The Need for International Solidarity in Fight Against Terrorism

Historically, terrorism gets back to the origins of human society, but now terrorism and religious-ethnic fundamentalism are two topics that are to be confronted against each other. The three major incidents of the past three decades, including the collapse of the Soviet Union, the September 11 event and the Arab Spring of 2011, have played a role in increasing state and religious fundamentalisms, especially in the Middle East. The collapse of the Soviet Union led to the liberalization of many governments, Afghanistan, Pakistan and many others. When the Cold War became unpopular, the fundamentalists sought to launch war against the United States and globalized jihad; as a result, they organized numerous attacks on American targets in the Pakistan-Afghanistan,鲁斯和the US economic war against Iran and Iraq caused much hatred in the Arab world, and so many a state in the region decided to take action against the US imperialism. During Iraq and Afghanistan war terrorism organizations tried to use religion, which is a radical factor, to control the situation and organize violence in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Arab Spring 2011 has revealed that violent forces across the Middle East and even South Asia. Because the Middle East dictatorship states have strong religious factors, even after many years of independence, they used the opportunity, and violence became a daily phenomenon which resulted in complete destruction of Iraq and Syria. Although geographically, Afghanistan is located far away from the United Arab Spring, it badly affected by this process. As the process covered a multi-dimensional environment, especially after the US and NATO declared that Afghanistan and Pakistan, the radical religious forces could not resist against the attraction of the violence. Thus, the Brahmanic form of BS3 group was formed and many members of Taliban and the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan went to Pakistan.

Now, the fundamental question is why combating terrorism and fundamentalism requires international convergence? To answer this question, first, the tip of the iceberg should be discussed. Based on the theory which has liberal origins, all countries are in a condition that they cannot survive without affecting, or influencing each other. The process of globalization of economics, politics, and culture has strengthened the relations between each other, and the reason is that all human societies are in a situation that they need to interact with each other and cannot destroy them through force and other ways.

According to this theory, the industrialized countries of West and East and the newly industrialized countries of Asia, the developing countries are in need of advanced technology and industrial goods of developed world. It is impossible to imagine the life cycle of a country without the trade. Based on the theory of interdependence, all countries are affected by each other. Terrorism and fundamentalism are the aspects of social concepts that have a dynamic and static state and do not belong to a particular society, and its consequences are not limited to one country. The international community should work together to put an end to the suffering of refugees and ethnic populations of the globalized world. By doing so, violence against refugees and ethnic populations of the globalized world is reduced, and mankind can peacefully develop. When we look at the globalized world, it is clearly seen that the phenomenon of terrorism and fundamentalism in Europe are rooted in the Middle East. The Middle East is a region with culture and traditions created by the Mediterranean sea. Thus, the globalized world can equally develop the countries and spontaneously provide the basis for the existence of any violence in the regions of the world.

The big exception is Germany. As the EU’s economic engine and military core, Germany has fundamentally contributed to the development of the countries and spontaneously provided the basis for the existence of violence in the regions of the world. When we look at the globalized world, it is clearly seen that the phenomenon of terrorism and fundamentalism in Europe are rooted in the Middle East. The Middle East is a region with culture and traditions created by the Mediterranean sea. Thus, the globalized world can equally develop the countries and spontaneously provide the basis for the existence of any violence in the regions of the world.

The US President Donald Trump has proved truly disruptive to his own administration. His America-first approach of building America’s mutual-defense commitments presents NATO with an ominous and potentially existential crisis. The US security guarantee, after all, is a matter of two powers’ common interest; national interests and ideologies now overwhelm the benefits of cooperation. Formerly, for example, which has historically built its strategy on the US in terms of international influence, is an aggressive foreign policy, America’s emphasis on engagement is just a means to an end of the US government. A growing number of other stakeholder, including China’s, is involved in examining what US President Donald Trump’s move to confront. This shift is epitomized by America’s attacks on the Chinese telecom giant Huawei. Beyond having Canada and Australia in its sights, US leader Xi Jinping, who now awaits an extradition proceeding, the US government is focused on achieving more comprehensive economic depression. Severeing an economic relationship built over four decades can be costly, but not necessarily implies a deepening of political integration in the name of European sovereignty. Without common export rules, words necessarily implies a deepening of political integration in the name of European sovereignty. Without common export rules, without a common security policy or a joint security policy, the United States and Europe together cannot face the threat of terrorism. The United States and Europe together cannot face the threat of terrorism. The US government is focused on achieving more comprehensive economic depression. Severeing an economic relationship built over four decades can be costly, but not necessarily implies a deepening of political integration in the name of European sovereignty. Without common export rules, words necessarily implies a deepening of political integration in the name of European sovereignty. Without common export rules, without a common security policy or a joint security policy, the United States and Europe together cannot face the threat of terrorism. The United States and Europe together cannot face the threat of terrorism. The US government is focused on achieving more comprehensive economic depression. Severeing an economic relationship built over four decades can be costly, but not necessarily implies a deepening of political integration in the name of European sovereignty. Without common export rules, words necessarily implies a deepening of political integration in the name of European sovereignty. Without common export rules, without a common security policy or a joint security policy, the United States and Europe together cannot face the threat of terrorism.