TERRORISM

VIOLENCE, INTIMIDATION, AND SOLUTIONS FOR PEACE

CARLA MOONEY
ILLUSTRATED BY TOM CASTEEL

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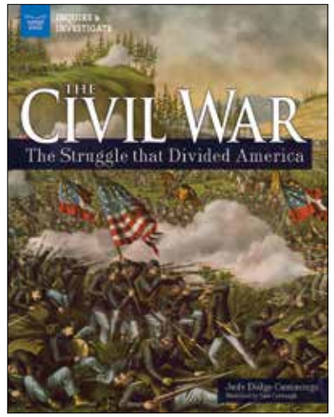

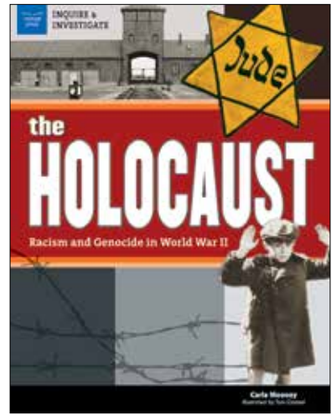

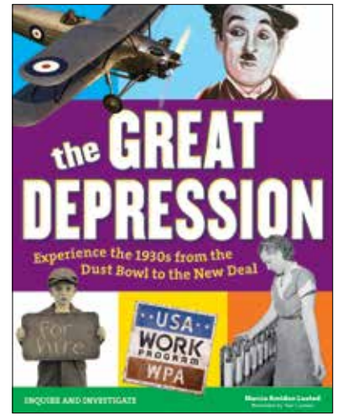

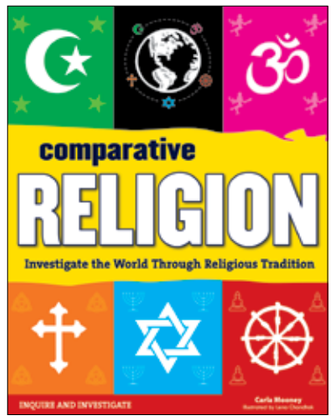

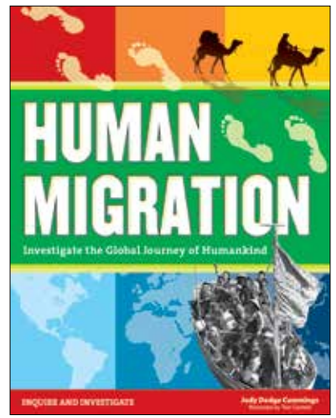

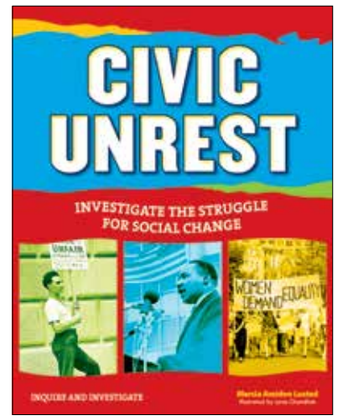

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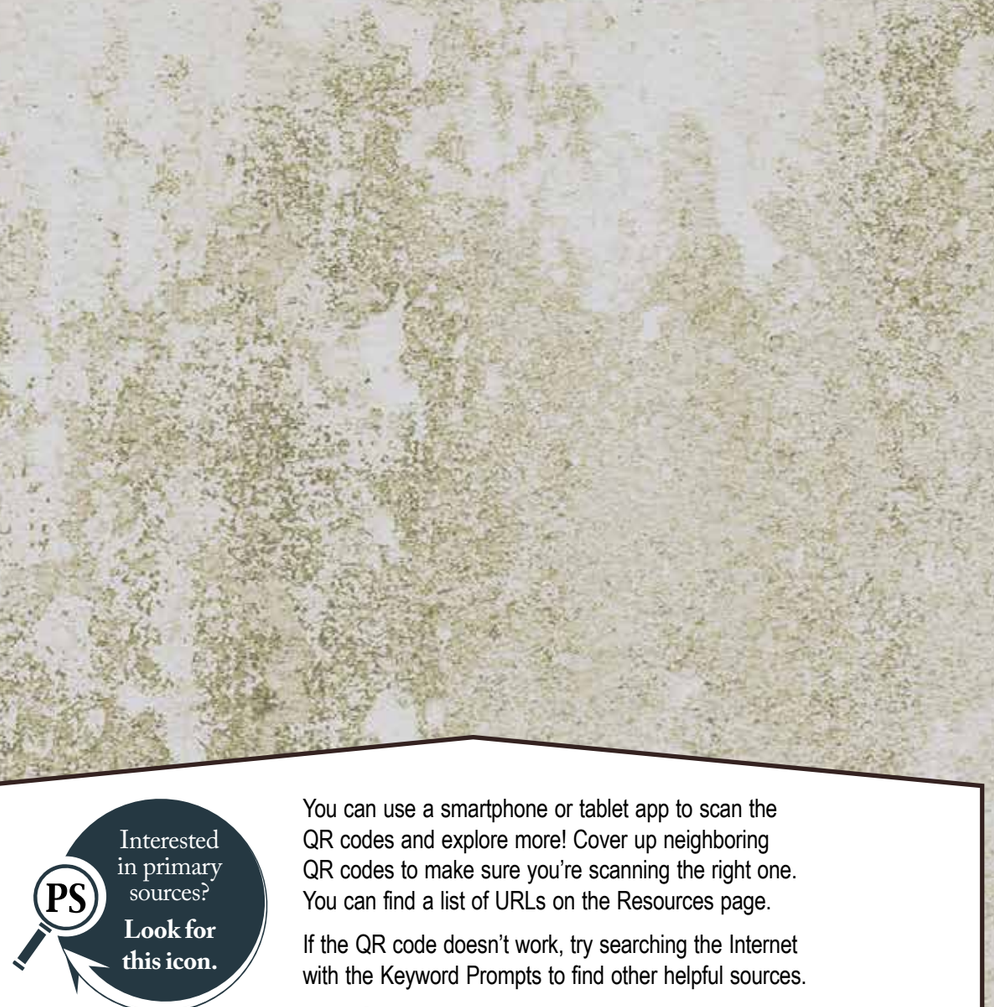


You can use a smartphone or tablet app to scan the QR codes and explore more! Cover up neighboring QR codes to make sure you're scanning the right one. You can find a list of URLs on the Resources page.

If the QR code doesn't work, try searching the Internet with the Keyword Prompts to find other helpful sources.

Terrorism

What are source notes?

In this book, you'll find small numbers at the end of some paragraphs. These numbers indicate that you can find source notes for that section in the back of the book. Source notes tell readers where the writer got their information. This might be a news article, a book, or another kind of media. Source notes are a way to know that what you are reading is true information that other people have verified. They can also lead you to more places where you explore a topic that you're curious about!

Contents

Timeline vi

Introduction
A Day the World Will Not Forget 1

Chapter 1
Defining Terrorism 9

Chapter 2
Who Are the Terrorists? 23

Chapter 3
Tactics and Targets 43

Chapter 4
Terrorism in the United States 59

Chapter 5
The Fight Against Terrorism 77

Chapter 6
The Future of Terrorism 97

Glossary ▼ **Resources** ▼ **Index**

TIMELINE

66 to 73 CE..... A Jewish sect called the Zealots fight against the Roman Empire's occupation of the land that is now known as Israel.

1000s and 1100s..... In Iran and Syria, a group known as the Assassins sends members on suicide missions to murder enemy leaders in its struggle to overthrow Sunni leaders in Islam.

1789..... The French Revolution overthrows the monarchy and establishes a new government. The new French state orders enemies of the state killed, an early example of state-sanctioned terror.

1964..... The Palestine Liberation Organization begins fighting to establish a Palestinian state.

1968..... The Provisional Irish Republican Army is formed with a goal to end British rule in Northern Ireland and to reunify Ireland as a Catholic country.

1978–1995..... American Unabomber Ted Kaczynski anonymously delivers 16 mail bombs that kill three people and injure 23 others.

1983..... Suicide bombers attack the U.S. embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 63 people. The attack marks the beginning of anti-U.S. attacks by Islamist groups.

1987..... Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya, better known as Hamas, is founded in the West Bank and Gaza in the Middle East in the struggle for an Islamic fundamentalist Palestinian state.

1988..... A terrorist bomb explodes on Pan Am Flight 103 flying from Frankfurt, Germany, to Detroit, Michigan, killing all on board. Terrorists from Libya are blamed for the bombing, known as the Lockerbie bombing.

1995..... Members of the Aum Shinrikyo cult movement release sarin, a powerful nerve gas, on several subway lines in Tokyo, Japan, killing 12 people and injuring hundreds more.

1995..... Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols detonate a truck bomb in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, killing 168 people and injuring hundreds more. To date, it is the deadliest domestic terrorism attack in U.S. history.

1996..... The U.S. Congress passes the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, the country's first comprehensive counterterrorism legislation.

1998..... Osama bin Laden forms the Al-Qaeda terrorist group.

2001..... Nineteen terrorists from Al-Qaeda hijack four commercial airplanes on September 11, deliberately crashing two of the planes into the World Trade Center towers in New York City and a third plane into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia. The fourth plane crashes in Pennsylvania.

2001..... The United Nations passes Security Council Resolution 1373, an international response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks. It also creates the UN Counterterrorism Committee.

2002..... The U.S. Department of Homeland Security is created and the USA Patriot Act is signed into law. Both are designed to improve the ability of the United States to fight terrorism.

2005..... Islamic extremists detonate three bombs on London, England, subway trains and a fourth on a double-decker bus, killing 52 people and injuring more than 700 others.

2011..... American Special Forces kill Osama bin Laden.

2013..... Dzhokhar and Tamerlan Tsarnaev detonate two homemade bombs at the finish line of the Boston Marathon in Massachusetts, killing three people and injuring several hundred.

2015..... Three suicide bombers strike near the Stade de France outside Paris, France, followed by suicide bombings and mass shootings at cafés, restaurants, and a music venue in central Paris, killing 130 people and injuring more than 350 others. The attacks are the deadliest in France since World War II.

2015..... A white supremacist named Dylann Roof enters an African-American church in Charleston, South Carolina, and opens fire on parishioners who had gathered for Bible study. Roof kills nine people, all African Americans.

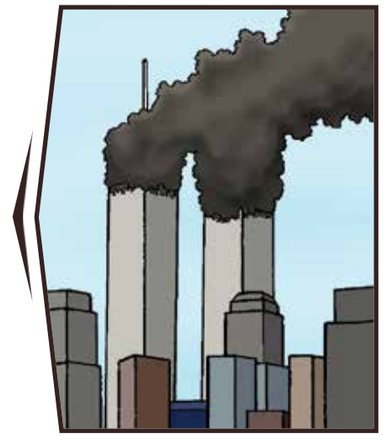
2016..... Omar Mateen enters a gay nightclub in Orlando, Florida, shooting and killing 49 people and injuring 53 others.

2016..... A cargo truck drives into crowds celebrating Bastille Day in Nice, France, killing 86 people and injuring 434 more. The attack is linked to the Islamic State/ISIS.

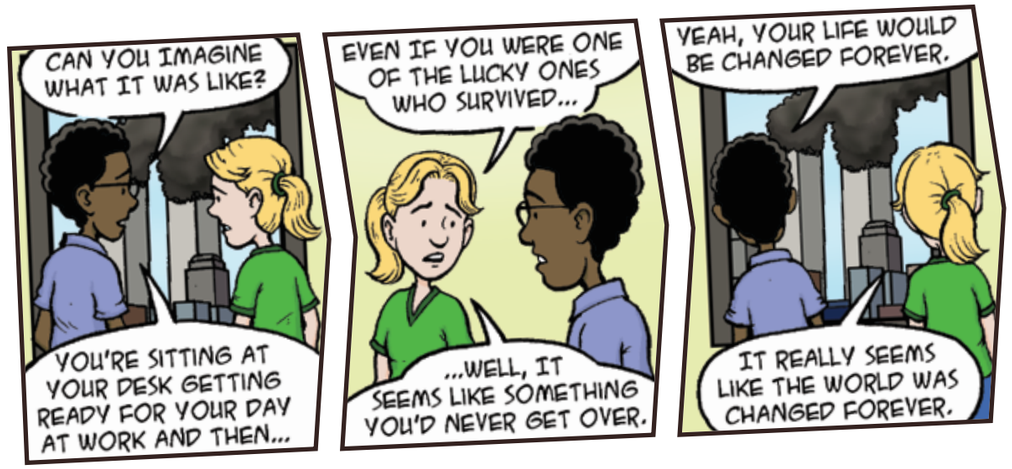
2017..... A suicide bombing occurs at Manchester Arena in Manchester, England, following a concert by singer Ariana Grande, killing 22 people and injuring more than 100 others. The attacker, Salman Ramadan Abedi, is a 22-year-old British citizen suspected of being connected to Islamic State/ISIS.

Introduction

A Day the World Will Not Forget



How does terrorism affect people around the world?



Terrorists use violence to advance their goals by causing victims to feel fear, hopelessness, and loss, which can make people less likely to take a stand against policies they perceive as wrong.

Terrorism is a global phenomenon that affects many people worldwide and has a long history, dating back to ancient societies. For generations, terrorist attacks have been carried out against people of all nationalities and ethnic and religious backgrounds.

Recent terrorist attacks in Belgium, California, and France demonstrate that the threat of terrorism continues. Who are the terrorists? What are their motives? And how can we stop the violence? These are questions that people around the world are trying to answer as we attempt to understand this deadly tool of intimidation.

For many people in the United States, the problem of terrorism became a personal one when the country suffered the deadliest terror attack in its history.

SEPTEMBER 11

Tuesday, September 11, 2001, began as an ordinary day. Workers at the World Trade Center in New York City arrived at their offices, sipped their morning coffee, and logged onto their computers. As they followed their normal routines, they did not know that their lives, and the lives of millions of people around the world, were about to change.

At 8:46 in the morning, a hijacked commercial airplane flew directly into the North Tower of the World Trade Center. The impact triggered a massive explosion. At first, people were confused and thought it was a small plane accident. At 9:03, as national news channels broadcast breaking news about the first crash, a second commercial airplane crashed into the South Tower. In less than two hours, both towers collapsed, killing nearly 2,800 people.

Beyond New York City, other attacks occurred that same morning. At 9:37, a third hijacked airplane struck the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia.

Recognizing that the country was under attack, the Federal Aviation Administration immediately grounded all commercial and private planes in the United States. Thousands of flights in the air were ordered to land at the nearest airport. Cities around the country evacuated major buildings and closed bridges, roads, and other public spaces. Meanwhile, a fourth hijacked plane crashed near Shanksville, Pennsylvania, killing all on board.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY

John Mahony was working on the 19th floor of the North Tower when the first plane hit. Upon impact, the building jerked hard, throwing Mahony and his coworkers off balance. Mahony, who had lived in California, thought the jerking felt like an earthquake.

PRIMARY SOURCES

Primary sources come from people who were eyewitnesses to events. They might write about the event, take pictures, post short messages to social media or blogs, or record the event for radio or video. The photographs in this book are primary sources, taken at the time of the event. Paintings of events are usually not primary sources, since they were often painted long after the event took place. What other primary sources can you find? Why are primary sources important? Do you learn differently from primary sources than from secondary sources, which come from people who did not directly experience the event?

Vocab Lab

There is a lot of new vocabulary in this book. Turn to the glossary in the back when you come to a word you don't understand. Practice your new vocabulary in the **VOCAB LAB** activities in each chapter.

A retired Army colonel, Mahony's military training kicked in and he began directing coworkers to the nearest stairway. Along with hundreds of other people, Mahony slowly made his way down the stairs through a haze of smoke and dust. At one point, the fire sprinklers turned on and people had to grab the handrails to keep from being swept off their feet by the torrent of water flowing down the stairs. On the way down, Mahony passed several firefighters climbing up the stairs, going higher into the tower.

When Mahony reached the ground floor, he found chaos. Rubble was strewn all over the lobby and elevators. Injured and panicked people called for help. One injured woman cried as a coworker carried her over his back. Another woman was so badly burned that Mahony could not tell her original skin color. A firefighter directed him to a side door, telling him that he could not use the front door because people were jumping from the upper floors.

Outside the building, the street looked like a post-apocalyptic movie.

Cars burned and chunks of metal and glass littered the street. Shoes were strewn everywhere. As Mahony crossed the street, the sound of jet engines roared above. That's when the second plane hit the South Tower. As he watched in horror, the building seemed to absorb the plane. Then the tower's glass wall rippled. Glass and jet fuel exploded and poured down the side of the building.

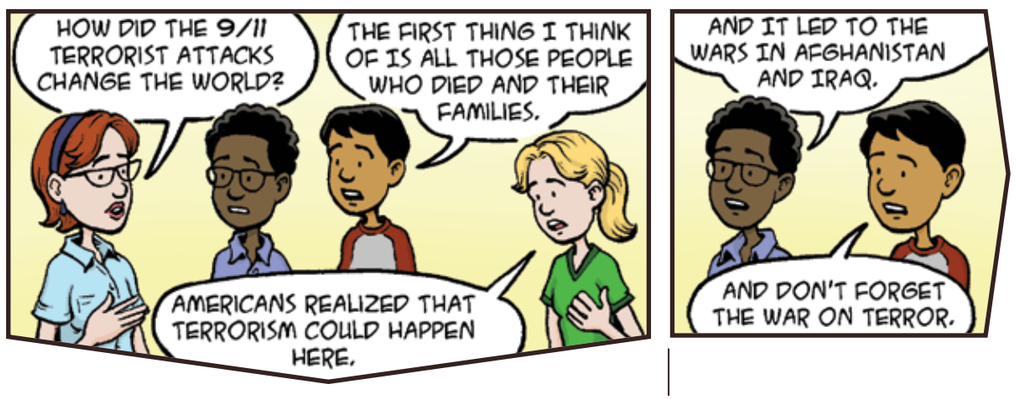
Mahony ran to escape the falling glass and other refuse. After a few blocks, he turned to look at the towers again. He saw hundreds of people jumping to their deaths from the upper floors of the building. Then, the first tower collapsed and sent out an enormous cloud of ash and detritus that flowed for blocks.

As the debris cloud reached him, cement particles covered Mahony, entering his nose, eyes, and ears. Trapped on the south side of the towers, at Battery Park, Mahony saw the second tower begin to fall.

A DEVASTATING ATTACK

The September 11 (9/11), 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City, Arlington, Virginia, and Pennsylvania changed the world. The attacks pushed terrorism into the spotlight and triggered a series of global events that included the invasion of Afghanistan and the Iraq War. In addition to the 2,996 people killed on 9/11, more than 6,000 people were wounded.

For many, the visible and invisible scars of that day will be carried for a lifetime. Although John Mahony and others survived, they lost numerous friends and coworkers. Many survivors faced health and psychological issues. Countless people have dealt with post-traumatic stress syndrome after the attacks. Others have struggled with physical health issues. The smoke and debris that Mahony inhaled on 9/11 have left him with health problems that could shorten his life.



In Memorium

The National September 11 Memorial & Museum has been built on the site of the Twin Towers to honor those who died that day. You can view some photographs of artifacts within the museum at this website.

PS

September 11 Memorial Telegraph

IMPACT FACT

On October 7, 2001, the U.S. military began bombing Afghanistan and launched strikes against Al-Qaeda terrorist training camps and military in retaliation for the 9/11 attacks.

VOCAB LAB

Write down what you think each word means. What root words can you find to help you?

global, **retaliation**, **radical**, **motive**, **Al-Qaeda**, **hijacked**, **debris**, **terrorism**, and **militant**.

Compare your definitions with those of your friends or classmates. Did you all come up with the same meanings? Turn to the text and glossary if you need help.

WHO IS AL-QAEDA?

Years later, in a message aired on an Arabic television station in October 2004, Al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden appeared and publicly claimed responsibility for the September 11 attacks on the United States. He explained that his radical Islamic group decided to destroy the American towers for several reasons. These included protesting American support of the country of Israel and the American presence in Saudi Arabia.

Bin Laden formed Al-Qaeda in 1988, working with other Arabs who fought against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. The militant group declared its goal to be the establishment of a pan-Islamic caliphate throughout the Muslim world. In addition, Al-Qaeda sought to unite Muslims to fight against the West and, in particular, against the United States. The group wanted to remove Western influences from Muslim countries and to defeat Israel. In a February 1998 statement, Al-Qaeda claimed that it was the duty of all Muslims to kill Americans and their allies around the world—including civilians.

Al-Qaeda does not speak for the majority of Muslims, most of whom are peaceful and productive citizens of many different countries.

In addition to the 9/11 attacks, Al-Qaeda and its affiliates have carried out terrorist attacks around the world. The group has claimed responsibility for the October 2000 attack on the USS *Cole* in Yemen, which killed 17 American sailors and injured 39. The 1998 bombings at the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, which killed 224 and injured more than 5,000 people, were also coordinated by Al-Qaeda.

In 2011, American special forces killed Osama bin Laden. The militant group moved quickly to name Ayman al-Zawahiri as their new leader. Although Al-Qaeda's influence has diminished in recent years, the U.S. National Counterterrorism Center warns that the group continues to plot additional attacks against the United States at home and overseas.

A GLOBAL PROBLEM

Terrorism: Violence, Intimidation, and Solutions for Peace examines both the history of terrorism and its current forms. Topics include the causes of terrorism, the effects of terrorism on countries and communities, the psychology of recruiting, who is attracted to it, and how they become engaged. We'll explore how terrorism is defined and the motives and methods behind it.

The text and activities in *Terrorism* will encourage you to think critically about current and future efforts to prevent terrorist attacks. By understanding the history and motivations that drive terrorism, you will gain a better understanding of how and why terrorists use violence to intimidate people around the world.

KEY QUESTIONS

- **In what ways does terrorism result in long-term problems for individuals, families, and communities?**
- **What were some of the reasons Al-Qaeda attacked the United States?**
- **Does your school or community mark the anniversary of 9/11 in any way? How do these events make you feel?**
- **Why does Al-Qaeda claim to speak for all Muslims? How does that lie help its cause?**

Inquire & Investigate

WHERE WERE YOU WHEN?

Many people in middle school and high school don't have memories of the 9/11 attacks because the event happened before they were born or when they were too young to form memories of it. You can learn a lot about the personal impact of terrorism by asking people where they were and what they remember about the attacks.

- **Arrange to talk to someone about what they remember about September 11.** This could be a parent, a teacher, or another adult. Before meeting with them, create a list of questions to ask. You might include some of the following.
  - Where were you when you heard about the 9/11 attacks?
  - How did you hear about them?
  - What do you remember the most about that day?
  - What are some of the emotions that you felt on 9/11?
  - How did your life change because of that day?
- **You can use a recording device or take notes while you talk with your interview subject.** Make sure they are comfortable with being recorded.
  - What do you learn from your conversation?
  - Does the interview make you think differently about the events?

To investigate more, create a presentation based on your interview. You might use PowerPoint or create a graphic novel or a painting. How does your work reflect the emotions that your subject felt about the terrorist attack? How do they reflect your own emotions? How do we acknowledge the emotions that arise when we think about terrorism while still focusing on the problem critically and creatively?

Chapter 1

Defining Terrorism

Why is it difficult to define terrorism?