Multiple-Choice from Author

“Symbolism” of targets refers to (ANS: c)

1. Creative interpretation of motives.
2. Creative discussion of terrorist attacks.
3. Redefinition of “enemy” interests by extremists and terrorists.
4. None of the above.

Osama bin Laden was (ANS: c)

1. Killed in Afghanistan by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.
2. The mastermind behind opposition to the war in Iraq.
3. Founder of Al-Qa’ida.
4. All of the above.

The New Terrorism is characterized by which of the following? (ANS: d)

1. Asymmetrical tactics.
2. The threat of weapons of mass destruction.
3. Indiscriminate targeting.
4. All of the above.

Modern terrorists have ushered in a period of “globalized” terrorism, using which of the following? (ANS: b)

1. Extensive contact with public relations firms.
2. Advanced communications technologies such as the Internet and cable news outlets.
3. Establishing diplomatic relations with sympathetic governments.
4. All of the above.

The “Old Terrorism” is characterized by which of the following? (ANS: d)

1. Use of conventional weapons.
2. Use of ideological or nationalist justifications for revolutionary violence.
3. Relatively “surgical” selection of targets.
4. All of the above.

The New Terrorism is characterized by which of the following? (ANS: d)

1. Loose, cell-based networks with minimal lines of command and control.
2. Politically vague, religious, or mystical motivations.
3. Skillful use of the Internet and manipulation of the media.
4. All of the above.

Which of the following principles frames the ideology of Al-Qa’ida? (ANS: d)

1. Violence in a defensive war on behalf of Islam is the only course of action.
2. The struggle is a clash of civilizations.
3. Holy war is a religious duty and necessary for the salvation of one’s soul.
4. All of the above.

The modern era of homeland security was implemented in the United States in response to the following threat(s) to the republic: (ANS: c)

1. The attempted assassination of President Ronald Reagan.
2. The 1972 Munich Olympics terrorist attack.
3. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.
4. All of the above.

Political violence is conceptually (ANS: c)

1. Always *mala prohibita* behavior.
2. Always *mala in se* behavior.
3. Arguably either *mala prohibita* or *mala in se*, depending on the circumstances.
4. Impossible to categorize.

The just war doctrine (ANS: d)

1. Is an ideal and moralistic philosophy.
2. Originally referred only to warfare between nations and cities.
3. Neither of the above.
4. Both “a” and “b”.

Which of the following statements about the ancient world is most accurate? (ANS: c)

1. Terrorism, as we know it, did not exist.
2. Extremism, as we know it, did not exist.
3. Stories of state repression and political violence were common.
4. Both “a” and “b”.

During the Roman Age, the empire (ANS: d)

1. Practiced what we would now call state terrorism.
2. Engaged in demonstrations of terror against those who did not submit to Roman authority.
3. Experienced frequent incidents of regicide.
4. All of the above.

The term “zealot” is derived from which of the following? (ANS: a)

1. Jewish religious rebels.
2. Incidents during the French Revolution.
3. Roman use of excessive force.
4. Nineteenth Century Europe.

The Reign of Terror (ANS: c)

1. Occurred during unrest in 19th Century Europe.
2. Was the result of oppression by the Romans.
3. Is a good example of state terrorism carried out to further the goals of a revolutionary ideology.
4. None of the above.

Guy Fawkes was responsible for which of the following? (ANS: b)

1. The Reign of Terror.
2. The Gunpowder Plot.
3. The Luddites.
4. The Sicarii.

English workers who engaged in industrial sabotage were known as (ANS: d)

1. Sicarii.
2. The Reign of Terror.
3. People’s Will.
4. Luddites.

Which terrorist movement was formed in the 19th Century by young Russian students? (ANS: a)

1. People’s Will.
2. The Luddites.
3. The Sicarii.
4. None of the above.

Which of the following best describes Anders Breivik? (ANS: c)

1. He was a famous Bolshevik leader.
2. He is the Unabomber.
3. He is a self-professed right-wing ideologue.
4. All of the above.

Which of the following best describes Theodore Kaczynski? (ANS: b)

1. He was a famous Bolshevik leader.
2. He is the Unabomber.
3. He is a self-professed right-wing ideologue.
4. All of the above.

Which of the following best describes Ramzi Yousef? (ANS: d)

1. He was responsible for the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.
2. He was a well-trained terrorist operative.
3. He was very active within Al-Qa’ida..
4. All of the above.

1. Who, besides terrorists themselves, most engage in the crafting and/or manipulation of symbolism?  
a. enemy targets  
b. general audience  
\*c. terrorist supporters  
d. social media

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 7; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

2. Which era in history experienced the most religious warfare?  
\*a. the Dark Ages  
b. the French Revolution  
c. Nineteenth-Century Europe  
d. the Modern Era

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 11; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

3. What is the most important benefit of studying history for an understanding of terrorism?  
a. it can help resolve debates over defining terrorism  
b. it provides insights into the sources and causes of modern terrorism  
c. it can predict incidents because history repeats itself  
\*d. it provides examples that in some ways parallel modern terrorism

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 18; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

4. What year marked the death of Al-Qa’ida leader Osama bin Laden?

a. 2010

\*b. 2011

c. 2012

d. 2013

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 3; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

5. Extremism, as an overarching belief system, holds what kind of relationship to terrorism?

a. a causal relationship

b. an inverse relationship

c. it defines the overall terrorist environment

\*d. it is a precursor to terrorism

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 4; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

6. Examples of “soft targets” given in the book include civilian targets and what else?

a. schools

b. churches

c. leisure time facilities

\*d. administrative government targets

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 5; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

