

**PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA  
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF - M'SILA**

**FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FOREIGN  
LANGUAGES**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**

N° :.....



**DOMAIN: FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**STREAM: ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**OPTION: LITERATURE & CIVILIZATION**

**Islamophpbia in US media after 9/11th**

**Thesis Submitted tothe Department of English in Partial  
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master Degree**

**Submitted by:**

Miss.Hadji Affaf

Miss.Belamri Faten

**Supervised by:**

Mr.Boutkhil Guemide

**Academic Year : 2018/2019**

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**Academic Year : 2018/2019**

## **Acknowledgments**

Thanks to Almighty God for his Blessing, his strength and his ability to accomplish this work.

We would like to express our thanks and deepest gratitude to our supervisor *Mr. Boutkhil Guemide* for his unwavering support, encouragement, and guidance without his valuable assistance, this work would not have been completed.

**Declaration**

I hereby declare that this thesis is my own original work, which I have created myself.

All the literature I used is properly quoted and is listed in Bibliography.

I declare that I worked on my final master’s dissertation on my own using only cited literary sources, other information and sources in agreement with the disciplinary regulations for the Faculty of Letters and Languages at the University Mohammed Boudiaf of M’sila and with the regulations and laws of research of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in Algeria.

I agree with the storage of this work in the library of the Faculty of Letters and Languages at the University Mohammed Boudiaf of M’sila and making it accessible for study purposes.

**Belamri Faten**

.....

**Hadji Affaf**

.....

**M’sila:** .....

## **Dedication**

I would like to dedicate this work to my beloved parents Hadji Moustapha and Nassri Malika for their encouragement and support and their love and progress that enlighten my way to success.

Then to my precious brother, Anis and my sister Riham and Wissal.

A special thank to my adorable friends; Mounia Aouinti, BelkisYaich, Ferial, Ikram, Salima, and Rima.

I dedicate this work to a very special person, the one who encourage me during all that period to reach this achievement.

Thank you all, Dear Friends and students.

*Hadji Affaf*

## **Dedication**

Every challenging work needs self efforts as well as guidance of intellectuals especially those who were very close to my heart .

My humble effort i dedicate to my **Mother** a strong and gentle soul who taught me to trust in Allah, believe in hard work and that so much could be done with little .

To my **Father** for earning an honest living for us and for supporting me to believe in myself .

I aslo dedicate this work to my dear **Brothers** and **Sisters** with thier small famillies for thier eternal love .

I dedicate this dissertation and give special thanks to my supervisor for his support .

*Belamri faten*

## **Abstract**

The present research tackles with the US media responses to the 9/11 attacks and its important role in giving rise to Islamophobia and shaping the US political and public point of view towards Islam and Muslims. The 9/11 tragic attacks shaped rather than changed the US contemporary history; for they had significant effects in the US media, which is considered as the primary source of information for US citizens. In fact, the US media in the post 9/11 intended to promote Islamophobia in US society as well as to affect the US foreign policy towards the Islamic world through convincing Americans that the 9/11 attacks were an act of war against US and that Islam become a dangerous threat to US. The main objective of the current research paper is to analyze how the US media coverage to the 9/11 attacks played an effective role in changing the perception of Islam, as a religion, for Americans and fueling Islamophobia and anti-Muslim sentiments in US.

**Keywords:** Islamophobia, media, United State, Muslims.

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# General Introduction

# General Introduction

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## General Introduction

### 1. Background Information

The terrorist which the US had undergone in September, 11<sup>th</sup> made the US enter in new challenge of fighting global terrorism in the War on Terror. This; in fact, symbolized the turn of the US foreign policy in the beginning of the new millennium. The target of the US attempt in fighting global terrorism was Islamic terrorist groups; such as ,Al Qaeda, led by Osama Bin Laden ,and countries that were considered as supports of terrorism.

It is not with standing that the Islamic World was affected by the US foreign policy and the US military engagements in both Iraq and Afghanistan. Shortly after September, 11<sup>th</sup> Islamophobia emerged and rose in the US society and most countries of the World .it is worth to mention that Media in the US played an important role in the rise of the said phenomenon .

### 2. Statement of the problem :

Despite the fact that the unjustified fear towards Islam and Muslims dates back to centuries ago ,the term Islamophobia has become more explicit ,more extreme, and more dangerous following September, 11<sup>th</sup>.the terrorist which the US witnessed in that day made US foreign policy turn towards attacking the Islamic World and Muslim community in the US .

Moreover, media in the US played an important role in increasing Islamophobia after September ,11<sup>th</sup>.

The present dissertation explores the role played by the US media and journalism in increasing Islamophobia after the said events.

### 3. Literature review :

Interestingly, the attacks 9/11 have been similar to the attacks of Pearl Harbor in 1941 in the fact that they shaped a new paradigm in US foreign policy .

## General Introduction

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as the attacks of Pearl Harbor obliged the US to ignore the age of innocence and isolation, the 9/11 attacks made US convenient to lead the world into the global war on terror. the global war on terror was widely criticized from the very day it was launched till its unofficial ending, especially in the Islamic world and in Muslim communities throughout the world, including in the West itself .Therefore ,the US public opinion has turned against Islam and Islamic community due to the role played by US media which is considered as the primary source of information for the US people. the way of portraying those events paved the way to the rise of Islamophobia following 9/11.

Much has been debated and written about the 9/11 and its aftermath, with particular concern on US media and the rise of Islamophobia .Harun Yahia, February 20,2015,in his article Islamophobia in Europe and the ways to end it in the Jakarta post ,emphasized that Islamophobia emerged during the crusades and became more explicit after 9/11.in addition, he claimed that the radical terrorist groups were the main reasons in increasing Islamophobia, in which he asked true Muslims to show that their true religion with the principals of modern life in order to overcome the case fears and hostility toward Muslims.

In this respect, LICHTBLAU,9/11 ,claimed in his article “*the hate crimes against US Muslims since post 9/11 era*», that the hate crimes against US Muslims witnessed its highest levels since the aftermath 9/11 attacks, in which the anti-Muslim violence has been increased not only by stringy of the attacks in Europe and US, but also by the vitriol from candidates such us Donald Tramp who called for a ban on immigration of the Muslims and national registry of Muslims in the US.

Tariq Ramadan in his book *The Essentials*, he emphasized that Islamophobia is not only about fear of what origin is Islam, but it is a political strategy because there are some people who contribute in establishing it.

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Anny mccaig demonstrate in his article how Islamophobia overlaps with racism that Islamophobia overlaps with terrorism that in US. Islamophobia is not only an issue of religious intolerance, but a type of segregation mixed with cultural intolerance.

### **4. Research questions :**

The present research explores the role played by United State media in raising Islamophobia.

Therefore ,this research is based on the following questions :

- What are the causes of Islamophobia ?
- How the United State of America turned the American foreign policy and public opinions against Muslims ?
- What was the aftermath of September,11th ?

What was the United State media response to the attacks of 11th September and how is portrayed the events.

### **5. Significance of the study :**

The main points that make the present paper significant is because media can be exploited by governments for an ethical purposes due to its financial sources.

### **6. The purpose of the study :**

The objectives of the study would be:

- To show how the media portrayed the 9th September attacks.
- to show the influence of United State media on the American foreign policy and on the public opinion in United State of America.
- To explore the role played by United State of America in increasing Islamophobai in the aftermath of 9/11 attacks.

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### **7. Research methodology:**

Searching for the role played by US media in increasing Islamophobia after 9/11 demands the use of analytical approach, for accomplishing this research, we will use books, videos, articles, archival and historical documents to collect the necessary data to fulfill the requirement of this study.

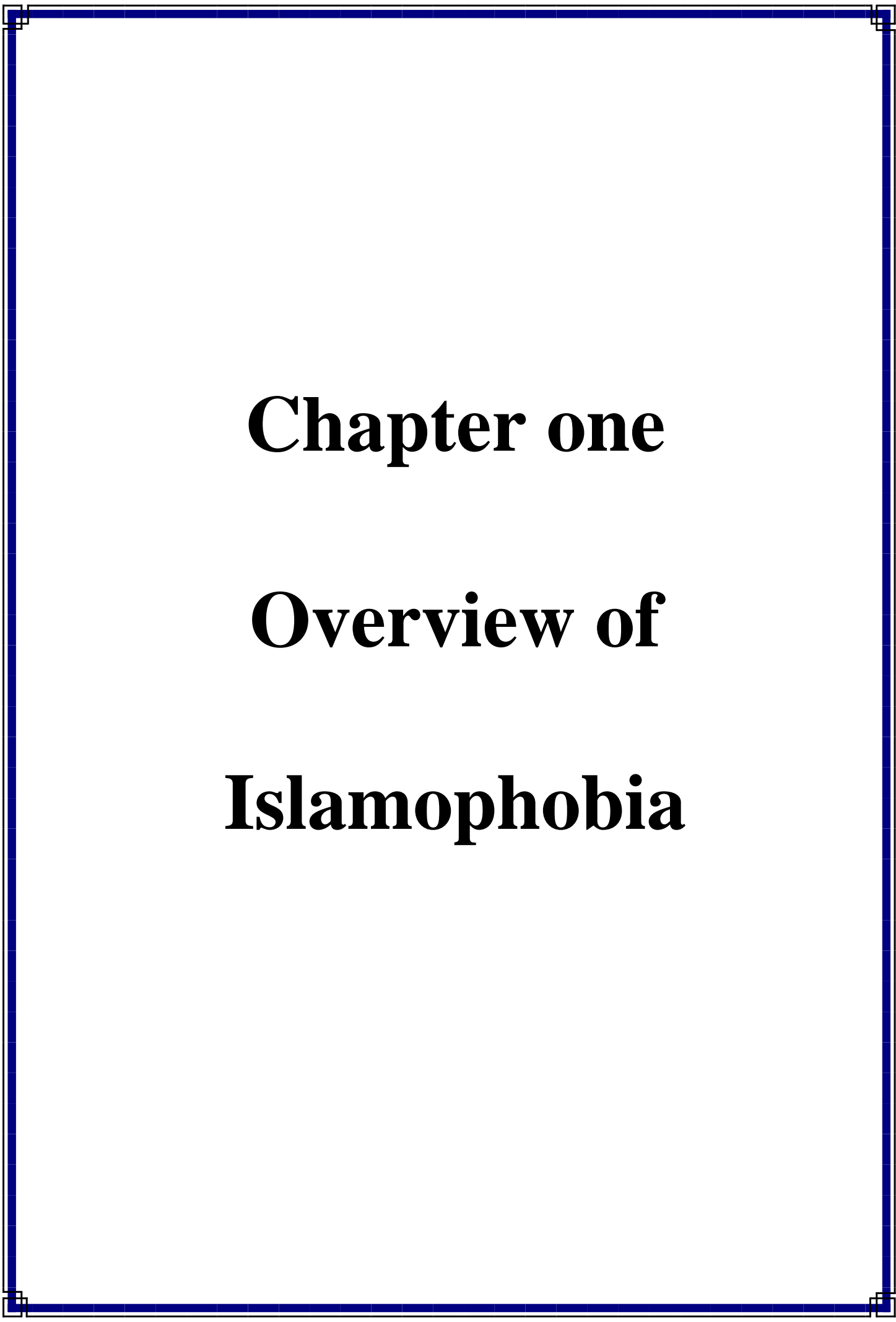
The analytical approach allows us to analyze the aftermath of 9/11 attacks as well as to show the role played by US media in increasing Islamophobia after that 9/11 bombings.

### **8. The structure of the dissertation:**

The present dissertation is basically divided into three chapters, The first chapter introduces a general overview of Islamophobia, in which it highlights the phenomenon in terms of historical origins, its characteristics and causes, Islamophobic expressions and Islamophobia in non-Muslims countries .

As it is worthy to recount the attacks of 9/11, the second chapter analyses 9/11 attacks on US as well as highlighting the aftermath.

The last chapter is certainly established to present how did the US Media and Journalism portrayed Muslims and Arabs, as well as how the US Media and Journalism turned the public opinion and the US foreign policy against the Muslim community.



**Chapter one**

**Overview of**

**Islamophobia**

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**Introduction :**

Islamophobia or the act of fear and hatred towards Islam and Muslims, has seen a dramatic increase in recent years especially in the non-Muslim societies. This dangerous phenomenon was fueled by negative stereotypes of Islam and Muslims, which led to the rise of violence, prejudice, and discrimination against Muslims, in addition to the marginalization of Muslims from political and social life.

unfortunately, several reasons were behind the spread of Islamophobia including terrorism which became an interchangeable term with Islam due to the acts committed by terrorist organization like al Qaeda and ISIS. Moreover, racism is one of the most important factors that contribute in rising Islamophobia . Although, Islam is a doctrine and not a race, Islamophobia could be considered as a new type of segregation that is based on culture instead of color.

Furthermore, due to the rise of anti-Muslim sentiments in non-Muslim countries, Muslims became more likely to be subjected to verbal and physical abuse especially in work places and general places, as well as Muslims became targeted even at mosques and at their homes.

**1.1 Overview of Islamophobia :**

Since the fall of ex-USSR, the world has been unipolar. Accordingly, world politics have been dominated by the global power of the US. After eliminating communism, the US exploited its efforts towards eliminating the new rising threat :Islam. The latter constitutes, in its doctrines, a controversy political ideal to the US. The non-integration of the Islamic world into the Sphere of globalization, both politically and culturally, and the spread of Islam in the world has created a sense of fear among western countries about Islam. That is why they starting adopting politics and legislations to curb the spread of Islam, clamp down on

Islam and Muslims who live in the west, and to distort the image of Islam. This phenomenon which has arisen in the west is commonly known as Islamophobia. (Saeed,p456)

Although the aforementioned phenomenon towards Islam and the Muslims has emerged centuries ago, it spread shortly after the 9/11attacks on the world trade center and the pentagon in US. This; accordingly, gave a cause to the rise of Islamophobia by which westerns started attaching and abusing Islam and the Muslims around the world.(Mohideen &Mohideen.p75)

### **1.1.1. Definition of Islamophobia :**

Islamophobia is the irrational fear of Islam and Muslims, which leads to the appearance of hostile and hatred acts towards Muslims, either physical or verbal. Also it can reach even the devastation of Islamic property, such as, mosques, Islamic schools, and Islamic graveyards.(Abu-Saway.p1). In fact, this phenomenon, that has affected Muslims to a large degree, has been defined by several Scholars and writers. Dalal Al-Shammari defined Islamophobia as the feeling of hostility towards Islam which leads to the spread of discrimination and segregation on Muslims around the world. She stated the definition as follows:

Islamophobia means acts of fear or hostility of Islamic religion. This unjustified fear has contributed immensely to discrimination of Muslims across the globe. It is a based point for seclusion of Muslims in political arena and affiliate social classes in society

(Al-Shammari.p177).

Within this context, Raiz Hassan and Bill Martin defined the term as :« the term Islamophobia denotes negative and hostile attitudes towards Islam and Muslims ...

Islamophobia can cover hostile feelings, discrimination, exclusion, fear, suspicious or anxiety towards Islam and Muslims. » (Hassan & Martin.P6). While Marel Mussen defines Islamophobia as : « Islamophobia groups together all kinds of different forms of discourse, speech and acts by suggesting that they all emanate from an identical ideological core, which is an 'irrational fear' 'a phobia of Islam'. » (qtd in Allen. P 5)

In fact, the term Islamophobia is not new, however its origins goes back to centuries ago.

### **1.1.2 Historical origins of the term:**

The term Islamophobia is a combined word that consists of two parts, the one is 'Islam' which indicates the divine religion of Islam and all things associated with it, while the other is the Greek suffix 'phobia' which means 'fear'. In fact, Islamophobia is not a recent phenomenon, but it dates back to centuries ago, in which the conflict between the Muslims and the westerns took place since the crusades, where these latter are considered the first spark of the clash of civilization between Islam and Christianity which lasted for centuries. (Mohideen. P 75-76)

The roots of the term Islamophobia back to the French language, when the term 'Islamophobies' appeared in literature in early twentieth century to describe the mistrust and hatred of Islam. However, the original concept of the term Islamophobia was significantly altered when it was translated into English. The English term Islamophobia was developed and refined by academics and practitioners between 1980s and 1990s. The publication of a report by Runnymede trust has marked the emergence of the term in the United States, in which Islamophobia was entitled as 'a challenge for us all' where the term has risen a disagreement over the appropriateness of the term to describe the social phenomena, in which the debate centered on the reality of the existence of a such phenomenon that requires

to be described as Islamophobia, but latter the term was employed by those who questioned its validity. (Hargreaves. P 3-4)

### **1.1.3 The characteristics of Islamophobia :**

Islamophobia is a social phenomenon that has emerged centuries ago. However, it has become more explicit and dangerous since the terrorist attacks of 9/11 that have targeted the US. Accordingly, Muslims have become the target of different negative acts related to Islamophobia ; including prejudice, violence, and discrimination. These; in fact, are considered to be the characteristics of the aforementioned phenomenon of Islamophobia.

#### **1.1.3.1. Prejudice :**

Prejudice refer to « an unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling, especially when formed without enough thoughts or knowledge».(Cambridge dictionary). The said phenomenon has always been associated with immigrants. It is true that prejudice can be directed towards any group, but immigrants and especially refugees are more likely to face a such phenomenon, due to their tenuous place in a large society, where some. Studies have indicates that the outer groups may be considered as a threat to one's national identity and his economic and physical security. In fact, this what makes from Muslim immigrants more likely to be subjected to a such phenomenon. (Couzin-Frankel .p1)

Since the early wave of emigration; Muslims were suffering from prejudice because Islam has been always considered as 'the other' in US. However, after 9/11 prejudice towards Muslims was highly increased to be associated with all details of Muslims' everyday life, in which Islam become the direct enemy for America, that is why civil and legal rights of the Muslims become limited, and the Muslims become exhibited to all forms of violence in social media, in political speeches, in work places. ... (amraoui & Benguedih.p32-24). The statement below express clearly the hatred acts towards Islam and the Muslims in the west :

We face Islamophobia in daily life: small incidents, small things -for example, somebody jokes or comments with another, but in a very loud voice, so you have to listen to this, 'oh somebody who wears a headscarf has nothing to do in his country. Or somebody walks his dog and says 'fass', which means catch this to a Muslim. You try and not let these things get to you but some days they wear you down.

(qtd in choudhury et al. P 44)

In addition, the more the Muslim's identity was visible, the more he was exposed to violence and hostility. He/she even targeted by state officials and security agents, especially, the Muslim women who wears a veil. « before September 11, we were always insulted for being Arab. Our religion was never mentioned. Since 11 September, that's all we hear. Muslim has become an insult ». (Qtd in Choudhury. P 44-45)

### **1.1.3.2. Discrimination :**

Muslims are suffering from discrimination in all domains that affected their everyday life; such as, employment, education, and housings. In fact Islamophobia is the principle and the direct reason to a such discriminatory acts that Muslims face.

To begin with ,Muslims are faced with unequal job opportunities. Which means that when a Muslim applies for a job, he would be directly rejected only because of his Islamic origins and identity, or simply because he is active in any Muslim voluntary organization or institution. So he is likely to be discriminated due to his origins. ( choudhury et al. P58-59).

A Muslim living in the west expresses clearly the statutes of discrimination as follow:

I had finished studies a while ago and was involved some projects with a Muslim youth organization ... after that I wanted to apply for a job. So I was writing in my CV that I'm active in different Muslim institutions ... this seemed to be a mistake because I didn't get any invitations to job interviews. I decided to change my strategy. I took out reference to Muslim organization I just wrote 'migrant organization' and this time I go to some interviews.

(qtd in choudhury etal.p58-59)

Some employers used the headscarf of Muslim women to justify the act of prohibiting them from being employed claiming that they will cause a decline of customers if they are employed. As if they say 'I will discriminate because society does not like you instead of saying 'I will discriminate against you because I don't like you as a Muslim'

Although, education is a natural right for everyone in the society, Muslims are faced with unequal opportunities in education, in which, the western authorities prevent Muslim families from sending their children to schools of high quality in teaching and obliged Muslim children to study in schools of less quality in order not to have a good education. In addition there are some schools which divided classrooms ethnically according to pupils' origins for which pupils from other nationalities could not be mixed in the same class with the native ones.(choudhury etal. P58).

The statement below illustrated this aforementioned situation of discrimination in education:

At my school where I went to, my high school, at this moment they have classes for just Dutch students and for foreign students. There was a father, a friend of my husband, who asked 'why are you doing this ? I have taken my

son to school to be mixed with Dutch people' and their answer was 'we want to keep the Dutch students, and they won't come to this school if they are going to be mixed with the foreigners.' This is in Rotterdam. It is a big school. They have six classes. They segregate the children of different nationalities, so Dutch are in one class and foreigners in another. It's an ethnic division. If the Dutch family was Muslim, which is rare, even if they are born here it doesn't matter, if you are a foreigner, if you have name that implies you are a foreigner ... you are putt in that class.

(qtd in choudhury etal P 58)

In addition, several factors control the Muslims' housing opportunities particularly in western countries, in which the direct discrimination towards Muslims is considered the main reason behind the Muslims' settlement in the most deprived parts in the industrial towns and cities. (Choudhury et al. P56).

A Muslim living in the west expresses clearly the statutes of discrimination in housing in the west as follows:

I was looking for a flat and i went there with my wife and the first question I was asked was : ' is your wife wearing the headscarf all the time ?' I said 'yes, what's the problem ?' 'well, maybe you should write a letter on whether you are integrated here or not .I wrote this letter. I didn't get the flat, it was obvious why.

(qtd in choudhury etal. P56)

### 1.1.3.3 Violence :

Anti-Islamic violence is basically rooted on various reasons, including racism, xenophobia, religious intolerance and gender identity. In fact, hostility and violence towards the Muslims have significantly increased since the 9/11 attacks, where all Muslim become treated as a collectively responsible to a such act. This idea in fact, advanced by the proponents of discrimination and violence. (Violence against Muslims .p7)

Anti-Muslim sentiments have been manifested in several ways, but the attacks on mosques have directly targeted religious freedom where many mosques were subjected to different criminal acts. For instance in phoenix in August 2008, a group of people vandalized a mosque in which they shot out windows, threw paint on the ground, and wrote anti-Muslim slurs. In October 2016, the mosque of Arkansas was subjected to vandalism where two men painted a swastika and expression of 'go home'. Also, they damaged some parts of one mosque, including the garage, and the porch. Additionally, criminal acts inside mosques have targeted people inside mosques like in Glendale in August 2010, when two men threw an acid bomb at the officials of mosque. In December 2015, Muslims were praying inside the mosque when a man set fire inside the mosque, this incident was known as a ' fire Friday'.(aclu .p 1)

Moreover, anti-Muslim violence which targeted ordinary Muslim immigrants at their schools, shops, and even homes due to their religion, has frequently increased between 2007 and 2008. In January 14, 2007 a Yemeni was subjected to a coreporal abuse by some racists in which they broke his nose and caused a sustained fracture under his eye. In May 15, 2007, a Muslim women aged 23 years old, was repeatedly batted in face and head because of the veil she was wearing. In February, 7, 2008, two Moroccan young women were subjected to verbal abuse and physical threat with firearm in Belgium by three racists. (Violence against Muslims. P 7-8)

Furthermore, physical violence is not the only form of abuse that Muslims face in their everyday life, Muslims in fact, become more likely to be subjected to verbal abuse. This phenomenon rose immediately after the attacks of 9/11 that were planned and executed by Islamic extremists. A Muslim woman in Austria said that she has experienced the verbal violence several times, where she heard a man shouting loudly « oh somebody who wears headscarf has nothing to do in his country ». Also, she noticed a man saying to his dog 'fass' which means 'catch this' to a Muslim. In fact, the more the Muslim's identity was visible, the more he became more likely to face such violent acts. (Choudhury et al. P44)

#### **1.1.4 The causes of Islamophobia :**

Although, the existence of Islamophobia dates back to centuries ago ; however, there were several reasons which caused the spread and the reinforcement of the said phenomenon particularly in the western societies. The rise of terrorism, al-Qaeda , ISIS, and racism are amongst the causes which gave birth to Islamophobia.

##### **1.1.4.1 The rise of terrorism :**

Extreme terrorism is not a religious belief but a set of political reliance, it argues its followers to engage in wars especially against Muslims who refuse their politics, especially in Israel and the West. The political aim is to produce and enlarge kind of beginning of theocracy run by Islamic empire. The vision of 'extreme terrorism' involves murdering of non- Muslim people, killing homosexuals savagely, the forceful subjugation of women, and the repossessing of any land that has never been a part of Muslim territory ( mclaughling.p01).

Nowadays Islam has become more linked to terrorism, which means that Islam become considered as a threat to the world. This dangerous phenomenon takes center stage in the recent years due to the terrorist attacks carried out across the world in the name of Islam.

In fact, the rise of modern Islamic terrorism dates back to the 1960s, in which it was associated with Palestinian liberation movement when radical Palestinians have turned their strategies to a series of kidnappings, political associations, bombings, and murders. However, the 1979 has marked a turning point in the history of Islamic terrorism, where several important events have taken place in this period, talking about the Iranian revolution against the spread of Shiite Islam and the soviet invasion to Afghanistan. In fact, the Afghan war has played a helping role in founding and developing terrorist groups, in which Afghanistan was a suitable land for establishing jihadist training camps. Additionally, those terrorist groups were sponsored by different countries which sought to maintain their own individual agendas.

Moreover, the 9/11 attacks that have targeted US in 2001, were considered as the culminate of Islamic terrorism because they have affected the most powerful country in the world as well as brought new world order. This has made Islamic terrorism a matter of global security. (Delelo .p5-22)

#### **1.1.4.1.1. Al Qaeda :**

Al Qaeda, the Islamic Jihadist Organization, emerged on August, 11, 1988. It was formed in a meeting that took place in Peshawar, Pakistan, and headed by a Saudi wealthy man; namely, Osama Bin Laden. He was supported, inside Al Qaeda, by Ayman Al Zawahiri and Doctor Fadel Sayeed Imam Al Sharif (Wander1).

In fact, the emergence of Al Qaeda associated with the soviet invasion to Afghanistan in 1979, in which the main goal was to reinforce Muslim strife against the soviet union in the war, but later, a decree was issued by Osama Bin Laden and Ayman Al Zawahiri, consisting in “the judgment to kill and fight Americans and their allies ,whether civilians or military is an obligation for each Muslim” in which he declared holy jihad against the US, the principle target of Al Qaeda(Gomes & Mikael 1).

Moreover, Al Qaeda uses the Holy Quran in a distorted manner in order to cover its negative acts. The notion of jihadism for Al Qaeda is to defend and advocate Islam from the United States and the wrong Muslim governments, because for Bin Laden, defeating the US will pave the way to Islam to be a universal religion, and in this way, the Islamic caliphate would be re-established. That is why Al Qaeda has varied its strategies in order to clobber its opponents. It uses both physical and ideological weapons. On one hand, Al Qaeda jihadists were allowed to use violence and brutality in order to secure and maintain its powerful existence. On the other hand, weakening the economic potentials of its opponents was the main target for Al Qaeda in which it promotes schism and cleavage inside their enemies’ alliance (Atmani&Benbetka7- 9- 10).

#### **1.1.4.1.2. ISIS :**

Historically, the founding of ISIS is accredited to the Jordanian Jihadist Abu-Musab Al-Zarqawi who was sentenced to 15 years for the possession of weapons. However, after 5 years in prison, Al- Zarqawi was able to escape to Afghanistan where he established a jihadist organization known as ‘Jama'at Al- Tawhid Wa Al -Jihad'. Then, he moved to Iraq and declared allegiance to Oussama Bin Laden and Al Qaeda in 2004. The result of this allegiance was the rise of Al Qaeda in Iraq, a section of the main Jihadist organization of Al Qaeda. Unfortunately, Al-Zarqawi was assassinated in 2006, and he was substituted by Omar

Al-Baghdadi who seceded from Al Qaeda and Oussama Bin Laden and formed the Islamic State in Iraq. By 2011, the group under the leadership of Abu Ayyub Al- Masri, expanded to join Syria, and the name adopted became known as the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS). In fact, the Islamic state is a well systematic organization that seeks to extend its control over the maximum geographic locations possible aiming to establish the whole Islamic Caliphate (Atmani & Benbetka. P 12-14 ). Political unrest witnessed in Iraq and Syria facilitated the expansion of ISIS in the region. In other words, internal conflicts and uprising in Iraq and Syria paved the way for ISIS to strategically base to start their military operations to achieve their objectives, since their main slogan was ‘Remaining and Extending’. In fact, ISIS was able to attract a huge number of fighters and militants from different countries, including Western Europe, the Middle East, the Arab Maghreb, and South East Asia. Accordingly, the number of terrorists who adhered to ISIS reached 30.000 in 2015 (Guemide 6- 7).

#### **1.1.4.2. Racism:**

Despite the fact that Islam is a divine, Islamophobia is considered as a modern type of segregation that is based on culture and religion instead of color, in fact, this phenomenon has become more explicit and more dangerous since the 9/11 attacks that took place in US in 2001, in which some negative acts of Islamic terrorist groups paved the way to the emergence of a such type of racism that become associated with all details of Muslims' everyday life in the non-Muslim countries, particularly in the western societies where Muslims become treated as ‘the other’.

To begin with, in US, Muslims become excluded from society, on the ground that the Islamic identity is incompatible with the American nation identity and the American values, where Muslims are seen as a permanent foreigners due to their names and physical marks. For example, the veil is treated as an outward sign of oppression. As a result, Muslims

become rejected and denied cultural citizenship.(Selod.P9). Additionally, US Muslims has become more likely to be subjected to racist acts in the society they live in. Moreover Muslim Americans have experienced racism even in philmography, where in 932 out of 1000 Hollywood films the Muslim representations were associated only with negative context. The Muslim man was represented as ominous figure, which means, a dark-skinned breaded man wearing a turban or simply a terrorist. (Maccaig. P1)

Furthermore, in Ireland, the fact of being converted into Islam by native people is considered as a betrayal the their ethnicity, in which Muslims would be more likely to be abused and oppressed in verbal or physical way. Alia, who is an Irish Muslim women said:

When they found out you are Irish they feel that like traitor ... but what because you've put a scarf on your head? Or because you change your religion?...then you are no more an Irish person, you have then lost your identity of who you are, you are classed as non-Irish .

She added:

... I just told him look I'm not a terrorist I'm not a foreigner I'm Irish and he just kept going and going just getting more and more aggressive then we crossed the road and he turned to me and spat in my face and I was really shocked because that was the first; I've had comments before just about terrorism and Bin Laden's wife and all this things, like whatever, but that was the first kind of like a physical abuse. (Carr.p34)

In addition, according to a survey has been conducted in the city of Quebec in Canada 70% of the respondents have expressed anti-Muslim sentiments. Moreover 70% of them have shown racist attitudes towards Muslims, compared to other racial minorities. In 2017, 34% of Quebecers have agreed to ban Muslim immigrants. This in fact, illustrates the fact

that racism towards Muslims in Quebec has significantly increased in contrast to other Canadian cities. (Montpetit. P1)

### **1.1.5. Islamophobic expressions :**

In a wide and a noticeable sense, this part provides a deeper understanding about how Islamophobia can extend by a certain expressions.

#### **1.1.5.1. Religious and cultural claims:**

In fact, some negative attitudes and behaviors conducted by some Muslims contribute in depicting a negative image of Islam. The statement below demonstrates how some Muslims can use Islam for their own purposes instead of using it as a divine faith:

It is frequently alleged that Muslims use their religion for strategic, political, and military advantage rather than as a religious faith and as a way of life shaped by comprehensive legal tradition. .... Muslims are assumed to have instrumental or manipulative view of their religion rather than to be sincere of their beliefs, for their faith is 'indistinguishable from weapons'.

(qted in Edvardsson. P 12)

The misinterpretation of holy Quran by Muslim extremists lead to classify Islam as a violent religion associated with terrorism. For example the true concept of jihad was distorted by terrorists who exploit it for other purposes. Also crimes of honor that drives its legitimacy from traditions have always been attributed to religion. Unfortunately, these false interpretations are depicted as Islamic truths. Where they have been generalized to all Muslims. (Edvardsson. P 3-12). The statement below explains clearly how Muslims are the responsible of the negative image depicted about Islam and not Islam itself:

From a scientific perspective, it is especially important to accentuate that religion do not have any own force or inherent ability to take action. The religion do not say to people what they should do, rather it is first when people interpret and turn over one's readings' into practical actions that something happens. In other words, it is not the religion itself that take actions rather the people that interpret religions.

(Qtd in Edvardsson. P13)

#### **1.1.5.2. Stereotyped static Islam :**

Muslims have always depicted in a negative image. In ancient times, they were seen as 'ignorant', 'primitive', and 'slave traders', while lately Muslims become recognized as a 'fundamentalist', 'blood-thirsty terrorists'. These stereotyped images are not new, however they date back to the 12th and 13th centuries. (Abu-nimer.p1)

Moreover, Islam is often treated as a violent, anti-rationale, and anti-democratic entity, as well as it is depicted as greedy, undeveloped, non-intellectual religion that oppresses women.

Additionally, Muslims were stripped from humanity and depicted as 'a bad guys' who have heritage of defeat. And fundamentalism, in which they become recognized as intolerant barbaric and blood-thirsty terrorists. In fact, this negative image about Islam was depicted based on some negative acts committed by some terrorist groups on the name of Islam. (Saman.p 17-18)

#### **1.1.5.3. The Islamic enemy :**

Wining the conflict against the USSR after the cold war was never a reason for the leadership of US to stop showing off the country's power and really stay tied to the treaty of

peace. This desire made them in a desperate need to create an enemy to bully. And since the conflict between the superpowers has become no more ideological but cultural, Islam has become a suitable enemy to US because the anti-orientalists see that Islam cannot conform to democracy which is one of the major basis of the western politics. In fact the 9/10 incident has reinforced the concept of the clash of civilization were Islam become treated as a real enemy. ( Erdem.p 97-98)

The statement below explains clearly the aforementioned idea:

fear from Islam is not new. The tendency to judge the actions of Muslims in isolation, to generalize from the actions of the few to the many, disregard similar excesses committed in the name of other religions and ideologies (including politics, civilization, and demographic). The confrontation is often portrayed as a clash of civilization., .

(qtd in Edvardsson. P18)

#### **1.1.6 . Islamophobia in non-Muslim countries:**

Islam was always seen as a threat to the Christian secular west. This in fact, has always been reflected in the laws and the policies of the non-Muslim countries which led to the emergence of hatred acts and behaviors towards Muslim communities. (Engy.p 33)

##### **1.1.6.1. Bosnia (1995):the Bosnian war and the Srebrenica massacre of Bosnian Muslims:**

The end of the W.W.2 has marked the foundation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, under the leadership of President Josip Broz Tito who was able to keep Yugoslavia under a dictatorial control. In fact, Yugoslavia was collapsed in 1990s where many countries had declared their independence from Yugoslavia after the end of the cold war including Bosnia in 1992.( Morgan et al . p 27-30)

After Bosnia's declaration of independence the Serbian troops have waged a war against Bosnia where they used the military equipment of Yugoslavia in order to clean the territory ethnically from Bosnian Muslims. The Bosnian civilians were subjected to mass execution, concentration camps have proliferated, in addition to sexual crimes that were used as a method of war against women and children under the age of 12 who were exposed to all kinds of rape. (The guardian. P1)

Furthermore, Srebrenica, the Bosnian town that was supposed to be designed as a 'safe area' by the US security in April 16th, 1993, have become a symbol of Serb evil due to the genocide that was committed against Bosnian Muslims, and led to more than 8.000 deaths. Many boys and men were executed in a cold blood between July 11 and 19, 1995 by the Bosnian-serb army. This massacre was described as 'a horror without parallel'. It was the worst genocide Europe had seen after the Second World War. (Herman et al. P1)

#### **1.1.6.2. Denmark (2005) : Danish Cartoon controversy :**

On September 30, 2005 a Danish newspaper known as *morgenavisen jyllands-post* had clearly misrepresented the prophet Mohammed (PBUH), the principle figure of the Islamic religion, which led to an issue known as 'the Danish cartoon crisis' or ' Muhammad cartoon crisis'.

The crisis led eventually to many protests which broke out in different parts of the world, with some violent manifestations in some Muslim countries in a condemnation to what was published in the Danish newspaper. In fact, the development of crisis in the Danish newspaper dates back to the late 1990s, in which some observers have stated that during the last decade *jyllands-post* had often portrayed Islam as a threat to the secular Christian west

and its core values. This in fact, explains why the publication of the 12 cartoons was not associated with any particular news story but it was a result of editorial decision.

Moreover, the Danish Prime Minister Anders Fogh Rasmussen has caused a widespread controversy by refusing to meet the diplomatic representatives of 11 Muslim countries who have expressed their griefs and angers about the rise of anti-Islamic rhetoric in Denmark.

At the same time, several Muslim Danish organizations sent a letter of concern to Rasmussen, asking the Danish government to take an action in a response. After the government refusal to engage in a dialogue, a number of Danish Muslims traveled to middle east in December 2005, and they were able to raise awareness of the issue that received a prominent attention of media in many countries particularly the Islamic ones. (Hervik .p 1-2)

#### **1.1.6.3. UK: Muslims are called the isolationists (2002):**

Peter Hain, the minister of Europe, had caused a stir in 2002, when he claimed the following:

...Muslim immigrants can be very isolationists in their behavior and their own customs. That, in the end, is going to create a real difficulties and is likely to be rape for exploitation by extremists, whether it is followers of Bin Laden on the one hand or racists on the other hand. It just takes two to integrate, and we need to work with the Muslim community.

(qtd in Jones. P1)

Peter Hain had claimed that the British Muslims 'isolationists' tendencies would make them targeted by some extremists when he offers a simplistic view of the problems of Muslims accusing them of contributing in racial tensions, in other words, he considered the failure of Muslims to integrate in the British society as a reason of being exploited by fanatics (Jones. P1), while he legitimizes the far-right groups' attacks against Muslims.(Russell. P1). Additionally, he expresses his fear of the raised number of asylum seekers from the Islamic countries, coupled with the non-integration of some in the British culture, claiming that this would create 'a real difficulties' in which he states that:« Islam is now a much bigger factor than racial tensions and we are to solve this together». (Elloitt . p1)

#### **1.1.6.4. France (2010): Hijab Ban :**

A piece of fabric that covers the Muslim woman's head had become a debate about the identity and the future of the French nation in 2004, in other words, the headscarf worn by Muslim woman had become an issue in France. The veil was considered as a problem that needed to be banned, and as a result it become forbidden in the French republic schools. ( abd-alrahman. P1)

Moreover, in November 7th, 2010, the French parliament has passed an act making the wearing of face-covering, namely al-niqab, illegal the law sets a fine of 150 euros for women who violate the law. Additionally, sanctions were imposed on men who force women to cover her face. Accordingly, he will be imprisoned for a year with a fine of 30.00 euros. In fact, this law does not allow police to remove full veil. Al niqab was considered as new form of enslavement that cannot be accepted in France; for it is regarded as an act or a practise that is against ideals of the French republic and society, that is why banning al niqab was seen as an important step to preserve the French culture. ( Kelly Kan. P4)

Karima, 31-year-old, a Muslim French citizen, she wore a face-covering or as it is called Al-Niqab since the age of 15. When the law that concerned Al-Niqab was passed, she felt as if France has betrayed her. She states that: « It is as if I was married to a man who mistreated me, but I'm still in love with him ». She added: « It is as if he had an identity crisis, and I would still stay with him after 31 years of marriage ». (Enlanger.p1)

In fact, the Niqab was used as an excuse to conceal the real intentions because the real issue was Islamophobia and France's fear of the inability of Muslim immigrants to integrate the French Society. (Abd-arahman. P4).

#### **1.1.6.5. Burma: violence against Muslim minorities:**

Rohingya are an ethnic Muslim group who live in Rakhin state in Myanmar. They are known as the most persecuted minority in the world. They have lived with difficulty alongside the Buddhists for decades. The Rohingya claim that they are the descendants of Muslim traders who have come to Myanmar centuries ago. In fact, Rohingya were always treated as illegal immigrants by the Burmese authority that denies their citizenship. They were more likely to be subjected to apartheid. They were prevented from state education, access to medical assistance, and they were even slaughtered by military troops. (Ratcliffe. P1)

Moreover, Myanmar is considered as one of the most largest refugee crisis in the world. The majority of Rohingya were replaced by Buddhists and Burmese population. The destruction of mosques and the killing of Muslims in recent decades in addition to the Islamophobic messages included in the Buddhist sermons, forced more than 300,000 Rohingya to leave Myanmar in 2003.

The crackdown that started in August 2003, by the Burmese authority in Rakhin resulted the death of more than 6,700 Rohingya Muslim, including 730 children under the age of 5, whereas most of them were shot dead while others were burned or beaten to death

according to medicine sans frontiers. 'Doctor Sidney Wong', MSF's medical director states that:« the numbers of deaths are likely to be an underestimation, as we have not surveyed all refugee settlements in Bangladesh and because the surveys don't account for the families who carried it out of Myanmar ».

Additionally, rape carried out, burning of villages and slaughter of civilians led to the flight of more than 640.000 Rohingya from Rakhin. (Macpherson. P1)

#### **1.1.6.6. US religious intolerance:**

Although US is rated as 'moderate' in the respect of religious intolerance, the aforementioned phenomenon shows a noticeable increase in US society. Many reports have shown that the number of incidents related to religious intolerance have increased significantly in the last decade at the state and the local level, where members of some religious groups faced problems that prevent them from practicing their faith as well as many difficulties block religious groups to obtain zoning permits to build or expand the religious institutions in US. ( Beaumont.p1)

Moreover, the 9/11 attacks is considered as the primary reason that contributes in increasing the religious intolerance against Muslims. Since the war against terrorism was declared, a wide attention has been given to the religious extremism, which has affected US Muslims negatively. US Muslims become more likely to be discriminated, where they become distrusted and hatred in the society they live in because of their beliefs. (Nyman.p7)

Shawana Ayoub Ainlies, who is an American Muslim writer states that:

« I was afraid to go outside. If I stay inside, I couldn't mess up, except maybe with my words, which I policed carefully. I couldn't speed frighten anyone, I Couldn't break my law -no matter how tenuous- and therefore couldn't be thrown gitmo ». ( kuek Ser. P1)

Furthermore, the number of hate crimes before the 9/11 bombings was 28, however, it reached 481 incidents after the attacks. Although, the number of anti-Muslim incidents decreased in the following years, it has never return to the number reported before the bombings.(Kuek Ser. P1) .

By 2016 the number of hate crimes with religious motives reported in US was more than 20%. 24.8% of those incidents were anti-Islamic. In 2017 the hate crimes increased in largest cities of US by 12.5 % anti-Muslim crimes accounted for the majority of incidents where the religious intolerance increased by 57% .( Dunne. P1)

#### **1.1.6.7. Canada: Cultural diversity:**

The demographic composition of the Canadian society is ethnically heterogeneous, where, the Canadian citizens have come from different countries with different cultural backgrounds. In other words, Canada is a multicultural society divided into three sections, Canadians with French origins, Canadians with British origins and 'the third force', which refer to the Canadians who are neither French nor British by origin. In fact this cultural diversity made from Canada a cultural mosaic.( Li.p1)

Furthermore, the multiculturalism and the cultural diversity acceptance in the Canadian society creates a favorable conditions for Muslims to live there. Since the early presence of Muslims in Canada in the late 19th, they have always had a similar opportunities with Canadians in fields. Which help them to contribute in the bettering their communities. 'Mohammed Baquaqua', is the first Muslim with African origins who contributed in the fields of literature and history in Canada in 1950s, in which, he was a slave in Brazil before he reached freedom in the US and then to Canada where he narrated his story orally in Ontario, the Canadian city he lived in, a project that culminated in an autobiography to contribute significantly in abolishing Slavery in US and elsewhere.

Moreover, 'Ali Abouchadi', a Muslim with Lebanese origins who reached Canada in 1905 at the age of 13, he was able to achieve impressive success in the field of business to be a successful entrepreneur. He worked as a fur trader, a farmer, and he worked also with government in railways.

In addition to 'Bedouin Ferran' who is known as ' peter Beker ', he was the first Canadian Muslim who was elected to public and office post, and ' Hussein Rahim ', the first known Muslim journalist in Canada. (Al-ghawabi & Munir. P1)

Additionally, after the 9/11 attacks, Muslims become viewed as a terrorists particularly in the western countries, in which they become more likely to be discriminated in the western societies except in Canada that seeks to maintain its reputation as a cultural mosaic.

The Canadian prime minister said: « we will love you and we will stand with you». The Canadians could not ignore the long and the rich Islamic presence in Canada that dated back to 1950s.

In fact, this was clearly seen after the attacks that targeted a mosque in 'Quebec', where Canadian Jews and Christians has depicted the most beautiful image of religious tolerance and solidarity by forming a human circle around mosques known as 'rings of peace' to reinforce the sense of safety for Muslim worshipers inside mosques. (Mascouris & griggs. P1)

**Conclusion :**

The roots of Islamophobia dates back to centuries ago, however this dangerous phenomenon was highly increased recently due to the negative acts committed by the terrorist groups and networks, which are considered as the primary responsible of destroying the Islamic religion through the misinterpretation of Holy Quran.

The distorting of real image of Islam by the extremist terrorists, make Muslims outcasts and more vulnerable to violence and abuse in the societies they live in because they became treated as a collectively responsible to the negative acts committed by extremists.

**Chapter Two**

**The attacks of 9/11**

**and the rise of**

**Islamophobia in US**

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### **Introduction :**

The brutal attacks of 9/11 that have targeted US in 2001 were an unprecedented incident in US history. This tragic attacks have resulted the death of 3000 people in addition to more than 6000 injuries, as well as, they have caused a considerable damage on buildings and infrastructure.

As an immediate response, US has created the homeland security and it has opened several investigations including the commission report and the OIG report to investigate the facts and the circumstances relating to the brutal incident in order to avoid a similar disaster in the future. Internationally, US was engaged in a very expensive foreign wars on the purpose of eliminating terrorism and fighting regimes that advocate it.

The post 9/11 has seen a dramatic increase in anti-Muslim sentiments. Muslims become more likely to be subjected to verbal and corporal abuse. The raise of religious aggression and anti-Muslim hate crimes has had negative repercussions on US Muslims.

