

# **The Mental Image of The American Government At Anbar University Students**

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**Prepared**

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## Introduction

The mental image is a simplified model of the individual's environment, which arises from the individual receiving messages through direct and indirect communication and from the environment in which he is raised, passes through many psychological filters, and this is done within a specific socio-cultural framework. The study seeks to know the mental image of the US government that the research community received through communication and its various means, as well as what the respondents received from the environment around them, and the extent of that image.

In order to deal with the topic in a way that surrounds the phenomenon, the research necessity necessitated its division into three sections. The first topic was devoted to defining and explaining the methodological framework for the research, including the methodological steps on which the researcher relied, namely the research problem, the importance of research, research objectives, research methodology, areas of research, previous studies And, as for the second topic, the researcher dealt with the concept of the mental image, the functions of the mental image, its components, the characteristics of the mental image and its types. The third section dealt with the researcher procedures for research and applied study. The research produced a number of results, including the clearest (26) respondents and a percentage of (30,60%) From the College of Education for Pure Sciences that the American government looks at the countries of the Islamic world with a view of appreciation and respect. The students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (20) agree that the US government looks at the countries of the Islamic world with a view of appreciation and respect, with a percentage of (22.72%) .

(29) respondents and a percentage of (34.11%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences showed that the US government deals with global issues in accordance with international laws, and the College of Law and Political Science students indicated to M (31) agreeing that the US government deals with global issues According to international laws, with a percentage of (35.22%).

(22) respondents indicated that (25.88%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences indicated that the US government believes in the right of peoples to self-determination, and students of the College of Law or Political Science indicated that (27) agree that the US government believes in the right of peoples to self-determination. With a percentage of (30.68%).

### Firstly: The Research Problem:

The stage of defining the problem is the cornerstone of the research, because the research steps are based on it: Such as determining the scientific method, methods and research tools that must be used, and the nature of the information that needs to be collected, and the scientific principles require that the idea of scientific research does not arise from a vacuum so that it does not end in a vacuum, and on this basis, the main feature that distinguishes scientific research is that it has a specific problem and need To those who address it by studying and analyzing from its many aspects <sup>1</sup>. The problem is an issue that can be perceived or observed, and there is some mystery

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<sup>1</sup> Samir Mohammed, Papers of Alaam, studies in methodology , issue3, Cairo, Alam Al-Kootob 1999, p. 69

surrounding it.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, this study came to identify the mental image of the United States of America among students of Anbar University, and therefore the problem of the study can be summarized as follows

What is the image of Anbar University students about the United States of America, what is its nature, and what are the factors that contributed to its formation?

### **Secondly: Importance Of Research:**

Since mental images are one of the central processes through which individuals perceive everything related to their surrounding world, this process remains a subject of study, not limited to a specific time, and with the increasing use of these images, the role they play in building social reality becomes more important.

Interest in the subject of the image and its importance has increased, whether for individuals or institutions and governments, given the important role that this image plays in forming opinions, making decisions and shaping behavior, so building the desired image has become a major goal that everyone seeks to reach through good performance that is consistent with the needs of The masses, as well as the subject of the photo, has received the attention of researchers in media, administrative, social, psychological and political studies due to the pivotal role that the mental image plays in influencing the areas of interest of these studies, and the influential role it plays in our behaviors, decisions and daily life without feeling its effects In the conduct of our lives, and the subject of the image is one of the basic areas that all institutions must pay great attention, especially with the growing awareness of the clear impact that the image that the public carries on these institutions, and therefore our study comes to reveal the nature of the image that students of Anbar University carry about A country that is considered the world's dominant political, economic and military one

### **Thirdly:Objectives:**

Each scientific study must have specific and important goals that it seeks to achieve. These goals constitute the main reason that leads the researcher to spend a lot of effort and time to implement the study, and the objectives of our study are as follows:

1. Knowing the image of the United States of America, and what is the nature of this image, positive or negative?
2. Finding out the reasons and factors that shaped that image among Anbar University students.
3. Searching for the sources of forming the image of the United States of America.

### **Fourthly: Previous Studies:**

#### **1. Study of Jubarah 2001 <sup>2</sup>**

The problem of the study centered on determining the features of Britain's image in the Iraqi press during the years 1945-1958, and the study aimed to answer several questions, most notably, what was the image provided by the Iraqi press about Britain in the context of news

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<sup>1</sup>. Mustaf Omar, participation in paper, Beirut, Arab development institute,, 1989, p. 20

<sup>2</sup>. Safa Sankor Jubarah, picture of Britain in Iarqi Media 1945 – 1985 , (PhD thesis Unpublished: College of Arts. Baghdad University, 2001) .

coverage during that stage? What are the elements of this image and its objective structure? And to what extent did the reality of British colonial domination contribute to influencing the Iraqi press and presenting it to this image? Did the major changes and transformations that the world experienced after the Second World War had an impact on building a new image of Britain in the Iraqi press during the study period?

The researcher did not address the approach he followed, and he used content analysis to come up with a set of results, the most important of which is that all of the sample newspapers focused on foreign news, especially news of the Western world, and the predominance of news coverage of the British issue in the Iraqi press, and there was a clear dominance of British news sources (radio, Agencies, newspapers) on the news sources in the sample newspapers, and the results of the analysis reflected the size of the colonial domination and presented a made picture that was dominated by taking into account what Britain wanted, as it reflected the structure of the imbalance in the media flow

## **2. Study of Al-Hamdani 2001<sup>1</sup>**

The study dealt with diagnosing the image of the United States of America in the Iraqi press, and formulated the formulation of its research problem by analyzing the opening article of the newspapers Al-Thawra and Babel in 1999 AD, and the researcher posed several questions, including what is the concept of mental image, how is it formed, and the role of the media in its formation? What is the image of the United States presented by the Iraqi press? Is there a difference in displaying this image between the two mentioned newspapers?

