

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

**Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
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**Faculty of Letters and Foreign Languages
Department of English**

9/11 a day that changed the world

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Dedication

To

My mother

*A strong soul and a gentle woman who taught me to trust
in Allah and being next to me till this day*

My father

*For his supporting and encouraging me to believe in myself
and follow my right path*

Great thanks to my brother Mohamed and Sister Nabila.

*And to all my teachers whose giving me a clear base of
work.*

I offer this work to my best friends

Alim hamza, Nechem ayoub , Bara hicham

To whom i wish all the best.

Dedication

Every challenging work needs self-efforts as well as guidance of others especially those who were very close to our heart.

My humble effort I dedicate to my dear parents

Fethi and karima whose affection; love and encouragement make me able to get such success and honor.

Great thanks to my lovely brothers Nyes and Djamel and my dear uncle Saad Allah who helped me a lot, and to all teachers whose giving me a clear base of work.

And to all my best friends and cousins.

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ALLAH for the help he has given us the courage

to be able to reach this work.

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to university.*

Abstract

More than a decade has passed after the attacks of 9/11 on world Trade Center.

one of the deadliest incidents, the U.S had witnessed ever. More than 2900 persons had been killed, when the 4 passengers airlines flight 175 were crashed into the twin towers.

The U.S became suspicious of Al-Qaeda, not long after, the U.S declared war on terror by invading both Iraq and Afghanistan to eliminate the Taliban. Different countries strengthened their national security as well as the alteration of foreign policies. And also, the views of Islam have changed completely since the 9/11/2001.

By the end of this study reveal the truth behind the 9/11 attacks in America. Because we are living in a world where we hear some words frequently such as Al-Qaeda, ISIS, and many others.

Certainly, these words weren't involved in our lexicons before the attacks. And since we are witnessing the war on terror, on Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria as well as the Arab spring.

Hopefully, we want to remove the mask of the people behind all what is happening currently in the Middle East.

On several occasions, we heard about the 9/11 attacks in America. Americans were severely affected by the 9/11 attacks on World Trade Center. Our main interest is to tackle the changes that happened in America since 2001.

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List of Abbreviations

9/11	September 11th 2001
U.S	United States
USA	United states of America
WTO	World Trade Organization
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CNN	Cable News Network
NBC	National Broadcasting Company
AXIS	The alliance of Germany and Italy
AIPAC	American Israel Public Affairs Committee
ISIS	Islamic state in Iraq and Syria
DC	Washington District of Columbia
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
WMD	weapons mass distractions

General Introduction

General Introduction

In the end of the Second World War 2 to contradictory forces emerged, led by united states and the second by the Soviet Union so this division led the emergence of the cold war.

Both material interest and politics went beyond the capitalist and socialist systems.

Thus, the situation continued until the failure of the socialist system to begin a new policy in the international policy of the one-pole policy.

The region of the Middle East with a geographical location and rich in various Resources such as: oil and gas which have a great importance in the global economy, especially the US which made it the center of its interests. In addition to increasing Zionist pressure on those departments.

The United states of America has dealt with limited wars in the Middle East, as dictated by its economic and political interests .and has encouraged the continuation of the gulf war and Iraq to invade Kuwait.

All this for the continued strategic interests of the US economy in the middle east so it was the beginning of a new European policy under the banner of global terrorism and ways to fight it, and it invaded Afghanistan and occupied Iraq in order to control military bases on the oil fields in the Arabian gulf.

Chapter One:

World's situation before the
event of 9/11

1.1 Introduction:

The United States' decision to launch a preventive attack on Iraq in 2003 resulted in significant international resentment, plummeting approval ratings of the Bush administration and domestic disenchantment which manifested itself with subsequent election results. This was exacerbated by failure to find weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

1.2 The collapse of the Soviet Union:

There can be no doubt that the greatest political and intellectual event of the twentieth Century could be parallel to the magnitude and significance of what happened to the Soviet Union from disintegration and collapse. It cannot be denied that the disappearance of a Superpower like the Soviet Union from the international arena, is not a normal event, and may not be repeated very often in history.

