

Chapter 2: The Nature of the Beast: Defining Terrorism

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the American definition of terrorism?

- a. The United States coordinates its definition of terrorism with allied European countries.
- b. The United States has adopted an official definition of terrorism.
- c. The United States has not adopted a single definition of terrorism as a matter of government policy.
- d. Both “the United States coordinates its definition of terrorism with allied European countries” and “the United States has adopted an official definition of terrorism.”

Ans: C

2. Are hate crimes acts of terrorism?

- a. Yes, because they always include an element of terror.
- b. Yes, because they represent the same behavior.
- c. No, they are simply another type of crime.
- d. Perhaps, depending on the circumstances of the crime.

Ans: D

3. The statement “one person’s terrorist is another person’s freedom fighter” _____.

- a. refers to the importance of one’s perspective regarding political violence
- b. was a rallying slogan from the French Revolution
- c. was a rallying slogan from the Russian Revolution
- d. both “was a rallying slogan from the French Revolution ” and “was a rallying slogan from the Russian Revolution”

Ans: A

4. The statement “one man willing to throw away his life is enough to terrorize a thousand” _____.

- a. is a rallying slogan used by suicide bombers
- b. is an ancient concept concerning the fear that can be created by a dedicated adversary
- c. is attributed to the Chinese military philosophers Sun Tzu and Wu Ch’i
- d. both “is a very ancient concept concerning the fear that can be created by a dedicated adversary” and “is attributed to the Chinese military philosophers Sun Tzu and Wu Ch’i”

Ans: D

5. The statement “extremism in defense of liberty is no vice” _____.

- a. represents an explanation for how and why violent extremists justify their violent actions
- b. was a rallying slogan used during the 1964 U.S. presidential election
- c. neither “represents an explanation for how and why violent extremists justify their violent actions” nor “was a rallying slogan used during the 1964 U.S. presidential election”
- d. both “represents an explanation for how and why violent extremists justify their violent actions” and “was a rallying slogan used during the 1964 U.S. presidential election”

Ans: D

6. The statement “it became necessary to destroy the town to save it” _____.
- a. represents an explanation for how violent extremists justify their violent actions
 - b. was a rallying slogan used to explain the U.S. war in Vietnam
 - c. neither “represents an explanation for how violent extremists justify their violent actions” nor “was a rallying slogan used to explain the U.S. war in Vietnam”
 - d. both “represents an explanation for how violent extremists justify their violent actions” and “was a rallying slogan used to explain the U.S. war in Vietnam”

Ans: A

7. Conventional warfare and terrorism are distinguishable by which of the following attributes?
- a. Conventional warfare is very successful in comparison to terrorism.
 - b. Terrorism is a “dirtier” and more unfair method of violence.
 - c. Conventional warfare is waged primarily to defeat an adversary’s armed forces, whereas terrorism is used primarily to affect a broader audience or population.
 - d. Terrorism is a “poor man’s warfare,” whereas conventional warfare is a “rich man’s warfare.”

Ans: C

8. Which of the following statements most accurately describes attributes of extremism?
- a. Extremism represents a lunatic fringe.
 - b. Extremism represents the fertile soil from which terrorism grows.
 - c. Extremism represents the just indignation of the oppressed of the world.
 - d. Both “extremism represents a lunatic fringe” and “extremism represents the fertile soil from which terrorism grows.”

Ans: B

9. The debate on defining terrorism _____.
- a. was resolved in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the United States
 - b. was resolved by political leaders and scholars
 - c. is an ongoing process
 - d. both “was resolved in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the United States” and “was resolved by political leaders and scholars”

Ans: C

10. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- a. All terrorists are extremists.
- b. All extremists are terrorists.
- c. All hate crimes are acts of terrorism.
- d. Both "all extremists are terrorists" and "all hate crimes are acts of terrorism."

Ans: A

11. The Political Violence Matrix is designed to represent which of the following?

- a. scales of violence, but not terrorism
- b. terrorism, but not scales of violence
- c. scales of violence and terrorism
- d. none of these

Ans: C

12. Which of the following statements regarding extremism is most accurate?

- a. Extremists always live on the margins of society.
- b. Some extremists have justifiable grievances against their adversaries.
- c. "One person's extremist is another person's neighbor."
- d. Extremists clearly understand oppression.

Ans: B

13. Which of the following characteristics most accurately describes the attributes of extremism?

- a. tolerance
- b. new language and conspiratorial beliefs
- c. moral relativism
- d. both "tolerance" and "new language and conspiratorial beliefs"

Ans: B

14. The worldview of extremists will often _____.

- a. set them apart from the rest of society
- b. consist of conspiracy theories
- c. give them a very clear sense of mission and purpose
- d. all of these

Ans: D

15. Which of the following propositions most accurately describes guerrilla warfare?

- a. Guerrilla warfare is synonymous with terrorism.
- b. Guerrilla warfare exhibits a strategy of hit-and-run warfare.
- c. Guerrilla warfare often fields large standing armies.
- d. Both "guerrilla warfare is synonymous with terrorism" and "guerrilla warfare exhibits a strategy of hit-and-run warfare."

Ans: B

16. Which of the following propositions most accurately describes the status of captured terrorists?

- a. As enemy combatants, they are afforded legal protections under international law.
- b. As prisoners of war, they are afforded legal protections under international law.
- c. The rights of captured terrorists are affected by what their designation is when captured.
- d. Both “as prisoners of war, they are afforded legal protections under international law” and “the rights of captured terrorists are affected by what their designation is when captured.”

Ans: C

17. Types of terrorism include _____.

- a. seasonal terrorism
- b. conventional terrorism
- c. dissident terrorism
- d. all of these

Ans: C

18. Among participants in a terrorist environment, which of the following creates perspectives, interprets incidents, and labels the other participants?

- a. the onlooker
- b. the analyst
- c. the supporter
- d. none of these

Ans: B

19. Among participants in a terrorist environment, which of the following represents a symbolic feature of the terrorists’ enemies?

- a. the onlooker
- b. the analyst
- c. the supporter
- d. none of these

Ans: D

20. Among participants in a terrorist environment, which of the following serves as a patron for the terrorists?

- a. the onlooker
- b. the analyst
- c. the supporter
- d. none of these

Ans: C

True/False

1. So-called hate crimes are never acts of terrorism.

Ans: F

2. All extremists are terrorists.

Ans: F

3. All terrorists are extremists.

Ans: T

4. Scholars and political leaders have established a single and clear definition of terrorism.

Ans: F

5. Figuring out whether someone is a “terrorist” or “freedom fighter” is never a matter of perspective.

Ans: F

6. The Political Violence Matrix describes scales of violence, but not terrorism.

Ans: F

7. Extremists always live on the fringe of societies.

Ans: F

8. Freedom fighters are always the “good guys” in a cause.

Ans: F

9. The United States uses a single, unified definition of terrorism.

Ans: F

10. Terrorists are easily identified as terrorists.

Ans: F

Short Answer

1. What is the significance of the following statement: “One person’s terrorist is another person’s freedom fighter”?

2. What is the significance of the following statement: “One man willing to throw away his life is enough to terrorize a thousand”?

3. What is the significance of the following statement: “Extremism in defense of liberty is no vice”?

4. What is the significance of the following statement: “It became necessary to destroy the town to save it”?

5. Briefly discuss several differences between warfare and terrorism.

6. Why is it critically important for one to understand the nature and quality of extremism when studying the attributes of terrorism?

7. Briefly discuss the official American approach toward defining terrorism.
8. Briefly discuss the importance of context and perspective in the debate over defining terrorism.
9. In what ways does the example of the Cold War revolutionaries suggest that idealism is an important factor in extremist behavior?
10. Briefly critique the official labeling of political opponents and supporters by governments.

Essay

1. Are hate crimes acts of terrorism? If so, in what way? If not, why not? Explain your answer.
2. What is extremism? What are its common characteristics? Why is extremism frequently justified by activists as being necessary? Explain your answer.
3. Why are there so many definitions of terrorism? What has been the difficulty in arriving at a common definition? Critique some of these definitions.
4. Few revolutionaries in the developing world, if any, would describe their behavior as terrorism. Yet, many Cold War and post–Cold War revolutionaries engaged in what could be defined as terrorism. Discuss, *from their perspective*, whether these tactics were acts of terrorism.
5. If terrorism and guerrilla warfare are examples of “poor man’s warfare,” in your opinion are they therefore necessary and understandable options? If so, why? If not, why not?
6. In what ways do you think the definition of terrorism will change or evolve in the era of the New Terrorism?
7. The New Terrorism will be the predominant terrorist environment for the foreseeable future. In what ways have we all become participants in the modern environment?
8. Discuss and critique the proposition that many commentators use the term *terrorism* too freely and loosely to suit their own political agendas.
9. Discuss and critique the proposition that many extremists use the term *terrorism* too infrequently to describe the behavior of causes that they favor.
10. Discuss the importance of using political labels to describe friends and foes.