Al-Qaeda is a militant Sunni Islamist multi-national organization founded in 1988 by Osama bin Laden, Abdullah Azzam, and several other Arab volunteers during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Al-Qaeda operates as a network of Islamic extremists and Salafist jihadists. The organization has been designated as a terrorist group by the United Nations Security Council, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union, the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, India, and various The Islamic State hopes to put al Qaeda and its branches in the unenviable position of having to reconcile with the reality of the new caliphate, or oppose it and therefore be viewed by global jihadis as hindering the caliphate project and showing its true nature as a sectarian organization that is not working for the best interests of Muslims. That strategy, however, is a gamble: It could open the Islamic State up for an even bigger fall if it does not follow through on its promise to fight enemies on all fronts, and if it fails in governing newly captured areas. There is already insurgent Al Qaeda grew out of the Afghan Jihad. For some senior jihadists, such as the Syrian Mustafa Setmariam, Al Qaeda was a methodology to inspire other fighters to carry out operations against their enemies in a decentralized fashion. However, this was only one of several visions of Al Qaeda. The strand which eventually grew to dominate and define Al Qaeda was a sort of radicalized Salafism that was imported mainly by Ayman Al Zawahiri and his Egyptian jihadists. The broad contours of its ideology touch on the following beliefs: They put the idealised past of caliphate in contrast with current day where muslims are supposedly oppressed. They want to recreate the past and make islam great again. Islamists unlike jihadists are open to different interpretation of religious texts.