 State your course research project’s specific research question.

How has the success of the United Nations mission in Somalis has fueled regional terrorism that threaten the United States and its partners?

1. Compare at least two theoretical approaches that might provide some insight into your research direction.

While the debate of United Nation peacekeeping is under constant discussion, there is still lack of agreement of the true definition of peacekeeping. The numbers of peacekeeping missions in Africa have yet to yield results that bring about a stronger government that can protect the civilian population and develop a sustainable infrastructure for after years’ intervention. without considering serious transformations and security threats (Ann, 2005, p. 02).

Understanding how the success of an intervention by the world body due to instability in a country can resonate to the creation of a terror organization. This can be achieved through two theoretical approaches: liberalism and realism. These two approaches can further develop and validate my hypothesis.

1. Please describe them briefly and explain which aspects of the theory are helpful to you.

The two aspect of the theory that provided to be helpful are: *Realism* and *Liberalism*.

* Realism concept is defined by power and actions taken are based on foreign policy and not ideology. Understanding that a balance of power in a region bears fruit for all calls on the avoidance of relying on ideology. Alike any acceptable societies, human nature is governed by unbiased laws. Since the collapse of Somalia’s government in 1992, each ruling party has had its own system of governance, justice, security force and infrastructure base on clans, religion.
* The liberalism approach could not support research this topic but can provide insight if non-extremist opponents distance themselves by those identified as extremist or terrorist. The liberalism theory by all accounts could not support perceive that conflict can be avoided if all parties sit at the table. This theory is unrealistic as many of the opponents of foreign presence involved in Somalia internal affairs have been deemed as a terrorist organization. Relative to how the colonies fought against England or how the Irish fought for independence from England, al- Shabaab has failed to find such support.
* COMMENT: Willing to change the two aspect of the selected theories. The second balance of power is a regional element not an internal impact which I failed to do correctly. Open to change or make it better..

1. Which, if any, might you choose for your project and why (or why not)?

Of the two theories presented; realism presents the best value to the project as to how regional security is impacted and the threat faced by other nations. As realism is the dominant theory to address International Relations, its proposes the be most viable view to address how national interest equals security and survival and failed states are cannot be able to maintain its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

1. Locate an article that uses a theoretical approach that might help you frame your own argument.  Provide a short explanation of the methodology used in the article and which elements would be useful to you.

The article by Burton address how U.S. policy of supporting the TFG has proven to be ineffective and costly. Burton cites how the country, which has been under the influence of foreign assistance for more than 25 years is unable to sustain without such intervention. Although the article call for the world to accept an Islamic government; presents a possible solution to what I call an armpit of the world. Although I partially disagree with this concept as it transforms a terror organization into a legitimate political player, she failed to suggest that the moderate sec within the organization branch off disavowing terrorism, support for jihad and be a promoter of peace and stability.

1. Please provide the complete citation for this journal article in correct Turabian format.

Bruton, Bronwyn E. 2010. *Somalia : A new approach*. New York: Council on Foreign Relations Press.