

Turkey, and Egypt), and Europe (the United Kingdom). Most of these attacks were located in the area controlled by the caliphate, notably the Umayyad caliphate from 661 to 750 AD. This was part of al Qa'ida's visionary pan-Islamic caliphate.³¹

Al Qa'ida also became involved in two major insurgencies against U.S. forces. The first was in Afghanistan, where it assisted the Taliban, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami, Jalaluddin Haqqani's network, and a variety of other organizations in their struggle against Hamid Karzai's government. The second was in Iraq.

Public-opinion polls also showed notable support for al Qa'ida. In a poll released in 2007 by the University of Maryland's Program on International Policy Attitudes, for example, 25 percent of Egyptians interviewed said that they supported al Qa'ida's attacks on Americans and shared its attitudes toward the United States. Another 31 percent of Egyptians opposed al Qa'ida's attacks on Americans but shared many of its attitudes toward the United States. Furthermore, 40 percent of Egyptians, 27 percent of Moroccans, 27 percent of Pakistanis, and 21 percent of Indonesians had positive feelings toward Osama bin Laden.³² Support for al Qa'ida also declined in several countries. In Jordan, for instance, 55 percent of those interviewed in 2003 said that they had either a lot or some confidence in bin Laden. This jumped to 60 percent in 2005 but declined to 25 percent in 2006, perhaps because of the November 2005 attacks on the Grand Hyatt hotel in Amman, which were linked to al Qa'ida. In Pakistan, 45 percent said that they had either a lot or some confidence in bin Laden. This increased to 51 percent in 2005 but then dipped to 38 percent in 2006.³³ The results of these polls should be taken with great caution, since verbal support for al Qa'ida or bin Laden does not necessarily translate into action.

³¹ See, for example, Bernard Lewis, *The Crisis of Islam: Holy War and Unholy Terror*, New York: Modern Library, 2003, p. xi.

³² Steven Kull, Clay Ramsay, Stephen Weber, Evan Lewis, Ebrahim Mohseni, Mary Speck, Melanie Ciolek, and Melinda Brouwer, *Muslim Public Opinion on US Policy, Attacks on Civilians and al Qaeda*, College Park, Md.: WorldPublicOpinion.org, Program on International Policy Attitudes, University of Maryland, 2007.

³³ Pew Research Center, *The Great Divide: How Westerners and Muslims View Each Other*, Washington, D.C., 2006.