TERRORISM IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

SHANNEN DILAG | UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE

WHAT COMES TO MIND WHEN YOU ENCOUNTER THE WORD "TERRORISM"?

GOAL OF TERRORISM

TO INSPIRE FEAR AND COERCE INDIVIDUALS/THE STATE

TERRORISM IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

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STATE PERPETUATED/ENABLED TERRORISM

- ACTS OF TERROR THAT ARE COMMITTED BY THE STATE.
- THE STATE CAN ALSO CHOOSE TO BE COMPLICIT IN ACTS OF TERROR.

KLU KLUX KLAN LYNCHINGS, LATE 1800S-1900S



KRISTALLNACHT ("NIGHT OF BROKEN GLASS"), NAZI GERMANY



INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

- BY MID-1900S, MANY COLONIAL TERRITORIES ATTEMPTED TO GAIN INDEPENDENCE FROM COLONIAL POWERS SUCH AS GREAT BRITAIN.
- THESE SEPARATIST MOVEMENTS WERE SEEN BY THE STATE AS ACTS OF TERROR.



INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT (1947)



ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT (1947)

HOW WOULD YOU DEFINE "TERRORISM"?

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TERRORISM BEFORE WORLD WAR II

"CONCEPTS OF TERRORISM IN NATIONAL LAW ARE... STARTLINGLY DIVERSE. THERE IS LITTLE EVIDENCE OF GLOBAL CONVERGENCE, AND CERTAINLY AS YET NO CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL CRIME OF TERRORISM" (SAUL, 2015,19).

TERRORISM IN THE LATE 20TH CENTURY

RISE OF NON-STATE TERRORISM

NON-STATE ACTOR: "AN INDIVIDUAL OR ORGANIZATION THAT HAS SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL INFLUENCE BUT IS NOT ALLIED TO ANY PARTICULAR COUNTRY OR STATE."

POST-1960S: A TURNING POINT BEGINS

THIS ERA GAVE US OUR

CONTEMPORARY SENSE OF

TERRORISM AS HIGHLY THEATRICAL, SYMBOLIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY ORGANIZED GROUPS WITH SPECIFIC

POLITICAL GRIEVANCES.

LATE 1960S TO EARLY 1970S: TERRORISM TURNS INTERNATIONAL



THE POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE HIJACKED AN AN EL AL FLIGHT (1968). TWENTY YEARS LATER, THE BOMBING OF A PAN AM FLIGHT OVER LOCKERBIE, SCOTLAND, SHOCKED THE WORLD.

SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

FIRST MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ACT OF TERRORISM
 IN THE UNITED STATES SOIL.

PERPETUATED BY NON-STATE ACTOR AND EXTREME ISLAMIC GROUP, AL-QAEDA.

• TWO MAJOR U.S. PASSENGER AIRLINES HIGH JACKED BY 19 AL-QAEDA MEMBERS.

KILLED 2,996 PEOPLE, INJURED OVER 6,000 OTHERS AND CAUSED APPROXIMATELY \$10 BILLION IN INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROPERTY DAMAGE. INTERNATIONAL WAR ON TERROR BEGINS AND LEGAL CONCEPT OF TERRORISM IS REFORMED

- BEFORE 9/11 AND THE RISE OF NON-STATE ACTORS, TERRORISM WAS USUALLY PUNISHABLE AS A REGULAR CRIME.
- INTERNATIONAL NON-STATE ACTORS ARE NOT UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF STATES IN WHICH THEY ARE NOT CITIZENS, THEREFORE NEW LAWS AND STRATEGIES HAD TO BE MADE TO COUNTER-TERRORISM.

EACH NATION-STATE INTERPRETS NATIONAL SECURITY DIFFERENTLY AND THUS CREATES DIFFERENT STRATEGIES TO COMBAT TERRORISM

GLOBALIZATION AND TERRORISM

- GLOBALIZATION CONTRIBUTED TO THE RISE TO INTERNATIONAL NON-STATE ACTORS SUCH AS AL-QAEDA, ISIS, AND BOKO HARAM (AMONG OTHERS)
 - ISIS RECRUITS WORLDWIDE
 - BOKO HARAM IS ABLE TO SPREAD TO OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES
 - THESE GROUPS HAVE NETWORKS ALL OVER THE WORLD AND ARE ABLE TO CONDUCT ATTACKS VIRTUALLY ANYWHERE.

BOKO HARAM

- ISLAMIC STATE IN WEST AFRICA
- MILITANT ORGANIZATION BASED IN NORTHEASTERN NIGERIA, ALSO ACTIVE IN CHAD, NIGER AND NORTHERN CAMEROON.
- KILLED TENS OF THOUSANDS AND DISPLACED 2.3 MILLION FROM THEIR HOMES- AND WAS RANKED AS THE WORLD'S DEADLIEST TERROR GROUP BY THE GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX IN 2015

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ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND THE LEVANT (ISIS)

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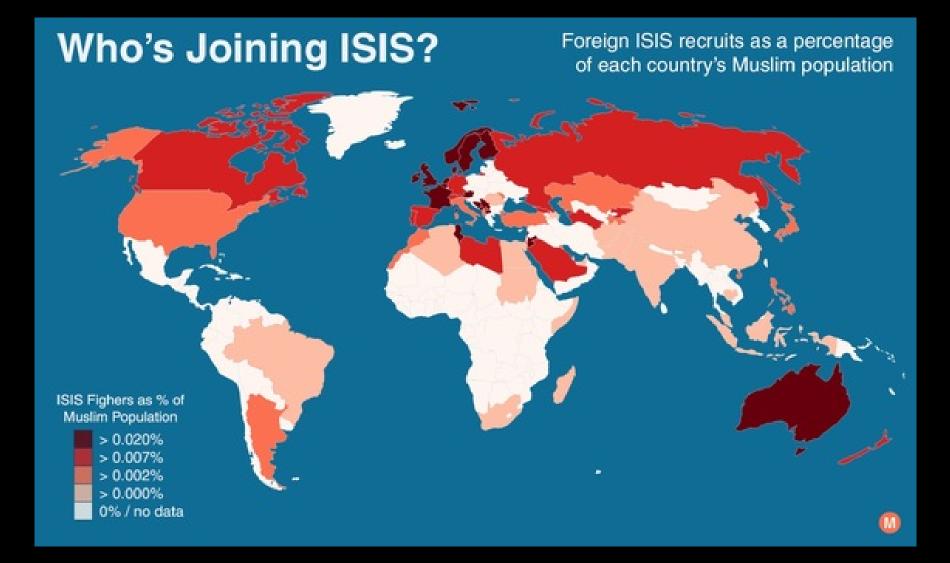


- JIHADIST TERRORIST ORGANIZATION (BORNE OUT OF AL-QAEDA FACTION).
- GAINED GLOBAL
 PROMINENCE IN 2014.
- ETHNO-STATE
- RECRUITS GLOBALLY

WHAT MOTIVATES THESE TERRORIST GROUPS?

- PRIMARILY RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL GRIEVANCES
- ISIS, FOR EXAMPLE, FILLS IN THE GAPS OF FRAGILE STATES (SUCH AS SYRIA)
 WHEN FRAGILE STATES CANNOT PROVIDE PROTECTION, EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, AND FINANCIAL STABILITY FOR THEIR CITIZENS, THESE INDIVIDUALS ARE COMPELLED TO JOIN TERRORIST GROUPS
- CULTURAL ISOLATIONISM (MOSTLY IN WESTERN STATES)

ISIS ALL OVER THE WORLD



ISIS ALL OVER THE WORLD



PARIS ATTACKS, 2015 FRANCE ANKARA BOMBINGS, 2015 ORLANDO NIGHTCLUB TURKEY SHOOTING, 2016 UNITED STATES SIEGE IN MARAWI, 2017 PHILIPPINES

HOW CAN GLOBALIZATION COMBAT VIOLENT TERRORIST ATTACKS?



WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS?

WHY DO YOU THINK THE UN HAS NOT CLEARLY DEFINED TERRORISM?

TERRORISM'S IMPACT ON FOREIGN POLICY, DOMESTIC POLICY, & HUMAN RIGHTS



STRINGENT ANTI-TERRORISM LAWS TURKEY

DECLARING STATE OF EMERGENCY 2016 FRANCE





TRAVEL BAN 2017 UNITED STATES

HOW SHOULD NATION STATES RESPOND TO TERRORISM?