Ahmed Rashid: Taliban Study Guide

Steven Alan Samson

Liberty University, ssamson@liberty.edu

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PREFACE

Study Questions

1. What is the background of the author’s personal involvement with Afghanistan?

INTRODUCTION: AFGHANISTAN’S HOLY WARRIORS

Study Questions

1. Note the origins and characteristics of the Taliban movement. How has Pashtun tribal law reshaped Islamic law? How did the politics of oil and gas shape the circumstances surrounding the rise of the Taliban? (1-7)

2. Summarize the historical context of the civilizational crosscurrents that have shaped the history of Afghanistan and Central Asia generally. What people groups have been intermingled over the centuries? Identify some of the competing empires, religions, and civilizations. Describe the role played by Alexander the Great, the Silk Road, the Arab invasion, Genghis Khan and his Mongol successors, Tamerlane (Taimur), the Lodhi Empire, Babur and the Mogul Empire, and the establishment of Afghanistan under Mir Wais and Ahmad Shah Abdali (Durrani). What is the Loya Jirga? (7-11)

3. What was the Great Game? What is the Durand Line? How was the Durrani monarchy overthrown? [The last Durrani king, who reigned from 1933 to 1973, was still a force in Afghan politics as of this writing, January 1, 2007]. What happened to his treacherous cousin, Daud, in 1978? What happened to his two successors, Nur Mohammed Taraki and Hafizullah Amin? (11-13)

Review

madrassas  attributes of the Taliban  Sharia
Pashtunwali  Najibullah execution  Unocal vs. Bridas
Carlos Bulgheroni  backers of Northern Alliance  centrality of Afghanistan
government of Afghanistan  ethnic groups  Central Asian steppe
Kochi nomadism  Silk Road (Silk Route)  Alexander the Great
Tamerlane (Taimur)  Babur  Mogul dynasty
Mir Wais  Loya Jirga  Ahmed Shah Abdali (Durrani)
the Great Game  Durand Line  Abdul Rehman (Iron Amir)
King Zahir Shah  Mohammed Daud  Babrak Karmal
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto  Nur Mohammed Taraki  Hafizullah Amin
Mujaheddin

PART 1: HISTORY OF THE TALIBAN MOVEMENT

Study Questions

1. If iron sharpens iron, what were the conditions that helped temper the Taliban leaders? What was leadership in the resistance around Kandahar based upon? Why were the Pashtuns weakened during the resistance to the Soviet invaders? As a result, Tajiks led by Ahmad Shah Masud and Uzbeks led by Gen. Rashid Dostum gained the upper hand and established a new government under Burhanuddin Rabbani. The Pashtuns Mullah Omar and Gulbuddin Hikmetyar were both associated with Hizb-e-Islami. (17-20)

2. What role did the Cloak of the Prophet play in the rise of the Taliban? How was the Soviet-backed Najibullah regime overthrown in 1992? What is the difference between a talib and a mullah? What is the background of Mohammed Omar and his character? What are his tin trunks for? (20-26)

3. Why did the Pakistani military back Hikmetyar? What role did Benazir Bhutto play? What did the Pakistani transport and smuggling mafia want? How did the Taliban get the commission? What measures were immediately instituted by the Taliban? (26-30)

Review

Interservices Intelligence (ISI) ulema Islamists
Harakat vs. Hizb-e-Islami Gulbuddin Hikmetyar Taliban (talib)
mullah Mohammed Omar Fazlur Rehman
Jamiat-e-Ulema Islam Benazir Bhutto route to Central Asia
transport mafia

CHAPTER TWO: HERAT 1995: GOD’S INVISIBLE SOLDIERS

Study Questions

1. Ahmed Rashid’s description of the Taliban closely resembles Edward Banfield’s lower-class individual: limited education, limited time horizon, male bonding, etc. What historical predecessors did the Taliban resemble? What turned the Hazaras against the Taliban when the Tajik commander, Ahmad Shah Masud (defense minister under Pres. Rabbani), attacked their stronghold in Kabul? Who is Ismael Khan? This Tajik warlord, former governor of Herat province, currently serves as Minister of Energy and Water in the Karzai government. (31-37)

2. Summarize the history of Herat. What religions, dynasties, and empires played a role in its history? Who was Gowhar Shad and what were some of her accomplishments? What were some of Ismael Khan’s accomplishments? Why did he have to abandon Herat? (37-40)

Review

social background and attributes of the Taliban history of Herat
Gowhar Shad Ismael Khan Hazaras
CHAPTER THREE: KABUL 1996: COMMANDER OF THE FAITHFUL

Study Questions

1. What was the significance, both historical and contemporary, of the title Commander of the Faithful? Why were warlords summoned to Kabul early in 1996? When the ISI summoned warlords to a February meeting in Pakistan, what did the Taliban do? Why did various outside powers back Rabbani? Which two outside powers supported the Taliban? What did the United States try to accomplish? (41-46)

2. Which warlords eventually made peace with the Rabbani government? What was the Taliban response? Why did Masud retreat from Kabul? Why did Najibullah refuse to leave? What was his murder execution to accomplish? Identify some characteristics and policies of the new Taliban government. Describe the background, accomplishments, and weaknesses of Masud. Who joined the anti-Taliban alliance?

Review

Cloak of the Prophet   baiat   purpose of Najibullah execution
Taliban prohibitions   Ahmad Shah Masud   anti-Taliban alliance

CHAPTER FOUR: MAZAR-E-SHARIF 1997: MASSACRE IN THE NORTH

Study Questions

1. Describe the background and character of Gen. Rashid Dostum. Summarize the history and culture of Mazar-e-Sharif. What does Dostum’s feud with Malik Pahlawan reveal about the character of both men? (55-66)

Review

Rashid Dostum   Mazar-e-Sharif   Balkh
buzkushi   Malik Pahlawan


Study Questions

1. Summarize the history and culture of Bamiyan. How did the Hazaras come to play a key role in the anti-Taliban alliance? How did the EU and UN respond to difficulties with the Taliban? What did the Taliban do when they captured Mazar? What choices were given to the city’s Shia? What happened at the Iranian consulate? What was the Iranian response to the fall of Bamiyan? How was the regional balance of power upset? What action was taken by the UN Security Council? (67-79)
PART 2: ISLAM AND THE TALIBAN

CHAPTER SIX: CHALLENGING ISLAM: THE NEW-STYLE FUNDAMENTALISM OF THE TALIBAN

Study Questions

1. What is the dominant religious sect in Afghanistan? Where is Shia Islam prevalent? Who and where are the Ismaelis? How was traditional merged with modern law? What is Sufism? Wahabbism? What was the educational background of the Islamic leaders? How did the radical Islamicist groups such as Ikhwan resemble the Afghan Marxists? What are its weaknesses? What does Olivier Roy mean by the failure of political Islam? (82-87)

2. How did the Taliban differ from these earlier radical Islamicist movements? The collapse of what three trends created the ideological vacuum the Taliban filled? What is Deobandism and what role was played by the JUI? What happened to it? (87-94)

CHAPTER SEVEN: SECRET SOCIETY: THE TALIBAN’S POLITICAL AND MILITARY ORGANIZATION

Review

Shura model: jirga Zia ul-Haq Ismael Khan
marginalization of professionals vacuum of leadership Supreme Shura
lashkar patronage Qazis
Taliban’s work ethic Taliban attitude toward traditional leadership
integration of Taliban political and military command

CHAPTER EIGHT: A VANISHED GENDER: WOMEN, CHILDREN AND THE TALIBAN

Study Questions
1. What regulations were issued in 1997 by the Department for the promotion of virtue and the Prevention of Vice? What was the Taliban justification for excluding women from school and work? What was the infant mortality rate? What were the UNICEF figures for school attendance? What psychological problems were evident? (105-09)

2. Whence came the Taliban leadership? How did they relate to women? Why were the Herati women the first to rebel against Taliban excesses? What were some of the other “blue laws”? (109-16)

Review

UNICEF survey of Kabul’s children infant mortality rate
Taliban as products of a war culture medieval Herat

CHAPTER NINE: HIGH ON HEROIN: DRUGS AND THE TALIBAN ECONOMY

Review
tor zakat Taliban finances

CHAPTER TEN: GLOBAL JIHAD: THE ARAB-AFGHANS AND OSAMA BIN LADEN

Study Questions

1. How did Pakistan’s Gen. Gul justify the radical Muslim training camps? What three measures did William Casey support in stepping up the war against the Soviet Union? How did Zbigniew Brzezinski regard the “blowback” (unintended consequences) of American intelligence operations? How did many Muslims regard the Soviet defeat? (128-31)

2. What role did Osama bin Laden play in the Afghan resistance against the Soviets? What were his subsequent activities? Why was there uncertainty in how many operations could be attributed to Bin Laden? What was Washington not prepared to admit? What psychological profile of Bin Laden has been drawn? Why were the Pakistanis and Saudis unresponsive to American appeals to do something? How was Bin Laden regarded in Afghanistan? How did he make himself useful to the Taliban? How did he become a liability? (131-40)

Review

William Casey’s secret measures Muslim view of Soviet fall
characteristics of Osama bin Laden

PART 3: THE NEW GREAT GAME
CHAPTER ELEVEN: DICTATORS AND OIL BARONS: THE TALIBAN AND CENTRAL ASIA, RUSSIA, TURKEY AND ISRAEL

Review

Saparmurad Niyazov (Turmenbashi)    gas reserves
post-independence Turkmenistan    original Great Game
ancient vs. modern Tajikistan    origin of Tajiks
Turkmens    Turkey and Israel
origin of Uzbeks    Turkish influence

CHAPTER TWELVE: ROMANCING THE TALIBAN 1: THE BATTLE FOR PIPELINES 1994-96

Review

Unocal    Bridas


Review

reasons for US policy change toward Taliban    Feminist Majority

CHAPTER FOURTEEN: MASTER OR VICTIM: PAKISTAN’S AFGHAN WAR

Review

war aims of Pakistan’s Zia regime    Afghan claims to Pakistan
Durand line    historic influence of Silk Road
Pakistan’s underground economy

CHAPTER FIFTEEN: SHIA VERSUS SUNNI: IRAN AND SAUDI ARABIA

Review

hijab    rivalry between Iran and Saudi Arabia
Wahhabism    Hizb-e-Wahadat    Shah Ismail of the Safavids
CHAPTER SIXTEEN: CONCLUSION: THE FUTURE OF AFGHANISTAN

Review

comparison of Pakistani and Iranian policies on Afghanistan
prerequisites for Central Asian pipelines