The beginning of the Soviet Union was born as a super ideal state, with the socialist Revolution; led by Lenin 1917 in less than 10 years. It was able to develop and gain the Battle to survive despite all the circumstances surrounding it.

Over the 1950s, the United States of America feared the superiority of the Soviet Union, the second largest economy in the world; where it formed sixth of the globe and possessed half of the world's nuclear weapons, and was able to produce oil and gas more than Saudi Arabia.

With the arrival of Gorbachev to the throne of government in 1988, entered the Soviet

Union in the process of reconstruction, that was forced on the one hand; and optional on the other hand. So, this decision of reconstruction affected its position as a superpower and exhausted its physical and human forces. So, this was the signs of failure.

1.3 Raisons of the collapse

Internal pressures:

A-conservative forces against Gorbachev.

B-the problem of nationalities that the western media manage did successfully.

C-the Jewish problem and the issue of human right.

D-the desire of the eastern European countries to open up to the west.

Treaty of Gorbachev:

1991 that provided for the establishment of a democratic federalism formed as a result of the voluntary union between equal republics of right and the exercise of state authority within the powers conferred upon it by the parties to the treaty.

Economic problems:

A-absence of competitiveness of the soviet economy.

B-delayed technological modernization of the soviet economy.

C-the volume of its exports of arms, oil, and natural gas declined in the early 1990's.

D-engage in the huge military spending cycle that has drained material resources.

E-lack of interest in spending on scientific research.

Political problems:

A- The deterioration of the capacity of the state and the inability of the state and the inability of the communist regime to achieve superiority.

B-canceling the constitutional text on the leading role of the communist party.

C-the embargo on the Soviet Union by the united states of America.

1.3.1After collapse:

In the 1991, MIKHAIL Gorbachev; the soviet president announced the dissolution of the Soviet Union and his resignation from its top post .so the cold war between the Soviet Union and U.S.A had ended by making America the sole global superpower. This collapse led to significant changes where the area of Russia became 76% of the territory of the Soviet Union And a population of 50% of the whole population in military the number has been reduced to 22% from the union's army.

Russia's position in the new order of power has declined significantly, but it still Retains many of the Soviet Union's possessions, it possesses a large nuclear Arsenal and a large resevor of natural human and scientific recourses.

Following the disintegration of the Soviet Union the most important problems That faced it is that, how to crystallize a foreign policy in the case of Disintegration after heirs of the Soviet Union on the one hand, and on the other hand the control of the USA on the world under a new world order.

1.3.2Emerging political and economic forces:

The breakup of the Soviet Union marked the end of the bipolar system that prevailed during

the cold war, and the uniqueness of U.S.A in world affairs the beginning of the emergence of a new world orders.

Some feared the economic unity of Europe, which became one of the facts of this era.

In addition to the sudden emergence of china not as a human force only but as a large Economic power. Also, the Japanese presence on the economic, financial and technical stage. But the American researcher Samuel Huntington who saw monopolism as a temporary Phenomenon.

Russia:

The Russian economy has become attractive to foreign and domestic investments after the stages of its reforms the application of the rules of economy market.

the creation of purchasing power among consumers and the provision of a suitable platform to support small businessmen and reduce taxes.

There is no doubt that the acceleration and impact of economic development in Russia and its association with the economies of Asia and Europe and the

Expansion of its public and private capital outside the borders of the country has transferred its economy to a new stage of integration within the global economy.

Russia is the heir to the great nuclear arsenal of the Soviet Union, and possesses a large reservoir of scientific and human potential and it is a Permanent member of the Security Council.

China:

China is the world's most popular country (1.36 billion people) according to statistic of year 2013, and the second country terms of space (9.6 million square kilometers) military and Nuclear capabilities are the third country internationally the Chinese military is the first in terms of numbers of soldiers (3 million soldiers) is the future candidate to complete with the

united states of America although it is still trying harmonized with socialist and capitalist system.

