

1. The social context surrounding the term *terrorism* influences how it is defined.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Difficulties with Definitions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

2. The term *terrorism* is not loaded with politically explosive meanings.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Difficulties with Definitions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

3. Terrorism is difficult to define because it is not a physical entity that has dimensions to be measured, weighed, and analyzed.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Difficulties with Definitions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

4. Terrorists are treated differently from criminals and other enemies of the state.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Difficulties with Definitions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

5. The definition of terrorism fluctuates according to the interests of the group defining the term.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Difficulties with Definitions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

6. The meaning of terrorism has changed with political tides in Western history.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

7. Terrorism came into existence during the American Revolution.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

8. Guerilla warfare originated in Spain.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

9. Guerilla tactics were used throughout the Napoleonic Wars.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

10. European governments and capitalists came to fear class revolution as a series of uprisings swept across Europe in 1848.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

11. Edmund Burke used the term *terrorism* to describe the situation of revolutionary Paris in 1787.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

12. European capitalists of the 1800s opposed all forms of socialism and anarchy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

13. Modern terrorism surfaced with violent anarchists in the late 1800s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

14. One fact that influenced the adoption of violent action by anarchists was the invention of dynamite.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

15. Russia was the site of *The Easter Rising* of 1916.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

16. The way that people view reality is known as a(n):

- a. social construct.
- b. academic consensus.
- c. social context.
- d. social consensus.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Difficulties with Definitions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

17. According to Schmid, terrorism is a _____; that is, terrorism is defined by different people within vacillating social and political realities.

- a. military concept
- b. social context
- c. social construct
- d. truth construct

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Difficulties with Definitions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

18. The definition of terrorism is not only produced from various social constructs, but is also developed through the application of _____.

- a. religious power
- b. political power
- c. police power
- d. censorship

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Difficulties with Definitions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.02 - Summarize the impact of context on definitions of terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

19. On November 5, 2009, U.S. Army Major Nidal Malik Hasan went on a shooting spree in _____, killing thirteen people.

- a. Tacoma, WA
- b. Fort Hood, TX
- c. Virginia Tech, VA
- d. Washington, DC

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Difficulties with Definitions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.02 - Summarize the impact of context on definitions of terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

20. The domestic terror bombing in Oklahoma City occurred in:
- a. 2001.
 - b. 2010.
 - c. 1995.
 - d. 1878.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Difficulties with Definitions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.02 - Summarize the impact of context on definitions of terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

21. _____ sees attacks on civilians as the key element differentiating terrorists from legitimate revolutionaries.
- a. Ganor
 - b. Schmidt
 - c. Jongman
 - d. Reitan

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Attempts to Define Terrorism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.03 - Explain the importance of defining terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

22. According to Smith, terrorism is a law enforcement and intelligence issue, while insurgencies are:
- a. military matters
 - b. political issues
 - c. civilian matters
 - d. legal issues

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Difficulties with Definitions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.03 - Explain the importance of defining terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

23. Who, of the following, claims terrorism constitutes the illegitimate use of force to achieve a political objective by targeting innocent people?
- a. Brian Jenkins
 - b. Walter Laqueur
 - c. David Rapoport
 - d. Edward Herman

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Attempts to Define Terrorism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

24. A _____ is a collection of particular people who are attacked by terrorists simply because they belong to a particular unit.
- a. selective target
 - b. discriminatory target
 - c. class target
 - d. group target

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Attempts to Define Terrorism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

25. Who of the following believes that it is necessary to emphasize the criminal nature of terrorism and move the focus beyond the debates about politics?
- a. Ganor
 - b. Laqueur
 - c. Reitan
 - d. Schbley

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Attempts to Define Terrorism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

26. A simple definition of terrorism involves all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. use of force.
 - b. innocent people.
 - c. political purposes.
 - d. religion.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Attempts to Define Terrorism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

27. The violence of the French Revolutionary period is colloquially known as _____.
- a. Bloody Sunday
 - b. The Reign of Terror
 - c. The Rule
 - d. Black October

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

28. According to the text, the definition of _____ changes with social and historical circumstances.

- a. war
- b. anarchism
- c. terrorism
- d. violence

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

29. Modern terrorism developed out of the _____.

- a. French Revolution
- b. Civil War
- c. American Revolution
- d. World War II

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

30. From 1794 to 1795, the French government conducted more than _____ legal executions.

- a. 1,700
- b. 17,000
- c. 700
- d. 170,000

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

31. Napoleon's army's first encounter with guerrilla tactics came with its invasion of which country?

- a. Spain
- b. Russia
- c. England
- d. Austria

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

32. Terrorism began as government repression in which country?

- a. The United States
- b. France
- c. Canada
- d. England

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

33. _____ do not support centralized control of the economy.

