliban insurgents remain in Afghanistan to this day, though Afghan voters elected Hamid Karzai to the presidency and he was sworn in on December 7, The Taliban gained popularity for its ability to establish control over chaotic regions of Afghanistan, for its Pashtun roots, and for weeding out corruption throughout Afghanistan. In ruling as an Islamic state, the reach of the government stretched into nearly every facet of civil society. Most Taliban members were educated in madrassas religious schools in Pakistan, and the combination of these members and the mujahedin from the conflict with the USSR comprised the government. Standard tactics used to gain power included alliances with Pakistan to act as a security force for trade convoys, and paying off warlords in return for control of areas. The Taliban increased its visibility and stature among Islamic extremists and terrorist groups by defying Western opinion and offering safe haven to Osama bin Laden. Since being ousted from power in early , the Taliban has claimed responsibility for the deaths of non-governmental organization workers, security force officers, foreign military officers, Afghan civilians, and government officials. In , President Hamid Karzai experienced an assassination attempt at the hands of a Taliban member; police officers shot and killed the would-be assassin. One states that, "If the conflict is a civil conflict in Afghanistan, I will stop fighting and go home. But if the Americans continue bombing in Afghanistan the jihad holy war will continue and I will have carry on. Rather than seeing the conflict in terms of terrorism, their viewpoint is one of religion; the invasion by the United States was viewed as a clash between the "infidel" United States and the holiness of Islam. Their leader, Mullah Mohammed Omar, remains in control of much of the group, and was considered the bloodiest year since in terms of the insurgency. War and Religion in Afghanistan. Yale University Press, The United States, among other countries, offers support to the freedom fighters mujahedin to fight against the Soviets. The Soviet Union troops withdraw. The Taliban appointed by the Pakistan government to protect trade envoys.

The Taliban gains control of Kabul. They remove the Soviet-controlled government and create an Islamic state. They offer Osama bin Laden refuge in Afghanistan as the Taliban acquires control over large sections of the country. The United States demands that the Taliban hand over bin Laden. The United States begins bombings and ground operations in Afghanistan in an armed conflict. The Taliban loses control of various cities. Hamid Karzai is chosen as the interim leader. The Taliban officially loses power. Top Taliban officials surrender at Kandahar, and other Taliban fighters considered prisoners of war are taken to Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, under U. A Taliban activist attempts to assassinate Hamid Karzai. Taliban insurgents are suspected in a string of attacks on international aid workers. Omar is elusive, and few photographs of him exist; according to rumor, he lost an eye while fighting against the Soviets, and his eyelid is sown shut. He fled Afghanistan sometime in late December and remains in hiding. The Taliban and Afghanistan.

### 7: Taliban | political and religious faction, Afghanistan | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The Taliban were born in the fires of the struggle against the Soviet invasion in the s. A village clergyman in Kandahar, Mullah Mohammad Omar emerged as a leader in , he had lost an eye fighting the Soviet forces in the s and was a charismatic and authoritarian leader.*

Taliban regain control of Bagram. February Taliban delegation visits United States. March Assassination attempt on Governor of Herat. May 19 Warlord, Gen. Malik Pahlawan, joins Taliban. May 24 Taliban enter Mazar-i-Sharif. May 26 Pakistan announce recognition of Taliban government. Talks between Malik and Taliban end without agreement. May 28 Taliban lose Mazar-i-Sharif. Hundreds of Taliban dead. June 2 Taliban close Iranian Embassy in Kabul. Thousands of Pakistanis join Taliban. June 12 Rabbani and Malik meet: July 19 Massoud seizes Bagram and Charikar. Taliban leave behind heavy weapons. July 21 Malik in Iran for negotiations. July 28 Lakhdar Brahimi appointed by U. Reappoints Rabbani as president. Iran, Russia, and France accused by Taliban of helping opposition. He leaves the city. Extensive looting in Mazar-i-Sharif. Taliban forced to retreat from airport. Dostum in Mazar-i-Sharif after return from Turkey. Order and peace restored in Mazar-i-Sharif. Taliban claim to have full financial and political backing of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Transit trade agreement with Pakistan rejected. Malik flees to Iran. Security Council denounces foreign interference in Afghanistan and criticizes arms supplies to various factions. Bamiyan remains under fire from Taliban. Food running out in Bamiyan. General Secretary, Kofi Annan, to allow food into Bamiyan. Taliban and villagers resisting Taliban overtures engage in shootout near Kandahar. Aid agencies fettered by snow.

### 8: A Historical Timeline of Afghanistan | PBS NewsHour

*The Taliban has proved to be resilient and the US is considering negotiating with them [EPA] Afghanistan has been unstable for decades with rival armed groups vying for control.*

Politics May 4, By , after the area had been invaded by various Arab conquerors, Islam had taken root. During the 19th century, Britain, looking to protect its Indian empire from Russia, attempted to annex Afghanistan, resulting in a series of British-Afghan Wars , , Concerned that Afghanistan has fallen behind the rest of the world, Amir Amanullah Khan begins a rigorous campaign of socioeconomic reform. He launches a series of modernization plans and attempts to limit the power of the Loya Jirga, the National Council. The new king brings a semblance of stability to the country and he rules for the next 40 years. The nation of Pakistan includes a long, largely uncontrollable, border with Afghanistan. Mohammed Daoud Khan, cousin of the king, becomes prime minister and looks to the communist nation for economic and military assistance. He also introduces a number of social reforms including allowing women a more public presence. Khan abolishes the monarchy and names himself president. He also cracks down on opponents, forcing many suspected of not supporting Khan out of the government. Nur Mohammad Taraki, one of the founding members of the Afghan Communist Party, takes control of the country as president, and Babrak Karmal is named deputy prime minister. They proclaim independence from Soviet influence, and declare their policies to be based on Islamic principles, Afghan nationalism and socioeconomic justice. Taraki signs a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. But a rivalry between Taraki and Hafizullah Amin, another influential communist leader, leads to fighting between the two sides. At the same time, conservative Islamic and ethnic leaders who objected to social changes introduced by Khan begin an armed revolt in the countryside. In June, the guerrilla movement Mujahadeen is created to battle the Soviet-backed government. The United States cuts off assistance to Afghanistan. Taraki is killed on Sept. Deputy Prime Minister Babrak Karmal becomes prime minister. Widespread opposition to Karmal and the Soviets spawns violent public demonstrations. Afghan guerrillas gain control of rural areas, and Soviet troops hold urban areas. The United Nations investigates reported human rights violations in Afghanistan. Following Soviet withdrawal, the Mujahadeen continue their resistance against the Soviet-backed regime of communist president Dr. Mohammad Najibullah, who had been elected president of the puppet Soviet state in Afghan guerrillas name Sibhatullah Mojadidi as head of their exiled government. Ahmad Shah Masood, legendary guerrilla leader, leads the troops into the capital. The United Nations offers protection to Najibullah. The Mujahadeen, a group already beginning to fracture as warlords fight over the future of Afghanistan, form a largely Islamic state with professor Burhannudin Rabbani as president. Most Afghans, exhausted by years of drought, famine and war, approve of the Taliban for upholding traditional Islamic values. The Taliban outlaw cultivation of poppies for the opium trade, crack down on crime, and curtail the education and employment of women. Women are required to be fully veiled and are not allowed outside alone. Islamic law is enforced via public executions and amputations. The United States refuses to recognize the authority of the Taliban. More than 1 million Afghans flee to neighboring Pakistan, where they languish in squalid refugee camps. The attacks miss the Saudi and other leaders of the terrorist group. The United States demands that bin Laden be extradited to stand trial for the embassy bombings. The Taliban decline to extradite him. The United Nations punishes Afghanistan with sanctions restricting trade and economic development. March Ignoring international protests, the Taliban carry out their threat to destroy Buddhist statues in Bamiyan, Afghanistan, saying they are an affront to Islam. Under Taliban rule, proselytizing is punishable by death. The group is held in various Afghan prisons for months and finally released Nov. American warplanes start to bomb Taliban targets and bases reportedly belonging to the al-Qaida network. The Taliban proclaim they are ready for jihad. The retreating Taliban flee southward toward Kandahar. Karzai entered Afghanistan after living in exile for years in neighboring Pakistan. Karzai chooses the members of his government who will serve until , when the government is required to organize elections. January The Loya Jirga adopts a new constitution following input from nearly , Afghans, some of whom participate in public meetings in villages. The new constitution calls for a president and two vice presidents,

but the office of prime minister is removed at the last minute. The official languages, according to the constitution, are Pashto and Dari. Also, the new constitution calls for equality for women. October Presidential elections are held. Karzai is elected with 55 percent of the vote. After the forces take over from American-led troops, Taliban fighters launch a bloody wave of suicide attacks and raids against the international troops. Obama announces a new strategy for the Afghanistan war that would dispatch more military and civilian trainers to the country, in addition to the 17, more combat troops he previously ordered. The strategy also includes assistance to Pakistan in its fight against militants. David Petraeus, head of U. Central Command, as his replacement. For more coverage of Afghanistan and other international news, visit our World page. Pigeons fly as a policeman guards residents praying outside the Shah-e Doh Shamshira mosque during the first day of the Muslim holiday of Eid-al-Fitr in Kabul on Aug.

## 9: Taliban: US History for Kids \*\*\*

*Taliban, Pashto  $\acute{a}^1\text{-}\acute{A}\cdot\text{leb}\acute{A}\cdot n$  ("Students"), also spelled Taleban, ultraconservative political and religious faction that emerged in Afghanistan in the mids following the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the collapse of Afghanistan's communist regime, and the subsequent breakdown in civil order.*

Bibliography History of Taliban Following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in , the Taliban emerged as a resistance movement aiming to eject the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. With the United States and Pakistan providing considerable financial and military support, the Afghan Mujahideen were able to inflict heavy losses on the Soviet troops. In , the Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan, and the Afghan Mujahideen, under the leadership of Ahmed Shah Massoud, surrounded the Afghan capital, Kabul, and took over the rule three years after the departure of the Soviets. The Mujahideen alliance forming the new Afghan government, led by Burhanuddin Rabbani as interim president, failed to reach political unity and ended up fighting one another. The Taliban was one of the Mujahideen factions that formed during the Soviet occupation and the internal fighting in Afghanistan. With Pakistan providing weapons, military training, and financial support, the Taliban gained control over several Afghan cities and successfully captured Kabul in September. Pakistani support for the Taliban is based on strong religious and ethnic bonds between the Taliban and Pakistan, especially with the tribal areas on the North-West borders of Pakistan. Taliban militants are Sunni Muslim Pashtuns, and Pashtuns constitute thirteen percent of the total population of Pakistan. Pashtuns dominate the Pakistani military and are concentrated in the North-West Frontier province, which was the command center for the Mujahideen groups fighting the Soviet troops and a major destination for the Afghan refugees. Following a public condemnation of the Saudi monarchy for allowing U. After the bombings of the U. The Taliban refused to hand over Bin Laden and ignored the U. Consequently, the Taliban lost control over the Afghan Capital, Kabul, and was completely routed in December 9, Moreau. Thus, the Taliban leaders, who survived the U. The United States moved to Iraq in and directed its military force on Iraq, and the Taliban, operating from southern Afghanistan and North-West Pakistan, namely Waziristan, started to regroup and carry out several deadly attacks against the U. The attacks against the U. Noticing the increasing attacks by the Taliban, NATO deployed about 40, troops in southern Afghanistan and launched a large operation against the Taliban militants operating in southern Afghanistan and along the borders with North-West Pakistan. Recognizing NATO strength and losing a large number of its fighters and more importantly its strategic base of command in southern Afghanistan, Taliban moved to Pakistan, specifically to Waziristan, where they were welcomed by their Pashtun brothers. After several confrontations with the Taliban militants and the loss of eight hundred Pakistani soldiers in combat, the Pakistani government and President Pervez Musharraf realized that military confrontation of Taliban could further destabilize the country. Accordingly, in September, Musharraf signed a peace agreement with seven militant groups in Waziristan, who call themselves Pakistan Taliban or Tehrik-i-Taliban. When negotiations between government officials and Mosque leaders failed, the Pakistani army attacked the mosque, leaving about one hundred people dead. The raid of the Red Mosque triggered a series of violent attacks against the Pakistani government because the Mosque and its leader, Maulana Abdul Aziz, have close religious ties with the Taliban. The Taliban cancelled its cease-fire agreement with Musharraf government in September and carried out several suicide bombings against government officials and security offices. The suicide attack against the regional office of the Pakistani Federal Investigation Agency in Lahore and the assassination attempt carried out against the former Interior Minister, Aftab Khan Sherpao, are the two major attacks that came after the Red Mosque incidence. Gregory. While the Taliban has rescinded the cease-fire agreement with Musharraf and carried out several deadly attacks against civilians and government officials, the power conflict between Musharraf and opposition leaders, especially the former Pakistani Prime Ministers, Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif, has intensified. In March, President Musharraf suspended Chief Justice Iftakar Mohammed Chaudhry, which led to demonstrations by supporters of Chaudhry and violent clashes with the Pakistani police. In May, thirty nine people were killed in Karachi as a result of bloody clashes between supporters of Chaudhry and those

supporting the government. Consequently, thousands of lawyers led demonstrations to protest the emergency rule, and about seven hundred lawyers were arrested by the police. Musharraf did not lift the state of emergency and restore the Constitution until December 14, Musharraf stepped down as army chief in November 28, and announced that the parliamentary elections would take place in January. As the country seemed to be healing, Benazir Bhutto was killed in a suicide attack in December at a campaign rally in Rawalpindi. Afghanistan and the Taliban. New York University Press, Oxford University Press,

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