

TEST BANK



Terrorism

& Homeland
Security Seventh Edition



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TEST BANK

TRUE/FALSE

1. Two schools of thought dominate the scholarly literature on terrorism. One group tends to focus on the meaning of activity and the other school views the structure of action.

ANS: T REF: p. 32 OBJ: LO1

2. Religion has not always been an important factor in the history of humanity.

ANS: F REF: p. 35 OBJ: LO4

3. Nonkilling transcendence is often transformed into a militant ideology designed to protect a state or some other social group by rationalizing the use of violence as a last resort.

ANS: T REF: p. 36 OBJ: LO4

4. Some researchers report that terrorist organizations can be modeled mathematically and projected by computer simulations.

ANS: T REF: p. 34 OBJ: LO3

5. Radicalization is the process that changes a person's socially acceptable behavior into terrorism.

ANS: T REF: p. 53 OBJ: LO11

6. Law enforcement, military, and security officials need to focus on ideology, group and individual behavior, and sharing information over broad geographical regions to successfully investigate terrorism.

ANS: T REF: p. 44 OBJ: LO7

7. It is not necessary for terrorists groups to be isolated from mainstream society for social acceptance to work.

ANS: F REF: p. 45 OBJ: LO8

8. Research by Brock Blomberg, Gregory Hess, and Akila Weerapana suggests that economic factors do not play a role in justifying terrorist violence.

ANS: F REF: p. 47 OBJ: LO5

9. In regard to the level of potential threats, violent political extremists are considered to present the most dangerous threat.

ANS: T REF: p. 49 OBJ: LO10

10. Social scientists feel that a group's structure and purpose cause it to act.

ANS: T REF: p. 32 OBJ: LO2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Theories about terrorism in the _____ focus on the interpretation individuals and groups give to the actions of others as well as their own actions.

- Meaning framework
- Structural framework
- Secular framework
- Political framework

ANS: a REF: p. 32 OBJ: LO1

2. Juergensmeyer sees the clash between _____ as one of the reasons for terrorism.

- Capitalism and poverty
- Education and income
- Modern values and traditional culture
- Christianity and Islam

ANS: c REF: p. 33 OBJ: LO1

3. According to _____, internationally people are returning to their religious roots as a means to escape the complexity of modern life.

- Jeffrey Ross
- Jessica Stern
- Mark Juergensmeyer
- David Rapoport

ANS: b REF: p. 37 OBJ: LO4

4. _____ is a social science theory based on the assumption that human beings take action based on the subjective meanings they attribute to social settings.

- Theory of action
- Theory of meaning
- Theory of society
- Theory of subjectivity

ANS: a REF: p. 33 OBJ: LO1

5. _____ is defined as the idea that social constructs are based on systems that provide order.
- a. Meaning framework
 - b. Structural framework
 - c. Organizational framework
 - d. Functional framework

ANS: b REF: p. 34 OBJ: LO1

6. _____, as used by Donald Black, is the social space occupied by a structure and the direction in which it moves.
- a. Social geography
 - b. Social geology
 - c. Social geometry
 - d. Social ecology

ANS: c REF: p. 34 OBJ: LO2

7. The _____ is the critical target for counterterrorism.
- a. Node
 - b. Unit
 - c. Mode
 - d. Cell

ANS: a REF: p. 35 OBJ: LO3

8. _____ refers to one network fighting another network.
- a. Interwar
 - b. Netwar
 - c. Group battle
 - d. Net battle

ANS: b REF: p. 34 OBJ: LO3

9. _____ religions developed during the food-gathering cycles of pre-agrarian and early agricultural societies, and they were based on the premise that a deity would help the community in times of crisis.
- a. Killing
 - b. Nonkilling
 - c. Primitive
 - d. Civilized

ANS: a REF: p. 36 OBJ: LO4

10. The way individuals and groups structure themselves, interpret reality, and take action based on those interpretations is called _____.
a. Meaning framework
b. Religious process
c. Tradition
d. Social process

ANS: d REF: p. 31-32 OBJ: LO1

11. Jerrold Post reports that radicalization is passed on through _____.
a. Social processes
b. Generations
c. Missionary activity
d. Political groups

ANS: b REF: p. 56 OBJ: LO11

12. Religion helps to produce the _____, a person striking out with an ideology but no group.
a. Crazy avenger
b. Solitary avenger
c. Independent avenger
d. Lone wolf avenger

ANS: d REF: p. 38 OBJ: LO4

13. With religious terrorism, the struggle must be a _____ struggle; that is, the outcome of the struggle will lead to a new relationship between good and evil.
a. Secular
b. Cosmic
c. Sacred
d. Profane

ANS: b REF: p. 38 OBJ: LO4

14. According to John Horgan, _____ refers to the psychological and social factors that motivate people to join and remain in terrorist groups.
a. Routes to terrorism
b. Social geometry
c. Religious indoctrination
d. Structural factors

ANS: a REF: p. 52 OBJ: LO10

15. _____ criminology focuses on the common actions of lawbreakers.

- a. Practical
- b. Political
- c. Legal
- d. Historical

ANS: a REF: p. 42 OBJ: LO6

16. Who are usually the first government agents on the scene of a terrorist incident?
- a. Local law enforcement officials
 - b. The JTTF
 - c. Homeland Security
 - d. The FBI

ANS: a REF: p. 42 OBJ: LO6

17. Terrorists use crime to make a symbolic statement about a _____.
- a. Religious cause
 - b. Geographic cause
 - c. Political cause
 - d. Social cause

ANS: c REF: p. 43 OBJ: LO7

18. The _____ becomes the primary source of social reality for individual terrorists.
- a. Terrorist leader
 - b. Terrorist group
 - c. Larger society
 - d. Religious leader

ANS: b REF: p. 45 OBJ: LO8

19. According to Jessica Stern when _____ compete, violence often results.
- a. Life experiences
 - b. Mythological truths
 - c. Social processes
 - d. Political beliefs

ANS: b REF: p. 37 OBJ: LO4

20. According to Walter Laqueur, nationalistic movements produce terrorists from _____.
- a. Religious groups
 - b. Prison converts
 - c. Lower classes
 - d. Elite classes

ANS: c REF: p. 50 OBJ: LO10

21. According to Jerrold Post, _____ both reinforces group isolation and increases the risk of leaving the group.
- a. Violence
 - b. Religion
 - c. Nationalism
 - d. Crime

ANS: d REF: p. 46 OBJ: LO8

22. _____ argues that it is possible to understand religious terrorism by looking at the economic factors that cause groups to prosper and grow.
- a. Walter Laqueur
 - b. Eli Berman
 - c. Mark Hamm
 - d. Marc Sageman

ANS: b REF: p. 38 OBJ: LO4

23. According to Huntington, _____ refers to the cultural conflicts among the world's eight dominant civilizations.
- a. Clash of civilizations
 - b. Cultural paradigms
 - c. Social processes
 - d. Radicalization

ANS: a REF: p. 40 OBJ: LO5

24. According to _____, terrorists would justify more destruction because it is required for televised drama.
- a. H.H.A. Cooper
 - b. Jerrold Post
 - c. Jessica Stern
 - d. Jeff Victoroff

ANS: a REF: p. 47 OBJ: LO8

25. According to Samuel Huntington, _____ refers to a political entity that contains large populations from differing civilizations.
- a. Fault lines
 - b. Structural framework
 - c. Torn country
 - d. Organizational framework

ANS: c REF: p. 40 OBJ: LO5

26. Which of the following is NOT one of the three elements of social geometry of terrorism according to Black?
- a. An ability to travel
 - b. An aggrieved party
 - c. A process of structural procedures
 - d. An access to weapons

ANS: c REF: p. 61 OBJ: LO2

27. The _____ is a federal agency created in 2004 to integrate all information gathered on international terrorism.
- a. Department of Homeland Security
 - b. Federation of Law Enforcement
 - c. National Counterterrorism Center
 - d. Joint Terrorism Task Forces

ANS: c REF: p. 58 OBJ: LO11

28. David Rapoport believes that religion has influenced terrorism because of _____ expectations.
- a. Societal
 - b. Eschatological
 - c. Federal
 - d. Psychological

ANS: b REF: p. 39 OBJ: LO4

29. _____ and _____ influence individuals who will become terrorists for a single event as well as suicide bombers.
- a. Politics, cultural paradigms
 - b. Religion, economics
 - c. Social structure, ideology
 - d. Ideology, religion

ANS: d REF: p. 43 OBJ: LO7

30. Jeffrey Ross says that it may be possible to conceptualize terrorism in a model that combines _____ and _____.
- a. Learning opportunities, group psychology
 - b. Social structure, group psychology
 - c. Religious beliefs, group psychology
 - d. Social structure, religious beliefs

ANS: b. REF: p. 50 OBJ: LO10

FILL IN THE BLANK

1. Terrorists find strength in a cause and the _____ or _____ behind the cause.

ANS: ideology, religion REF: p. 43 OBJ: LO7

2. For social acceptance to work, terrorist groups must be _____ from mainstream society.

ANS: isolated REF: p. 45 OBJ: LO8

3. _____ argues that conflict after the cold war will be defined by clashes among the world's eight major civilizations.

ANS: Samuel Huntington REF: p. 61 OBJ: LO5

4. Juergensmeyer sees the clash between _____ and _____ as one of the reasons for terrorism.

ANS: modern values, traditional culture REF: p. 33 OBJ: LO1

5. Any point where information, weapons, or personnel are gathered or exchanged is called a _____.

ANS: node REF: p. 35 OBJ: LO3

6. _____ is the process that changes a person's socially acceptable behavior into a behavior that embraces terrorism.

ANS: Radicalization REF: p. 53 OBJ: LO11

7. _____ is the social construct providing definitional boundaries for a particular social meaning.

ANS: Meaning framework REF: p. 33 OBJ: LO1

8. _____ is the social space occupied by a structure and the direction in which it moves.

ANS: Social geometry REF: p. 34 OBJ: LO2

9. The creation of _____ allows the FBI to coordinate law enforcement resources in the face of domestic terrorism and to expand investigations.

ANS: Joint Terrorism Task Forces REF: p. 42 OBJ: LO6

10. According to Daniel Pipes, the major clash in regard to Islam is not _____ civilizations, rather it is _____ Islamic civilization.

ANS: between, within

REF: p. 41

OBJ: LO5

ESSAY

1. What are the common patterns of converting people in prison to violent radical causes as posited by Mark Hamm? What does Hamm say lies behind most all prison conversions?

ANS:

- Hamm found five common patterns of converting people to violent radical causes
- Crisis convert: The first contains people in crisis, and they will respond to religious overtures for emotional support.
- Protection seeking convert: A second type involves people seeking protection in the prison environment; these people will convert because the radical group offers safety.
- Searching converts: The third group of potential converts, searchers, have had little exposure to religion, and they are fascinated by both the multiplicity of religious expressions inside prison and the feeling of belonging for members of the group.
- Manipulating converts: The fourth personality is common in prison; it involves manipulating people for personal gain.
- Free world converts: Hamm classifies chaplains from the outside as free world recruiters.
- Classification of chaplains from the outside as free world recruiters.
- Behind almost every conversion, according to Hamm, lies a friendship or kinship link, but sometimes a new inmate simply meets somebody in the yard and converts to a new faith.

REF: p. 55

OBJ: LO11

2. What is David Rapoport's position on the influence of religion on terrorism? What is your view on the religion's influence on terrorism?

ANS:

- Rapoport believes that religion has influenced terrorism because of eschatological expectations.
- Belief in end-of-the-age theology and the coming of a deity serves to justify violent behavior.
- Although this seems to separate religious and political terrorists, Rapoport argues that both sets of behavior are similar.

- Political ideology plays the same role for political terrorists as eschatology does for religious ones.
- There is little difference in behavior between secular and religious terrorists, and both types of terrorists are intensely dedicated to a cause.
- Stated views will vary.

REF: p. 39 OBJ: LO4

3. What is the difference between killing and nonkilling religions? Which of these is associated with modern-day terrorism? Explain.

ANS:

- Killing religions developed during the food-gathering cycles of preagrarian and early agricultural societies.
- They were premised on a deity helping the community in times of crisis
- In the killing religions, gods slaughtered enemies.
- These beliefs gave way to the nonkilling religions because the older, killing religions did not, in fact, protect early villages from the ravages of war and natural disasters.
- The nonkilling religions embraced enemies and developed elaborate theologies to justify violence as a last resort.
- The nonkilling religions appeared in order to try to transcend everyday experience.
- The nonkilling transcendence is often transformed into a militant ideology designed to protect a state or some other social group by this rationalizing of the use of violence as a last resort.
- Explanations will vary.

REF: p. 36 OBJ: LO4

4. Discuss Mark Juergensmeyer's views on religious terrorism.

ANS:

- Juergensmeyer approached several militants from differing religious traditions around the world.
- Discussions are categorized to find commonalities.
- The findings are based on the meanings his subjects attach to modernity.
- Terrorism is created by the meanings subjects attach to social situations producing a common pattern in religious terrorist organizations.
- Believers must identify with a deity and think they are participating in a cosmic struggle to change history – the outcome of the struggle will lead to a new relationship between good and evil.
- When they feel the struggle has reached the critical stage, violence may be endorsed and terrorism may result.

- The call to violence is a call to purify the world in a holy war that eliminates the nonbeliever and the incorrect interpreters of tradition.
- The lines of battle are clear and positions cannot be compromised.
- Such a war allows only one way of thinking: those people who do not stand with the holy warrior are evil.
- The holy terrorist is victorious either by killing the enemy or dying in the struggle.

REF: p. 38

OBJ: LO4

5. According to Bodrero, what are the practical behavioral differences between terrorists and criminals? What is the significance of Bodrero's argument in regard to investigative responses to terrorism?

ANS:

- Criminals are unfocused. Terrorists focus their actions toward a goal.
- Criminals may live in a criminal underworld, but they are not devoted to crime as a philosophy. Terrorists are dedicated to a cause.
- Criminals will make deals to avoid punishment. Terrorists rarely cooperate with officials because they do not wish to betray their cause.
- Criminals usually run when confronted with force. Terrorists tend to attack.
- Criminals strike when the opportunity to do so is present. Terrorists strike against symbols after careful planning.
- Criminals rarely train for crime. Terrorists prepare for and rehearse their operations.
- Police officers can take advantage of the behavioral characteristics of typical criminals when investigating a crime; however, these tactics do not work in countering terrorism. Law enforcement, military, and security officials need to focus on ideology, group and individual behavior, and sharing information over broad geographical regions to successfully investigate terrorism.

REF: p. 44

OBJ: LO7

6. Discuss Huntington's primary cultural paradigms.

ANS:

- Huntington argues there are eight primary cultural paradigms or civilizations dominating the modern world.
- They include: (1) Western, (2) Confucian, (3) Japanese, (4) Islamic, (5) Hindu, (6) Slavic-Orthodox, (7) Latin American, and (8) African.
- Each cultural region corresponds to a particular geographical area where people hold similar beliefs, values, and attitudes.
- The Western paradigm includes Western Europe, the United States, Canada, and Australia, while the Confucian culture contains China, parts of Siberia, and Southeast Asia.

- Although recently influenced by the West, Japanese culture is defined by Shintoism, Buddhism, and Confucianism.
- Islamic culture includes the Middle East, portions of the Indian subcontinent, Southwest Asia, and the Islamic portions of Southeast Asia.
- The Hindu paradigm dominates most of India, and the Slavic-Orthodox civilization contains Russia and Eastern Europe.
- Huntington defines Africa and Latin America as emerging regions of many cultures.
- Student may include information from Table 2.1, Huntington's View of Civilizations.

REF: p. 40

OBJ: LO5

7. Discuss Sageman's six-step radicalization model. Would you agree with this model? Why or why not?

ANS:

- It starts with an alienated young man.
- Meets other alienated young men and form bond; outdoing each other in zeal to express love for the group.
- They "discover" religion as a way of giving meaning to their lives.
- Terrorism enters the equation, if the new found religious orientation turns to violence. Most groups stop at this point.
- They must meet a broker, an activist who knows actual terrorists, and be accepted by an actual terrorist group.
- Militants join terrorists as a group decision.
- Views will vary.

REF: p. 54

OBJ: LO11

8. According to Brock Blomberg, Gregory Hess, and Akila Weerapana, what is the importance of economic factors in the justification of violence?

ANS:

- Terrorist groups form because they are not happy with the economic status quo.
- The individual socioeconomic position of a single terrorist is less important than economic welfare and opportunity at large.
- Terrorists exhibit a collective frustration about poverty, whether or not they are impoverished.
- Consequently, they believe violence is justified to redress denial of economic opportunity.
- Increased access to economic activity decreases the level of violence, and in contrast, decreased opportunities in high-income countries increase the probability of terrorism.

REF: p. 47-48 OBJ: LO9

9. Why does Laqueur state that it is impossible to profile a terrorist personality? Do you agree? Why or why not?

ANS:

- No one can develop a composite picture of a terrorist because no such terrorist exists.
- Terrorism fluctuates over time and the profile of the terrorist changes with circumstances.
- There can be no terrorist mosaic because there are different types of terrorism.
- Most terrorists are young, but their actions and psychological makeup vary according to social and cultural conditions.
- Nationalistic movements produce terrorists from the lower classes, but religious terrorists come from all classes.
- Individual and group profiles are the result of political and social conditions.
- Terrorism is not the subject of criminology; terrorism is a political phenomenon different from ordinary crime or psychopathology.

REF: p. 49-50 OBJ: LO10

10. Describe the factors, to include the five psychological factors, involved in the development of terrorism as presented by Jeffrey Ross.

ANS:

- Facilitating traits include fear, anger, depression, guilt, antisocial behavior, a strong ego, the need for excitement, and a feeling of being lost; the more of these traits a person exhibits, the more likely that the person will engage in terrorism.
- Frustration/narcissism-aggression means that a person has suffered a blow to the ego and reacts hostilely. Frustration refers to aggression channeled toward another person or symbol.
- This, in turn, interacts with structural factors to cause more violence.
- Associational drives are developed in group settings; when potential terrorists perceive benefits from particular groups, they tend to join those groups. Once inside, violent behavior is likely to increase because the group's acts of terror reinforce it.
- The existence of groups that engage in acts of terrorism create an environment for teaching terrorism to others. As learning opportunities increase, the amount of terrorism increases.
- Violence takes place after a cost-benefit analysis; terrorists evaluate whether the cost of an attack is worth the result.

REF: p. 51-52 OBJ: LO10