Unprecedented expansion in U.S. shale oil and gas production since the mid-2000s, alias known as “shale revolution“, has triggered a transformation of global energy markets and has altered many decades lasting geopolitical paradigms. However, whether and how such phenomenon affected U.S. governmental perception of energy security has not been addressed yet. With focus on the executive branch, this master's thesis attempts to do so and presents comprehensive and systematic descriptive account of perception of energy security and its evolution in 17-year period. Conceptualizing the perception of energy security in four measurable indicators, two quantitative methods, a humanly conducted and dictionary-based computer aided text analysis are exploited herein. Both analysis suggests that the U.S. presidential perception of energy security has been positively affected by this phenomenon and four decades long paradigm regarding the security of supply as a threat to national security has become obsolete. Furthermore, the number of statements, portraying the energy security negatively dropped by one fifth, and vice versa, the positive perception of the energy security augmented by factor four. The author anticipates that used methodological framework, especially the computer aided text analysis, serving as a useful analytical technique to operationalize large bodies of textual data, should be the subject of future research.