

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. the Black 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?