

International Terrorism
Second Grade Students
International Relations Department
Lecture 7
Classification and categories
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Ideological Terrorism

- Terrorism motivated by political systems of belief (ideologies), which champion the self- perceived inherent rights of a particular group or interest in opposition to another group or interest.
- Ideological extremists justify their behavior by promoting systems of belief that explain collective socioeconomic circumstances, and offer interpretations of how to configure an ideal society.

Types of Ideological Terrorism

1- Anarchism

- was historically an ideology championing exploited peasant and working classes .
- It is a leftist philosophy, which arose as an ideological manifestation of the social conflicts of the mid-19th century in Europe, which culminated as revolutions in several countries in 1848.
- Anarchist philosophers in Russia, Italy, and elsewhere were among the first leftists to champion the downtrodden, resist monarchy and central government control, and oppose the ownership of private property.

ANARCHISM

FOR BEGINNERS



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CAPITALISM

WE RULE YOU

WE FOOL YOU

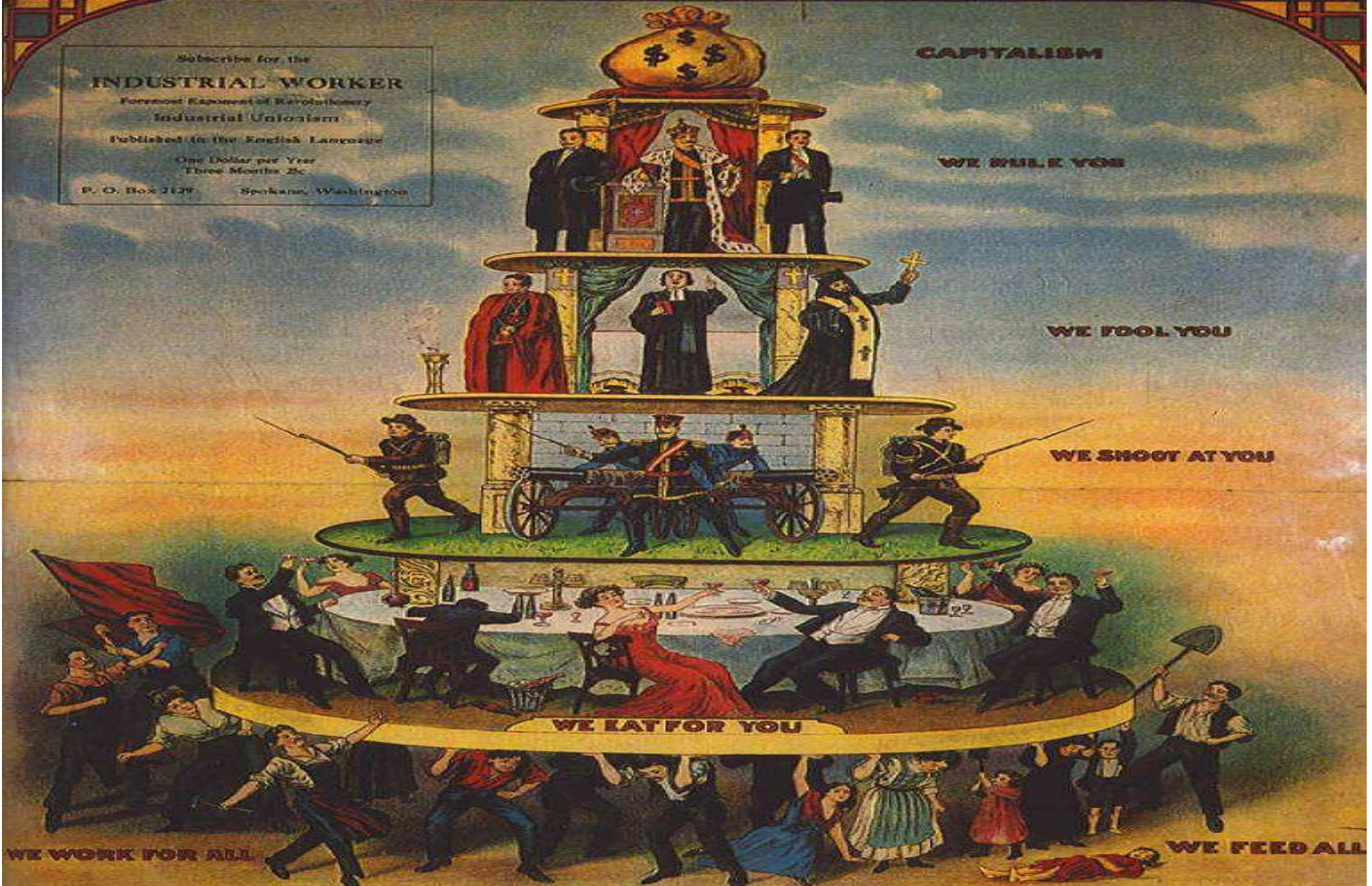
WE SHOOT AT YOU

WE EAT FOR YOU

WE WORK FOR ALL

WE FEED ALL

PYRAMID OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM



Anarchists developed a reputation as bombers and “king killers” because of their many successful attacks and assassinations. For example:

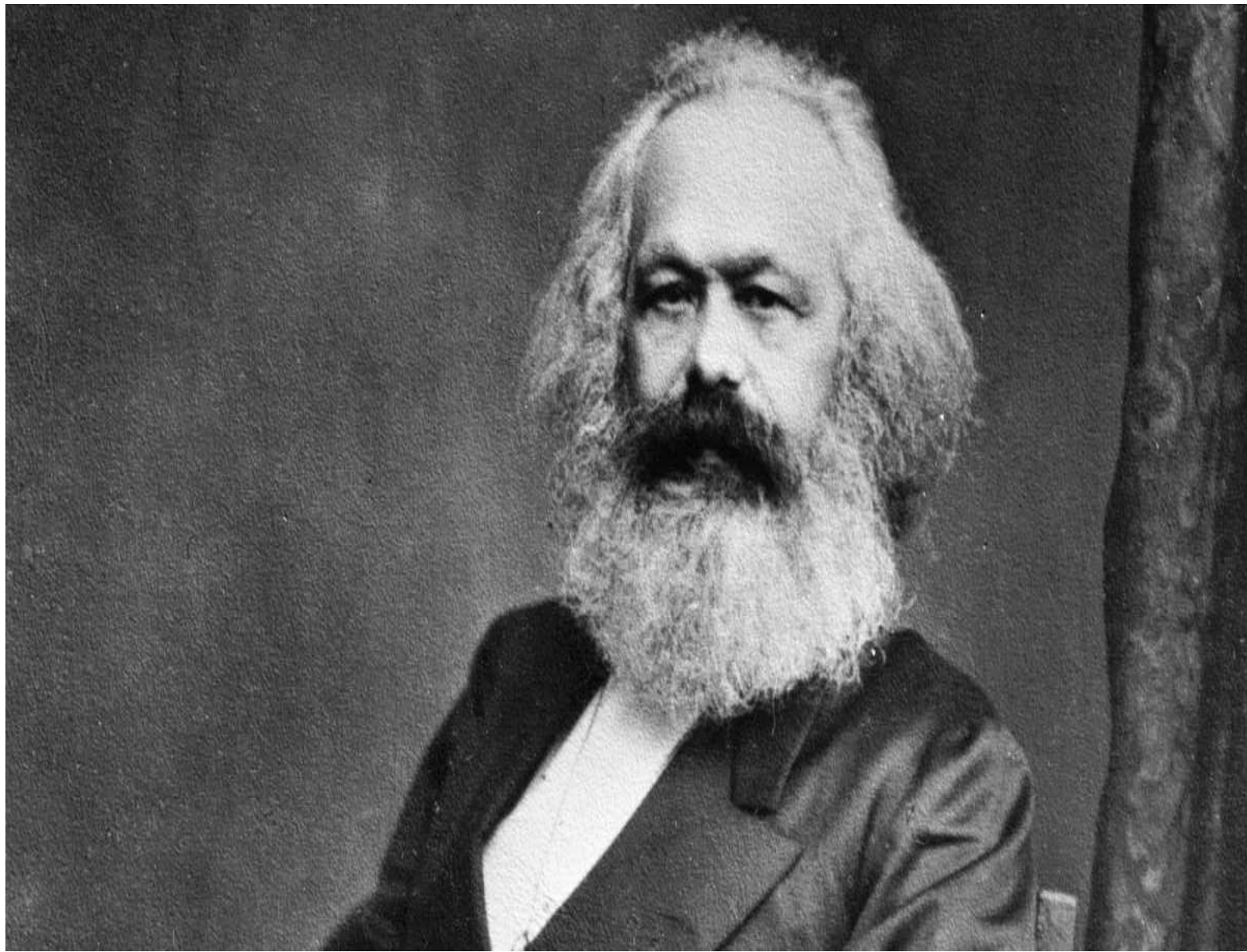
- 1- They assassinated Russian Czar Alexander II in 1881.
- 2- French President Sadi Carnot in 1894.
- 3- Austro-Hungarian Empress Elizabeth in 1898.
- 4- Italian King Umberto I in 1900.
- 5- American President William McKinley in 1901.

- Traditional anarchism reached its high tide during the Spanish Civil War, but declined after the defeat of the Republican government.
- Modern anarchists tend to not follow the historical pattern of terrorism, although there have been a few terrorist conspiracies.

- **2- Marxism**

- Karl Marx is the founder of a longstanding philosophical and political ideological tradition adopted by proponents ranging from relatively moderate social democrats to extreme Maoist and Stalinist revolutionaries.
- the working group's unequal relationship to the means of production results in conflict between laboring groups and the ruling status quo group.
- Marxists believed that workers would build and create a new Communist society, and design a newly egalitarian social system.

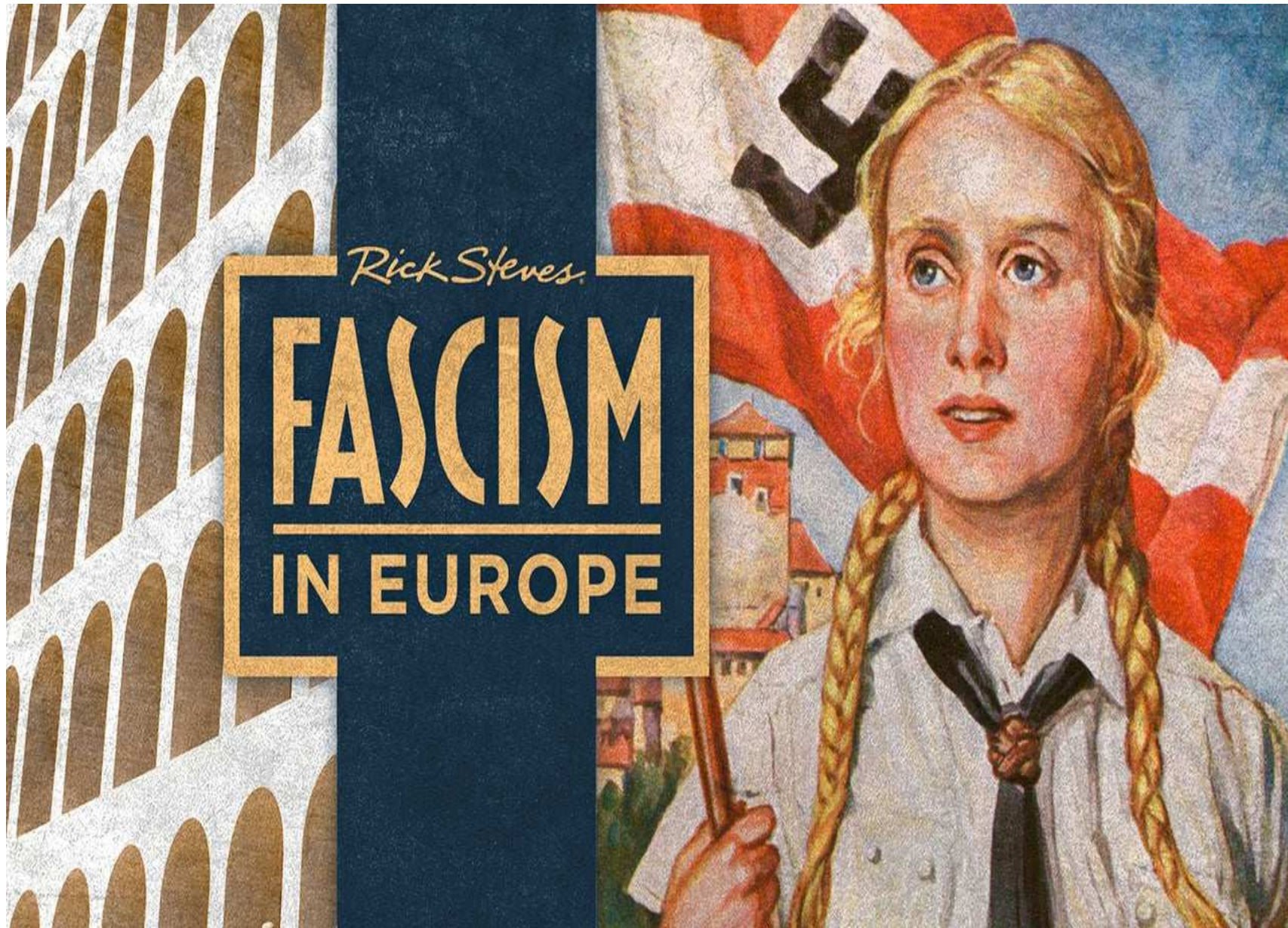




- Some Marxist movements and groups in Europe, Latin America, and the United States, waged urban terrorist campaigns to destabilize their governments. They were sometimes successful, such as in Argentina and Uruguay, but the outcomes were that harsh dictatorships were established which violently suppressed the insurgencies.
- Marxist governments were established in Russia,
- China, Cambodia, Vietnam, and elsewhere; these regimes often engaged in ideological state terrorism
- when attempting to build their new Communist orders.

- **3- Fascism**

- Fascism is a rightist ideological movement that was formed as a counterpoint to anarchism and Marxism, and which peaked during World War II. Since the fascist high tide, a few regimes have been established with fascist tendencies. Fascism initially began as a grass-roots movement growing out of the social turmoil of Europe following the World War I and the Great Depression. In reaction to the Communist revolution in Russia, and the threat of Communist agitation elsewhere, right-wing movements organized themselves as popular movements in Europe.



- Following the defeat of the Nazi and Italian Fascist regimes during World War II, occasional regimes took power such as in Greece, Argentina, and the longstanding Falangist regime in Spain. Such regimes engaged in internal campaigns of terror. Dissident right-wing terrorism has rarely been sustained as long-term terrorist campaigns. However, paramilitary activity in Latin America is an exception to this general profile. Paramilitaries in Colombia, El Salvador, and elsewhere were armed and trained to wage counter-insurgencies against leftist insurgents. These campaigns were often quite repressive.

Criminal Dissident Terrorism

- This type of terrorism is solely profit-driven, and can be some combination of profit and politics. For instance, traditional organized criminals accrue profits to fund their criminal activity and for personal interests, while criminal-political enterprises acquire profits to sustain their movement.