

# TEST BANK

***Terrorism, Intelligence, and Homeland Security, 2e (Taylor)***  
**Chapter 1 Defining, Conceptualizing and Understanding Terrorism**

**1.1 Multiple Choice Questions**

1) The reduction of air travel and avoiding certain cities after 9/11 corresponds with which of the following reasons it is important to understand terrorism?

- A) There is no quick and easy solution to terrorism
- B) American has a preoccupation with protecting the homeland
- C) Terrorism has become transnational and global
- D) Terrorism can be adopted at frightening speed

Answer: C

Page Ref: 2

Objective: State six reasons why we should understand terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

2) Which of the following is NOT one the reasons for needing to understand terrorism?

- A) Terrorism's impact is only regional
- B) There is no quick and easy solution to terrorism
- C) Terrorism has become transnational and global
- D) Terrorism can be adopted at frightening speed

Answer: A

Page Ref: 2

Objective: State six reasons why we should understand terrorism.

Level: Basic

3) The belief in Allah and Muhammad as a prophet is which religion?

- A) Muslim
- B) Islam
- C) Taliban
- D) Hamas

Answer: B

Page Ref: 3

Objective: State six reasons why we should understand terrorism.

Level: Basic

4) Which of the following is the radical Islamic group that straddles the border region between Pakistan and Afghanistan?

- A) Taliban
- B) Hamas
- C) al-Qaeda
- D) Muslim

Answer: A

Page Ref: 4

Objective: State six reasons why we should understand terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

5) This type of terrorist has no formal connection to and doesn't receive material supply from a terrorist movement, but has a psychological affinity with one:

- A) lone wolf
- B) international
- C) homegrown
- D) domestic

Answer: C

Page Ref: 3

Objective: State six reasons why we should understand terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

6) The concept that terrorist attacks are changing and focusing on the destruction of infrastructures is called:

- A) Homegrown terrorists
- B) New War
- C) Jihad
- D) Black Swan events

Answer: B

Page Ref: 6

Objective: State six reasons why we should understand terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

7) Which would be considered an example of system disruption?

- A) banking and finance hacking
- B) oil pipelines destruction
- C) electrical systems stoppage
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 7

Objective: State six reasons why we should understand terrorism.

Level: Basic

8) Early terrorism in the United States was typically:

- A) very deadly
- B) racial, labor, or anarchist related
- C) motivated by religion
- D) well planned and organized

Answer: B

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

9) Which U.S. organization sought to overthrow the federal government by bombing the Capital Building and the Pentagon in 1970 and 1971, respectively?

- A) Black Panther Party
- B) Students for a Democratic Society
- C) Black September Organization
- D) Weather Underground

Answer: D

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

10) During the French Revolution, Robespierre was substantially responsible for the period within the revolution known as:

- A) Revolt in France
- B) Terror in France
- C) Reign of Terror
- D) War of Terror

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Basic

11) Which of the following is typically associated with the "new" definition of terrorism?

- A) use of guillotine to instill fear
- B) specific political, social, and economic related
- C) goals were limited and could be resolved by negotiation
- D) religious belief undergirds the violence

Answer: D

Page Ref: 18

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

12) This type of terrorism focuses violence on specific targets:

- A) specific terrorism
- B) international terrorism
- C) general terrorism
- D) religious terrorism

Answer: A

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Contrast individual and cultural perspectives of terrorism.

Level: Basic

13) Hezbollah is a Muslim group that is simultaneously viewed as a political organization, terrorist group and a(n):

- A) force multiplier
- B) militia
- C) ally
- D) religious group

Answer: B

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

14) Hezbollah receiving arms, training, money, and intelligence from Syria and Iran, is an example of.

- A) the Bermuda Triangle of Terrorism
- B) violent extremism
- C) a force multiplier
- D) an FTO

Answer: C

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

15) FTO stands for:

- A) federal terrorist organization
- B) foreign terrorist organization
- C) funding, training, and optimization
- D) feuding throughout organizations

Answer: B

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Basic

16) Carlos Bledsoe converted to Islam, changed his name to Abdulhakim Muhammad and trained in Yemen in a terrorist camp. This process is known as:

- A) radicalization
- B) internationalism
- C) anarchism
- D) system disruption

Answer: A

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

17) War can be roughly divided into conventional war and:

- A) terrorist war
- B) civil war
- C) world war
- D) irregular war

Answer: D

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Identify six acts punishable as war crimes.

