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"Understanding International Terrorism and Counterterrorism"

Georgetown University
LSHV 386

Spring 2019	Alan Carroll, MSSI
Mondays/5:20-7:50 pm	
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I. Course Overview

Course Description¹

This course examines the terrorist threat, and various government responses. The first half of the course will examine terrorism as a phenomenon – its history, current issues, as well as modern terrorist networks and their ideologies. The second half of the course will focus on US security and counterterrorism efforts in the wake of 9/11.

The course initially considers definitions of terrorism, before reviewing the international environment from which terrorism emanates, and then proceeds to terrorist motivations and tactics, US policies and defensive mechanisms to counter terrorism, and terrorism's future. Students will develop an understanding of the dynamics of terrorism and counterterrorism.

The course objective is to provide students a solid foundation upon which further expertise can be developed on an issue which will confront the United States and the international community for the foreseeable future.

In order to accomplish those objectives, the course raises a wide range of questions related to terrorism:

- What makes a terrorist? What is the definition of terrorism? Who makes these choices?
- Which international relations theory most appropriately describes today's international environment?
- Are there cycles and different types of terrorist activity?
- Which terrorist groups present the most danger to the United States?
- How do terrorists operate, and what is the anatomy of terrorist attack?
- What is the policy of the United States toward terrorism?

¹ Counterterrorism is a dynamic field, and this course will work to incorporate relevant real-world events and issues as they arise. Therefore, changes to the course plan outlined in this syllabus may be made from time to time, and will be communicated by the instructor.

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- What strategies and implementation plans are in place to counter terrorism?
- What is the future of terrorism?

Course Learning Objectives

Students who complete this course will:

- Obtain a thorough understanding of the theoretical underpinnings of both terrorism (what the terrorists want) and counterterrorism (how to prevent terrorists from obtaining their objectives);
- An appreciation of the historical longevity and dimensions of this tactic as well as historical responses from states and societies.
- A comprehensive knowledge of the challenges to counter terrorism by describing a variety of key historical and contemporary terrorist related case studies; and
- A firm foundation that will assist students to understand the effects terrorism has on the international order and how society's address terrorist movements and organizations.

Course Expectations

Students are not expected to have an extensive background on terrorist groups or methods. However, students are expected to be fully informed about current events related to terrorism by routinely reading major daily newspapers of record.

Students should also regularly refer to, and become familiar with two of the leading scholarly journals in the field, *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism* and *Terrorism and Political Violence* (Taylor and Francis Publishers). Both can be accessed online through the Lauinger Library.

Course Requirements and Means of Assessment:

Students are required to complete a research paper of 20 pages, typed, with 1.5 line spacing on a topic approved by the instructor. This paper is worth 40 % of the student's final grade. Another 30% of the final grade is based on the student's in class presentation. The 1-2 page analysis on which conditions/factors are most likely to foster terrorist activity is worth 10%. The remaining 20% is based on attendance and participation during class sessions. ***Your attendance and class participation are important.***

II. Course Materials

Books for Purchase

- Bruce Hoffman. *Inside Terrorism, 2nd Ed.*, (Columbia University Press, 2006).
- Audrey Kurth Cronin and James M. Ludes (eds.). *Attacking Terrorism: Elements of a Grand Strategy*, (Georgetown University Press, 2004).
- Joby Warrick, *Black Flags: The Rise of ISIS* (Doubleday, 2015)

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Videos

An added feature of the class is the viewing of videos to enhance the student's understanding of terrorism and to hear directly from the terrorists themselves and those charged with countering the threat.

Additional Resources

- *The 9/11 Report: A Graphic Adaptation*, Sidney Jacobsen and Ernie Colón (MacMillan Publishers (2006)
- Lawrence Wright. *The Looming Tower: al Qaeda and the Road to 9/11*, (Alfred A. Knopf, 2006)
- *Terrorism: A Critical Introduction*, Richard Jackson, Lee Jarvis, Jeroen Gunning and Marie Breen Smyth (Plagrave MacMillan, 2011)
- *National Strategy for Counterterrorism of the United States of America* — [LINK](#)

III. University Requirements

Disabilities

If you are a student with a documented disability who requires accommodations or if you think you may have a disability and want to inquire about accommodations, please contact the Academic Resource Center at 202-687-8354 or arc@georgetown.edu.

Turnitin.com

Students acknowledge that by taking this course all required papers can be submitted for a Textual Similarity Review to Turnitin.com for the detection of plagiarism. Use of the Turnitin.com service is subject to the terms of use agreement posted on the Turnitin.com site.

Extreme weather, Emergencies, and Instructional Continuity

During inclement weather or other emergencies on a day when we are scheduled to meet face-to-face, check the university's Web site or call (202) 687-7669 for information on whether the university is open. If the university is open, this class will meet. If the university is closed, this class will meet through distance means such as online videoconferencing; check your e-mail for a message from me on how we will proceed in that situation. Due dates for written assignments submitted through Blackboard will not be changed due to campus closings.

The university recently has acquired the capability to send text messages and recorded messages about emergencies to cell phones and other mobile devices. Sign up on MyAccess.

Georgetown Honor System

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All students are expected to follow Georgetown's honor code unconditionally. We assume you have read the honor code material located at <http://scs.georgetown.edu/academic-affairs/honor-code>, and in particular have read the following documents: Honor Council Pamphlet, What is Plagiarism, Sanctioning Guidelines, and Expedited Sanctioning Process. Papers in this course will all be submitted to turnitin.com for checking.

Submitting material in fulfillment of the requirements of this course means that you have abided by the Georgetown honor pledge:

In the pursuit of the high ideals and rigorous standards of academic life, I commit myself to respect and uphold the Georgetown Honor System: To be honest in any academic endeavor, and to conduct myself honorably, as a responsible member of the Georgetown community, as we live and work together.

Plagiarism

In accord with university policy, all incidents of suspected plagiarism or other Honor Code violations will be reported to the Honor Council without fail.

If the Honor Council finds that a student has plagiarized or has violated the Honor Code in any other way, the student may receive a grade of F for the course.

Policy Accommodating Students' Religious Observances

The following is university policy:

Georgetown University promotes respect for all religions. Any student who is unable to attend classes or to participate in any examination, presentation, or assignment on a given day because of the observance of a major religious holiday or related travel shall be excused and provided with the opportunity to make up, without unreasonable burden, any work that has been missed for this reason and shall not in any other way be penalized for the absence or rescheduled work. Students will remain responsible for all assigned work. Students should notify professors in writing at the beginning of the semester of religious observances that conflict with their classes.

Instructional Methodology

The predominant means of instruction in this course is a combination of lecture, seminar-style discussion and Socratic Method. The Socratic Method is a form of argumentative dialogue between individuals, based on asking and answering questions to stimulate critical thinking and draw out ideas and underlying assumptions. Students are encouraged to ask questions, voice their opinions and initiate discussions. On occasion, and when appropriate, guest lecturers with unique backgrounds or knowledge of the course's subject matter may be invited to address the class.

IV. Assignments

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1: Analysis of the Roots of Terrorism

Building on class discussion in Week I, each student will submit a 1-2 page analysis on which conditions/factors are most likely to foster terrorist activity (E.G. failed states or authoritarian states). Students are expected to incorporate elements of international relations theory in their paper. *DUE WEEK II.*

#2: Terrorist Network Briefing

Students will prepare a 15-minute briefing, and an accompanying two-page memorandum to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs on a terrorist group. With some exceptions (noted below), students may choose any organization listed as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) by the United States, and notify the instructor of their choice. Topics will be finalized on a 'first come, first serve' basis, as no two students will present on the same organization. If needed, students may select an organization which is *not* listed as an FTO *only with prior approval from the instructor.*

The briefing/memo will include:

- A description of the terrorist organization, including its history, leaders and salient demographic characteristics, ideology and objectives, targeting, tactics and modus operandi and international connections/links with other terrorist groups.
- A theory of the international situation and an explanation of the group's stated grievance against the State in which it operates or a grievance against the international order,
- A definition of terrorism, and an analysis of how this organization meets the definition;
- A sound, detailed approach countering this terrorist organization including available economic, military and diplomatic approaches.

The Islamic State (Islamic State of Iraq/Syria) or al Qaeda (core) should *not* be selected. These groups will be covered during class lectures/discussions.

Your briefing should be original work. Therefore, though you may use slides, **a recycled briefing from your day job or another environment should not be used.**

Second, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs receiving your briefing has a limited amount of time to listen to each team (approximately 30-40 minutes). You should have a

You will receive an A if:

The presentation/memo can be easily followed, and a combination of the following is apparent; you followed the rubric instructions and covered the required material, a structured format is used and you can demonstrate an understanding of the terrorist group and its operations. You should have a specific workable regional approach for countering the terrorist organization.

You inform me about something of substance I do not know about the terrorist group, and come up with an innovative approach to counter the terrorist group goals.

You will receive a grade of B if:

The presentation/memo can be easily followed, and a combination of the following is apparent; you followed the rubric instructions and covered the required material, a structured format is used and you can demonstrate an understanding of the terrorist group and its operations. You have a workable regional approach for dealing with the terrorist organization.

You will receive a grade of either C or D if:

The presentation/memo can be easily followed, and a combination of the following is apparent; you followed the rubric instructions and covered the required material, a structured format is used and you demonstrate an understanding of the terrorist group and its operations.

You will receive a grade of F (Failing) if:

There appears to be no organization of the presentation/memo, and the substance of the presentation is flawed.

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presentation that is factual, to the point, and which provides the information necessary for the Assistant to the President to make a decision about your recommended courses of action. Do not forget to prepare for questions.

3: Research Paper

Each student will be required to submit a 20-page research paper on a topic related to terrorism. **Your topic, in outline form, should be submitted as soon as possible, but no later than Week IX of the course. Research papers are due on _____, and be sent to the Professors via Email no later than noon.**

Your entire paper should be typed in Times Roman, 14-point font, with 1.5 line spacing and include a title page and bibliography (not included in the 20 pages). Please number your pages and insure your name is in each page's header section.

The paper and all sources should be formatted and cited as footnotes (**not** endnotes) according to the guidelines provided "The Chicago Manual of Style." Please keep in mind the quality of your sources affect the quality of your paper.

Your analysis of the subject you are writing about is the key to an A for your paper. While description is necessary in any well written paper, I am more interested in your thoughts and analysis about your subject.

Recommended Research Paper Topics for Student Consideration:

- Compare Francis Fukuyama's "The End of History and the Last Man Standing", Samuel Huntington's "The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of the World Order" and Thomas Friedman's "The World is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-first Century". The research paper may also discuss other theories of international relations. The paper should answer the question, "Which theory is a more accurate representation of the current international situation?" If you conclude none of the theories discussed is an accurate description of the current international situation, then you should provide an alternative theory with supporting rational.
- Review the definitions of terrorism, including different characterizations by States and the international community. Please explain why there are different definitions of terrorism. Your paper should conclude with a presentation of a definition of terrorism that you believe could be accepted by the international community.

You will receive an A if:

The document is substantively informative and factual, can be easily followed and a combination of the following is apparent in the document; a structured format is used, basic transitions are used, and the document contains no distractions such as poor flow in thought and improper grammar/mechanics.

You inform me about something of substance I do not know about terrorism and come up with coherent analysis and conclusions.

You will receive a grade of B if:

The document is factual and can be easily followed, and a combination of the following is apparent in the document; a structured format is used, basic transitions are used, and the document contains minimal distractions such as poor flow in thought and improper grammar/mechanics.

You will receive a grade of either C or D if:

The document, in some instances is factually flawed and the organization of document is difficult to follow due to a combination of following; inadequate transitions, rambling format, insufficient or irrelevant information and the document contains numerous distractions that appear in the combination of the following forms: poor flow in thought and improper grammar/mechanics.

You will receive a grade of F (Failing) if:

There appears to be no organization of the document's contents, sentences are difficult to read and understand and the presentation is not factual.

