

## HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

Given the incident being televised on international TV screens, conspiracy claims about the horrendous occurrences of September 11, 2001, persist. For my historical analysis event essay, I'm going to look at the most common 9/11 theories that are yet being discussed. In the end, I aim to address two primary questions: What are the common theories regarding the 9/11 incidents? How they have been developed?

The most prominent conspiracy hypothesis is linked to the WTC tower destruction. It later plummeted after nearby Twin Towers collapsed. The popular hypothesis claims that the towers collapsing were induced not only by plane strikes but also by bombs previously placed in the towers (Wood & Douglas, 2013). One other explanation is about the inability to stop the hijacked aircraft. Conspiracists have always been wondering why none of the 4 stolen planes were intercepted by the US Air force. They say that - Dick Cheney had directed the army to step aside and not shoot down the planes (Stempel, Hargrove, & Stempel, 2007).

Besides, experts have frequently asked how an inexperienced pilot could fly a commercial airliner in a complex operation and wreck it into the building of the world's most influential force, 78 minutes following the first announcement of a potential hijack, leaving no sign. On the grounds of this argument, they contend that rather than a Boeing 757, the Headquarters was in reality targeted by a powerful rocket or autonomous drone, or even a considerably smaller fighter plane (Wyndham, 2017). There are many other theories regarding the 9/11 incident from insurance scams to hologram planes (Swami, Chamorro-Premuzic, & Furnham, 2010). In short, I'm going to discuss them thoroughly in my essay and evaluate supportive or confronting reasons surrounding each of them.

## HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

### References

- Stempel, C., Hargrove, T., & Stempel, G. H. (2007). Media Use, Social Structure, and Belief in 9/11 Conspiracy Theories. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*, 84(2), 353-372. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1177/107769900708400210>.
- Swami, V., Chamorro-Premuzic, T., & Furnham, A. (2010). Unanswered questions: A preliminary investigation of personality and individual difference predictors of 9/11 conspiracist beliefs. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 24(6), 749-761. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1583>.
- Wood, M., & Douglas, K. (2013). “What about building 7?” A social psychological study of online discussion of 9/11 conspiracy theories. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 4(409). Retrieved from <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fpsyg.2013.00409>.
- Wyndham, J. D. (2017). Peer Review in Controversial Topics—A Case Study of 9/11. *MDPI*, 5(2), 1-11.