

## Chapter 2. Not a Modern Phenomenon

### Multiple Choice

- The eleventh-century group responsible for terrorism in Jerusalem during the Crusades were the
  - Hur Brotherhood.
  - Black Hand.
  - Haganah.
  - Brotherhood of Assassins. (Ref: page 19)**
- The \_\_\_\_\_ believe themselves to be engaged in a holy war against threats to Islam.
  - fedayeen (Ref: page 21)**
  - jihad
  - privateers
  - comitatus
- The assassination of a political leader has been known as the doctrine of
  - divine appointment.
  - tyrannicide. (Ref: page 22)**
  - guerrilla warfare.
  - violence.
- Acts of terrorism that a country commits against defenseless victims are known as
  - narco-terrorism.
  - state terrorism. (Ref: page 21)**
  - assassinations.
  - ethnic cleansing.
- Privateer ships sailed under the flags of both England and
  - Denmark.
  - Portugal.
  - Belgium.
  - America. (Ref: page 21)**
- The term *guerrilla* emerged during \_\_\_\_\_ invasion of Spain.
  - Hitler's
  - Archduke Ferdinand's
  - Napoleon's (Ref: page 23)**
  - King Umberto's
- Which of the below is NOT an example of a group that employs guerrilla warfare?
  - the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization
  - the Black Hand
  - the Irish Republican Army

- d. **the Narodnaya Volya (Ref: page 26)**
8. A prominent literary work, \_\_\_\_\_, advocated the practice of pervasive terrorism through merciless destruction.
- a. ***Revolutionary Catechism* (Ref: page 26)**
  - b. *The Book of Assassins*
  - c. *Roots of Revolution*
  - d. *Terrorism: Theirs and Ours*
9. 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 28)**
  - c. Red Brigade
  - d. Reichswehr
10. 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 25)**

### **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 19)**
  - b. False
2. Narco-terrorism is a new phenomenon in terrorism.
- a. True
  - b. **False (Ref: page 19)**
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: 22)**
  - b. False
4. Political asylum is always granted to assassins when extradition is requested by another country.
- a. True
  - b. **False (Ref: page 23)**

5. Licensed privateers carried out acts of terrorism under the protection of a sponsoring country.
  - a. **True** (Ref: page 21)
  - b. False
  
6. Indigenous vigilante groups are often supported covertly by the military of other nations.
  - a. **True** (Ref: page 23)
  - b. False
  
7. Guerrilla warfare usually employs selective violence against military targets.
  - a. **True** (Ref: page 23)
  - b. False
  
8. The Black Hand of Serbia was instrumental in events that led to World War I.
  - a. **True** (Ref: page 24)
  - b. False
  
9. Revolutions are considered terrorist events.
  - a. True
  - b. **False** (Ref: page 24)
  
10. The Russian anarchists believed in collective and individual violence to destroy the government.
  - a. **True** (Ref: page 25)
  - b. False
  
11. The beginning of the twentieth century saw terror-violence primarily directed toward political assassination.
  - a. **True** (Ref: page 27)
  - b. False
  
12. Modern-day air pirates look for material rather than political gain.
  - a. True
  - b. **False** (Ref: page 29)
  
13. The Internet has yet to play a role in terrorism.
  - a. True
  - b. **False** (Ref: page 31)
  
14. Modern technology has provided today's terrorist with a large number of lethal weapons.
  - a. **True** (Ref: page 31)
  - b. False

15. Terrorism has become a form of foreign policy for most nations today.
- a. True
  - b. False (Ref: page 30)**

### **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. Explain how sixteenth-century piracy and privateers were a form of state terrorism.
4. Using examples, illustrate the historical progression of guerrilla warfare.
5. How does terrorism create a cycle of violence?