

# Terrorism

Teacher :Văncica  
Diana

# The history of terrorism

- ▶ The notion of terrorism has been known to mankind since antiquity, but this term appeared after the French Revolution of 1789.
- ▶ In the twentieth century, international terrorism committed in peacetime took on a special significance. The main feature of terrorism is intimidation through violence.
- ▶ The means of intimidation used are extremely varied:
  - ▶ kidnapping,
  - ▶ -taking hostages,
  - ▶ -the murder,
  - ▶ the production of contagious diseases,
  - ▶ execution of bombings
  - ▶ -attacks on heads of state, diplomatic missions and diplomats, on political figures or on individuals known for their views
  - ▶ - attacking public institutions or commercial enterprises, airplanes, law enfor



- ▶ Terrorism was one of the issues frequently on the agenda of the UN General Assembly, which adopted Resolution 303 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 recommending the urgent adoption of measures to combat terrorism, and the intensification of international cooperation. in this domain. To date, it has failed to achieve a multilateral international regulation that relates to and criminalizes
- ▶ express acts of terrorism.

## The purpose and organization of terrorists

- ▶ The purpose of terrorists is to seriously affect both the social structure and the individual, taken separately, by distorting the framework of perception of the image of the society on which its members depend and in which they place all their trust.
- ▶ Analyzing a terrorist organization, we notice that it has a pyramidal structure. At the top is the leader or leader of the organization. He is a strongly politically motivated individual, generally part of the middle class, possessed to obsession with the idea of injustice, with a very good education. He is a charismatic and communicative guy, a good specialist in military strategies, analysis and processing. information. He is the one who defines the policy of the organization and establishes its directions of act

▶ The 2nd place in the hierarchy is occupied by active staff and executors, men and women, who participate in the training of others, but also in the execution of attacks. They are recruited at an early age, in order to be indoctrinated, they are possessed by an extreme fanaticism, devoted to the ultimate sacrifice of the cause for which they fight, very well trained in handling weapons, in collecting, analyzing and using information, in encryption, decryption and interpretation of signs and communiqués.

▶ The third level is occupied by active supporters. Although they do not consider themselves members of the organization, they materially and financially support the actions, provide technical assistance, logistics.

▶ At the base of the hierarchy are passive supporters or accomplices. They know what it is about, but they pretend not to see, not to hear, not to know and not interested in the phenomenon, which appears and develops, as we can see, in states ruled by beliefs or exclusive ideologies, in countries that deny the fundamental freedoms of man and which propagate crime and violence as methods of persuasion and imposition in the world of one's own political or religious doctrine.

# Terrorist groups

NAME	Year of establishment and leaders	Purpose
Irish Republican Army (IRA)	1919 - Collective leadership	The union of Ireland with Northern Ireland into a unified Irish state
ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna - Freedom for the Basque Country - Basque lb.)	1959 - Collective leadership	Creation of an independent Basque state with territories separated from Spain and France
Hezbollah (God's Party - Arabic)	1985 - Abbas al-Musawi	Opposition to Israel and the Irish Western powers
Al Qaeda (Foundation - Arabic lb.) 1988	1988 - Osama bin Laden	Opposition to Western powers
Boko Haram (Western teaching is a sacrilege - lb. hausa)	1970-Ustaz Muhammad Yussuf	Introduction of Islamic law (Sharia) in Nigeria

# TERRORISM VERSUS THE POLITICAL INTERESTS OF THE WORLD POWERS

Terrorism is a side of the war, unfortunately, frequently encountered, which seeks to defeat or control the opponent through fear (terror).

Civilians are the favorite victims of contemporary terrorism.

During the Cold War, both camps supported various radical structures, with money, weapons and information, which led to the intensification of terrorist activity. After the end of the Cold War, more and more states sponsored terrorist activities (North Korea, Iran, Syria, Libya, etc.), which led to an increase in the number of terrorist organizations and, implicitly, to an increase in the number of innocent

# THE ATTACKS OF THE XXI CENTURY

SEPTEMBER 11, 2011 FROM THE USA

The most tragic terrorist attack of the 21st century, changing the dynamics of international relations and everything that states' security measures entail. The attack involved the hijacking of 19 passenger planes by 19 al-Qaeda terrorists. The terrorists took control of the aircraft and crashed them so that two hit the Twin Towers World Trade Center in New York, the third hit the Pentagon building near Washington and the fourth crashed into a field in Pennsylvania. Control over the latter was taken over by passengers at the hands of terrorists. They preferred to sacrifice only themselves, redirecting him to an unpopulated



Madrid, Spain, 11 March 2004

The attack was claimed by the Moroccan Fighting Islamic Group and consisted of placing conventional explosives on land. They exploded simultaneously just as people were leaving four different stations.

More than 1,800 victims were reported.

London, 7 July 2005

It was a bomb attack, consisting of four explosions in the subway and the attack of a bus. The attacks came as Britain hosted the G8 summit in Gleneagles, Scotland, a day after London won the right to host the XXX Olympics and during the trial of Abu Hamza. -Master.



Ankara (Turkey), 10 Oct. 2015

The attack took place in the Turkish capital and consisted of placing a bomb in the main train station. On that day, thousands of people are preparing for a peace rally to try the conflict between the terrorist organization PKK (which is campaigning for Kurdish independence) and Turkey.

▶ Terrorism remains, in essence, a political issue. Politicians, diplomats, intelligence forces must take into account the impact of any response to a terrorist act, the consequences on political and national interests, especially if the economic, political, social or financial costs justify the expected response. Excessive counterattacks on terrorist organizations, the killing of innocent people on the scale of punishment have often proved to lead to results contrary to the desire to eradicate the phenomenon.

▶ It is also necessary to establish mechanisms, to build institutions at the level of international bodies (the Security Council, for example, to assume tasks in this regard) that can intervene urgently in such cr