

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DECISION-MAKING PROCESS IN AMERICA**

This chapter will describe information about why Islamophobia has an influence on American foreign policy. The author divides the discussion through the first 2 sub-chapters on American foreign policy and the second on what factors cause Islamophobia to influence American foreign policy. The description of the content analysis will answer the problem statement in Chapter I.

#### **A. Foreign Policy of the United States of America**

The foreign policy of a country is certain to lead to the promotion of national interests of a country including the United States. The actions of the United States are reflected in a series of foreign policies related to economic competition to strengthen defense on the borders of countries to create peace of freedom and efforts to expand the ideology of democracy. But basically, foreign policy has never been held "the attitude of foreign policy must respond and formulate new policies in accordance with national interests and opportunities in international relations. (Robert, 2003)

Every country has the right to determine its own foreign policy. There are several definitions according to experts regarding foreign policy in general according to Joshua Goldstein, saying that Foreign Policy is a strategy taken by the government to determine actions against events that occur internationally. Foreign policy is a policy taken by a country with the main goal of fulfilling the national interest and enhance international relations with other countries according to K.J. Holsti Foreign Policy is an action or idea designed to solve problems or make changes in an international scope. (Goldstein, 1999)

Has a policy that makes his country a big country and the strongest country in the world. Before that, what was meant by policy? Policy is a set of decisions taken by someone who has great power or a political group to choose goals and how to achieve goals. Every country has a state leader who will protect its entire people and maintain the security of the country through a policy decision. Policies taken by the United States of America are written. The principle of policy can be in the form of written regulations and binding on all people who violate sanctions. (Budiarjo, 2008)

In making a government policy there is also a division (distribution) or policy allocation. Distribution and application of values or values in society are very important. Because every country must be able to make a right policy with the state and how that policy can be implemented and obeyed by the people. The United States of America makes policy decisions through the Congress.

As contained in the constitution in the United States Congress is a legislative body in the United States in which there is a senate and a House of Representatives. There are 100 senate members and 435 houses of Representative members. The function of the Congress as a legislative body in the United States Senate and House of Representatives of the two institutions of the state has the task of formulating regulations and formulating new foreign policies for the United States so, a policy taken by the president of the United States must be approved by the Congress and vice versa, if there are new foreign policy proposals proposed by Congress, must be approved by the president.

The foreign policy of a country apparently cannot be separated from leadership factors. This is

because the position of the leader (top person) acts as the decision maker, key position (key person), as well as the imaging object of the country concerned. This concept was also valid for the United States under the leadership of George Walker Bush.

The politics of the United States of America turned out to be strongly influenced by the leadership factor and the position of the president became important behind the realization and success of foreign policies pursued by this country. Since the 1980s, the presidents turned out to be dominated by two major parties, namely Republicans and Democrats.

Islamic countries in Asia and the Middle East have an important role as objects of US foreign policy. This important value concerns hegemony (expansion of influence), to the interests of the economy, for example, the target of sales of weapons, cooperation partners, market share and others.

The United States foreign policy towards Islamic countries in the era of George Walker Bush was dominated by the pattern of hard diplomacy. This action turned out to be motivated by conditions the current period of his administration, namely the issue of domestic security stability threatened by terrorism with the September 11, 2001, WTC case as a milestone. Bush's existence as a rational actor then tried to implement policies in a real way through "hard diplomacy" measures aimed at a strategy in achieving domestic, regional (regional) and international security stability.

The form of hard diplomacy carried out by George W. Bush was realized through the invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan in 2003. Until the end of the Bush leadership period the United States government as the leader of multinational (coalition) forces failed

to prove Iraq's links with international terrorism and weapons of mass destruction.

In essence, in carrying out international politics there are two main pillars which became the basis for the United States, namely, democratization (including in it relating to human rights) and the liberalization of the world economy. For the formulation process, US foreign policy can be pursued through several mechanisms that can be carried out by the Executive and Legislature namely the President can (Grimmett, 2018):

1. Give a response to international events.
2. Submit a proposal to the Congress.
3. Negotiating international agreements.
4. Provide policy statements.
5. Performing independent actions.

Meanwhile, the mechanisms that can be taken by the legislature:

1. Provide policy statements and resolutions.
2. Provide legislative direction.
3. Conduct pressure legislative.
4. Perform legislative restrictions such as refusing financing.
5. Provide informal advice to the executive.
6. Provide congressional views on a proposal submitted by executive

That is all US foreign policy in general, while specifically during the George W. Bush administration, US foreign policy had no fundamental differences, The United States still puts forward the spread of democracy and liberalization of the world economy. But since the events of 9/11, the direction of external political policy the United States has become more focused on the war on terrorists. This was further clarified by the issuance of The National Security Strategy of the United States, which is considered a document that represents President Bush's foreign policy as a statement

of war against terrorism. The events of 11 September 2001 occurred and caused Bush issued the Bush Doctrine which later became a document called National Security Strategy (NSS).

The events of September 11, 2001, have led American perceptions of Islam when the perpetrators were suspected of being Muslims, although the evidence does not exist until now. After that, several Islamic countries were suspected of being sources of terrorism. No doubt the country of Afghanistan and Iraq was fought. The Western media immediately spoke of linking this incident with the jihad of Muslims. Bush was also mistaken and shouted, "This is new crusade" (this new crusade) the existence of Islam is considered to threaten the national interests of the super power such as the United States.

## **B. Islamophobia influences the US foreign policy decision making because of several factors.**

### **1. Belief System or Values, America had a traumatic sense about Islam in the past during crusade**

The defeat of the West in the Crusades left deep trauma. Until centuries later, various events in the West in relation to the Islamic world are still often associated with the motives of the Crusades. When George W. Bush declared a war on terrorism in the early 2000s, he used the term "Crusade" (Holy War). The war against terrorism is considered a continuation of the Crusades (Nasrullah, 2015).

The Crusade was called by Pope Urban II in 1095 AD to conquer Jerusalem from Muslims. Edward Gibbon in the History of the Decline and fall of the

Roman Empire said the call for the holy war had touched the nerves of the very subtle feelings of European society. Religious institutions still occupy a central position in the community. Led by priests and nobles, the Crusaders departed through Constantinople to Jerusalem.

Successive defeat experienced by western soldiers, the Process of the Crusades as stated in the introduction that the outbreak of the Crusades took a long time, namely almost two centuries. The following will describe how the Crusades occurred from various periods (Sudrajat, 2008):

#### 1. Crusade I (1095-1099 AD)

The first period of the Crusades was called the period of conquest. The collaboration between Emperor Alexius I and Pope Urban II, succeeded in arousing the enthusiasm of Christians, especially due to the speech of Pope Urban II, at the conciliation of Clermont on November 25, 1095, at that time Pope Urban II said "Turks are a race on the knees, a race that is truly far from God, people whose hearts are truly not guided and whose soul is not taken care of by God. Killing these monsters is a sacred act; Christians must destroy this vicious race from our country. "The response to Pope Urban's appeal was truly

extraordinary. In the spring of 1096, five troops departed consisting of 60,000 soldiers. This movement is a spontaneous movement that is followed by various groups of Christians. Along the road to Constantinople, they made trouble and even clashed with the Hungarians and Byzantines (Sudrajat, 2008).

With this phenomenon, the Seljuk dynasty declared war on the gang so that finally the Crusader movement could be easily defeated. Starting from the defeat of the Christian Godfrey of Bouillon took over the leadership of the Crusaders, turning the Crusaders into a neatly organized military expedition. In the battle against Godfrey's forces, the Islamic side suffered defeat, so they succeeded in occupying Palestine (Jerusalem) on June 7, 1099.

Godfrey's troops carried out a massive one-week massacre of Muslims besides they grounded the buildings of Muslims before these troops occupied Baitul Maqdis, they first conquered Anatolia, Tartur, Aleppo, Tripoli, Syam, and Acre. The victory of the Crusaders in this period has changed the map of the Islamic world situation in the region.

As a result of that victory, the Crusaders established four Christian kingdoms in the holy lands of Baitul Maqdis, Enthiokhie, Raha and Tripolisyam, while Nicola was returned to the Byzantine Emperor. The First Cross was marked by the rise of the Seljuk (Turkish) empire entering Armenia, small Asia and Syria, then swept the Byzantine (Roman) region to ravage its army in the battle of Mazikert and along the mediterranean sea that was at the time of Alip Arselan and Malik Syah, Jerusalem was also captured.

## 2. Crusade II (1147-1149 AD)

The Second Crusade also occurred because of the rise of the Seljuk and the fall of Halab (Aleppo), Edessa, and parts of Syria to the hands of Imaddudin Zanky (1144 AD). After Imaduddin died, he was replaced by his son named Nur ad-Din and assisted by Salahuddin until 1147 AD. The Second Crusade was led by Lode Wiyk VII or Louis VII (King of France), Bernard de Clairvaux and Concrad III of Germany (Sudrajat, 2008). Islamic warriors consisting of



Turks, Kurds, and Arabs were led by Nuruddin Sidi Saefuddin Gazi and Mousul and were guided by Salahuddin Yusuf ibn Ayyub. On July 4, 1187, there was a battle between Salahuddin's forces and the Crusaders at Hittin near Baitul Maqdis. In this battle, the Muslims could destroy the Crusaders so that the king of Baitul Maqdis and Ray Mond was captured and sentenced to death (Sulistyo, 2002).

Salahuddin's victory in this war provided a great opportunity to capture other cities, including Baitul Maqdis, Jerusalem, Al Qudus. When the city of Jerusalem was captured by the Crusaders, they carried out a mass murder of Muslims, but when the city was recaptured by Salahuddin, the Muslims did not retaliate against them, even treating them with kindness and gentleness.

When the Baitul Maqdis returned to the hands of the Muslims returned the sound of the call to prayer echoing and the church bell stopped ringing and the golden Cross was lowered from the dome of the sacrament. In this period it was referred to as the period of reaction of Muslims to the fall of several Islamic

jurisdictions into the hands of the Crusaders, raising the awareness of the Muslims to gather strength to confront the Crusaders.

Under the command of Imaduddin Zangi, Governor of Mousul, the Muslims moved forward to stem the attack of the Crusaders and they even succeeded in recapturing Aleppo, Adessa (Ar-Ruha ') in 1144 AD. After Imaduddin Zangi died, his position was replaced by his son Nuruddin Zangi, he continued his father to free the Eastern countries from the grip of the Crusaders. The cities that were successfully released included Damascus (1147 AD), Antiok (1149 AD) and Egypt (1169 AD).

The success of the Muslims won various victories, especially after the emergence of Salahuddin Yusuf Al-Ayyubi (Salahuddin) in Egypt, who succeeded in freeing Baitul Maqdis on October 2, 1187. This made the Crusaders revive the basics of their strength so they compiled strength and sent military expedition stronger. In this expedition was commanded by the great European kings, Frederick I (The Lion Heart, King of England) and Philip II (Augustus, King of France).

This time the Cross military expedition was divided into several divisions, some of which took land and others took the sea route. Frederick, who led the land division, drowned in his crossing on the Armenian river, near the city of Ar-Ruha ', some of his soldiers returned except for a few who continued their journey under the leadership of Frederick's son. As for the division that took the sea route to Sicily led by Richard and Philip II, there they met Salahuddin's army, there was a fierce war, because the power was not balanced, the Salahuddin forces retreated, and the City of Acre was abandoned by Salahuddin forces and headed to Egypt to defend the area that.

In such circumstances both parties make a ceasefire and make a peace agreement, the core of the peace agreement is: "The interior will belong to the Muslims and Christians, who will visit the Baitul Maqdis to be guaranteed security, while the northern coastal region, Acre and Jaffa was in the territory of the Crusaders. "Not long after the agreement was agreed, Salahuddin died in the month of

Safar 589 H or February 1193  
AD

### 3. Crusade III (1187-1191 AD)

After Salahuddin died and was replaced by his brother Sultan Adil. Salahuddin died after succeeding in uniting Muslims and returning Baitul Maqdis to Muslims. This period is better known as the period of small-scale civil war or the period of destruction within the Crusaders themselves. This is because this period is more motivated by political ambition to gain power and something material, from religious motivation. Their goal is to free Baitul Maqdis as if they were forgotten, this can be seen when the Crusaders who were prepared to attack Egypt (1202-1204 AD) turned out to turn towards Constantinople, the city was captured and occupied and then controlled by Baldwin as its first king.

In this period engraved in history, namely the emergence of a famous and valiant female hero, Sytar Ad-Durr, he succeeded in destroying the forces of King Lois IX, from France and at the same time capturing the king. In this period the Crusaders always suffered defeat. Even so, they

have got a very big lesson, they can know the culture and civilization of Islam that has been so advanced, even the culture of the East-Islam led to the birth of renaissance in the West (Sudrajat, 2008).

4. IV Crusade (1202-1204 AD)

The Crusaders argued that the way to recapture Baitul Maqdis was to be controlled first by the family of the Banu Ayyub in Egypt who were the center of Islamic unity at that time. Therefore the Crusaders concentrated their attention and power to rule Egypt. But the IV Crusade was carried out in collaboration with Venice and the former Greek emperor.

The Crusaders controlled Constantinople (1204 AD) and replaced Byzantine power with Latin rule there. At that time Egypt was ruled by the Sultan of the Cross, then the agreement was made with Christians in the years 1203-1204 AD and 1210-1211 AD. The contents of the agreement were to facilitate the Christian pilgrimage to Baitul Maqdis and eliminate hostilities between the two sides (Sudrajat, 2008).

5. V Crusade (1217–1221 AD)

The V Crusade remained in Constantinople and ceased to conflict with the Emperor. The V Crusade was led by Cardinal Jeande Brunne Pelagius and king of Hungary, although on November 5, 1219, they captured the port city of Damietta, but on the way to Cairo on July 24, 1221, they made a mess at Al Masyura (the banks of the Nile) then they returned home.

6. VI Crusade (1228–1229 AD)

The Crusade VI was led by Frederick II of Hobiens Taufen, German Emperor and Italian king and later became the young King of Jerusalem because he succeeded in controlling Jerusalem not with war but with a 10-year peace treaty with Sultan Al-Malikul Kamil, nephew of Salahuddin al-Ayyubi, but 14 years later, in 1244, power was taken over by Sultan Al Malikul Salih Najamuddin Ayyub along with the Kallam and Damascus.

7. VII Crusade (1248–1254 AD)

This war was led by King Louis IX of France in 1248, but in 1249 the Crusaders succeeded in mastering Damietta (Damyat). During this time the leader of the Islamic army, Malikul Shaleh died and was replaced by his son Malikul Asraff Muzafaruddin

Musa. When Louis IX failed to seize Antioch, which was ruled by Sultan Malik Zahir Bay Bars in 1267/1268, then wanted to seize Tunis, he and his accompanying officials were captured by Islamic forces on April 6, 1250 in a battle at in Egyptian waters, after they gave ransoms, they were released by the Islamic Army and they returned to their country (Sudrajat, 2008).

#### 8. VIII Crusade (1270 AD)

In the VIII Crusade, namely on August 25, 1270, Louis IX was destroyed by a disease (another narrative mentions he was killed). Finally, in 1492 Raja Ferdinand and Ratu Isabella successfully kicked out Muslims from Granada, Andalusia.

Another history also explains that the VIII Crusade did not have time to form because the last city, Aere, which was occupied by the Crusaders, was succeeded in being captured by Malikul Asyraf (Malikul Shaleh's son). Thus the Crusade was buried by the Sabil War. But even though the Conventional and Frontal Wars have ended formally, but in fact, other types

of war whose quality is more sophisticated continues to go along with the progress of the times (Sudrajat, 2008).

9. Crusade IX (1271-1291 AD)

In 1219 AD, war broke out again known as the Crusade of the sixth period, where the Christian army was led by the German king Frederik II, they tried to take Egypt first before going to Palestine, hoping to get help from Coptic Christians. In the attack, they succeeded in occupying Dimyath, the Egyptian king of the Ayyubid dynasty at that time, al-Malik al-Kamil, making an agreement with Frederick. Its contents included Frederick willing to give up Dimyath, while al-Malik al-Kamil released Palestine, Frederick guaranteed the safety of the Muslims there, and Frederick did not send aid to Christians in Syria. In the next development, Palestine could be recaptured by the Muslims in 1247 AD, during the reign of al-Malik al-Salih, the next ruler of Egypt.

When Egypt was ruled by the Mamalik Dynasty which replaced the Ayyubid dynasty, the war leaders were held by Baibars, Qalawun, and Syaikhul Islam Ibn



Taymiyah. It was during their time that Akka could be recaptured by Muslims in 1291 AD. Thus the Crusades raged in the East. This war did not stop in the West, in Spain, until Muslims were driven from there. It is one aspect of the business of eliminating indigenous or Islamic institutions by replacing local history with the Western curriculum. In this continued war the Christians also suffered defeat, but Christians with all forms and ways of trying to destroy Islam through politics, economics, and education (Sudrajat, 2008).

Broadly speaking, it can be concluded that the Crusades were won by Muslims, but the negative impact caused by the crusade was very much, including in terms of the economy, because the Crusades took place in Islamic jurisdictions, even though Christians were also not losing losers. Crusades are not small movements or events that are easily forgotten. Crusades were very influential in the process of forming identity for Western and Muslim societies. The Crusades left European prejudices and suspicions of the Islamic world.

On the contrary, this war also left a historical wound that was not easily vanquished by Muslims in their view of the West (Stevenson, 2014).

## **2. Fact, Terrorist attack on the United States and 9/11 tragedy**

According to international media, it was reported that several terrorist attacks on the United States before the September 11, 2001 tragedy which is believed that Al-Qaeda has already raised the flag of war before the United States under the pretext of resistance to western imperialism. In addition, Osama Bin Laden has carried out his actions since the beginning of the formation of Al-Qaeda in the 1980s and the action was carried out by carrying out jihad against the United States both directly and indirectly. Among them are (Sulistyo, 2002):

1. On March 1, 1973, a terrorist attack took place at the United States Embassy in Khartoum, Sudan which caused the Ambassador to be killed. Since then, at least every two years, there has been a terrorist attack on the United States.
2. In 1983, there was a double bombing of the United States Embassy in Beirut on April 18, which killed 49 people, and on October 23 against the United States airbase which left 241 people killed. This year there was also an attack on US Marine barracks which are members of the UN peace forces in Lebanon.

3. On September 5, 1986, a terrorist attack again struck Pan Am Airlines at Karachi International Airport which killed 20 people.
4. On September 21, 1988, the Pan Am Airlines 103 flight was attacked by radio-controlled bombs which left 259 passengers and 11 civilians died when the plane was destroyed near Lockerbie in Scotland.
5. In 1993, there was a car bomb attack in Manhattan, New York with the intention of blowing up the World Trade Center.
6. On April 19, 1995, it was another reality, in which the United States itself emerged a brutal terrorist from America himself, Timothy Mc Veigh. He demolished the federal government building in Oklahoma City, which left 168 people dead and hundreds seriously injured.
7. On August 18, 1998, two consecutive bombings took place, the first being at the United States Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya which killed 80 people, and the second at the United States Embassy in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania which killed 9 people and more than a thousand people injured, including the Ambassador (Sulistyo, 2002)
8. On September 11, 2001, The peak of the anger of the United States, against the international terrorism movement, was the tragedy of September 11, 2001, or later popular as Black September Tragedy. In this tragedy, terrorist groups successfully used civilian aircraft as new

weapons to bomb the World Trade Center building which is known as the symbol of American capitalism and the Pentagon building as a symbol of American military power by taking more than 10,000 lives.

The attack on 9/11 which was carried out as a form of terror and the threat clearly resulted in great damage and losses which triggered an angry reaction from the United States. With that, the United States under the leadership of President George W. Bush openly declared a war against Al-Qaeda terrorists who were alleged to have carried out the action. Bush's suspicion was increasingly convinced supported by the fact that before, Osama Bin Laden as Al-Qaeda leader had indeed raised the flag of war against the United States in the pretext of resistance to western imperialism. In addition, Osama Bin Laden has carried out his actions since the beginning of the formation of Al-Qaeda in the 1980s and the action was carried out by carrying out jihad against the United States both directly and indirectly. Some of the evidence and facts of the attack above indicate that Al-Qaeda follows Osama Bin Laden as a terrorist network that must be immediately destroyed.

The WTC tragedy not only traumatized the living witnesses of the WTC tower bombings but also family members who were victims of the tragedy. The media here are mainly visual

broadcast media, television plays an important role in influencing the public against the trauma of tragedy through the news they broadcast. Based on research carried out between news broadcasts and public responses, data were obtained that for three to five days after the WTC tragedy, 1,008 adults in Manhattan reportedly watched pictures and shows of tragedies on television with the percentage of 87% viewing television shows showing the plane crashing into the WTC tower and 19.5% watching the shows of people who fell or were thrown from the WTC tower that was bombed. Most of the viewers see television shows seven times a day or even more, triggering trauma and fear of repeating such events. The Pew Research Center reports that 63% of 1,200 adult Americans cannot stop watching news that broadcasts terrorist attacks. In fact, 81% of the United States public continues to update the news on television and radio and the remaining 19% more often follow the flow of news in newspapers and magazines (Yuval Neria, 2012)

It can be seen that the number of Americans who experience pressure and trauma due to the WTC tragedy has increased from one week, the first month and six months after the incident. With the results of this study indicate that the threat terrorism poses a serious threat and is quite disturbing to the citizens of the United States.

In responding to this event, the public in the United States began to assume who was behind the bombing that had shocked the world public. The media leads public assumptions through the news they publish so as to give rise to sentiments between Muslims and non-Muslims supported by the United States stated that the WTC terrorism was ridden by the leader of the radical Al-Qaeda Islamic group led by Osama Bin Laden. The news raised by this media tends to raise news about acts of terrorism and trigger public perceptions that Islam is the cause of these acts of terror. Therefore, the media here in blowing up the news raises the alleged stigma of Islam as terrorists and automatically, the people of the United States at that time after humanitarian events were easily influenced by media coverage because for them, what was stated by the media was reality and objectivity so that it referred to hatred and fear of Islam (Stevenson, 2014)

In addition to the perception of alleged Islam as a terrorist, the United States public also began to feel that after the incident, the United States was not able to maintain national security and defense even though it had the power that was so feared by the international community. Superpower country as big as the United States is able to experience security breaches and cause new problems in the international community

around the issue of terrorism. Many public concerns about the United States will be a follow-up attack after the WTC tragedy because after being reviewed again, the threat comes because of the ambition of the United States that wants to rule the world. So that the power dammed by the United States to become the strongest superpower caused a boomerang attack. It also brings a new assumption of the United States and the world that the problem that is currently being faced by the world in the future is no longer about political economy but acts of terror that threaten national security and defense.

### **C. War on Terror Policy**

War on Terror Policy is a policy issued by President George W Bush just days after the September 11 attacks. This policy is a form of response from attacks on the WTC and the Pentagon in 2001 which led to the fall of many Americans from the loss of life in which approximately 5,000 Americans were killed in the tragedy, which was remembered as Black Tuesday.

This policy is a policy that is strongly influenced by Islamophobia in it, how not with some facts about terrorism in America where the attack was carried out by the Al-Qaeda a radical Muslim group which had a very bad track record against America starting in 1992, they first gave a signal by carrying out bombings at the US Embassy in Kenya and Tanzania with a total of hundreds of victims. And one year before the 9/11 tragedy, Osama Bin Laden carried out an attack on the USS Cole warship in the Port of Yemen, which

makes America afraid of the development of the terrorist network (Chomsky, 1991).

The meeting conducted by President Bush in the discussion of the WTC tragedy with the Congress led to several actions and policies that the United States will do in the future. The policy is divided into three categories listed in the NSS 2002 document which emphasizes international security and defense using military channels. One of the actions approved by the Congress was the counterattack of the United States to Afghanistan, where Osama Bin Laden was the mastermind behind the WTC tragedy and prepared to send fifty thousand military troops there and several countries indicated by terrorist networks by approving a war budget of US \$ 40 billion. On June 1, 2002, President Bush made a speech containing major tasks for the United States in the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) which include:

- a. We will defend the peace by fighting terrorists and Tyrants.
- b. Good relations among great powers.
- c. We will provide free and open societies on every continent.

Besides that this policy is also the impact of the relations between the West and Islam since hundreds of years ago was not a harmonious relationship. Hate since the Crusades, bad prejudice, and the lack of mutual understanding made the West's relationship with Islam never escape the like conflict "Embers in Husks". Especially in the modern era Islam and its people are almost always in the losing party. America raises the opinion that certain Islamic countries to get international support to deal with enemies can disrupt their imperial hegemony.



Professor James Turner Johnson from Rutgers University highlighted the involvement of the West in the Middle East conflict not only to maintain the hegemony of imperialism but also to defeat the jihadist movement. As understood, the jihad which the West identified as a terrorist movement, saved the conflict of civilization. Karen Armstrong in the Holy War: From the Crusades to the Gulf War added, the events of September 11 were a new era of Holy War in modern times. The pretext of fighting extremism is justified by the United States to invade Muslim countries, such as the Gulf War and the 2003 Iraqi Invasion. If traced to the Middle Ages, Armstrong said, the American invasion of Muslim countries is like a modern era Crusade. (Sudrajat, 2008)

George W Bush once staged a story by declaring a crusade during the collapse of the building of the world capitalist symbol WTC and the Pentagon. Bush's statement was in line with US Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, who repeatedly accused Saddam Hussein's government of 'dark' relations with Osama bin Ladin and with the overthrow of militant Islamic forces in a city in Iraq on the grounds that they were 'Taliban' partners.

According to Charles E. Carlon in "Attacking Islam" as quoted by The New American Magazine, said that the anti-Islamic hate campaign was always reported by the mass media which was entirely under the control of the Jewish group. Former US Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld was accused of quoting the Gospel when giving instructions to George W Bush during the Iraq War. by stating " Their arrows are sharp, all the bows have been stretched, their horses are snorting sparks of fire, their combat trains are like a whirlwind ". Other guidebooks place images of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein under the quotation of Peter's first letter: "It is God's will by doing good things you must silence ignorant and ignorant people" (BBC Indonesia, 2009).