7. Who, besides terrorists themselves, most engage in the crafting and/or manipulation of symbolism?

a. enemy targets

b. general audience

\*c. terrorist supporters

d. social media

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 7; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

8. If terrorism is considered to have no acceptable qualities, what term best applies to it?

\*a. mala in se

b. mala prohibita

c. unjust war

d. intractable conflict

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 7; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

9. Which term refers to the correct conditions for waging war in the first place?

a. jus in bello

\*b. jus ad bellum

c. jus adminimum

d. jus proportion

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 8; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

10. Which era in history experienced the most religious warfare?

\*a. the Dark Ages

b. the French Revolution

c. Nineteenth-Century Europe

d. the Modern Era

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 11; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

11. What ancient people had their land ploughed with salt so the soil would remain forever desolate?

a. Athenians

\*b. Carthaginians

c. Whigs

d. Zealots

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 10; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

12. Which two countries have revolutionary tribunals like those which existed during the French Revolution?

a. Saudi Arabia and Somalia

b. Belgium and Sweden

\*c. China and Iran

d. Bosnia and Greece

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 12; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

13. Which famous anarchist anticipated the late-20th-century fear that terrorists might acquire weapons of mass destruction?

a. Edmund Burke

b. Guy Fawkes

c. Joseph Guillot

\*d. Karl Heinzen

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 12; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

14. Who was one of the first terrorist groups to combine anarchism and Marxism?

a. the Whigs

b. the Luddites

\*c. the People’s Will

d. the Jacobins

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 13; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

15. What kind of disguise did Anders Breivik use to commit his terrorist attacks in Norway?

\*a. a policeman

b. a tour guide

c. a musician

d. an immigrant

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 15; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

16. The Unabomber, Ted Kaczynski, was arrested in a remote cabin in what state?

a. Idaho

\*b. Montana

c. Utah

d. Washington

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 16; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

17. Ramzi Yousef, the mastermind behind the first World Trade Center bombing, had a college degree in what field of study?

a. Early European literature

b. Criminal justice

\*c. Computer-aided electrical engineering

d. Koranic studies

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 17; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

18. What is the most important benefit of studying history for an understanding of terrorism?

a. it can help resolve debates over defining terrorism

b. it provides insights into the sources and causes of modern terrorism

c. it can predict incidents because history repeats itself

\*d. it provides examples that in some ways parallel modern terrorism

@Type: MC; Answer location: page 18; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

19. Behavior that we now define as terrorism is historically ancient. However, examples from the French Revolution and 19th-century Europe were arguably immediate precedents for modern terrorism. If you agree with this assessment, how so? If you disagree, how not? Explain your answer.

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

20. Discuss the significance of symbolism as it pertains to the September 11, 2001 attacks on the American homeland.

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

21. Is the “war on terrorism” truly a war? In your opinion, how has the New Terrorism affected and redefined how nations pursue warlike options?

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

22. Compare and contrast the cases of Ramzi Yousef and the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. Discuss how their cases exemplify the threat of international terrorism in the United States. In your opinion, does the scale of violence committed in these incidents make either of them “more” or “less” acts of war than the other? Explain your answer.

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

23. In your opinion, was the French Reign of Terror and other similar acts of violence arguably necessary to build a better future society? Explain your answer.

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

24. Are all extremist beliefs inherently wrong and unnecessary, or are they sometimes correct and necessary? At what point should they be understood rather than rejected?

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

25. Discuss the role of symbolism. Are the “objectification” or “dehumanization” of targets merely labels used to excuse political violence?

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

26. Was the Second World War practice of “total war” by deliberately attacking civilian targets justifiable? Explain your answer.

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

27. Describe a movement which in your opinion is a “freedom fighting” movement. Compare and contrast it with one which in your opinion is a “terrorist” movement.

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

28. Briefly explain the significance of the attacks on September 11, 2001.

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

29. Briefly describe how the modern era of terrorism differs from past eras.

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

30. Why is it important to understand historical perspectives on terrorism?

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

31. In your opinion, is the “just war doctrine” a legitimate reason to engage in violence?

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

32. In your opinion, under what circumstances is political violence malum prohibitum violence?

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

33. Is tyrannicide justifiable?

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

34. In your opinion, are so-called “revolutionary courts” legitimate?

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

35. In your opinion, is the modern war on terrorism justifiable?

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

36. Was Guy Fawkes a terrorist?

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

37. Is politically-motivated violence justifiable?

@Type: E; Cognitive Domain: Analysis

38. The Just War doctrine condemns the use of violence for any reason.

a. True

\*b. False

@Type: TF; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

39. Terrorism is a recent phenomenon in human history.

a. True

\*b. False

@Type: TF; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

40. “The Terror” during the French Revolution was considered to be acceptable and necessary. (ANS: True).

\*a. True

b. False

@Type: TF; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

41. European terrorists during the 19th Century launched indiscriminate attacks against civilian targets.

a. True

\*b. False

@Type: TF; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

42. In medieval Europe, behavior which the modern world considers to be terrorism was common to warfare.

\*a. True

b. False

@Type: TF; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

43. Theodore “Ted” Kaczynski was a member of the neo-Nazi movement in the United States.

a. True

\*b. False

@Type: TF; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

44. Ramzi Yousef bombed the World Trade Center.

\*a. True

b. False

@Type: TF; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

45. Guy Fawkes attempted to bomb Congress.

a. True

\*b. False

@Type: TF; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

46. Total war during World War II was practiced by the Nazis and Japanese, and opposed by the Allies.

a. True

\*b. False

@Type: TF; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

47. Al Qaeda has a defined ideology.

\*a. True

b. False

@Type: TF; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension