1. The social context surrounding the term *terrorism* influences how it is defined.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Difficulties with Definitions

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The term *terrorism* is not loaded with politically explosive meanings.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Difficulties with Definitions

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Terrorism is difficult to define because it is not a physical entity that has dimensions to be measured, weighed, and analyzed.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Difficulties with Definitions

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Terrorists are treated differently from criminals and other enemies of the state.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Difficulties with Definitions

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The definition of terrorism fluctuates according to the interests of the group defining the term.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Difficulties with Definitions

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The meaning of terrorism has changed with political tides in Western history.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Terrorism came into existence during the American Revolution.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Guerilla warfare originated in Spain.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Guerilla tactics were used throughout the Napoleonic Wars.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. European governments and capitalists came to fear class revolution as a series of uprisings swept across Europe in 1848.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Edmund Burke used the term *terrorism* to describe the situation of revolutionary Paris in 1787.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. European capitalists of the 1800s opposed all forms of socialism and anarchy.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Modern terrorism surfaced with violent anarchists in the late 1800s.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. One fact that influenced the adoption of violent action by anarchists was the invention of dynamite.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Russia was the site of *The Easter Rising* of 1916.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The way that people view reality is known as a(n):
   1. social construct.
   2. academic consensus.
   3. social context.
   4. social consensus.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Difficulties with Definitions

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. According to Schmid, terrorism is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; that is, terrorism is defined by different people within vacillating social and political realities.
   1. military concept
   2. social context
   3. social construct
   4. truth construct

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Difficulties with Definitions

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The definition of terrorism is not only produced from various social constructs, but is also developed through the application of

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. religious power
  2. political power
  3. police power
  4. censorship

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Difficulties with Definitions

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.02 - Summarize the impact of context on definitions of terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. On November 5, 2009, U.S. Army Major Nidal Malik Hasan went on a shooting spree in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, killing thirteen people.
   1. Tacoma, WA
   2. Fort Hood, TX
   3. Virginia Tech, VA
   4. Washington, DC

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Difficulties with Definitions

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.02 - Summarize the impact of context on definitions of terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The domestic terror bombing in Oklahoma City occurred in: a. 2001.

b. 2010.

c. 1995.

d. 1878.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Difficulties with Definitions

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.02 - Summarize the impact of context on definitions of terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. sees attacks on civilians as the key element differentiating terrorists from legitimate revolutionaries.
   1. Ganor
   2. Schmidt
   3. Jongman
   4. Reitan

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Attempts to Define Terrorism

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.03 - Explain the importance of defining terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. According to Smith, terrorism is a law enforcement and intelligence issue, while insurgencies are:
   1. military matters
   2. political issues
   3. civilian matters
   4. legal issues

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Difficulties with Definitions

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.03 - Explain the importance of defining terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Who, of the following, claims terrorism constitutes the illegitimate use of force to achieve a political objective by targeting innocent people?
   1. Brian Jenkins
   2. Walter Laqueur
   3. David Rapoport
   4. Edward Herman

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Attempts to Define Terrorism

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. A is a collection of particular people who are attacked by terrorists simply because they belong to a particular unit.
   1. selective target
   2. discriminatorytarget
   3. class target
   4. group target

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Attempts to Define Terrorism

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Who of the following believes that it is necessary to emphasize the criminal nature of terrorism and move the focus beyond the debates about politics?
   1. Ganor
   2. Laqueur
   3. Reitan
   4. Schbley

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Attempts to Define Terrorism

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. A simple definition of terrorism involves all of the following EXCEPT:
   1. use of force.
   2. innocent people.
   3. political purposes.
   4. religion.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Attempts to Define Terrorism

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The violence of the French Revolutionary period is colloquially known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Bloody Sunday
   2. The Reign of Terror
   3. The Rule
   4. Black October

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. According to the text, the definition of changes with social and historical circumstances.
   1. war
   2. anarchism
   3. terrorism
   4. violence

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Modern terrorism developed out of the .
   1. French Revolution
   2. Civil War
   3. American Revolution
   4. World War II

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. From 1794 to 1795, the French government conducted more than legal executions. a. 1,700

b. 17,000

c. 700

d. 170,000

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Napoleon’s army’s first encounter with guerrilla tactics came with its invasion of which country?
   1. Spain
   2. Russia
   3. England
   4. Austria

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Terrorism began as government repression in which country?
   1. The United States
   2. France
   3. Canada
   4. England

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. do not support centralized control of the economy.
   1. Communists
   2. Socialists
   3. Anarchists
   4. Capitalists

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) developed out of a desire.
   1. nationalistic
   2. socialistic
   3. economic
   4. capitalistic

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Modern terrorism, as defined in the text, surfaced with violent anarchists in the late . a. 1900s

b. 1700s c. 1600s d. 1800s

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Who is considered the father of communism?
   1. Karl Marx
   2. Friedrich Engels
   3. Joseph Stalin
   4. Leon Trotsky

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Nationalistic terrorists adopted the tactics, but not the ideology of:
   1. socialists.
   2. communists.
   3. capitalists.
   4. anarchists.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Which of the following groups sought to bring democracy to all classes and demanded immediate and drastic change?
   1. Anarchists
   2. Communists
   3. Radical democrats
   4. Capitalist democrats

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Who of the following authored *The Communist Manifesto*?
   1. Lenin
   2. Stalin
   3. Proudhon
   4. Marx and Engels

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. refers to controlling an economy by direct democracy and utilizing economic profits to ensure the well-being of citizens.
   1. Socialism
   2. Communism
   3. Anarchy
   4. Capitalism

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Anarchism is a philosophical concept that originated in:
   1. Greece.
   2. Spain.
   3. Russia.
   4. France.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. , in its ideal form, is socialism with economic production and profits being owned and distributed by workers.
   1. Capitalism
   2. Democracy
   3. Communism
   4. Anarchy

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The motivations behind the People’s Will evolved from revolutionary thought.
   1. French
   2. Russian
   3. Irish
   4. Spanish

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The People’s Will advocated for a violent socialist revolution in which country?
   1. France
   2. England
   3. Russia
   4. Spain

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. What group was responsible for the assassination of Czar Alexander II?
   1. The IRA
   2. The Peoples’ Will
   3. Mensheviks
   4. Hohenzollerns

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Who of the following led a second revolution in Russia, bringing the communists to power?
   1. Lenin
   2. Putin
   3. Stalin
   4. Marx

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Who of the following solidified Communist control of Russia through a secret police organization?
   1. Lenin
   2. Putin
   3. Stalin
   4. Marx

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. were the lowest-level legislative body in the Soviet Union following the October Revolution.
   1. Communists
   2. Unions
   3. Nationalists
   4. Workers’Councils

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Leon Trotsky (1879–1940), believed that should be used as an instrument for overthrowing middle-class, or bourgeois, governments.
   1. terrorism
   2. diplomacy
   3. propaganda
   4. negotiation

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. was thrown out of the Communist Party for opposing Stalin and was assassinated by communist agents in Mexico City in 1940.
   1. Karl Marx
   2. Friedrich Engels
   3. Vladimir Lenin
   4. Leon Trotsky

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Who wrote of principles of revolution in his “Catechism of the Revolutionary”?
   1. Nechaev
   2. Rubenstein
   3. Marighella
   4. Bakunin

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. What is the name of the political party of Irish Republicans?
   1. Sinn Féin
   2. Supreme Counsel of the IRB
   3. Royal Irish Constabulary
   4. Irish Republican Army

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The Black and Tan War was fought in what country?
   1. England
   2. Ireland
   3. Wales
   4. Scotland

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The term given to the newly formed Republic of Ireland after Irish independence is known as:
   1. Irish Politics.
   2. Free State.
   3. Free Ireland.
   4. Independent Ireland.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Historically, the violence in Ireland has been largely intertwined with conflict between which two religions?
   1. Anglicanism and Hinduism
   2. Protestantism and Catholicism
   3. Judaism and Paganism
   4. Islam and Catholicism

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The police force established by the United Kingdom in Ireland was known as .
   1. RIC
   2. Sinn Féin
   3. IRA
   4. IRB

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) was founded in the century.
   1. 19th
   2. 17th
   3. 18th
   4. 20th

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. “Selective terrorism” as a strategy was developed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Michael Collins
   2. Karl Marx
   3. Karl Heinzen
   4. Peter Prokoptin

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.09 - Define the term selective terrorism as used by Michael Collins.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. was intended to target specific government officials and supporters.
   1. Targeted terrorism
   2. Group terrorism
   3. Marked terrorism
   4. Selective terrorism

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.09 - Define the term selective terrorism as used by Michael Collins.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

The political activities of Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809–1865) eventually landed him in a French prison, but Proudhon was not a man of violence. He called for the extension of democracy to all classes, to be accomplished through the elimination of property and government. Property was to be commonly held, and families living in extended communes were to replace centralized government.

1. Proudhon’s philosophy would most appropriately classify him as a(n):
   1. socialist.
   2. anarchist.
   3. communist.
   4. terrorist.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*PREFACE NAME:* Pierre Joseph Proudhon

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Analyze

1. With which of the following statements would Proudhon likely disagree?
   1. All classes should have equal authority.
   2. A centralized government is a necessary evil.
   3. Violence is always necessary to promote change.
   4. Capitalism should be supported by the masses.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*PREFACE NAME:* Pierre Joseph Proudhon

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Which individual would you suspect NOT to support Proudhon’s endeavors?
   1. Marx
   2. Prokoptin
   3. Nechaev
   4. Heinzen

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*PREFACE NAME:* Pierre Joseph Proudhon

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Analyze

After being released from prison in a general amnesty, the IRA’s Michael Collins studied the tactics of the Russian Peoples’ Will and the writings of earlier anarchists and terrorists. Collins developed a strategy called “selective terrorism.” Collins reasoned that indiscriminate terror was of no value - random or large-scale attacks would alienate public opinion. Conversely, launching an attack and waiting for the population to spontaneously rise to rebellion was equally futile.

1. Which of the following acts is an example of Collin’s “selective terrorism”?
   1. Mass bombing in a public park
   2. Sniper shooting at officers leaving a police department
   3. Attacking the financial structure of a city
   4. Poisoning of a city’s water supply

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*PREFACE NAME:* Michael Collins

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Analyze

1. Which of the following would NOT be a likely target for Collins?
   1. English politician
   2. Police officer
   3. Irish national
   4. Government worker

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*PREFACE NAME:* Michael Collins

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Collins viewed himself as a(n):
   1. terrorist.
   2. anarchist.
   3. nationalist.
   4. socialist.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*PREFACE NAME:* Michael Collins

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The synthesis of various positions on the definition of terrorism is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ definition.

*ANSWER:* academic consensus

*REFERENCES:* Difficulties with Definitions

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. According to Reitan, is the distinguishing feature of terrorism.

*ANSWER:* group targeting

*REFERENCES:* Attempts to Define Terrorism

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.03 - Explain the importance of defining terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. reports that terrorism constitutes the illegitimate use of force to achieve a political objective by targeting innocent people.

*ANSWER:* Walter Laqueur

*REFERENCES:* Attempts to Define Terrorism

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The main objective of most European middle-class democrats from approximately 1815 to 1848 was to obtain constitutions to ensure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

*ANSWER:* liberty

freedom

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Modern terrorism originated from the Revolution.

*ANSWER:* French

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The dividing of by Spanish and French forces sparked the beginning of the Peninsula War (1808– 1814).

*ANSWER:* Portugal

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Anarchism is a philosophical concept that originated in ancient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* Greece

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels immortalized their communist ideals in their 1848 writing, .

*ANSWER: The Communist Manifesto*

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Anarchism in the United States took the form of .

*ANSWER:* labor violence

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Lenin and one of his lieutenants, , believed that terrorism should be used as an instrument for overthrowing middle-class governments.

*ANSWER:* Leon Trotsky

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Russia faced his first revolution in 1905.

*ANSWER:* Czar Nicholas II

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. *The Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla* was written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*. ANSWER:* Carlos Marighella

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Modern revolutionary terrorism is closely associated with a series of revolutionary activities that began with the

.

*ANSWER:* People’sWill

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the site of the start of the First Russian Revolution in 1905.

*ANSWER:* St. Petersburg

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. led the October 1917 Russian revolution, bringing the communists to power.

*ANSWER:* Vladimir Lenin

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. is the Russian word for “workers council.”

*ANSWER: Soviet*

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The political party of Irish republicanism is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* Sinn Féin

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The was the command center of several Republican terrorist organizations, including the Irish Republican Army, the Official Irish Republican Army, and the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

*ANSWER:* Supreme Council of the IRB

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The primary targets of the IRB’s 1870 terrorist campaign were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* Unionists and British forces

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) was the police force established by the in Ireland.

*ANSWER:* United Kingdom

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Explain why there is confusion when trying to define terrorism. Provide examples to illustrate your answer.

*ANSWER:* • Terrorism is defined by different people within vacillating social and political realities

* Definition of social construct changes with the social reality of the group providing the definition
* Groups construct a framework around a concept, defining various aspects of their lives through the meanings they attribute to the construct
* Meaning of terrorism changes within social and historical contexts
* Meaning of terrorism has changed over time
* Examples will vary

*REFERENCES:* Difficulties with Definitions

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.01 - Explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Compare and contrast the definitions of terrorism offered by Walter Laqueur and Boaz Ganor. Do you agree with Laqueur or Ganor? Explain.

*ANSWER:* Laqueur

* Terrorism constitutes the illegitimate use of force to achieve a political objective by targeting innocent people
* Attempts to move beyond the simple definition are fruitless because the term is so controversial
* Laqueur promotes a simple definition because the meaning of terrorism changes constantly as social contexts change
* Simple definition includes three parts: 1) use of force, 2) against innocent people, 3) for political purposes

Ganor

* Attacks on civilians as the key element differentiating terrorists from legitimate revolutionaries.
* Focus on noncombatant civilians.
* When civilians are the exclusive objects of attacks, the resulting actions are terrorism. Accordingly, he says that terrorism is the use or threatened use of violence against civilians or civilian targets to attain a political objective. Violence is the essence of terrorism, the aim is always political, and civilians are the targets.

*REFERENCES:* Attempts to Define Terrorism

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.04 - Outline contemporary attempts to define terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Analyze

1. Briefly explain how the meaning of terrorism has changed with political tides in Western history.

*ANSWER:* Terrorism began as government repression in France, but the French transformed its meaning by referring to Spanish guerrilla tactics in the Napoleonic Wars. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the word was used to describe the actions of revolutionaries. Nationalists copied revolutionary tactics in the early twentieth century, and they were deemed to be the new terrorists. The meaning of terrorism came full circle when Communists in the Soviet Union used terrorism to subjugate the population. After World War II, terrorism appeared in anticolonial movements, political extremism, and religion.

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. What did Edmund Burke mean by his phrase, “Reign of Terror?”

*ANSWER:* The name given to the repressive period in France (1794– 1795). The revolutionary government accused thousands of French nobles and clergy of plotting to restore the monarchy. Executions began in Paris and spread throughout the countryside. Large mobs attacked and terrorized nobles in rural areas. Summary executions (executions on the spot without a trial) were quite common.

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.05 - Explain where the term terrorism originated and how the meaning changed during the history of the nineteenth century.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Karl Marx, founder of communism, is often labeled as a terrorist. Do you feel like this is a correct assessment? Why or why not?

*ANSWER:* • The author takes a position that Marx has historically been erroneously labeled as a terrorist given that Marx never sought for violent action to create change.

* Marx referred to “revolutionary” change, but he never clarified what he meant by revolution.
* Further, he did not advocate political bombing or assassination. In fact, on most occasions he publicly condemned it.
* He believed socialism was to be a reflection of democracy, not violence.
* A massive seizure of power by the general population might be justified, but individual acts of murder were not.

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Analyze

1. Compare and contrast the socialists, anarchists, and communists of the 18th and 19th centuries.

*ANSWER:* • Socialism refers to controlling an economy by direct democracy and utilizing economic profits to ensure the well-being of citizens.

Socialists:

* Were radical democrats who sought wealth equality in capitalist societies o Sought governmental guarantees of living standards
* Believed that the state should control industry and divide profits among all members of society
* Believed that people would form cooperative relationships on their own with no need of a government
* Communism in its ideal form is socialism where economic production and profits are owned and distributed by workers. Communists:
* Socialists who believed in a strong centralized economy controlled by a strong central government
* Followers of The Communist Manifesto, written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels o Anarchism is a philosophical concept originating in ancient Greece. In the eighteenth

century anarchists generally disavowed the power of national governments. Anarchists: o Advocated the creation of cooperative societies without centralized governments

* Violent socialist revolutionaries
* Some anarchists were violent and they engaged in bombing and assassination.

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Analyze

1. Compare and contrast socialist, communist, and anarchist movements of the mid-1800s.

*ANSWER:* Socialists

* Three strains of radical democrats coalesced after the failed revolutions of 1848: communists, socialists, and anarchists.
* Socialists wanted to completely democratize society and assume control of industrial production.
* Karl Marx (father of communism) advocated a strong centralized government, the elimination of all classes except the working class, and a complete state monopoly over all forms of industrial and agricultural production.
* Anarchists viewed government as evil and sought to eliminate it. Anarchists
* The term anarchy originated with Greek philosophers speaking of government elimination.
* Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809–1865) was one of the advocates of modern anarchism. He called for:
* An extension of democracy to all classes.
* The elimination of property and government. o Property was to be commonly held.
* Families living in extended communes were to replace centralized government. o Anarchists of the era came to see themselves as revolutionaries.
* Anarchists favored strikes, demonstrations, and other mass actions. They would have growing influence on terrorism in the second half of the nineteenth century.
* Violent Anarchists
* Fueled by a lack of change, anarchists turned to violence in the 1880s. o They began to assassinate heads of state.
* The elimination of property and government. o Property was to be commonly held.
* Families living in extended communes were to replace centralized government. o Anarchists of the era came to see themselves as revolutionaries.

They would have growing influence on terrorism in the second half of the nineteenth century.

*REFERENCES:* Shifts of Meanings in History

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.06 - Explain how socialism, anarchism, and communism were mistakenly associated with terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Analyze

1. How did Lenin and Trotsky influence the direction of revolutionary thought?

*ANSWER:* Lenin and one of his lieutenants, Leon Trotsky (1879–1940), believed that terrorism should be used as an instrument for overthrowing middle-class, or bourgeois, governments. Once power was achieved, Lenin and Trotsky advocated terrorism as a means of controlling internal enemies and as a method for coping with international strife. Russia was very weak after the revolution. It faced foreign intervention and was torn by civil war. By threatening to export terrorism, Lenin and Trotsky hoped to keep their enemies, primarily Western Europe and the United States, at bay.

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Trace the evolution of the People’s Will.

*ANSWER:* Three groups in Russia after 1850 felt that they could reform and modernize the Russian state, but they disagreed about the ways to do it.

* One group, whose views Czar Alexander shared, wanted to modernize Russia from the top down.
* Another group, the intellectuals, wanted Russia to become a liberal Western democracy. Violent anarchists took another path. They believed that Russian problems could be settled through revolution.
* Narodnaya Voyla (the People’s Will) advocated violent socialist revolution.
* When it launched a campaign of revolutionary terrorism in the 1870s, it faced confrontation with conservative elements such as the church, police, and military.
* Members of the People’s Will came to believe that it was necessary to terrorize these conservative organizations into submission.
* The motivations behind the People’s Will evolved from Russian revolutionary thought. According to Laqueur (1999, pp. 15–16), the philosophy of anarchist terrorism in Russia was embodied by Mikhail Bakunin and Sergey Nechaev.
* Their revolutionary thought developed separately before they met each other in the 1860s, when they formed an intellectual union.
* Both spoke of revolt against the czar, and both endorsed violence as the means. o Yet, even in the nation that would experience a violent anarchist campaign and eventually a communist revolution, Bakunin and Nechaev basically stuck to rhetoric.
* Although they were ideologically linked to anarchism in Western Europe, they were distinct from their Western supporters.
* Russian anarchists were writing for a general population in the hope of sparking a democratic revolution. Laqueur says that their significance lies in their influence on later revolutionaries and the violence and assassinations those later revolutionaries committed. o They were not radical revolutionaries in Laqueur’s view.

*REFERENCES:* Terrorism and Revolution in Russia, 1881-1921

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.07 - Summarize the differing meanings of terrorism in Russia from the People's Will through the rise of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. How did the IRB evolve toward militancy?

*ANSWER:* The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) formed in the 1850s. Support came from exiles and emigrants around the world. Irish Catholics had emigrated from their homeland to the United States, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, but they never forgot the people they left behind. Irish immigrants in New York City created the Fenian Brotherhood as a financial relief organization for relatives in the old country. After the U.S. Civil War, some Irish soldiers returning from the U.S. Army decided to take the struggle for emancipation back to Ireland. Having fought to free the slaves, they believed that they should continue the struggle and free Ireland. They sponsored a failed revolt in 1867, and others launched a dynamite campaign in London a decade and a half later. Although the IRB pledged to work peacefully, it gradually evolved into a revolutionary organization. Spurred on by increased nationalistic feeling in the homeland and the hope of home rule, the IRB waged a campaign of bombing and assassination from 1870 until 1916.

*REFERENCES:* Selective Terrorism and the Birth of the Irish Republic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* TERR.WHIT.17.01.08 - Summarize the early history of the Irish Republican Army.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember