

4. Did the World Trade Center bombers receive fair trials and appropriate sentences?
5. If you were charged with U.S. counter terrorism defenses in 1993, following the World Trade Center bombing, what steps would you have taken to prevent a reoccurrence?

Chapter Two Quiz

True/False

1. One parallel between the 1993 World Trade Center bombing and the Oklahoma City bombing is an arrest primarily due to the stupidity or carelessness of a prime suspect.
True / False
2. Another parallel between the two bombings is that both were perpetrated by Islamic extremists.
True / False
3. McVeigh and Nichols met during army basic training at Fort Benning, Georgia, in May 1988.
True / False
4. McVeigh's "Bible" was a book called *The Turner Diaries*, written by the white supremacist William Luther Pierce.
True / False
5. McVeigh was a well-known critic of right-wing militias and their tactics.
True / False
6. In its case against McVeigh, the government presented a sealed envelope found in McVeigh's car containing pamphlets and news clippings that the prosecution contended were windows into McVeigh's mind.
True / False
7. Tigar and Jones contended that no Oklahoma judge could render unbiased justice, and moved for Judge Alley to recuse himself from the case.
True / False
8. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit affirmed McVeigh's conviction and sentence. Six months later, the U.S. Supreme Court reviewed the Tenth Circuit's decision and decided not to overturn it.
True / False
9. After U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft released some 4,000 pages of government documents not previously provided to the defense, McVeigh threatened to seek

reinstatement of his appeals.

True / False

10. McVeigh continued to submit appeals on his conviction until the day he was finally put to death.

True / **False**

Multiple Choice

1. The trial was moved from Oklahoma to:

- a. Boulder.
- b. Denver.**
- c. Dillon.
- d. None of the above.

2. All of the following were pretrial maneuvers made by McVeigh's and Nichols's lawyers *except*:

- a. Moving to have Nichols's police station statements be heard by McVeigh's jury.**
- b. Getting the trial moved from Oklahoma to Denver.
- c. Moving to have Judge Alley recuse himself from the trial.
- d. Moving to have McVeigh and Nichols receive separate trials.

3. Which of the following was evidence included in the government's case against McVeigh?

- a. Receipts for bomb-making materials.
- b. Calling cards and phone records of transactions.
- c. The leases for three storage lockers.
- d. All of the above.**

4. The jury in McVeigh's case deliberated for _____ days.

- a. two
- b. three**
- c. seven
- d. nine

5. Which of the following is *not* a true statement regarding McVeigh's trial and subsequent appeals?

- a. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit affirmed McVeigh's conviction and sentence.
- b. The U.S. Supreme Court declined to review the Tenth Circuit's decision.
- c. In January 2001, McVeigh dropped all pending appeals.
- d. After U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft released some 4,000 pages of government documents not previously provided to the defense, McVeigh sought reinstatement of his appeals.**

Short Answer

1. Why is “Leaderless Resistance” such a difficult tactic against which to take counter terrorism measures?
2. What were the main causes of McVeigh’s radicalization?
3. When a weapon of mass destruction can be made from readily available, legal ingredients, is there any way from preventing a determined terrorist from building and using such a bomb?
4. Given the dangers of profiling to our civil liberties, but also taking into account (a) law enforcements challenges in mounting effective counter terrorism efforts against radicals like McVeigh, and the horrific harm that can result from a successful attack, on balance are you pro or con profiling?
5. Was McVeigh unfairly prejudiced by the admission of the victim testimony which the U.S. District Judge permitted U.S. Court of Appeals approved?

Chapter Three Quiz

True/False

1. Al Qaeda began with the intention of opposing non-Islamic governments without force or violence.
True / **False**
2. Al Qaeda grew out of the *mekhtab al khidemat* (the Services Office), which had maintained offices in various parts of the world, including Afghanistan, Pakistan (particularly in Peshawar), and the United States for some time prior to 1989.
True / False
3. The group called itself al Qaeda, which means “the Base.”
True / False
4. Before 1991, the group was headquartered in Sudan, then moved to Peshawar in 1992.
True / **False**
5. Bin Laden and al Qaeda never explicitly stated why they opposed the United States or why they declared a jihad against the U.S.
True / **False**
6. Al Qaeda regarded the U.S. as an “Infidel” because it was not governed in a manner consistent with the group’s extremist interpretation of Islam.