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## **Development and Impact of International Terrorism in The World**

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## ***Dedication***

*In the Name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful*

*This work is dedicated to:*

*My Parents: my dear father and my beloved mother without whom I would not have been what I am. Thank you, mother and father, for all your sacrifices.*

*My brothers, my fiance Oussama, sister in law and my wonderful nephews Mohammed Riad and Nihel.*

*All my Friends*

*All my classmates and acquaintances.*

*All those who know me.*

*All those who would be interested in reading my work.*

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## *Abstract*

International terrorism is conducted under the support of foreign government or organization and it is also against foreign nationals, institutions and governments. It has become a serious phenomenon and it is not easy to define it. It is a calculated threat to use violence against civilians or against civilian targets. Their goals are political, religious or ideological; this is done through intimidation, coercion or instilling fear. Terrorists want to create a new political regime that all countries and citizens follow them to protect their sovereign. This research aims to show how terror emerges and develops through time and becomes international. Furthermore, the study goal is to shed light on terrorist acts through history against civilians by showing the consequence of the terror that has no identity, no country and no religion.

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## *List of Abbreviations and Acronyms*

AQI : Qaida

B.H : Boko Haram

GDP : Gross Domestic Product

GNP : Gross National Product

KKK : Ku Klax Klan

NATO : North Atlantic Treaty Organization

UN : United Nations

US : United States

## **General Introduction**

Terrorism is not a new fact or event; it has been used since the early times in through history. It is a very important subject to debate, because it is a current issue and also a part of our life. It is as a virus which contaminated all the countries and became surrounded by belt of fire. Terrorism touched all countries from the Middle East to Europe. Moreover, the terror changed through history from the use of daggers in the 13th century until becoming bloodier with new technology, i.e, new weapons in the late 20th century. In addition, terrorists form groups to fight for a cause such as politics; they were against the leaderships and their strategies and ideologies. They are also against society; it was discrimination and hardship that pushed them to revenge from community. They target economy. By their acts, they cause the reduction of trade and the elimination of foreign investment. For this purpose, this research work tries to define the concept of terrorism and its development. Therefore, this “memoire” is based on two questions: how these phenomena developed in various fields in the world? and, what are the impacts of terrorism and which one is more effective?

Therefore, this extended essay is divided into three chapters. The first chapter includes the origin of the term that existed during the French revolution. In addition, it includes the causes and the development of terrorism from antiquity to now. Then, the main idea of the second chapter is the impact of terrorism on economy, politics and society. Then, there is a description of the three groups of terrorists that were selected from twenty five groups like Ku Klux Klan, Taliban, and Boko Haram. The third chapter attempts to define the concept of Daesh and its origin. It also explains the proclamation of the caliphate by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi as leader on Friday 27 June 2014. As well as their objectives and the main attacks committed by Daesh.



## ***Chapter One***

### ***The Emergence of Terrorism and its Development***

### **1.1. Origin of the Word**

It is very important to know the origin of the word terrorism through history. The term appeared during the French Revolution (**White, 2014**). The term terrorism in politics means to get power behind policy, which creates a regime that lets the system of the government follow their vision and their theory to protect the sovereign. Thus, they use force and violence (**Thomas, 2014**). Then, the Mesopotamian Empire also used this tactic (**Tuman, 2009**). However, terrorism according to the society means to sow panic and anxiety. In the Roman Empire, Cimbricus created coercion in the community and made a kind of insecurity and disturbance to society (**Tuman, 2009**). There is also some debate among scholars as to adding the suffix “ism” to the word terror to bring it to a level of political doctrine. Such familial words as liberal to liberalism, social to socialism and so on (**Pimlott and Crenshaw 1997**).

### **1.2. Definition of Terrorism**

Terrorism is not a new event; it has been used since the early times of history (**Jeffrey, 1994**). Terror is a production of the French government. It denotes the killing of humans for various reasons, usually for political reasons (**Crenshaw, 1995**).

The definitions of terrorism may differ from one scholar to another, but violence and political motives are the most universal (**Um, 2011**). In this work, terrorism has been defined according to several references.

Terrorism is a criminal act that influences an audience. Its strategy is to do an act of violence that attracts the attention of the local population, the government and the world to get the greatest publicity. For example, in 1972 at the Munich Olympics, the Black September Organization killed 11 Israelis. But the true target was the estimated 1 billion people watching

the event. The terrorists ultimate goal was to lets people see the fear and the terror (**Hoffman, 1998**).

A study by **Schmid and Jongman (1988)**, analyzed various academic and official definitions of terrorism and came up with three main elements as being vital to define terrorism: (1) the use of threat and violence, (2) political objectives, (3) the intention of sowing fear in a target population as a means of achieving these political objectives.

Terrorism is defined as premeditated political violence against civilians. Moreover, the use of violence for the achievement of political ends is common to state and non state groups (**Um, 2011**). It also has many kinds of terror such as the physical violence, bombings and armed assaults, and other ways like kidnapping, hijacking, torture and murder. The world witnesses those acts presently and they lead to instill fear, dread, panic and anxiety.

The FBI defined terrorism as an unlawful, use of force and violence against persons and property, to intimidate in furtherance of political or social objectives (**Ronczkowski, 2012**). Thus, terrorism is fighting the civilian and the government to protect its power.

On the other hand, global terrorism comes in many forms, including suicide bombings and attacks on foreign lands. One major example of global terrorism is the September 11, 2001 attacks where members of a terrorist group called Al Qaeda flew planes into the World Trade Center in New York City. When terrorism takes place, it impacts not only on the country which grows the violence or threats, but others as well. Further, it needs a stricter security and a global collaboration to try and abolish the terrorist groups from succeeding in their issue (**Global Terrorism Index, 2015**).

### **1.3. Characteristics**

The terrorist organizations or their leaders do not only have to evolve methods for handling strikes, for example:

- To make decisions on the execution of suicide attacks.
- To collect money this needs to have skills such as strategic planning accomplishment and recruiting the supporters.
- Terrorist organizations differ from one to another of the leader and their objective and function. Thus, terrorist organizations focus upon collections of individuals, or fundamentalist religious persons based on social movements (**Pittel and Rübhelke, 2009**).

#### **1.4. Causes and Goals**

The type of target selected will often reflect motivations such as economic, political and social ones.

- The terror targets the highly symbolic authority like government, banks, national airlines and multinational corporations.
- Terrorists use propaganda to target their objectives, such as religious activities: worship services and preachers (**Alberto, 2004**).

##### **1.4.1. Economic Factors**

- The most popular theory associates terrorism with poverty that is, social inequality, low GDP, and low literacy, education levels (**Alberto, 2006**).
- Another theory is that natural disasters create opportunities for terrorism. **Berrebi and Ostwald (2011)** argue that natural disasters create strain and hardship within societies. Therefore, this point creates opportunities for terrorism. For example, the floods that took place in Pakistan in 2010 weakened the government and its resources, therefore creating an environment in which the Taliban and other terrorist organizations were able to operate more freely (**Hasan, 2010**).

- Lack of economic opportunities with slow GNP growth had strong relation with many terrorist activities (**Bueno de Mesquita, 2005**). Therefore, this act increases terrorism more than poverty and unemployment (**Gottlieb, 2010**).

### **1.4.2. Political Factors**

The theory says that political factors like government suppression and undemocratic societies make people suffer, which leads them to terrorism (**Berrebi and Ostwald 2011**). Hence, when there is no respect for the human rights, the citizens may turn to terrorism. Terrorist organizations can provide members of their groups all resources necessary to fight against political wrongdoings. Government repression in many of its forms has been shown to contribute to the presence of terrorism (**Basuchoudhary and Shughart, 2010**). As a result, not only underdeveloped countries which suffer from political problems that cause terrorism got it, but the developed and democratic nations are facing the same problem. (**Alberto, 2004**).

### **1.4.3. Social Factors**

The communities lose their freedom and protest against the political system through terrorism. Thus, some scholars have categorized motivations for terrorism to include psychological, ideological, and strategic.

#### **1.4.3. 1. Psychological Perspective**

Those who practice terrorism, have psychological state of mind. Their motivation may be nothing more than hate or the desire for power. For example, in 1893 Auguste Vaillant bombed the French Chamber of Deputies. Prior to his conviction and subsequent execution

Vaillant explained his motivation in terms of hate for the middle classes. Vaillant wanted to spoil the sense of economic and social success, by tainting it with violence (**Gupta, 1998**).

#### **1.4.3. 2. Ideological Perspective**

Ideology is defined as the beliefs, values, and principles by which a group identifies its special aims and goals. It may encompass religion, or political philosophies and programs. For example, terrorist groups motivated by ideology, include the Irish Republican Army (IRA). The IRA is motivated by a political program to oust the United Kingdom from Ireland and unite Ireland under one flag (**Gupta, 1998**).

#### **1.4.3. 3. Strategic Perspective**

Terrorism is sometimes seen as a logical extension of the failure of politics. When people seek to reform their grievances through government, they fail to win. Thus, they may resort to violence. From this viewpoint, terrorism is the result of a logical analysis of the goals and objectives of a group, and they expect a chance to gain victory (**Gupta, 1998**).

#### **1.4.4. Group and Social Movement**

The lack of opportunity for political participation causes terrorism. This means the regime that cuts the relationship between government and citizens creates dissatisfaction. This is why the terrorists attack the political system (**Crenshaw, 1981**).

#### **1.4.5. The Development of Terrorism**

People hear a lot about terrorism, which leads them to search how it started and the way it developed. It is an old tactic and it has existed before the word itself was invented. The very first existence of terrorism was heard between the 1st Century BC and the 13th Century.

From there, it spread in the Pre-Modern World. From this idea, several ancient writers in antiquity advocated tyrannicide (the killing of tyrants) as a way to have an ideal society and to please the Gods and regicide (the killing of kings) that happened frequently during the Roman age (**Horselt, 1979**). However, in the late of 19<sup>th</sup> century to nowadays, terrorism has changed completely through technology with new weapons and strategies. It became bloodier and has a supreme power. From this point, it converted to postmodern terrorism.

#### **1.4.5. 1. Pre-Modern Terrorism**

The history of terrorism is as old as human readiness. Thus, in this era pre-modern terrorism appeared a lot of terrorist groups, but in this work we deal with two most important groups which are: Zealots and Assassins.

##### **1.4. 5.1. 1. Zealots**

Zealots were Jewish groups who murdered enemies and collaborated in their campaign to eject their Roman rulers from Judea in the first century. Moreover, they were the first group who practiced terror and it was a criminal organization. Hence, they adopted terrorism as their tactic (**Matusitz, 2011**) because they were convinced that political change could come only through violent acts.

Flavius Josephus is an advisor on Jewish affairs. He uses the word Sicarii, a generic Latin term derived from sicarius, “dagger-man” to denote the Zealots. According to Josephus, the Zealots were one of the four “philosophical” sects of Judea and the most popular among younger generation. The Zealots and sicarii were bandits and their war was clearly based on political and religious struggle.

Zealots’ founders, leaders and their followers from lower class were not well educated but they also sought to recruit "militants" from the working class (**Chaliand and Blin 2007**). They had thirst for freedom. Hence, they had two objectives which were:

religious and political organization. Thus, the religious organizations focused on power and force to impose a degree of strictness in religious practice. As to, the political organization, they wanted to take their country's independence from Rome. The party's religious aims were inseparable from its political objectives. In fact, the violence was born by indignity that they felt by the Jewish people. This is why the zealots organized themselves to fight against Romans as well as against those members of the Jewish community who betrayed the national case (**Northon, 1971**).

In the year 66, the Zealots assassinated a number of political and religious figures. They also attacked buildings used to store archives, including loan documents. Also, the sicarii used daggers to massacre victims and were often committing these acts in the center of a crowd such as marketplaces. This sect wanted to show the world who they were.

Finally, a thousand of women, led by Eleazar Ben Yair, fought for three years in the fortress of Masada. Thus, the terrorists lost and committed mass suicide, because they were surrounded by Roman troops and they chose to kill themselves rather than fall into their enemy's hands (**Ben-Yehuda, 1998**).

#### **1.4.5.1.2. Assassins**

In Persia, during the Middle Ages in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, the Assassins were a religious sect against the empire of Saladin and resisted the armies of the Ottoman Empire. The Zealots and the Assassins were the two classic examples of a terrorist organization and there are indisputable parallels between the two sects (**Chaliand G and Blin, 2007**).

The word assassin comes from the drug hashish, which they ate before committing acts of terrorism in the name of Allah. They called themselves hashashins which means "hashish eaters" (**Gus, 2010**). It was under the leadership of Hassan Sabbah who was a founder of the Assassins. He wanted to expand his empire and protect himself from his



enemies. The Assassins were based in Persia and spread to Syria. They committed acts like killing caliphs and even Conrad of Montferrat, the crusader King of Jerusalem. They also tried twice to kill Saladin but they failed. Therefore, the Assassins trained terrorists and employed a network of secret agents in the camps and cities. From their enemies were the Seljuk Turks and the caliphs in Baghdad. But the terrorists also acted against their fellow Ismailis, the Fatimids in Cairo. Hence, they always used the daggers considered this murder a holy act.

Regarding military record, Hassan Sabbah trained his followers to become fanatics and obedient to their orders and the only desire was to die for his service. He preferred to buy unwanted children from their parents to start with a clean slate. This is why, he adopted the use of psychological terror and purposeful assassination for his cause.

Therefore, among all monotheistic Universalist religions, Islam has been the most successful at integrating theological issues and political considerations into a common structure. Hence, The Empire of the Assassins was eventually destroyed by the Mongols, but the sect could not be completely eliminated because they were widely dispersed throughout the Middle East (**Chaliand and Blin, 2007**).

#### **1.4.5. 2. Postmodern Terrorism**

From 1975 to 1984, the average number of reported terrorist attacks increased from ten per week to nearly ten every day (**Jenkins, 1985**). As the nineteenth century ended, it seemed no one was safe from terrorist attack. Therefore, terrorism is continually changing. "The calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear..." is rapidly becoming the main strategic tool to adversaries. Because of the terrorism development into irregular conflict strategy of the 21st century, the world socio-political environment is becoming a variable (**Risks International, 1985**). Thus, the world has become adapted to this

situation. Therefore, these changes facilitate the abilities of terrorists to operate, procure funding, and develop new capabilities, and also there are some other changes that are step by step moving terrorism into a different relationship with the world as whole.

In its long history a new type of terrorism appeared. Today, societies face not only one terror, but a lot. Therefore, the most important aims of terrorism are to create public attention or even sympathy for their overall demands. Since 1900, terrorists' motivation, strategy, and weapons have changed to some extent.

The use of the weapons is different and depends on their attacks that they want to achieve as part of their overall communication strategy. For example, if they want to kill certain representatives of the opposed regime: the bombs might do the best job, if they want maximum media coverage: the Weapons of Mass Destruction or Cyber terrorism could be more suitable, or if they want destruction with mass casualties there are many possibilities **(Ganor, 2009)**.

During the 1960s and 1970s there were fears of nuclear black markets and nuclear terrorism. This fear was heightened by the collapse of the Soviet Union. But although nuclear terrorism remains a concern, it has not yet happened. From a terrorist's supposed perspective, some operations look less attractive, or planning them seems more challenging. This is what happens in real life for terrorist groups **(Jenkins, 2006)**.

In the 1990s, terrorism used kidnappings for ransom. It also resorted to several ways. Drug trafficking, offered large scale returns that benefited groups in South America, central Asia, and the Middle East. They collected money from charities which they pretended that they contributed to help humanitarians, medical supplies, widows and orphans, but in reality their money financed terrorist operations. There are some terrorist organizations which are skilled at moving money from charitable organizations and criminal operations through informal banking systems, money order and cash wire services, and regular banks.

Moreover, terrorism used the Networks which provide numerous operational benefits. It has become an object of intense analysis in the intelligence community. Also, terrorism on the network requires cooperation, coordination, and structure to organize major operations, which in turn require a basis for trust that is difficult to establish on the Internet (**Jenkins, 2006**):

Dr Boaz Ganor, ICT executive director defined this term: “The September 11 attacks signified the beginning of the shift from modern to post-modern terror. While modern terrorism is characterized by executing attacks, small and large, in order to generate fear and dread in the target audience and to channel this fear to achieve various political goals. Post modern terrorism, in its lesser manifestations, aims to inflict enormous damage (killing and maiming tens of thousands) through direct or indirect use of unconventional materials, such as chemical, biological and radiological and even nuclear ones”.

As a result, the events of September 11 constituted significant damage. From this point, the new era of global terrorism started. Ganor pointed on five types of non-conventional terrorism which are chemical, biological, radiological ('dirty bombs'), nuclear and cyber terrorism (information warfare). On the other hand, the post modern terrorism includes the Islamic extreme terrorist organizations, led by al Qaeda's Bin Laden. They are guided through manipulations by Islamic scholars, interpreting the Holy Scriptures toward their political aims

Another point is suicide attack that is carried out by a terrorist operative who activates explosives worn or carried in the form of a portable explosive devices, or planted in a vehicle he is driving. The terrorist is fully aware that if he does not kill himself, the planned attack will not be successful (**Ganor, 2001**). In addition, it is not only terrorist organizations that find suicide attacks attractive. The suicide attackers themselves also believe they will benefit personally by committing the “*istishhad*” (martyrdom operation). Their extreme religious beliefs make them aspire to become “*shahid's*” (martyrs), and they are, thus, happy to die for

their cause. In fact, they believe that they will not really die at all, but will be guaranteed eternal life in paradise by committing a suicide attack (**Ganor, 2009**).

The suicide attack phenomenon is spreading more and more among terrorist organizations, primarily the ones which are radical Islamic in nature. They are finding this modus operandi very productive. Moreover, by the new technology, the bomber can choose the time and place to launch the attack, and can consider the circumstances he encounters. Thus, suicide attacks maximize potential casualties and cause extensive damage. Other techniques, such as a timer activated bomb or even a remote-controlled explosive, can be deactivated by security forces before causing any damage. But a suicide bomber is a sophisticated smart bomb who brings the explosive device to the right location and detonates it at the right time (**Chaliand and Blin, 2007**).

Today's terrorists are operating increasingly not only in one region or country, but on an international level.

## ***Chapter Two***

### ***The Impact of Terrorism and its Organizations***

## **2.1. Introduction**

In this chapter we will examine the main points that are the terrorism effects on economy, politics and society. Hence, the terror destroyed many fields in the target nations such as the elimination of foreign investment, increase of unemployment, instability of the political system and sowing of panic and violence. Furthermore, terrorism comes into essential key sectors: domestic and international terrorism. Also, the terror could be founded in many groups, but in this chapter, we will select only three groups: Ku Klux Klan, Taliban and Boko Haram.

## **2.2. Impact of Terrorism**

"Terrorism destabilizes Governments, undermines civil society, jeopardizes peace and security, and threatens economic and social development," Ms. Pillay said. Behind the terror many crises and problems have affected a lot of fields, including the political, economic and social ones, which led to the collapse of nations, and its effects may be directly and indirectly.

### **2.2.1. Impact of Terrorism on Economy**

Recent terrorist attacks affected both the national and the global economy with direct and indirect costs:

#### **2.2.1.1. Direct Costs**

- Destruction of lives and property.
- Reduction of trade, and elimination of foreign investment, especially in the developing countries which suffer low economic growth and low trade in the short term (**Johnston and Nedelescu, 2005**).

### **2.2.1.2. Indirect Costs**

- Indirect costs may lead to deterioration in consumer confidence and investors. This means that there is no stability, no low score and quality. This increases the costs and the assumption of risk (International Monetary Fund)
- The loss of foreign investment and the change of inflation rates or increased unemployment.
- Terrorism, as civil conflict, may greatly reduce the capital inflows as a result of civil war, or they may have lost the causes of regional economic activity in a country that suffers from terrorism (**Sandler and Enders, 2006**).

For example: September 11 attacks primarily affected the major industrialized countries through the decline of demand resulting from the loss of confidence about economy and its impact on production.

- The slowing external demand may impact the emerging markets, and financial markets, in developing countries through commodity markets.
- This event led to costly and expensive security measures, such as national security, higher insurance premiums, and large salaries for employees who are at risk such as increased security costs and other anti-terrorism as well as the impact on the airlines and tourism.

### **2.2.2. Domestic and Transnational Terrorism**

Terrorism comes in two essential key sectors: domestic and transnational. Domestic terrorism is the result of the consequences for the host country, its institutions, citizens, property and politicians. On the other hand, it is difficult to pinpoint an exact definition of transnational terrorism. However, it can be thought of as terrorist attacks, incidents or other actions perpetrated by a group or organization against the civilian population or

government of a nation other than their own, in furtherance of political or social objectives (Sandler and Enders, 2006).

### **2.2.2.1. Domestic Terrorism as an Example**

Many ethno-nationalist conflicts (e.g., the Tamils of Sri Lanka) are associated with mostly domestic terrorism, unless the rebels desire to target citizens from other countries to publicize their cause to the world (Sandler and Enders, 2006).

### **I.2.2. Transnational Terrorism**

The blasts of 9/11 reverberated on capital markets worldwide. Moreover, because of the diversity of economy in the US, it was not been affected by the attack (Sandler and Enders, 2006). However, there is a negative reflection on some countries as London, Frankfurt, Paris, Toronto, Amsterdam, Switzerland, Italy, and Hong Kong. In addition, macroeconomic or partial changes may create grievances which result in the terror. Thus, the economic conditions may be both a root cause of terrorism and a consequence of it.

### **2.2.3. Impact of Terrorism on Politics**

Terrorism is defined as political violence against civilians; it is caused by communities that lack democratic freedoms which lead to political protest. Internal political instability could escalate into international terrorist acts.

The discussion of the unstable domestic political violence in the two studies which are: Li (2005) shows that the regimes are a less permanent representation to attract more international terrorism. Lai (2007) presents the results for the role of civil wars to explain terrorism and justifies the use of civil wars as an explanatory variable as a proxy for "failure state".



As a result, the political and economic factors are the main reasons for the escalation and the impact of internal political instability. Moreover, all the countries are exposed to terrorism even if they are strong. However, the weak states are more exposed because they cannot eliminate it easily.

Political instability may cause deep international terrorism in different countries and over time, as follows:

- Political instability leads to the escalation of international terrorism.
- Violence like guerrilla warfare, civil wars and riots, as well as antigovernment demonstrations and disturbances, the impact of political instability.
- The end of the Cold War helped to assess the importance of domestic political instability.

Hence, focusing on international terrorism provides conservative estimates of the roles of different forms of instability.

#### **2.2.4. Impact of Terrorism on Society**

Terrorists are the biggest enemies of society. They use murder, torture, mutilation, kidnapping, arson and extortion against civilians including, women and children, and they create an atmosphere of suspicion, fear and panic. Thus, life becomes uncertain.

Each country knows terrorism in its own way, bombarding is the most common act that is committed by the terrorist all over the world. Sophisticated timers are also available to set off the explosives when the terrorists want to do this. Nuclear terrorism and bio-terrorism are the arms of modern terrorism.

There are some ways acted by terror that led to disappointment people, which include (**Lawrence, 2015**):

- Poisoning: this includes subtle or overt poisoning of water supplies, food, and the air. Also, vaccines are used to poison people. They often contain toxic metals such as mercury, aluminium and other toxic chemicals.
- Nutritional deprivation: the people do not get the quality of food or enough food.
- Terrorism has increased in spreading the idea of rape, which led to the transmitted disease that weakens the minds and the bodies.
- Random violence: political oppression and insanity of the government weakens the society, such as school shootings which upsets and frightens the people.
- Terrorism had taught people the wrong way of religion, society and politic.
- Some other methods include the use or encouraging the use of alcohol, all kinds of drugs, poisons of various kinds, since even this definitely weakens people. Finally, it can simply be humiliation, embarrassment, overwork and other tortures of all kinds.

### **2.3. Types of terrorism**

Terrorism is one of the greatest problems and there are many different types, but the most ingrained vision is that international and domestic terrorism.

#### **2.3.1. International Terrorism**

The terror follows several methods such suicide bombings, hijacked airplanes, and public beheading. Stereotypically, this led the West to see the Middle East as the hotbed of most terrorist activity. In fact, terrorism takes place in all over the world (**Jarboe, 2002**). More and more radical Islamic groups, or groups using religion as an argument,

form a serious threat to the US and to friendly regimes. What makes things more worrying is the growing political participation of extremist Islamist parties in the foreign nations. Besides, the relationship between different terrorist organizations may involve combinations of military training, funding, technology transfer, or political advice (**Raphael, 2007**).

Military historian **Carr (2002)** states that international terrorism “is simply the contemporary name given to, and the modern permutation of, warfare deliberately waged against civilians with the purpose of destroying their will to support either leaders or policies that the agents of such violence find objectionable”. Carr argues that world leaders have generally identified international terrorism as a type of crime, rather than as war.

The National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) in 2005 reported that there were 11,100 terrorist incidents, which resulted in 14,500 noncombatants killed, 25,000 wounded, and 35,000 kidnapped. The definition of international terrorism had changed from “involving citizens or territory of more than one country” to “premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets” (**NCTC, 2006**).

NCTC recognizes that the definition of terrorism relative to all other forms of political violence is open to debate and that any effort to count the incidents of terrorism “involves incomplete and ambiguous information”.

Scholars, politicians, pundits, and military experts debate the best way to end the scourge of terrorism. Hence, the solutions need to look into inequalities that push people away from the negotiating table and towards the battlefield (**Cooper, 1978**).

### **2.3.2. Domestic Terrorism**

Domestic terrorism involves violence against the civilian population and infrastructure of a nation. The FBI further divides domestic terrorism into three basic categories: right-wing, left-wing (**Jarboe, 2002**).

#### **2.3.2.1. Right-Wing Terrorism**

As defined by the FBI, it is motivated by notions of white racial supremacy, as well as anti government and anti regulatory beliefs. Moreover, the act committed by the right-wing terrorism is racially motivated and acted by "skinhead" gangs, and it is legally classified as hate crime rather than domestic terrorism. Thus, it falls within the realm of the FBI Criminal Division, rather than the Counterterrorism Division (**Barker and Fowler, 2008**).

#### **2.3.2.2. Left-Wing Terrorism**

According to the FBI, they have a revolutionary socialist agenda, and present themselves as protectors of the populace against the alienating effects of capitalism and U.S. imperialism (**Josiger, 2009**). Many of left-wing organizations do not have a high school diploma. Rather, many victims were young Norwegians with left-wing tendencies. From this point, it is not just Muslim immigrants who pose a threat to European values, but also those who support Islamic immigration (**Laqueur, 1987**).

### **2.4. Groups of Terrorism**

There are more than twenty five groups of terrorists and they are getting ever and ever bloodier. But in this chapter, only three will be discussed: Taliban which is a Sunni Islamic nationalist group which ruled Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001, Boko Haram which

is ruled by an Islamic cleric named Mohamed Youcef in Nigeria and appeared in 2002. Ku Klux Klan is a Christian group that appeared in 1865 in the South of the USA then moved to the North.

#### **2.4.1. Taliban**

The Taliban is a Sunni Islamic nationalist and a mostly Pashtun organization. This group ruled Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001. The Taliban passed through several phases and the most important are the second and the third ones.

The second phase was from 1996 to 2001, it was that of the ascendance of Taliban. This movement based its Islamic Emarate as the defacto administration across most of Afghanistan and fought against the mujahedeen forces by the name of Resistance. Therefore, the Taliban combated against Afghan forces. Then, the third phase, from 2002 to 2006, was the result of the rebellion in response to the establishment of the post 2001 era. After the fast beating of the Taliban army and fall of their government in late 2001, a small armed group of Talibans fought international forces and the new Kabul government on the South and the East of the country.

Taliban are fighting against Kabul government with a direct participation of international military forces. Moreover, the Taliban military began to bombard and attack with a large group of fighters, seeking to grab territories of each region of the country.

Through the first Taliban period, the main theme was to combat the moral corruption of the previous mujahedeen commanders in control of Kandahar. Those who called themselves mujahedeen were engaging in arbitrary taxation and extortion to create an environment of chronic insecurity, sexual violence, general oppression of the civilian population, and violent power struggles. They resorted to arms to remove the mujahedeen and restore order.

During the second phase, jihadists wanted to establish an authority with a new polity. The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (IEA) and the Taliban built up the idea in 1996 when they gathered Muslim scholars to announce the movement's leaders as amir ul momineen (commander of the faithful) (**Katzman, 1994**). Mullah Omar as amir of the movement, el-amir controlled most of the territory. Taliban rhetoric ordered that all other forces in the country obeyed to their authority. Resistance was supposed to be equivalent to challenging Islam, until surprising the collapse of Taliban the force of the U.S involvement.

Taliban rhetoric was against the corrupt mujahedeen, because they thought that those mujahedeen were the cause of obstructing the Taliban's mission of establishing the Islamic system in the country. US interventions in 2001 aroused inevitable change in the Taliban rhetoric. Taliban shifted from a harsh Afghan prodigal to struggle and shed light on the corruption of the foreigners who were, of course, the old enemies of the Taliban from the 1990s (**Linschoten and Kuehn, 2014**).

The most important feature of violence that Taliban based on was the tactic of combat and suicide bombing. However, Afghan combatants avoided this tactic during the Soviet occupation and civil war. The first suicide bombing was on September 9, 2001, when al Qaeda activists exploded themselves up to assassinate the leader Ahmed Shah Masood of the Northern Alliance. The emergence of suicide bombing in Afghanistan followed its adoption on the Iraq insurgency after 2003. However, Taliban had a rapid development in training suicide bombers, planning and executing the attacks. They also created a propaganda material.

In 2014, much of the infrastructure was located in Pakistan's North Waziristan agency. In military terms, the suicide operations of Taliban were chosen as strategic weapon, controlled and employed by the military leadership against its targets of choice.

Then, in cultural terms, the suicide operations became part of cult of militarism, in which Taliban used some tools to explode places such as the explosive filled known as a suicide jacket, came to symbolize an elite cadre of Muslim warriors, those who had been trained to conduct suicide operations (**Semple, 2014**).

#### **2.4.2. Boko Haram**

Boko Haram, which means “Western education is forbidden,” was founded in 2002 by an Islamist cleric named Mohammed Yusuf in response to Nigeria’s democratic transition, nationalism and Western influence. However, the group’s official name is not Boko Haram but Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad, which means “People Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet’s Teachings and Jihad” (**Campbell, 2014**). Yusuf was killed in 2009 and replaced by its current leader, Abubakar Shekau.

Another point is that Osama Bin Laden invested 3 million \$ in northern Nigeria, where Muslims are the majority, to raise his trademark of Salafist Islamism. Bin Laden also wanted to make an Islamist revolution to destroy the Nigerian government and establish a sharia based state (**Walker, 2012**). Therefore, the U.S. State Department in November 2013 declared that B.H was a Foreign Terrorist Organization, as well as a splinter group named Ansaru. The U.S. government said B.H had links to Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and it is responsible for killing thousands of people (**Paden, 2008**). The direct objective of B.H is to establish strict sharia law in northern Nigeria, where the majority of the population is Muslim. Their objective is Islamist, and that Muslim need to wage jihad until all territory once under Muslim rule was returned. Therefore, B.H think of themselves as the successor to Usman Dan Fodio who founded the Sokoto Caliphate, which ruled parts of Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon from 1804 until it was formally abolished by the British in 1904 (**Paden, 2005**).

Thus, B.H wants to concentrate all religious authority in its own hands, because they are an all Islamist group based on sharia law. Yusuf preached that a sharia state “should be established in Nigeria, and if possible all over the world, through preaching the faith (dawa’).” Osama Bin Laden also said, “In fact, Muslims are obligated to raid the land of the infidels, occupy them, and exchange their systems of governance for an Islamic system, barring any practice that contradicts the sharia from being publicly voiced among the people, as was the case at the dawn of Islam.” Then, in April 2014, Shekau said, “We know what is happening in this world; it is a Jihad war against Christians and Christianity. It is a war against Western education, democracy and constitution... This is what I know in Quran. This is a war against Christians and democracy and their constitution, Allah says we should finish them when we get them.” (Paden, 2005).

The group’s main spokesperson, Abu Qaqa, publicly said in January 2012 that Boko Haram is a “spiritual follower” of Al-Qaeda. The connection to al-Qaeda goes far beyond just ideological similarities. The spokesman said, “...al-Qaeda are our elder brothers... our leader traveled to Saudi Arabia and met al-Qaeda there. We enjoy financial and technical support from them. Anything we want from them, we ask (Paden, 2005).

Finally, some attacks committed by Boko Haram (Yusuf, 2011) are enumerable below:

*September 7, 2010:* Raid on a prison in Bauchi, Nigeria, freeing over 700 inmates.

*June 2011:* Boko Haram’s first suicide bombing took place at a police station in Abuja.

*Christmas Eve 2010:* Bombings of churches during Christmas services kill 32 in Jos and Maidiguri.

*August 26, 2011:* Suicide bombing of the United Nations headquarters in Abuja kills 23 people in one of the deadliest attacks in the U.N.’s history.



*December 25, 2011:* Attacks on five churches across Nigeria in response to Christmas celebrations killed about 40 people. Attacks struck Madalla, Jos, Gadaka and Damaturu.

*January 2012:* Attacks across Kano killed about 185 people.

*April 2012:* Car bomb near a church in Kaduna holding an Easter service killed about 40.

*July 2012:* Suicide bombing of a mosque in Maiduguri that failed to kill the most senior imam in Borno but kills five Muslims.

*February, 2013:* Kidnapping of seven French citizens in Cameroon. They were released two months later.

*August 11, 2013:* Massacre of 44 Muslims during prayers at mosques in Konduga.

*September 29, 2013:* Massacre of 44 teachers and male students at a college in Gujba.

*November 2013:* Kidnapping of a French priest in Cameroon. He was released six weeks later.

*February 15, 2014:* Storming of Christian village in Izghe, killing 106.

*February 26, 2014:* Attack on a college in Buni Yadi killing 29 students.

*April 14, 2014:* Kidnapping of about 276 schoolgirls in Chibok.

*May 2014:* Massacre of about 300 people in Gamboru Ngala.

### **2.4.3. Ku Klux Klan**

The Ku Klux Klan appeared in 1865, and used strangest ways of brutality. They symbolise hatred in America (**Hebert, 2010**). Many adherents of this organization are teenagers who call themselves Skinheads, because they shave their heads and wear swastika tattoos. Others are young men and wear camouflage fatigues and practice guerrilla warfare tactics, and also some of them are dressed professionals who publish their bizarre beliefs.

They target the U.S. federal government as an illegal body and believe that all government power should rest with county mayor (**Hohman, 1916**). The KKK did not use only violence, prejudice, but also committed murders, arsons, bombings and assaults. Therefore, KKK had power and they sowed fear, especially toward black people, Jews and even white civil rights workers. They act in this way to keep things as they had been in the South through slavery time.

The first founded group was in Alabama in the Southern United State during Reconstruction. They destroyed Reconstruction governments and imposed their regime of terror and violence on them which lasted three or four years. They were racist and bloody (**Fitzgerald, 2008**).

After the Civil War, the KKK controlled the blacks and treated them as slaves. The main purpose was to frighten and terrorize blacks through supernatural means. The whites know that blacks had superstitious beliefs, which allowed the underestimation of black intelligence. (**Hohman, 1916**).

The first half of 1866, some race riot that's happened in Memphis and New Orleans, led to the white police attacked groups of blacks without irritation and killed many of men, women and children. That, they associated with armed white. Thus, those were the worst event of white organization against blacks in that year (**Mecklin, 1963**). Also the next phase was in 1867 after Congress abolished the apostate government formed by the Confederate States immediately after the war. However, some of these governments were corrupt and sought to protect the whites, and according to historians, the greatest beneficiaries of the corruption were aristocratic white Southerners. In 1890 the southern blacks suffered from political, social, and economic power and the murder by white mobs. Then racism and threat of violence led most of blacks to migrate to Northern cities.

More than a century later and during the summer of 1964, in Mississippi College students from the North went down there to respond to the call of the Civil Rights and made a demonstration to eliminate racism and injustice. In 1915, white Protestants attempted a revival of the Ku Klux Klan near to Atlanta, Georgia, inspired by their romantic view of the Old South.

This second generation of the Klan was not only anti black but also took a stand against Roman Catholics, Jews, foreigners and organized labor. It was affected by growing immigration that America witnessed in the early 20th century and by fears of Communist revolution close to the Bolshevik triumph in Russia in 1917. It organized rallies and parades around the country. In the 1920s, Klan membership exceeded 4 million people nationwide (**Chalmers, 2013**).

## *Chapter Three*

### *The Concept of Daesh*

### 3.1. Introduction

Daesh is a Salafi terrorist organization, which announced his Caliphate in 2014. Daesh participate hi military in Syria, Iraq and Libya and the first target country is Mosul in Iraq and they want to establish their state there to be near from the other target countries. Because their objective they want to establish a global Caliphate not only in the Middle East, but even in Europe. Thus, this chapter will be discussing the most important point about the concept of Daesh.

### 3.2. Origin of the Name Daesh

The militants who are killing civilians and slaughtering foreigners in Iraq and Syria are known by several names: the Islamic State in Iraq and al-Sham, or ISIS; the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, or ISIL; and, more recently, the Islamic State, or IS. The term “Daesh” is the acronym of the group’s full Arabic name, al-Dawla al-Islamiya fi al-Iraq wa al-Sham

French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius said, “This is a terrorist group and not a state. The term Islamic State blurs the lines between Islam, Muslims, and Islamists.” President Obama made similar remarks saying, “ISIL is not Islamic . . . and [is] certainly not a state.” Also, The Syrian Sufi leader Muhammad al-Yacoubi called the group’s declaration “illegitimate” and that supporting it was “haram,” or forbidden. Daesh is a small group, and propaganda growth is **strategy**.

Its adherents attract hijack popular Twitter hashtags, they posted videos on YouTube, their leadership knows that the cyber-terrorist is the key to get power and influence on the actual acts more than they commit on the ground. (**Khan, 2014**).

### 3.3. Definition of Daesh

Daesh is a Salafi terrorist organization which participates directly in military actions in Syria, Iraq and Libya. ISIL declared that they want to establish a global caliphate and destroy all opposition. Daesh started to be organized in a sophisticated media campaign aimed at a wide range of audiences all over the world for its expansion in the Middle East (NATO, 2016). The group originated as *Jama'at al-Tawhid wal-Jihad* in 1999 (Hassan, 2014), who has promised the loyalty to al-Qaeda in 2004. The leader of this group was a Jordanian national named Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. The group contributed to the insurgency in Iraq, which followed the military intervention of the coalition forces in Iraq in March 2003.

In January 2006, the group joined together with other Sunni rebellious groups to form the Mujahideen Shura Council, which declared the formation of the 'Islamic State of Iraq' in October 2006. During the Coalition campaign in Iraq, this group needed to adapt and engage in the information environment (Englund and Stohl, 2016), because Iraqi army left tens of thousands of Iraqi Sunni men unemployed and marginalized the militants. All these factors caused the insurgency, making them a source of serious security concern for the occupation of the United States and coalition forces.

When Civil War began in Syria in 2011, Ayman Zawahiri, the spiritual leader of al-Qa'ida started to form fighters with al Qaeda to move from Iraq to Northern Syria (Englund and Stohl, 2016). Also at that time, all the original leaders of the insurgency against coalition forces had been killed. AQI (now known as the Islamic State in Iraq) was led by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the present leader of the Islamic State, also known by the Arabic acronym Daesh. Al-Baghdadi announced that the Jabhat an-Nuṣrah li-Ahli ash-Sham (Nato, 2016) (al-Nusra Front) had been established, by 'the Islamic State of Iraq', and that the two groups had been developed under the new name 'Islamic State of Iraq and

Al-Sham'. However, the leader of the al-Nusra Front, Abu Mohammad Al-Julani, and al-Qaida leader Ayman al-Zawahiri are insurgent groups operating in Syria, and they cut all connections with al-Baghdadi's organization. The two groups developed in 2013 in Syria and adopted the name 'the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham'. The new name also improves the image of the organization with their supporters and sent a message about their future plans (**Ben Hubbard, 2015**).

Daesh as a state, has been characterized by giving a basic services as a real government to attract people in Syria, Iraq and all over the world. Thus, the group is offering and providing jobs in decimated economies. On the other hand, they focused on children in territory, "Islamic State propaganda videos released online often show children planting bombs to kill Iraqi security forces, cheering for Islamic State convoys and watching executions. One recent video shows young boys in black masks learning how to fight, and do an army crawl and carry out ambushes with automatic weapons" (**Ben Hubbard, 2015**). Daesh is also the new face of Al Qaeda and the larger radical Islamist movement (**Barrett, 2014**).

### **3.4. Mosul Battle**

The organization of terrorism in Iraq has been located in the northern part of the country. One of them was Mosul, informally the political and economic capital of Sunni Iraq and the second largest city in the country. The city of 1,8 million had a Sunni Arab majority that included more than 7,000 former Saddam-era officers and more than 100,000 other former soldiers, many of whom were removed from service to purify the army of Hussein's supporters when he was deposed in 2003 (**Barrett, 2014**). Daesh attacked Mosul because it had a great importance from a military perspective, the support of their population and also to get in the future a support from the Eastern part of Syria. The aim of

Daesh was to achieve control of the Iraqi part of the Tigris Valley to create a connection with the terrain in the Western part of the Anbar province which Daesh had seized earlier, inhabited by a Sunni majority (**Knights, 2014**). The attack on Mosul was expected, therefore, the Iraqi government sent tactical units separated from four divisions of the Army, Police, and Special Forces to Ninawa province. The majority of the Iraqi Security Forces were Shia Muslims from the South of Iraq and were seen as a threat by local Sunnis. On the other hand, the Iraqi Security Forces did not trust the locals because of the high rate of rebellion within the population. Daesh was involved in information warfare that influenced on the success of their military activities (**Nato, 2016**). During the propaganda campaign which was preceding the attack on Mosul by several weeks, social and mass media tools were used to scare the Iraqi army and other religious minorities (including Shia, Christians, Yazidis, and others). The main message of this campaign was that ‘disbelievers and apostates who do not flee from the city will be killed’. Such messages were transmitted in local markets and repeated by religious leaders in Mosques during prayer services. From this propaganda terrorism posed pictures and videos for showing the execution of Iraqi and Syrian soldiers who were taken as hostages by Daesh. These actions caused reduction in morale within the Iraqi Security Forces and resulted in fear and tension which gave the terrorists a psychological advantage during their direct attack on Mosul. Daesh uses psychological pressure on the enemy (**Parker N et al., 2014**). Each time Daesh captured members of the Iraqi Security Forces, the soldiers were publicly hanged, burned, or crucified. Daesh members recorded each action as a part of their strategy and shared their accomplishments through the Internet. These terror activities demoralized the Iraqi Security Forces that were deployed in Mosul and its suburbs as well as the local non-Sunni populations. The Iraqi defenses were not sufficient to stop the terrorists (**Al Jazeera News, 2014**).



### **3.5. Proclamation of the Caliphate**

Caliphate has a very important meaning for religious Muslims, especially for Salafi preachers. Their Caliph is required to rule in every sense of the word and control the physical territory, preside over the judicial system, and lead the people spiritually. On Friday 27 June 2014, during a Ramadan prayer service in the Mosul's Great Mosque, Daesh leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, spoke from the balcony. He claimed to be the Messenger of the Prophet Mohammad and announced himself to be 'the leader who presides over you' (**Strange H. 2014**). He urged all faithful Muslims to join the Caliphate and pledge their allegiance to Daesh. He called for global jihad. According to Daesh jihad is obligatory for all true Muslims.

According to Al-Baghdadi the reason of fighting disbelievers and apostates is that they are the enemies of Islam. This message was not only sent for the true believers, but also for non-Muslim audiences (**Writer, 2014**). He also confirmed that true Islam is not a religion of peace, but rather 'a religion of war'. He also wants to establish his caliphate globally not only in Iraq and Syria. Al-Baghdadi published propaganda through his speech and stated that it was the Promise of Allah via the Internet on 29 June 2014. This date is considered to be the date of the 'Proclamation of the Caliphate'. Therefore, the speech and the proclamation of the Caliphate are very important for Daesh from the point of view of strategic communication. Moreover, this increases the celebrity of Al-Baghdadi (**Malsin, 2015**).

### **3.6. Circulation from Middle East to Europe**

News and analytical reports have made the world more familiar with the terms jihad, caliphate and foreign fighters. There are still problems of deeper understanding of the motives that lead individuals to choose the way of terrorism even if they were raised in

European societies and according to a European system of values (**Giusto, 2015**). What is new and worrying in this phenomenon. Therefore, the examination of the reason behind such decision is easily concluded. More ideological oriented jihadist occupation must be linked with the comprehensive extremism movement of Sunni Islam and its wish to advance the cause of Islam through the hijacking of power, which is understood as complete control of the State with the goal of re-establishing Islamic order in societies distinguished today by their religious ignorance.

Consequently, jihad, in its double meaning of “fighting” and “striving” each “in the path of God”. Based on the Takfir, or rather the declaration of nonconformity with any human expression of Sharia, is necessary to start and carry out a jihad against any human authority that ignores the Quran and the Sunnah as the only lawful sources of social, political and individual order, thus allowing the adoration of veritable “idols” in the place of God (**Giusto, 2015**).

The caliphate would adopt the entire community of believers or, geographically speaking, the Greater Middle East, extending from the Atlantic coast of Morocco to Pakistan. This principal ideological call continues to encourage hundreds of young Europeans, mostly Sunni Muslims but also converts, to travel to war zones as foreign fighters and join the ranks of the Islamic State. According to them, European societies and their colonial politics caused the division of Islam into nation-states. Thus, they prevented the political Reconstitution of the ummah (**Strange H. 2014**).

Therefore, the category of the “Western crusaders” has become the target of varied forms of Islamic radicalism. Their hatred toward the West is often developed in the prison system, where prisoners consider themselves victims of unjust punishment and of persecution. Also, in the past meeting places such as mosques, places of worship, cultural centers and gyms were considered typical locations in which radicalization occurred.

Today, it happens in different places that are less subject to monitoring by the police. Thus, there are some easy ways such as focusing on individual areas as neighborhoods, streets and the internet, which allow potential fighters to remain anonymous like thousands of other young men and women. Observing the perpetrators of the attacks in Toulouse, Brussels, Copenhagen, Paris and Tunis show different types of jihadists, who work in smaller cells if not on their own, like “lone wolves” (**Carter and Weston, 2012**) .

In that men and women are new types of ideology. This is a new generation which attracts significant media attention through some spectacular act and consequently gains a great deal of notoriety. Some jihadist choices are less ideologically driven though perhaps more difficult to interpret because they are more individual in nature and often common among young people. It is impossible to create a typical and uniform profile of the new jihadists of European cities (**Walzer, 1977**).

For the most part, these young men and women are adolescents. The majority of Europeans are able to go about their daily lives in relative safety. At the same time, those societies are facing serious security threats that are growing in scale and sophistication. Many of today's security challenges are border and sectors in nature. No single Member State is able to respond to these threats on its own. Europeans want more action at EU level against organized crime and terrorism. Therefore, Europe's increase of security and the EU now have the opportunity to take further determined action like the Internal Security Strategy adopted in early 2010 under the Spanish Presidency. Also, Member States and EU institutions have already agreed, and proposed how they can work together to be more effective in fighting and preventing serious and organised crime, terrorism and cybercrime, in strengthening the management of external borders and in building resilience to natural and manmade disasters (**Walzer, 1977**).

### **3.7. Objectives of Daesh**

The strategy of Daesh contains short and long term objectives. The first short-term objective was achieved at the end of June 2014 when Daesh seized Mosul and proclaimed the formation of the new Caliphate. This was also a starting point in Daesh global advertising to recruit and radicalize (**Jeffrey, 2014**).

Regarding the communications point of view, realizing the first objective was the massive reversal that could be exploited in the organization's propaganda materials, spreading information about the effectiveness of the group and indicating what might be expected from the newly declared state in the future. Also, the proclamation of the Caliphate drew attention not only from the Middle East, but from Western countries as well, giving the group the opportunity to open new channels of communication via social media, to spread their message about 'the newly established state' and revolution concerning breaking old, 'artificially made agreements' which divided Muslim society (**Nato, 2016**). The next objective is deterrence. The group widely distributes news about their savagery in order to raise public awareness, raise feelings about their conscious cruelty, and convince their enemies of the impossibility of defeating them. This objective is supported by messages and actions aiming to weaken their opponents'. Daesh jointly continues to fight their internal enemies, physically and psychologically, expelling religious minorities and the secular population from the territory they control (**Nato, 2016**).

Daesh targets its internal enemies and publicizes showing the destruction of ancient heritage sites, as well as beheadings and killings in order to create a sense of fear and to spread information among their adversaries about their future plans. This shows the group's regional aspiration to be an important player and change maker in the Middle East. Each issue of Dabiq, is a long-term objective, winning 'the Final Battle' (**Englund and Stohl, 2016**). If this idea is linked to their religious messaging, this goal plays an important

role in driving the Daesh information strategy. By framing their activities in terms of the ‘Final Battle’, any deployment of Western or non-Sunni forces against Daesh in this region plays into achieving the prophecy, attracting both domestic and foreign fighters who support the cause. Thus, their objective from short to long is to found the Islamic State and to Deter external threats through violence to Defeat internal adversaries (Shia, Yazidis, etc) to fulfill apocalyptic prophecy by defeating all enemies (**Coolsaet, 2011**).

Abu Bakr and his two senior advisors set the overall strategic objectives of the group, which are the degree of autonomy in their fulfillment. This is especially true in military operations where a local commander will know what he has to achieve, and even where to attack, but the exact timing and method may be left to his discretion. The Islamic State developed in their system to operate on many fronts at more or less the same time, both administratively and militarily. For example, in a two-week period spanning the end of July and the start of August 2014, it was engaged against the Iraqi Army, the Kurdish, the Syrian Army, the Syrian opposition, and a tribal revolt as well as in the general administration of its territory (**Jeffrey, 2014**).

Furthermore, Daesh seeks to sow terror around the world through its communication strategy of broadcasting kidnappings and threats and via its plans for attacks, whether directly ordered by the organization or carried out autonomously by radicalized individuals claiming links with Daesh.

### **3.8. Councils**

The Councils are responsible for the military and administrative organization of The Islamic State, providing advice to Abu Bakr and supervising strategic planning, military operations, and civilian administration. The Shura Council is the highest advisory body and theoretically must approve Abu Bakr’s appointments and even the choice of who

should succeed him as Caliph, which is decided by the Sharia Council. Theoretically, it also has the power to refuse or reject the Caliph if he fails to carry out his duties in accordance with the guiding (sharia) principles of the organization (**Barrett, 2014**).

### **3.8.1. Sharia Council**

The Shura Council is headed by Abu Arkan al Ameri and includes between nine and 11 members, 79 all the most of them are believed to be Iraqi and many of whom have a past association with the Ba'ath party. The Shura Council is responsible for transferring directives from Abu Bakr down the chain of command and for ensuring that they are carried out (**Barrett, 2014**).

It is directly overseen by Abu Bakr and is the most powerful body of The Islamic State. It has six members. Its duties include selecting a Caliph and ensuring the compliance of all other parts of the administration with sharia law, according to its own interpretation (**Barrett, 2014**).

With 80 men from the Sharia Commissions, headed by Abu Mohammed al Aani, it is responsible for securing party discipline, providing rules and deciding penalties for their violation, supervising the sharia police and courts and overseeing ideological outreach (dawa), both in areas under the State's control and beyond.

### **3.8.2. Military Council**

It drives the campaign to win more territory and defend what is already held. In this it is helped by the Provincial Council, which oversees the civilian administration of the State through its 18 provinces. In addition, there are the Finance Council, the Media Council, and possibly a Council that looks after fighters and their families (**Nato, 2016**).

### **3.8.3. Media Council**

It is a highly efficient structure that leads the information campaign. Daesh is one of many extreme jihadi organizations that rely on the Internet and other mass communication channels to spread their propaganda. However, Daesh exploits the value of these channels for reaching young people and capturing their interest much more fully than any of the other extremists have been able to. Analyzing the work done by the Media Council is crucial to our understanding of the Daesh information campaign (**Nato, 2016**).

### **3.8.4. The Security Council**

It is one of the Islamic State's most important and most dangerous councils. It handles security and intelligence under the command of Abu Ali al-Anbari, a former intelligence officer with the Iraqi Army, who has a number of deputies and aides. The council works on the security affairs of the organization and treats security details for the caliph, including securing his residences, appointments and movements. It also follows up on the applications of Baghdadi's decisions and how seriously provincial governors take his orders (**Meetings Coverage & Press Releases 7595<sup>th</sup>, 2015**). It observes the operations of security commanders in provinces, sectors and cities, and supervises the implementation of judicial rulings and punishments, as well as the infiltration of rival organizations and protecting the IS from offside. It also controls special units, such as suicide bombers and undercover agents in coordination with the military council. The council has platoons in every province, which run the mail and coordinate communications among the organisation's bodies across sectors. There are also special platoons that carry out political assassinations, kidnappings and money collections (**Meetings Coverage & Press Releases 7595<sup>th</sup>, 2015**).

### 3.8.5. Financial Council

It collects and spends money to plan, support, and inform about Daesh activities. Once all of these functions are taken into account, it is clear that each aspect of the organization carries out tasks that are vital to strategic communications (**Nato, 2016**).

The Islamic State is the wealthiest in the history of jihadi movements. Its wealth exceeds even that of al-Qaeda and its regional branches. Since the Zarqawi era, the organization has successfully built a vast fundraising network with many and varied sources of financing. There has been an effective financing committee since the days of Monotheism and Jihad. It relies on a network of fundraising activists who collect money from individual businesspeople and in mosques, especially in wealthy Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states and Europe, in addition to collecting money within Iraq, and administering spoils gained from conquering new ground and issuing various taxes. Moreover, the development of this organization is the declaration of the Islamic State of Iraq, it announced its first cabinet during 2006, with several ministries tasked with controlling revenues from oil and other natural resources. In 2009, a second cabinet was announced, in which Yunus al-Hamdani was appointed minister of finance (**Barrett, 2014**). Today, al-Baghdadi supervises the management of Bayt al-Mal “House of Wealth” which is led by Mowaffaq Mustafa al-Karmoosh. The Islamic State’s finances have increased considerably since Mosul’s June 2014 fall as it gained control over vast spaces of territory in Iraq and Syria. Some studies estimate Daesh’s total assets at two billion US dollars, and it also has several income sources at its disposal, the most important of which are (**Hassan AH. 2014**):

- Donations and grants: News organisations have benefit from the individual Gulf citizens who are large donors to the group in Iraq and Syria. The Islamic State also enjoyed dominations of wealthy Iraqis who swell its coffers after the fall of Mosul.



- During 2011 and 2012, Charity, donations and Zakah (alms) easily went to Daesh.
- Ransom revenues: The organisation kidnapps foreign nationals, employees of international organisations, and Western journalists, and then negotiate millions of dollars in ransom money with their families and home countries.
- Taking possession of resources and goods in conquered areas: Hospitals, shopping centres, restaurants, and power and water utilities in these areas provide millions of dollars in revenue every month.
- Revenues from natural resources and mining: The organisation took possession of oil and gas resources in Iraq and Syria. There are more than eighty minor oil fields under its control, the products of which are sold either locally or internationally through traders. The incomes are estimated at two million dollars per month. The organisation also controls gold mines in Mosul.
- Taxes and stipends: businesspeople, farmers, industrialists and the wealthy in IS controlled areas are some of the most important sources of funds. The organisation also collects Jizyah (money collected in exchange for protection) from non-Muslims, as well as monthly taxes from local businesses, estimated at six million dollars per month.
- Government funds: Daesh successfully took cash estimated at tens of millions of dollars from banks and government institutions after Mosul's fall.
- Agricultural revenues: Daesh controls large numbers of wheat and produce fields in Iraq and Syria, with as much as a third of Iraq's wheat production at its disposal.

### **3.9. Main Attacks**

In Iraq, the Islamic State regularly carries out attacks against civilians, mostly Shiites. According to the UN, the attacks of EIIL are 6,000 deaths from March to

November 2013. Global terrorism record maintained by the University of Maryland recognizes 1681 attacks and killings by the IS in April 2013 to November 2015 in the following countries: Iraq, Syria, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Yemen, Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Turkey, France and Bangladesh, causing the death of 12,500 people - including 9,565 in Iraq and 1,834 in Syria and more than 13 000 injured **(Rollins and Peters, 2015)**.

Madjid Zerrouky William Audureau and Maxime Vaudano, journalists for Le Monde, identify 83 attacks, 32 bombers, 23 shootings, 15 bombs, 14 executions of hostages, seven car bombs, two hostages, one parcel bomb and three other cases committed by IS and its subsidiaries worldwide from June 2014 to November 2015. These attacks caused the death of over 1600 people, including 454 in Iraq and Syria (34 attacks), 418 in Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad (23 attacks), 310 dead in Egypt (8 attacks), 250 dead in Yemen (7 attacks), 88 dead in Saudi Arabia (7 attacks) and 67 deaths in Libya (3 attacks). Of these 83 attacks, 43 occurred in public places and routes, 19 in mosques, 13 in the desert, 5 in cultural venues, 4 in transport, 1 in a military camp, one in a church, 1 in a synagogue, 1 in an oil field and 1 in a refugee camp **(Barrett, 2014)**.

- On November 13, Daesh launched a series of attacks in Paris killing some 130 people. Investigations into the incident revealed that the perpetrators were mostly Belgium-based.
- On March 18, the main suspect in the attacks, Salah Abdeslam, was arrested in Brussels, four days later bombing attacks claimed the lives of 32 people in the capital city's airport and underground train.

- January 8, 2016: ISIL attacked Turkish Bashiqa camp, killed 17, when the group attacked the camp with rocket fire and assault rifles. This was the third attack by ISIL on the Turkish base. Turkey has been training an armed anti-ISIL Sunni group in the camp
- On January 12, 2016, an ISIL suicide bomber committed the 2016 Istanbul bombing in Istanbul's historic Sultanahmet Square, killing 12 people. All of the victims killed were foreign citizens (11 Germans, 1 Peruvian). In response to the bombing, the Turkish Army commenced tank and artillery strikes on ISIL positions in Syria and Iraq. Turkish authorities estimate that these 48 hours of shelling killed nearly 200 ISIL fighters.
- On March 19, a second ISIL suicide bombing took place in Istanbul's Beyoğlu district. The attack killed four and wounded 36 people. On March 22, the Turkish interior minister said that the bomber had links with ISIL
- On March 20, the Galatasaray - Fenerbahçe derby game was postponed due to a suspected ISIL plot to stage an attack similar to the attack in Paris in November last year.

### **3.10. Conclusion**

Clearly, Daesh structure is growing in sophistication in the first few months of their existence and developed into more clearly defined institutions and bodies. It is important to understand that not every Islamic organization supports Daesh and follows its directives. Many Muslims and Muslim leaders emphasize that acts of violence have nothing in common with true Islam, that the so-called 'Caliphate' is false. Moreover, many Muslim organizations oppose Daesh radical interpretation of the Quran to diminish its influence.

These organizations are supported by the global coalition against Daesh that was established at the end of 2014 (**Hassan AH, 2014**).

Religion supports Middle Eastern societies, but Daesh uses the radical interpretation of religion for its most effective communication. In the delicate work of interpreting religious texts, Daesh use passages and quotations from the Quran and Hadith that allow for radical interpretation (**Samuel, 2016**).

## **Conclusion General**

Terrorism is the unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce, intimidate governments and societies to achieve political, religious and ideological objectives. However, not all the researchers agree on one definition. For this reason each one defines it according to his perception. The present extended essay aimed at introducing the international terrorism beginning with the first appearance of the terror between the 1st Century BCE and the 13<sup>th</sup> Century. From there, it spread in the Pre-Modern World, until the contemporary terrorism.

The first chapter presented the origin of the word during French Revolution in the Reign of Terror which it was a period of violence. Then it defined the term terrorism in different aspects. It also mentioned the causes that led to terrorism such as political, economic and social factors. Then, it highlighted the emergence of terrorism through time. This chapter in general examines the concept and the appearance of terrorism.

In the second chapter, it was focused on the main impact of terrorism like political, economic, and social factors. It also tackled the different types and groups of terrorism. Thus, the main idea of this chapter is the effect of terrorism and the organizations of terrorists as Ku Klax Klan, Taliban and Boko Haram.

As for the third chapter, it was based on Daesh. It explained the origin and definition of Daesh. It also referred to their objective, their circulation from the Middle East to Europe and how Daesh collected their money. It also hinted to the main attacks that were committed in the world. At the end, we say Daesh is the most effective terrorist organization in the world and it is a current issue.

Finally, terrorism has no identity and no religion, which means true Muslims and Islam have no relationship with those terrors. Therefore, Islam advocates peace and not war

and the killing of innocent people. It is wished from this extended essay that all the readers benefit and understand this topic of International Terrorism.

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