

C. Terrorism

1. Reorder the phrases to make the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations' definition of terrorism
 - a. in furtherance of political or social objectives
 - b. to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof
 - c. the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property
2. How much do you know about terrorism? Do the quiz and find out.
 1. Which of the following are considered or have been considered a terrorist group?
 - a. ETA
 - b. Red Brigade
 - c. ISIS
 - d. Taliban
 - e. Al Qaeda
 - f. Ku Klux Klan
 - g. Grey Wolves
 - h. IRA.
 2. Which European country has suffered from the greatest number of terrorist attacks in the last 15 years?
 - a. Germany
 - b. France
 - c. Spain
 - d. England
 3. Who claimed responsibility for 9/11?
 - a. ISIS.
 - b. Al Qaeda.
 - c. Boko Haram.
 4. How many suicide bombings were there in Iraq before the US invaded in 2003?
 - a. None.
 - b. 1-10
 - c. 11-20
 - d. 21-50
 5. Place the terrorist attacks in chronological order

a. Suicide bombing, London, England	i. 11 Mar. 2004
b. Metro station, Madrid, Spain	ii. 7 Jul. 2005
c. Charlie Hebdo attack, Paris, France	iii. 24 May 2014
d. Jewish museum, Brussels, Belgium	iv. 7 Jan. 2015
e. Airport & metro station, Brussels, Belgium	v. 13 Nov. 2015
f. Stade de France, Bataclan and restaurants, Paris	vi. 22 Mar. 2016
g. Lorry attack, Nice, France	vii. 14 July 2016
h. Church attack, Rouen, France	viii. 18 -26 July 2016
i. Wurzburg; Munich; Ansbach; Reutlingen; Berlin, Germany	ix. 26 July 2016
 6. Which attacks caused the most victims?

D. Profile of a terrorist

1. The following people have been linked with terrorist attacks in Europe. Find out the following information about them. You might not find everything.
 - a. Nationality and where born.
 - b. Early life, education, socio-economic group.
 - c. When and where they were radicalised.
 - d. Terrorist training.

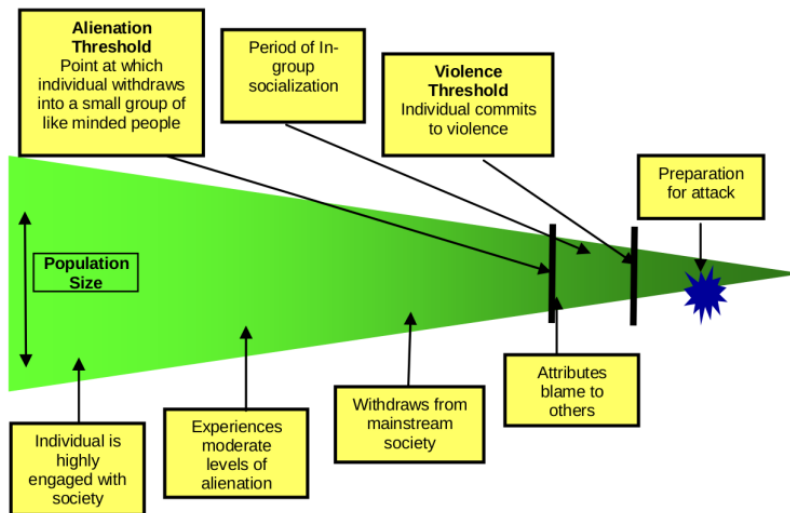
- e. Age when they committed the act.
- f. What they did.

Adel K
 Mohamed Lahouaiej Bouhlel
 Abdelhamid Abaaoud
 Cherif and Said Kouachi

Samy Amimour
 Bilal Hadfi
 Amedy Coulibaly
 Mehdi Nemmouche

- 2. Can we talk about a profile for a typical terrorist? Why/why not?
- 3. Which of the following two figures represents the path of radicalisation better? Why?

Figure 1.



Source: <http://www.vox.com/2015/11/20/9764078/paris-terrorist-radicalization>

Figure 2

The Radicalization Process

PRE-RADICALIZATION	IDENTIFICATION	INDOCTRINATION	ACTION
<p>Motivation/Conversion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Jilted Believer •Acceptance Seeker •Protest Conversion •Faith Reinterpretation <p>Stimulus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Self •Other <p>Opportunity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mosque •Internet •School •Employment •Prison 	<p>Individual <u>accepts</u> the cause.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increased isolation from former life •Begin to accept new social identity <p>Key Component</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Overseas experience •Religious training •Basic Para-military training 	<p>Immersion into a Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Social •Terrorist <p>•Strengthening social identity</p> <p>•Increased vetting opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Training Camp •Surveillance activity •Finance <p>Individual <u>convinced</u> that action is required to support the cause.</p>	<p>Individual <u>knowingly</u> engages in extremist activity.</p> <p>•Operational activities of Facilitation Recruitment Financing include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preparation •Planning •Execution
<p>CONVERSION/REINTERPRETATION</p>	<p>ACCEPTANCE</p>	<p>CONVICTION</p>	<p>TERRORISM</p>
<p>NO ACTION</p>	<p>PROPENSITY FOR ACTION</p>	<p>READY FOR ACTION</p>	<p>IMPLEMENT ACTION</p>

Source: FBI

E. How Belgium became a terrorist breeding ground

1. Match each expression i. - vii with its meaning a. – h. One expression has two meanings.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| i. jihad | a. a muslim who advocates or participates in jihad |
| ii. caliph | b. an advisory board that rules on religious matters and ensures that the religious laws are being observed |
| iii. caliphate | c. the religious law governing the members of the Islamic faith. It is derived from the religious precepts of Islam, particularly the Quran and the Hadith |
| iv. Sharia | d. an Islamic term referring to the religious duty of Muslims to maintain and spread the religion. In Arabic, the word is a noun meaning the act of "striving, applying oneself, struggling, persevering" |
| v. Shura council | e. an ultra-conservative reform movement within Sunni Islam that developed in Arabia in the first half of the 18th century, against a background of European colonialism. It advocated a return to the traditions of the "devout ancestors" |
| vi. jihadist | f. an Islamic state led by a caliph, whose power and authority is absolute. |
| vii. Salafi | g. a struggle or fight against the enemies of Islam |
| | h. the chief Muslim civil and religious ruler, regarded as the successor of Muhammad. |

2. Choose the best meaning(s) for the underlined expression.

1. What is a moniker?
 - a. A nickname.
 - b. A vessel like a cup.
 - c. A political organization.
2. Rip through can be used to describe
 - a. how you do something fast (I ripped through the questions)
 - b. the effects of an explosion (The bomb ripped through the school)
 - c. what happens in a terrorist attack (The suicide bomber ripped through the crowd)
3. What can you do to a plot?
 - a. Plant it.
 - b. Plan it.
 - c. Draw it.
4. If you are overwhelmed, what might you feel?
 - a. That you cannot cope.
 - b. A very strong emotion.
 - c. Balance.
5. What is a malaise?
 - a. a problem.
 - b. an ill feeling.
 - c. a negative situation.
6. What do you do when you gauge something?
 - a. You measure it.
 - b. You eat it.
 - c. You follow it.
7. If you are savvy, you are
 - a. Clever.
 - b. Ignorant.
 - c. Easily persuaded.
8. A misfit
 - a. does not tolerate difference.
 - b. does not feel like he belongs.
 - c. belongs to a gang.

3. On pages 14 and 15 the text **How Belgium became a terrorist breeding ground** by Pamela Engel, published in Business Insider on 26 March 2016, is incomplete. Use the prompts below to ask questions to obtain the information missing from the text.

Student A – page 14

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. What | 12. What / Which / Who |
| 2. What | 14. Who |
| 4. How many | 16. When |
| 6. Where | 18. What |
| 8. How many | 20. When |
| 10. When | 22. What |

Student B – page 15

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. What | 13. What |
| 3. How many | 15. What |
| 5. What | 17. What |
| 7. How many | 19. What |
| 9. What | 21. Why |
| 11. What | 23. Who |

Belgium has the highest per-capita rate of [1]..... of any Western European country, and its anti-terrorism police are struggling to keep up with the number of cases of radicalized individuals they see. The small country, which shares borders with France, the Netherlands, and Germany, has been described as "[2].....," a moniker that was widely repeated in various forms on Tuesday when more than 30 people were killed and [4]..... 200 injured after explosions ripped through a Brussels airport and metro station. The terrorists who are thought to be responsible for the Brussels bombings also have links to the November attacks in Paris that killed 130 people. The terrorist group ISIS (also known as the Islamic State, ISIL, or Daesh), claimed responsibility for both attacks.

Both plots were at least partially planned [6]....., which is thought to have an extensive network of jihadists. Belgians have contributed more than 400 fighters to extremist groups in Syria and Iraq, according to a 2015 report from strategic security firm The Soufan Group. Of those, more than [8]..... are thought to have returned to Belgium. There's no one-size-fits-all explanation for why so many young Belgians are drawn to terrorist organizations, but experts have identified socio-economic inequality, existing terrorist networks, and an overwhelmed security force as major factors that make Belgium a fertile ground for extremism.

Belgium has long-existing jihadi networks that became especially active [10]..... Edwin Bakker, director of the Centre for Terrorism and Counterterrorism of Leiden University in the Netherlands, told Business Insider that Belgium's participation in a US-led anti-ISIS coalition has been cited as a reason why terrorist have targeted the small European country.

"The existence of a number of well-organized salafi-jihadist networks — such as [12]..... — contributed to the growth of salafi-jihadist scenes from which many individuals left for Syria after the outbreak of the civil war and after governmental action was taken against these organizations," Bakker said in an email. "The (long) existence of jihadist networks is an important explanation, in combination with charismatic leadership. That also explains why some cities have "produced" no or only a few jihadist foreign fighters and cities and towns like Brussels and Vilvoorde relatively many."

Petter Nesser, a senior researcher with the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment and author of the recent book "Islamist Terrorism in Europe", noted after the Paris attacks that savvy jihadi recruiters can be a powerful pull:

The European jihadi underground revolves around [14]....., who recruit and socialize misfits and drifters, politicize grievances they may have, and employ them as tools for transnational militants, such as al-Qaeda and IS. Social despair may create a hospitable environment for recruitment, but in many cases social ties and loyalty to entrepreneurs are sufficient driving forces.

In an article for The New Yorker last year, Ben Taub noted that the Sharia4Belgium group, established in [16]....., recruited dozens of young Belgian people to travel to Syria and wage jihad. The group wanted to "replace the parliament with a shura council and the Prime Minister with a caliph; stone adulterers and execute homosexuals; and convert or banish all non-Muslims, or force them to pay *jizya*, a tax levied on those who don't adhere to the faith." Essentially, the group wanted to transform Belgium into an Islamic state governed by strict Sharia law.

[18]..... could attract young Europeans to jihadist recruiters, who offer them a purpose in jihad and promise that they will be sent to heaven as religious martyrs. Taub noted that one Belgian fighter who had been raised Catholic was drawn to Sharia4Belgium [20]..... He later told police that he started "looking for an alternative to the pain" and then found Islam and, eventually, Sharia4Belgium. Each person's path to radicalization is different, but some young Belgians who don't have much opportunity at home and are searching for purpose in their lives might feel that foreign jihad or attacks on the homeland offer a worthy path.

"Some argue that Syria and the violent jihad attracted more Belgians because of social-economic problems that young (north-African) Muslims are facing in places like Brussels," Bakker said. In contrast, as US President Barack Obama pointed out on Wednesday, one of the reasons the US hasn't seen more homegrown terrorist attacks is that the US has "an extraordinarily successful, patriotic, integrated Muslim-American community."

In many places of Europe, Muslim immigrants are not integrated into the mainstream. Rik Coolsaet, a terrorism expert and professor at Belgium's Ghent Institute for International Studies, described the situation in the Brussels suburb of Molenbeek in a paper that was published two weeks ago:

More than a decade and a half before it became a "global byword for jihadism," it was the scene of some widespread rioting (similar to the rioting in English or French suburbs). At the time, the aforementioned Belgian investigative journalist Chris De Stoop attempted to gauge the malaise in this borough. He found a complex mosaic, composed of [22].....

This rioting, according to a local social worker, was born out of desperation about lacking prospects in a neighbourhood characterized by poor job prospects, bad housing and deficient education. But the roots of jihadism have a more complicated origin. Nesser cautioned against relying too much on the socio-economic trope to explain why some Belgian youth are attracted to extremism. "Although jihadi hubs are oftentimes located in socio-economically deprived areas, this is not always the case," Nesser wrote. "For instance, the new generation of jihadis in Europe," including the Sharia4 groups that exist in several areas of Europe, "recruited many members among university students and in middle class environments in the UK."

Belgium has the highest per-capita rate of [1]..... of any Western European country, and its anti-terrorism police are struggling to keep up with the number of cases of radicalized individuals they see. The small country, which shares borders with France, the Netherlands, and Germany, has been described as "Europe's terror hotbed," a moniker that was widely repeated in various forms on Tuesday when [3]..... people were killed and more than 200 injured after explosions ripped through a Brussels airport and metro station. The terrorists who are thought to be responsible for the Brussels bombings also have links to the November attacks in Paris that killed 130 people. The terrorist group ISIS (also known as [5].....), claimed responsibility for both attacks.

Both plots were at least partially planned in Belgium, which is thought to have an extensive network of jihadists. Belgians have contributed [7]..... fighters to extremist groups in Syria and Iraq, according to a 2015 report from strategic security firm The Soufan Group. Of those, more than 100 are thought to have returned to Belgium. There's no one-size-fits-all explanation for why so many young Belgians are drawn to terrorist organizations, but experts have identified [9]..... as major factors that make Belgium a fertile ground for extremism.

Belgium has long-existing jihadi networks that became especially active as Western countries got involved in conflicts in the Middle East. Edwin Bakker, director of the Centre for Terrorism and Counterterrorism of Leiden University in the Netherlands, told Business Insider that [11]..... has been cited as a reason why terrorist have targeted the small European country.

"The existence of a number of well-organized salafi-jihadist networks — such as Sharia4Belgium — contributed to the growth of salafi-jihadist scenes from which many individuals left for Syria after the outbreak of the civil war and after governmental action was taken against these organizations," Bakker said in an email. "The (long) existence of jihadist networks is an important explanation, in combination with [13]..... That also explains why some cities have "produced" no or only a few jihadist foreign fighters and cities and towns like Brussels and Vilvoorde relatively many."

Petter Nesser, a senior researcher with the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment and author of the recent book "Islamist Terrorism in Europe", noted after the Paris attacks that savvy jihadi recruiters can be a powerful pull:

The European jihadi underground revolves around experienced jihad entrepreneurs, who recruit and socialize misfits and drifters, politicize grievances they may have, and employ them as tools for transnational militants, such as al-Qaeda and IS. Social despair may create a hospitable environment for recruitment, but in many cases [15]..... are sufficient driving forces.

In an article for The New Yorker last year, Ben Taub noted that the Sharia4Belgium group, established in 2010, recruited dozens of young Belgian people to travel to Syria and wage jihad. The group wanted to "[17].....; and convert or banish all non-Muslims, or force them to pay *jizya*, a tax levied on those who don't adhere to the faith." Essentially, the group wanted to transform Belgium into an Islamic state governed by strict Sharia law.

A lack of opportunity and feeling isolated from more privileged parts of European society coupled with a lack of knowledge about Islam could attract young Europeans to jihadist recruiters, who offer [19]..... and promise that they will be sent to heaven as religious martyrs. Taub noted that one Belgian fighter who had been raised Catholic was drawn to Sharia4Belgium after his grades started slipping at school and his girlfriend dumped him. He later told police that he started "looking for an alternative to the pain" and then found Islam and, eventually, Sharia4Belgium. Each person's path to radicalization is different, but some young Belgians who don't have much opportunity at home and are searching for purpose in their lives might feel that foreign jihad or attacks on the homeland offer a worthy path.

"Some argue that Syria and the violent jihad attracted more Belgians because of social-economic problems that young (north-African) Muslims are facing in places like Brussels," Bakker said. In contrast, as US President Barack Obama pointed out on Wednesday, one of the reasons the US hasn't seen more homegrown terrorist attacks is that [21]....."

In many places of Europe, Muslim immigrants are not integrated into the mainstream. Rik Coolsaet, a terrorism expert and professor at Belgium's Ghent Institute for International Studies, described the situation in the Brussels suburb of Molenbeek in a paper that was published two weeks ago:

More than a decade and a half before it became a "global byword for jihadism," it was the scene of some widespread rioting (similar to the rioting in English or French suburbs). At the time, the aforementioned Belgian investigative journalist Chris De Stoop attempted to gauge the malaise in this borough. He found a complex mosaic, composed of vibrant local community activities, pockets of genuine despair and accumulated frustrations, and cliques of troublemakers. This rioting, according to a local social worker, was born out of desperation about lacking prospects in a neighbourhood characterized by poor job prospects, bad housing and deficient education. But the roots of jihadism have a more complicated origin. Nesser cautioned against relying too much on the socio-economic trope to explain why some Belgian youth are attracted to extremism. "Although jihadi hubs are oftentimes located in socio-economically deprived areas, this is not always the case," Nesser wrote. "For instance, the new generation of jihadis in Europe," including the Sharia4 groups that exist in several areas of Europe, "recruited many members among [23]....."

F. Home-grown terrorism

Use your knowledge acquired so far and information from figures 3 and 4 to explain what home-grown terrorism is and which countries in Europe have suffered from it most.

Figure 3

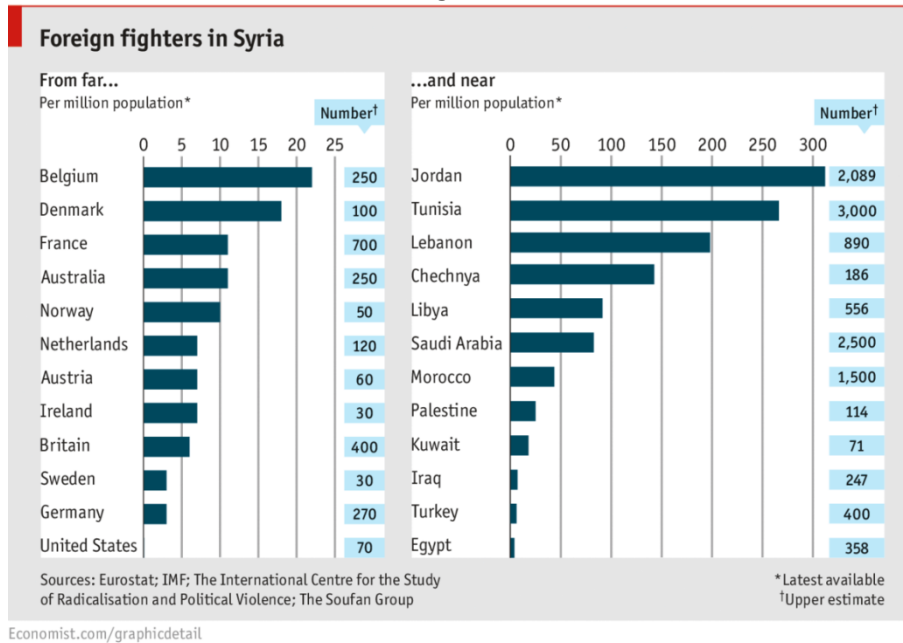


Figure 4

