Terrorism Today The Past The Players The Future 6th edition Spindlove Test Bank

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CHAPTER 2

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TERRORISM

Chapter 2 Multiple Choice

For the following statements or questions, select the most appropriate answer.

1. Which of the following describes an act of violence in a three step progession?
    a. Formation of intent
    b. Execution
    c. Immediate consequences
    d. All of the above

Answer: d
Objective: Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots.
Page number: 25
Level: Basic

2. The word "assassin" is derived from which Arabic term?
    a. Jihad
    b. hashish
    c. hashashin.
    d. Islam.

Answer: c
Objective: Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots**.**
Page number: 26
Level: Basic

3. More than 2,000 years ago, the first known acts of what we now call terrorism were perpetrated by a radical offshoot of which of the following groups:
    a. Zealots.
    b. Brotherhood of Assassins.
    c. Christian Crusaders.
    d. Jews.

Answer: a
Objective: Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots.
Page number: 27
Level: Basic

4. There are currently only three countries designated by the U.S as state sponsors of terrorism
    a. Iran, Iraq and Syria
    b. Iran, Sudan and Syria
    c. Yemen, Sudan and Iran
    d. Syria, Sudan and Yemen

Answer: b
Objective: List the five areas where state-sponsored terrorism can achieve its ends.

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Page number: 29
Level: Basic

5. Designating countries that repeatedly provide support for acts of international terrorism imposes four main sets of U.S. Government sanctions: Which of the following is not a sanction?

a. A ban on arms related exports
b. Controls over exports of dual-use items, requiring a thirty-day congressional notification for goods or services that could significantly enhance the terrorist-list country's military capability or ability to support terrorism
c. Prohibitions on economic assistance
d. Prohibition on international travel
e. Imposition of miscellaneous financial and other restrictions

Answer: d
Objective: **List the five areas where state-sponsored terrorism can achieve its ends**.
Page number:28
Level: Intermediate

6. The original assassins emerged from which region of the world?

a. Mesopotamia
b. Iraq and the Levant
c. Persia
d. Saudi Arabia

Answer: c
Objective: **Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots**
Page number: 26
Level: Basic

7. What was it that the Assassins of eight hundred years ago believed assured their ascendancy to heaven?

a. High levels of violence
b. Suicidal martyrdom
c. Restoration of Muslim lands from the Crusaders
d. Imposition of Sharia Law

Answer: b
Objective: Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots.
Page number: 27
Level: Basic

8. Margaret Thatcher's metaphor that publicity is the oxygen of terrorism underlines what specific point related to a terrorist attack? ?

a. Public perception is a major terrorist target
b. Media are central in shaping the perception
c. The role of the media is critical
d. All of the above

Answer: d
Objective: Summarize how media and modern media models work for and against terrorists

Page number: 35
Level: Intermediate

9. What passages from the Quran might a small percentage of Muslims who are from the extreme, radical, and violent wing of Islamic fundamentalism, and who are "passionate, [deeply] religious and anti-Western dwell upon??

a. Conflict
b. War
c. Resistance to oppression
d. All of the above

Answer: d
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.
Page number: 33
Level: Intermediate

10. al-Malahem Media uses internet accessible magazines to spread its global message of jihad through its Inspire publication. What does Inspire specifically ai to achieve?

a. Radicalize and train
b. Teach Sharia Law
c. Spread the tenets of the Quran
d. None of the above

Answer: a
Objective: Describe how social media and Internet resources have become the modern communication tools for sophisticated terror groups.
Page number: 37
Level: Basic

11. The far-reaching tenets of Osama bin Laden's jihadist ideology come from the belief that::

a. Militant jihad is a religious duty.
b. Violence is the only solution.
c. Muslim governments that are religiously unacceptable and cooperate with the West must be violently overthrown.
d. All of the above.