The researcher followed the descriptive and historical approaches, using the method of content analysis, and concluded that the two newspapers focused on the aggressive American policy towards Iraq, Arabs and Muslims, highlighting the fact that the American political behavior against Iraq is part of an American strategy aimed at containing any Arab country trying to achieve a strategic balance with the Zionist entity, They also dealt with the constants of American policy since America's inception to highlight the reality of this colonial country and reveal the fact that the US administration has taken the United Nations Organization as one of the tools for implementing the US foreign policy in controlling the world, and the reality of the American media that supports its administration in its imperialist policy towards the countries and peoples of the world.

## **3. Study of Zoghbi ,2004 <sup>2</sup>**

This study focused on the image of Arabs in the American media before and after the events of September 11, 2001 AD. The researcher formulated the study problem in a number of questions as follows: What is the nature of media messages in terms of points, topics and values that are formed in them towards Arabs? What are the media messages that CNN relies on and directed towards Arabs during the study period? What is the extent to which this network is seeking in media messages that concern the Arabs, and how are they portrayed, especially after the September events? Is there an organized formation of media messages in the CNN network to be organized and planned images of Arabs?

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1. Ryah Kahtan Al-Hamdani, Picture of USA in Iraqi Media (MA thesis, unpublished: College of Arts. Baghdad University, 2001).

<sup>2</sup> Salafa Falah zoghbi, Picture of Arab in media of USA (PhD thesis Unpublished: College of Media. Baghdad University, 2001)

The researcher did not mention the method that she adopted in the study, but she used the method of content analysis to reach several results, the most important of which is that the CNN network entrenched the feelings of hatred in the hearts of Americans towards the Arabs by showing them in the focus of horror scenes. Peace between the Arabs and the Israelis, and the image of the Arabs was represented by civilized backwardness. As for Iraq and its regime, it was part of the features of the distorted image of Arabs in the American media, showing that it was a source of danger to American interests.

#### **4. Bediwi study 2005<sup>1</sup>**

The problem of the study was represented in the existence of a previous stereotype among the Iraqi public of the American soldier as a political, military and cultural model, but the presence of the American soldier in the Iraqi street and his authoritarian practices made this image need to be clarified and determine its causes, dimensions, and current trends.

The researcher resorted to the descriptive approach and took the survey study and extracted several results, the most important of which are: The Iraqi public had a confused and unclear stereotype about the American soldier before the occupation of Iraq, but there was a change in that picture after the occupation towards clarifying its features and reinforcing its negativity, in addition to the image it bears. The Iraqi public has a negative image of the American soldier in general, and behind that stands a number of reasons, the most important of which is the American position biased against the issues of the Arab and Islamic worlds, America's declaration that it is an occupying power in Iraq, as well as the misbehavior of the American soldier and his lack of understanding of the mood and customs of the Iraqi people.

#### **5. Abdal Latif's Study 2010<sup>2</sup>**

The researcher formulated the problem of her study of the mental image of the Iraqi soldier after 2003 in a set of questions to answer through academic research, which is what is the image or drawing of the public about the Iraqi soldier after 2003? Is the mental image of the Iraqi soldier different after 2003 from his previous image? What are the reasons for this difference among the audience?

Has the mental image of the Iraqi soldier changed due to the conditions that Iraq is going through? Is there an effect on the behavior of the current soldier in creating or changing the image, whether it is positive or negative for the audience? What are the characteristics of the Iraqi soldier after the year 2003, and did they differ from the previous one, and what are the reasons for their difference?

The researcher adopted the descriptive approach and took the survey study, which falls into two theoretical and practical parts, and reached the following results: That the Iraqi public carries a positive impression of the Iraqi soldier before 2003, but she witnessed a difference in the perception of the current soldier from the former. The results also showed that the picture painted by the Iraqi public is about The current soldier was not identical to what is present in the imagination of the respondents or their decree, in addition to the fact that the current army is not

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<sup>1</sup>Mohammed Bediwi, Picture of American soldier in Iraqi People, (MA thesis, unpublished: College of Media. Baghdad University, 2005).

<sup>2</sup>. Ranah Abdal Latif, the mental picture of American soldier with the people after 2003, (Master Thesis unpublished: College of Media, Baghdad University, 2010)

at all suitable as a substitute for a national army that replaces the American forces and maintains the internal and external security of Iraq.

After looking at the previous studies, we found that they do not meet with any study because they dealt with the subject of the mental image, its characteristics, and its formation factors about US President Donald Trump, which is the image of an individual (personal), while previous studies dealt with the image of countries and institutions.

#### **Fifthly: Methodology of Study:**

The method of research means (it is the objective method that the researcher follows in studying a phenomenon of phenomena, a problem of problems, or a case of cases with the intention of diagnosing them or describing them accurately and defining their dimensions in a comprehensive manner that makes it easy to identify and distinguish them and allows knowledge of their causes and effects and the patterns that they take or in which the factors are formed. Those affected by it or affected by it, and measuring or predicting this effect in an objective and accurate manner that explains the relationships between its internal and external factors, with the aim of reaching specific general results that can be applied or generalized.<sup>1</sup>

The researcher used the survey method (which is one of the forms for collecting information about the condition of individuals, their behavior, perception, feelings, and attitudes, and it is also the main and standard form for collecting information when the study includes the whole community or the sample is large and spread in a way that makes it difficult to communicate with its vocabulary, which saves a large portion of time, expenses and effort Done through systematic steps)<sup>2</sup>

This research is also considered as descriptive research to study the image of the United States of America in an attempt to uncover the main axes that it sought to emphasize in the context of showing the image of the United States of America among students of Anbar University.

