

Abstract

President Bush declared a global war on terrorism in response to terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001. The United States were aware that gaining support from Pakistan was the key to success of the operation in Afghanistan. Pakistan, the only nuclear-armed Muslim power, sharing a long, strategically important border with Afghanistan, was ruled by a military dictator, General Parvez Musharraf. The U.S. canceled sanctions imposed on the country in 1990' and submitted to Musharraf a list of requirements, which he accepted. However, the renewed alliance between Washington and Islamabad was not trouble-free at all. The thesis explains the development and analyses causal connections of individual aspects of U.S.-Pakistani security cooperation in years 2001–2008. It seeks to find out what led Pakistan to the breaking of allied commitments, and why the U.S., aware of the ambivalence of Pakistani effort, followed the chosen line of policy towards Islamabad.

Keywords: USA, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bush, War on Terror, Taliban, Musharraf