Answer: d
Objective: Describe how social media and Internet resources have become the modern communication tools for sophisticated terror groups.
Page number: 35
Level: Intermediate

12. In 2014, it seemed impossible that ISIL would be equipped to attack and take Mosul, the second largest city in Iraq. What type of campaign did ISIL mount to achieve the goal of taking Mosul?

a. Ground force attacks
b. On-line campaign of texts and videos
c. Suicide missions
d. Drone attacks

Answer: b

Objective: Describe how social media and Internet resources have become the modern communication tools for sophisticated terror groups
Page number: 38
Level: Intermediate

13. "Ethnic cleansing" has been used in recent years to soften the term for eradication of specific groups of people. What is the term used today and coined by Raphael Lemkin, in his 1944 book, Axis Rule in Occupied Europe,?
    a. Mass murder
    b. Extermination
    c. Genocide
    d. Holocaust
Answer: c
Objective: Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots.
Page number: 39
Level: Intermediate

14. Terrorist need the press to provide a level of legitimacy to the findings and viewpoints of which specially created group(s) and/or study centers that may serve as covers for terrorist fund-raising, recruitment, and travel by terrorists into the target country?:
    a. Non-governmental organizations.
    b. Inspire
    c. Al-Jazeera.
    d. All of the above.
Answer: a
Objective: Describe how social media and Internet resources have become the modern communication tools for sophisticated terror groups.
Page number: 36
Level: Intermediate

15. What is it that Islamism as an ideology demands from an individual?
    a. Proclaiming jihad
    b. Attacking the non-believers at every opportunity
    c. Complete adherence to the sacred laws of Islam
    d. Making the holy pilgrimage to Mecca
Answer: c
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad..
Page number: 32
Level: Basic

16. What type of government did Saddam Hussein hold onto power with in Iraq?
    a. Sunni majority government
    b. Shia minority government
    c. Sunni minority government
    d. Shia majority government
Answer: c
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.

Page number: 32
Level: Intermediate

17. Haj Mohammed Amin al-Husseini (1893–1974), the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem who dedicated his entire life to forcibly removing Jews from Arab land. Who carried on the cause following his death in 1974?and 1291?

a. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad
b. Dr. Azzam Tamimi
c. Yasser Arafat
d. Iqbal Sacranie

Answer: c
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.
Page number: 27
Level: Basic

18. Apart from sponsoring insurgent acts in Iraq which of the following organization does Iran not sponsor? a. Hezbollah.

bHAMAS
c. Palestinian Islamic Jihad
d. al-Shabaab

Answer: d
Objective: List the five areas where state-sponsored terrorism can achieve its ends.
Page number: 27
Level: Basic

19. Islamism is not a response to deprivation so what does it have few discernible connections to?

a. Education
b. Age and gender
c. Income
d. Ethnicity

Answer: c
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.
Page number: 32
Level: Basic

20. In what way does the glorification of suicide terrorism or martyrdom assist a terrorist group?

a. Inspiration to others.
b. Spreads fear in the populace.
c. Creates media attention.
d. It achieves their stated goals.

Answer: a
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad
Page number: 38
Level: Basic

Chapter 2 True-False

1. The ability to communicate with supporters and like-minded affiliates is crucial to the success and advancement of any group or organization.

a. True
b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Describe how social media and Internet resources have become the modern communication tools for sophisticated terror groups.
Page number: 38
Level: Basic

2. Many groups like to link their grievances to religion when in fact they are in reality concealing a political agenda or motivation

a. True
b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots.
Page number: 30
Level: Basic

3. Islam, Christianity, Judaism, and Hinduism are, by doctrine, violent religions;

a. True
b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots.
Page number: 26
Level: Basic

4. Islam and Christianity are considered modern-day religions perpetuating terrorism.

a. True
b. False

Answer: b
Objective: **Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots**.
Page number: 26
Level: Basic

5. State terrorism, whether internal (against its own people or dissenters) or external (using or funding outside terrorist groups or individuals), offers a real threat to international stability and security.

a. True
b. False

Answer: a
Objective: List the five areas where state-sponsored terrorism can achieve its ends.
Page number: 27
Level: Basic

6. If terrorist acts were perceived as the proper way to "right the wrongs" committed by government, then the use of political assassins would always be looked upon with favor.

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a. True
b. False
Answer: b
Objective: Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots.
Page number: 26
Level: Basic

7. There is global consensus as to a definition of state-sponsored terrorism. However during the second half of the twentieth century, various countries began to use terrorist organizations to promote state interests in the international domain.
a. True
b. False
Answer: b
Objective: List the five areas where state-sponsored terrorism can achieve its ends Page number: 27
Level: Basic

8. Exportation of the support for external terror, sponsored by rogue states, has resulted in a proliferation of terrorist attacks worldwide.
a. True
b. False
Answer: a
Objective: List the five areas where state-sponsored terrorism can achieve its ends Page number: 27
Level: Basic

9. Islamism is an ideology that demands an individual's complete adherence to the strict laws of Islam.
a. True
b. False
Answer: a
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.
Page number: 32,33
Level: Intermediate

10. Islamism is yet another twentieth-century radical-utopian scheme: it offers a way to control the state, run society, and remake the human being
a. True
b. False
Answer: a
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad
Page number: 32
Level: Intermediate

11. Osama bin Laden's view was that Sharia law is absolute, and this vision underpinned his hatred of secular regimes in the Muslim world, whether democratic or dictatorial
a. True

b. False
Answer: a
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad
Page number: 34
Level: Intermediate

12. Following the attacks in London in July 2005, there was considerable revulsion at the fact that young British Muslims were responsible for the attacks. The original thought was that these were marginalized youth who had some axe to grind, but the truth here is that even though they came from poor immigrant backgrounds and were poorly educated they were a part of mainstream society
a. True
b. False
Answer: b
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.
Page number: 34
Level: Intermediate

13. The attacks in Paris, in November 2015, carried out in the name of ISIL or Islamic State and accounted for the largest number of deaths from any such attack since the end of World War II, were carried out by returning radicalized EU citizens of Middle East decent, five French, two Belgian, and two Iraqis
a. True
b. False
Answer: a
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad
Page number: 34
Level: Intermediate

14. Mujahideen is the phase in which the group members accept their individual duty to participate in jihad and self-designate themselves as holy warriors
a. True
b. False
Answer: b
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.
Page number: 35
Level: Basic

15. For Muslims, the term “jihad” is used and applied solely to a “holy war.”
a. True
b. False
Answer: b
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.
Page number: 34
Level: Basic

16. The far-reaching tenets of Osama bin Laden’s jihadist ideology come from the belief that the

United States' power is based on its economy and, thus, large-scale mass-casualty attacks, especially focused on the United States and Western economic targets, are a major goal.

a. True
b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad
Page number: 35
Level: Intermediate

17. In the West, where there is freedom of the press to a great extent, governments need cooperation from the press to push their agenda in efforts to punish or apprehend those responsible for terrorist acts..

a. True
b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize how media and modern media models work for and against terrorists
Page number: 37
Level: Intermediate

18. The Union of Russian Men, which formed to combat the growing revolutionary movement "by all means," was not only sanctioned by the Tsar but also granted special protection by him..

a. True
b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots.
Page number: 40
Level: Intermediate

19. The sarin toxin attacks in subways in Japan in 1995 gave ample evidence of the potential for such biochemical weapons when used on the vulnerable mass transit system of a modern city.

a. True
b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots.
Page number: 41
Level: Intermediate

20. Terrorist organizations seek media coverage that does not cause damage to their enemy.

a. True
b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Describe how social media and Internet resources have become the modern communication tools for sophisticated terror groups.
Page number: 36
Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Fill in the Blank

1. Violence is the application of _____ _____ _____ power that results in measurable damage caused by a conscious decision by an individual, or individuals, to apply it

Answer: destructive and harmful
Objective: Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots
Page number: 25
Level: Basic

2. If we think about the _____ of violence as seen in the fury of a wounded or humiliated animal, we can readily see that violence, or something very much like it, is not even a uniquely human behavior.

Answer: paradigm
Objective: Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots
Page number: 25
Level: Basic

3. Sir Iqbal Sacranie, leader of the Muslim Council of Britain, labeled Israel as a _____ _____, responsible for the ethnic cleansing of Palestine.

Answer: Nazi state
Objective: Describe how violence becomes terrorism and its historical roots .
Page number: 34
Level: Basic

4. In a televised interview in 2005, Sir Iqbal Sacranie described the former leader of Hamas, ____ ____, as a 'renowned Islamic scholar.'

Answer: Sheikh Yassin
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.
Page number: 34
Level: Basic

5. The phase in which the group members accept their individual duty to engage in jihad and self-designate themselves as holy warriors is termed the _____ phase.

Answer: Jihadization
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.
Page number: 35
Level: Intermediate

6. Modern societies are composed of diverse _____ _____ and _____ groupings that often seem out of context or not in sync with the ruling structures.

Answer: religious, ethnic and racial
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.
Page number: 25

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Level: Intermediate

7. The far-reaching tenets of Osama bin Laden's jihadist ideology states that _____ is the only solution, peace is an illusion.

Answer: violence
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad
Page number: 35
Level: Basic

8. In February 1998, bin Laden, together with Muslim fundamentalists from _____, _____ and _____ declared jihad on the United States.

Answer: Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Egypt,
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.
Page number: 34
Level: Intermediate

9. Terrorists need publicity if they are to inspire _____ and _____, and secure favorable understanding of their cause, if not their act itself .

Answer: fear and respect
Objective: Summarize how media and modern media models work for and against terrorists .
Page number: 35
Level: Basic

10. Margaret Thatcher's metaphor that publicity is the oxygen of terrorism underlines the point that _____ _____ is a major terrorist target.

Answer: public perception
Objective: Summarize how media and modern media models work for and against terrorists.
Page number: 35
Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Matching

1. Match the names in the left column with the group or organization in the right-hand column.

1. Gerry Adams	a. AQAP
2. al-Malahem	b. Christmas Day
3. Nidal Hasan	c. Hamas
4. Nasir al-Wahayshi	d. Inspire
5. Daniel Pearl	e. Fort Hood
6. Musa Abu Marzuq	f. Sinn Féin
7. Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab	g. Wall Street Journal

Answer:

1. *f

2. *d
3. *e
4. *a
5. *g
6. *c
7. *b

Level: Basic

2. Match the name in the left-hand column with the detailed description in the right-hand column.

1. Daniel Pearl	a. Chairman of the Birmingham Center Mosque
2. Mikhail Bakunin	b. Beirut bomb attack
3. Saddam Hussein	c. spokesman for revolutionary anarchism
4. Mohammed Naseem	d. The Crusades
5. Khaled Sheikh Mohammed	e. taken hostage in Pakistan in 2002
6. US Marine Corps	f. al-Qaeda number 3 man
7. Eight major campaigns in the Holy Lands	g. Sunni minority government

Answer:

1. *e
2. *c
3. *g
4. *a
5. *f
6. *b
7. *d

Level: Basic

3. The high costs of modern warfare and concern about nonconventional escalation have turned terrorism into an efficient, convenient, and generally discrete weapon for attaining sponsor state interests in the international realm. Match the specific advantages on the left with the definition on the right.