#### **Sixth: Research Areas:**

The human field: Anbar University students were selected, so the researcher chose a representative sample of the student community at Anbar University.

Spatial domain: choosing the researcher at Anbar University in order to save time, effort and costs.

The temporal domain: The researcher specified the temporal field of study from 1/3/2019 to 1/4/2019, and this period of the academic year comes as it represents students' stability in study.

#### **Seventh: Search Tool:**

Data collection tools vary according to the purpose for which they are collected. If the data to be collected is related to individuals' beliefs or feelings, or their attitudes towards a specific topic, then the interview or questionnaire are the best data collection tools in this case. Therefore, the questionnaire is one of the most important and most common means of collecting information, and the researcher used this method, which included a set of questions handed over to the

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<sup>1</sup>. Mohammed Abid Alhameed, scientific paper in Media (Cairo: Alam Alkitab, 2000) p. 158

<sup>2</sup>. Mohammed Abid Alkani, Mohsin Ahmed Alkadari, the basic approach of writing the MA and PhD. Thesis, (Cairo Anglo library, 1992) P. 39.

respondents to record their answers themselves, and the questionnaire was designed in light of the scientific and administrative information and the questions were prepared in a clear, easy and specific manner so as not to send anything to the respondent. From distress and boredom, the researcher followed a preliminary exploratory study to find out the sources of the image of the respondents and the motives that led to those perceptions under study and prepare questions accordingly.

### **Eighth: Validity of the tool:**

It means the agreement of the largest group of individuals on a proper understanding of the measuring tool and integration with it in a very similar manner if it is not identical.<sup>1</sup>

The questionnaire was presented to a group of specialized experts \* for the purpose of presenting the extent of its validity and suitability for the objectives and requirements of the research. The necessary amendments were made to a number of questions as well as drafting another number of them to be more accurate and expressive of the research community. Thus, the form became ready after the researcher took the notes referred to. .

## **Second Section**

### **-The concept of a mental image**

#### **- mental image concept and term**

#### **- mental image functions**

#### **- Components of a mental image**

#### **- Types of mental image**

### **First: The Mental Image: Concept And Term**

The term (mental image) consists of two words: the image and the mental. As for the word image, it means the form that is characteristic of the object, and the images mean the imagination of things of me<sup>2</sup>As for the word mentality, it refers to the mind, and the is the mental , and it also means understanding of something and keeping it<sup>3</sup>The concept of mental image differs according to the different orientations of the individuals who use it. Some foreign sources indicate that the term mental image did not come into existence until 1908 by the scientist Graham Dulles, who pointed out in his book "Human and Political Nature" that voters need to create something simple and permanent. And organized when trusting a candidate<sup>4</sup>

The mental image is defined as ((a set of perceptions, judgments, and old, inherited and new impressions, positive and negative ones that a person, group, or society takes from another. And

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\*The experts that saw the questionnaire

<sup>1</sup>. Sir Ahmed Mustafa Omar, Ibid, P. 354.

<sup>2</sup>. Assist. Prof. Dr. Hafid Yassin, Teacher at Anbar university , college of Arts, Media Department.

<sup>3</sup>. Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdulrahman Ali Hamid , Teacher at Anbar university , college of Arts, Media Department

<sup>4</sup>. Assist. Prof. Dr. Salim Jassim Mohammed Baghdad university , college of Media.



he uses it as a basis and as a starting point to correct this person and to define his attitude and behavior towards him<sup>1</sup>

The mental image can be defined as ((a set of features and features that the audience perceives, and on which they build their positions and trends towards the organization, company, state, or group, and that image is formed through the personal experience of the audience based on direct contact or through public communication processes and the features and features of the mental image are formed. In light of the public's perception of the organization's personality, functions, objectives, legitimacy of its existence, its actions, and the basic values it adopts

As for Zachariah's faith, he defines the mental image as "the map through which a person can understand, perceive and interpret things" that is: the mental image is the idea that the individual creates about a certain topic and the actions that result from that, whether negative or positive, and it is an idea that is usually based on Direct or based on the focused and organized impression that forms the behaviors of different individuals <sup>2</sup> James Driver notes in his dictionary of psychology that the mental image is (a restored emotional experience in the absence of the sensory stimulus that created it)

Although the use of the term image is new in media studies, the observer and researcher in Arab and Islamic history finds that the early Arab and Muslim scholars clearly referred to the term image, so the Arab scientist Ibn Sina mentioned in the interpretation of the term image that things have two existence, an existence outside the mind He called it the objects and an existence in the mind that he called perception, as he calls the images of things in a person's mind as perception

The mental image witnessed a clear presence in the second half of the twentieth century as a term related to commercial establishments, and soon it was used in the various political, media and professional fields, and that usage extended to social psychology research, public opinion, foreign policy, international relations and international behavior<sup>3</sup>

As a result of the multiplicity of fields and fields of mental image studies, the definitions of mental image varied and overlapped with some terminology close to it, so that it is difficult for the researcher in the field of human research in general and media in particular to define an accurate definition of the mental image. Therefore, the definition of the mental image faced many difficulties among researchers and experts, given the diversity of the sciences that it enters, as well as the diversity we have observed in its use in the Arabic language (which does not involve anything fixed and everything in it moves. Speech is the element that forms ideas, so language is a creative device that forms ideas. And it enables it to appear in society)<sup>4</sup>

As for the formation of the mental image, this process is subject to the interaction between all that a person possesses of knowledge, information, experiences, trends and ideas derived from the environment that surrounds him. Therefore, the mental image of a person towards a certain person or thing consists of three basic elements:<sup>5</sup>The set of cognitive qualities with which he is able to perceive that thing mentally.The emotional component launched by the tendency or aversion to that thing. The behavioral component represented by the set of practical responses to

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<sup>1</sup>. Adeb Kadoor: Arab picture in western media, Syria, 2002, p. 11

<sup>2</sup>. transfer from Dr. AlAhmed, Al Shamalah , Friday 22 May, 2009, p. 1

<sup>3</sup>. Safa, Picture of Britain in Iraqi Media 1945 – 1958 PhD Thesis, Baghdad University, College of Arts, 2001, p. 103.

