

Soviet-Afghan War Quiz Answer Key PDF

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What was the name of the CIA program to support the Mujahedeen?

- A. Operation Desert Storm
- B. Operation Cyclone ✓**
- C. Operation Enduring Freedom
- D. Operation Neptune Spear

Which US President was known for supporting the Afghan Mujahedeen?

- A. Jimmy Carter
- B. Ronald Reagan ✓**
- C. George H.W. Bush
- D. Bill Clinton

Which country invaded Afghanistan in 1979?

- A. United States
- B. China
- C. Soviet Union ✓**
- D. India

When did the Soviet-Afghan War begin?

- A. 1975
- B. 1979 ✓**
- C. 1983
- D. 1989

What was the primary reason for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?

- A. To access oil reserves
- B. To support the communist government ✓**
- C. To expand Soviet territory
- D. To stop a civil war

Which group emerged as a significant power in Afghanistan after the Soviet withdrawal?

- A. Taliban ✓**
- B. Al-Qaeda
- C. ISIS
- D. Northern Alliance

Which agreements led to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan?

- A. Geneva Accords ✓**
- B. Paris Peace Accords
- C. Camp David Accords
- D. Helsinki Accords

Explain the geopolitical motivations behind the Soviet Union's decision to invade Afghanistan.

The geopolitical motivations behind the Soviet Union's decision to invade Afghanistan included the desire to maintain a friendly communist government in Kabul, prevent the spread of Islamic fundamentalism, and assert control over a strategically important region bordering Iran and Pakistan.

Which leaders were involved in the Soviet-Afghan War?

- A. Leonid Brezhnev ✓**
- B. Hafizullah Amin ✓**
- C. Babrak Karmal ✓**
- D. Mikhail Gorbachev

How did the Soviet-Afghan War contribute to the rise of extremist groups in the region?

The war contributed to the rise of extremist groups by radicalizing fighters, creating a network of jihadist ideology, and facilitating the flow of arms and resources to these groups.

Analyze the impact of the Soviet-Afghan War on the eventual dissolution of the Soviet Union.

The war weakened the Soviet Union both economically and politically, leading to increased calls for reform and contributing to its eventual collapse.

Describe the role of the United States in the Soviet-Afghan War. How did it impact the outcome of the conflict?

The United States supplied weapons, training, and funding to the mujahideen fighters through programs like Operation Cyclone, significantly weakening Soviet forces and leading to their eventual withdrawal in 1989.

What were the main challenges faced by the Soviet military during their campaign in Afghanistan?

The main challenges faced by the Soviet military during their campaign in Afghanistan included difficult mountainous terrain, effective guerrilla tactics by the Mujahideen, and widespread local resistance.

What were some challenges faced by Soviet forces in Afghanistan?

- A. Difficult terrain ✓**
- B. Insurgent tactics ✓**
- C. Technological superiority
- D. Local support

When did the Soviet Union complete its withdrawal from Afghanistan?

- A. 1985
- B. 1987
- C. 1989 ✓**
- D. 1991

Discuss the long-term effects of the Soviet-Afghan War on Afghanistan's political landscape.

The long-term effects of the Soviet-Afghan War on Afghanistan's political landscape include the emergence of a fragmented political environment dominated by warlords, the rise of the Taliban, and persistent instability that has hindered effective governance and development.

Which countries supported the Afghan Mujahedeen during the Soviet-Afghan War?

- A. United States ✓**
- B. Pakistan ✓**
- C. China
- D. India

What tactics did the Mujahedeen use against Soviet forces?

- A. Guerrilla warfare ✓**
- B. Conventional battles
- C. Cyber warfare
- D. Sabotage ✓**

What were some of the impacts of the Soviet-Afghan War on Afghanistan?

- A. Economic prosperity
- B. Refugee crisis ✓**
- C. Rise of extremist groups ✓**
- D. Improved infrastructure

What was a major consequence of the Soviet-Afghan War for the Soviet Union?

- A. Economic prosperity
- B. Strengthened military
- C. WeakenED influence and economic strain ✓**
- D. Territorial expansion