- a. Communists
- b. Socialists
- c. Anarchists
- d. Capitalists

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

34. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) developed out of a _____ desire.

- a. nationalistic
- b. socialistic
- c. economic
- d. capitalistic

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

35. Modern terrorism, as defined in the text, surfaced with violent anarchists in the late _____.

- a. 1900s
- b. 1700s
- c. 1600s
- d. 1800s

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

36. Who is considered the father of communism?

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Friedrich Engels
- c. Joseph Stalin
- d. Leon Trotsky

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

37. Nationalistic terrorists adopted the tactics, but not the ideology of:

- a. socialists.
- b. communists.
- c. capitalists.
- d. anarchists.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

38. Which of the following groups sought to bring democracy to all classes and demanded immediate and drastic change?

- a. Anarchists
- b. Communists
- c. Radical democrats
- d. Capitalist democrats

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

39. Who of the following authored *The Communist Manifesto*?

- a. Lenin
- b. Stalin
- c. Proudhon
- d. Marx and Engels

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

40. _____ refers to controlling an economy by direct democracy and utilizing economic profits to ensure the well-being of citizens.
- a. Socialism
 - b. Communism
 - c. Anarchy
 - d. Capitalism

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

41. Anarchism is a philosophical concept that originated in:
- a. Greece.
 - b. Spain.
 - c. Russia.
 - d. France.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

42. _____, in its ideal form, is socialism with economic production and profits being owned and distributed by workers.
- a. Capitalism
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Communism
 - d. Anarchy

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

43. The motivations behind the People's Will evolved from _____ revolutionary thought.
- a. French
 - b. Russian
 - c. Irish
 - d. Spanish

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

44. The People's Will advocated for a violent socialist revolution in which country?

- a. France
- b. England
- c. Russia
- d. Spain

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

45. What group was responsible for the assassination of Czar Alexander II?

- a. The IRA
- b. The Peoples' Will
- c. Mensheviks
- d. Hohenzollerns

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

46. Who of the following led a second revolution in Russia, bringing the communists to power?

- a. Lenin
- b. Putin
- c. Stalin
- d. Marx

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

47. Who of the following solidified Communist control of Russia through a secret police organization?

- a. Lenin
- b. Putin
- c. Stalin
- d. Marx

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

48. _____ were the lowest-level legislative body in the Soviet Union following the October Revolution.

- a. Communists
- b. Unions
- c. Nationalists
- d. Workers' Councils

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

49. Leon Trotsky (1879–1940), believed that _____ should be used as an instrument for overthrowing middle-class, or bourgeois, governments.

- a. terrorism
- b. diplomacy
- c. propaganda
- d. negotiation

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

50. _____ was thrown out of the Communist Party for opposing Stalin and was assassinated by communist agents in Mexico City in 1940.

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Friedrich Engels
- c. Vladimir Lenin
- d. Leon Trotsky

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

51. Who wrote of principles of revolution in his "Catechism of the Revolutionary"?

- a. Nechaev
- b. Rubenstein
- c. Marighella
- d. Bakunin

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

52. What is the name of the political party of Irish Republicans?

- a. Sinn Féin
- b. Supreme Counsel of the IRB
- c. Royal Irish Constabulary
- d. Irish Republican Army

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

53. The Black and Tan War was fought in what country?

- a. England
- b. Ireland
- c. Wales
- d. Scotland

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

54. The term given to the newly formed Republic of Ireland after Irish independence is known as:

- a. Irish Politics.
- b. Free State.
- c. Free Ireland.
- d. Independent Ireland.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

55. Historically, the violence in Ireland has been largely intertwined with conflict between which two religions?

- a. Anglicanism and Hinduism
- b. Protestantism and Catholicism
- c. Judaism and Paganism
- d. Islam and Catholicism

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

56. The police force established by the United Kingdom in Ireland was known as_____.

- a. RIC
- b. Sinn Féin
- c. IRA
- d. IRB

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

57. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) was founded in the_____century.

- a. 19th
- b. 17th
- c. 18th
- d. 20th

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

58. "Selective terrorism" as a strategy was developed by _____.

- a. Michael Collins
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Karl Heinzen
- d. Peter Prokoptin

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.09 - Define the term selective terrorism as used by Michael Collins.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

59. _____ was intended to target specific government officials and supporters.

- a. Targeted terrorism
- b. Group terrorism
- c. Marked terrorism
- d. Selective terrorism

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.09 - Define the term selective terrorism as used by Michael Collins.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

The political activities of Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809–1865) eventually landed him in a French prison, but Proudhon was not a man of violence. He called for the extension of democracy to all classes, to be accomplished through the elimination of property and government. Property was to be commonly held, and families living in extended communes were to replace centralized government.

60. Proudhon's philosophy would most appropriately classify him as a(n):

- a. socialist.
- b. anarchist.
- c. communist.
- d. terrorist.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

PREFACE NAME: Pierre Joseph Proudhon

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

61. With which of the following statements would Proudhon likely disagree?

- a. All classes should have equal authority.
- b. A centralized government is a necessary evil.
- c. Violence is always necessary to promote change.
- d. Capitalism should be supported by the masses.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

PREFACE NAME: Pierre Joseph Proudhon

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

62. Which individual would you suspect NOT to support Proudhon's endeavors?

- a. Marx
- b. Prokoptin
- c. Nechaev
- d. Heinzen

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

PREFACE NAME: Pierre Joseph Proudhon

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

After being released from prison in a general amnesty, the IRA's Michael Collins studied the tactics of the Russian Peoples' Will and the writings of earlier anarchists and terrorists. Collins developed a strategy called "selective terrorism." Collins reasoned that indiscriminate terror was of no value - random or large-scale attacks would alienate public opinion. Conversely, launching an attack and waiting for the population to spontaneously rise to rebellion was equally futile.

63. Which of the following acts is an example of Collin's "selective terrorism"?

- a. Mass bombing in a public park
- b. Sniper shooting at officers leaving a police department
- c. Attacking the financial structure of a city
- d. Poisoning of a city's water supply

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

PREFACE NAME: Michael Collins

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

64. Which of the following would NOT be a likely target for Collins?

- a. English politician
- b. Police officer
- c. Irish national
- d. Government worker

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

PREFACE NAME: Michael Collins

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

65. Collins viewed himself as a(n):

- a. terrorist.
- b. anarchist.
- c. nationalist.
- d. socialist.

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

PREFACE NAME:

Michael Collins

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

66. The synthesis of various positions on the definition of terrorism is known as the _____ definition.

ANSWER:

academic consensus

REFERENCES:

Difficulties with Definitions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

67. According to Reitan, _____ is the distinguishing feature of terrorism.

ANSWER:

group targeting

REFERENCES:

Attempts to Define Terrorism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

TERR.WHIT.17.01.03 - Explain the importance of defining terrorism.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

68. _____ reports that terrorism constitutes the illegitimate use of force to achieve a political objective by targeting innocent people.

ANSWER:

Walter Laqueur

REFERENCES:

Attempts to Define Terrorism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understand

69. The main objective of most European middle-class democrats from approximately 1815 to 1848 was to obtain constitutions to ensure _____.

ANSWER:

liberty
freedom

REFERENCES:

Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understand

70. Modern terrorism originated from the _____ Revolution.

ANSWER: French

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

71. The dividing of _____ by Spanish and French forces sparked the beginning of the Peninsula War (1808– 1814).

ANSWER: Portugal

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

72. Anarchism is a philosophical concept that originated in ancient _____.

ANSWER: Greece

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

73. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels immortalized their communist ideals in their 1848 writing, _____.

ANSWER: *The Communist Manifesto*

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

74. Anarchism in the United States took the form of _____.

ANSWER: labor violence

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

75. Lenin and one of his lieutenants, _____, believed that terrorism should be used as an instrument for overthrowing middle-class governments.

ANSWER: Leon Trotsky

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

76. _____ of Russia faced his first revolution in 1905.

ANSWER: Czar Nicholas II

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

77. *The Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla* was written by _____.

ANSWER: Carlos Marighella

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

78. Modern revolutionary terrorism is closely associated with a series of revolutionary activities that began with the _____.

ANSWER: People's Will

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

79. _____ was the site of the start of the First Russian Revolution in 1905.

ANSWER: St. Petersburg

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

80. _____ led the October 1917 Russian revolution, bringing the communists to power.

ANSWER: Vladimir Lenin

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

81. _____ is the Russian word for "workers council."