<sup>4</sup>. Ftshren, thoughts and method, translation the life of Shrrarah, Baghdad, 1958, P. 75

<sup>5</sup>Mohammed Monir Hajab, the active communication of general relation, Cairo, Alfajer Press, 2007, P. 172.

that thing that the individual sees fit for him according to the qualities he has realized in his mind.

### **Secondly: Functions of Image:**

The image is considered as the mental tools that enable the individual to coexist with the surrounding world, which includes a number of complex and intertwined experiences<sup>1</sup>. Among the most important functions performed by the mental image are: -

1. The picture provides a state of effort economy, as it provides general frameworks that make the individual interact with different situations according to prior knowledge about them, and this function reduces the scope of ignorance in dealing with events<sup>2</sup>
2. The image simplifies the phenomena in the form of symbols that make understanding between people possible on the basis of these symbols, as it leads to facilitating communication between people.
3. The image increases self-esteem as a result of the individual's membership in a certain group. Positive images about the group to which the individual belongs may increase his self-esteem and his sense of self-satisfaction, as mentioned above.

This image is an evaluation criterion for judging the correctness of the information received<sup>3</sup>

### **Third: Components Of The Mental Image:**

1. Perceptual component: it means the informational aspect in the image, that is, information and data related to a topic.
2. The emotional component: It includes the formation of emotional trends towards the phenomenon subject of the image. The trends are not necessarily only negative, but can be positive, and in some cases the trends are neutral.
3. The behavioral component: This component appears in some of the apparent direct behaviors, such as: prejudice against a group, or carrying out aggressive acts towards the group subject of the picture.

### **Fourth: Types of Mental Image.**

There are basic principles that must be observed when forming a mental image.<sup>4</sup>

The message must be clarified and communicated in a way that draws the attention of the entity to be communicated with its meanings and content.

The message should use signs indicating the shared experience of the sender and recipient.

That the message has some ways to satisfy the personal needs of individuals or groups, in order to bring about the required interaction and achieve the desired response.

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<sup>1</sup> Ishraf Ahmed, the role of press to create the mental image of 3<sup>th</sup> countries (undeveloped countries) among Egyptian youth people, analytic study, MA thesis (unpublished) Cairo University, college of Media, department of general relations, 1993, P. 109.

<sup>2</sup> Engi Mohammed, the mental image of general relations with its users, MA thesis (unpublished) Cairo University, college of Media, department of general relations, 2004, P. 78.

<sup>3</sup> Ayman Mansor, Mental image, Ibid., P. 92.

<sup>4</sup> Nashoah Hasenan, the role of Nile Chanel of create mental image about Egyptians with foreign people (PhD. Thesis Unpublished, college of Media, Cairo University, 2000) P. 59.

If the mental image is distinguished by form, inaccuracy and insecurity, then the new image must be presented in a form that can dispel previous anxiety and doubts.

The new image should be framed as best suited to it as possible and in the form of values actually accepted by individuals.

### **Fifth: Types Of Mental Image:**

There are those describing the mental image with diversity and the types of mental image can be referred to as follows:<sup>1</sup>

1. Mirror image: It means the image of the reality in which the source sees himself.
2. Current image: means the image in which the audience sees the source
3. The desired image: It means the image to be constructed in the mind of the audience.
4. The ideal image: It is the best image that can be achieved if we take into account the positive aspiration that can be achieved that affects the masses and therefore it can be called the expected image.
5. The multiple image: - It occurs when individuals are exposed to life contradictions that give different impressions of them, and it is natural that the multiplicity does not last for long. Either it turns into a positive image or into a negative image, or the two sides combine a unified image that remains positive and negative elements depending on the severity of their influence on These individuals.

### **- Theory Of Cultural Implantation.**

The beginnings of this theory go back to the American scientist George Gerbner when he said that television is a controlling force in the formation of modern society, and this theory was the result of the efforts that he made with a group of researchers in the effects of television on American society, when the United States swept a wave of violence, unrest and assassination crimes. At the end of the fifties and the beginning of the sixties of the last century, people linked the rise in crime rates, violence and change in values to the spread of television during that period, and with pressure on the Congress, research was funded to study the effects of television in the field of health and education, and among its results was the printing of 60 studies in five volumes in 1971 under The title (Television and Social Behavior) was the results of this study that formulated the idea of the cultural inculcation theory as a result of intense and continuous exposure to television and the relationship between viewing intensity and perception of social reality in television images<sup>2</sup>. This theory emphasizes the ability of the media to influence the level of individuals' perception of the surrounding world (Especially for individuals who are heavily exposed to these methods) and this theory links the intensity of distress A trauma to the media and the process of acquiring meanings or learning through the symbolic images provided by these media. She believes that television works to adopt a belief about the nature of the social world, and confirms the stereotypes and the selected viewpoint that are placed in television programs, as it expresses the process of interaction between the message and the recipient<sup>3</sup>.

Experts emphasize that there are six basic considerations for the theory of cultural planting:

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<sup>1</sup>. Marleen Nasir, Image of Arabs and Muslims in French books, Beirut. 1995, P. 59.

<sup>2</sup>. Yusra Khalid, Fatma Kazim, theories of communication, Baghdad, Dar Badah for Press, 2018, P. 78 – 79

<sup>3</sup>. Hassan Emad, Ataf Adli, theories of communication, Unpublished, 2007, P. 135.

1. Television is a single medium that requires special input to study it<sup>1</sup>
2. Television messages constitute a coherent system that expresses the prevailing trend in culture, as it means the prevailing trend of homogeneity between individuals (a fabric of beliefs, values and practices presented by television in different forms) and the prevailing trend refers to the control of television in implanting images and ideas in a way that makes the differences or differences less. They disappear between groups with different characteristics, so the prevailing trend is the mediator in the implantation process.
3. Analysis of public television message systems provides evidence of the implantation process.

The analysis of implantation focuses on monitoring the contribution of television to building ideas and actions in society, for example, there are those who find that scientific materials in the media are not entertaining and unattractive, while others find them useful and look at them positively, which is what we call the prevailing trend.

### - Third Section / Procedures of research and field study

#### First: Community and sample of study

The process of determining the research community and its sample is one of the most important steps that are considered the main entrance to the field study, as the researcher, while searching in any topic, has to ask himself about the study community that is included in the phenomenon or topic of his research and who are the targets in it? In light of this, he can determine the research sample that represents this community, and based on that, the researcher has identified his research community and selected Anbar University students.

**Table (1)**

**Shows the total of the distributed and excluded forms**

Seq.	College	Education for pure sciences	Law and political sciences	Total
1.	Distributed forms	100	100	200
2.	Excluded forms	15	12	27
3.	Left	85	88	173

The researcher resorted to adopting the multi-stage sample, which is of great importance in obtaining samples representing university students in a random manner. The researcher tested two colleges intentionally and a section was tested from each college, where the Mathematics Department from the College of Education for Pure Sciences and the Law Department from the College of Law and Political Science were tested. (200) forms were distributed to each college, with (100) forms for each of them, and (27) forms were excluded for non-compliance with the scientific requirements, with (15) forms from the College of Education for Pure Sciences and (12) forms from the College of Law and Political Science as shown in Table No. (1) below.

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<sup>1</sup> Yusra K. and Fatma. Ibid.

**Table (2)****Shows the gender of Samples**

<b>Seq.</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percent %</b>	<b>Rank</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>56.64</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>43.36</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100%</b>	

In terms of gender, it was found that smara was distributed to (98) males, with a percentage of (56.64%) and (75) of females, and a percentage of (43.36%) of the total sample members, which is almost close as shown in the table. No. (2) below

**Table (3)****shows housing governorates of Samples**

<b>Seq.</b>	<b>Gov.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>	<b>Rank</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Anbar</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>85.45</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Baghdad</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Dyalah</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Karbal</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100%</b>	

The results of the research in terms of housing indicated that (148) students reside in the province of Anbar, with a percentage of (85,54%) and that (15) students live in the governorate of Baghdad, with a percentage of (8.67%), and (6) students live in Diyala governorate, with a percentage. It reached (3.46%) and that (4) students live in Karbala governorate, with a percentage of (2.33%) of the total sample, which is an indication that most of the university students live in Anbar province, because all the governorates of Iraq have universities and most students prefer permanence. In his province and saving effort and money, as shown in Table No. (3) a.

**Table (4)**

**Shows the US government's vision of the countries of the Islamic world from the respondents' point of view.**

<b>Seq.</b>	<b>alternatives</b>	<b>College of Education for Pure Science</b>		<b>College of Law and Political sciences</b>			
		<b>Repetition</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Repetition</b>	<b>Per. %</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rank</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43.52</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>48.88</b>	<b>46.25</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30.60</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28.40</b>	<b>29.48</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25.88</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22.72</b>	<b>24.27</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

And (26) respondents, with a percentage of (30.60%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, agreed that the US government deals with countries of Islam by regarding and respecting, while (22) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent and a percentage of (25.88%) while (37) are disagree with percent of (43.52%). While the student of Law indicate that (20) are agree with 22.72% while 25 are Neutral with 28.40% while 43 were disagree with 48.88% of sample, while the final total 173

**Table (5).**

**Shows the dealing of USA with international affairs**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	Disagree	35	41.17	38	43.16	42.19	1
2.	Agree	29	34.11	312	35.22	34.68	2
3.	Neutral	21	24.72	19	21.59	23.13	3
4.	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

And (29) respondents, with a percentage of (34.11%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, agreed that the US government deals with global issues in accordance with international laws, while (21) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent and a percentage of (24.72%). (35) respondents indicated that they did not agree with a percentage of (41.17%) of the total sample members, while students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (31) agree that the US government deals with global issues in accordance with international laws with a percentage of (35) (22%) and (19) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent with a percentage of (21.59%), and (38) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage of (43.19%) of the total sample members. Rather, the successive US governments have become International laws operate according to their own policies and interests. And as shown in

**Table (6)**

**Shows the extent of the US government's belief in the right of peoples of self-determination from the respondents' point of view.**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	Disagree	44	51.77	39	88.32	47.98	1
2.	Neutral	22	25.88	27	30.68	28.33	2
3.	Agree	19	22.35	22	25	23.69	3
4.	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(22) respondents, with a percentage of (25.88%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, stated that the American government believes in the right of peoples to self-determination, while (19) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent, with a

percentage of (22.35%). 44) Responding that they do not agree with a percentage of (51.77%) of the total sample members, while the College of Law and Political Science students indicated to the mother (27) agreeing that the US government believes in the right of peoples to self-determination at a percentage of (30.68%). (22) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent with a percentage of (25.00%). (39) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage of (44.32%) of the total sample members, but we notice the opposite of that that the US government It interferes in the affairs of states, especially when their interests require it, as is the case in Iraq, Syria, Yemen and Libya. And as shown in Table (6).

