

---

---

**Martin, Gus. *Essentials of Terrorism, Fourth Edition: Concepts and Controversies*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2016**

## **TEST BANK**

---

---

### **Chapter 2: Historical Perspectives and Ideological Origins**

#### Essay

Describe the ideology of the extreme right wing. What are the sources of their ideology? What is their terrorist activity like? How would you describe their international presence?

Describe the ideology of the extreme left wing. What are the sources of their ideology? What is their terrorist activity like? How would you describe their international presence?

What was the general profile of European left-wing terrorism in the latter quarter of the twentieth century?

How did the September 11, 2001 attacks symbolize the New Era of terrorism?

Behavior that we now define as terrorism is historically ancient. However, examples from the French Revolution and 19<sup>th</sup>-century Europe were arguably immediate precedents for modern terrorism. If you agree with this assessment, how so? If you disagree, how not? Explain your answer.

Compare and contrast leftist and rightist extremist movements. Describe the characteristics of their underground networks and the kinds of people who participated in these networks.

Discuss the significance of the Just War Doctrine in the era of the New Terrorism.

Discuss the significance of the classical ideological continuum for the analysis of political extremism in the modern world. Is this continuum useful for evaluating the nature of the New Terrorism? If so, how so? If not, how not?

#### Short Answer

Compare and contrast the fringe left and the fringe right.

In your opinion, why has the fringe right rarely produced sustained terrorist environments similar to fringe left movements (other than paramilitary violence)?

Briefly explain the significance of propaganda by the deed.

Briefly discuss the significance of historical perspectives in understanding the modern era of terrorism.

Why have reactionary rightist groups been relatively less prolific and less viable in comparison to radical leftist groups?

Briefly discuss terrorism in antiquity.

Briefly discuss the threat from radical leftist ideologies.

### True-False

The Just War doctrine condemns the use of violence for any reason. (ANS: False)

Terrorism is a recent phenomenon in human history. (ANS: False)

Guy Fawkes attempted to bomb Congress. (ANS: False)

Total war during World War II was practiced by the Nazis and Japanese, and opposed by the Allies. (ANS: False)

“The Terror” during the French Revolution was considered to be acceptable and necessary. (ANS: True).

European terrorists during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century launched indiscriminate attacks against civilian targets. (ANS: False)

Leftist extremists tend to champion their self-defined “oppressed of the world.” (ANS: True)

Class struggle is at the center of rightist ideology. (ANS: False)

The New Terrorism is clearly explained by the Classical Ideological Continuum. (ANS: False)

Marxists traditionally believed that the demise of capitalism is historically inevitable. (ANS: True)

Fascists traditionally believe in equality for all members of society. (ANS: False)

Right-wing terrorist movements have been common and long-lasting. (ANS: False)

Left-wing terrorist movements were predominant during the 1970s and 1980s. (ANS: True)

The proletariat represents the middle class. (ANS: False)

In medieval Europe, behavior which the modern world considers to be terrorism was common to warfare. (ANS: True)

## Multiple Choice

The New Terrorism is characterized by which of the following? (ANS: d)

- a. Asymmetrical tactics.
- b. The threat of weapons of mass destruction.
- c. Indiscriminate targeting.
- d. All of the above.

The “Old Terrorism” is characterized by which of the following? (ANS: d)

- a. Use of conventional weapons.
- b. Use of ideological or nationalist justifications for revolutionary violence.
- c. Relatively “surgical” selection of targets.
- d. All of the above.

The New Terrorism is characterized by which of the following? (ANS: d)

- a. Loose, cell-based networks with minimal lines of command and control.
- b. Politically vague, religious, or mystical motivations.
- c. Skillful use of the Internet and manipulation of the media.
- d. All of the above.

During the Roman Age, the empire (ANS: d)

- a. Practiced what we would now call state terrorism.
- b. Engaged in demonstrations of terror against those who did not submit to Roman authority.
- c. Experienced frequent incidents of regicide.
- d. All of the above.

The term “zealot” is derived from which of the following? (ANS: a)

- a. Jewish religious rebels.
- b. Incidents during the French Revolution.
- c. Roman use of excessive force.
- d. Nineteenth Century Europe.

The Reign of Terror (ANS: c)

- a. Occurred during unrest in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe.
- b. Was the result of oppression by the Romans.
- c. Is a good example of state terrorism carried out to further the goals of a revolutionary ideology.
- d. None of the above.

English workers who engaged in industrial sabotage were known as (ANS: d)

- a. Sicarii.
- b. The Reign of Terror.
- c. People’s Will.
- d. Luddites.

Which terrorist movement was formed in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century by young Russian students? (ANS: a)

- a. People's Will.
- b. The Luddites.
- c. The Sicarii.
- d. None of the above.

Prior to the end of the Cold War, left-wing terrorism (ANS: b)

- a. Was rare and random.
- b. Occurred frequently in Western democracies.
- c. Occurred frequently in the Soviet Union.
- d. Was primarily religious in nature.

Which of the following best describes left-wing extremism? (ANS: b)

- a. It is nostalgic, seeking to restore a past system or environment that has been "stolen."
- b. It is future oriented, seeking to reform or destroy an existing system prior to building a new society.
- c. It is essentially reactionary in nature.
- d. None of the above.

Which of the following best describes right-wing extremism? (ANS: a)

- a. It is a reaction against perceived threats to a group's value system, its presumption of superiority, or its sense of specialness.
- b. It is future oriented, seeking to reform or destroy an existing system prior to building a new society.
- c. It is essentially radical in nature.
- d. None of the above.

The classical ideological continuum represents which of the following? (ANS: c)

- a. Religious extremism in the modern era.
- b. Radical nationalism in the modern era.
- c. The political spectrum from the fringe left to the fringe right.
- d. The continuum of types of national leaders.

The ideology of the extreme right wing is often characterized by which of the following? (ANS: c)

- a. Calls for cooperation among people of all nationalities, races, and religions.
- b. Exhortations for working class revolution.
- c. Belief systems that promote racial and national superiority over non-members of the group.
- d. Campaigns for positive reform through democratic process.

The ideology of the extreme left wing is often characterized by which of the following? (ANS: b)

- a. Calls for cooperation among people of all nationalities, races, and religions.
- b. Exhortations for working class revolution.
- c. Belief systems that promote racial and national superiority over non-members of the group.
- d. Campaigns for positive reform through democratic process.

Terrorist activity conducted by the fringe right wing is often characterized by which of the following? (ANS: a)

- a. Apparently indiscriminate violence that often results in civilian casualties.
- b. The use of high-yield weapons and weapons of mass destruction.
- c. Relatively “surgical” attacks against defined targets that result in relatively few civilian casualties.
- d. Asymmetrical warfare, such as the use of suicide bombings.

Terrorist activity conducted by the fringe left wing is often characterized by which of the following? (ANS: c)

- a. Apparently indiscriminate violence that often results in civilian casualties.
- b. The use of high-yield weapons and weapons of mass destruction.
- c. Relatively “surgical” attacks against defined targets that result in relatively few civilian casualties.
- d. Asymmetrical warfare, such as the use of suicide bombings.

Which of the following statements best summarizes a central tenet of revolutionary anarchism? (ANS: a)

- a. Propaganda is best made through violent “propaganda by the deed.”
- b. Revolution is necessary to build a democratic future.
- c. A revolutionary party is necessary for leading the people and the creation of a revolutionary environment.
- d. Ideally, there must be a disciplined political party, a charismatic leader, glorification of the military, and an organized elite.

Which of the following statements best summarizes a central tenet of revolutionary Marxism? (ANS: c)

- a. Propaganda is best made through violent “propaganda by the deed.”
- b. Revolution is necessary to build a democratic future.
- c. A revolutionary party is necessary for leading the people and the creation of a revolutionary environment.
- d. Ideally, there must be a disciplined political party, a charismatic leader, glorification of the military, and an organized elite.

Which of the following statements best summarizes a central tenet of fascism? (ANS: d)

- a. Propaganda is best made through violent “propaganda by the deed.”
- b. Revolution is necessary to build a democratic future.
- c. A revolutionary party is necessary for leading the people and the creation of a revolutionary environment.
- d. Ideally, there must be a disciplined political party, a charismatic leader, glorification of the military, and an organized elite.

Marxists traditionally believe that the demise of capitalism (ANS: c)

- a. Cannot occur without democratic reform.
- b. Will inevitably occur after democratic reform.
- c. Is historically inevitable.
- d. Both “a” and “b”.