

Donald Trump's Speech: Understanding the U.S. Explicit and Implicit Agendas on Iran and the Muslim World

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ABSTRACT

The United States' war on terror effort, which began after the devastating assaults on the World Trade Center (WTC) and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001, has lasted until now. Even under Trump's presidency, U.S. foreign policy toward the Muslim world, particularly in the Middle East, has had little impact on global political stability. The latest tensions between the U.S. and Iran have proved that the "war" is still ongoing. This study aimed to analyze Donald Trump's speech concerning all of his statements referred to Iran's nuclear weapons and the related issues in the Islamic world. It also sought to investigate Donald Trump's explicit/stated and implicit/unstated agenda on Iran and the Islamic world. This research engaged with Qualitative Case Study as its framework and NVIVO Pro 12 application (Computer-Assisted Analysis) for its linguistic inquiry. As long as the United States' foreign policy toward the Muslim world stays intact, Iran will not be allowed to develop nuclear weapons, and neither will all Islamic countries. The term "terrorist" was a great strategy for reason to interfere in a country to carry out its main agenda.

I. Introduction

Many international wars involving both Muslim and Western forces have been fought in the last 50 years. At times, Muslim and Western states were on opposite sides, and Muslim states were fighting each other^[1]. The United States' war on terror effort, which began after the devastating assaults on the World Trade Center (WTC) and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001, has lasted until now. Sides and Gross ^[2] the September 11 attacks and the ensuing War on Terror necessitate interaction, and at times outright confrontation, with Muslim populations. The war on terror has established a new vocabulary in world politics and international relations, with repercussions for the relationship between the United States and other countries^[3]. The impression that the war on terror is a fight against Islam has grown as a result of attacks by United Regimes governments on Islamic states, which commonly utilized a double standard approach^[4].

¹ Berger, Maurits. *Religion and Islam in Contemporary International Relations*. The Hague, Netherlands: institute of international relations, Klingendael. Klingendael Diplomacy Papers No.27. ISBN: 978-90-5031-1526, 2010.

² Sides, John and Kimberly Gross. "Stereotypes of Muslims and Support for the War on Terror", *The Journal of Politics*, Volume 75, Number 3 (July 2013): 583-598, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022381613000388>.

³ Sukma, Rizal. "War on Terror, Islam and the Imperative of Democracy", *Asia Europe Journal*, Volume 2, Issue 1 (January 2004): 85-93.

⁴ Fanani, Ahmad Fuad. "The Global War on Terror, American Foreign Policy, and Its Impact on Islam and Muslim societies", *IJIMS: Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societies*, Volume 1, Number 2, (December 2011): 205-227. Post-graduate student in the School of International Studies, Flinders University, Australia;

The terrorist attack on America marked a watershed moment in history, comparable to the summer of 1914, when another terrorist attack triggered World War I. Furthermore, than ever before, the reigning British/American/Jewish world order is openly at odds with Islam^[5]. The economy, health-care expenses, social security, and the environment all ranked lower than tackling terrorist concerns as a major priority for President Trump and Congress in 2018^[6]. Homegrown terrorism has thus evolved from a side problem to a key one in contemporary arguments about the terrorist risks facing the United States in the ten years since the September 11 attacks. ^[7].

Iran's Nuclear – U.S. Response

Perhaps the most notable triumph of transatlantic collaboration in the twenty-first century was the 2015 nuclear agreement with Iran. Despite this, America and Europe have not been able to build on their successes. While bilateral trade between Europe and Iran has improved and political dialogue has begun, tensions between the U.S. and Iran have grown. President Donald Trump has refocused U.S. foreign policy on Iran, which he sees as a danger to America's interests and partners in the Middle East^[8].

On July 14, Iran and the P5+1 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) reached a comprehensive nuclear agreement that will verifiably block Iran's nuclear weapons development pathways, including uranium enrichment and plutonium separation routes, as well as prevent a clandestine weapons program. The structure developed on April 2 is compatible with the agreement, and in some ways is stronger. It will be a net win for nonproliferation and will improve U.S. and regional security once implemented^[9]. In 2015, Iran and the United States, Russia, China, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany signed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) with the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy^[10].