ANSWER: Soviet

REFERENCES: Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

82. The political party of Irish republicanism is called _____.

ANSWER: Sinn Féin

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

83. The _____ was the command center of several Republican terrorist organizations, including the Irish Republican Army, the Official Irish Republican Army, and the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

ANSWER: Supreme Council of the IRB

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

84. The primary targets of the IRB's 1870 terrorist campaign were _____.

ANSWER: Unionists and British forces

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

85. The Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) was the police force established by the _____ in Ireland.

ANSWER: United Kingdom

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

86. Explain why there is confusion when trying to define terrorism. Provide examples to illustrate your answer.

ANSWER:

- Terrorism is defined by different people within vacillating social and political realities
- Definition of social construct changes with the social reality of the group providing the definition
- Groups construct a framework around a concept, defining various aspects of their lives through the meanings they attribute to the construct
- Meaning of terrorism changes within social and historical contexts
- Meaning of terrorism has changed over time
- Examples will vary

REFERENCES: Difficulties with Definitions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

87. Compare and contrast the definitions of terrorism offered by Walter Laqueur and Boaz Ganor. Do you agree with Laqueur or Ganor? Explain.

ANSWER:

Laqueur

- o Terrorism constitutes the illegitimate use of force to achieve a political objective by targeting innocent people
- o Attempts to move beyond the simple definition are fruitless because the term is so controversial
- o Laqueur promotes a simple definition because the meaning of terrorism changes constantly as social contexts change
- o Simple definition includes three parts: 1) use of force, 2) against innocent people, 3) for political purposes

Ganor

- o Attacks on civilians as the key element differentiating terrorists from legitimate revolutionaries.
- o Focus on noncombatant civilians.
- o When civilians are the exclusive objects of attacks, the resulting actions are terrorism. Accordingly, he says that terrorism is the use or threatened use of violence against civilians or civilian targets to attain a political objective. Violence is the essence of terrorism, the aim is always political, and civilians are the targets.

REFERENCES: Attempts to Define Terrorism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

88. Briefly explain how the meaning of terrorism has changed with political tides in Western history.

ANSWER:

Terrorism began as government repression in France, but the French transformed its meaning by referring to Spanish guerrilla tactics in the Napoleonic Wars. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the word was used to describe the actions of revolutionaries. Nationalists copied revolutionary tactics in the early twentieth century, and they were deemed to be the new terrorists. The meaning of terrorism came full circle when Communists in the Soviet Union used terrorism to subjugate the population. After World War II, terrorism appeared in anticolonial movements, political extremism, and religion.

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

89. What did Edmund Burke mean by his phrase, "Reign of Terror?"

ANSWER:

The name given to the repressive period in France (1794– 1795). The revolutionary government accused thousands of French nobles and clergy of plotting to restore the monarchy. Executions began in Paris and spread throughout the countryside. Large mobs attacked and terrorized nobles in rural areas. Summary executions (executions on the spot without a trial) were quite common.

REFERENCES: Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

90. Karl Marx, founder of communism, is often labeled as a terrorist. Do you feel like this is a correct assessment? Why or why not?

ANSWER:

- The author takes a position that Marx has historically been erroneously labeled as a terrorist given that Marx never sought for violent action to create change.
- Marx referred to “revolutionary” change, but he never clarified what he meant by revolution.
- Further, he did not advocate political bombing or assassination. In fact, on most occasions he publicly condemned it.
- He believed socialism was to be a reflection of democracy, not violence.
- A massive seizure of power by the general population might be justified, but individual acts of murder were not.

REFERENCES:

Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Analyze

91. Compare and contrast the socialists, anarchists, and communists of the 18th and 19th centuries.

ANSWER:

- Socialism refers to controlling an economy by direct democracy and utilizing economic profits to ensure the well-being of citizens.

Socialists:

- o Were radical democrats who sought wealth equality in capitalist societies
- o Sought governmental guarantees of living standards
- o Believed that the state should control industry and divide profits among all members of society
- o Believed that people would form cooperative relationships on their own with no need of a government
- o Communism in its ideal form is socialism where economic production and profits are owned and distributed by workers. Communists:
- o Socialists who believed in a strong centralized economy controlled by a strong central government
- o Followers of The Communist Manifesto, written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
- o Anarchism is a philosophical concept originating in ancient Greece. In the eighteenth century anarchists generally disavowed the power of national governments. Anarchists:
- o Advocated the creation of cooperative societies without centralized governments
- o Violent socialist revolutionaries
- Some anarchists were violent and they engaged in bombing and assassination.