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- Compare the terrorism policy of the United States with two other countries' terrorism policy. Your paper should conclude with a discussion of how US terrorism policy could be improved and whether the United States should change its terrorism policy.
- Compare the United States organization to counter terrorism with two other countries' organization to counter terrorism. Your paper should conclude with a discussion of how the US organization to counter terrorism could be improved.
- Describe the international agreements in force to prevent terrorism and whether you agree or disagree with these arguments. Propose other actions and agreements the international community could institute to prevent or counter terrorism.
- **Every student is welcome to propose a research paper topic related to terrorism he or she believes to be appropriate.**

V. Course Schedule

Week I (_____): *Course Overview / Defining Terrorism*

There are many definitions of terrorism, and many different perspectives on what makes a terrorist. Are these differences important?

A number of these definitions will be discussed and debated, both from a domestic and international perspective. The class will consider how to define terrorism, and whether the term can be applied objectively. Students will be introduced to the tension the which "definition" causes in diplomatic, policy and legal situations.

During an in-class exercise the students will debate and establish a consensus definition of terrorism. This definition will be recorded by the instructor and referenced throughout the length of the course and will be contrasted with other existing definitions, either among experts or in statute, and applied to situations we will cover in class.

Required readings:

- **Bruce Hoffman.** *Inside Terrorism: 2nd Ed.* pp. 1-42.
- **Boaz Ganor.** *Defining Terrorism - Is One Man's Terrorist Another Man's Freedom Fighter?* This article is on line at <http://www.ict.org.il/Article/1123/Defining-Terrorism-Is-One-Mans-Terrorist-Another-Mans-Freedom-Fighter>.
- **Conor Friedersdorf.** *Is One Man's Terrorist Another Man's Freedom Fighter?* This article is on line at <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2012/05/is-one-mans-terrorist-another-mans-freedom-fighter/257245/>
- **Jacqueline Hodgson and Victor Tadros.** *The Impossibility of Defining Terrorism.* Read the "New Criminal Law Review: An International and Interdisciplinary Journal," Vol. 16, found in the Lauinger Library at <http://www.jstor.org.proxy.library.georgetown.edu/stable/pdfplus/10.1525/nclr.2013.16.3.494.pdf?acceptTC=true&jpdConfirm=true>
- **Richard Jackson, Lee Jarvis, Jeroen Gunning and Marie Breen Smyth.** *Chapter 5: Conceptualizing Terrorism.* pp. 53-66.

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- Professor Alex Schmid video interview on defining terrorism found at <https://www.coursera.org/learn/terrorism/lecture/RdoCW/interview-with-prof-alex-schmid-about-defining-terrorism>.

Skim/Review:

- Additionally, please be prepared to discuss the **US Government's legal definition** of terrorism and also list and discuss each **US agency definition** of terrorism; specifically the definitions put forth by the Departments of Homeland Security, State and Defense, and also the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Week II (_____): *A Brief History of Terrorism*

David Rapoport examined the history of modern terrorism from its initial appearance, about 125 years ago, and developed what he describes as a wave phenomena. However, examples of terrorist activity stretch back into the ancient world. Where (and why) can lines be drawn between the two? How have nations and societies addressed this problem historically? How have terrorists evolved?

Required Readings:

- **Encyclopedia of Terrorism**, "A History." Found in Lauinger Library at <http://search.credoreference.com.proxy.library.georgetown.edu/content/entry/estpeace/terrorism/0>
- **David Rapoport**, "The Four Waves of Terrorism" in Audrey Kurth Cronin and James Ludes (eds.), *Attacking Terrorism: Elements of a Grand Strategy*, pp. 46-73.
- **Bruce Hoffman**. *Inside Terrorism: 2nd Ed.* (Columbia University Press, 2006), pp. 43-80.
- **Richard Jackson, Lee Jarvis, Jeroen Gunning and Marie Breen Smyth**. "The Orthodox Study of Terrorism", *Terrorism: A Critical Introduction*, pp. 50-73 and "Types of Terrorism", pp. 150-174.
- **Karen Rasler and William R. Thompson**. "Looking for Waves of Terrorism," *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 21:28–41, 2009, found in Lauringer Library at <http://www.tandfonline.com.proxy.library.georgetown.edu/doi/pdf/10.1080/09546550802544425>

Week III (_____): *The Role of Ideology*

Experts and analysts have long argued whether ideology drives movements to embrace terrorist tactics or whether terrorism simply reflects one point on a spectrum of political activity and warfare. For example, Francis Fukuyama argues the fall of communism and continuing rise in democratic regimes signifies humankind has reached a historical milestone. Samuel Huntington has written civilizations are at odds with each other, and there is a continuing threat of violence arising from renewed conflicts between countries and cultures that base their traditions on religious faith and dogma. Thomas Friedman points out that the globalized, flat world fosters creative imagination, but also assists terrorist groups by helping them spread their ideology.

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The class will review the role of ideology in the perception of terrorists — both from supporters and opponents — and how ideology can influence — and be influenced by — tactics and messaging.

Required readings:

- **Francis Fukuyama:** *The End of History and the Last Man*, "By Way of an Introduction," pages xi-xxiii is on Blackboard. Many copies of the entire book are available in the Lauinger Library.
- **Thomas Friedman:** *The Lexus and The Olive Tree: Understanding Globalization*. A "Foreign Affairs" article about the book can be found at <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/55017/barry-eichengreen/one-economy-ready-or-not-thomas-friedman-s-jaunt-through-globaliz>.
- **Thomas Friedman:** *The World Is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty –First Century*. There is a New York Times article about the book found at http://www.nytimes.com/2005/05/01/books/review/01ZAKARIA.html?_r=0.
- **Robert Keohane:** "The Globalization of Informal Violence, Theories of World Politics, and "Liberalization of Fear." 10 years after September 11, A Social Scientific Research Council Essay Forum found at <http://essays.ssrc.org/sept11/essays/keohane2.htm>.
- **F. Gregory Gause III:** "*Can Democracy Stop Terrorism?*" found at <http://www.terpconnect.umd.edu/~mkm/gause.pdf>
- **Yaroslav Trofimov.** "Radicalization of Islam or Islamization of Radicalism?", Wall Street Journal, June 16, 2016, found at <http://www.wsj.com/articles/radicalization-of-islam-or-islamization-of-radicalism-1466069220>.

Skim/Review:

- Review the basic tenets of realism, neorealism, liberalism, neoliberalism and constructivism which can be found online.
- Visit the **Freedom House** Website and review the "Freedom in the World 2016" report which provides statistics about democratic states around the globe, found at <https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world#.VMfRqp45CU>

Week IV (September 26th): *Organization, Leadership and Motivations*

There are scores of terrorist groups. We will focus on several selected terrorist organizations, including their leadership and institutional and personal motivations.

Required readings:

- **Joby Warick.** "Black Flags: The Rise of ISIS" *Doubleday. 2015.* pp.1-61.
- **Bruce Hoffman.** *Inside Terrorism, 2nd Ed.* (Columbia University Press, 2006), pp. 38-40, 240-252, 271-272 and 285-289.
- **Rohan Gunaratna and Aviv Oreg.** "Al Qaeda's Organization Structure and its Evolution," *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, Vol 33, Issue 12, found in Lauinger Library at

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<http://www.tandfonline.com.proxy.library.georgetown.edu/doi/full/10.1080/1057610X.2010.523860#.VMjaUJ45CUk>.

- **Ori Brafman and Rod Beckstrom.** "The Starfish and the Spider: The Unstoppable Power of Leaderless Organizations" *Penguin*. 2009. (Selection TBD).
- **Paul Cruickshank and Mohannad Hage Ali.** "Abu Musab Al Suri: Architect of the New al Qaeda," *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, Vol 30, Issue 1, found in Lauringer Library at <http://www.tandfonline.com.proxy.library.georgetown.edu/doi/full/10.1080/10576100601049928#.VMjbTZ45CUk>.
- **Lawrence Wright,** *The Looming Tower: Al Qaeda and the Road to 9/11*, (Vintage, 2007), pp. 7-31.

Skim/Review:

- **Jessica D. Lewis.** "The Islamic State: a Counter-Strategy for a Counter-State," Middle East Security Report, 21, July 2014, *The Institute for the Study of War*, found at <http://www.understandingwar.org/sites/default/files/Lewis-Center%20of%20gravity.pdf>.
- **Patrick Coburn.** "Who is Behind ISIS?," *The Arab American News*, 21 June 2014, found in Lauringer Library at <http://search.proquest.com.proxy.library.georgetown.edu/docview/1543406416?pq-origsite=summon>.
- **Janine di Giovanni.** "Who Is ISIS Leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi?," *Newsweek*, December 8, 2014, found at <http://www.newsweek.com/2014/12/19/who-isis-leader-abu-bakr-al-baghdadi-290081.html>.

Week V (_____): Terrorist Tactics – *Safe Havens, Financing, and Recruitment*

The focus of this class the first part of a two-week examination of modern terrorists' modus operandi. We will explore connections between criminal organizations, criminal activity, and terrorist networks, and discuss trends in terrorist network recruitment and propaganda efforts.

Required Readings:

- **Joby Warick.** "Black Flags: The Rise of ISIS" *Doubleday*. 2015. pp. 95-100, 138-161.
- **Eric Lichtblau and Eric Schmitt.** "Cash Flow to Terrorists Evades U.S. Effort," *New York Times*, December 5, 2010 found at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/12/06/world/middleeast/06wikileaks-financing.html?pagewanted=all>.
- **Benedetta Berti.** "The Economics of Counterterrorism: Devising a Normative Regulatory Framework for the Hawala System," *MIT International Review*, Spring 2008, found at <http://web.mit.edu/mitir/2008/spring/economics.html>.
- **Evan Kohlmann.** "The Antisocial Network: Countering the Use of Online Social Networking Technologies by Foreign Terrorist Organizations," – Link.
- **Charlie Winter.** "Media Jihad: The Islamic State's Doctrine for International Warfare" *The International Center for the Study of Radicalization and Political Violence*. 2017.
- **Frank Gardner.** "How do terrorists communicate?" *BBC World News*, found at <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-24784756>.

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- **Tom Rawstone and Paul Bentley.** "Trip Advisor for terrorists: Where to buy Nutella in the war zone. What kind of trainers to wear. And how it feels to chop off infidels' heads. The twisted online chatrooms recruiting British teens for jihad?," *Daily Mail*, London, Aug 16, 2014, found through ProQuest at <http://search.proquest.com.proxy.library.georgetown.edu/docview/1553507021?pq-origsite=summon>.

Skim/Review:

- **US Department of State Country Report**, Chapter 3, "Terrorist Safe Havens," found at <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2005/64333.htm>.

Week VI (_____): Terrorist Tactics – Training, Movement and Targets

Modus operandi, continued. This will narrow the focus onto how terrorist networks train new recruits, and prepare to conduct attacks — and how this is changing as technology eases travel and communication.

Required reading:

- **Bruce Hoffman.** *Inside Terrorism, 2nd Ed.* (Columbia University Press, 2006), Chapters 7 and 8.
- **United States of America vs Faisal Shahzad**, Complaint, Southern District of New York, May 4, 2000, found at <http://i2.cdn.turner.com/cnn/2010/images/05/04/ny.pdf>.
- **Brynjar Lia.** "Doctrines for Jihadi Terrorist Training," *Terrorism and Political Violence*, Vol 20, Issue 4, 2008, found in Lauinger Library at <http://www.tandfonline.com.proxy.library.georgetown.edu/doi/full/10.1080/09546550802257226#.VM63qZ45CUk>.
- **Brian A. Jackson and David R. Frelinger.** "Rifling Through the Terrorists' Arsenal: Exploring Groups' Weapon Choices and Technology Strategies," *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, Vol 31, Issue 7, found in Lauringer Library at <http://www.tandfonline.com.proxy.library.georgetown.edu/doi/full/10.1080/10576100802159989#.VM0yJJ45CUk>.
- **Lisa M. McCartan, Andrea Masselli, Michael Rey and Danielle Rusnak.** "The Logic of Terrorist Target Choice: An Examination of Chechen Rebel Bombings from 1997–2003," *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, Vol 31, Issue 1, 2008, found in Lauringer Library at <http://www.tandfonline.com.proxy.library.georgetown.edu/doi/full/10.1080/10576100701767122#.VM6hYp45CUk>.
- **Peter Bergen.** "How Al-Shabaab picks its targets," found at <http://www.cnn.com/2013/09/21/opinion/al-shabaab-aims/index.html>

Skim / Review:

- Go to the **National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism** website found at <http://www.start.umd.edu/>. Review the Global Terrorism Database. The objective of your review is to determine the types of attacks terrorists use

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most often. Pay particular attention to the geographic areas where attacks occur and what type of attack is used in that region.

- Go to the following site and listen to the interview with a **Taliban suicide bomber**. <http://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=an+interview+with+a+taliban+trained+suicide+bomber+%7bwith+english+s+t%7d&FORM=VIRE1#view=detail&mid=C784D3D57EB29F252CA8C784D3D57EB29F252CA8>
- **Scott Stewart**. "Cutting Through the Lone-Wolf Hype." STRATFOR. found at <https://www.stratfor.com/weekly/20110921-cutting-through-lone-wolf-hype>

Week VII-VIII (_____): Presentations

Please read Rubric #1 for specific instructions. The briefing/presentation will include; describe a terrorist organization, including their historical background, leaders and salient demographic characteristics, ideology and objectives, targeting, tactics and modus operandi and international connections/links with other terrorist groups; analysis on why this group qualifies as a terrorist group; a theory of the international situation and possible responses for the United States and allies based on the threat this group poses.

No assigned reading.

Week IX (_____): US Policies on Terrorism: Reagan, Clinton, W. Bush, Obama, and Trump

A policy is a deliberate system of principles to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes. A policy is a statement of intent, and is implemented as a procedure or protocol. This week's discussion will focus on selected Administration's policies towards terrorism.

Required Readings:

- **Joby Warick**. "Black Flags: The Rise of ISIS" *Doubleday*. 2015. pp. 30-94.
- **Reagan**: Robert Oakley. "International Terrorism," *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 65, Issue 3, 1986. pp. 611-629 found at <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/41724/robert-oakley/international-terrorism>.
- **Clinton**: Opposing Views Byron York. "The Facts About Clinton and Terrorism," *National Review*, September 11, 2006 found at <http://www.nationalreview.com/article/218683/facts-about-clinton-and-terrorism-byron-york>.
- **Chin-Kuei Tsui**. "The Myth of George W. Bush's Foreign Policy Revolution," *E-International Relations*, December 2, 2012 found at <http://www.e-ir.info/2012/12/02/the-myth-of-george-w-bushs-foreign-policy-revolution-reagan-clinton-and-the-continuity-of-the-war-on-terror/>.
- **Bush 43**: David Hastings Dunn. "Bush, 11 September and the Conflicting Strategies of the 'War on Terrorism'," *Irish Studies in International Affairs*, Vol 16, 2005 found in Lauringer Library at <http://www.jstor.org.proxy.library.georgetown.edu/stable/30001932?seq=1&Search=yes&resultItemClick=true&searchText=Bush&searchText=terrorism&searchText=policy&s>

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earchUri=/action/doBasicSearch?Query=Bush+terrorism+policy&filter=&Search=Search&wc=on&fc=off&globalSearch=&sbbBox=&sbjBox=&sbpBox=#page_scan_tab_contents.

- **Obama:** Remarks by the President at the National Defense University, May 13, 2013, found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/05/23/remarks-president-national-defense-university>

Week X (_____): US Strategies to Counter Terrorism

We will examine the current Administration's strategies. Strategy is a high level plan to achieve one or more goals under conditions of uncertainty. Strategy is important because the resources available to achieve goals are usually limited. Strategy generally involves setting goals, determining actions to achieve the goals, and mobilizing resources to execute the actions. A strategy describes how the ends (goals) will be achieved by the means (resources). A comprehensive strategy has three parts: 1) A *diagnosis* that defines or explains the nature of the challenge; 2) A *guiding policy* for dealing with the challenge; and 3) Coherent *actions* designed to carry out the guiding policy.

Required Readings:

- *National Strategy for Counterterrorism of the United States of America*, October 2018 — [LINK](#)
- *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* — [LINK](#)
- *Strategy to Empower Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States*, August 2011— [LINK](#)
- **Daniel Goure:** "Homeland Security," in Audrey Kurth Cronin and James Ludes (eds.), *Attacking Terrorism: Elements of a Grand Strategy*, pp. 261-284.

Skim/Review:

- **Department of State:** Bureau of Counterterrorism, found at <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/index.htm>
- **Department of Defense:** "Strategy for Homeland Defense," found at <http://www.defense.gov/news/Homelanddefensestrategy.pdf>.
- **Joint Chiefs of Staff:** Joint Publication 3-26, Counterterrorism, October 24, 2014, found at http://dtic.mil/doctrine/new_pubs/jp3_26.pdf.
- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):** The FBI's Counterterrorism Program, April 2004, found at http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/fbi_ct_911com_0404.pdf.
- **National Counterterrorism Center:** Mission of the Center can be found at <http://www.nctc.gov/jcat.html>.
- **Department of Homeland Security:** Review the 2014 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), June 2014, found at <http://www.dhs.gov/publication/2014-quadrennial-homeland-security-review-qhsr>.

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Week XI (_____): Comparative Counterterrorism and International Cooperation

Building on Week II's history of terrorism, and the understanding of the current international terror landscape, the class will discuss different approaches to counterterrorism across different countries. Students will compare relevant models of domestic security (eg. MI5 vs. FBI). Required Readings:

- **United Nations Actions to Counterterrorism** found at <http://www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/legal-instruments.shtml>. Please familiarize yourself with each instrument and the motivations behind their development and be prepared to discuss each during class.
- **Mark Sauter**. *Homeland Security: A Complete Guide to Understanding, Preventing, and Surviving Terrorism*. (McGraw-Hill 2005) (selections TBD)
- **Gary Schmitt**. *Safety, Liberty, and Islamist Terrorism*, "Chapter 6: US Counterterrorism in Perspective" *AEI Press*. 2010. Pages 105-127
- **Michael Weiss, Nancy A. Youssef, Nadette De Visser**. "U.S. Officials Bash 'Shitty' Belgian Security Forces" *The Daily Beast*. March 22, 2016. <http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2016/03/22/u-s-officials-bash-shitty-belgian-security-forces.html>

Week XII (_____): Homeland Security, Domestic Security, and the Lone Wolf Problem

Follow the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States engaged in one of the largest bureaucratic reorganizations in history. Though the structure of the new "Department of Homeland Security" was inspired by existing models, in recent years, the evolution of DHS itself has had a ripple effect on other agencies and on US allies. This course will capstone weeks IX, X, and XI as students discuss this shift and the persistence of the terrorist threat in the United States.

In the second half, the class will contrast the international terrorist threat with the domestic terrorist threat and return to the definitional theme we began in week I.

Required Readings:

- **Mark Sauter**. *Homeland Security: A Complete Guide to Understanding, Preventing, and Surviving Terrorism*. (McGraw-Hill 2005)
- **Bruce Hoffman**. *Inside Terrorism*, 2nd Edition (Columbia University Press, 2006), read Chapter 9.
- *The Road to Boston: Counterterrorism Lessons from the Marathon Bombings* (House of Representatives, Committee on Homeland Security) – [Link](#)

Skim / Review:

- *Defining Homeland Security: Analysis and Congressional Considerations* (Shawn Reese, Congressional Research Service) – [Link](#)
- *Souther Poverty Law Center list of hate groups* — [Link](#) (also familiarize yourself with their list of terrorist attacks).

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Week XIII (_____): The Future of Terrorism

At the top of this session, the class will cover recent trends in terrorist activity (eg. emerging networks, and technologies such as encrypted communications and cyber weapons which have been exploited by terrorist groups and criminal actors).

In the second half, students will discuss these trends and conduct a forward-looking analysis to better understand how terrorism and terrorists will continue to change.

Required Readings:

- **Audrey Kurth Cronin.** "Toward an Effective Grand Strategy," in Audrey Kurth Cronin and James Ludes (eds.), *Attacking Terrorism: Elements of a Grand Strategy*, pgs 285-304.
- **Arie Perliger and Leonard Weinberg.** "How Terrorist Groups End," CTC Sentinel, February 23, 2010, found at <https://www.ctc.usma.edu/posts/how-terrorist-groups-end>.
- **John Mueller and Mark Stewart.** "The Terrorism Delusion." *International Security* found at <http://politicalscience.osu.edu/faculty/jmueller/absisfin.pdf>
- Open letter from Ayman al-Zawahiri to the West. (provided by the instructor)