

Handouts

Case cards

<p>Case 1: A group runs an armed campaign to get rid of a totalitarian government. They put a bomb in the Ministry of Defence, which explodes, killing 12 people.</p>	<p>Case 2: An individual targets single mothers with letters threatening their babies. No cases of violence have been reported, but the women are too scared to take their children out of doors.</p>
<p>Case 3: In a war between two countries, one drops a nuclear bomb on another, killing about 100,000 civilians.</p>	<p>Case 4: A letter bomb is sent to the director of a large cosmetics company, severely injuring him. The anonymous bomber accuses the company of exploiting animals.</p>
<p>Case 5: A group runs a lengthy campaign against military installations, including regular use of explosives. A number of members of the armed forces have been killed.</p>	<p>Case 6: In a campaign to win independence, members of an ethnic minority regularly bomb public areas. They provide warnings beforehand, so that people can evacuate the buildings, but civilians have been killed.</p>
<p>Case 7: A country has chemical weapons and says it is ready to use them if it feels threatened by any other country.</p>	<p>Case 8: A group of criminals holds up a bank, takes members of staff hostage, and later shoots the hostages to cover their tracks.</p>
<p>Case 9: Nationalist groups patrol and control major cities and regularly beat up or intimidate people from other ethnic groups.</p>	<p>Case 10: A totalitarian state rules its population through fear: anyone who speaks out against it is arrested; people are regularly arrested, tortured and even executed.</p>
<p>Case 11: A group of organised criminals extorts money from local businessmen. Those who refuse to comply see their property burned and sometimes they are murdered.</p>	<p>Case 12: In the course of a war against rebels, an occupying army attacks villages with drone (unmanned) planes. Several civilian casualties have been reported, some killing entire families.</p>
<p>Case 13: Workers from country A have to cross into country B every day. B's border guards always harass A's citizens, thoroughly checking ID papers, often making body searches. They frequently arbitrarily detain people from A.</p>	<p>Case 14: During a decade-long civil war, a 19-year-old woman crossed paths with a group of 10 rebels. First the leader raped her and then he commanded his men to do so.</p>
<p>Case 15: There is an International Conference in the city. Police get powers to arrest anyone and hold them for 12 hours without any charge. They warn people not to demonstrate.</p>	<p>Case 16: "You have to work harder, the graves are not full!" urged the voice on Rwandan radio.</p>

Points to consider

<p>Points to consider during your discussions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does an act of terrorism always aim to provoke fear (terror) among the population? • Is any act that causes people to be fearful an act of terrorism? • Can a state (government) engage in terrorism, or is terrorism always an act against a country's formal institutions? • Does terrorism always aim to inflict civilian casualties, or can it be targeted against military targets, or against property? • Can an act of terrorism ever be justified?