1. High Yields – Financially	a. Terrorism offers a relatively inexpensive method of making a point for insurgent groups who lack the finances, personnel, or armaments to win against a nation's army on a conventional battlefield. Terrorist tactics also can provide small non-"superpower" nations a low-cost way to wage war, whether overtly or clandestinely, on a hostile state whose resources provide a serious obstacle to waging a full-scale war.
2. High Yields - Politically	b. For states, particularly those that can successfully provide and hide clandestine support for terrorist groups, the political cost can be quite low as long as such support

	remains secret. On the other hand, profit in arms sales might become temptingly high.
3. Low Cost - Financially	c. States that are arms dealers to terrorists can usually profit quite handsomely, with little or no political, military, or economic impact. Sometimes being caught results in the recall of a couple of ambassadors, but seldom is there any impact on diplomatic or trade relations.
4. Low Cost – Politically and Financially	d. For dissenters who decide to use terrorism as a political weapon, the political currency can be very large in value. This is especially true when the targeted government's reactions are not supported by citizens in the middle and could lead to a regime being ousted from power. Major concessions can then be "bought" when a successful terrorist incident shocks the populace too much.
5. Low Cost - Politically	e. The costs of financing terrorist operations can be much less than those of maintaining a fully-equipped and trained army. And the individuals carrying out these operations are not subjected to as much risk as there would be in conventional warfare. In a successful terrorist operation, the rewards are often very big. For a failed operation, the losses are generally small, unless the failure can be traced back to a state sponsor. The finding of these linkages has become very costly in financial and more importantly political terms.

Answer:

1. *c
2. *d
3. *a
4. *e
5. *b

Level: Intermediate

4. Match the names on the left with the event of or person in the right-hand column

1. Ayatollah Khomeini	a. Violent sect blending religion and politics.
2. President Ronald Regan	b. Jewish sect active in Judea.
3. Iran	c. Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.
4. Brotherhood of Assassins	d. Leader of the Iranian Revolution.
5.Zealots	e. Suicide attacks mainly against Israeli targets.
6. Haj Muhammed Amin Al-Husseini	f. John Hinckley.

7. Izz al Din al Qassam Brigades	g. Has ongoing associations with and provides support to Hamas, Hezbollah, and Palestinian Islamic Jihad.

Answer:

1. *d
2. *f
3. *g
4. *a
5. *b
6. *c
7. *e

Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Essay

1. Analyze how state sponsored terrorism is being utilized in current events unfolding in the Middle East and how the international community is able to combat their activities.

Answer: Currently **only three countries** designated as state sponsors; **Iran, Syria and Sudan**
Hezbollah – formed in 1982 by Iran's Revolutionary Guards (IRG) – Syrian Ba'ath Party – supported and aligned with IRG
Objective: **List the five areas where state-sponsored terrorism can achieve its ends**.
Page number: 27-28
Level: Intermediate

2. Summarize how religion has been used as a tool for terrorism and how groups have been able to recruit impressionable young men for jihad.

Answer: Should include the following – teaching extreme versions of Islam; **Islamism** - an ideology that demands an individual's complete adherence to the sacred law of Islam and rejects as much as possible outside influence. Internet Jihad – recruiting and inspiring **Lone Wolf** attacks
Objective: Describe how social media and Internet resources have become the modern communication tools for sophisticated terror groups
Page number: 32-33-34
Level: Basic

3. Describe the difference between Jihad and Jihadization

Answer: Should include references to holy warriors, participating in jihad, inspiration from Osama bin Laden; jihad's linguistic meaning; reference to Quran and holy war.
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.
Page number: 33-34-35
Level: Intermediate

4. Analyze how terrorist groups use of the internet and social media is an effective recruiting tool.

Answer: Should include – **Internet** – use of on-line media, Inspire magazine; **Fort Hood shooter** Maj. Nidal Hasan
Objective: Summarize how media and modern media models work for and against terrorists
Page number: 40-41
Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2 Critical Thinking

1. What do governments want from the mainstream media in cases of terrorism?

Answer: Include such terms as – advancing an individual agenda; deny terrorists a platform for their perceived grievance; present terrorists as a criminal element.
Objective: Summarize how media and modern media models work for and against terrorists.
Page number: 37-38
Level: Basic

2. How are Lone Wolf attacks in the US so effective and why are they difficult to prevent?

Answer: Lone wolf – seemingly acts independently; current attacks have been carried out in the name of Islamic State.
Objective: Compare and contrast Islamism with jihad.
Page number: 42
Level: Intermediate

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