Some analysts and observers fear the current European economic unity, others look at the Sudden emergence of china not only as human force but as a great economic force too, is Preparing to play a global political role.

The American researcher Samuel Huntington sees that « the monopolism is a temporary Phenomenon is racing with Europe and china so the world is returning to multi-polarism « China's openness to the world it was surly by his accession to the World Bank the international monetary fund and the WTO this was the cause of the great growth of Chinese economy who became like the Japanese model in focusing on economic growth and scientific and technical modernization for upgrading to global, so from the decision taken the reduction of military expenditures to more than 85 billion dollars according to statistics of the year 2008 all this was for: focus on the economy and rapid economic growth.

And joining Japan and the USA economically perhaps exceeded during the first decade of the 21st century. the Chinese project faces many obstacles the most important:

Technology is less than a high-tech level.

Suffering of unstable financial system and insufficient infrastructure, growing inequality And intensive internal mass migration, inappropriate institution, instability and social security not work is inadequate.

European Union:

Europe is a developed country and competition forces globally. his economic success comes after the treaty of Maastricht Yenket(1992).

1992 is the year of the important shift in the history of European and global political and

Economic and achieve economic integration. Europe has ended its constitutional and Administrative arrangements for the crises, the movement of workers, goods and services has Become free and unrestricted with national borders.

This European economic unit has taken more than 40 year of careful work.

The European common market was established in March 1957. signed by Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands for Luxembourg and Belgium. This success pushed both Britain Ireland and Denmark to join in January 1973 and Greece in 1981. after join Spain And Portugal in 1986 and January 1995 Sweden Finland and Austria have been admitted.

Japan:

JAPAN: Japan put the end of the Cold War and the polarization as a bilateral system to Japan was a major challenge for the global order, Japan is required to perform a high role, which appears to be a relatively small country. The Forces Nouvelles and may become a superpower as it was in the predecessor of the imperial era.

The population of Japan is estimated at 125 million in 2012 and 380,000 square kilometers. It is a group of small islands with more than 3000 scattered islands, but they lack minerals and underground resources, so Japan imports 90% of iron and oil, 100% copper and other major metals from abroad Most of the data confirm that Japan today has become an economic giant, and indicators show that its economic superiority exceeded all expectations and broke the standard lags in the financial, technical and industrial fields.

It cannot be denied that it possesses modest military capabilities in relation to the new major powers.

In addition, it is the world's first mechanized country. It owns 70% of the world's industrial

industry, as well as the largest number of engineers. It plays an active role in building the world economy. Japan is an active member of the Group of Eight industrialized countries. Japan has been required to play a leading global role, becoming a political figure after having been accustomed to more than four decades to rely on the US politically, security and military, because of the weak political management of successive Japanese government to influence events on the international, scene it seems through the demographic and geo-military data about Japan which has become a new superpower as it was in the imperial era.

1.4.1 The role of official institution in external political decision making:

Congress:

the USA followed the two-chamber system. (system of senate and house of Representatives) in order to achieve balance and reduce the intensity of local and central conflicts.

The House of Representatives

Is based on the idea of constituencies and percentages in the population of each state, the congressional committees play an important role in legislative policy.

the congress spaces expanded and I trolled in the decision of the united states of America was extended to include the decision of wear the construction also gave congress an absolute power to declare war, he has several important committees, such as the forces relations coordination committee, the armed forces committee, the foreign assistance committee and the intelligence committee.

so, these committees can dominate the president's decisions related to the foreign policy of the state.

Presidency foundation:

the president of the republic occupies the rank of executive director of the foundation and has wide powers according to the constitution, such as the appointment of senior state officials after approval by the senate and follow-up of the implementation of laws and treaties .and with the president there are a number of agencies that provide information and opinions that help shape the political decision issued by the president.

White house office:

it's includes the president's secretary, his assistance aids and his foreign advisers, he provides the president with advice on national security and military matters.

National Security Council:

His task to coordinate the activities of all interests, as well as planning and guidance in defense and foreign policy the council includes the minutes of foreign affairs and defense and, the chief of the treasury and the chief of staff and the minister of justice; energy and internal security.

Central intelligence agency:

Is one of the most active institutions that provide Intelligence advice to the president and often conducts consultations outside the national Security Council meeting.

Ministry of foreign affairs:

is the executive network that carries out the Implementation of US foreign policy and the relationship of USA at the diplomatic level and consists of the minister of foreign affairs and his assistants and some specialists in the affairs of the state and the policy planning.

Ministry of defense:

The defense minister is the first assistant to the president on matter of defense and national security, the staff participates in the discussion of foreign policy tests.

1.4.2The role of informal institution in external political decision making:

There are several informal American institutions that have an important role in guiding the political decision according to their interests.

Media:

the media plays an important role in the political landscape of the United State of America such as BBC, CNN, and NBC networks , and the press it's the window through with the responses and wishes of the public ;and the various interests groups can be reached they also have the ability to form public opinion ,especially when the media uses secret facts or personal scandals advertisers In addition to this; decision maker's still seek to exploit media material to the fullest extent possible in order to receive news from multiple sources , such as official media organization or free media Due to the spread of the US news agencies globally it's considered an effective tool in the implementation of US foreign policy.

1.4.3The role of religion in American foreign policy:

the issue of religion in one of the most important issues in the American society; it contributes mainly to the continuation of human civilization, there are several religious institutions play a key role in moving the Americans whether a protestant, catholic Jew or a Muslim.

The USA has been able to take advantages of this religious tong and used religious terms to achieve its objectives; and do it under the pretext of talking about the war against Terrorism such as the AXIS of evil holy war; absolute justice and even the crusade So, the American administration uses the religious sense to influence citizens to achieve their goals.

Lobbyists:

Consisting of groups with common interests in defending a particular policy, it is an ideal model of American political ideology. Therefore these groups moved to exert pressure on the policies of the major parties seeking to exploit the presidential elections and congress to achieve special interests through economic and media support and funding campaigns for candidates.

Universities and research centers:

The shares of experts and scientists in the formulation of US foreign policy and internal; the main center of activity of this segment is the universities. In addition to these universities, these centers are supervised by politicians former president and diplomatic experts, like: American institute for public policy research; institute of advanced strategic studies.

1.5 American unilateralism:

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the united State of America delivered One of the most important lobby groups are the influential Zionist lobby in foreign policy; and the American strategy towards the middle east; this group is followed by many organizations, such as the schools of Jewish strategic studies, and the organization of children of the covenant, and the American Israel organization AIPAC.

an external political speech calling for world leadership, the US president GEORGE W Buch said (we have a vision of a new partnership with the united nations beyond the cold war; a partnership based on consultation and collective cooperation, particularly through regional and international organizations the; partnership united by principal, the rule of laws are supported by equitable sharing of costs and obligations.

Since the last decade of the twentieth century and USA is a totalitarian tendency to dominate and humiliate its opponents and allies its desire to lead the world grain full conviction itself.

So, the US has achieved unprecedented prestige and power in the world and is ready to intervene in any conflict in the world it took control of oil and gas within the Arabian Gulf and planned for the war on Iraq.

1.6 Intervention policy and the promotion of democratic peace:

The researcher Murmer Zuckerman summarized the American situation in 1998 by saying that: the US economy is leaving in a period of continuous growth that exceeded the German and Japanese miracles for several periods, as the former secretary of state said: (we are an insensible nation, and we will maintain our existence everywhere that is necessary to defend our interests in it.)

This picture which reflected the American situation prompted former president George W Bush to boast: (We are fortunate to be alive at this historic moment never before has our nation enjoyed so much prosperity and social progress with few internal crises and external threats.)

As for the strong challengers on the world stage, Madeleine Albright says it is necessary to warn them that world leaders who are still multi polar must consider their own role and should agree with their responsibilities.

Despite all this American superiority, its policy can face difficult challenges at the beginning of the 21st century, according to American researcher Robert Kiffan:

A- China is undergoing modernization and with great speed.

B-Russia is seeking to free itself from its socialist strife towards a democratic state.

C-Japan is seeking to arm itself; perhaps to build its own nuclear arsenal.

1.7 The relationship between USA and Middle East:

The term Middle East is generally used to describe the region in south western ASIA and

Northeastern African.

Although the Middle East itself has been home to some of the world's oldest civilization; over time eastern peoples have been dominated and influenced by many rules, including the Persian, Roman, Byzantine, Islam, and Ottoman empires.

1.8 The relevant Middle Eastern states:

A-Egypt:

is primarily an agricultural economy, despite the severe lack of Arab land 99% of 63-million-person population lives within the Nile Valley and Delta; making this area among the most heavily populated in the world, this unhealthy situation with a socialized economy and a propensity to fight, have left EGYPT in a difficult financial strait.

With the Suez Canal as a short route to INDIA the British became involved with EGYPT in 1800s. In 1948 EGYPT went to war to prevent the establishment of the state of ISRAEL. In fact; politically, EGYPT has been the most important Arab country in this Respect.

In addition to this, it dominated the culture of the Middle East: Egyptians magazines, books, and newspapers. These characteristics have made EGYPT the focal point of much US and Soviet Union.

B-Israel:

after declaration of the ISRAEL independence in 1948. The Zionist movement begins; they create a home in Palestine for Jewish people. So, in that period PALESTINE was most Arab-speaking Muslims and Christians. PALESTINE saw large scale agricultural and industrial enterprises.

On May 14, 1948. The Arab opposition to Zionism grew and many countries joined Palestinians in a war against ISRAEL.

ISRAEL has a mixed economy largely based on the services and manufacturing industries,

Years of fighting and occupational maintenance had attributed the potential of the economy; and the relaxation of Arab relation will be very important for ISRAEL's economic growth.

C-Jordan:

the majority of people are Sunni Muslims Islam is the national religion and the official language is Arabic. its industry is underdeveloped; poor in national resources; and in economy it is not sufficient.

JORDAN took advantage of the Eisenhower doctrine in 1957 with promised Americana aid to any middle eastern state threatened by international communism; so, JORDAN was not a major force it's participated in all of the Arab Israeli conflicts. In 1994 JORDA and ISRAEL signed a peace accord; ending decades of violence this new peace may joint Development projects.

D- Syria:

a mixed economy based on agriculture, trade, mining and manufacturing. So it is an agricultural society most workers are crop farmers or herders the industry is dominated by the private sector but it still inefficient, and the other Arab nations helped it In the middle 1950s SYRIA had grown close to EGYPT and discussed a possible Federation; SYRIA denounced the HEIZENHOWER doctrine and attacked TURKEY for it.

US alinment and in 1961 SYRIA and EGYPT united as United Arab Republic.

In addition to this; SYRIA also had trouble with IRAQ because of its support of IRAN during their war.

E-Turkey:

is a cultural and ethnic distinct group from an ancient HITTITES to ROMAN and ARAB; farming still engages half of the labor force. however; the manufacturing sector has grown considerably the government maintains a great deal of influence over the economy and owns several important industries.

After the First World War, USSR attempt to include TURKEY in its sphere of influence demanding control of eastern provinces; so, TURKEY accepted aid from, and entered a close military and economic alliance with the USA.

F-Iraq:

Three-quarters of the IRAQI population is Arab, KURDS comprise the rest of population in isolated lands.

Agriculture is the main style of the population and economy is largely based on petroleum for the institutions are either owned or controlled by the government. but in reality, all the Sectors of economy suffered as a result of Iraq's war with IRAN in 1980.

Over the years, IRAQ has participated in all the ARAB ISRAELI conflicts, 1991 IRAQ invaded KUWAIT and alienated the united states in the process.

G-Palestine: is the historic region, it is divided between ISRAEL and the ISRAELI occupied territories, and for the result of the Zionist movement massive waves of Jews began immigrating into the area, the Palestinians refused to accept the Jewish statehood. and after the state of ISRAEL was established five Arab armies came to the aid of the Palestinians and attacked it.

1.9 CONCLUSION

this majority of issues that are dominating international politics and international relations relate to the us and the middle east, therefore it is essential to examine the issues that have influenced the fragile relationship between the world's super power, the united states and the ever so important to the middle east. this chapter aims not to give any solutions to the problems that face the world, but rather looks at the reasons for the underlying animosity felt between these parts of the world.

CHAPTER TWO:

Beyond September 11th.

2001

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2.1 Introduction

2.2 The attacks of 9/11

2.3 Facts and consequences

2.4 America's responds

2.5 OSAMA BIN LADEN

2.6 The impact of the attacks on American security policies

2.7 The views of Islam after 9/11

2.8 The US invasion of Iraq

2.9 Conclusion

2.1 Introduction:

More than a decade has passed after the attacks of 9/11 on world Trade Center.

one of the deadliest incidents, the U.S had witnessed ever. More than 2900 persons had been killed, when the 4 passengers airlines flight 175 were crashed into the twin towers.

2.2 The attacks of 9/11:

Days before the attacks the sky didn't have a cloud in sight, light was blue; and crystal clear.

On September 11 2001 terrorists attacked the united states, a clear Tuesday morning at

8:45 am an American airlines Boeing 767 loaded with 20.000 gallons of jet fuel crashed into the north tower of the world trade center in NEW YORK city. So, the impact was burning the

80th floor of the 110-story sky scraper, and more than 2900 persons had been killed. This

collision caused an explosion that showered burning debris surrounding buildings and streets

, at once it was clear that AMERICA was under attack. On the other hand; another plane

intended to destroy either the WHITE HOUSE or the US capitol, In all nearly 3.000 people

were killed in the 9/11 attacks.

2.3 Facts and consequences:

After evacuating the tower, all the television cameras broadcasted live images of what happened; people responded with donations of blood, effort and money. Therefore; the

statistics of the number of died people, a total of 2.996 people were killed, including the 19

terrorists' hijackers. Also, at the world trade center 343 firefighters and paramedics were died

,23 NEW YORK city police officers and 37port authority police officers who were struggling

to complete the evacuation of the buildings, and save the office workers on higher floors.

On the other hand; at the PENTAGON, 189 people were killed, including 64 on American airlines flight 77. The airliner that struck the building on flight 93, 44 people died when the plane crash-landed in PENNSYLVANIA.

In addition to this; eleven unborn babies died, then \$100million of works PICASSO and HACKNEY was lost, and 100 days took by the firefighters to put out all the fires ignited in NEW YORK. And \$750 million was estimated to clean up the 1, 8 million tons of debris.

2.4 America's responds:

The president GEORGE W. BUSH was in FLORIDA at the time of the attacks, he spent the day being shuttled around the country because of security, at 9:00 pm he declared:

(Terrorists attacks can shake the foundation of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America, these acts shatter steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve.)

In a reference to the eventual US military response, he declared: (we will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them.)

2.5 OSAMA BIN LADEN:

The government declared BIN LADEN to be the main suspect and sent the military to fight him. So, the terrorists are Muslims from SAUDI ARABIA and other ARAB nations, financed by the AL QAEDA terrorist organization of SAUDI fugitive OSAMA BIN LADEN. they were against AMERICA'S support of ISRAEL.

Some terrorists had taken flying lessons at American commercial flight school, and lived in

the UNITED STATE for more than a year. The terrorists easily smuggled box-cutters and knives through security at three last coast airports, and boarded four early-morning flights bound for CALIFORNIA.

In addition to this the military has been able to capture numerous leaders within the terrorist organization, but has not been able to capture BIN LADEN himself.

The controversy began in March 19.2003 when BUSH sent troops into IRAQ, claiming that the country led by SEDDAM HUSSEIN was developing weapons of mass, destruction and supporting AL QAEDA.

The U.S became suspicious of Al-Qaeda, not long after, the U.S declared war on terror by invading both Iraq and Afghanistan to eliminate the Taliban. Different countries strengthened their national security as well as the alteration of foreign policies. And also, the views of Islam have changed completely since the 9/11/2001.

By the end of this study reveal the truth behind the 9/11 attacks in America. Because we are living in a world where we hear some words frequently such as Al-Qaeda, ISIS, and many others.

Certainly, these words weren't involved in our lexicons before the attacks. And since we are witnessing the war on terror, on Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria as well as the Arab spring.

Hopefully, we want to remove the mask of the people behind all what is happening currently in the Middle East.

On several occasions, we heard about the 9/11 attacks in America. Americans were severely affected by the 9/11 attacks on World Trade Center. Our main interest is to tackle the changes that happened in America since 2001.

2.6 The impact of the attacks on American security policies:

The most obvious changes Americans have had after 9/11 was at the airport. Travelers must be checked at least two hours before their flight. There are restrictions on what travelers can bring, liquids, for instance, have to be in a certain size and placed in clear bags, no food or bottled water is allowed through security.

Airplanes are also more secure after 9/11. Every large U.S. passenger aircraft has been equipped with hardened cockpit doors. Thousands of federal air marshals are assigned to flights to guard against terrorist acts. The No-Fly List existed before 9/11, but the list has grown substantially since the attacks. We now have thousands—some claim millions of names on the list. For almost nine years after September 11, a color-coded threat system informed travelers when the country was at risk of another terrorist attack. In April 2011, that color-coded advisory system was replaced by the National Terror Advisory System that focuses on specific threats in geographical areas.

2.7 The views of Islam after 9/11:

After the terrorist attacks of September 11th, 2001, the view of Islam has changed; it brought it into the national and international issue.

This view has the impact on the Muslim community; indeed, it can't be underestimated.

AL Qaeda has taken the responsibility of this attacks by Osama bin laden few days after the

attacks the president George w. bush visited a mosque in Washington. DC. he spoke of Islam as a peaceful religion « these acts of violence against innocents violate the fundamental tenets of the Islamic faith, and it's important for my fellow Americans to understand that. »

Although, efforts by the white house and others to discourage Americans from targeting blame at the Muslim community after 9/11.

After these attacks so many policies have changed directly after few days of this attacks, the association of the Muslim student associations on college campus across the country came under secret surveillance by the F.B.I agents.

Politically, 'Shariah ' was identified as a moral threat to survival of freedom in the united states by the house of representatives, the U.S congressional representative Joe Walsh from Illinois said that there were 'radical ' Muslims in American neighborhoods that try to kill Americans every week.

2.8 THE US INVASION OF IRAQ:

A terrible treat created by the US in the Middle East and Muslim world, so there was some attacks on IRAQ even before 9/11 made by hard-liners in the BUSH administration in order to support a war that would transform the middle east and suit it interests.

The BUSH administration faces many obstacles; the first obstacle was the obligation to legitimize war on a state that didn't threaten the US.

To do so BUSH had to claim that SADDAM HUSSEIN was linked to AL QAEDA and was developing weapons of mass destruction (WMD), while he might turn it to terrorists, to have a clear idea why BUSH saw the attack as the solution to US problems, we must focus on security threats to the us the middle east controlled over the oil market US oil was on the rise US import dependence was rising in an ever-tighter oil market so these obstacles could make

the US economy vulnerable to an oil shock historically fatal to US presidents however, as long as SADDAM was in power it oil could not be used for US benefits, but they feared that he would try to use IRAQ'S for political advantage as he tried to do before. However; the oil market was developed more in Washington and the US hegemony over the middle east and its oil was under treat by the breakdown of the Pax-Americana but had been constructed after the gulf war of 1991.

First; Iraq and Iran were escaping from the isolation of the US policy, the sanctions on Iraq had been discredited for the humanitarian damage they called the Iraqi people and Iraq was selling oil to other countries like RUSSIA CHINA and FRANCE.

While the US functions kept its own companies out of their oil shields and market.

Second, the breakdown of the peace process continued the Israeli settlement in Palestine territories and the Islamic terrorism provoked and increasing wedge between the US and the Arabs who had been promised a peace settlement in Gulf war 1991.

Third; the effective role of Saudi Arabia in securing oil and moderating oil prices at the US behest, that's why the US was dissatisfied with Its dependence on SAUDI ARABIA: the decline of the oil pumping capacity prices; the protection of US to SAUDI ARABIA were a source of discontent, actionally, had made OUSAMA BEN LADEN against America. The crown prince ABDULLAH had made profile expression with BUSH'S failure to engage in the peace process and participation of SAUDI citizens in the 9/11 attacks, and ALQAEIDA gave the opportunity to demonize SAUDI ARABIA in American public opinion.

2.9The US hegemony in the Middle East:

The hegemony of George the son is to make a unique ability to balance a special relationship with both SAUDI ARABIA and ISRAEL. But this balance was being de-stabilized in

invasion IRAQ; this invasion would also allow the US to achieve privileged access to IRAQI oil at the expense of its economic competitions in the whole world.

On the other hand, the IRAQI war was expected to assert the military dimension of hegemony.

2.10 CONCLUSION

As the Middle East has become the centrepiece of its drive for global hegemony, America's de-stabilizing impact on the region has deepened; equally, the reaction from the Middle East to US policy carries important consequences for US hegemony globally. The Iraq war is the pivotal event around which these developments centre, the aim of regime change in Iraq was presumably to create a state that would be stable and legitimate, yet also friendly to the United States.

The outcome, however, appears to be a failed state plagued by prolonged insurgency, verging on civil war, and in which the main beneficiary appears to be pro-Iranian Shia groups.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion:

To understand the real motives behind the war and why Bush saw an attack on Iraq as the solution to US problems, the aim of regime change in Iraq was presumably to create a state that would be stable and legitimate, yet also friendly to the United States.

The outcome, however, appears to be a failed state plagued by prolonged insurgency, verging on civil war, and in which the main beneficiary appears to be pro-Iranian Shia groups.

This outcome was predictable and predicted by Iraq specialists. Iraq was a fragile artificial state from its creation by Britain, with communal cleavages and instability built-in. Only over several decades of struggle was a formula for stability found: a brutal strongman ruling through a semi totalitarian party and relying on one of Iraqi's communities against the others. The US in effect deconstructed this state without having-or even planning for-a viable replacement for it (if such a thing was ever going to be possible).

Many argue, however, that the particular way the Bush administration went about regime change much increased the chances of failure. According to Anthony Cordesman, the foremost American expert.

on Gulf security, the US made multiple "strategic mistakes."¹⁸ It only planned the war it wanted to fight-against the debilitated Iraq army, not against a prolonged insurgency.

Washington expected a quick painless war: As George Packer put it, the US went in "undermanned and under resourced, [expecting to] skim off the top layer of leadership, take control of a functioning state, install imported pro-Western exiles, be out by six weeks and get the oil funds to pay for it."¹⁹ Rumsfeld brushed aside the recommendations of his generals that 400,000 troops would be needed for the occupation and forced them to accept a fraction of that. Inexplicably, US proconsul Paul Bremer exacerbated a dire situation through his

dissolution of the Iraqi army, creating at a stroke tens of thousands of experienced and armed fighters that would join the resistance. And the US failed for almost a year to start reconstructing an Iraqi security force while sectarian militias were allowed to fill the vacuum. Similarly, the purge and de-Beatification of the bureaucracy and other state institutions deprived the state of experienced officials and created massive numbers of disaffected Unemployed.

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