

## ABSTRACT

The events of 9\1 1 have transformed the long-standing world order. US president George.W.Bush called it terrorism and launched a crusade against it. After the so-called successful invasion of Afghanistan, President Bush invaded Iraq and justified his actions by saying that- a) Iraq is a terrorist supporting state which has links with Osama Bin Laden (OBL) and his Al-Qaeda network -b) Saddam is a tyrant who suppressed the freedom of his people and processed weapons of mass destructions which were a threat to the USA.

Whereas 9/11 was a massive act of terrorism, the links establishing visible connections of this act with Iraq were based, at best, on doubtful assumptions and opaque facts; there were no weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. CIA failed to find links between Saddam Hussein and any foreign group of terrorists, including Al-Qaeda, just as the UN weapons inspectors had been claiming.

There is a point of view that the main objective behind the US invasion of Iraq was to win the new great game, which has turned from the access to warm waters, in the nineteenth century to the control of the oil reservoirs of Middle East and Central Asia in the twenty-first century.

After the fall of USSR, US have arrogated to itself the role of the great hegemon, the sole super power of the globe, and thus exercise control over the energy resources. Saddam, s regime was a hurdle in this endeavor towards global domination, especially over the hydro-carbon resources of the world, so president Bush's "imperialist courtiers" "the neo-cons set an agenda to neutralize the axis of evil, Iraq was one of the

In other words, conquest of Iraq would help the US to dominate the new great game. Although the invasion of Iraq is complete and Saddarn is captured, yet Iraq's social fabric is under extreme stress .The Iraqis (US calls them insurgents) have created an environment of deadly civil unrest. President Bush acknowledged that US led forces were making "really good progress" in Iraq and also acknowledged his forces are still facing a stubborn insurgency. The future of Iraq is uncertain even after the so-called "surprisingly well-organized" first free elections on Jan 30, 2005.

Whereas historical approach has been applied to introduce the subject and highlight the importance of Mesopotamia / Babylon / 20th century Iraq, throughout the history of mankind, it was also important to apply descriptive methodology to simplify the understanding of its involved history and ancient culture, spread across several major civilizations of mankind through many a millennia.

To discuss the impact of American invasion analytical approach had to be applied to sift immense inputs of wartime data from world wide electronic and print media along with ever upto date World Wide Web inputs which were often conflicting and frequently challenged by competing sources.