Level: Basic

18) Which of the following is NOT considered an act of terrorism based on the International Humanitarian Law?

- A) execution of prisoners of war
- B) deliberate targeting of medical personnel
- C) using prisoners for scientific experiments
- D) use of drones to carry out military strikes

Answer: D

Page Ref: 27

Objective: Identify six acts punishable as war crimes.

Level: Intermediate

19) This is the body that adjudicates war crimes.

- A) World Court
- B) United Nations International Criminal Court
- C) Federal Court of the World
- D) U.S. and European Conglomerate Court

Answer: B

Page Ref: 27

Objective: Identify six acts punishable as war crimes.

Level: Intermediate

20) This nationalist group massacred members of the Israeli delegation during the 1972 Summer Olympics in Germany:

- A) Black September Organization
- B) Taliban
- C) al-Qaeda
- D) Black Panthers

Answer: A

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

21) This army used guerilla war tactics in an effort to gain their country's independence from the British Commonwealth during the early 1920s.

- A) Iranian Militia Army
- B) Confederate Army
- C) Irish Republican Army
- D) Army of God

Answer: C

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

22) The definition triangle includes: Terrorism label applied, definition of terrorism written and:

- A) a force multiplier
- B) a terrorist threat
- C) a policy developed
- D) a violent event

Answer: D

Page Ref: 18

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Basic

23) What was the flashpoint for the beginning of the Syrian war?

- A) A group of teenagers writing anti-government graffiti on a wall
- B) The killing of protestors by the army
- C) Decades of repression by President Assad
- D) President Assad usage of chemical warfare

Answer: A

Page Ref: 27

Objective: Summarize the event that led to the Syrian War.

Level: Basic

## 1.2 True/False Questions

1) According to the New War concept, protecting the infrastructure is at least as important as fighting terrorists "over there."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 6

Objective: State six reasons why we should understand terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

2) Terrorism and terrorist attacks are a relatively new occurrence that was conceived in the early 1900s.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Basic

3) The term *terrorism* emerged in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century in France.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

4) Radical movements do not exist in the U.S.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Basic

5) There was a previous attack on the World Trade Center in New York City by radical Muslims in 1993.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

6) There is a specific, concrete, working definition of terrorism that is universal in the United States and across the world.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Basic

7) The United Nations has not been able to draft a definition of terrorism acceptable to all member nations because they reserve the political right for themselves to determine what acts constitute terrorism.

Answer: TRUE



Page Ref: 12

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

8) The Boston Tea Party is an example of a cultural perspective of interpretation regarding the British tea tax policy.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 14

Objective: Contrast individual and cultural perspectives of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

9) All Muslims are not Arab.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 17

Objective: Contrast individual and cultural perspectives of terrorism.

Level: Basic

10) Terrorism is a non-natural world event and cannot be measured and characterized with scientific accuracy.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 18

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

11) Political powers often determine who are terrorists and terrorist groups.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Basic

12) Russia relabeled Chechen insurgents as terrorists in order to avert a more immediate and higher level of international scrutiny and criticism.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

13) The Qur'an is the central religious text of Islam.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Identify six acts punishable as war crimes.

Level: Basic

14) Terrorism is a type of irregular warfare.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Identify six acts punishable as war crimes.

Level: Intermediate

15) Although there are a lot of articles on terrorism, there is a shortage of empirical research.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Basic

16) America's level of concern regarding terrorism has historically been quite low.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 9

Objective: State six reasons why we should understand terrorism.

Level: Basic

17) The Gaza Strip is administered by the Palestinian Authority.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 20

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

18) Hamas is a fundamentalist foreign terrorist organization that provides extensive social service.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

19) Due to the media, the public is well education and has expert knowledge of terrorism.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Contrast individual and cultural perspectives of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

20) An attack can't be both classified by the FBI as a domestic terrorist act and a lone wolf attack.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

### 1.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) There are serious national conversations between the balancing of national security and \_\_\_\_\_ rights.

Answer: Constitutional

Page Ref: 8

Objective: State six reasons why we should understand terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

2) Early terrorism in the United States was typically racial, labor, or \_\_\_\_\_ related.

Answer: anarchist

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Basic

3) \_\_\_\_\_ terrorism uses violence that focuses on the specific targets, and does not use indiscriminate violence just to cause mass casualties among defenseless civilians.

Answer: Selective

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Basic

4) The process of acquiring and holding extreme beliefs is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: radicalization

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Contrast individual and cultural perspectives of terrorism.

Level: Basic

5) \_\_\_\_\_ sanctions provide severe sentences for certain types of crimes, such as hate-based or terrorist crimes.

Answer: Accelerator

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Identify six acts punishable as war crimes.

Level: Basic

6) \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of irregular warfare characterized by subversion, armed conflict, and occasional terrorism to overthrow the legally constituted government of a country.

Answer: Insurgency

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Identify six acts punishable as war crimes.

Level: Basic

7) The International \_\_\_\_\_ Law prohibits all acts during war that would constitute terrorism.

Answer: Humanitarian

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Identify six acts punishable as war crimes.

Level: Basic

8) \_\_\_\_\_ terrorists have no formal connection to, or receive material support from a terrorist movement.

Answer: Homegrown

Page Ref: 3

Objective: State six reasons why we should understand terrorism.

Level: Basic

9) War tactics that are directed at infrastructures is the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ War.

Answer: New

Page Ref: 6

Objective: State six reasons why we should understand terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

10) The \_\_\_\_\_ nationalist group Black September Organization massacred members of the Israeli delegation during the 1972 Summer Olympics in Germany.

Answer: Palestinian

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

11) The \_\_\_\_\_ Union offered a framework for terrorism legislation that was adopted by all its members.

Answer: European

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Basic

12) \_\_\_\_\_ is formed internally and may not rest on external observations or any degree of analysis.

Answer: Opinion

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Contrast individual and cultural perspectives of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

13) The \_\_\_\_\_ fought terrorist groups affiliated with al-Qaeda because their presence and activities threatened an unofficial cease-fire between Hamas and Israel.

Answer: Hamas

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

14) The U.S. uses armed \_\_\_\_\_ to inflict casualties and destroy targets.

Answer: drones

Page Ref: 21

Objective: Contrast individual and cultural perspectives of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

15) The Uniform Code of \_\_\_\_\_ Justice does not have a capital terrorism charge.

Answer: Military

Page Ref: 24

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

## 1.4 Matching Questions

Match up the terrorist attack or event in the left column to the group or reason for the attack in the right column.

- A) Weather Underground
- B) Suicide bombs in vehicles used by Muslim terrorists
- C) attack to prevent America from entering WWI in Europe
- D) related to striking workers in Chicago's Haymarket Square
- E) Knights of the White Camellia for the purpose of getting a candidate elected.
- F) Palestinian nationalist group Black September
- G) attacked because of its anti-union stand.
- H) Libyan terrorists
- I) al-Qaeda
- J) Iran militant Muslims

1) Terrorizing of voters in 1868

Page Ref: 2-28

Objective:

Level: Intermediate

Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

2) 1886 Bomb that killed seven police officers at a demonstration

Page Ref: 2-28

Objective:

Level: Intermediate

Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

3) Bombing of the Los Angeles Times

Page Ref: 2-28

Objective:

Level: Intermediate

Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

4) Bombing of the Reception Room of the U.S. Senate

Page Ref: 2-28

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

5) Attempt to overthrow America's national government

Page Ref: 2-28

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

6) Massacre of members of the Israeli delegation at the 1972 Munich Olympics

Page Ref: 2-28

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

7) Taking of U.S. Embassy workers hostage in Tehran

Page Ref: 2-28

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

8) 1979 Pan Am 103 exploded over Scotland

Page Ref: 2-28

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

9) Attacks of U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania

Page Ref: 2-28

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

10) 9/11 attacks

Page Ref: 2-28

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) E 2) D 3) G 4) C 5) A 6) F 7) J 8) H 9) B 10) I

## 1.5 Essay Questions

1) Discuss the 6 main reasons for why it is important to understand terrorism.

Answer: 1. Terrorism has a long history, and is not just a recent event. More recently terrorism has far reaching capabilities and has become a global concern and problem. 2. Terrorism is highly adaptive to the needs of many causes. 3. Terrorism is not just an American problem, and even though we are preoccupied with protecting our homeland, there are many terrorist acts and deaths annually around the world. 4. There is no quick or easy resolution to terrorism; therefore it will be around for the foreseeable future. 5. Services members and their families live with the dangers they face and the collective sacrifices they make to secure our nation and therefore they deserve our respect. 6. Terrorism evolves and adapts which presents a continuous series of new challenges.

Page Ref: 2-6

Objective: State six reasons why we should understand terrorism.

Level: Basic

2) Discuss the key differences between old and new concepts of terrorism.

Answer: Early terrorism in the United States was typically related to racial, labor, or anarchist reasons. Older definitions of terrorism involved the deliberate and unlawful use of threats or actual violence to inculcate fear with the intention to intimidate and coerce groups or governments to change their political, social or religious basis. Older types of terrorism had more tangible goals and because of this, conflicts could be potentially resolved through negotiation. New terrorism has religious belief that undergirds the violence. New terrorism is transnational's, groups are sometimes only loosely affiliated, targets can be innocent civilians, groups adapt quickly and technologically savvy, and new terrorism often lacks specific goals or maintains goals that are simply never going to be obtained.

Page Ref: 17

Objective: Contrast individual and cultural perspectives of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

3) Address some of the basic reasons as to why there are several definitions for terrorism.

Answer: Terrorism is a non-natural world event that cannot be measured or characterized with scientific accuracy. It requires constructs to explain it, and this process can be endlessly repeated and refined. There is a lack of empirical data and this can cause misunderstandings about how to define terrorism. In addition, groups change and adapt, so a group initially viewed as a political organization can turn into a terrorist group. Along that same note, as relationships between governments and countries change so can the government or state view be changed regarding a particular group. Nations and governments can use the term terrorism to describe certain types of violent acts committed against them which can lead to a switch in beliefs across a society. This aids in political powers determining who are terrorists and acts as a means to promote national policy agendas.

Page Ref: 18-22

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate



## 1.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Discuss some changes that have occurred regarding terrorism.

Answer: Answers may vary, but can include several of the following topics. The concept of a "New War" in which destruction of national or critical infrastructures are the targets. Instead of traditional use of weapons of mass destruction or improvised explosive devices, system disruption is the new weapon. The concept of Black Swan events which feature attacks that are so different that they are difficult to predict or prevent. Due to the use of Internet by terrorist groups, training, communication, and recruitment can be done on a greater and anonymous scale. The use of the Internet allows for individual's to become radicalized and has increased the development of homegrown terrorists and lone wolf attacks. In part due to the success the United States has made in the destruction of terrorist groups and the capturing or killing of terrorist group leaders, terrorist groups have fractured. This fracturing has allowed for smaller groups to operate, which makes them harder to track, gather intelligence from, and prevent attacks. This fracturing has also allowed the different terrorist groups to change their strategies, reformulate their goals, and recruit new members and funding.

Page Ref: 2-8

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

2) Several countries and terrorist groups were discussed in this chapter. As mentioned in the text, terrorist groups and terrorist situations adapted and change quickly. Pick a terrorist group or a country in the Middle East and discuss the most recent activity involving this group or country. Outside, cited material must be utilized. Students may present their findings to class via in person, or be able to summarize the most important findings via a discussion thread.

Answer: Answers will vary, but responses should include outside, cited material, and be very present, up-to-date happenings.

Objective: Trace the history of key events in terrorism from the nineteenth century to 9/11/2001.

Level: Difficult

3) Pick one of the two case studies presented in this chapter (page 23 on Carlos Bledsoe, page, or 24 Nidal Malik Hasan) and write an opinion on whether or not the outcome is correct. Be sure to address why.

Answer: Answers will vary, but should be supported with logical arguments.

Page Ref: 23-24

Objective: Explain why there are so many definitions of terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

***Terrorism, Intelligence, and Homeland Security, 2e (Taylor)***  
**Chapter 2 Political Ideology and the Historical Roots of Terrorism**

**2.1 Multiple Choice Questions**

1) Which of the following is NOT a benefit associated with identifying a particular political theory or ideology?

- A) reduce uncertainty
- B) feeling more secure
- C) increasing feelings of solidarity
- D) attracted to a particular country

Answer: D

Page Ref: 39

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

2) Terrorism attacks the very bases of social order, culture and:

- A) government
- B) religion
- C) capitalism
- D) military

Answer: A

Page Ref: 39

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

3) The ideologists that have had the greatest impact on modern terrorism are considered:

- A) modernists
- B) rightists
- C) leftists
- D) federalists

Answer: C

Page Ref: 39

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Basic

4) Marxism is heavily focused on:

- A) maintenance of law and order
- B) the means to overthrowing government
- C) peaceful demonstrations
- D) small changes to governmental processes.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 41

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

5) The belief that there should be no centralized government and that society should be based upon voluntary cooperation and free association between individuals is:

- A) socialism
- B) marxism
- C) anarchism
- D) capitalism

Answer: C

Page Ref: 41

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Basic

6) Passive propaganda includes:

- A) leaflets
- B) parlor meetings
- C) newspapers with pro-revolution language
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 41

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

7) This is another term for the upper class:

- A) elitist
- B) vanguard
- C) left-wing
- D) bourgeoisie

Answer: D

Page Ref: 41

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Basic

8) The transitional stage or social stage from capitalism to communism is known as:

- A) anarchy
- B) socialism
- C) capitalism
- D) dictatorship

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

9) In addition to Russia, which other country used the concept of the vanguard to spark a revolution?

- A) United States
- B) China
- C) Cuba
- D) Spain

Answer: C

Page Ref: 44

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

10) Which group was NOT a Latin American Leftist Group that furthered Marxist ideology?

- A) Bolshevik Party
- B) Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
- C) National Liberation Army
- D) Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement

Answer: A

Page Ref: 45

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

11) This leftist group was a mish-mash of mysticism, Marxism, teachings of Mao, and racial bigotry:

- A) Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
- B) National Liberation Army
- C) Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement
- D) Sendero Luminoso or Shining Path

Answer: D

Page Ref: 45

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

12) This term refers to the practice of inhabiting a specific area outside the native country and domination of the indigenous people of the area, as well as the natural resources and wealth of that territory.

- A) colonialism
- B) nationalism
- C) anarchism
- D) socialism

Answer: A

Page Ref: 50

Objective: Discuss how colonialism and the mandate system set the stage for future conflict in the Middle East.

Level: Basic

13) After World War I, this agreement essentially carved up the Middle East into British and French colonies.

- A) Balfour Declaration
- B) Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916
- C) The Mandate System
- D) The Palestinian Compromise

Answer: B

Page Ref: 50

Objective: Discuss how colonialism and the mandate system set the stage for future conflict in the Middle East.

Level: Intermediate

14) Most British and French colonization's of the Middle East ended:

- A) before WWI
- B) after WWI
- C) after WWII
- D) during the 1970s

Answer: C

Page Ref: 51

Objective: Discuss how colonialism and the mandate system set the stage for future conflict in the Middle East.

Level: Intermediate

15) Who is responsible for the adopted partition plan that created Israel?

- A) Britain
- B) United States
- C) United Nations
- D) Palestine

Answer: C

Page Ref: 54

Objective: Discuss how colonialism and the mandate system set the stage for future conflict in the Middle East.

Level: Intermediate

16) Which religion does not have any holy sites within Israel?

- A) Islam
- B) Judaism
- C) Christianity
- D) Buddhism

Answer: D

Page Ref: 54

Objective: Discuss how colonialism and the mandate system set the stage for future conflict in the Middle East.

Level: Intermediate

17) The Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Liberation Army:

- A) supports Israel
- B) fractured, but is linked to over 100 hundred different groups that want a free and independent Palestine.
- C) were short lived groups and no longer exist
- D) were independent of the greater Arab League

Answer: B

Page Ref: 56

Objective: Discuss how colonialism and the mandate system set the stage for future conflict in the Middle East.

Level: Intermediate

18) It has been argued that the driving force behind every U.S. action in the Middle East is based on America getting access to the oil. Which of the following action appears to support this action?

- A) support of the partition of Israel and Palestine
- B) support of Iran which allowed for the U.S. to obtain 40% of the oil fields in that country
- C) involvement in the Iran-Iraq war
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 61

Objective: Provide insight into how the United States and its policies have impacted terrorist ideology in the Middle East.

Level: Intermediate

19) Which of the following is one of the reasons the United States launched ground attacks in Iraq in 2003?

- A) to disarm weapons of mass destruction
- B) to free the Iranian people
- C) to institute colonization for the U.S.
- D) to obtain possession of the oil fields

Answer: A

Page Ref: 61

Objective: Provide insight into how the United States and its policies have impacted terrorist ideology in the Middle East.

Level: Intermediate

20) The Abu Nidal Organization has been financially backed by Syria, Libya, Iraq and:

- A) the United States
- B) Britain
- C) Iran
- D) Israel

Answer: C

Page Ref: 61

Objective: Describe the secular "first wave" Palestinian terror groups.

Level: Intermediate

## 2.2 True/False Questions

1) Terrorism does not have direct effect on the social structure of a society.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 39

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Basic

2) Left-wing extremism is heavily rooted in the works of Karl Marx.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 41

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Basic

3) Anarchism believes that there should be no centralized government.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 41

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Basic

4) Bourgeoisie are the lower class.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 41

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Basic

5) Leftist groups only exist in Latin America and the Middle East.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 41

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Basic

6) The Germany based Red Army Faction is one of the most notorious leftist group.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 48

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

7) Marxism was often the ideological justification for groups that fought newly established colonial rule by European countries in the Middle East after World War I.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 50

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

8) After WWII tens of thousands of Jewish immigrants flooded into Palestine illegally.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 51

Objective: Discuss how colonialism and the mandate system set the stage for future conflict in the Middle East.

Level: Basic

9) The Arab stand against Israel as a Jewish state within Palestine has not changed: It was and is against international law.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 54

Objective: Discuss how colonialism and the mandate system set the stage for future conflict in the Middle East.

Level: Intermediate

10) Yassir Arafat originated the group al-Fatah.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 56

Objective: Describe the secular "first wave" Palestinian terror groups.

Level: Basic

11) The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine is a Christian group that wanted to liberate Palestine.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 51

Objective: Describe the secular "first wave" Palestinian terror groups.

Level: Basic

12) The first modern hijacking of a commercial airline was conducted by al-Fatah.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 49

Objective: Describe the secular "first wave" Palestinian terror groups.

Level: Intermediate

13) After the Iraq war there was the establishment of a majority Shiite-led government.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 61

Objective: Provide insight into how the United States and its policies have impacted terrorist ideology in the Middle East.

Level: Intermediate

14) The National Liberation Army operates in Iraq.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 45



Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Basic

15) The United States does not support Israel and would like to see the state dissolved and given back to the Palestinian people.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 54

Objective: Discuss how colonialism and the mandate system set the stage for future conflict in the Middle East.

Level: Basic

16) The "big 4" at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 includes Great Britain, United States, France, and Russia.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 51

Objective: Discuss how colonialism and the mandate system set the stage for future conflict in the Middle East.

Level: Basic

17) After WWI, Syria, Lebanon, Tunisia, and Egypt were placed under the French control.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 51

Objective: Discuss how colonialism and the mandate system set the stage for future conflict in the Middle East.

Level: Intermediate

18) Black September occurred in Jordan and was the mass slaughter of Palestinian men, women, and children.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 60

Objective: Describe the secular "first wave" Palestinian terror groups.

Level: Basic

### 2.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) \_\_\_\_\_ ideology is the set of beliefs about the proper order of society and how it can be achieved.

Answer: Political

Page Ref: 39

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Basic

2) Terrorism today is not purely a political phenomenon, but rather as something that is mostly motivated by \_\_\_\_\_ zealots.

Answer: religious

Page Ref: 39

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

3) \_\_\_\_\_ seeks to change or eliminate a capitalist system that is perceived to be corrupt and oppressive in nature and restore power and autonomy to the working class.

Answer: Marxism

Page Ref: 41

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Basic

4) "Propaganda by the \_\_\_\_\_" was promoted by Necheyev, wherein acts of violence were advocated as the principal means of revolution.

Answer: deed

Page Ref: 41

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

5) The \_\_\_\_\_ are the advanced and tenacious representatives of the working class, who would organize revolutions and overthrow the bourgeois ruling class.

Answer: vanguard

Page Ref: 42

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Basic

6) According to \_\_\_\_\_, the vanguard was inherently a righteous calling to arms during the Russian Revolution.

Answer: Lenin

Page Ref: 44

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

7) These "\_\_\_\_\_ thinkers" were the "new left" groups in Europe.

Answer: revolutionary

Page Ref: 47

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

8) Marxism is considered an economic, social, and \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

Answer: political

Page Ref: 41

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

9) People who are sympathetic to the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Zionists

Page Ref: 53

Objective: Discuss how colonialism and the mandate system set the stage for future conflict in the Middle East.

Level: Basic

10) \_\_\_\_\_ is the geographic and cultural area on the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, composed primarily of modern-day Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Israel.

Answer: Levant

Page Ref: 61

Objective: Provide insight into how the United States and its policies have impacted terrorist ideology in the Middle East.

Level: Basic

11) Saudi Arabia is home to two of Islam's holiest sites: Mecca and \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Medina

Page Ref: 61

Objective: Provide insight into how the United States and its policies have impacted terrorist ideology in the Middle East.

Level: Basic

12) \_\_\_\_\_ terrorism is a symbolic act designed to influence political behavior based on extra-normal means, entailing the use or threat of violence.

Answer: Political

Page Ref: 39

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Basic

13) \_\_\_\_\_ according to Marx are the working class people.

Answer: Proletariat

Page Ref: 41

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Basic

14) The Vietnam War ended in 1973 with the withdrawal of U.S. forces and the \_\_\_\_\_ of Vietnam under Communist control two years later.

Answer: unification

Page Ref: 38

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

15) Sayyid Qutb called it a duty of every Muslim to join the "Holy \_\_\_\_\_".

Answer: Jihad

Page Ref: 44

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

## 2.4 Matching Questions

Match up the terrorist group in the left column to the region that group primarily resides in the right column. Answers may be used more than once.

- A) Latin America
- B) Russia
- C) Middle East
- D) Europe

### 1) "Springtime of the People"

Page Ref: 41- 52

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

### 2) Bolshevik Party

Page Ref: 41- 52

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

### 3) FARC

Page Ref: 41- 52

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

### 4) Red Brigades

Page Ref: 41- 52

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

### 5) Palestinian Liberation Organization

Page Ref: 41- 52

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

### 6) Revolutionary Cells

Page Ref: 41- 52

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

7) National Liberation Army

Page Ref: 41- 52

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

8) Black September Organization

Page Ref: 41- 52

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

9) Red Army Faction

Page Ref: 41- 52

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

10) Tupac Armaru Revolutionary Movement

Page Ref: 41- 52

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) D 2) B 3) A 4) D 5) C 6) D 7) A 8) C 9) D 10) A

## 2.5 Essay Questions

1) Summarize the basic tenets of Marxism and explain how this ideology came to be a basis for terrorist groups.

Answer: Marxism was originally a theory rooted in the works of Karl Marx during the 1800s. It sought to seek change or eliminate capitalism because it was perceived to be corrupt and oppressive by taking away the possibility of the working class to obtain wealth and power. This was to be done by overthrowing the government. It did not promote peaceful demonstrations and incremental changes in the government. Initially, middle and working-class people in Europe had movements to overthrow monarchies and institute self-rule. This became the basis for revolutions through the dissatisfaction of different groups of people under a governing body. Since these dissatisfied groups were often smaller than the reigning government, terrorist tactics were used to aid their success.

Marxism also promoted the concept of communism which purports that capitalism is exploitive, corrupt, and leads to wealth that is concentrated in a few hands. Communism is characterized by the elimination of private property, and that all goods and services should be available to all as needed. The means to obtain communism is through socialism which is achieved through revolution.

Page Ref: 41-43

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Intermediate

2) Terrorism is not just located in the Middle East. Outline the major terrorist groups located in Latin America and Europe.

Answer: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) purports to support the rural farmers in Colombia against the wealthy class, but it is heavily armed and funded by the drug trade. It is responsible for kidnappings, extortion, and illegal 'taxes'. The National Liberation Army (ELN) also operates in Colombia, is funded by the drug trade, and wants to replace the government with an egalitarian democracy. Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) is primarily in Peru and Argentina. It is known as the Tupamaros and started in Uruguay, and is steeped in Marxism. Their goal is to reform the governments, but used bank robbing, kidnapping, and extortion as a means to obtain finances; they do however, distribute the money to the poor people living in the urban areas. Peru's most notorious leftist group is the Sendero Luminoso or Shining Path which combines mysticism, Marxism, teachings of Mao, and racial bigotry. They claim to be the vanguard of the world communist movement and are very brutal. Argentina has the Montoneros and the People's Revolutionary Army which incorporates radical Catholic principles.

The "new left" or "revolutionary thinkers" came from Europe during the 1960s and 1970s, which viewed underdeveloped countries as being exploited by Western powers, and embraced the role of being advocates. The Red Brigades of Italy became the largest leftist group in Europe and had three phases to overthrow the government: armed propaganda, attack the heart of the states, and finally a general civil war. Germany had the Red Army Faction (RAF), which were young German aristocrats against the government. The Revolutionary Cells and the Red Zora were also developed in Europe.

Page Ref: 45-49

Objective: Provide an overview of leftist terror cells, including Latin American and European groups.

Level: Intermediate

3) What is political ideology and how does it relate to terrorism and revolutionary strategy?

Answer: Political ideology is the set of beliefs about the proper order of society, and how the society should be structured. Although it can produce feelings of solidarity, if the political ideology becomes extreme there becomes a lack of tolerance for those that have differing political ideologies. Political ideology often uses terrorism as a revolutionary strategy. Terrorism destroys the solidarity and trust, and instills fear and attacks the bases of social order.

Page Ref: 39-41

Objective: Describe the concept of political terrorism.

Level: Basic

## 2.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) The creation of Israel has led to the furtherance of terrorism. Explain how and why Israel was created. Offer one possible solution that might be viable to reduce the terrorism that has resulted from the creation of Israel. Be sure to explain why the solution suggested might work.

Answer: Although the mandate system and colonization occurred after WWI in the Middle East, primarily between Britain and France, it was after the end of WWII that the state of Israel was created. Jewish immigration to the Palestinian Territory began before the start of WWII, and so began the increased violence against Jews in this region. After WWII the Palestinian Territory was handed over to the United Nations, and another influx of Jewish immigrants occurred. The UN developed the Special Committee on Palestine to address the problem and the solution was a National Jewish Homeland and an Arab Palestinian State. This pitted the Arabs against the Jews. In 1948, Israel declared itself an independent state, which led to a full-scale war. Israel has retained the majority of land formerly considered Palestine, leaving only small areas under Arab Palestinian control. The Arab position is that the establishment of a Jewish state within Palestine is against international law; so the fighting continues with intermittent peace.

Possible solutions will vary, but grading and answers should be based on instructor's discretion.

Page Ref: 53-55

Objective: Discuss how colonialism and the mandate system set the stage for future conflict in the Middle East.

Level: Intermediate

2) The perception of the United States from some Middle East countries is very negative. Explain why this might have occurred, and discuss options on how the United States could change this negative perception.

Answer: Several reasons exist as to why the United States is disliked among several Middle Eastern countries, and the Muslim community. Answers can include: the idea that the United States only has interest in the area because of the natural resources, like oil; the supporting of the creation of Israel, the support given to Iran which led to the U.S. owning several oil fields in the region, the U.S.'s repeated military involvement in many of the countries in the Middle East, and the perception that the U.S. is trying to corrupt Islamic views and ways of life and instill Western culture and beliefs in their communities. In regard to changing the perceptions of the U.S. in the eyes of the Middle East, answers will vary.

Page Ref: 61-63

Objective: Provide insight into how the United States and its policies have impacted terrorist ideology in the Middle East.

Level: Difficult