### **2.2. Background of 9/ 11 attacks :**

In the morning of September 11, 2001, four planes on domestic flight within the US have been hijacked by terrorists. Two aircrafts have crashed into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York city. While the third plane crashed into the Pentagon, the fourth one fell into an open land in Pennsylvania, which lead to the killing of about 3,000 people, in addition to a calculable economic damages.

Al Qaeda, which is a jihadist organization, appeared to be a major responsible for the 9/11 terrorist attacks. In fact, Al Qaeda's enmity towards USA goes back to decades ago when Osama Bin Laden, a son of a wealthy Saudi Arabian family and the leader of this jihadist group, issued the Holy-Jihad declaration against the US. Accordingly, Al Qaeda started launching several attacks against US and their strategic interests around the world, including the attacks on US embassy bombings in Dar el Salaam, Tanzania, Nairobi, and

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Kenya, in 1998. However, the attacks of 9/ 11 were more brutal and dangerous because of their effects not only to the US, but also in the world because of their repercussions (Warbrick& Donimie. p. 245).

### **2.2.1 The four crashes :**

The attacks of 9/ 11 were series of coordinated suicide bombings that have targeted the US. Four commercial passenger aircrafts have been hijacked by terrorists belonging to Al Qaeda. The hijackers succeeded to crash three planes on the most symbolic milestones in US: the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, and the Pentagon, while the fourth plane could not reach its target and it fell in an open land in Pennsylvania.

#### **2.2.1.1 American Airlines flight 11 attacking the north tower of the World Trade Center in New York:**

American Airlines flight 11 had took off at 7:59 in September 11,2001 piloted by captain John Ogonowrki and the first officer Thomas Mcguinness on nonstop flight from Boston to Los Angeles. The plane was carried nine flight attendants in addition to 81 passengers including five terrorists. Within 15 minutes the terrorists under the leadership of the attack's coordinator Mohammed Atta, were able to hijack Boeing 767. The hijackers have used tear gas and stabbed the flight attendants to take over the cockpit and hustle at a speed of 713 km/h towards the world trade center in New York. At 8:46 American Airlines flight 11 has crashed on the north tower in which, five floors of the tower were destroyed which caused the death of all who were on the board in addition to unknown number of people on the tower. (Kean & Hamilton. P 4-6)

#### **2.2.1.2 United Airlines flight 175 attacking the south tower of the world trade center in New York :**

The United Airlines flight 175 took off at 8:14 from Boston piloted by captain Victor Sarcini and first officer Michael Horrocks. The plane that was heading towards Los Angeles, was carrying 56 passengers in addition to seven flight attendants. After half an hour the plane

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was hijacked by five hijackers who took control of the Boeing 747 by force where they threatened with a bomb as well as they used knives to stab the crew to hustle at speed of 872 towards the world trade center in New York and at 9:03 am the plane has crashed on the south tower. The crash has created a huge fire that broke out in the world trade center because of the electric short-circuiting. At 9:58 the south tower was destroyed. (Kean &Hamilton. P 7-8)

### **2.2.1.3. American Airlines flight 77 attacking the pentagon :**

In the morning of September 11, 2001 American airlines flight 77 had took off at 8 :20 from Washington-Dulles airport, Virginia towards Los Angeles. The plane was piloted by captain Charles F, Burlingame and the first officer David Charlebois .the aircraft was carrying 58 passengers in addition to Four flight attendants. the aircraft was hijacked by five hijackers under the knives threat ,in which the hijackers have changed the assigned course of the plane towards the south at 8 :54.by 9:34, Ronald Reagan Washington national airport informed the secret services about unknown plane heading towards the white house ,and at 9 :37 Boeing 757 was crashed into the western wing of the pentagon which caused the death of all people who were on the board in addition to many civilians and military personnel in the building. (kean &Hamilton. P 9-10)

### **2.2.1.4. United Airlines flight 93 crashed near Shanks Ville, Pennsylvania :**

United Airlines flight 93 was piloted by captain Jason Dahl and the first officer Leroy Homer as well as it was carrying 37 passengers including the hijackers in addition to five flight attendants. The aircraft was scheduled to depart the gate at 8 :00 am however it took off from Newark liberty international airport at 8:42 due to the airport's typically heavy morning traffic, the plane that was supposed to fly towards San Francisco was hijacked by a terrorist who were armed with knives. The terrorists were able to hijack the control desk as well as to cut off the transponder at 9:28 am. In fact the passengers were informed of the

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world trade center attacks, that is why they have mounted a rebellion against the terrorists and crashed the plane to assure that the terrorists couldn't reach their target where the United Airlines flight 93 that was supposed to crash into US capitol , has fall in a field in Shanks Ville where all on the board were killed. (Kean & Hamilton. P 10-4)

### **2.2.2. The casualties of 9 / 11 :**

In the morning of September 11,2001,four aircrafts have been hijacked and crashed intentionally in the twin towers of the world trade center, the pentagon and near Shanks Ville, Pennsylvania, the crash of the fuel-loaded commercial aircrafts caused the death of 2,997 people in Washington, New York city, and Pennsylvania, where 2,753 people were killed in the world trade center after the intentional crash of Airlines flight 175 and American airlines 11 on the twin towers of the world trade center, in fact 343 firefighters and 23 police officers were among the dead in addition to 37 officers at the port authority. The dead ranged from 2 to 85 years, in addition about 80 % of the victims were men. Moreover,189 peoples were killed when American airlines flight 77 was crashed into the pentagon in Washington including 55 soldiers and five terrorists.Furthermore, 40 peoples were killed when United Airlines flight 93 fall into an open land in Pennsylvania. Additionally the tragic attacks has resulted more than 6000 injuries in New York, Washington and Pennsylvania (Convard & lock p. 32-3).

### **2.2.3.Damages:**

The tragic attacks that targeted US in September 11,2001, has resulted a considerable physical damage on the pentagon and the world trade center. In New York the attacks did not effect only the world trade center but also the surrounding buildings due to the collapse of the twin towers of the world trade center, in which many physical assets were partly or completely destroyed including the electrical power, water supply, telecommunications and transporting systems in addition to the infrastructure that has been

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damaged due to the collapse of the structures which caused the damage of fixtures and the equipment within the damaged buildings. Additionally, the subway station on the N0.1 line in Cortland Street was among the biggest financial losses caused by the collapse of the twin towers. Moreover, the Pentagon's building was partly damaged and burned which resulted the damage of many important documents (Rohan. p.1).

Moreover, a thousands of historical documents, records, and art works have been damaged within the destroyed offices in New York, where 6.5 hectares of buildings have been affected due to the collapse of the twin towers including 400 offices belonging to companies, federal states, and government agencies(Bridge & Stastn. p.1). The WT7 was among the damaged buildings that contains offices of the secret services in addition to many reports and records related to wall street investigations. The WT7 is considered one of the biggest losses of the tragic attacks of September 11(Convard & Lock . p. 1).

### **2.2.4. The aftermath of 9/11 :**

The 9/11 tragic attacks have resulted a decisive aftermaths locally, where US has taken several measures to avoid any similar disaster in the future, as well as, at the international level, in which the attacks lead to international wars and invasions in order to eliminate terrorism.

#### **2.2.4.1.The US government responses to 9/11:**

The US government an internal and international responses to the attacks. After studying the circumstances surrounding the events of 9/11, the US has taken several measures in order to protect the country from any similar threat in the future, in addition, US government has assumed the fight of international terrorism, where it declared the war on terror which required the invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq.

##### **2.2.4.1.1.Domestic response :**

The 9/11 tragic attacks have had a negative impressions on US and its nation because they have targeted a symbolic milestones, which made the US public feel insecure. Therefore the US government sought to study the circumstances surrounding the attacks in order to take security measures to prevent any similar attacks in the future.

### **2.2.4.1.1.1. Creating the Homeland Security Department:**

After the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the US nation feel threatened and horrified, in which Americans were in need to something more to be done to protect their country, responding to this public sentiments several measures have been taken by the Bush Administration in order answer the public concerns and to improve the US ability to fight terrorism. The homeland security was the first measure taken by US after the 9/11 attacks, in which it was considered as a major national priority.

On October 8, 2001, a staff of an office for homeland security has been founded on the white house. Tom Ridge, the governor of Pennsylvania, has became the first United States Secretary of Homeland Security- serving from 2001 to 2003, in which he was given a full public backing in order to take the necessary steps to secure the US nation from any terrorist threat. In addition, a homeland security council has been created by the Bush administration that grant a budget of tens of billions in order to par with the new institutional agreements. In fact, the homeland security was created in order to protect US from any terrorist threat, as well as, to respond if US were subjected to any terrorist attack. In another word the main target of the homeland security is to reduce and limit the likelihood of any terrorist attack .(Miller .p1)

### **2.2.4.1.1.2. The investigation:**

As an immediate response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the United States has opened several investigations in order to study the facts and the surroundings of the tragic incident

in order to avoid any similar disaster in the future. Among the most important investigation were the OIG report and the 9/11 commission report.

### **2.2.4.1.1.2.1. The OIG report on CIA accountability with the respect of 9/11 attacks :**

The senate committee on intelligence and house permanent select committee have conducted an investigation that centered on the CIA accountability with the respect of 9/11 attacks in which they have investigated whether the central intelligence agency officers were performing their responsibilities in pleasurable manner before the disaster of counterterrorism, as well as they have also reviewed the counterterrorism strategies of the agency in the pre9/11 era.

In fact, the review conducted by the OIG has concluded that the agency employees did not perform their responsibilities in a good manner. That is why the director of the CIA has founded an accountability board consisted of some individuals in order to assess the performance of some agency employees. The team of the accountability board have also interviewed officers outside CIA who have been detailed to the CIA in the pre-9/11 period. In fact, the review team have concluded that the agency employees did not often work effectively but they work hard against Al Qaeda and its targets. Moreover, the joint inquiry found that neither the US government nor the intelligence community had an inclusive strategy to fight Al Qaeda, in addition to the absence of a documented comprehensive approach to Al Qaeda. i. e. the CIA' a source of intelligence of Al Qaeda was hampered by insufficient analysis. That is why it was necessary to assess the quality of the agency's analytical products dealing with Al Qaeda from 1998 to 2001.

### **2.2.4.1.1.2.2. The 9 /11 commission report:**

The 9/11 terrorist bombings were unprecedented disaster in the US history, where they have caused a shock and a dismay among US nation who were surprised by the occurrence of this attacks on their land in which they called for an effective measures to

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avoid a similar catastrophe in the future. As a response to these demands, the US president George W Bush and the US congress have formed a national commission on terrorist attacks upon US in November 27, 2002, where the commission was composed of ten elected commissioners, five republicans and five democrats who were authorized to investigate the facts and the circumstances associated with the 9/11 bombings including immigration issues and the terrorist organizations. In fact the report aimed to build a strong, safe, wise, and unified America.

The commissioners have blamed a terrorist organization called Al-Qaeda led by a wealthy Saudi Arabian called Ben Ladin. After conducting a studies on al-Qaeda, the commissioners found that this terrorist group is a serious threat to the United States as a sophisticated, disciplined, and militant enemy that enjoys a great popularity and support in the Islamic communities, therefore the commissioners acknowledged that US needs to establish a counter-terrorism strategies in order to protect the country against future attacks. (Kean & Hamilton. p. 1).

### **2.2.4.1.2. Foreign response:**

The 9/11 tragic attacks was unprecedented disaster in US and the world, due to their repercussions at the local and the international level of US, in which they are considered as the primary reason behind the US declaration to the war on terror that required the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq.

#### **2.2.4.1.2.1. The war on terror:**

The War on terror is considered as the most important repercussion of the 9/11 tragic attacks due to its impact on the world. The statement below provides a deeper understanding about the nature of this war :

The war on terror is an international campaign led by the United States and the United Kingdom with the support of North Atlantic Treaty Organization

(NATO) as well as non-NATO countries. Originally, the phrase 'war on terror' was coined by former US president George W Bush to denote a global military, political, legal and ideological struggle against organizations designated as terrorist and regimes that were accused of having a connection or supporting this organization.

(Al-Omairy.P. 29)

The global war on terrorism was originally wedged against the militant organizations including Al-Qaeda, where it has come as an immediate response to the 9/11 tragic attacks with the purpose of eliminating the terrorist organizations by destroying the terrorist heavens, strengthening the international efforts to fight terrorism, and identifying locations of the leaders of the jihadist organizations; such as, Osama Bin Laden and Abu Musaab Al-Zarqawi in order to capture or eliminate them In fact, the war on terror has paved the way to the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq.

### **2.2.4.1.2.1.1 The invasion of Afghanistan and the hunt for Osama Bin Laden:**

A day after the 9/11 bombings, the FBI began 'penttbom' which refer to 'pentagon /twin towers bombing investigation' and within three days the federal investigative offices were able to present the names of the 19 hijackers who were Saudi-Arabians including a Libyan, an Egyptian and two from united Arab Emirates. That is why the US authorities have turned their focus to Al-Qaeda and its leader the Saudi Arabian Osama Bin Laden who has been hidden in the Afghan mountains, where he was declared as the primary responsible for the attacks by the US authorities. In fact, the United States have dedicated all the effective equipment in order to capture Bin Laden who appeared in a video in December 13 of the same year in order to declare his responsibility to the 9/11 bombings.

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By the late 2001, US supported by its close allies has invaded Afghanistan. The main reason behind the US invasion to Afghanistan was to dismantle Al-Qaeda and capture Bin Laden by removing the Taliban from power, because it is considered as a ally to Al-Qaeda, in which it provides a safe base of operations to Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan, in addition the Taliban has refused to hand over Bin Laden to US.

Ten years after the 9/11 tragic attacks, the US has reached Osama Bin Laden in Abbottabad in Afghanistan. He was killed in May 2, 2011 during a military raid committed by twenty members of the US Navy's Primary Special Operations Force. In fact, Bin Laden's body was dumped in the sea and by 2014 the US invasion to Afghanistan was ended (Convard & Lock. pp. 39-40).

### **2.2.4.1.2.1.2. The invasion of Iraq:**

After the declaration of the war on terror by the Bush's administration, US has invaded Afghanistan in 2001 in order to capture Bin Laden, however the war was expended to join Iraq in march 20,2003.In fact, Iraq was invaded on the pretext of possessing weapons of mass destruction, where, US and UK have argued that possessing a such weapons by Iraq would poses a real threat to the western countries and to the security of the countries in the region, that is why it was necessary to invade Iraq and change its regime in order to disarm this country from this dangerous weapons because Iraq did not comply the requirements of the international community(Sykes.p.1).

In addition, the Iraqi regime under the leadership of Saddam Hussein was considered as dictatorship and non- democratic regime that could create conditions which contribute in growing the terrorist groups, as well as it could create tensions and conflicts at the international level

The statement below demonstrate the importance of removing Hussein's regime:

We know that Saddam Hussein is determined to keep his weapons of mass destruction; he is determined to make more given Saddam Hussein's history of aggression ... give what we know of his terrorist associations and give his determination to exact revenge on those who oppose him, should we take the risk that he will not someday use these weapons at a time and the place and the manner of his choosing at a time when the world is in a much weaker position to respond? the United States will not and cannot run that risk to the American people. Leaving Saddam Hussein in possession of weapons of mass destruction for a few more months or years is not an option, not in post-September 11 world.

(qtd in Sykes. P 1)

In fact, the war of Iraq has been associated with the wider war on terror that targeted the nations believed to be sponsoring the terrorist groups or possessing the weapons of mass destruction. Hussein's regime was historically recorded as a hostile regime to its neighbors, as well as it was considered as global danger (Sykes. p. 1).

### **2.2.5 How did the attacks of 9/11 affect the rise of Islamophobia in the US:**

The 9/11 tragic attacks were unprecedented event in the US history. the bombings have caused a great shock to the US nation which led to a dramatic increases in hostility and hatred towards Muslims. This anti-Muslim sentiments have been manifested in different ways including hate crimes, discrimination, abuse, and exclusion where Muslims have become more likely to be subjected to Islamophobia in the US society because they became treated collectively responsible to the 9/11 terrorist attacks. In addition the more the Muslim's identity was visible the more he became subjected to this negative attitudes that is why Muslim women are more likely to be subjected to anti-Muslims attitudes.

### **2.2.5.1 The rise of hate crimes:**

Hate crimes refer to the criminal offenses motivated by race, ethnicity, religion or gender. In fact, since the 9/11 terrorist attacks in 2001, hate crimes towards Muslims in US have been significantly increased, where they have soared to their highest level. These negative attitudes towards Muslims have been manifested in different ways, in which US Muslims have become more likely to be subjected to verbal and physical abuse in addition to the vandalizing of the Islamic property including mosques, Islamic schools and Islamic cemeteries. In fact, the hate crimes enhancement was apparently motivated by the terrorist attacks committed by Muslim extremists, or by the divisive language used on the campaign trail (Litchtblan.p1)

According to FBA's data, anti-Muslim crimes have enhanced immediately after the 9/11 bombings where 481 offenses have been reported against Muslims in US in 2001. The hate crimes against Muslims have reduced in the following years in which they were reported between 105 to 160 crime annually from 2002 to 2014; however, this number was still higher than the one reported before the attacks. (Levin.p1). Additionally, in 2015 the number of anti-Muslim crimes rose by 67% compared to the year before where the FBI has reported 257 offenses against Muslims. The reason behind the rise of anti-Muslim incidents in this year was attributed to anti-Muslim rhetoric in trump's presidential campaign (sidahmed. p. 1).

Moreover, since the 9/11 terrorist attacks the Islamic property were subjected to many attacks, where several mosques across US were attacked and vandalized in the years following the attacks. In fact, the attacks against mosques in US have reached their highest level in 2017, in which 63 crimes have been reported by the FBI from January to July 2017 where, mosques have been subjected to threats and vandalism with an average of nine attacks per month in 26 states. (Coleman.p1)

### **2.2.5.2. The rise of gender discrimination:**

Since the 9/11 terrorist attacks, US Muslims have become more likely to be subjected to Islamophobia in their everyday life. In fact this dangerous phenomenon targets each gender in different ways, where Muslim men have become more likely to face discrimination within a politicized frame of secularization as well as to anti-terror policies because they became treated as a security threat , that is why Muslim men are more exposed to border control at airports and border checkpoints. However, Muslim women are more likely to be subjected to Islamophobia due to their visible identity compared to Muslim men, which means that wearing a veil or niqab in public spaces or private institutions expos Muslim women to negative attitudes that can be manifested in verbal or physical abuse (Berkeley. p. 1).

### **2.2.5.3 Muslim women's experience with stigma ,abuse, and depression:**

Since the 9/11 terrorist attacks the anti-Muslim sentiments have seen a dramatic increases in the western societies especially in US. This hostility towards Muslims has been manifested in different ways including violence, discrimination, and abuse, in which Muslims became more likely to be subjected to this negative acts which affected them negatively.

Muslim women are more likely to face this negative attitudes compared to men due to her visible identity. In fact Muslim woman has become pariahs in US society, where she became treated as a terrorist due to the headscarf she wears.

The abuse that Muslim women face due to their religion has negatively affected their psychology in which they feel that their Islam is a stigma in the US society. this negative fact leads a lot of Muslim women to depression. Studies conducted on some Muslim women living in US have shown that they have a high levels of psychological vigilance, in which they were overwhelming cautious about what they said as well as they were regularly

prepared for insults from other people, this is because they were stigmatized and discriminated against due to their religion (Rohan.p. 1).

### **2.2.5.4. Perceived discrimination of Muslims in health care:**

Discrimination is a human and civil rights crime that often target immigrants and minorities in the society. This dangerous phenomenon has a detrimental effect on health and health outcomes. This phenomenon is more prevalent in US society, where Muslims who represent 0.6% of the American population, are the most vulnerable to this phenomenon especially in the post 9/11, in which the attacks have caused a significant increases in anti-Muslim sentiments.

In fact, Islamophobia is a type of discrimination that was naturally integrated into the US society today, this dangerous phenomenon that seeks to dehumanize Muslims, has a serious effects on Muslims' mental health because it increases anxiety and depression. In fact the idea that you are ostracized from the community and that your society fears you because of your religion can affect your psychological health.

Anara Majeed, an American Muslim expressed this behavior in the following statement:

I worry that people will fear me; that they will disregard my navy blue United States passport and my western values and see me only for my Skin color, hijab, and last name. I worry that they will unjustly equate me with the Muslim people who have taken innocent lives and have tarnish the reputation of millions of American Muslims.

Professionals, emphasize that Muslims psychologically feel denial of emotion as well as Muslims feel alienated from society they live in. The problem is that they cannot exhibit this emotions because the society they live in will not believe it, this emotional repression can lead to a plethora of disorders. (Vasani.p1)

### **Conclusion:**

The 9/11 attacks were unprecedented tragic incident in US history, that is why they were raised with great media attention, particularly by the US media and journalism, and since the perpetrators of the attacks were radical extremist Muslims, the US media and journalism have launched a media war against the whole Islam and Muslims, where Islam was promoted as a violent religion that advocates terrorism, and Muslims were portrayed as a collectively responsible to the 9/11 attacks. These negative stereotypes fueled Islamophobia which has seen dramatic increases in US society in the post 9/11. The rise of anti-Muslim sentiments has affected largely US Muslims in all aspects of their everyday life in which they become more likely to be discriminated and subjected to all kinds of abuse whether verbal or corporal.

# **Chapter Three:**

## **How Did US Media and Journalism Fuel Islamophobia After 9/11**

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**Introduction:**

After the brutal attacks of 9 / 11 Islam and Muslims have received great media attention in us US. The stereotypes of Islam and Muslims have been overshadowed in media coverage, Islam become portrayed as a violent religion that advocates terrorism and Muslims as a backward bloodthirsty terrorists.

Through the negative portrayls of the Islamic religion and its followers US media was able to reshap the US foreign policy towards the Islamic countries by promoting the neoconservative ideas and advocating the globe war on terrorism. Moreover us media has shaped the public opinion towards Muslims which led to the rise of anti-muslim sentiments. This in fact, has affected negatively us muslims who become more likely to be subjected to physical and verbal abuse

**3.1. The Contribution of The US media in reshaping US foreign policy after 9/11:**

The 9/11 terrorist attacks were unprecedented calamity in the US history not because of their aftermath, but also because of their significant repercussions in the US foreign policy that has been basically changed into an aggressive character in order to enable US to fight global terrorism. In fact, The US media has played a significant role in reshaping the US foreign policy after the 9/11 terrorist attacks where it has exploited the incident in order to promote neoconservative ideas and principles. In addition, it has advocated the global war on terrorism that required the militarization of the US foreign policy. Also, it has reinforced the idea of Islam as a serious threat to the US.

**3.1.1. The Rise of Neo- Conservatives in the US administration:**

In wide- range and liberal proceed; Neo- Conservatism has its roots with the changes that ocured in major beliefs of Liberalism. Within the context of foreign policy, Neo- Conservatism is a liberal prospective bids realist procedure that applies in it. The main feature of neo-conservatism is their pressure between realism theoretical. In 1930s, Neo-

Conservatism was modeled during the George. W. Bush administration (2001- 8). It became the dominant cornerstone in the US foreign policy. The expending of democratic merits manufacturers assured the US public that it was the fundamental intention of Neo-Conservatism. In Afghanistan and Iraq, this idea was centerpiece of US foreign policy.

It is worth to mention that Michel Harrington was the first who used the term Neo-Conservatism in 1973 to describe liberal thinkers who refused some substantial political ideas of the Democrats. In fact, the first generation of Neo- Conservatism has been formed in New York City College in 1930, in which they have centered their ideas on anti-Communism and reinforcing American Liberalism. After the end of the end of the Cold War, neo-conservatives have asserted that the end of Communism is a real opportunity for the small ideologists to emerge and advance due to the rebirth of the traditional ethnic and religious conflicts in several regions in the world. Additionally, neo- conservatives have supported free market economy and social welfare programs, and they called for a strong military propped by a large defense budgets in order to enable US to play an effective role in the international affairs in the post cold war world. That is why they were always criticizing the US foreign policies exercised during the Clinton and the Bush's administrations.

At the beginning of his presidency, George W Bush has been widely criticized by the neo-conservatives because of his foreign policy and its weaknesses in affecting the post Cold War world. The neo- conservatives considered the Bush foreign policy similar to the one practiced by Bill Clinton. They believed that neither Clinton, nor Bush has properly pursued international strategic interest of the US. Initially, the Bush administration did not adopt the neoconservative ideas. However, the 9/11 tragic attacks were a turning point for the neo- conservatives; for they have given them legitimacy to promote their principles and ideas within the White House where the neo- conservative figures have become a top officials in the Bush's administration which allow them to promote their ideas that became

very influential in US decision making especially in foreign affairs. In other words, the 9/11 attacks provided them with a golden opportunity to convince the Bush administration as well as the US public to be active at the international level and to interfere in the international issues, in which the neoconservatives were able to exploit the fear caused by the 9/11 terrorist attacks to shift the US foreign policy aggressively in order to enable US to lead the global war on terror. In addition, they have advocated the promotion of democracy, pre-emptive war, and banning weapons proliferation, this was clearly manifested in Afghan and Iraq war that seek to fight terrorism and overthrow the dictatorial regimes by the use of military force (Soltani 103- 7).

### **3.1.2. The rise of new threat and the war on terror:**

The 9/11 attacks were unprecedented disaster in the history of US which leads to significant responses especially from the US media. Al- Qaeda, the jihadist organization, was mostly banned and responsible for those attacks. That is why Islamic terrorism and particularly Al- Qaeda has emerged as a serious threat to the US. In fact, the US media has played the major role in promoting the significant changes that occurred in the US foreign policy.

In fact, Oussama Bin Laden and Al- Qaeda network were recognized. By the Bush governing as 'the principle accused', just not many hours coming after the assassin assaults on the world trade center and the Pentagon the attacks were called 'an act of war' by secretary of state Colin Powell, while, in an evening-televised discourse to the nation, the president George W Bush asserted that he would « make no distinction between the terrorists who committed this acts and those foreign governments who harbor them ».

At 9 pm and at the same evening of 9/11, a number of top intellect and military counselors founded the 'War Cabinet'. The war on terror had been officially started after the

historic gathering for the 9/11 attacks at the white House. The resolution was proclaimed to conduct the bloodshed against taliban and Al Qaeda. The US media called for a military engagement in Afghanistan. The new headlines pointed permanently to state sponsorship of the 9/11 attacks, the following morning of September, 12. On October, 7, Afghanistan was blasted and conquered by the US armed forces secretly four weeks later. In response to the catastrophic consequences on the evening of September 11th, the Americans were pushed to believe that the decision to engage in war had been taken on the motivate of the moment

In fact, the war on terror has come as an instant to the 9/11 disastrous and unfortunate attacks ,where the prime aim was to banish the terrorist associations and networks by crushing and shuttering the gunmen ,reinforcing the global attempt to combat, and pinpointing positions of the principles of jihadist body like Oussama Bin Laden and Abu Musab Al- Zaraqawi in order to excute them (Chossudovsky 1- 14).

### **3.1.3. The militarization of the US foreign policy**

The US got an unlike oppportunity by the downfall of the soviet union, a chief of the world and alive superpower leading it in a direction of phase of a considerable cooperation and conflict intention through the use of diplomacy ,worldwide system of laws, and universal organization,yet this exceptional chance made the world threatening place. The arms forces at this time are revealing themselves wider than ever the prime device and arranging US foreign policy's concept. The US leadership is being remolded exhaust controls on its use of impact and power and further dispose the US in the direction of the war, it is all in US new governmental security dogma and belief, in the structure of the US confederate budget and the missions of the organizations the budget. Sponsors.

The US has enlarged its armed forces financial plan to more than 400 billion \$ and its intelligence budget to 40 billion \$. A reversing shift that predate the collapse of the Soviet

Union. A safeguarding budget of more than 500 billion \$ eith another for the intelligence community was pointed to due to the contemporary outgrowth in anticipation of the end of the decade. The US military division; shepherd by Donald Rumsfeld, the US Secretary of Defense, has moved to obscure the light from the state department as a principle emplacement of US external and foreign policy vigorously, claiming the management of the intelligence community and deserting bipartisan strategy of controlling the domination of arms. In the last four decades, a demilitarization was reformulated.

The US Department of State was evoked to close diplomatic consulates all over the world and assign personal of the well-sponsored CIA to ambassadorial and diplomatic posts thank to the. Finance cuts. Less than 1% of the confederate budget is afforded to the needs of the state department despite the fact that current defense costs represent about 20 % of Washington's prices. Additionally,the armament of the intelligence community has been distinctly profound. The pentagon granted and tracked almost 90% of the 40 billion \$ budget for intelligence activity, and more than 90% of the intelligence personal outline to the pentagon where all satellite photography are analyzed and the commission, Collection controlled. Besides, similar key intelligence bands are pronounced as 'combat support' agencies such as the national security aagency, the national geospatial-intelligence agency and the national reconnaissance ooffice.

In fact, since the 9/11 terror attacks the US diplomacy has been shamefully abused ,and the US foreign policy has been grounded on philosophical system; unilateralism,and militarism which was under the charge and the administration of Bush, Cheney, and Rumsfeld where the pentagon has been promoted to be the national security policy decisionmaking leader, reducing the role of the state department and the agencies that deal with the US foreign policy that is based on multilateralism,collective security and detente.Additionally,the defense secretary Rumsfeld has founded the office of special

plans and created the position of undersecretary of defense, where he was able to receive approval from the Senate Armed Forces Committee, this in fact has reduced the role of the Senate and House Intelligence Committee.

A country on a warring footing was presented by a military foreign policy to the Americans, yet not one that is secured. As a condition of ending the underground testing, the US must get back to the ABM Treaty, put an end to the arrangement of national missile shielding, and uphold by comprehensive test ban Treaty. The nuclear experimenting worldwide could face an end due to the support of the US for arms control, this can even win over India and Pakistan to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Notably decrease and lessen nuclear weapons and welcome international agreement on biological and chemical arms, the present-day leadership must devote itself to the schedules of Bush I and Bill Clinton. In the search of disarmament, Washington must also end growth and enlargement of low-yield nuclear weapons; such as, bunker busters, and must forbid the armament of the external space (Gershman & Goodman 1)

### **3.2 The role of US media and journalism in shaping the US public opinion towards**

#### **Islam and Muslims:**

Mass media comprise newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and films. They affect the US grasping of other cultures and nations. Most Americans' retaliations are significantly impacted by mass media throughout their youth and early adulthood, the majority of them get their worldwide knowledge from mass media. Hence, based on what they read in newspapers, hear in radio, see in films, or television, almost all Americans form their beliefs and judgments of other cultures, nations, and people. Mass media have a main role in the enlargement of person's opinions, worldview as long as the majority of Americans acquire enlightenment and information from varied media outlets.

In addition, in various ways the US public is affected by mass media. The selective process is the first formation of the media's impact. Directing what issues are important and subsequently, what information it will diffuse to the public is the media's potentiality. The general public has the potential to employ particular perception when there is a dissatisfaction with the information being fabricated, as a response to the media's domination on the selective process. Priming is the media's second form of guidance. Unquenchably, the media can affect how a person thinks, while it cannot directly supervise a person's thoughts.

In order to influence the thoughts of the crowd media uses images. The Agenda Setting is the media's third form. The media influences the process by which complications are identified and reviewed important with it. Mostly, the issues broadcasted by the media are discussed by people with other people; friends or neighbors, and the issue is appraised principal enough to force officials to submit it. In addition sensationalism is used often in social media for the purpose of expanding their. Crowd and ranking. That is why the US media was able to depict a negative image of Islam and Muslims in the minds of US public, which lead to a dramatic increase in anti-Muslim sentiments and hatred acts towards Muslims, where, more than one thousand event of violence were against Arab and Muslim Americans after the incident of 9/11 in the fall of 2001 solely (Parker 1- 18).

### **3.2.1. Arabs and Muslims' coverage in US media after 9/ 11:**

In transferring, describing, and articulating a certain debates that help represent and misrepresent minority groups, the media clench a solid position. Via stereotyping in movies, TV shows, cartoons, and other media, the majority of people's interpretations of Islam and Muslims in the US are built by media coverage, within the media, Muslims in common are introduced as an 'alien other'. This misinterpretation can be associated with the development of racism; as the media suggests. Islamophobia specifically that has in the

cultural representation of the other its origin. therefore, a kind of cultural racism current social and political concern over Muslim small groups can be interpreted. Our knowledge about society rests on how things are represented to us through media and that comprehension shows us what we do and what policies we are ready to accept (Nurullah 1025).

It is not astonishing that US media articles continue constant misrepresented illustrations of Arabs and Muslims, whether they are televised or printed. Across all means of broadcasting, manufactured stereotypes of Islam are predominant in US media. It is terribly odd is that Arabs and Muslims are seen as one and special existence with the aim to be inconsistently considered collectively as anti-rational, barbaric, anti-democratic, etc. To reach this goal the western media intentionally distort many Islamic conceptions.

Islam as it is rooted in the expression itself, means peace and it is regarded as an essential requirement for sustaining the mainstream sympathy and friendship with non-Muslims. Basically, jihad comes as a second alternative when quietness is not honoured. Furthermore, a series of deformations the term jihad has undertaken. It links Muslims to murderous people and makes them a love-violence society in the first place. Afterwards, devastating it from its religious and spiritual implication, the US media decreased the concept jihad to a basic action of brutality.

Precisely, the term 'jihad' is not constricted in brutal actions and conflicts as it is fashioned in mind and acknowledged in the western world, yet it is opened to divergent acts and exhibitions that a Muslim can perform. For example, jihad can be appropriately connected to a single 'refraining from wrongdoing' to 'a man struggling and endeavoring to up-bring his family' to 'a women agonizing in child-birth', except, of course, engaging in a 'holy war' as a shielding but never as a charge. The correspondence between the truth of

Islam and brutal acts, in this respect, is a deformation of facts that is resulted in the first place by the US and western intended ignorance of Islamic concepts.

Furthermore, it appears that fundamentalism is totally connected and even constricted to Islam and Muslims while US media ignore Christian and Jewish fundamentalism and more precisely what is called 'Christian Zionism' underneath whose representation and flag G. W. Bush fought in the Middle East. Accordingly, when concerned, or connected to Muslims, fundamentalism is devastated from its precise meaning and granted a pejorative one, indicating principally radicalism and terrorism.

Likewise, Arabs clothing do not skip the goal of disregarding the western media in coexistence with the deformation of realities and the establishment of stereotyped images of orient's civilization. Thus, the scarf and the veil are lessened to the level of masks tattered by terrorists so as not to be acknowledged. In this way, the Islamic veil and scarf are deprived from their religious and ethnic symbolism of maidenhood. Disguised behind their scarf and veil, Muslim women are therefore regarded as posed terrorists and evil. Some claim that wearing a veil is simply a way to hid their 'ugly faces' and it has nothing to do with religious beliefs. Muslims with breads are equalized, in addition they are considered as persons who are probably abandoned to act any unreasonable actions (Redouani 10- 5).

Moreover, the most notable problem is that the enormous majority of Arabs and Muslims' portrayals in television and films, in addition to pictures, them badly. Negative views can disgrace and encourage the negativity towards Arabs and Muslims across generations thanks to the regular negative depiction of Arabs and Muslims in films and television. The thin amount of information acquired. For example, a lot of Americans trust that the terms 'Arabs' and 'Muslims' are interchangeable, however, not all Muslims are Arabs and not all Arabs are Muslims. Besides, the majority of Americans are unconscious of Arab's numerous benefactions to society throughout history (Parker 16- 8).

In fact. Arabs and Muslims are stereotypically presented with a black beard, head dress, and dark sunglasses in the. US media. they have been represented as well-to-do, harsh, villainous, unethical, dishonourable, religious extremists, ill-threat women and and radical gunmen. Additionally, most movies made by Hollywood including ; Muslim and Arab characters, Jack Shaheen claimed that they are mainly portrayed unfriendly in « real bad Arab :how Hollywood vilifies a people » the aim of these film is to first « demonize and dehumanize Muslims in order, second, to show an intrepid western, usually American hero killing them off » In Edward Said's point of view. Shaheen discovered that after reviewing 900 films with Muslim and Arab characters, the cultural and religious images are principally misshaped (Reza 235).

Moreover, the US media tends to decrease Islam to handful of rules, stereotypes and generalizations about the faith, its founder and all of its people, then the reinforcement of every negative fact associated with Islam is risky and have disadvantageous consequences. In this portrayals resentment and reductionism breeds the disposition to give mislead news when covering Islam and its followers. Additionally, Islam and Muslim accomplishment stories and their presentations are scarcely spotlighted in the press. In the journal of Palestine studies, Muhammad Ali Khalidi nudged commentators that 'Muslims after all, adopted Greek philosophy for later European use, were pioneers in logic and astronomy, established medicine as a science and invented algebra'. The normal media in general did not cover these realities (Reza 240).

Furthermore, starting from the advanced days of Hollywood, Arabs and Muslims have been illustrated by film producers in foreign terms. for movie manufacturing creatures, this has served as the ideal scenery in which they have performed the sense of the evil opposite the American 'good guy' and so fabricated stereotypical picture of 'oothernes'. After the 9/11 attacks, the portrayal of Arabs and Muslims was getting worse, where, they are

portrayed in extremist and religious forms and today's 'reel Arabs' are more stereotypical than yesterday's (Arti 1- 3).

Stereotyping Arabs and Muslims badly has implications that a large number do not register. It is exhausting for correspondents to report about Arabs with no prejudice, naturally, trustfully, and sufficiently because of the mass media. If they seemed to be too 'pro- Arab', politicians are often encircled. In the United States, Arab investments can be observed with wariness as a negative stereotype. (Parker 16- 8).

### **3.1.3.1. The branding of Arab Muslims as terrorists:**

In the US, common resentment towards Muslims seemed to increase. This usual clarification of this dislike concentrates on the comprehended link between Muslims and terrorism, as well as the role of media in strengthening this connection in the awareness of the US public. Muslims are frequently associated with political brutality and terrorism in varied media outlets, and this media demonstration affects public point of view of both Muslim Americans as well as the policies affecting Muslims at home and abroad. However, few studies have systematically examined the origins of this perception in media portrayals. Though, the consciousness of Muslims as a cultural danger may be more disadvantageous than association with terrorism, suggested recent findings. A public opinion data about the perception of Muslims showed growing anxiety about Islam's matched with western values of tolerance, acceptance, and civility, and people who believe that Muslims still culturally unmistakable are more likely to have negative attitudes about them (Terman 1- 2).

In fact, nowadays, the Islamic religion and its followers are seen as a plague affecting the whole world. This is due to the stereotypes about Islam promoted by the western media, where Muslims became known as Islamist terrorists, bearded jihadists. Any act of

terrorism can be related to Islam, because the term terrorism has become a synonymous to Islam.

Islam has publicly been portrayed and associated with terrorism, and Muslims as terrorists in a crucial point in the account of negative media portrayal of Muslims happened in the post 9/11 era. Various television movies, drama serials, talk shows, cartoons and news coverage illustrate Muslims as ill-mannered, anti-modern, anti-democratic, and gunmen, extremists, aggressive, barbarous, and anti-western. Any radical movement or any single violent event in Islamic countries by the US media is regarded as being caused by Islam. Many Muslims were pushed to recognize as an enemy and schemer against them because of its negative illustrations of Muslims. The US media links most repeatedly terrorism to Arabs or Muslims, behaving towards them as the same group of people. Terrorism is systematically related to Islam in according to research and as a result, Muslims and Arabs have been seriously 'othered'. Desperate changes in authorial practices like liberty reduction and increased support of extremist profiling have been led by stereotypes and dread of terrorists (Nurullah 1023).

In fact, the idea that Muslims are terrorists is widespread in the United States even before the 9/11 terrorist attacks, a monitor or a commentator writes that 'the perception of Arabs as terrorists has come to dominate the public imagination'. A very long record of 'Orientalism' puts Arabs and Muslims as alien, uncultured, menacing others. The US film production reveals, in a post-9/11 review, the establishment of such stereotypes, as Arabs and Muslims are nearly absolutely illustrated as terrorists or other villain characters instead of ordinary people with family and friends. As a disappointed commentator remarked that American favoured amusement 'has portrayed Arabs in a manner that would have caused outrage if applied to any other ethnic or religious minority in the US'. Subsequently, to jump

to the closure that the Muslims were in charge of the terror attacks, we eyewitness the tendency.

The US media's coverage of the recent mass murder at a mosque in Quebec City, when the gunman murdered six people and wounded another nineteen. The early reports suggested that police were imprisoning two men. Actually, they were one born in Canada and one born in Morocco a majority Muslim-country. On Twitter, Fox News tweeted that there was only a single suspect who was a Moroccan : 'suspect in Quebec mosque terrorist attack was of Moroccan origin.' The truth was that the shooter was the French Canadian while the Moroccan-born men, Muhammad Belkhadir, tried to help people when he heard the shots and had called the police. Far from being responsible, Belkhadir had been trying to give a helping hand when the police retarded him. The news relates 'Muslims' with 'terrorism' frequently. When terror attacks are carried out by Muslims, they take remarkably more media attention. One study, after controlling for variables like casualties, found that Muslim attacks on average 449 percent more media coverage. News about Muslims were generally news about terrorism as another study found : an analysis of news coverage by three considerable networks gave away that 75 percent of stories that paid particular attention was about the Islamic States in Iraq and Syria or other violent groups. fourth it is significant to note that the US government's reaction to terrorism has unseasonably targeted Muslims. For example, the anti-terrorism and effective death penalty act of 1996 (AEDPA) Passed after the blasting of a federal building in Oklahoma, which Muslims had no relation, or anything to do with, was imposed almost exclusively in opposition to the Muslim community. besides, the considerable counterterrorism measures that come after the event of 9/11 have methodologically singled out Muslims. All of these circumstances contribute to the 'all Muslims are terrorists' (Corbin 458- 460).

In fact, Arabs and Muslims are seen as terrorists and killers according to the US media. Wary an abhorrence have become the common feelings of the Americans towards the Mishap image of Arabs. The senseless desire not to district stereotypes from reality, rules every features of Arab-westerns associations. The stereotypes of Arab Muslims in US movies are rich, savages un cultivated, sex addicts, terrorists and religious extremists like in the films 'not without my daughter', 'true lies', and 'Alaaddin' Arabs are pictured as gourmands people who use oil which is irreplaceable source to fulfill their desires and their hunger of money (Arti 3).

### **3.1.3.2. Portraying Muslim women as an oppressed, backward, veiled women:**

Since the 9/11 terror attack, the US media focused heavily on islam, and shortly it has become the new opponent of western civimization, intercontinental principles, and ethics. In addition, it is seen as a violent, radical, and harsh religion that pushes its followers and adherants to terrorism and violence. On the other hand, it is marked of fanaticism, and dogmatism, authoritarianism, dictatorship, and strongly prejudice against women.

Muslims in US have become frequently associated with political brutality and terrorism, as portrayed by various media. Among the sufferers of of this bad illustration of arab and Muslim characters by the US media are women. Muslim women are presidented as idiotic covered women by the well-liked media. The media is in particular responsible for this portrayal. in the US media the absence of the awareness of women in the Islamic world has produced empty and shallow thoughts about them. a covered woman has now become the mark of women in Arab world, it is true that the number of women who wear a veil. Yet, it is incorrect to speak about them in general and stereotype them (Nawar 96-7).

In fact, the study of orientalism has experienced an outstanding improvement since the 9/11, conducted by students who view neo- orientalism at work in the war on terror and related political development. On genderd orientalism the literature has been

uncommonly wealthy, proclaiming that immediate portrayals of Muslims women work to stigmatiz Muslims as a cultural threat to the western values of freedom, tolerance, and equality. While the literature spans numerous directions, hypothetical approache and empirical territory, scholars are confronted with the three following modal claims:

- ✚ First, the US media consultation is purportedly possessed with Muslim women's oppression, for which the veil is the ultimate markand case in point. Middle eastern and Muslim societies idiosyncratic or particularly misogynistic, especially compared to western countries, as the US media outlets portray them. This misogyny is attribute to islam and Arab culture, which is presided as imminently and deep-rooted sexiess and against women in a prejudice way. Not only is this narrative simplistic, and sensationalist, it conflicts with the reality of women's lives in so far as it inaccurately portrays the degree suffering cause of Muslim women's suffering. Their lives to a totalizing oppression, while Muslim, Arab, and middle eastern men are sermonized as inherently brutal and unmerciful;
- ✚ Second, the American media discourse aimes to compare the lives of Muslim women to those of western women, who are presented, by contrast, as liberated and free of sexist constraints. This separation justifies a rescue mission by which western feminist must save Muslim women from their oppressive religion, culture, or traditionsA. paternalistic and imperialist thing the savior narrative has been heavily criticized;
- ✚ Third, the need to save Muslim women,strengthening American media portrayals, is often used to justify unpleasant and unwanted political projects at home and abroad.An oft-cited case in point was the increased coverage of Afghan women post 9/11, one suggestion is that US media coverage of Muslim women is closely related

to public policies that concerned Muslims generally, both at home and abroad (Terman 6- 7).

Muslim woman is stereotypically presented by US media, either as an enslaved housekeeper who has no identity or voice to share, or as a terrorist. The ruling image of Muslim women in the US media in according to what is demonstrated in the US press, is a woman as a passive victim. The fundamental message when portraying women as a passive victim, is that this mistreatment is being quelled by western intervention and liberation. In reports analyzing women in Afghanistan and in Iraq, this portrayal is usually used in application. In fact, Islam is sometimes criticized by US media for pushing women to the margin and for providing a disproportionate quantity of power to men. The embarrassing of Islam is corresponded with women giving up quality and women's rights are represented as being incompatible with freedom of religion.

Most common words used to describe Muslim women by reporters and politicians are 'hatred', 'freedom', 'religion', 'segregated', 'veil', 'insults', 'beaten', 'extremism', and 'human rights', as a result of this portrayals. Like in crime dramas such as CSI or Criminal Minds, Muslim women are almost always represented as victims of male home violence; women's appearance in police films or television shows are often cut short by men who declare that they are in charge. In truth, many Muslim women selectively apply these teachings and live completely independently while some others choose to observe traditional patriarchal hierarchies. The stereotype that supposes the marginalization of Muslim women neglects to consider the diversity of female Muslim experiences and places western ideals of gender and power upon a non western religion.

Moreover, another theme has become dominant in the US media and which is drawn from coverage on Islamic dress codes is the veil; The most obviously offensive mark of female enslavement. By the end of 2003, the stereotype of oppressed, fragile,

underdeveloped and powerless Muslim woman who is guided and ruled by the powerful men in her life become dominant in the US media. The US articles analyzed with considerations to hijab; it illustrated in general women within this dominating stereotype. Everything appears to look down on the hijab as a backward and as the Muslim men's way of controlling women, from the choice the quotas to the main reasoning or points. Muslim women who wear the hijab have been reported by the US reports as 'a ghosts' as a San Francisco Chronicle Reporter explains 'sometimes you can see their faces. sometimes just their eyes. Sometimes you see no thing at all of the human beneath the black shrouds.' Muslim women have also been described as 'peering dark-eyed from inside their burkhas'. Such words isolate women; they are depicted almost at apparition that roam about, peaking through narrow opening. Women's clothing: long dresses known as 'Abayas' or 'chador' and face covers, known as 'niqab' or 'burqa' have also been described in a such thoughtless terms. By an advertiser reporter, the abayas have been termed as 'shapeless robes' and as the 'black baglike garment' by a plain dealer journalist (Altantawy 90-1).

Additionally, images of veil, or headscarf are used by US media to represent all the Arab and Muslim women. In many cases, the story partnering this image does not even address. For the American spectators, many of these illustrations portray Arab and Muslim women as an other: differently, sometimes exotically unexplainable, sometimes underdeveloped and enslaved compared to US women (Altantawy 1- 2).

Furthermore, there has been a countless bad representation of Muslim women in the West. In the US press, Muslim women are usually pictured as primitive, submissive, enslaved, not civilized, uneducated, and tormented. The US media also aims to focus on differences in portraying Muslim women, which braces the perception of them; Muslim women, as 'the other'. According to US standards, Arab and Muslim women are infrequently illustrated as having 'normal' lives-that is as solely going to work or to school, enjoying their

lives and families and having fun. In fact, the negative stereotyping of Muslim women in the US news does not stop there. There is the apprehension some reports give off that all Muslim women are very similar, one and the same. They are all appointed as another who is alien and foreign to US readers in her appearance. One such example is Boston globe report, three Iraqi sisters, Fatima 16, Zinab 15, and Anesa 12, residing in Dearborn, are interviewed about the possible creation of democracy in Iraq. Though the three sisters that 'wore nearly identical black robes 'Abayas' and headscarfs at a memorial service. ...each has her own opinion on Iraq's future, with emphasis on equal rights for women.' This sentence comes close to understand that is unusual or abnormal for the Muslim girls to have different opinions, giving that they all wear the same clothing. It is as if all Muslim women who choose to wear an abaya or a headscarf are not awaited to have individualistic opinions that mirror their individual personalities, but instead should all share the same thoughts since they are all one and the (Altantawy 92- 3).

### **3.2.1.3. Portraying the Arab Islamic society as a backward and conservative:**

Movie theater does not give only diverse information, yet in fact, it presents much in reforming principles, and even worse, it develops and persuades watchers to unite a certain point of views of 'the others'. The movies aim and direct one's feelings and dominate to one who one 'may empathize' with, who 'may abhor', who 'may trust', and who 'may have misgivings about'. The spectators' discernment, resolution, and response will take place out of judgment because the images will be methodologized if he is adopted to see frequently preserving and repeated portrayals about whatever topic.

In US films, the untidy Arab has come into view as an uneducated backward conservative personality, the cultural other, someone who seems and acts differently than the white western main character, someone of a different race, class, gender or rationale origin. The different Islamic world is famed only with bearded mullahs, shady sheikhs in

their harems, bombers, uneducated Bedouin, harem maidens and obsequious families and households. Women are wrapped in black from head to toe by movie procedures and image makers who have them follow diverse steps behind mistreating sheikhs, their heads put down, as mute, uneducated, unattractive, oppressed beings, solely following men, meaning that the Arab Islamic society is conservative and backward.

Arab Muslims are portrayed as a traditional men who take great or even extravagant care of their wives-harems who do not even to call them by their first names so as not to publish their identity to the community they live in. This is the cause of why Muslims have become basically reputed in the US society as 'primitive', 'ignorant', 'backward', 'slave traders' and 'terrorists', 'fundamentalists' (Redouani 10- 5).

#### **3.1.4. Targeting Islam:**

Media has always been considered as immensely, powerful, but it is still invisible entity. It has stayed up to this name round history by using its purchase to move the prospectives and beliefs of its indulgers, most particularly in time of war. One that is frequently touched upon but rarely fully inspected is the probability of media itself encouraging a war in point of views and groups of people. The passing years stand as an evidence to the truth that the US media knowingly or ignorantly Has encouraged a war on identifications and the religion of Islam is the victim, associated by its followers, in other ways known as Muslims. An unparalleled lifetime of mass wildness and a commemorate dread and generalization of Muslims, in other ways known as Islamophobia. It has been created by the media's utilize of anti-Islamic diction which is firmly established in a false characterization of the faith of Islam.

Actually, since the 9/11 terror attacks, the US media representation of Islam-associated matters has become different reasonably both in number and quality. Islam was pushed into international media's spearhead succeeding the incident of September 11, 2001:

not only did reportage of Islam forcefully enlarged, specifically in news and enjoyment media, but the manner in which Islam was composed by the media modified as well.

Across the nation, the US 'war on terror' escorted to expand Islamophobia. Islamophobia's enlargement was in turn mirrored in the way media products pointed and stereotyped Muslim communities. In fact, the extremist Muslim anarchist is the most widespread Islamic stereotype, wrapped on encouraging jihad or holy war, in opposite to the west. This stereotype generally introduces brutality as an attached part of being Muslim, also religion as explanation.

Throughout the former decade, the US media's representation of Islam has modified in a serious way and it is important to observe how these representations have formed a universal judgment of Islam. Most of children recognize Muslims to be outlandish and strange, feeding the belief that Islam is danger to western civilization and that Muslims are unlike from what followers of western should be, while only a mirror part of children has been originated to grasp preconceived ideas or extremist belief and point of view concerning Islam.

#### **3.1.4.1. The branding of Islam as a violent religion that advocates terrorism**

As research has demonstrated, the US media representation of Islam is enormously negative. Although, Islam is the third religion in the US after Christianity and Judaism, a lot of Americans do not know a Muslim personally and privately. Islam is often represented as a brutal religion and Muslim women wearing head coverings, as enslaved. News, accordingly, acts an important role in shaping views about Muslims. Furthermore, the US media, across its capacity to impact and form the public realization, has introduced misrepresented and unstable picture of Islam and Muslims, illustrating this religion as extremist and brutal, and presented its followers as group of brutal barbarians, the thing that developed in a condition of dread and detestation of Islam and Muslims in the US society,

which exhibited in extreme behaviors and negative prejudice against all that is Muslim in the US society (Jain 1).

In fact, the US has many stereotypes and misapprehensions about Islam that are caused by media, preconception, and unconsciousness: opponent of western civilization and producer of terrorists. An extremist or terrorist religion Islam is frequently viewed. Often, the media's accounts about Islam are untrue due to incomprehension or not the absence of the will to realize and admit its faithful instructions. The Americans are frequently careful of Muslims and this is one of the grounds.

Additionally, in US conventional media and pedagogical discussion there is a contemporary passion concerning to Islam and the west with intercontinental media's dominantly unfavorable illustration of Islam and Muslims, this ongoing reoccupation id penetrated, portraying Islam in a general way as a brutal, radical, prejudiced, or as a fanatic and terrorist religion. The point is that Islam has been illustrated frequently by the US media as a violence-prone faith that is absolutely contradicted to the west. The subject matter od numerous pedagogical seminars in the USA has been the question of 'Islam and the west'. Besides it has been the theme of systematical writings, discussions, and publications. Moreover, as islamophobia has become the conventional media discussion where portrayals f Muslims as bloodthirsty extremists proliferate in movies, videos, and compute games, Muslim originality and the concerns of Muslims are widely being Identified in labels of a resistant reasoning that set Islam and Muslims against the rest of the world (Espiritu 1).

Furthermore, across jihad, the US media tries to illustrat that Islam is heartening its followers to kill non believers and people from other different religions. In varied formations in all the realms of life, this wave of ani-Islam point of view is widespread, but here the ones related with media portray Islam as the religion which encourages violence and the Muslims as terrorists and ultimately playing a significant role in the. International

rise of the. Prejudice against Muslims; Islamophobia and xenophobia attack against Muslims (Al af 424).

Moreover, educational studies inspecting US news presentation of Islam and Muslims have been conducted by many educators including Edward Said, Elizabeth Poole, Kai Hafez, Milly Williamson. In fact, these studies have resulted that Muslims are often depicted in US media as cruel, underdeveloped, fanatic and as a threat to western sophistication. Muslims are seldom brought up in the content of news that is effective or sympathetic, and US news reportages scarcely highlight Islam and anticipate to demonstrate its potential connection to some cruelty.

Additionally, Muslims are frequently pictured as a united body, needing verity and dissimilarity, with other inspections revealing that news reportage of brutal disputes in the majority of the Muslim world disregards backgrounds and conditions, understanding that Muslims are innately harsh and ashes with desire to disagreements as numerous studies have resulted. Besides, variable reportage of brutal international and topical disagreements other studies demonstrate. it is explained taking a direct role when Christians, Jews, or other non-Muslims are murdered by Muslims. Though when Muslims are killed by Jews, Christians, or other non-Muslims, the religious identification of brutal criminals is dismissed or abandoned. For example, the occurring disagreement in Burma shows a good case-in-point. Few western news reportages on the last victimization and mistreatment rohingya Muslims have been put under, who human rights watch says have been exposed to crowd homicides; 'crimes against humanity' and 'ethnic cleansing'. Furthermore, most currently, a believable union between Al-Qaeda and ISIL, on one hand, and Islamic religious dogma on the other as the American television news network have highlighted. While master Muslim voices are methodically abandoned. Analysis viewed that 'Islam is the problem' are given. Important programs on the news talk shows.

In addition, remarkably, from media big names continual calls are heard expressing their dissatisfaction and that Muslims do not incriminate terrorism notwithstanding the fact that every action of Muslim-perpetrated brutality is strongly incriminated by all important Islamic institutions, Islamic intellectual councils, Islamic establishment, Muslim authorities, and well-known Muslim courts. Currently, both Rupert Murdoch and Piers Morgan declared that it is essentially the influence and the management of Muslims to root out and fight the Al-Qaeda and ISIL. Remarkably some important media characters completely disregard Muslim disapproval of terrorism and then shout loudly that Muslims are not criticizing terror. The truths that are disregarded in these investigations are the facts that Muslims in many countries where the majority of people are Muslims, are frequently concerned, fighting violent dominations, serve bankruptcy, and frequent blasting campaigns, all of which have given a helping hand to. Fabricate the circumstances under which groups like Al-Qaeda and ISIL—both of whom murdered many more Muslims than non-Muslims flourish.

In fact, with some arguing that peaceful Muslims are, in the first place, an insignificant, and more dominantly, solely untroubled and quiet because they have misinterpreted the guidance of their innately brutal religion. Different experts have taken to well-known media to offer up increased impressions of the number of Muslim radicals.

Principally, disadvantageous educational assessments the western enjoyment media illustrations also get. Media educator Jack Shaheen studies 100 years of Hollywood film representations of Arabs and Muslims in the most in the most extensive and systematic study of Hollywood films done to-date. Most of the 900 films he studied illustrated Arabs and Muslims as ‘violent, miracleless, uneducated, religious extremists and money-addicted’. As stated by Jack Shaheen (Almasry 1).

**3.1.4.2. The call for 'Holy War' against 'Barbaric Islam':**

Although, the 'holy war' against Islam has been declared after more than a decade of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the said attacks were considered the primary reason behind the declaration of the said war by the US president Donald trump. In fact, the US media has played a significant role in promoting this type of wars before and after it was announced US media played a strong role in promoting this type of war before and after it was announced.

President Trump spoke about extremist Islamic terrorism as the sole opponent in his earliest speech. Russia or china Were not even acknowledged as menaces to the security or the comfort of the United States. Trump said, in a curt and a curt words: 'we will reinforce old alliance and form new ones and unite the civilized world against radical Islamic terrorism, which we will eradicate from the face of the earth...'. In addition, Trump declared that: 'we will be protected by the great men of our military and law enforcement. And most importantly we will be protected by God', in combating against Islamic extremist terrorism.

To perceive Trump's talk on extremist Islamic terrorism, there are three points worth inspection. Each point is embedded in history and instructional literature, and each point transfers important intimations for the national security of the US. First, as a menace to 'the educated world', extremist Islamic terrorism is introduced. Second, to proclaim that Islamic violence emerges from from the religion itself and not from any solid geopolitical injustices for which Muslim supporters are wrestling in different parts of the nation, the phrase 'radical Islamic terrorism' was created. The phrase 'radical Islamic terrorism' was popular with neoconservatives who wanted to move the center of attention from injustice to the Islamic psychology. President Trump by embracing the phrase during his campaign and mention in his introductory talk, has purchase in to the idea that extremist version of Islam is initially violent and will find justifications to commit violence round the world even after all the troubles have been resolved. Third, the Holy War components to the extermination of the

extremist Islamic terrorism from the face of the earth has been added by Trump (Ali Khan 1).

Additionally, to searching for preservation of great men and women of US military, Trump claims that US will be shielded by God. This simply means that God is by the United States' side in the conflicts against different countries and communities, especially extremist Islamic terrorism. The fundamental belief of the holy war whether the nation is requested by Catholics, protestants, shias, sunnis, or shiv senais this corresponding of God's partisanship and prejudice in human wars (Ali Khan 1).

In fact, before the oval office compulsory even announced they are managing for office, an apparently harmless talk can prospectively set the administration of the US leadership long. Hence, it is with the innocuous Command occurring in the white house- and Steve Bannon, Donald Trump's chief strategist. As part of its coverage of Europe's religious rights in July 2014, Bannon gave speech of 49- minutes and a Q&A to a seminar organized by the human dignity institute. Via Skype, from Los Angeles Beamed live into a small seminar room inserted away inside the Vatican, Bannon announced that 'the Judeo-Christian west is in crises ... We are at the very beginning stages of a very brutal and bloody conflict.' Bannon continued 'we have come partly off-track in the years since the fall of the Soviet Union'. He he also added that 'in the 21st century, we are facing a crises both of our church, a crises of our faith, a crises of west, and a crises of capitalism. » two other menaces to the Judeo-Christian west on th horizon Trump's head strategist also sees, and his answer to each is formed by religion. The west is 'at the beginning stages of global war against Islamic fascism.' Bannon trust that the west should counter by taking « a very, very, very aggressive stance against radical Islam.'

Bannon was questioned in July 2016, by John Guandolo, a previous dishonored FBI agent who is now an anti-Muslim activist and conspiracy theorist, on evidence as having

said that American Muslims ‘do not have a first amendment right to do any thing.’ During that conversation, Bannon asked: ‘have we held back the dogs of war? Are we actually comforting and combating radical fundamental Islam in the United States of America and in places like our allies in France and the United Kingdom?’ This in fact, was considered as a prelude to the holy war against Islam (Anthony 1).

#### **3.1.4.3. News bulletins give rise to Islamophobia:**

It is more usual that instead of mirroring the common belief, the media formulate and effectively craft shared view point. We still live in a time where the major part of people presumes, they are being provided realities as unsympathetic to viewpoints or editorialized truths. They consider the media and take it as the reality, the news in particular. This means that in their beliefs: if the media say that US has a problem with radical Islamic extremism, then there is a problem with radical Islamic extremism. If the media says that the non- violent extremism is similar to violent extremism, it will mean they are similar.

One of the most remarkable overlooked elements granting to the increase of Islamophobia in the US today is the directed news to wrap up extremism and terrorism. In fact, by cultivating and breeding and supporting negative stereotypes of Muslims such as ‘terrorists’, ‘murderers’, ‘violent’ and ‘barbaric’, the US media causes to the problem of othering and xenophobia. This ends up creating isolation, stress, conflict when it does not need to exist. It also supports untruthful, dreadful beliefs of a whole group of people.

There was no proof that the criminals were Muslims in the fresh shooting at the Inland Regional Center in San Bernardino, California, in spite of the conditions’ events mainstream news media channels established multiple narratives from suppositions based on the lack of truths, while a police inspection waits for facts to construct the narrative. One pundit after another coming off conveyor belt of various think tanks and organizations come on screen to share their speculate thoughts, mostly lacking of proofs, just to fill airtime and

give watchers the illusion of progress in the unfolding of the story. In the context of the speech of how Muslims and Islam portrayed in the media Islamophobia is often discussed. Its focus is on examination the headlines, the editorials, and the bigoted implications, being mad by broadcasters and pundits.

Though, the five bullet points and related in a matter of 30-45 seconds, the truths about San Bernardino firing could be reviewed. On CNN and in other words, terrorism and extremism were the topics of interest, much of the news reportage on CNN was widely expressionless guesswork about terrorism and extremism lacking of any facts. Given the time CNN devotes to covering violence performed by Muslims, it is helpful to take note of some statistics to regard the divergence. Of all violent attacks happening on US soil during the time from 1985 to 2005, attacks by Islamic radicals presented only six percent of the total in according to the FBI database. Only two of the nearly 351 mass shootings so far in US in one year, were performed by Muslims, which present a massive 0.57 percent of all mass shootings in gun-loving America. When Americans were asked to deduce the Muslim population in US, they thought it formed 15 percent of the total, or over 47 million Muslims. The Muslim population in US, in reality, is an approximated 2.6 million, which is about 0.8 percent of the total population. Appealingly, a national survey of US physicians in 2005 declared that Muslims represent 2.5 percent of a profession dedicated to saving people's lives.

Finally, Gallup Polls show that notably more than any other group in the US, Muslim Americans are the devoted in opposition to attacks against non-military people, whoever-military or individuals- may carry out such attacks. Nevertheless of statistics and arguments, the fact that normal news outlet such as CNN would devote a half of its airtime in an hour of news coverage to debating Muslim brutality and extremism places Muslims in bad position, because the form of the discussion is risky. To the audience it gives the sense that

Muslim violence in America is special to the watchers, unavoidable and an extended menace that demands half of everyone's total awareness. So, the main culprit in the risk of Islamophobia in the US is the media, and it begins with the insane quantity of time committed to covering the unlucky, yet isolated incidents of violence done by Muslims. They fill their airtime with guesswork devoid from truths to manufacture content. By playing musical chairs with mentor having fancy academic and job titles from think tanks and organizations to make it pleasing for the audience, they afford this empty supposition a sense of control.

In pursuit of their rankings, conventional media outlets such as CNN are directly contributing to an impression of dread disguised as keeping their audience informed. In turn, they make the American Muslim society seem automatically guilty in the eyes of their fellow citizens of a violation they neither committed nor accepted. (Ghilan. P1)

### **3.2. The impacts of US media and journalism in promoting Islamophobia in the US:**

Mass media symbolize technology that is directed and aimed to reach a mass audience. It is the important means of communication used to reach the large majority of the popular public as well. Newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and the internet are the most known programs for mass media. The general public normally depends on the mass media to get information concerning political issues, social issues, entertainment, and news in popular culture.

In modern community, mass media has an important role to play. It effects our social, civil, cultural, political, economic and aesthetic outlook and it can bring about entire and absolute changes. Moreover, these days, mass media affect so many people's manners. Whether it is true, false, supposition or rumors, information can be spread after a few clicks.

The media can affect, manipulate, convince, and influence society, at the same time as even controlling the world in both positive and negative manners, mentally, physically, and emotionally.

In the US, mass media is an important power. Where media reflects and design the culture, sociologists refer to this as a mediated culture. Societies and individuals are bombarded regularly with messages from a mass of source including TV, billboards, magazines, to name a few. These messages foster and encourage not only products but moods, attitudes, and a sense of what is and what is not important. From what we know both about US media illustrations from Islam and Muslims on one hand, and media results and theory from the other hand, it would be idiotic to abandon US media presentations as prospective natural elements in anti- Muslim sentiment and crime. Actually, it is likely that anti-Muslim opinion and crime are, at least in part, driven by one-sided, narrow, sensationalistic and conceivably prejudiced western media illustrations of Islam and Muslims (Al-masry 1).

### **3.3.1. The rise of attacks, assaults, and killing of Muslims in US:**

Unluckily, it has become offensively usual in American society associating Muslims with terrorists- and the results can be brutal. According to federal bureau of investigation report published in November, since the 9/11 incidents, the number of physical violence, attacks on mosques and other distaste offenses in opposition to Muslims have seen an incredible expend, where 481 occurrences were reported throughout the attacks. Actually, it would be witless to neglect US media portrayals as a potential natural element in anti-Muslim point of view and infringements because of what we have a background both about US media portrayals of Islam and Muslims.

Indeterminable hurt to Muslim Americans and, glowingly, any one who is recognized to be Muslim is affected by the negative stereotypes of Muslims in US media.

Both material and dignitary wounding are embraced due to this torment. Authority policies; that created the material harms, hypothesized upon these incorrect stereotypes are without prejudice clear. While not new, there are soaring levels of extremist portraying and supervision of the Muslim society. Untouchable harms are caused by this stereotyping as well.

From the time of the backwash of September 11, 2001 incidents distaste offences against American Muslims have increased to their unreasonable levels and according to data assemble by researchers, an expend evidently charged by terrorist attacks in the United States and overseas, and by isolating language in campaign trails. From the beginning of 2015, the drift has startled crime, imposition administrators who have registered hundreds of charges – including arsons at mosques, physical violences, firing, and menaces of brutality. Statistics drawn from researchers in California State University, San Bernardino, discovered that distaste violations against American Muslims were up 78 percent over the course of 2015, while the most ongoing hate offences data from the FBA are not expected until November. Attacks on those distinguished as Arab rose even more sharply. In the last months the police and news media reports have designate a continued course of attacks, regularly against sufferers dressing in traditional Muslim custom or viewed as Middle Eastern. The brutal counterblast against American Muslims; some educators believe, comprehension is conducted not only by the string of barbaric attacks in the United States in September 11, 2001, yet, a principle role in soaring anti-Muslim sentiments through the negative stereotypes of islam and. Muslims was played by the. US media, which shepherd rise of anti- Muslim crimes (Lichtblau 1).

By reason of white extremist group, the Muslims reported feeling Worried for their security. An American Muslim has expressed his feeling of worry as the following: ‘we’re very resilient, but we also have to comfort our children. We have to figure

out if my place of worship is safe on Friday. How will I be treated at work? There's an emotional exhaustion.' This unease is not without basis as the authority's perpetuation of these stereotypes supports suspicion and hostility. An American Muslim has demonstrated the following: 'Trump has essentially given every one permission to say the hateful things that they've got been thinking ... Trump has basically mainstreamed islamophobia.' Anti-Muslim masses and anti-Muslim attacks have enlarged. Some have turned brutal like the Islamophobic roars that started with 'get out of my country', and ended in the slaughter of two people in Portland, Oregon, and one person in Olathe, Kansas. Children have been aims as well. Because of their beliefs, forty-two percent of US Muslims have said their school-age kids had been oppressed, a rate that is four times the rate of the general population. And quarter of the time the oppressing has been by their tutors. One school teacher informed her eleven-year-old students, a Muslim Somali refugee: 'I cannot wait until Trump is elected. He's going to deport all you Muslims ... Muslims shouldn't be given visas. They're probably take away your visa and deport you. Your going to be the next terrorist, I bet.' According to a US civil liberties union complaint.

Moreover, a New York imam and his colleague were shot and murdered in August 2016 on a busy street near their mosque in Queens, the murder was caught and accused of murder. The police declared that it was a hate crime. On a train in the north-western US state of Oregon, in may 2017, after two men tried to get involved when a man started shouted extremist insults at two women of Muslim look, they were pierced to death. The murderer was identified as 35-year-old Jeremy Joseph Christian. A third man is seriously injure ( Al-Jazeera 1).

**3.3.2. The US public satisfaction of the Bush's foreign policy towards the Arabs and Muslims in the post 9/11:**

Consequences on US private and external security policies have been extreme after the 2001 brutal attacks on the world trade center (WTC) and the pentagon, directing the numerous costly wars and the crumbling of non-military freedoms under the 'US patriot act'. The United States became involved in a very big-budget distant wars in Afghanistan and Iraq that were more or less steadily attached to fighting terrorism and from which the United States has been able to disentangle only gradually after the incidents of 9/11 the US debt account went from 6,4 trillion \$ in March 2003 to 10 trillion\$ in 2008 with at least quart caused by the Iraq war.

Since 2001, the country has expended approximately 40 billion \$ on airport security by one appraise and has imposed even considerable prices on the journeying public in durations of their time and personal embarrassment, according to economists Joseph Stiglitz and Linda Bilmes in numerous ways Americans' non-military liberties have been dissolved by th uniting and strengthening America by providing appropriate tools required to intercept and obstruct terrorism US Patriot Act of 2001, across the western middle of wiretapping of a suspect's phone calls e-mails athourity access to a fancy's medical, library, and commercial records and the custody without lawful portrayal of citizens under speculation. In the instant backwash of 9/11 public opinion polls directed and displayed vast brace for these policies-counting military arrangement and the development of ground armed forces in Afghanistan, military action versus other countries possessing terrorists, the establishment of a national identity card system, vaster authority abilities to monitor Americans' phone and email and a mass of Americans believed they would have to surrender major liberties to combat terrorism.

Related by the Bush government on the war on terrorism, the Iraq war was somewhat less famous at its formation than the war in Afghanistan but was supported anyway by a majority of the US public. A noticeable upswing in public support after 9/11 was acknowledgeable by president George. W. Bush, with his acceptance ratings going from somewhere between 50% and 60 % in July and August of 2001 to between 85% and 90 % in mid-September. In fact, in forming support for national security policy in the awaken of 9/11, individual reactions to terrorism played an important role. Support for a strong national security policy was most undesirable between Americans who comprehended the nation asat menace from terrorism and felt angry at terrorists. In dissimilarity, Americans Who were in person affected by the attacks were more likely to feel concerned about terrorism, and this unease interpreted into less support for overseas military actions. Additionally, Americans who felt unsafe after the 9/11 attacks and distinguish a high future menace of terrorism were more likely than others to reinforce strong foreign and private national security policies.

Moreover, the US response to the 9/11 attacks were related to their personal reaction to terrorism. Distinguish a future menace of terrorism was related with enlarged support to president George. W. Bush and a powerful national security policy. On a psychological sensation of security, the effects of menace depended. Those who view the community as at risk of future terrorism and felt unsafe were most likely to request that the US authority reply powerfully to the attacks; strengthened private security policies were encouraged by them and they were most supportive of going to war in Afghanistan. Definite and contrasting events on presidential acceptance and policy support had been a result of the emotions and feelings of vexation and concern. The anger was linked to support for President Bush and a militarized foreign policy. The persons who were especially likely to reinforce the Iraq war and viewed it as less dangerous than did others, were angry at terrorists. In contrast, those who felt bothered about terrorism were least sympathetic of a vigorous

foreign policy in Afghanistan and Iraq and were most likely to see dangers associated with the Iraq war the divergent results of irritation and uneasiness on war support are widely founded on relational survey data, yet in at least one experimental study, fostered irritation expanded support for war and a pro-war political candidate, while motivate anxiety had contrasting consequences. To help out on putting under the spotlight political reaction to possible future acts of terrorism, a number of factors were connected with diverging emotional reactions to the events of 9/11 between highly patriotic Americans and the ones who placed the blame on terrorists and al-qaeda for the attacks. Sensations of personal vulnerability and unease were more pronounced among women, blacks, and Latinos and those who lived in New York city or knew someone who was murdered in the attacks.

Furthermore, in support of George. W. Bush after the 9/11 incident, there was a sharp expend, yet it was restricted to a batch of the US population. In the American national election studies (ANES) panel study directed first in 2000 and then again in 2002, Bush's ranking went from an average of 56.1 in 2000 to 66.0 in 2002 on a 0 to 100 thermometer ranking scale. Though, this did not straightforwardly consider a wide soar in support for Bush between all Americans. In their thoughts on Bush, the most well- educated Americans became more polarized, on the grounds of their primary support for military spending in 2000, steady with the TMT concept of theoretical augmentation, resulting in no net acquire in his ranking. In opposition, despite of their primary position on protection spending, in line with the concept of a large conventional move, less well- informed Americans became more reassuring and encouraging Bush (Huddy & Feldman 455- 463).

**Conclusion:**

In the 9 / 11, the US media and journalism centred their attention on promoting Muslims as a collectively responsibl to the 9 / 11 attacks and portraying Islam as a violent religion which advocates terrorism

The negative stereotypes of Islam and Muslims presented by us media have had great impact on us foreign policy and the us public opinion in which the anti-muslim sentiments was highly increased and manifested in several ways including the rise of attacks, assaults, and killing against Muslims.

# **General conclusion**

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The influence of media has grown exponentially in the present age due to the development of technology which promote it to be a power that controls societies. Since the media become dominant in societies people have put their trust on media as an authority and primary source of information, that is why they become highly influenced by the information broadcasted by media whether it is credible or not. In another word, the media has a massive effect on society because it is able to shape the public opinion of individuals easily. It has several ways to form change and modify the public opinion depending of what is the purpose. More over the influence of mass media can influence several aspects of individuals including their beliefs, opinions, and their knowledge and sentiments on a specific topic. This; in fact, was the case of US public and media after the terrorist attacks of 9/11 that have targeted the US in 2001.

The 9/11 attacks were unprecedented tragic incident in US history, that is why they were raised with great media attention, particularly by the US media and journalism, and since the perpetrators of the attacks were radical extremist Muslims, the US media and journalism have launched a media war against the. Whole Islam and Muslims, where Islam was promoted as a violent religion that advocates terrorism, and Muslims were portrayed as a collectively responsible to the 9/11 attacks. These negative stereotypes fueled Islamophobia which has seen dramatic increases in US society in the post 9/11. The rise of anti-Muslim sentiments has affected largely US Muslims in all aspects of their everyday life in which they become more likely to be discriminated and subjected to all kinds of abuse whether verbal or corporal.

This study is centred on Islamophobia in US media and journalism after the brutal attacks of 9/11 that has targeted US in 2001. The glob behind this study is to tackle the US media responses to the 9/11 incident, US media portrayals and negative stereotypes of the

## **General conclusion**

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Islamic religion and its followers, the serious changes of the US foreign policy and its impact on the world, and finally the impact of US media and journalism in promoting Islamophobia in US.

Throughout this study, we conclude that the US media has played an important role in distorting the reality of the Islamic religion and its followers in the post 9/11. As a result Muslims become seen as a criminals, bloodthirsty terrorists, this in fact, leads to dramatic increases to the anti-Muslim sentiments and violence against Muslims in the US society which refer to as Islamophobia. So we confirm the increase of Islamophobia in US society was fueled primary due to its capacity to influence and shape not only the public opinion but also the politics of US towards the Islamic countries.

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