Terrorism and Homeland Security 10th edition White Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: The Shifting Definition of Terrorism

1. The social context surrounding the term *terrorism* influences how it is defined.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

2. The term *terrorism* is not loaded with politically explosive meanings.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

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

4. Terrorists are treated differently from criminals and other enemies of the state.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

5. Definitions of terrorism are important because they impact policies.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

6. The meaning of terrorism has changed with political tides in Western history.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

7. Terrorism came into existence during the American Revolution.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

8. Guerrilla warfare originated in Spain.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

9. Guerrilla tactics were used throughout the Napoleonic Wars.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

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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

11. Edmund Burke used the term *terrorism* to describe the situation of revolutionary Paris in 1787.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

12. European capitalists of the 1800s opposed all forms of socialism and anarchy.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

13. Modern terrorism surfaced with violent anarchists in the late 1800s.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

14. One of the factors that influenced the adoption of violent action by anarchists was the invention of dynamite.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

15. Russia was the site of the Easter Rising of 1916.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False

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

17. According to Schmid, terrorism is defined by different people within vacillating social and political realities. In other words, terrorism is a:
    a. military concept.
    b. social context.
    c. social construct.
    d. truth construct.

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ANSWER: c

18. During the Irish War of Independence, Michael Collins did not launch indiscriminate terror attacks, but targeted the British military, the police force it sponsored, and the people who supported the United Kingdom. This is known as_____.

a. extremist crime
b. selective terrorism
c. the reign of terror
d. radical democracy

ANSWER: b

19. On November 5, 2009, in which city did U.S. Army Major Nidal Malik Hasan go on a shooting spree and kill thirteen people?

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

ANSWER: b

20. The domestic terror bombing in Oklahoma City occurred in:

a. 2001.
b. 2010.
c. 1995.
d. 1878.

ANSWER: c

21. Who of the following sees attacks on civilians as the key element differentiating terrorists from legitimate revolutionaries?

a. Ganor
b. Schmidt
c. Jongman
d. Reitan

ANSWER: a

22. According to Schmid, most definitions of the term *terrorism* have two characteristics: (1) someone is terrorized and (2) the meaning of the term is derived from the terrorists' _____.

a. aims
b. religion
c. targets and victims
d. politics

ANSWER: c

23. Who of the following claims terrorism constitutes the use or threatened use of force against innocent victims for political purposes?

a. Brian Jenkins

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b. Walter Laqueur
c. David Rapoport
d. Edward Herman

ANSWER: b

24. Which of the following 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

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

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

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

28. Which of the following terms changes with social and historical circumstances when defined?
a. War
b. Anarchism
c. Terrorism
d. Violence

ANSWER: c

29. Modern terrorism developed out of the _____.
a. French Revolution

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b. Civil War
c. American Revolution
d. World War II

ANSWER: a

30. From 1794 to 1795, how many legal executions were conducted by the French government?
a. 1,700
b. 17,000
c. 700
d. 170,000

ANSWER: b

31. During the invasion of which country did Napoleon's army first encounter guerrilla tactics?
a. Spain
b. Russia
c. England
d. Austria

ANSWER: a

32. In which country did terrorism begin as government repression?
a. The United States
b. France
c. Canada
d. England

ANSWER: b

33. The centralized control of the economy is not supported by _____.
a. communists
b. socialists
c. anarchists
d. collectivists

ANSWER: c

34. Which of the following ideologies gave rise to the Irish Republican Army (IRA)?
a. Nationalism
b. Socialism
c. Communism
d. Capitalism

ANSWER: a

35. Modern terrorism, as defined in the text, surfaced with violent anarchists in the late ____.
a. 1900s
b. 1700s
c. 1600s

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d. 1800s

ANSWER: d

36. Who is considered the father of communism?
a. Karl Marx
b. Friedrich Engels
c. Joseph Stalin
d. Leon Trotsky

ANSWER: a

37. Nationalistic terrorists adopted the tactics, but not the ideology of:
a. socialists.
b. communists.
c. capitalists.
d. anarchists.

ANSWER: d

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

39. Who of the following authored *The Communist Manifesto*?
a. Lenin
b. Stalin
c. Proudhon
d. Marx and Engels

ANSWER: d

40. 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 were advocated by _____.
a. socialists
b. communists
c. anarchists
d. capitalists

ANSWER: b

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

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ANSWER: a

42. Which of the following, in its ideal form, means socialism with economic production and profits being owned and distributed by workers?
    a. Capitalism
    b. Democracy
    c. Communism
    d. Anarchy

ANSWER: c

43. From which revolutionary thought did the motivations behind the People's Will evolve?
    a. French
    b. Russian
    c. Irish
    d. Spanish

