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 19)**

2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believe themselves to be engaged in a holy war against threats to Islam.

**a. fedayeen (Ref: page 21)**

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 22)**

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 21)**

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 21)**

6. The term *guerrilla* emerged during \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invasion of Spain.

a. Hitler’s

b. Archduke Ferdinand’s

**c. Napoleon’s (Ref: page 23)**

d. King Umberto’s

7. Which of the below is NOT an example of a group that employs guerrilla warfare?

a. the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization

b**.** theBlack Hand

**c.** 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?