During the 2016 U.S. presidential elections, the JCPOA and wider relations with Iran became a political football, with both Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton threatening stricter policies against the Islamic Republic. The JCPOA was dubbed "the worst deal ever" by Trump. These concerns came to a climax after Trump's election in November 2016, when the new administration took a hard position against Iran. When President Trump announced his new Iran strategy in October 2017, he decertified the nuclear agreement, kicking off a new plan to pressure Iran and the JCPOA^[11,12]

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⁵ Nadim, Hussain. *Neither Friend nor Foe: Pakistan, the United States and the War in Afghanistan*. Lowy Institute. hussain.nadim@sydney.edu.au, 2017.

⁶ Haner, Murat, Melissa M. Sloan, Francis T. Cullen, Teresa C. Kulig, and Cheryl Lero Jonson. "Public Concern about Terrorism: Fear, Worry, and Support for Anti-Muslim Policies". *Socius: Sociological Research for a Dynamic World*, Volume 5 (January 2019): 1-16, article reuse guidelines: sagepub.com/journals-permissions, DOI: 10.1177/2378023119856825.srd.sagepub.com.

⁷ Brooks, Risa A. "Muslim "Homegrown" Terrorism in the United States". *International Security*, Vol. 36, No. 2 (Fall 2011): 7-47, © 2011 by the President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

⁸ Alcaro, Riccardo. *Trump's Iran Policy and Europe's Choice on the Nuclear Deal. All Is Not Quiet on the Western Front*. IAI Papers 18, 07 (April 2018). ISSN 2610-9603 | ISBN 978-88-9368-074-5, 2018.

⁹ Davenport, Kelsey and Daryl G. Kimball. *Iran Nuclear Policy Brief. Analysis on Effective Policy Responses to Weapons-Related Security Threats*. Arms Control Association, 1313 L Street, NW, Ste. 130, Washington, D.C., 20005 (202) 463-8270, 2015.

¹⁰ Wohlfeld, Monika and Stephen Calleya. *What Future for the Iran Nuclear Deal?*. MEDAC Publications in Mediterranean IR and Diplomacy, 2018.

¹¹ Vakil, Sanam. *Iran on the Brink: Challenges & Opportunities for Washington*. A Hoover Institution Essay Stanford University. 2018 by the Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University Islamic and International Order. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/3.0>, 2018.

On May 8, U.S. President Donald Trump shocked the international community by announcing his intention to withdraw the U.S. from the Iran nuclear deal that his predecessor Barack Obama had negotiated over years. Trump slammed the agreement for incorporating a sunset clause that allows sanctions on Iran's nuclear program to be lifted after a predetermined amount of time, for failing to limit Iran's ballistic missile development, and for allowing insufficient foreign inspection of Iran's nuclear facilities^[13,14]. Furthermore, Israel produced widespread ramifications when it claimed that Iran had resumed nuclear development despite the atomic accord. Israel has backed the U.S. exit from the nuclear deal. It is ratcheting up its anti-Iran rhetoric in tandem with the U.S. President Trump said that the U.S. will no longer participate in the JCPOA and that sanctions suspended under the agreement would be reinstated. Other countries that negotiated the agreement with Iran, such as Russia, China, France, the United Kingdom, and Germany, have expressed their disapproval of the U.S. move and met with Iranian officials to discuss the JCPOA's implementation. Iran's President Hassan Rouhani has stated that he will continue to follow the agreement as long as Iran benefits economically ^[15].

Iran's supreme leader, Ali Khamenei, and foreign minister, Mohammad Javad Zarif, have both been targeted for fresh sanctions by President Trump^[16]. The United States has announced further sanctions against Iran, undoubtedly exacerbating the situation. Persons, companies, or institutions based in a third country, as well as transactions with individuals, organizations, or institutions based in Iran, may stand the danger of being accused of breaking U.S. sanctions starting on November 4, 2018, when the penalties will fully take effect. Furthermore, non-US persons and businesses may be aggressively discouraged from establishing economic and investment ties with Iran ^[17]. In its May 8, 2018, statement that the U.S. would quit the JCPOA and reimpose all secondary penalties, the Trump Administration underlined the JCPOA's flaws. The declared goal of that measure and other penalties imposed on Iran is to put "maximum pressure" on Iran to get it to change its conduct, including negotiating a new JCPOA that addresses a wide range of U.S. concerns. Iran has retaliated against the maximum pressure campaign by attacking commercial vessels in the Persian Gulf and violating several JCPOA's nuclear constraints^[18].

For over three decades, preventing Iran from gaining nuclear weapons has been a bipartisan U.S. national security objective. The JCPOA, signed by President Barack Obama in 2015, was a key step toward that aim, effectively blocking Iran's route to nuclear weapons in the short and medium-term while setting the framework for a long-term solution. On the other hand, the Trump administration is hostile to the JCPOA, alleging that it is both flawed and fails to address other troubling aspects of Iranian behavior, such as its missile program and disruptive regional operations^[19].

¹² Simon, Steven. "Iran and President Trump: What Is the Endgame? Global Politics and Strategy". ISSN: 0039-6338 (Print) 1468-2699 (Online) Journal homepage: <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tsur20>. *Survival*, 60:4, 7-20.

¹³ Koyama, Ken. "U.S. Withdrawal from Iran Nuclear Deal and Growing Mideast Geopolitical Risks". Chief Economist, Managing Director The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan. *A Japanese Perspective on the International Energy Landscape*. IEEJ. May 2018.

¹⁴ Vakil, Sanam and Neil Quilliam. *Getting to a New Iran Deal A Guide for Trump*, Washington, Tehran, Europe and the Middle East. Middle East and North Africa Programme. The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 2019. ISBN 978 1 78413 366 5. contact@chathamhouse.org www.chathamhouse.org.

¹⁵ Kerr, Paul K. and Kenneth Katzman. *Iran Nuclear Agreement and U.S. Exit*. Congressional Research Service. CRS REPORT Prepared for Members and Committees of Congress, 2018.

¹⁶ Sanger, D. and M Crowley. "Trump Administration Imposes Sanctions on Iran's Top Diplomat", *New York Times*, 31 July 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/31/world/middleeast/trump-iran-sanctions-zarif.html> (Accessed 4 Sep. 2019).

¹⁷ Aslan, Murat. *The Economic Consequences of the US Withdrawal from the Nuclear Deal*. (IRAM) Iranian Studies in Ankara ISBN: 978-605-7559-02-9, 2018. www.iramcenter.org.

¹⁸ Katzman, Kenneth. "Iran: Internal Politics and U.S. Policy and Options". Congressional Research Service. <https://crsreports.congress.gov>, 2019.

¹⁹ Einhorn, Robert, Richard Nephew and Kate Hewit. *Constraining Iran's Future Nuclear Capabilities*. Security, Strategy, Order. Foreign Policy at Brookings, 2019.

The Trump administration will have a dangerous and difficult task in reversing Iranian influence. The European Union and other world community members (mainly Russia and China). For their part, Israel and Saudi Arabia are sure to be delighted with the Trump administration's stance. However, if leaders in Saudi Arabia and Israel believe they have *carte blanche* from Washington, they may act in ways counter to U.S. interests; the entirely preventable crisis inside the GCC is a case in point. Mistrust between Washington and Tehran has shaped US-Iranian relations for decades. Under Trump, there is no doubt more mistrust than there was under Obama. Whether in Syria, the Strait of Hormuz, or between Israel and Hezbollah, this increases the chances of both sides making mistakes and escalation. It will take goodwill and smart diplomacy, both of which are notoriously uncommon in the Middle East. [20].

As a result of Soleimani's assassination, tensions between the U.S. and Iran can escalate into a full-fledged conflict. Iran's material backing for armed groups across the region, including the provision of short-range ballistic missiles, as well as Iran's network of operatives in Europe, Latin America, and elsewhere, allow Iran to push confrontation into places where the United States' reaction choices are restricted. The U.S. military can conduct a wide range of operations against Iran directly and through regional allies and proxies. On September 14, 2019, an attack on Saudi Arabia's critical energy infrastructure demonstrated that Iran and/or its allies are capable of causing significant damage to U.S. allies as well as U.S. regional and global economic and strategic interests, and raised questions about the effectiveness of U.S. defense relations with Gulf states in preventing future Iranian attacks^[21].

II. Method

Case study research entails more than just looking into a specific person or event. This method can be used to deal with a wide range of circumstances, from simple to complex. It allows the researcher to answer "how" and "why" questions while also taking into account how a phenomenon is influenced by the context in which it occurs. A case study is a wonderful opportunity for a novice researcher to get tremendous insight into a subject. It allows the researcher to collect information from a range of sources and combine it to better understand the situation[□]. Case study designs can help academics investigate, explain, characterize, assess, and speculate about complicated situations in context by answering a variety of questions about why, what, and how they happen. In-depth understanding of behaviors, processes, practices, and relationships in context can be gained through outcomes^[22].

A case study should be easy to understand to achieve its goal. The writer must define the study's intended audience and compare it to publicly available facts to make it credible. Depending on the circumstances, the writer must then determine whether to write a single case study or a series of case studies. A single case study also allows the writer to understand the problem under examination better. Another advantage is that single case studies can depict phenomena more completely. When the writer wishes to analyze a single person or group, a single case study is preferable than a numerous case study. The writer may also analyze and investigate past theoretical connections when a single case study is chosen. This is because a more thorough investigation was conducted^[23].

As a result, the researchers only used two statements: 'Iran's Nuclear Weapon' and 'Terrorist (Qasem Soleimani)'. Trump's pronouncements about "Iran's Nuclear Weapon" and "Terrorist (Qasem Soleimani)" were held up as models for comprehending his growing ambitions. The researchers divided the comments titled "Iran's Nuclear Weapon" and "Terrorist (Qasem Soleimani)"

²⁰ Barnes, Joe and Robert Barron. *Trump Policy in the Middle East: Iran*. Rice University's Baker Institute For Public Policy, Issue Brief, 03.23.18. www.bakerinstitute.org/issue-briefs, 2018.

²¹ Katzman, Kenneth, Kathleen J. McInnis and Clayton Thomas. "U.S.-Iran Conflict and Implications for U.S. Policy". Congressional Research Service. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/R45795>, 2020.

²² Yin, Robert K. *Case Study Research: Design and Methods*. Los Angeles: Sage, 2014.

²³ Gustafsson, Johanna. *Single Case Studies vs. Multiple Case Studies: A Comparative Study*. Academy of Business, Engineering and Science Halmstad University, 2017.

into two snippets based on the same themes after conducting an in-depth investigation. In qualitative research studies, the researchers also used NVIVO 12-Pro software for data collection and analysis.

Researchers looked at Donald Trump's address and found that every one of his words alluded to Iran and Islamic countries somehow. Researchers also sought to know what Donald Trump's plans were for Iran's nuclear weapons, both explicitly and implicitly, as well as for all Islamic countries. *President Donald Trump* on Wednesday addressed *the ongoing conflict between the U.S. and Iran, vowing to place new sanctions on Iran following Tuesday night's attack on a Iraqi military base that hosts U.S. forces*. The researchers downloaded the text of this statement from the official website released by the White House using the below-mentioned links: <https://www.voanews.com/middle-east/voa-news-iran/full-text-trumps-speech-iran> and <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/donald-trump/read-full-transcript-trump-s-iran-speech-n1112456>. And also verified it from YouTube link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5PEyPez-5H8> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2dsxHjbHP1Y>.

III. Results and Discussion

A. Computer-Assisted Analysis

The researchers evaluated the data using NVIVO 12-Pro at this point and were able to come up with some significant discoveries. Figures 1 and 2 depict the statement's overall word cloud. Furthermore, the pattern of Trump's statements on Iran and Muslims can be seen clearly using NVIVO 12 Pro, both overtly and implicitly.

Figure 1. Most frequently used terms in the Statement on Iran.



Figure 2. Most frequently used terms in the Statement on Muslim World.

Figure 3 and 4 show the overall Tree Map of the statement where we can see how Trump used certain words frequently for Iran and Islam.

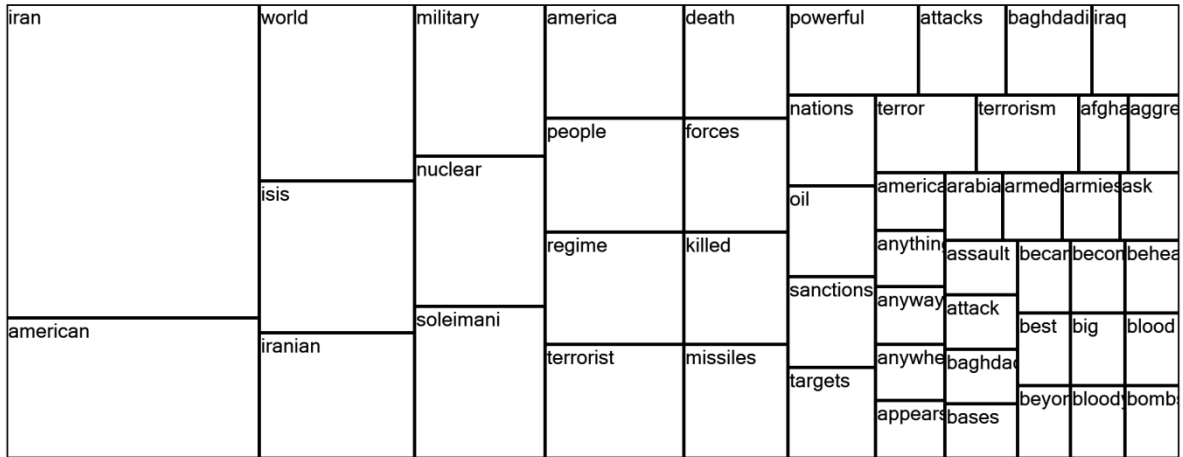


Figure 3. Tree-Map of frequently used terms used in the Statement on Iran.

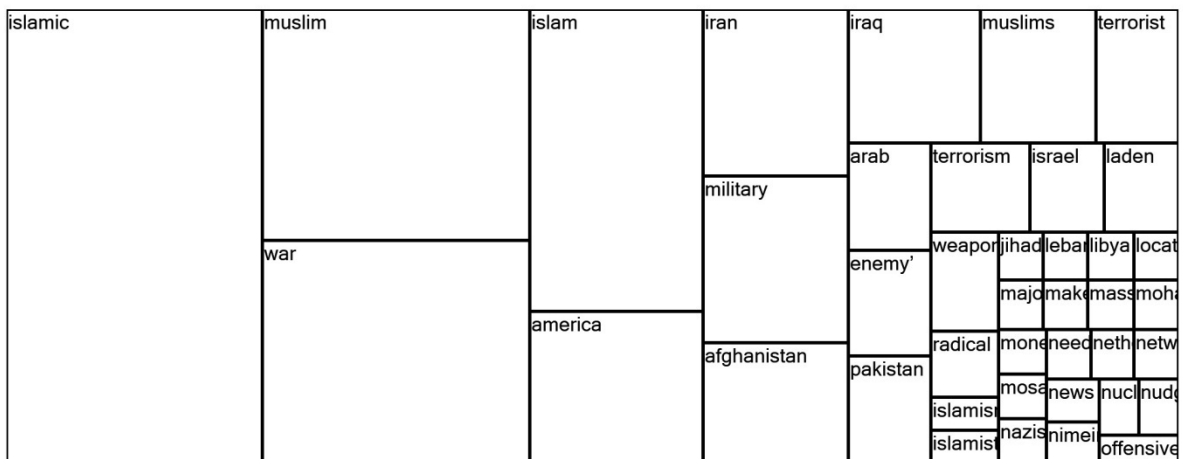


Figure 4. Tree-Map of frequently used terms used in the Statement on Muslim World.

Figure 5 shows the overall TreeMap of the states where we can see how Trump used certain words frequently for Iran explicitly and to the Muslim implicitly.



Figure 5. Word Tree of frequently used terms used in the Statement on Iran.

IV. Analysis

Based on the subjects covered by President Donald Trump on Wednesday, the researchers separated this statement into two extracts.

Excerpt 1. "As long as I'm president of the United States, Iran will never be allowed to have a nuclear weapon."

President Donald Trump's statement can be broken down into two sections. The first view was that Iran would not be permitted to have nuclear weapons, while the second was that Islamic countries would never be allowed to acquire nuclear weapons as long as the United States of America exists. Donald Trump did not say so explicitly in his statement, but he was specific and aware that the whole world, including his longtime foes China and Russia, was watching him^[24]. In a speech to the Washington Institute for Near East Policy on May 18, 1993, Martin Indyk, a senior officer on the National Security Council, said: Indyk identified two key elements: Israel had to remain powerful while the peace process was ongoing, and Iraq and Iran had to remain weak. One of the goals of the second element, dubbed "dual containment," was to protect Israel on the Eastern front.

According to Barzegar, Iran has become a prominent actor in two major regional and worldwide issues since 9/11, particularly following the 2003 Iraqi crisis: the regional crisis in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Lebanon and the struggle against Al Qaeda terrorism. The new relevance provided Iran with new chances to reform its relations with the U.S. and a proper position in the region commensurate with its power and status^[25]. Iran continues to view itself as being on the defensive and fighting for survival ^[26]. Understanding Iran's aims and dealing with it effectively requires taking its worldview seriously. As the security dilemma implies, what Iran considers defensive measures are indicators of aggression to its adversaries. A mistrust informs the country's defense policy of the international order's security mechanisms and norms. This mistrust is based on pragmatic realism and is backed up by experience and the perception that the U.S. and its allies are trying to isolate the Islamic Republic as much as possible. These ideas have shaped Iran's military and security strategies for a long time. They prompted Iran to restart its nuclear program during the Iran-Iraq War and build a ballistic missile, drone, and other military projects that threaten the U.S. and its allies today. Iran and the United States are fighting a soft war, known as *jang-e narm*. Iran uses both formal and informal methods to influence people all around the world, and it has recently increased the scope of its information campaign. Broadcasting, cultural institutions, universities, and benevolent foundations are all examples of non-profit organizations..

Excerpt 2. "At my direction, the United States military eliminated the world's top terrorist, Qasem Soleimani. As the head of the Quds Force, Soleimani was personally responsible for some of the absolutely worst atrocities."

A Muslim will always be associated with the term "terrorist." When terrorists attack a country, America will always interfere. Similarly, Bush entered the Islamic state intending to kill terrorists. But what occurred was that the government was entirely burnt to the ground, and it was never able to rise again, and the Islamic State was never able to develop nuclear weapons. (2016, Gada) Islam is being portrayed as a dangerous ideology, a threat, and a foreign religion unable to deal with the world's inevitable modernity. In the western media, concepts like "Islamophobia," "Islamic terrorism," "fundamentalism," "radicalism," and other stereotypical and problematic terms have become important and buzzwords to describe Muslims and Islam (Boulahnane, 2018). Since 2001, Islam has been linked to violence and other related issues. Terrorism has dominated the news, with terms like 9/11, Hamas, Al Qaeda, Jihad, extremism, Sharia, and others, as well as direct and indirect expressions associating the concept to violence, fanaticism, and even terrorism. Iran, like Iran, is an Islamic country with nuclear weapons. The U.S. can destroy Iran for terrorist reasons, and Iran will never rise again. Similar to other Islamic countries that have been intervened on terrorist

²⁴ Booth, Ken and Tim Dunne, eds., *Worlds in Collision: Terror and the Future of World Order*, Palgrave, 2002: 192-183.

²⁵ Barzegar, Kayhan. "Roles at Odds: The Roots of Increased Iran-U.S. Tension in the Post-9/11 Middle East". *Iranian Review of Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 1, No. 3, (Fall 2010): 85-114.

²⁶ Tabatabai, Ariane and Annie Tracy Samuel. *Managing U.S.-Iran Relations. Critical Lessons from the Iran-Iraq War*. International Security Program Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs Harvard Kennedy School, 2017.

grounds to derail nuclear weapons development, such as Pakistan's state republic [27]. President Trump's address also reflected growing talk in the U.S. Congress about slapping penalties on Pakistan for its support of terrorist groups in general, not just in Afghanistan. Pakistan has also been accused of financing acts of violence in India, such as the deadly Mumbai attacks in 2008 and the Pathankot attacks in 2016.

The term "terrorist" is a potent term used to describe intrusions in Islamic governments, and there is no better strategy than this. American presidents have used the same technique in other Islamic countries, such as Afghanistan^[28]. After the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States launched a military campaign against Al Qaeda and the Taliban regime that harbored and supported it, raising Afghanistan to a top foreign policy priority for the United States. Following the 9/11 attacks, the United States launched a counterterrorism campaign against al-Qaida and its affiliates. Because of the attacks, the United States had to shift its priorities and focus on destroying worldwide terror networks. As a result, in its first year, this war comprised a sustained battle against al-Qaeda and the overthrow of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan..

One of the great ironies of the 2016 presidential campaign is that the U.S. is at war in four different Middle Eastern and North African countries: Iraq, Syria, Libya, and Yemen, as well as continuing its "longest war" in Afghanistan. ISIS is now a primary focus of the battles in Iraq, Syria, and Libya and is likely to pose a severe danger to the MENA region's future stability and U.S. strategic interests in all five of these conflicts. ^[29].

America aids the Islamic movement in achieving its aspirations for new world order. So, one option is to back the Islamic movement and then topple them once the plan has been completed. ^[30]. The United States supported some Islamic movements as a tool in the struggle against the Soviet Union or pro-Soviet regimes in Muslim countries. In other countries, though, America has been fighting similar initiatives. In the 1980s, the United States openly supported the Afghan Mujahedin in their fight against Soviet incursion in Afghanistan. However, with the end of the Cold War in late 1990, America attempted to oust the Taliban rule, whose people were more or less *Mujahedin* sympathizers. Iran, the CIA ousted Mohammed Mosadeq's moderate constitutional government, which was endorsed by the Islamic movement, in 1953, followed by years of support for the Shah's ruthless regime, which paved the way for the Islamic revolution in 1979. They created ISIS and overthrew it, just as ISIS did. (2016, Makrum) The United States and its allies created ISIS to create chaos throughout the Middle East and the Islamic world, discredit Islam and Muslims, overthrow Bashar al-regime, Assad's and implement the "divide et impera" political strategy between Sunnis and Shiites, with the main goal of gaining complete control of the Middle East's oil. According to the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Terrorism Responses' report, There is no clear way to estimate ISIS' contribution in all Islamist extremist assaults. Still, when looking at the overall number of attacks in the MENA region's nations with the highest rates of terrorism (Egypt, Iraq, Libya, and Syria), ISIS was responsible for 29% of attacks and 56% of deaths in 2015. ^[31]. (Affan, 2018) Yemen, Mali, Somalia, the Sinai Peninsula, Waziristan, Libya, Chechnya, Nigeria, and sections of Tunisia, Algeria, Indonesia, and the Philippines have all been designated as acceptable sites for jihad by I.S. However, the situation in each region is not always the same as in Iraq or Syria.

²⁷ Nadim, Hussain. *Neither Friend nor Foe: Pakistan, the United States and the War in Afghanistan*. Lowy Institute. hussain.nadim@sydney.edu.au, 2017.

²⁸ Thomas, Clayton. *Afghanistan: Background and U.S. Policy In Brief*. Congressional Research Service . <https://crsreports.congress.gov/R45122>, 2019.

²⁹ Cordesman, Anthony H. *U.S. Wars in Iraq, Syria, Libya, and Yemen: What are The Endstates?* CSIS: Center for Statistics and International Studies. Burke Chair and Strategy. acordesman@gmail.com, 2016.

³⁰ Hafez, Kai (ed.). *The Islamic World and the West: An introduction to political cultures and international relations*, The Netherlands: Koninklijke Brill, 2000, p. XIV see also S., Telhami, "American foreign policy toward the Muslim world", *SAIS Review*, Vol. XXI, No. 2, Summer-Fall 2001.

³¹ National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism: "Annex of Statistical Information", *Country Reports on Terrorism 2015*, U.S. State Department, Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism, 2016, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2015/257526.htm>

The U.S. is intervening to prevent an Islamic state from developing and rising to become a nuclear weapon-wielding country. As long as America survives, no Islamic country will build a nuclear weapon. All Islamic countries will be invaded by American forces and their allies to destroy the country and render it incapable of rising again. America can do anything to achieve its goals, such as in Iraq, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Yemen, if it has a reason to murder terrorists^[32]. We went to war because we believed, correctly in my opinion, that Saddam Hussein posed a threat to his region and the rest of the world, and we are proud that, for the first time in decades, the people of Iraq now have the opportunity to live in peace, prosperity, and democracy. Egypt is under a lot of external pressure. Tensions with Sudan over the disputed Hala'ib triangle, transboundary water disputes, and the impact of the Libyan conflict are only a few examples. Egypt's conflict is primarily manifested through violent extremism and public protests. The rise of I.S. and other extremist groups in Egypt has meant that terrorist attacks frequently occur ^[33]. U.S. policy toward the Palestinians focused on encouraging a peaceful resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, countering Palestinian terrorist groups, and aiding Palestinian governance and economic development ^[34]. U.S. policy toward Syria since 2014 has prioritized counterterrorism operations against the Islamic State (I.S., also known as ISIL/ISIS). (Roggio and Barry, 2017) The U.S. has also continued to carry out its airstrikes against suspected members of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). U.S. counterterrorism efforts in Yemen have long attracted criticism for their emphasis on "kinetic" tactics missile strikes, and armed assaults. **(Coordinator et al., 2019).**

IV. Conclusion

Following the tragic attacks on the World Trade Center, the anti-Islam campaign was ramped up. All wars begin with the term "a Muslim terrorist," starting with Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, Libya, Egypt, Syria, and Yemen. As a result, the American state quickly intervened and made it difficult for the country to recover. The battle against Islam is getting worse today, in the days of President Donald Trump. Because of a terrorist act, America is at war with Iran. Qasem Soleimani, the world's most wanted terrorist, was murdered by the American military on Donald Trump's orders. Researchers conclude that the U.S. has historically used this technique to sabotage Muslim countries' nuclear projects, and that it is now using the same strategy to sabotage Iran's nuclear program so that Muslim countries do not have nuclear weapons. In one region of the Muslim world, America backs repressive and corrupt monarchies, while in another, it pretends to be combating authoritarian rulers in some Muslim countries. The U.S. engagement with the Islamic world was strongly affected by the events of September 11 2001, which changed the international context, with a direct and profound impact on its foreign policy in the Muslim societies ^[35].

Who gains from the events taking place in this Arab country? The answer is that all of this helped Israel. Theodore Herzl's late 19th-century political Zionist goal, which aspired to colonize Palestine and create an exclusive Jewish state, solidified the European Jewish settler movement at the turn of the twentieth century, set against the backdrop of British colonialism. The country of Palestine, often known as the Holy Land, is both the beginning and the end of all things.³⁶

³² Hansard. House of Commons, Prime Minister's Questions, Column 774. November 19. Retrieved from [³³ Strachan, A.L. *Conflict Analysis of Egypt*. K4D Helpdesk Report. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies, 2017.](http://www.parliament.the-stationeryoffice.co.uk/pa/cm2000203/cmhansrd/cm03III9/debatext/3III9-03/htm, 2003.</p></div><div data-bbox=)

³⁴ Zanoliti, Jim. *The Palestinians: Background and U.S. Relations*. Congressional Research Service. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/RL34074>, 2018.

³⁵ Yazdani, Enayatollah. "US Policy towards the Islamic World". *Turkish Journal of International Relations*, Vol. 7, No. 2 & 3, (Summer & Fall 2008).

³⁶ Herzl, Theodore. *A Jewish State. An Attempt at a Modern Solution for the Jewish Question*, translated by Sylvie D'Avigdor, 3rd ed., New York, Federation of American Zionists, https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:A_Jewish_State_1917.djvu/27, 1917.

The findings of this study should allow future researchers to move on to the next step. The academics can next look into America's worldwide strategy, or what America's ultimate purpose in the Arab world is. Because there was a dearth of data in this study to explain the problems that exist in Iran and Arab countries, the researchers were unable to expand on their findings.

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