**Table (7)**

**Shows the extent to which the US government supports human rights in the world from the respondents' point of view.**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	Disagree	34	40	35	39.78	39.88	1
2.	Agree	30	35.39	31	35.22	35.26	2
3.	Neutral	21	24.61	22	25	24.83	3
4.	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(30) respondents, with a percentage of (35.39%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, said that the US government supports human rights in the world, while (21) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent, with a percentage of (24.71%), and indicated (34) They said that they do not agree with a percentage of (40%) of the total sample members, while the students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (31) agree that the US government supports human rights in the world at a percentage of (35.22%) and explained (22) Responding that they agree to some extent and with a percentage of (25%). (35) respondents indicated that they do not agree and with a percentage of (39.78%) of the total sample members, that the US government uses international organizations to serve its interests, given that the United States of America is preparing One of the countries that support these organizations the most financially and control their decisions. And as shown in Table (7).

**Table (8)**

**shows the extent of the US government's endeavor to Americanize the world from the respondents' point of view.**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	agree	41	48.23	46	52.27	50.28	1
2.	disagree	26	30.58	22	25	27.76	2
3.	Neutral	18	21.19	20	22.73	21.96	3
4.	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(41) respondents, with a percentage of (48.23%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, stated that the US government is seeking to Americanize the world, while (18)



respondents indicated that they agree to some extent and a percentage of (21.19%) and indicated (26) They said that they do not agree with a percentage of (30.58%) of the total sample, while students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (46) agree that the US government is seeking to Americanize the world with a percentage of (52.27%) and he explained (20) Respondents that they agree to some extent with a percentage of (22.73%), and (22) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage of (25%) of the total sample members, through the American government's attempt to impose the American political system on vulnerable countries as a model Optimal for governance and linking it to US interests and imposing tutelage on them. And as shown in Table (8).

**Table (9)**

**Shows the extent of the US government's support for terrorism in the world from the respondents' point of view**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	agree	35	41.17	41	46.59	43.93	1
2.	disagree	31	36.48	26	59.55	32.95	2
3.	Neutral	19	22.35	21	23.86	23.12	3
4.	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(35) respondents, with a percentage of (41.17%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, showed that the US government supports terrorism in the world, while (19) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent, with a percentage of (22.35%), and indicated (31) Responding that they do not agree with a percentage of (36.48%) of the total sample members, while students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (41) agree that the US government supports terrorism in the world with a percentage of (46.59%). 21) respondents agreed that they agree to some extent with a percentage of (23.86%). (26) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage of (29.55%) of the total sample members, by supporting armed factions and feeding internal conflicts in some countries. . And as shown in Table (9).

**Table (10)**

**Shows the US government's policy towards the people from the respondents' point of view.**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	agree	34	40	42	47.72	43.91	1
2.	disagree	30	35.30	24	27.28	31.32	2
3.	Neutral	21	24.70	22	25	24.85	3
4.	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	



(34) respondents, with a percentage of (40.00%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, said that the US government is adopting a colonial policy based on plundering the wealth of the people, while (21) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent and a percentage of (24.70%). (30) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage of (35.30%) of the total sample members, while students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (42) agree that the US government is adopting a colonial policy based on plundering the wealth of the people at a percentage of ( 47.72%) and (22) respondents explained that they agree to some extent, with a percentage of (25.00%). (24) respondents indicated that they do not agree, and with a percentage of (27.28%) of the total sample, the government imposes its control over The global economy as a unipolar and controlling the global market and interfering in the countries with wealth to the extent that it can intervene militarily as it did in Iraq. And as shown in Table (10).

**Table (11)**

**Shows the extent of the American government exercising pressure on the United Nations in order to achieve the interests of the United States of America from the respondents' point of view.**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	agree	32	37.64	36	40.90	39.30	1
2.	disagree	27	31.78	31	35.24	33.52	2
3.	Neutral	26	30.58	21	23.86	27.18	3
4.	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(32) respondents, at a percentage of (37.64%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, said that the US government is exerting pressure on the United Nations in order to achieve the interests of the United States of America, while (26) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent and at a percentage of (30) 58%) and (27) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage (31.78%) of the total sample members, while the College of Law and Political Science students indicated that (36) agree that the US government exerts pressure on the United Nations for the sake of Achieving the interests of the United States of America, with a percentage of (40.90%) and (21) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent, with a percentage of (23.86%). (31) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage of (35.24%) Of the total members of the sample, because the United States is the largest country that contributes to financing the United Nations. Therefore, this organization is harnessed to achieve US interests. And as shown in table (11).

**Table (12)**

**Shows the extent of the US government's use of force to implement its aggressive plans from the respondents' point of view.**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	agree	35	41.17	40	45.46	43.35	1
2.	Neutral	26	30.58	26	29.54	30.07	2
3.	disagree	24	28.25	22	25	26.58	3
	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(35) respondents, with a percentage of (42.25%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, said that the US government uses force to implement the aggressive plans of the United States of America towards the peoples, while (24) respondents explained that they agree to some extent, at a percentage of (28,23) (%) And (25) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage of (29.42%) of the total sample members, while the students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (40) agree that the US government uses force to implement its aggressive plans against the peoples, with a percentage of It reached (45.46%) and (22) respondents explained that they agree to some extent with a percentage of (25.00%). (26) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage of (29.54%) of the total sample members, as happened with Iraq and the war and its occupation in 2003 and control over it. And as shown in Table (12).

**Table (13)**

**Shows the extent of the US government's interference in other countries' affairs from the respondents' point of view**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	agree	33	38.83	36	40.90	38.88	1
2.	disagree	29	27.05	27	30.70	32.38	2
3.	Neutral	23	24.12	25	28.40	27.74	3
	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(33) respondents, with a percentage of (38.83%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, said that the US government interferes in the affairs of other countries, while (23) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent, with a percentage of (27.05%) and indicated 29) Responding that they do not agree with a percentage of (34.12%) of the total sample, while students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (36) agree that the US government interferes in the affairs of other countries at a percentage of (40.90%). (25) respondents clarified that they agree to some extent with a percentage of (28.40%). (27) respondents indicated that they do not agree, and with a percentage of (30.70%) of the total sample, matters may require that the United States intervene in the affairs of Other countries in

order to secure their interests and may use military or economic wars for that. And as shown in Table (13).

**Table (14)**

**Shows the extent of the US government's defense of the rights of minorities in the world from the respondents' point of view**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	disagree	37	43.54	38	43.18	43.35	1
2.	agree	26	30.58	31	35.23	32.94	2
3.	Neutral	22	25.88	19	21.59	23.71	3
	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(26) respondents, with a percentage of (30.58%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, said that the US government defends the rights of minorities in the world, while (22) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent, with a percentage of (25.88%). (37) Respondents that they do not agree with a percentage of (43.54%) of the total sample members, while students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that they (31) agree that the US government defends the rights of minorities in the world at a percentage of (35,23) (29%) of the respondents indicated that they agree to some extent, with a percentage of (21.59%), and (38) respondents indicated that they do not agree, and with a percentage of (43.18%) of the total sample, the US governments claim to defend the rights of minorities In the world when its interests require that and it turns a blind eye to other minorities that are not in harmony with its interests and what we see in its dealings with Muslim minorities in China and other countries. And as shown in Table (14).

**Table (15)**

**shows the extent of the US government's perception of itself as leading the free world from the respondents' point of view**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	agree	35	41.17	39	44.32	42.78	1
2.	disagree	27	31.76	26	29.54	30.63	2
3.	Neutral	23	27.07	23	26.14	26.59	3
	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(35) respondents, with a percentage of (37.65%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, said that the US government portrays itself as leading the free world, while (23) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent, with a percentage of (27.07%) and indicated (27) They expressed their disagreement with a percentage of (31.76%) of the total sample members, while students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (39)

agreed that the US government imagines itself as leading the free world with a percentage of (44.32%). (23) Respondents agreed that they agree to some extent with a percentage of (26.14%) and (26) respondents indicated that they do not agree and with a percentage of (29.54%) of the total sample, the US government promises itself that it leads the world and is the one pole. Who controls money and the global economy and imposes its laws on all countries. And as shown in Table No. (15).

**Table (16)**

**Shows the extent to which the US government dealt in double-duty and negative terms with Arab issues from the respondents' point of view**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	Agree	41	48.32	44	50	49.41	1
2.	disagree	28	32.94	27	30.68	31.79	2
3.	Neutral	16	81.84	17	19.32	19.07	3
	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(41) respondents, with a percentage of (48.32%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, stated that the US government deals in double and negative ways with Arab issues, while (16) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent and a percentage of (18.84%) and indicated ( 28) Respondents that they do not agree with a percentage of (32.94%) of the total sample members, while students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (44) agree that the US government deals in double standards and negatively with Arab issues at a percentage of (50.00%). (17) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent with a percentage of (18.84%), and (27) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage of (30.68%) of the total sample members, through duplication in dealing with Arabs. Concerning the Palestinian cause and the Zionist entity, and after the occupier, you will defend himself and his entity. He promised the Palestinians between Arabs, the owners of the land, terrorists who kill Zionist settlers, and that the Zionists defend themselves. And as shown in Table No. (16).

**Table (17)**

**Shows the extent to which the US government, in dealing with the Arab issue, seeks to protect Israel from the respondents' point of view.**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	Agree	37	43.53	43	48.86	46.25	1
2.	29	34.12	24	27.28	30.63	31.79	2
3.	Neutral	19	22.35	21	23.86	23.12	3
	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(37) respondents, with a percentage of (43.53%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, stated that the US government, in dealing with the Arab issue, seeks to protect Israel, while (19) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent, and at a percentage of (22, 35). (29%) of the respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage (34.12%) of the total sample members, while the students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (43) agree that the American government seeks, in its dealings with the Arab issue, to protect Israel at a rate A percentage of (48.86%) and (21) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent, with a percentage of (23.86%). (24) respondents indicated that they do not agree, and a percentage of (27.28%) of the total sample members the government seeks The US, in its dealings with the Arab issue, aims to protect Israel by trying to impose policies of acceptance of reality, recognition of the Zionist entity, and establishing relations with it to ensure its protection and the threat of using force and support against any aggression against it. And as shown in Table (17).

**Table (18)**

**Shows the extent of the US government's use of intimidation and enticement in its dealings with Arab countries from the respondents' point of view.**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	Agree	40	47.05	42	47.72	47.40	1
2.	Disagree	26	30.60	26	29.54	30.05	2
3.	Neutral	19	22.35	20	22.74	22.55	3
	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(40) respondents, with a percentage of (47.05%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, explained that the US government uses the method of intimidation and enticement in its dealings with Arab countries, while (19) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent, and at a percentage of (22.35, (%)) And (26) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage of (30,60%) of the total members of the sample, while students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (42) agree that the US government uses the method of intimidation and incitement in its dealings with Arab countries, at a rate of A percentage of (47.72%) and (26) respondents explained that they agree to some extent with a percentage of (29.54%). (20) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage of (22.74%) of the total sample members, since The American government considers itself the one global pole, as it uses intimidation and enticement against the countries that deal with it, especially the Arab countries linked to US interests and affected by their policies to preserve their interests in these countries. And as shown in Table No. (18).

**Table (19)**

**Shows the source of information about the US government from the respondents' point of view.**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	Internet	45	40.17	48	42.85	41.52	1
2.	Satellite Channels	39	34.83	41	36.61	35.72	2
3.	broadcasts	28	25	23	20.54	22.76	3
	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(45) respondents, with a percentage of (40.17%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, explained that the Internet is the source of information about the US government, while (39) respondents explained that satellite channels are the source of information about the US government, with a percentage of (34.83%). (28) respondents indicated that the radio and broadcasters stations are the source of information about the US government at a percentage (25.00%) of the total sample members, while the students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (48) agree that the Internet is the source of information about the US government. Percentage (42.85%) and (41) respondents clarified that satellite channels are the source of information about the US government, with a percentage of (36.61%). (23) respondents indicated that radio stations are the source of information about the US government with a percentage of (20, 54%) of the total sample members, as the Internet is the first source in the world in transmitting news and information to the public, and the exposure rate to the Internet ranks first among the public in general. And as shown in Table (19).

**Table (20)**

**Shows the extent to which the American government views Arab and Islamic countries as incubators of terrorism from the respondents' point of view.**

Seq.	alternatives	College of Education for Pure Science		College of Law and Political sciences			
		Repetition	Value	Repetition	Per. %	Total	Rank
1.	Agree	32	37.64	39	44.32	41.05	1
2.	Disagree	30	27.05	26	29.54	32.36	2
3.	Neutral	23	35.31	23	26.14	26.59	3
	Total	85	100%	88	100%	100%	

(32) respondents clarified that they agree to some extent, and at a percentage of (37.64%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, the US government views Arab and Islamic countries as incubators of terrorism, while (23) respondents explained that they agree to some extent, and at a percentage of (27.05%). (30) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage of (35.31%) of the total sample members, while students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (39) agree that the US government considers Arab and Islamic

countries as incubators of terrorism. Percentage amounted to (44.32%) and (26) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent with a percentage of (29.54%). (23) respondents indicated that they do not agree with a percentage of (26.14%) of the total sample members. Arabs and Muslims are terrorists against the backdrop of the bombings of 11 December 2001, and it is Muslim and Arab countries that embrace terrorist groups that threaten US and global peace and security. And as shown in Table No. (20).

## Results & Recommendations

### Results

- 1- (26) respondents, with a percentage of (30.60%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, stated that the United States of America looks at the countries of the Islamic world with a view of appreciation and respect. The US views the countries of the Islamic world with a view of appreciation and respect, with a percentage of (22.72%).
- 2- Among (29) respondents and a percentage of (34.11%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences that the United States of America deals with global issues in accordance with international laws, and the students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated to the mother (31) agreeing that the United States of America It deals with global issues in accordance with international laws, with a percentage of (35.22%).
- 3- (22) respondents, with a percentage of (25.88%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, indicated that the United States of America believes in the right of peoples to self-determination, and students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (27) agree that the United States of America believes The right of peoples to self-determination, at a percentage of (30.68%).
- 4- (41) respondents, with a percentage of (48.23%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, confirmed that the United States of America seeks to Americanize the world, and the students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (46) agree that the United States of America seeks to Americanize The world, with a percentage of (52.27%).
- 5- Among (24) respondents, with a percentage of (40.00%), from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, that the United States of America adopts a colonial policy based on plundering the wealth of peoples. The students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (42) agree that the United States The US adopts a colonial policy based on plundering the wealth of the people, with a percentage of (47.72%).
- 6- (32) respondents, with a percentage of (37.64%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, stated that the United States of America exerts pressure on the United Nations to achieve its interests. The students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (36) agree that the states The United States of America is exerting pressure on the United Nations in order to achieve its interests, at a percentage of (40.90%), and (21) respondents indicated that they agree to some extent, and at a percentage of (23.86%).
- 7- (35) respondents, with a percentage of (42.25%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, indicated that the United States of America uses force to implement its aggressive designs against peoples, while students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (40) agree that the United States The US uses force to implement its aggressive plans against the peoples, with a percentage of (45.46%).
- 8- (41) respondents, with a percentage of (48.32%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, stated that the United States of America deals with ambivalence and passivity with Arab issues. Double and negative with Arab issues, with a percentage of (50.00%).



- 9- (37) respondents, with a percentage of (43.53%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, confirmed that the United States of America seeks, in its dealings with Arab affairs, to protect Israel, and the College of Law and Political Science students indicated that (43) agree that the states The United States of America, in its dealings with the Arab issue, seeks to protect Israel, at a percentage of (48.86%).
- 10- Among (40) respondents, with a percentage of (47.05%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, that the United States of America uses the method of intimidation and enticement in its dealings with Arab countries, the sample. The students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (42) agree that The United States of America uses the method of intimidation and enticement in its dealings with Arab countries, at a percentage of (47.72%).
- 11- (41) respondents, with a percentage of (48.23%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, stated that satellite channels are the source of information about the United States of America, and students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (46) agree that satellite channels are a source Information about the United States of America, at a percentage (52.27%).
- 12- Among (45) respondents and a percentage of (53.94%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences that the Internet is the source of information about the United States of America, and students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (48) agree that the Internet is the source of information about The United States of America, with a percentage of (54.54%).
- 13- (39) respondents, with a percentage of (45.88%) from the College of Education for Pure Sciences, explained that broadcasts are the source of information about the United States of America, while students of the College of Law and Political Science indicated that (41) agreed that newspapers are the source of information. From the United States of America, with a percentage of (46.59%).

## Recommendations

- 1- That the United States of America deal with Arab countries according to common interests and mutual respect.
- 2- The United States of America respects and appreciates the Arab and Islamic countries, and respects their people.
- 3- Staying away from accusing the Islamic religion of terrorism. Rather, it is a divine religion based on tolerance and love for others.
- 4- Not to interfere in the internal and external affairs of Arab and international countries and let them decide their fate freely without American pressure or recommendations.
- 5- Equality in dealing with the Arab issue, as is the case for the Zionist entity by the United States of America.
- 6- Supporting real democracy throughout the world, not democracy imposed by US interests.
- 7- That the United States of America and its administration convey the true image of Arabs and Muslims in the media.



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