

Thomas jefferson's vision essay

[Countries](#), [United States](#)



Gale, Stephen, Michael Radu and Harvey Sicherman.

The War on Terrorism: 21st-century Perspectives. New Jersey: Transaction Publishers, 2009. 253 p. Annotation: The book of Gale, Radu, and Sicherman discusses the attempt of a number of terrorists to earn paradise by means of attacking New York and Washington D. C. on September 11, 2001. The authors point out the end of the "decade-long vacation" of the United States in facing security problems, which started at the time of the post-Cold War era.

The book contains various explanations on the way by which the attack of terrorists was short but ended in disastrous consequences. The United States, which is regarded as the sole superpower, is threatened by the challenges that come with a bleak new world. In line with this, the corresponding reactions of the American nation and international groups held the United States government responsible for the problem of terrorism. The book emphasizes that the War on Terrorism of the United States merely hurt their enemies but it did not solve the problem at large. Johnson, Thomas Alfred.

The War on Terrorism: A Collision of Values, Strategies, and Societies. Florida: Taylor and Francis Group, 2009. 369 p. Annotation: Johnson argued in his book that in order to address and even completely eradicate terrorism, the United States should not only rely on shoring up military strength but rather go beyond it.

The author asserted that the United States should understand and confront the fundamentalist ideology of terrorists, which fuels and supports their

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untoward action. The book presented the premise that to be able to resolve the problem of terrorism its root cause should be properly addressed. Western societies and its armies should not be the only one responsible in finding the solution for terrorism but rather moderate and progressive Muslims together with their religious leaders should also play an active role. Religious leaders have the capability to challenge historical underpinnings of the jihadist's understanding of Islam. The author provided a substantial discussion of the promotion and understanding of terrorism and the actions of terrorists. Moreover, the book also gave due attention to the complexities of establishing a national security policy that will properly and effectively addressed terrorism. Pillar, Paul R. Terrorism and U.

S. Foreign Policy. Washington D. C.

: Brookings Institution Press, 2003, 272 p. Annotation: Pillar provided a discussion of the policy of the United States government in dealing with terrorists and their corresponding actions against terrorism. The United States government is supported by the majority of the American public when it comes to its hard-line manner of dealing with international terrorism. The principles of the United States government when it comes to their counterterrorist policy involves no concessions with terrorists, bring to the face of justice terrorists for the crime that they committed, separate and pressure states that supports terrorism, and further enhance the capabilities of the countries that are willing to help the United States in combating terrorism. However, Pillar questions the policy of the United States when it comes to war on terrorism. The author pointed out the elements that make

the United States a prime target of terrorist attacks. In addition, Pillar also emphasized that the counterterrorist policies of the United States despite being the strongest are not always efficient. Furthermore, the book presented a conclusion the terrorism cannot be defeated but rather it can only be reduced and controlled.

Being the case, Pillar proposed his recommendations on the way by which U. S. policy on counterterrorism can be amended.