ANSWER: b

44. In which country did the People's Will advocate for a violent socialist revolution?
    a. France
    b. England
    c. Russia
    d. Spain

ANSWER: c

45. Which group was responsible for the assassination of Czar Alexander II?
    a. The IRA
    b. The People's Will
    c. Mensheviks
    d. Hohenzollerns

ANSWER: b

46. Who of the following led a second revolution in Russia, bringing the communists to power and set up a dictatorship to enforce Communist Party rule?
    a. Lenin
    b. Putin
    c. Stalin
    d. Marx

ANSWER: a

47. Who of the following solidified Communist control of Russia through a secret police organization?
    a. Lenin
    b. Putin
    c. Stalin
    d. Marx

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ANSWER: c

48. Which of the following 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

49. Which instrument, according to Leon Trotsky, should be used for overthrowing middle-class, or bourgeois, governments?
    a. Terrorism
    b. Diplomacy
    c. Propaganda
    d. Negotiation

ANSWER: a

50. Who of the following 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

51. Who wrote of principles of revolution in "Catechism of the Revolutionary"?
    a. Nechaev
    b. Rubenstein
    c. Marighella
    d. Bakunin

ANSWER: a

52. What is the name of the political party of Irish Republicans?
    a. Sinn Fein
    b. Supreme Counsel of the IRB
    c. Royal Irish Constabulary
    d. Irish Republican Army

ANSWER: a

53. In which of the following country was the Black and Tan War fought?
    a. England
    b. Ireland
    c. Wales
    d. Scotland

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ANSWER: b

54. The term given to the newly formed Republic of Ireland after Irish independence was:
    a. Black and Tan.
    b. Free State.
    c. Free Ireland.
    d. Independent Ireland.

ANSWER: b

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

56. The police force established by the United Kingdom in Ireland was known as _____.
    a. Royal Irish Constabulary
    b. Sinn Fein
    c. Irish Republican Army
    d. Irish Republican Brotherhood

ANSWER: a

57. Which of the following was an advantage of Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB)?
    a. Willingness to be martyred for the cause
    b. Violent approach to protest
    c. British support
    d. Link with Orange Lodges

ANSWER: a

58. "Selective terrorism" as a strategy was developed by _____.
    a. Michael Collins
    b. Karl Marx
    c. Karl Heinzen
    d. Peter Prokoptin

ANSWER: a

59. Why was a civil war in Ireland inevitable despite the British promise of home rule after the first World War?
    a. Republicans were willing to wait for home rule.
    b. Unionists were trying to conquer foreign territory.
    c. The common people in Ireland did not believe the British.
    d. Both unionists and republicans were vying for power in the independent government.

ANSWER: d

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60. Proudhon's philosophy would most appropriately classify him as a(n):
    a. socialist.
    b. anarchist.
    c. communist.
    d. terrorist.

ANSWER: b

61. Which of the following statements would Proudhon likely disagree with?
    a. All classes should have equal authority.
    b. A centralized government is a necessary evil.
    c. Property should be commonly held.
    d. Anarchy would develop by the support of the masses.

ANSWER: b

62. Of the following, who would most likely NOT agree with Proudhon's endeavors?
    a. Marx
    b. Prokoptin
    c. Nechaev
    d. Heinzen

ANSWER: a

63. Which of the following act is an example of Collin's "selective terrorism"?
    a. Mass bombing in a public park
    b. A sniper shooting at officers leaving a police station
    c. Attacking the financial structure of a city
    d. Poisoning of a city's water supply

ANSWER: b

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

65. Collins viewed himself as a(n):
    a. terrorist.
    b. anarchist.
    c. nationalist.
    d. socialist.

ANSWER: c

66. Which of the following combines the common elements of the definitions of terrorism used by leading scholars in the field of terrorism?

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a. Academic consensus definition
b. Social construct
c. Social context
d. Selective terrorism

ANSWER: a

67. Which of the following, according to Reitan, is the distinguishing feature of terrorism?
a. Guerrilla warfare
b. National liberation
c. Group targeting
d. Anarchism

ANSWER: c

68. Who of the following stated that terrorism is the use or threatened use of force against innocent victims for political purposes?
a. Haviland Smith
b. Michael Collins
c. Eric Reitan
d. Walter Laqueur

ANSWER: d

69. The main objective of most European middle-class democrats from approximately 1815 to 1848 was to obtain constitutions to ensure _____ .
a. liberty
b. strong government
c. socialism
d. nationalism

ANSWER: a

70. During which revolution did modern terrorism originate?
a. Russian
b. American
c. French
d. Industrial

ANSWER: c

71. The division of which of the following country by Spanish and French forces sparked the beginning of the Peninsula War (1808–1814)?
a. Portugal
b. Andorra
c. Paris
d. Prussia

ANSWER: a

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72. Anarchism is a philosophical concept that originated in ancient _____.
a. Rome
b. Greece
c. Egypt
d. Mesopotamia
ANSWER: b

73. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels immortalized their socialist ideals in their 1848 work _____.
a. *The Communist Manifesto*
b. *The Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla*
c. *Catechism of the Revolutionary*
d. *Revolution, Terrorism, Banditry*
ANSWER: a

74. After the Russian Revolution, anarchism spread to the United States in the form of _____.
a. religious extremism
b. right-wing extremism
c. nationalistic terrorism
d. labor violence
ANSWER: d

75. Lenin and Leon Trotsky believed that terrorism should be used as an instrument for overthrowing _____.
a. bourgeois governments
b. anarchist governments
c. socialist governments
d. unelected governments
ANSWER: a

76. Which of the following was advocated by Narodnaya Volya (the People's Will)?
a. Anarchist terrorism
b. Liberal democracy
c. Violent socialist revolution
d. Religious revival
ANSWER: c

77. *The Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla* was written by _____.
a. Michael Collins
b. Joseph Stalin
c. Carlos Marighella
d. Boaz Ganor
ANSWER: c

78. In "Revolution, Terrorism, Banditry," Bakunin argues that the only way to break the state's hold on power is

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_____.

a. revolt
b. democracy
c. peaceful protest
d. terrorism

ANSWER: a

79. The Russian Revolution of 1917 began after a general strike in _____.

a. St. Petersburg
b. Moscow
c. Kiev
d. Novgorod

ANSWER: a

80. Who of the following orchestrated October 1917 Russian revolution, and removed Russia from World War I?

a. Joseph Stalin
b. Vladimir Lenin
c. Leon Trotsky
d. Mikhail Bakunin

ANSWER: b

81. *Soviet* is the Russian word for "_____."

a. workers council
b. freedom
c. kingdom
d. revolution

ANSWER: a

82. Sinn Fein is the political party of Irish _____.

a. republicanism
b. unionism
c. catholicism
d. protestantism

ANSWER: a

83. In 1916, Patrick Pearse and James Connolly started the _____.

a. Supreme Council of IRB
b. Sinn Fein
c. Easter Rising
d. Black and Tan War

ANSWER: c

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

a. Republicans

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b. Unionists and British forces
c. Protestants
d. Catholics

ANSWER: b

85. The Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) was the police force established by _____ .
a. the United Kingdom
b. Sinn Fein
c. the IRB
d. the Fenian Brotherhood

ANSWER: a

86. To be included in the Extremist Crime Database, an incident must be _____.
a. committed within the United States and tied to an extremist organization
b. a crime that results in the death of an innocent person
c. committed by a foreign national against United States citizens
d. committed against a definite group or target

ANSWER: a

87. Which of the following is a feature of guerrilla warfare as practiced in Spain in the Napoleonic wars?
a. Attacks on French civilians by Spanish partisans
b. Small groups of partisans attacking French troops in unconventional ways
c. Large groups of soldiers fighting the French on a battlefield
d. Large groups of French soldiers attacking Spanish civilian populations

ANSWER: c

88. Which of the following is an element of an ideal society, in communist thought?
a. A strong centralized government
b. The creation of cooperative societies without governments
c. A decentralized economy
d. The elimination of government control

ANSWER: a

89. The repressive period in France (1794–1795) during which the revolutionary government accused thousands of French nobles and clergy of plotting to restore the monarchy and executed them was known as the _____.
a. Black and Tan war
b. October Revolution
c. Easter Rising
d. Reign of Terror

ANSWER: d

90. Which aspect of terrorism, according to Ayla Schbley (2003), needs to be emphasized?
a. Personal agenda
b. Social aspect

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c. Political agenda
d. Criminal nature

ANSWER: d

91. In the nineteenth century, those who advocated the creation of cooperative societies without centralized governments were known as _____.
a. republicans
b. anarchists
c. unionists
d. socialists

ANSWER: b

92. On which of the following statement would socialists and communists agree on?
a. Revolution justifies violence against people.
b. The goal of the political system should be democracy.
c. Government control over the economy should be restricted.
d. Wealth is not a private entitlement and should be divided equally among all classes.

ANSWER: d

93. In Ireland, the Unionists wanted to _____.
a. remain in the United Kingdom
b. create an independent Ireland
c. provide financial relief to the suffering Irish
d. support the IRA's efforts from abroad

ANSWER: a

94. When was the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) established?
a. 1840s
b. 1850s
c. 1860s
d. 1870s

ANSWER: b

95. The Fenian Brotherhood was created by Irish immigrants in New York for people in Ireland as a(n) _____.
a. financial relief organization
b. revolutionary organization
c. pacifist organization
d. artistic and cultural organization

ANSWER: a

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