Summary

American relations with Pakistan went through various ups and downs from being allied during the Cold war to imposing sanctions in last decade of the twentieth century. After 9/11 attack on World Trade Center and Pentagon Pakistan quickly joined the United States in the War on Terror.

In my thesis I analyze positions and influence of Pakistan during invasion to Afghanistan and seven next years of the Operation Enduring Freedom during George W. Bush administration. At first I concentrate on historical experience of Pakistan and development in the area before american invasion to Afghanistan. I also surveying terrorist movements on Pakistani soil, which are important for later development and are connected to Pakistani secret service ISI. ISI tried some years after 2001 to maintain friendly relations with Taliban and other terrorist groups along Afghan - Pakistan border, but terrorists, basically anti-system movements, wanted to establish in Pakistan and Afghanistan states constituted as Islamic emirates.

President Musharraf under pressure of forthcoming events and the United States understood that supporting Taliban is no longer sustainable policy and decided to act against terrorist groups home in Pakistan. This move however triggered suicide bombings and massive uprising which hit in 2006/2007 vast areas in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Terrorists moved freely from one country to the other, carried out missions and returned back to Pakistani tribal areas for safe hideouts.

This course threatened the very existence pro western regime of Parvez Musharraf and also international forces under U.S. command in Afghanistan. Situation was not contained during era of George W. Bush and Pakistani tribal areas remain to be the center of regional uprising and global terrorist movement. Thus Pakistan can be identified as a key factor which has as negative as positive effect on U.S. involvement in Afghanistan. But what remains questionable is fact whether positive impact prevails.