REFERENCES:

Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Analyze

92. Compare and contrast socialist, communist, and anarchist movements of the mid-1800s.

ANSWER:

Socialists

- o Three strains of radical democrats coalesced after the failed revolutions of 1848: communists, socialists, and anarchists.
- o Socialists wanted to completely democratize society and assume control of industrial production.
- o Karl Marx (father of communism) advocated a strong centralized government, the elimination of all classes except the working class, and a complete state monopoly over all forms of industrial and agricultural production.
- o Anarchists viewed government as evil and sought to eliminate it.

Anarchists

- The term anarchy originated with Greek philosophers speaking of government elimination.
 - Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809–1865) was one of the advocates of modern anarchism. He called for:
 - o An extension of democracy to all classes.
 - o The elimination of property and government.
 - o Property was to be commonly held.
 - o Families living in extended communes were to replace centralized government.
 - o Anarchists of the era came to see themselves as revolutionaries.
 - o Anarchists favored strikes, demonstrations, and other mass actions. They would have growing influence on terrorism in the second half of the nineteenth century.
 - o Violent Anarchists
 - o Fueled by a lack of change, anarchists turned to violence in the 1880s.
 - o They began to assassinate heads of state.
 - o The elimination of property and government.
 - o Property was to be commonly held.
 - o Families living in extended communes were to replace centralized government.
 - o Anarchists of the era came to see themselves as revolutionaries.
- They would have growing influence on terrorism in the second half of the nineteenth century.

REFERENCES:

Shifts of Meanings in History

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Analyze

93. How did Lenin and Trotsky influence the direction of revolutionary thought?

ANSWER:

Lenin and one of his lieutenants, Leon Trotsky (1879–1940), believed that terrorism should be used as an instrument for overthrowing middle-class, or bourgeois, governments. Once power was achieved, Lenin and Trotsky advocated terrorism as a means of controlling internal enemies and as a method for coping with international strife. Russia was very weak after the revolution. It faced foreign intervention and was torn by civil war. By threatening to export terrorism, Lenin and Trotsky hoped to keep their enemies, primarily Western Europe and the United States, at bay.

REFERENCES:

Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understand

94. Trace the evolution of the People's Will.

ANSWER:

- Three groups in Russia after 1850 felt that they could reform and modernize the Russian state, but they disagreed about the ways to do it.
- o One group, whose views Czar Alexander shared, wanted to modernize Russia from the top down.
 - o Another group, the intellectuals, wanted Russia to become a liberal Western democracy. Violent anarchists took another path. They believed that Russian problems could be settled through revolution.
 - o Narodnaya Voynia (the People's Will) advocated violent socialist revolution.
 - o When it launched a campaign of revolutionary terrorism in the 1870s, it faced confrontation with conservative elements such as the church, police, and military.
 - o Members of the People's Will came to believe that it was necessary to terrorize these conservative organizations into submission.
 - o The motivations behind the People's Will evolved from Russian revolutionary thought. According to Laqueur (1999, pp. 15–16), the philosophy of anarchist terrorism in Russia was embodied by Mikhail Bakunin and Sergey Nechaev.
 - o Their revolutionary thought developed separately before they met each other in the 1860s, when they formed an intellectual union.
 - o Both spoke of revolt against the czar, and both endorsed violence as the means. o Yet, even in the nation that would experience a violent anarchist campaign and eventually a communist revolution, Bakunin and Nechaev basically stuck to rhetoric.
 - o Although they were ideologically linked to anarchism in Western Europe, they were distinct from their Western supporters.
 - o Russian anarchists were writing for a general population in the hope of sparking a democratic revolution. Laqueur says that their significance lies in their influence on later revolutionaries and the violence and assassinations those later revolutionaries committed.
 - o They were not radical revolutionaries in Laqueur's view.

REFERENCES:

Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understand

95. How did the IRB evolve toward militancy?

ANSWER: The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) formed in the 1850s. Support came from exiles and emigrants around the world. Irish Catholics had emigrated from their homeland to the United States, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, but they never forgot the people they left behind. Irish immigrants in New York City created the Fenian Brotherhood as a financial relief organization for relatives in the old country. After the U.S. Civil War, some Irish soldiers returning from the U.S. Army decided to take the struggle for emancipation back to Ireland. Having fought to free the slaves, they believed that they should continue the struggle and free Ireland. They sponsored a failed revolt in 1867, and others launched a dynamite campaign in London a decade and a half later. Although the IRB pledged to work peacefully, it gradually evolved into a revolutionary organization. Spurred on by increased nationalistic feeling in the homeland and the hope of home rule, the IRB waged a campaign of bombing and assassination from 1870 until 1916.

REFERENCES: Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember