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Chapter 2. Not a Modern Phenomenon

Multiple Choice

1. The eleventh-century group responsible for terrorism in Jerusalem during the Crusades were the
   a. Hur Brotherhood.
   b. Black Hand.
   c. Haganah.
   d. **Brotherhood of Assassins. (Ref: page 22)**

2. The _____ believe themselves to be engaged in a holy war against threats to religion and culture.
   a. **fedayeen (Ref: page 22)**
   b. jihad
   c. privateers
   d. comitatus

3. The assassination of a political leader has been known as the doctrine of
   a. divine appointment.
   b. **tyrannicide. (Ref: page 25)**
   c. guerrilla warfare.
   d. violence.

4. Acts of terrorism that a country commits against defenseless victims are known as
   a. narco-terrorism.
   b. **state terrorism. (Ref: page 24)**
   c. assassinations.
   d. ethnic cleansing.

5. Privateer ships sailed under the flags of both England and
   a. Denmark.
   b. Portugal.
   c. Belgium.
   d. **America. (Ref: page 24-25)**

6. The term *guerrilla* emerged during _____ invasion of Spain.
   a. Hitler's
   b. Archduke Ferdinand's
   c. **Napoleon's (Ref: page 26)**
   d. King Umberto's

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7. Which of the below is NOT an example of a group that employs guerrilla warfare?
   a. the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization
   b. the Black Hand
   c. the Irish Republican Army
   d. **the Narodnaya Volya (Ref: page 29)**

8. A prominent literary work, _____, advocated the practice of pervasive terrorism through merciless destruction.
   a. ***Revolutionary Catechism*** **(Ref: page 29)**
   b. *The Book of Assassins*
   c. *Roots of Revolution*
   d. *Terrorism: Theirs and Ours*

9. Terrorist violence that frequently causes equally violent reactions is
   a. a result of early revolutions.
   b. no longer an occurrence.
   c. a creation of state sponsored terrorism.
   d. **cyclic in nature. (Ref: page 28)**

10. The author argues that religion, _____, and _____ are not new.

   a. **Politics and narcotics (Ref: page 24)**
   b. Politics and ideology
   c. Ideology and Internet
   d. ideology and extremism

11. What is an important difference between Central and South American terrorist groups from others

   a. There are no differences
   b. **These groups tend to direct their violence internally (Ref: page 24)**
   c. These groups tend to direct their violence externally (towards other nations)
   d. These groups tend to not be involved with drugs

12. Who wrote, "if in no other way it is possible to save the fatherland, the prince should be killed by the sword as a public enemy" in *De Regis Institutions*.

   a. Hassan I Sabah (founder of the Brotherhood of Assassins)
   b. Suleiman Abu Gheith (an al Qaeda spokesman)
   c. Father Juan de Mariana (a Jesuit Priest) **(Ref: page 25)**
   d. Maxmillien Robespierre (French Revolutionary Leader)

13. Which is a true statement about Netwar

   a. Loosely organized cell structure
   b. Difficult to determine who the enemy is
   c. Lack a central command hierarchy
   d. **All of these choices (Ref: page 35)**

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14. The _____, a Zionist terrorist group, was credited with the bombing of the King David Hotel, which eventually led to Britain's withdrawal from Palestine.
    a. Black September
    b. Irgun (Ref: page 31)
    c. Red Brigade
    d. Reichswehr

True or False

1. Historically, the Middle East has been besieged with violence due to the presence of Islam, Christianity, and Judaism.
   a. True (Ref: page 22)
   b. False

2. Narco-terrorism is a new phenomenon in terrorism.
   a. True
   b. False (Ref: page 24)

3. Since the middle of the twentieth century, the assassination of a head of state has been considered an act of terrorism.
   a. True (Ref: page 26)
   b. False

4. Political asylum is never granted to assassins when extradition is requested by another country.
   a. True
   b. False (Ref: page 26)

5. Licensed privateers carried out acts of terror-violence under the protection of a sponsoring country.
   a. True (Ref: page 24-25)
   b. False

6. Indigenous vigilante groups are often supported covertly by the military of other nations.
   a. True (Ref: page 26)
   b. False

7. Guerrilla warfare usually employs selective violence against military targets.
   a. True (Ref: page 26)
   b. False

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8. The Black Hand of Serbia was instrumental in events that led to World War I.
   a. True (Ref: page 27)
   b. False

9. Revolutions are considered terrorist events.
   a. True
   b. False (Ref: page 27)

10. The Russian anarchists believed in collective and individual violence to destroy the government.
   a. True (Ref: page 29)
   b. False

11. The beginning of the twentieth century saw terror-violence primarily directed toward political assassination.
   a. True (Ref: page 30)
   b. False

12. Modern-day air pirates look for material rather than political gain.
   a. True
   b. False (Ref: page 33)

13. The Internet has made terrorism "transnational"
   a. **True (Ref: page 35)**
   b. False

14. Modern technology has provided today's terrorist with a large number of lethal weapons.
   a. True (Ref: page 36)
   b. False

15. Terrorism has become a popular form of foreign policy for most nations today.
   a. True
   b. False (Ref: page 34-35)

16. Piracy provides an attractive and lucrative alternative to poverty and starvation in Somalia.
   a. True (Ref: page 34)
   b. False

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Essay Questions

1. Describe the historic role of religion and drugs in terrorism.

2. What is political asylum and how does this play a part in terrorism?

3. How has assassination (tyrannicide) of political leaders evolved into terrorism?

4. Explain how sixteenth-century piracy and privateers were a form of state terrorism. How is different from Somali pirates?

5. Using examples, illustrate the historical progression of guerrilla warfare.

6. How does terrorism create a cycle of violence?

7. How has technology changed terrorism?

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