

Topics covered:

1. What is terrorism?
2. Terror in the French Revolution
3. Anarchism
4. Russian Revolutionary Terrorism
5. Terror in Nazi Germany
6. Terror Bombing
7. Algeria
8. Cambodia
9. Latin America
10. The Red Army Faction
11. Israel and Palestine
12. 9/11 and the War on Terror

Topic	Key knowledge	Key perspectives	Ideas of terrorism
What is terrorism?	<p>DEFINITION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The common ground among definitions by official departments, states and commentators is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use of or threat of force or violence b. In the pursuit of political, social, religious or ideological aims c. With the intention of instilling fear in an audience or the public at large d. Directed at an audience greater than the victims • Depending on subjective ideas, or an organisation's purpose- different definitions will emphasize different parts of this <p>STATE VS NON STATE TERRORISM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orthodox conceptions of terrorism center on non-state actors • State terrorism has been traditionally excluded from studies of terrorism because it is often western states with 	<p>Bruce Hoffman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terrorism is '<i>inherently political</i>' - It is '<i>ineluctably about power: the pursuit of power, the acquisition of power and the use of power to achieve political change.</i>' - Intimidation is crucial- threats or actual attacks create '<i>a system of coercive intimidation</i>' - Groups often use terrorism as a last resort <p>Martha Crenshaw</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasises that terrorism must be viewed in context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The media in its reporting of terrorism will often simplify and condense its purpose and justification- why it elicits pejorative connotations • In modern times groups have been increasingly unwilling to label themselves terrorists; used terms like freedom and liberation, armies, self-defense or name eschewing any association (al-Qaeda)

	<p>hegemonic power who label groups as terrorist and naturally they do not label themselves as such even though the US, Israel, France, England and Argentina would all easily fit into a definition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>'Terrorism is symbolic, or perceptual'</i> - The label terrorism is often used <i>'so as to foreclose the possibility of compromise'</i> <p>Ruth Blakeley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terrorism is a tactic not an ideology - <i>'selective application of terms such as 'terrorism' that served to fortify rather than confront illiberal practices'</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The political connotations of the word terrorist affect the perception of audiences, especially around appropriate reactions
French Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terror 1793-1794 • From the execution of Louis XVI to the fall of Robespierre • Guillotine was an egalitarian idea, because it's the same for everyone/ everyone was given the same punishment • Between 15-20 000 executions, but excludes the Vendee (probably the largest number of people killed, somewhere between 40 000 and 190 000) • The vast majority of victims are killed in reprisals following rebellion against the regime (Gironde, Federalist revolts, Vendee) • The majority of executions occur between Nov 1793 and Feb 1794 • Law of suspects, 17 September 1793 • Law of 22 Pririal, 10 June 1794- stream lines the execution of victims- denied access to lawyers and mandates death penalty for findings of guilt • A lot of the machinery (Committee of Public Safety, rise of figures like Marat and Saint-Just) was set up before 1793 	<p>Robespierre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confronting a series of crisis • <i>'revolutionary government is the despotism of liberty over terrorism'</i> – terror is just a means to that end • No one truly organized the system of the terror, it just arose from everyone's will <p>Burke:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing in 1791; suggested that it was the inherent nature of the French revolution to be violent, blood thirsty • He suggests that the aims of the revolution were constructed to justify or allow violence • He wrote two years before the terror 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French revolution made terror a political phenomenon • The purpose of the violence was to intimidate and coerce people into support • The regime became paranoid by the idea of counter-revolution • Fear that they were a suspect drove members of the Convention to get rid of Robespierre out of self-preservation • The government at once were terrorists and tried to combat

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were also violent events from 1789, like Storming of the Bastille, Women March on Versailles, Bread Riots, September massacres etc. • These acts were different to the terror itself because this was random, where the terror was formalised and systematic <p>Revolution's goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The peaceful enjoyment of liberty • Uniform acceptance of the revolutionary laws/ideology • Democracy and a republic 	<p>Francois Furet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terror is not just a product of circumstance: <i>'the risks for the Revolution were greatest at the beginning and in the middle of... 1793, at a time when the activity of the Revolutionary Tribunal was relatively minimal'</i> 	<p>terrorist plots against them</p>
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