Test Bank for Terrorism and Homeland Security 9th White

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1. In terms of terrorism, law enforcement agencies, intelligence organizations, and military forces need to take a practical criminological approach to terrorism.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.01 - Explain the value of practical criminology for law enforcement and security forces.
   KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

2. Criminals become involved in terrorist groups for economic gain, and they have a low level of commitment to a cause.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.02 - List the differences between terrorists and ordinary criminals.
   KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

3. Terrorism is an organizational process.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.02 - List the differences between terrorists and ordinary criminals.
   KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

4. The motivations of criminals and terrorists are the same.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.02 - List the differences between terrorists and ordinary criminals.
   KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

5. Radicalization is the process that changes a person's socially acceptable behavior into terrorism.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: Radicalization
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
   KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

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6. Radicalization is the result of persecution, precedent, poverty, and perseverance.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   REFERENCES: Radicalization
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
   KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

7. The Weather Underground was a left-wing domestic terrorist group.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: Radicalization
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
   KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

8. Alienation is the process that changes a person's socially acceptable behavior into terrorism.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   REFERENCES: Radicalization
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
   KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

9. Radicalization is a process that is not specifically applicable to any national, political, religious, or ideological group.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: Radicalization
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
   KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

10. There is no consensus about the definition of radicalization.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: Rejecting the Term
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.06 - Summarize the controversy regarding the use of the concept of radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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11. Lone wolves represent the most complex form of terrorism.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.08 - Define lone wolf terrorism.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

12. Nidal Malik Hasan is considered a lone wolf.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.08 - Define lone wolf terrorism.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

13. Small terrorist groups tend to be weak, while larger groups have more staying power.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.09 - Explain the ways small and large groups use terrorism.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

14. Che Guevara designed practical guides for small group urban terrorism
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.09 - Explain the ways small and large groups use terrorism.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

15. The Cuban Revolution did not create guerilla warfare.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.10 - Describe the manner in which guerillas and insurgents use terrorism.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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16. _____'s work *On Crimes and Punishment* is the classic Enlightenment study of criminology.
    a. Cesare Beccaria
    b. Karl Marx
    c. Cesare Lombroso
    d. D. Douglas Bodero

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.01 - Explain the value of practical criminology for law enforcement and security forces.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

17. _____criminology focuses on the common actions of lawbreakers.
    a. Practical
    b. Political
    c. Legal
    d. Historical

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.01 - Explain the value of practical criminology for law enforcement and security forces.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

18. _____is considered a founding father of criminology.
    a. Max Weber
    b. Bruce Hoffman
    c. Cesare Beccaria
    d. Karl Marx

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.01 - Explain the value of practical criminology for law enforcement and security forces.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

19. According to_____, terrorists seldom behave like normative street criminals.
    a. Cesare Beccaria
    b. Karl Marx
    c. Cesare Lombroso
    d. D. Douglas Bodrero

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.02 - List the differences between terrorists and ordinary criminals.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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20. Which of the following is not true of criminals?
    a. They are opportunistic.
    b. They plan their schemes extensively.
    c. They are not committed to a cause.
    d. They are unfocused.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.02 - List the differences between terrorists and ordinary criminals.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

21. Which of the following is not true of terrorists?
    a. They focus their action towards a goal.
    b. They are dedicated to a cause.
    c. They run when confronted with force.
    d. They rehearse and prepare for actions.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.02 - List the differences between terrorists and ordinary criminals.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

22. Terrorists may select targets of opportunity, but the target has a primarily_____value.
    a. financial
    b. religious
    c. symbolic
    d. military

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.02 - List the differences between terrorists and ordinary criminals.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

23. _____and_____are the primary influences upon single-event terrorists such as suicide bombers.
    a. Politics, cultural paradigms
    b. Religion, economics
    c. Social structure, ideology
    d. Ideology, religion

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.02 - List the differences between terrorists and ordinary criminals.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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24. _____, as used by John Horgan, refers to the psychological and social factors that motivate people to join and remain in terrorist groups.
    a. Practical criminology
    b. Routes to terrorism
    c. Organizational framework
    d. Absolute terrorist strategy

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

25. _____refers to the psychological process of adopting extremist positions.
    a. Radicalization
    b. Routes to terrorism
    c. Violent radicalization
    d. Militant radicalization

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

26. _____refers to the process of adopting extremist positions and engaging in violence based on a new set of beliefs.
    a. Radicalization
    b. Routes to terrorism
    c. Violent radicalization
    d. Militant radicalization

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

27. _____refers to when an individual or group becomes lost in the dominant social world.
    a. Radicalization
    b. Alienation
    c. Militarization
    d. Anti-socialization

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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28. According to Sageman, what is the first step of radicalization?
    a. Alienation
    b. Meeting
    c. Gravitation towards religion
    d. Meeting a terrorist contact

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

29. According to Ryan, which of the following does not result in radicalization?
    a. Persecution
    b. Precedent
    c. Piety
    d. Prosecution

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

30. Gerald Post reports that radicalization is passed on through_____.
    a. social processes
    b. generations
    c. missionary activity
    d. political groups

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

31. According to Solomon, the sources of radicalization are to be found in militants who misinterpret_____.
    a. politics
    b. religion
    c. economics
    d. education

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

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32. Which of the following terrorist organizations was a violent domestic extremist group that conducted a number of bomb attacks from 1969-1975?
    a. The Weather Underground
    b. Kurdistan Workers' Party
    c. Ku Klux Klan
    d. Irish Republican Army

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

33. Which of the following is NOT a basis for one of the three dominant models surrounding research in radicalization?
    a. Social and economic deprivation
    b. Long-term learning
    c. Psychological interpretations
    d. Political oppression

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

34. *The New York Times* reports that most international attacks against the United States in the twenty-first century have come from _____ (Mackey, 2010).
    a. well-educated terrorists from the middle class
    b. poorly-educated terrorists from the middle class
    c. well-educated terrorists from the upper class
    d. poorly-educated terrorists from the lower class

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

35. _____is a mode of problem solving based on consensus.
    a. Groupthink
    b. Conformity think
    c. Social thought
    d. Group decision making

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.04 - Summarize two recent case studies of radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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36. According to a federal indictment, Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab committed which terrorist offense?
    a. Oklahoma City Bombing
    b. Attempted to detonate explosives hidden in his underwear on a Northwest Airliner
    c. Attempted to detonate explosives hidden in his shoe on a Northwest Airliner
    d. Boston Marathon bombing

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.04 - Summarize two recent case studies of radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

37. _____was an American white supremacist and anti-Semite who entered the Holocaust Museum and began shooting, eventually killing a security officer.
    a. Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab
    b. Timothy McVeigh
    c. Bill Ayers
    d. James W. von Brunn

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.04 - Summarize two recent case studies of radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

38. Dzhokhar Tsarnaev and Tamerlan Tsarnaev are responsible for which of the following terrorist attacks?
    a. Oklahoma City Bombing
    b. Colorado Planned Parenthood shooting
    c. San Bernardino shooting
    d. Boston Marathon bombing

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.04 - Summarize two recent case studies of radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

39. Which of the following is not true of individuals engaged in radicalization?
    a. Middle-class background
    b. Anger
    c. Alienation
    d. Conformity

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.04 - Summarize two recent case studies of radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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40. Which of the following is not a distinctive form of behavior with regards to religious radicalization?
    a. Literalist interpretation of religion
    b. Passivism
    c. Trusting only selected radical sources of theological information
    d. Tolerate no deviance from their interpretation

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.04 - Summarize two recent case studies of radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

41. People being radicalized in Islam accept the idea of_____and they believe that the West is at war with Islam.
    a. the clash of civilizations
    b. cultural paradigms
    c. social processes
    d. radicalization

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.04 - Summarize two recent case studies of radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

42. Many terrorism analysts began looking at radicalization and alienation in the first part of the twenty-first century; their focus tended to be on individuals attracted to_____extremism.
    a. Islamic
    b. Christian
    c. Jewish
    d. Hindu

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.04 - Summarize two recent case studies of radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

43. Mark Hamm has uncovered processes and stages for conversion to, immersion in, and acceptance of violent radical philosophies or religions within:
    a. prison walls
    b. shopping centers
    c. the media
    d. the school system

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Two Views of Prison Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.05 - Describe opposing views about prison radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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44. Mark Hamm argues that for groups being radicalized in prison, the recruitment process is similar to procedures used by:
    a. fraternities
    b. sport teams
    c. street gangs
    d. social clubs

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: Two Views of Prison Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.05 - Describe opposing views about prison radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

45. According to Mark Hamm, which of the following is not a way that an inmate may be recruited and radicalized?
    a. Crisis convert
    b. Alienated convert
    c. Protecting-seeking convert
    d. Manipulating convert

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Two Views of Prison Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.05 - Describe opposing views about prison radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

46. Which of the following is not a component of the United Kingdom's Prison Service program to prevent radicalization?
    a. Monitoring the behavior of outside chaplains
    b. Monitoring visitations from family
    c. Isolate inmates who champion radical ideas
    d. Search for the presence of radicalization

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Two Views of Prison Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.05 - Describe opposing views about prison radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

47. According to Pickering, what is the best preventative approach to inmate radicalization?
    a. Monitoring the behavior of outside chaplains
    b. Standard inmate monitoring
    c. Isolation
    d. Searching for the presence of radicalization

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Two Views of Prison Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.05 - Describe opposing views about prison radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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48. A prison inmate joining a radical terrorist group out of fear is referred to as a_____convert.
    a. crisis
    b. protection-seeking
    c. free-world
    d. searching

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Two Views of Prison Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.05 - Describe opposing views about prison radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

49. Which of the following is NOT one of the three major identifications of prison radicalization "converts"?
    a. Islamic extremism
    b. Christian extremists who use selected biblical passages to justify their views
    c. White supremacists who have adopted the Norse pantheon
    d. Left-wing extremism

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: Two Views of Prison Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.05 - Describe opposing views about prison radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

50. Prison officials often equate radicalization with the fear of_____, thereby treating specific followers of the religion poorly as a result.
    a. Islam
    b. Christianity
    c. Buddhism
    d. Judaism

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Two Views of Prison Radicalization
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.05 - Describe opposing views about prison radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

51. The_____is a federal agency created in 2004 to integrate all information gathered on international terrorism.
    a. Department of Homeland Security
    b. Federation of Law Enforcement
    c. National Counterterrorism Center
    d. Joint Terrorism Task Forces

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: Rejecting the Term
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.06 - Summarize the controversy regarding the use of the concept of radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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52. From the perspective of _____, some practitioners believe that research in radicalization and alienation will produce valuable knowledge.
    a. practical criminology
    b. critical criminology
    c. social criminology
    d. traditional criminology

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Rejecting the Term
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.06 - Summarize the controversy regarding the use of the concept of radicalization.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

53. Which of the following is not a concern of law enforcement and related security operations?
    a. Individuals using terrorist tactics
    b. Small groups using terrorism as a strategy
    c. Terrorist tactics used to support guerrilla warfare
    d. School bullying

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.07 - Identify three different types of terrorism.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

54. _____ inspired anti-imperial violence after WWII, and his influence remained with Western ideological groups in the 1960s and 1970s.
    a. Guevara
    b. Fanon
    c. Marighella
    d. Marx

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.07 - Identify three different types of terrorism.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

55. _____ popularized urban terrorism as a method for ending repression and eliminating U.S. domination of Latin America.
    a. Guevara
    b. Fanon
    c. Marighella
    d. Marx

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.07 - Identify three different types of terrorism.
    KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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56. _____advocated guerrilla revolutions throughout Latin America after success in the Cuban Revolution.
a. Guevara
b. Fanon
c. Marighella
d. Marx

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.07 - Identify three different types of terrorism.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

57. The most difficult type of terrorists to deter or detain are_____.
a. lone wolves
b. jihadists
c. separatist revolutionaries
d. narco-terrorists

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.08 - Define lone wolf terrorism.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

58. It can be argued that religion often helps to produce the_____, a person striking out with an ideology but no group.
a. crazed avenger
b. solitary avenger
c. independent avenger
d. lone wolf avenger

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.08 - Define lone wolf terrorism.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

59. Lone wolves are best countered by:
a. routine law enforcement
b. shared intelligence
c. regional task forces
d. military force

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.08 - Define lone wolf terrorism.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

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Bodrero (2002) says terrorist behavior differs from standard patterns of criminal behavior because terrorists are highly motivated and loyal to a particular cause. Whereas ordinary criminals are opportunistic, terrorists are focused. They may select targets of opportunity, but the target has a symbolic value. Terrorists use crime to make a symbolic statement about a political cause.

60. After conferring with several like-minded extremists, a suspect places a bomb under the seat of local politician. The suspect would most accurately be classified as a(n)_____.

a. criminal

b. terrorist

c. lone-wolf avenger

d. anarchist

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
PREFACE NAME: Bodrero
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.02 - List the differences between terrorists and ordinary criminals.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Analyze

61. A reclusive individual leaves home following a television documentary on the biblical sins of man over the ages. He decides to shoot randomly at persons in his neighborhood as he claims he was inspired by the show to "cleanse the area". The suspect would most accurately be classified as a(n)_____.

a. criminal

b. terrorist

c. lone-wolf avenger

d. anarchist

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
PREFACE NAME: Bodrero
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.08 - Define lone wolf terrorism.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

62. A group of armed and dangerous teenagers are returning home late at night and come across several seemingly unoccupied homes. They enter one home and before taking numerous valuable, spray paint racial slurs on the walls. The suspects would most accurately be classified as_____.

a. criminals

b. terrorists

c. lone-wolf avengers

d. anarchists

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
PREFACE NAME: Bodrero
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.02 - List the differences between terrorists and ordinary criminals.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Analyze

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63. Buford Furrow (entered a Jewish day care center in August 1999 and began shooting people) would most accurately be classified as a(n) _____.

a. criminal

b. terrorist

c. lone-wolf avenger

d. anarchist

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.08 - Define lone wolf terrorism.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

Assume that you are assigned to patrol within a mid-size American police agency of 120 personnel. You and your partners have recently been trained in the Sageman's six-step model for radicalization. *For the purposes of this scenario, we are using Sageman's model for illustrative purposes.*
You are on your first day post-training and are now looking for these behavioral patterns during investigations and routine patrol operations. In each of the following scenarios, how many of the six indicators exist?

64. Ellen, student council president, leaves her gymnastics class that she has attended with her best friend since childhood, to spend some time by herself in the library researching Buddhism. She meets Karen, a loner and terrorist (unbeknownst to Ellen), who suggests that she extend her research to include Islam. Ellen does and over time the two become friends.

a. Four

b. One

c. Five

d. Six

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: Radicalization
PREFACE NAME: Sageman
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Analyze

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65. George is a young African-American inmate serving time in Folsom after living a difficult life moving from foster home to foster home, never really connecting with anyone or bonding with another individual. Having just returned from serving extended periods of time in administrative segregation, George is feeling angry and wants revenge. He is approached in the yard by another inmate who suggests that he seek the counsel of Raffi, an in-house Imam of sorts. Raffi spends hours with George, sensing George's vulnerability to suggestion – Raffi channels George's anger, convincing him that he (George) is a victim of "the evils of West" and that George can do something about it. Raffi says he will show George how if George is willing to prove himself worthy. George begins to spend more time reading militant Islamic writings and meeting with other converted inmates. George believes he has now "found his way" and "is worthy" and seeks out Raffi for guidance on "how". Raffi then introduces him to others in the group and assigns George a "very important job".

a. Four

b. Three

c. Five

d. Six

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: Radicalization
PREFACE NAME: Sageman
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Analyze

66. _____seek to explain the reasons people commit crimes.

ANSWER: Criminologists
REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.01 - Explain the value of practical criminology for law enforcement and security forces.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

67. Classic criminology traces its origins to the theorist,_____.

ANSWER: Cesare Beccaria
REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.01 - Explain the value of practical criminology for law enforcement and security forces.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

68. _____tend to focus on criminological findings that will result in crime fighting and solutions for community problems.

ANSWER: Professionals
REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.01 - Explain the value of practical criminology for law enforcement and security forces.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

69. _____tend to be unfocused opportunists with no loyalty to a group.

ANSWER: Criminals
REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.02 - List the differences between terrorists and ordinary criminals.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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70. _____are goal oriented, motivated by a cause, loyal to each other, and focused.

ANSWER: Terrorists
REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.02 - List the differences between terrorists and ordinary criminals.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

71. _____, as used in the text, refers to the psychological process of adopting extremist positions.

ANSWER: Radicalization
REFERENCES: Radicalization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

72. _____refers to the psychological and social factors that motivate people to join and remain in terrorist groups.

ANSWER: Routes to terrorism
REFERENCES: Radicalization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

73. According to Johnny Ryan, radicalization is the result of persecution, precedent, piety, and_____.

ANSWER: perseverance
REFERENCES: Radicalization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

74. John Horgan believes that the problem of terrorism is_____radicalism.

ANSWER: violent
REFERENCES: Radicalization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

75. _____occurs when an individual or group becomes separated from the dominant values of society at large.

ANSWER: Alienation
REFERENCES: Radicalization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

76. Security personnel should recognize the_____of people as they adopt violent extremism.

ANSWER: behavior
REFERENCES: Radicalization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

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77. According to Tsintsadze-Mass and Mass, most research on radicalization assumes that people adopt a violent extremist ideology through a_____thought process.

ANSWER: rational
REFERENCES: Radicalization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.04 - Summarize two recent case studies of radicalization.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

78. Many people believe that prisons are schools for_____.

ANSWER: radicalization
REFERENCES: Two Views of Prison Radicalization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.05 - Describe opposing views about prison radicalization.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

79. Chaplains outside of the prison system who spread literature and preach radicalization are referred to as _____.

ANSWER: Free-World Converters
REFERENCES: Two Views of Prison Radicalization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.05 - Describe opposing views about prison radicalization.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

80. _____terrorism involves an individual taking action on his or her own initiative.

ANSWER: Lone wolf
REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.08 - Define lone wolf terrorism.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

81. _____use terrorism to create an aura of false power.

ANSWER: Small groups
REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.08 - Define lone wolf terrorism.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

82. _____do not use indiscriminate terrorism; they select their targets with care.

ANSWER: Guerrillas and insurgents
REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.08 - Define lone wolf terrorism.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

83. Hunter, written by_____, is a fictional account of a violent right-wing extremist who decides to launch a terrorist campaign.

ANSWER: William Pierce
REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.08 - Define lone wolf terrorism.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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84. Marighella believed the basis of revolution was_____.

ANSWER: violence
REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.09 - Explain the ways small and large groups use terrorism.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

85. What is practical criminology?

ANSWER: Practical criminology focuses on the common actions of lawbreakers. Police officers are not as concerned with theories of criminality as they are with the practical aspects of criminal behavior. They want to know what criminals do so that they may deter them from committing a crime or catch them after the crime is committed.
REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.01 - Explain the value of practical criminology for law enforcement and security forces.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

86. According to Bodrero, what are the practical behavioral differences between terrorists and criminals? What is the significance of Bodrero's argument in regard to investigative responses to terrorism?

ANSWER:
• Criminals are unfocused. Terrorists focus their actions toward a goal.
• Criminals may live in a criminal underworld, but they are not devoted to crime as a philosophy. Terrorists are dedicated to a cause.
• Criminals will make deals to avoid punishment. Terrorists rarely cooperate with officials because they do not wish to betray their cause.
• Criminals usually run when confronted with force. Terrorists tend to attack. Criminals strike when the opportunity to do so is present. Terrorists strike against symbols after careful planning.
• Criminals rarely train for crime. Terrorists prepare for and rehearse their operations.
• Police officers can take advantage of the behavioral characteristics of typical criminals when investigating a crime; however, these tactics do not work in countering terrorism. Law enforcement, military, and security officials need to focus on ideology, group and individual behavior, and sharing information over broad geographical regions to successfully investigate terrorism.

REFERENCES: The Criminology of Terrorism
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.02 - List the differences between terrorists and ordinary criminals.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

87. What are the three key questions about radicalization, according to Horgan?

ANSWER: The process of becoming a terrorist involves three distinct phases. In the first phase, a person must decide to become a terrorist, and this is followed by a decision to remain in a terrorist group. Both of these decisions return to the arguments about justifying violence, but there are points where people decide that they can no longer accept terrorism. Horgan believes this leads to a third process, disengagement—the behavior of people who decide to abandon terrorism. Horgan believes these pathways to terrorism are more important than searching for a definitive profile of terrorist behavior.
REFERENCES: Radicalization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.
KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

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88. Discuss Sageman's six-step radicalization model. Do you agree with this model? Why or why not?

ANSWER: • It starts with an alienated young man.
• Meets other alienated young men and form bond; outdoing each other in zeal to express love for the group.
• They "discover" religion as a way of giving meaning to their lives.
• Terrorism enters the equation, if the new found religious orientation turns to violence. Most groups stop at this point.
• They must meet a broker, an activist who knows actual terrorists, and be accepted by an actual terrorist group.
• Militants join terrorists as a group decision.
Views will vary.

REFERENCES: Radicalization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.

KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

89. What is alienation?

ANSWER: A concept closely associated with radicalization is alienation, a term used in several branches of the social sciences, as well as in other disciplines such as theology. Many sociologists define alienation as a process by which an individual or group becomes separated from the values, norms, and mores of the dominant social world. This leads to self-estrangement. The concept was initially popularized by Karl Marx's work on economic alienation, and many sociologists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries expanded his approach, focusing on concepts like social isolation, lack of meaning, and normlessness

REFERENCES: Radicalization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.03 - Explain the importance of radicalization and alienation.

KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

90. What are the five issues that are common to groupthink scenarios?

ANSWER: Five issues are common to groupthink scenarios. First, an external issue creates stress within the group. Second, the group is isolated from other groups or actors. Third, group members have similar backgrounds and belief systems. Fourth, members believe that bias leadership is normal. Finally, the group lacks a systematic method for making decisions.

REFERENCES: Radicalization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.04 - Summarize two recent case studies of radicalization.

KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

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91. How does Abdulmutallab's story illustrate the complexity of radicalization?

ANSWER: Abdulmutallab's story illustrates the complexity of radicalization. He would seem to have been a poor candidate to fall under the influence of Arabian militants. Born to a wealthy Nigerian family, he received an elite education and went to the United Kingdom to complete boarding school and college. Yet, he felt alone and isolated. Raised with a set of tolerant Islamic values, his experience in London challenged his concept of right and wrong. He was alienated. He eventually found solace on militant websites and gravitated toward radicalism. Falling under the influence of a militant preacher, Abdulmutallab eventually joined a militant group in Yemen and began the attempted suicide mission.

REFERENCES: Radicalization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.04 - Summarize two recent case studies of radicalization.

KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

92. What are some common forms of behavior associated with radicalization?

ANSWER: In the examples of Abdulmatallab, von Brunn, and Hammami, there are several common forms of behavior. First, it is interesting to note that all three men came from well-to-do, middle-class environments. *The New York Times* reports that most international attacks against the United States in the 21st century have come from well-educated terrorists from the middle class (Mackey, 2010). Gerald Post (2007) argues that such regularities are common to the radicalization process. All three men became deeply angered and filled with moral indignation. This was reinforced by identifying with a victimized group and the desire to violently redress grievances. They were alienated from mainstream thought as they expressed anger, and they sought to address their situations by doing something meaningful. Finally, there was some type of event that triggered their decision to take violent action.

REFERENCES: Radicalization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.04 - Summarize two recent case studies of radicalization.

KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Understand

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93. What are the common patterns of converting people in prison to violent radical causes as posited by Mark Hamm? What does Hamm say lies behind most all prison conversions?

ANSWER: Hamm found five common patterns of converting people to violent radical causes:

- Crisis convert: The first contains people in crisis, and they will respond to religious overtures for emotional support.
- Protection seeking convert: A second type involves people seeking protection in the prison environment; these people will convert because the radical group offers safety.
- Searching converts: The third group of potential converts, searchers, has had little exposure to religion, and they are fascinated by both the multiplicity of religious expressions inside prison and the feeling of belonging for members of the group.
- Manipulating converts: The fourth personality is common in prison; it involves manipulating people for personal gain.
- Free world converts: Hamm classifies chaplains from the outside as free world recruiters.

Behind almost every conversion, according to Hamm, lies a friendship or kinship link, but sometimes a new inmate simply meets somebody in the yard and converts to a new faith.

REFERENCES: Two Views of Prison Radicalization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.05 - Describe opposing views about prison radicalization.

KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Remember

94. How did Debray modify Guevara's work on guerilla warfare?

ANSWER: The theory of guerrilla war came after the appearance of Guevara's work, which was popularized by a French socialist named Régis Debray. In *Revolution in the Revolution*, Debray (1967) summarizes his concept of Latin American politics. He writes that the region has one dominating issue: poverty. Poverty threads through the entire fabric of Latin American life and entwines divergent cultures and peoples in a common knot of misery. Poverty is responsible for the imbalance in the class structure, as the wealthy cannot be maintained without the poverty of the masses. Debray sees only one recourse: The class structure must be changed and wealth redistributed. Because the wealthy will never give up their power, revolution is the only method of change. Debray's prime target was the United States. Behind every power in the south stands the United States, according to his thesis. Debray held the United States responsible for maintaining the inequitable class structure, and he shared the common Marxist belief that North American wealth caused Latin American poverty. It seemed quite logical, therefore, to target the United States. As did Frantz Fanon, Debray continually talked of revolution. He saw little need for terrorism, however, and he minimized the role of urban centers in a revolt. Debray believed revolution was essentially an affair for poor peasants, and it could begin only in a rural setting with regional guerrilla forces. Terrorism had no payoff. At best, it was neutral, and at worst, it alienated the peasants needed for guerrilla support. According to Debray, for a revolution to work, it needed to begin with guerrillas fighting for justice and end with a united conventional force. Terrorism would not accomplish this objective.

REFERENCES: Types of Terrorism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: TERR.WHIT.17.02.10 - Describe the manner in which guerillas and insurgents use terrorism.

KEYWORDS: BLOOM'S: Analyze

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