A NEW WAVE OF TERROR: AN ANALYSIS OF CURRENT TRENDS IN TERRORISM
AND THE DEATH OF RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM

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Abstract

According to Professor David C. Rapoport, the modern world has seen four different waves of terrorism: anarchist, anti-colonial, new left, and religious. The most recent and deadly form of terrorism is occurring today, religious terrorism. However, it is imperative to look forward into the future to determine how terrorism will develop new threats. What will the fifth wave of terrorism be, how will it develop, and when will it occur? The research examines the past four waves, analyzes current trends in terrorist attacks, discovers and defines the next wave of terrorism, and provides a risk analysis to help combat against upcoming threats. The original hypothesis was that the next wave of terrorism will be cultural in nature, and will develop along the divides of "incompatible civilizations." However, the research shows the next form of terrorism will be anti-government in nature.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to attribute the success of this research to several individuals. Firstly, I would like to extend my thanks to my thesis advisor Don Shemanski, who always believed in me despite numerous stumbles and falls. Thank you to Professor Glantz for agreeing to be a reader for this project. I extend a special thanks to Lisa Lenze for guiding me throughout my college career. In addition, I want to thank President George W. Bush for sparking my interest in national security through his excellent presidency and fight against terror. Finally I thank the women in IST for being a constant source of support and encouragement, especially Savannah Boothe and Skylar Slotter.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1: Literature Review

1.1 The Four Waves of Terrorism- Rapoport

- Anarchist
- Anti-colonial
- New Left
- Religious

Cultural

Civilizations and Cultures
- Defining Contexts Other than Civilizations

Chapter 2: Introduction

- Clash of Civilizations
- The West and Universality of Norms
- Islam as a Threat
- The West’s Military Advantage
- Clash of Ignorance

Chapter 3: Terrorism and the Modern World

- Recent Terrorism
- History of Terrorism
- Home Grown Terrorism
- Oklahoma City Bombing
- Boston Bombings
- Charelston Church Bombing
- Focus on: Religious terrorism
Examples of Islamic Terrorist Groups

New Threats and New Groups

ISIS

Islamic Terrorist Groups Outside of the Arab World

Jemaah Islamiya

Abu Sayaf

Milf: The Moro Islamic Liberation Front

Terrorists on Twitter: Terrorism and the Internet

Questions Raised

Chapter 4: Methodology

Chapter 5: Data

Global Data

Regional Data

Looking at the Western World

United States

Case Studies of Attacks in US

Analysis of European Attacks

The Next Wave

Chapter 6: Discussion/Analysis

Chapter 7: Risk Analysis

Introduction

Scope

Risk Assessment Approach

Threat Statement

Risk Assessment Results
CHAPTER 1: LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 THE FOUR WAVES OF TERRORISM - RAPOPORT

Political Scientists use waves in order to understand and group data into digestible chunks. However, grouping data on terrorism can exclude several factors imperative to creating accurate threat models. In an attempt to understand and quantify terrorism, social scientist David Rapoport has classified terrorism into four waves-anarchist, anti-colonial, new left, and religious(3).

Firstly, while Rapoport identifies the modern era as characterized by religious terrorism, that does not necessarily mean that every upcoming terrorist attack will be religious in nature. Organizations such as Colombia's FARC or Puerto Rico’s FLAN show that there are still groups committing acts of terrorism with anti-colonial motives. Still, it should be remembered that while under the fourth wave of terrorism, it is most likely that a terrorist attack will be religious in nature. A more current example is the recent Charlie Hebdo attacks that shook France and its allies (Joscelyn, 2015). The individuals who carried out this act of terror did so in response to a cartoon depicting Mohammed, which is forbidden in Islam. This shooting sent a message that the terrorists would not tolerate depictions of Mohammed. Still, it is beneficial to study all of the waves of terrorism in order to see how terrorist groups and actions have developed overtime in order to determine new creative threats.

ANARCHIST

While terrorism has existed in the world since biblical times, the first wave of terrorism identified by Professor Rapoport is the Anarchist wave. The main goal behind this wave was to change the government and bring forth a revolution of Anarchy. It arose in the 1880s and lasted until the 1920s. The most prominent group that emerged during this wave was Russia’s
Narodnaya Volya. This group consisted mostly of the upper class and higher educated, and were self-identified as terrorists fighting against the monarchy as liberators. This wave is most associated with bank robberies and assassinations throughout Russia(5). The new wave of antigovernment terrorism will be a resurgence of this type of terrorism.

ANTI-COLONIAL

The next wave followed the same ‘liberator’ motivations. The anti-colonial wave of terrorism is characterized by members of an imperialist colony to fight for independence using guerilla like tactics to fight against a stronger opponent. The anti-colonial movement was ushered in after World War I, when many colonies began to lose faith in their ‘mother countries’ and wished to gain power through the principle of self-determination. A prominent example would be the IRA which fought for independence of Northern Ireland from Great Britain.

NEW LEFT

The New Left wave was inspired by an interest with communism. The precipitating causes of the New left wave include the Vietnam war and the Palestinian- Israeli conflict. Tactics moved to symbolic attacks such as kidnappings, airline hijackings, and hostage taking situations. Notable groups include the Vietcong, RAF, Italian Red brigades, and the Japanese Red Army.

RELIGIOUS

Rappoport labels the current wave of terrorism as a religious wave of terrorism. He marks the beginning of the wave of religious terrorism as the late 1990s, despite attacks such as the Palestinian terror attacks in the 1970s. However, this is not compartmentalized into Islamic attacks alone. Religious attacks also include those done by attacks on abortion clinics by extremist Christian groups, or Christian militant groups in Africa. Still, in the Western world
there is an emphasis on Islamic attacks as they have cause the most casualties and are easiest to characterize as ‘the other’, rather than religious attacks that occur in our own backyards in accordance with our own culture.

CULTURE

A prominent question arises- what characterizes cultures and civilizations? How do we identify who is who in order to better understand terrorist attacks and upcoming waves? This research takes a look at the intersection between civilizations and terrorist attacks.

A civilization is a cultural entity and is defined as the “highest cultural grouping of people and the broadest level of cultural identity people have short of that which distinguishes humans from other species” (Huntington 67). It combines self-identification, religious beliefs, a shared history, and language. This definition can be tied to that of ethnicity, a social construct that allows one group to distinguish itself from another and allows groups to label those not like them as ‘others’.

CIVILIZATIONS AND CULTURES

Once the ideas of civilization and culture are established, a researcher can begin to combine cultures and civilizations to determine a general map of global civilizations. In Huntington’s process, he identified nine separate civilizations; Western, Confucian, Japanese, Islamic, Hindu, Slavic-orthodox, Latin American, and African. See image 2 for a visual representation of these cultures. Huntington identifies the broadest categories as Arab, Chinese, and Western. Western includes North America, Europe, and Australia. Islam refers to Arabic, Turkish, and Malaysian cultures. On this point, a civilization can encompass either a single nation or be a global combination based off of past empirical rule.
**Defining Contexts Other Than Civilizations**

Huntington’s theory relies on the fault lines between civilizations. Since cultures are used to differentiate groups from one another, Huntington’s hypothesis believes that conflict will arise upon these differences, not those based on political differences or economic power. Still, this ignores nation states with cultural homogeneity but who are torn across civilizations. Examples include Turkey striving to be a Western state, Mexico leaning toward becoming a North American country instead of a Latin American country, and Russia’s split between the west or its own Slavic-Orthodox civilization. While Huntington believes that cultural lines will create conflict, he does believe that there are several ways to redefine civilization identity. The elite have to support the move, and the general public must be supportive. However, there are only a few examples of countries who wish to change their civilization identity and this research will assume that the civilization identities are as defined by Huntington.
CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTION

Terrorism has existed for centuries and like many senseless acts of violence, has remained an enigma to political scientists throughout time. In fact, there is no topically agreed up definition of terrorism. The FBI defines it as “the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives”, the CIA as “premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents”, and Webster’s dictionary as “the use of violence and intimidation in the
pursuit of political aims”. While each definition differs in length and wording, one thing remains clear- terrorism remains an imminent threat that could strike at the foundations of democracy at any moment, terrorizing the innocent in order to further its political games. For the purpose of this research, the US’s Department of State definition will be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Department Definition of Terrorism</th>
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<tr>
<td>1) the term &quot;international terrorism&quot; means terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than one country; (2) the term &quot;terrorism&quot; means premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents (State Department, 2016)</td>
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</table>

But as we watch history unfold, year after year the numbers of outliers that do not fit into Rappaport’s neat classification system grow. This research explores whether or not we are entering into a new era of terrorist attacks-a new wave of terrorism. It is proposed that terrorism has shifted away from a purely religious focus, and is now moving towards attacks based on cultural lines. Huntington’s pivotal work, Clash of Civilizations, outlines how and why this will occur. Still, while the original hypothesis was supported by Clash of Civilizations, the data found that the next wave of terrorism will be anti-governmental in nature.

**CLASH OF CIVILIZATIONS**

Huntington believes that cultural fault lines separating civilizations will determine future conflicts for several reasons. Firstly, the cultural differences have been ingrained into people for
centuries and are more powerful than ideological and political differences. Secondly, history statistically shows cultural differences have been the source of major conflicts. Equally important, more people from different civilizations are meeting one another because the world is now a smaller place due to modern technological advances. In addition, economic modernization weakens the nation state identity.

Still, as the west grows in power, non-westerners grasp more tightly to their civilization identities. Lastly, economic ties bring new attention and focus on economic regionalism (Huntington 10). For example, trade unions such as the EU and the Shanghai 5 build cultural ties that exclude those of a different cultural definition. This can be mostly greatly seen in the EU’s exclusion of Turkey from the European Union, which is largely based on the size and number of Muslims within the nation—making many consider it ‘non-European’.

**THE WEST AND UNIVERSALITY OF NORMS**

For the purpose of his analysis, Huntington focuses on the West and its universality of norms. Certainly, the West hopes to maintain military dominance and advance economic interests. This creates conflict between several civilizations trying to do the same. At the micro-level it creates a struggle for control of territory and each other. Moreover, some fundamental western views differ greatly from other cultures, creating anti-western views and fundamentalism. In contrast, the analysis comes from a western viewpoint. From an analyst’s point of view, it is easy to slip into mirror imaging and believe that others in another culture would behave in the same fashion as someone from one’s own culture (Huntington).

**ISLAM AS A THREAT**
While Huntington predicts that there will be conflict along all civilizations, he lists Islamic Civilizations as the largest threat to the Western World (Huntington, p43). Culturally Islamic States are, for the most part, doing worse economically and are less likely to become democratic states. This is of concern due to the fact that there is no history of democracies ever going to war against one another. Henceforth, if Islamic countries would progress towards democracy there would be less cause of concern of conflict. To say nothing of the fact that Islamic nations have a history of conflict dating back 1,300 years—nearly since the birth of the religion. One of Huntington’s greatest concerns is the clash between Hinduism and Islam. Nowhere is this greater apparent than in India and the creation of the states of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Additionally, the West focuses on nonproliferation, but it can be clearly seen in cases such as Iran that Islamic states do not share this opinion. Huntington even hints at a Confucian-Islamic alliance in arms building, which can be seen in the case of North Korea and the Shanghai-5. While this may be true, the spread of democracy and Western ideals seems to only strengthen anti-Western political forces. By the same token, both civilizations are expanding globally, but the West is slowly crumbling as a colonial empire. While Western empires took their greatest hit after World War II, the Western world continues to lose more and more control globally, only seeming to create social vacuums where they plan to make social and political change.

THE WEST’S MILITARY ADVANTAGE

Correspondingly, Huntington provides suggestions for how the West can maintain its military power and political dominance. Firstly, Huntington suggests an increase in unity within the entirety of the Western Civilization. This is to be coupled with an incorporation of Latin
America and Eastern Europe into Western Civilization as they share common ideals and religious affiliations (mainly Catholic). Furthermore, it is suggested that the Western civilization form a coalition with both Russia and Japan. While the United States currently works closely with Japan on both trade and military issues, tensions between the United States and Russia continue to grow. Comparatively, it is recommended that the US support states who are sympathetic to Western civilization, regardless of their civilization affiliation. This could include states such as the UAE or South Africa.

Another point made was to redefine arm control and limit military involvement in Islamic and Confucian states. This would prove difficult due to the high volume of US military personnel throughout the Asian continent. The US would not be able to retreat from South Korea, the Gulf of Aden, or Afghanistan easily or without heavy political debate. In addition, the entire Western world has forces here as well even as peacekeeping forces that would be difficult to remove from the area. Altogether, while Huntington’s suggestions could prove effective, they would be altogether impossible to implement in the modern world. Currently, there are many factors that play into international cooperation and military operations worldwide. For instance, the EU did not involve itself militarily in North African politics, while still verbally supporting democracy over autonomous states because while the states were autonomous in nature, it kept the region stable. Economic and political agreements and conflict play into a country’s decision to provide military intervention.

CLASH OF IGNORANCE

Although Huntington’s theory is sound and based on concrete evidence, there have been multiple scholars who counter his heated work. Professor Edward Said, specialist in Palestinian-Israeli conflict, brings up several points that contradict Huntington’s thesis in his work ‘Clash of
Ignorance’ (2001). As an illustration, fighting within civilizations does not seem to be declining enough for civilizations to bind together and attack other civilizations instead of creating inner fighting. Markedly, conflicts between Ukraine and Russia have been increasing since 1992 with arguments over the Crimea region. In addition, Said strongly advocates against using highly generalized terms such as ‘the west’ and ‘Islam’ which he sees only as a far too simplified way to explain an overly complicated world. Said believes that the ignorance needed to fuel Huntington’s theory is what truly creates conflict, not cultural lines themselves.

"Huntington is an ideologist, someone who wants to make "civilizations" and "identities" into what they are not: shut-down, sealed-off entities that have been purged of the myriad currents and countercurrents that animate human history, and that over centuries have made it possible for that history not only to contain wars of religion and imperial conquest but also to be one of exchange, cross-fertilization and sharing. This far less visible history is ignored in the rush to highlight the ludicrously compressed and constricted warfare that "the clash of civilizations" argues is the reality (Said, 2010).

Still, other points can be made against Huntington’s thesis. For instance, while globalization has increased cultural divides, it has also sparked cross civilization dialogue and alliances. NATO includes Eastern European and Islamic countries-in the case of Turkey, Japan is in the G-8, and the UN brings together members of all of Huntington’s differing civilizations. Nevertheless, it is possible that civilization lines may have an influence on non-state actors- most notably terrorist groups or lone actors who feel isolated and alienated in their own culture (Brown).

Anti-Governmental Terrorism
As the next wave of terrorism immerses in the upcoming years, it is assessed that an increasing number of attacks will have antigovernment motivations. These emerge as individuals disagree with their government’s actions and no longer feel they fit as a part of a culture created within their own nations. While anti-government groups may also have religious ties, attacks against government systems from their own citizens. It is theorized that recent terrorism will transform to have solely government targets with attacks aimed to towards citizen’s audience, not that of a higher power or cultural conglomerate.

CHAPTER 3: TERRORISM AND THE MODERN WORLD

RECENT TERRORISM

In the wake of 9/11, the western world’s sense of security was forever shattered. Since the 9/11 attacks, terrorist attacks with Western targets continue to occur. Recent attacks that were addressed in mainstream media include the Boston Bombings, the Charlie Hebdo attack in Paris, 2015 ISIS attacks in Paris, and most recently, the 2016 bombing in Brussels.

Still, mainstream media covers only a small portion of total terrorist attacks. The Paris bombings led to responses such as "Je Suis Charlie" and "Pray for Paris," but the bombings in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, are left unknown to the majority of the United States population. ISIS claimed the Jakarta bombings in 2016. Still, the message behind the attacks remains unclear as Indonesia has a Muslim majority, regardless of the secular government ("Jakarta"). Still, even though the attacks in Paris and Jakarta were within similar time frames, carried out the same way, and were committed by the same group the media did not treat them as equally important news.
Additionally, new attacks occur on US soil, but are committed by groups that are only defined as terrorists by legal definitions and are not connected in any way to Islam. The United States population shies away from claiming the bombings of abortion clinics, attacks by PETA, and lone wolf attacks by white male citizens as acts of terrorism.

![Types of Businesses Targeted by Terrorist Attacks Worldwide, 1970-2014](image)

**FIGURE 1: BUSINESSES TARGETED BY TERRORIST ATTACKS**

**HISTORY OF TERRORISM**

We can look back in history and see several terrorist organizations dated back to the Roman Empire. One of these terrorist groups was known as the Sicarii, or dagger men. In 70 AD, members of this Jewish group would stab Roman soldiers while they were surrounded by crowds and would then vanish. The purpose of these attacks was to convince the Roman army to leave and to cause widespread panic throughout the general population. The group also poisoned local rivers and crops in an attempt to make the Jewish people rise up against the Romans because they falsely believed that conditions had worsened under Roman rule. While in the long
run these attacks did not cause the Roman army to leave Jerusalem, the Sicarii are an excellent example of early terrorist strategies.

However, the term ‘terrorist’ was first coined during the French Revolution in reference to the oppressive revolutionary government in power in France in 1795. The government performed mass executions of their enemies and used them as examples to inspire fear within the French population. This was referred to as ‘the reign of terror’ until nationalist regained control of the government. Recent attacks in Paris and Brussels show that religious terrorism may be here to haunt the Western world for sometime yet; before it retreats into the shadows from whence it came.

All in all, terrorism has changed drastically overtime, but still sends the same message. One group of people causes harm to others in order to instill fear and unrest to share their disgruntlement with current political policies. Through groups such as the Sicarii or 19th century examples such as the People’s Will of Russia, we see advanced terrorist tactics dating back several centuries. Therefore, terrorism is not a modern phenomenon, and will continue throughout the modern ages.

**HOME GROWN TERRORISM**

While the focus of international attention is usually on international group’s attacks, it is imperative to keep in mind that US citizens are also capable of unspeakable acts of horror. Homegrown terrorism is similar to foreign terrorism, but is committed by individuals native to the country they’re attacking. Examples of home-grown terrorism include the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995, the Boston Bombings in 2013, and most recently the Charleston Church shooting in 2015. These are only a few of many examples of home-grown terrorism in the United States alone, but show the different aspects of homegrown terrorism (Jenkins, 2010).
OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING

In 1995, Tim McVeigh and Terry Nichols bombed a federal building in downtown Oklahoma City, killing 168 people and injuring 680 others. McVeigh stated that the attack was a response to the United States Government’s siege of Waco, where the government was engaged at a standoff with a Branch Davidian cult. To show his disgruntlement he decided to build a bomb and destroy a federal building, hoping to kill as many employees as possible in order to spread his message.

BOSTON BOMBINGS

The Boston bombings show an example of Radical Islamic Terrorism coming to the United States. These attacks are inspired by a sense of isolation and can be triggered by online videos and tutorials made by terrorist groups abroad such as Al Qaeda. These videos teach individuals that their duty is to kill their fellow citizens and also provide information on how to obtain firearms or make make-shift bombs. The Boston Bombings were performed by two Chechen brothers of the Islamic faith, who used two home made pressure cooker bombs to injure hundreds of people and kill six. Through their attack, they wished to show their hatred of US foreign policy in the Middle East.

CHARLESTON CHURCH BOMBING

The United States’ most recent form of terrorism was based off of race. In 2015, Dylan Roof opened fire on a church service, killing nine African Americans- including a pastor and a US senator. Through this attack, he hoped to bring the United States to accept neo-Nazis and white supremacy.

FOCUS ON: RELIGIOUS TERRORISM
According to Professor Rappaport, modern times are experiencing the religious wave of terrorism. Stuart Gottleib points out that 30 years ago there were virtually no religious terrorist groups. However, today most groups are religious in nature. Religious groups identify a supernatural audience; they have no concern for human logic as they are fighting for God and God’s greater plan. Therefore, the groups are spiritually, rather than politically motivated.

As such, religious groups are less discriminate about their choice of victims and have a very ‘us versus them” world view. Henceforth, they are empirically more violent than other types of terrorist groups. Aaron Hoffman notes that religious groups are less likely to claim attacks and are harder to engage in negotiations, as they only have to answer to their higher power. Many of these groups have a single charismatic leader, making them an easy target to knock out (Brennan, 2015).

**Examples of Islamic Terrorist Groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terrorist Group</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Hamas           | Palestine| • Goal: Destroy the State of Israel and make Palestine its own state with Sharia Law  
• Was voted into power by the Palestinian people  
• Responsible for many bus bombings on civilians |
| Hezbollah       | Lebanon  | • Shia Islamic Militant Group  
• Extremely strong |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Group</strong></th>
<th><strong>Region</strong></th>
<th><strong>Goals and Activities</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Lashkar-e Taiba      | Pakistan      | - Believe it is their moral fight with India over Kashmir  
|                      |               | - Active, deadly, dangerous                                                            |
| Tarikh-e Taliban     | Pakistan      | - Spin off of Lashkar-e Taiba  
|                      |               | - Goal: replace government of Pakistan with an Islamic government that will impose sharia law  
|                      |               | - Pakistani government focuses on them, not Lashkar-e Taiba  
|                      |               | - Pashtun ethnicity importance                                                          |
| Jamaah Islamiya      | South East Asia| - Philosophy similar to Al Qaeda  
<p>|                      |               | - Want to create an                                                                      |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Caliphate in Asia</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Responsible for Bali bombings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Sayaff</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>• Island; want independence and Sharia Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Qaeda</td>
<td>Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>• Important as a symbol • Now creates websites and films its leaders • Responsible for 9/11 attacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIS</td>
<td>Iraq and Syria</td>
<td>• Uses methods of attack like Al Qaeda • Focus on the West and Unholy Muslims • Large threat to US and Western World • Grew out of ISIL and the Syrian civil war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Qaeda in the Maghrib</td>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>• Weaker Group, extremely decentralized • Religious in Nature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While the Middle East has a history of conflict, this new form of terrorism was grew out of American intervention in the Middle East. From providing financial aid to Afghanistan following the 1979 invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union to the Gulf War, the United States has enveloped the Middle East in its influence. Extremists were angered by the influence and
presence of those they considered ‘infidels’ on the Arabian Peninsula. Beyond that, US troops allowed women, unveiled women, into their military. American influence coupled with the oppressive Egyptian regime grew the Islamic Brotherhood and ultimately, Al Qaeda- the group behind the 9/11 attacks in New York City.

NEW THREATS AND NEW GROUPS

After the attacks of 9/11, the United States set its sights on Al Qaeda in its War on Terror. Under President Obama, Osama Bin Laden was terminated in addition to many countless other influential individuals in Al Qaeda. While the United States works tirelessly to destroy the threat of terrorism in the Middle East, it is difficult to penetrate a decentralized network with no clear hierarchy. As the United States amps up its strategies, the terrorists find new innovative ways to evade detection. For example, Osama Bin Laden would send Video Cassette tapes on a donkey to get his message out while he was in hiding. Therefore, we were unable to triangulate his location using technical means, such as signals intelligence.

ISIS

Out of the power vacuum caused by the eventual break-down of Al Qaeda’s network, another more powerful extremist Islamic terrorist group has emerged. The greatest threat of Islamic fundamentalism currently manifests itself in ISIS, also known as Al-Qaeda in the Iraq. The group grew out of Al Qaeda, but is so radical that the current leader of Al Qaeda, Professor Zawahiri has denounced them (McConnell, Todd, 2016).

In order to understand ISIS, it is imperative to examine the current political situation in Syria. The Islamic State is only one of many terrorist groups that are fighting to gain control over Syria. Bashar al-Assad, the current dictator of Syria, rules with iron fists. Countries such as Iran support him and his rule. The United States does not want Assad or ISIS to gain control of Syria,
so they back other separatist groups hoping to turn a successful revolution. However, this leads to the US and Russia supporting bombings within Syria, legitimizing ISIS and making the US look like “the bad guy”. Currently, ISIS controls large portions of Syrian territory, and continues to gain ground. The Assad regime only attacks non-ISIS groups in order to make ISIS their only opposition. ISIS is going in other areas of the region as well, including Jordan, Iraq, and Palestine. In addition, other illegitimate groups such as the Kurds are taking up arms against ISIS, but are producing little results. ISIS is a difficult threat to face and we must develop new modern techniques to deal with a terrorist group, ISIS that receives so much support.

Islamic Terrorist Groups Outside of the Arab World

While Islamic extremism is rapidly growing in South East Asia, we tend to connect Islamic based terrorism to the Middle East. In addition to Al Qaeda cells within the region, there are multiple terrorist organizations committing attacks throughout Southeast Asia. Some of these groups, such as Jemaah Islamiya have direct ties to Al Qaeda, and share the same radical anti-western views as their Middle Eastern counterparts. Such groups aim to destabilize the governments of Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore in order to create a caliphate under Sharia law within the region (Zenn, 2014).

Jemaah Islamiya

Jemaah Islamiya, JI, is the largest terrorist organization operating out of Southeast Asia. The group receives training and funding from Al Qaeda and in turn harbors Al Qaeda operatives and carries out attacks on US and South East Asian targets. Its goals include creating an Islamic regime within Indonesia, creating local jihadis, and creating a pan-Asia caliphate. Founded in the 1960’s, the group is now estimated to have several thousand members. JI operatives carried out the 2002 Bali bombings that killed hundreds of people. It is also speculated that JI members were

**Abu Sayaf**

Abu Sayaf is a small militant organization based in the Southern Philippines. The group has committed several crimes such as kidnappings for ransom, bombings, assassinations, and extorting. The group has kidnapped American citizens from the resorts, beheading one in 2001. A missionary couple was abducted and the wife was rescued by Filipino police forces. Abu Sayaf continues to plan bombings with JI to bomb the Island of Manila.

**MILF: The Moro Islamic Liberation Front**

MILF works out of the Philippines and advocates for an autonomous Moro government. The Moro people are a group of indigenous Muslims in the Philippines. Originally MILF was a part of the Moro National Liberation Front, but after it made a peace agreement with the Filipino government with the establishment of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, the MILF broke off because they would not accept this agreement. The group bombed the Davao Airport and has attacked Filipino police. MILF no longer seeks to create its own Moro state, but a Moro sub-state instead (Zenn).

**Terrorists on Twitter: Terrorism and the Internet**

The study of terrorism is a difficult one. There are ever changing threats, new organizations, and modern technologies that aid these criminals. With the ever-growing use of social media and web development terrorists are changing these tools that are meant to be used for good to further their dark goals. Terrorist organizations use technology to promote propaganda, provide training videos, and to commit cyber terrorism. Terrorist propaganda includes essays, recruitment videos, and even motivational tweets. Recruitment videos can range
from rap music videos to training videos on how to build bombs using household items. Regardless of the method, the message is always clear. Kill as many Westerners as possible because that is your true calling in life. Terror groups surge suicide attempts and ask viewers to drive to their local gun shops and open fire. In addition to spreading their message, terrorists use the Internet to commit acts of terrorism. Cyber terrorism can be in the form of stealing personal information, hacking government websites, or attempting to have DDOS attack to make websites unusable (Kaplan). Henceforth as technology advances, we have to see how criminals would use this technology and try to fight against it.

**QUESTIONS RAISED**

While this information is helpful for understanding the realm of modern day terrorism, it still raises several questions in regard to the hypothesis of the research. If the next wave of terrorism is to come from cultural lines how will this transition out of religious terrorism? If terrorism will be across cultural differences, how can we account for homegrown terrorism? Is homegrown terrorism tied to antigovernment terrorism? Is Huntington's thesis even valid with multicultural countries such as the United States? Is it better to look at socio-political lines rather than that the arbitrary borders of nation states to determine culture? How will this new wave of terrorism fit in with existing or old terrorism? If so, what is next for the United States in the field of counterterrorism if the threat comes from within its own borders? In addition to answering these questions, the research will address these questions in order to provide data for a risk analysis that will be used to discover how to avoid and/or mitigate terrorist attacks occurring in the United States in the future.

**CHAPTER 4: METHODOLOGY**
For the purpose of this research, the Western World refers to North America and Europe. While Australia and New Zealand are also a part of Western culture, the terrorist attacks in these areas serve as potential outliers in terrorist threats specifically to the Western World. The statistical software used was a combination between excel and SPSS. Excel was used to determine attacks specific by city while SPSS was used to examine percentages of types of attacks in different locations. However, it is important to keep in mind that correlation does not always equal causation. To address this issue, the empirical data is backed up by analysis and case studies of different types of terrorist groups and their relationship to different civilizations.

Data was collected from University of Maryland’ SMART database on terrorist attacks. The data set had to meet the following requirements:

1. The act must be aimed at attaining a political, economic, religious, or social goal. Would you like your search results to require Criterion I to be met?

2. There must be evidence of an intention to coerce, intimidate, or convey some other message to a larger audience (or audiences) than the immediate victims. Would you like your search results to require Criterion II to be met?

3. Criterion III: The action must be outside the context of legitimate warfare activities, i.e. the act must be outside the parameters permitted by international humanitarian law (particularly the admonition against deliberately targeting civilians or non-combatants).

The set included successful and unsuccessful attacks ranging from 2005 to 2014. These dates were chosen as it will not include 9/11 which could be a possible outlier. All statistics are out of a total of 55433 attacks world-wide. Following the data’s findings, a risk assessment was conducted in order to prepare the United States Government for the next wave of terrorism.
CHAPTER 5: DATA

GLOBAL DATA

Firstly, an overall analysis of all attacks worldwide was completed. **Figure 2** shows the number of terrorist attacks by year. According to the graph, the number of total terrorist attacks per year has significantly increased since 2011. However, it is important to remember that this simply takes account for number of attacks, not their severity or the motivation behind the attack.

**FIGURE 2: NUMBER OF TERRORIST ATTACKS PER YEAR**

**Figure 3** shows the percentage of different types of terrorist attacks. The categories of attack are assassination, armed assault, bombing/explosion, hijacking, hostage taking-kidnapping, hostage taking-barricading, facility/infrastructure, unarmed assault, and unknown. The most common types of successful attacks are bombings/explosions and armed assault. The success of these two types of attacks could contribute to the likelihood of the kind of attack.

**FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGE OF TYPES OF ATTACKS**
occurring. However, overtime some attacks become less novel and therefore are used less often, which could explain why hijacking has lost popularity among terrorist groups in recent years.

Figure 4 shows that while bombings and explosions have always been the most popular method for carrying out terrorism, these types of attacks, has increased significantly since 2011 as well. The second most popular method is armed assault and the third most popular is classified in the SMART database as unknown.
Figure 5 shows the target categories of terrorist attacks per year. The targets include: Business, Government (General), Police, Military, Abortion, Airports and Aircraft, Government (Diplomatic), Educational Institution, Food or Water Supply, Media, Maritime, Non-Government Organization, Other, Private Citizens, Religious Figures, Telecommunication, Terrorists, Tourists, Transportation, Utilities, Violent Political Party, or Unknown. According to Figure 5, it can be seen that the targeting of private citizens has increased significantly overtime with police and government following far behind.

Regional Data

An analysis of terrorist attacks per region yielded that South Asia and the Middle East and Africa have the most attacks in total. Australia sees the least amount of total terrorist attacks.
Looking at the Western World

The Western World combined has a total of 1,212 attacks. The United States and Canada are the least likely of the Western world to have terrorist attacks. Still, it is important to keep in mind that this just regards numbers, not the severity or motive behind attacks. Figure 6 shows the number of attacks per year. It can be noted that the number of attacks in Eastern Europe are steadily increasing overtime, while North America stays low consistently. This may be due to geographic location or counterterrorism operations in Northern America.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of Attacks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>18541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td>18258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>4165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>1056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>1030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America, Carribean</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia, Oceania</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6: Attacks on the Western World by Region

United States
While the United States has only seen 115 total terrorist attacks since 2005, it is imperative to examine the past attacks on US soil in order to protect against future ones and to see trends in attacks on the US. Figure 7 shows that the number of terrorist attacks in the United States has risen and fallen over time, but is currently readily increasing - a warning sign for United States government officials.

**FIGURE 7: NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THE UNITED STATES BY YEAR**

**CASE STUDIES OF ATTACKS IN US**

**AL QAEDA IN DETROIT**

There has only been one Al Qaeda attack on US soil since 2005. On December 25, 2009 Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab attached a bomb to his underwear aboard a flight from Amsterdam to Detroit. The attack was unsuccessful and the would-be suicide bomber ended up only injuring himself and one other passenger. The attacker was a US citizen who immigrated from Nigeria.

**Cultural Disputes**

Similar attacks where US citizens inspired by Al Qaeda have attempted attacks on the US. For instance, in 2010 Yonathan Melaku committed two shootings at the Pentagon and a Marine Corps recruitment station. More recently in 2014, Zale Thompson, a US citizen who recently
converted to Islam, killed two policeman in Queens, New York with a hatchet. The Boston Bombings are another example of this kind of attack. In 2014, Muhammed Ali Brown shot a man in Seattle in order to punish the United States for invading Iraq.

Non-surprisingly, this has caused a backlash in anti-Muslim neo-Nazi groups within the US. In 2014, terrorists bombed a mosque in Illinois, luckily no one was in the mosque at the time so no one was injured or killed by the attack. Similarly, Randolph T. Lynn bombed a prayer room in an Islamic Center, killing no one but rattling the community in Ohio. In addition, an Islamic school in Illinois was attacked in 2012. Further evidence shows a resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, a resurgence of white supremacy and anti-Semitic groups.

**ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN ATTACKS**

**Figure 8** shows that, like in other regions, attacks in Europe are steadily increasing in total number by year. Similarly, **Figure 9** shows that Europe also follows the trends of most used type of terrorism: bombing and explosions, followed by armed assault. Still, **Figure 10** shows that Europe’s attacks are usually on government institutions or against Police.

![Figure 8: Number of Attacks in Europe by Year](image)
Figure 11 shows that in recent times there are vastly more attacks in Eastern Europe than in Western Europe. This supports Huntington’s theory as he characterizes East Europe as part of Russia’s culture, not Europe’s so it should have a differing level of conflict. Eastern Europe has 3260 total attacks and Western Europe has had 1424 attacks.
Lastly, France was separately studied using case studies in order to explain the reoccurrence of Islamic terrorism in the Paris and Charlie Hebdo attacks. An initial analysis shows this is valid based on its recent attacks, culture, and integration of Muslims within French society- which calls for full assimilation. Similar to the US, France has only experienced 192 terrorist attacks in the past 11 years.

Previously in 2008, the Afghan Revolutionary Front tried to bomb a department store to prompt a French withdrawal from Afghanistan. Later on that year, African American youths killed a Jewish man with political intent. In 2011, Kurdistan Workers’ Party\(^1\) officials refused to leave a media office until they spoke with a Turkish representative. In the same year, an Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was bombed in Paris in retaliation for security crackdowns that have affected Islamic extremist groups in the region. In 2014, a Jewish professor was attacked and a swastika was drawn on his chest; showing a resurgence of neo-Nazis

\(^1\) Also known as the PKK, the Kurdistan Workers’ Party is a militant left-wing group in Turkey and Iraq whose purpose is to create a home nation for the Kurds.
in Paris as well. It can be seen that there have been Islamic extremist attacks in Paris, but they are not the only types of attacks that have occurred in the area.

**THE NEXT WAVE**

Once reading through all attacks in the United States different search criteria was focused on US attacks. Out of 115 attacks, approximately 77 were committed by American Citizens or US anti-government groups. Henceforth, the data so far supports antigovernment model is the foreseeable model and not that of the original hypothesis that the next wave of terrorism will be based upon cultural lines. Figure 11 shows the trends in this search are increasing in the United States overtime. Groups involved include Sovereign Citizen\(^2\), Veterans United for Non-Religious Memorials, Minutemen American Defense, and the Ku Klux Klan.

\(^2\) Sovereign Citizen is an extremist anti-government group in the United States that consists of Americans attacking Americans.
Figure 13 shows that the targets of these types of attacks are usually government or individuals. In addition, the majority of attacks occurred in major US cities such as New York or Washington, DC.
CHAPTER 6: DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS

Overall, the statistical analysis yields higher amounts of anarchist terrorism than religious or cultural terrorism. Henceforth, the analysis is that Huntington’s Clash of Civilizations theory was false—though a new wave of terrorism that echoes the anarchist movement does appear to be emerging. It is assessed that the next wave of terrorism will be anti-government in nature. If this is so, why does the US government and Media put such an emphasis on radical Islam? There are several reasons for this. Islamic extremism has a specific vendetta against the West, spurring the United States’ fear of the ‘other’ and providing an easy target for US hatred. When terrorism hits our own civilization we respond more severely. An attack of an outsider poses more of a threat because it indicates the hatred of an entire civilization, and not a lone individual. All in all, it can be assessed that while the media and intelligence agencies put a strong emphasis on religious terrorism, we are slowly moving into a new wave of terrorism. Overall, in terms of religious terrorism it is important to remember the words of President George W. Bush, “We are not in a war against Islam, we are in a war against terror” (Bush).

However, assessing that a resurgence of anarchist terrorism will soon occur does not discredit the theory that the new wave of terrorism will be based on cultural boundaries. In current times, globalization has changed the shape of many nations. No longer are a majority of nations monoethnic or truly secular in nature. For instance, as the United States is a mix of Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Buddhists, Hindus, and Muslims. Therefore, inherently Islam is a form of American internal culture. This form of integration is penetrating the majority of the Western world. While different western countries handle cultural assimilation differently— it cannot be ignored that the shape of western culture is blending and in constant flux (Said 23).
In addition, several countries are made from arbitrary borders created by European colonizers who largely ignored cultural and ethnic divides. Some examples of this that have greatly increased terrorism and conflict can be seen in Iraq and Pakistan. There are numerous ethnic conflicts among Sunni, Shia, Turkmen, and Pashtuns.

Henceforth, there is an undeniable connection between antigovernment terrorism and cultural terrorism. So, while the data does not initially support the original hypothesis—the occurrence of a new wave of antigovernment terrorism goes hand in hand with cultural terrorism, especially for individuals within a nation that no longer feel a part of that nation’s culture or governmental structure.
For instance, a large amount of radical Islamic motivated attacks largely injure and kill other Muslims, not individuals of different religions. While there are intense religious divides within Islam (mainly the conflict between Sunni and Shia)\(^3\), largely the religious beliefs have similar values. Instead, it can be discerned that the issue resides in ethnic divides, or the difference in opinion of progressive Islam and fundamentalist theories. The following graph shows the spread of ethnic groups throughout Pakistan alone.

\[\text{FIGURE 14: COMPARISON OF ETHNIC GROUPS BY REGION}\]

\(^3\) The Sunni-Shia conflict dates back to the time of the Prophet Mohammed’s death in 600 AD where the two groups split due to differences in opinion of who should follow in Mohammed’s footsteps- his religious leaders or biological descendants. The divide continues to this day, but includes other complicated issues such as a divide between Arabs and Persians and other ethnic and political conflicts.
In both antigovernment and cultural terrorism, the analysis shows that private citizens remain the main target of attacks. Terrorist attacks are numerically rising and becoming a more common occurrence on a global scale, with bombing remaining the main use of force used to commit attacks.

While the United States soil has not been the largest target for terrorist attacks during the religious wave of terrorism, it must be careful in the dawning of an anti-government wave of terrorism, as it is not easy to monitor, persecute, or categorize one’s own citizens. As the face of terrorism changes, US law must change with it in order to combat terrorist groups within their own population.

With a new wave of terrorism on the horizon, the United States will have to balance counterterrorism efforts against both religious and anti-government terrorist attacks. It can be assessed that a new wave of terrorism is coming—antigovernment. Still, terrorism itself still remains a main objective for US defense. Recent attacks in Paris and Brussels show that religious terrorism may be here to haunt the Western world for sometime yet; before it retreats into the shadows from whence it came—regardless of moving into a new wave of terrorism.

**Chapter 7: Risk Analysis**

**Introduction**

To avoid detrimental impacts from the newest wave of terrorism, a risk analysis was performed. The risk assessment procedure is vital to identify the hazards that could potentially harm assets. If hazards are ignored, they could become detrimental. Incidents occur every day that cause harm, but if hazards are properly identified and measures are taken to prepare for the incidents, less damage will occur.
Purpose

The purpose of this risk assessment is to identify hazards and create strategies to combat and react to incidents that occur because of terrorism in the United States. This risk assessment is focused on civilian safety and overall national security. The point of view used for this assessment is that of an intelligence analyst working for the US Defense Department.

Scope

This assessment will focus on the potential of a terrorist attack on the Western world. Other possible risks that were not studied due to the scope of the assignment include: risk of terrorist attack in non-Western nations, which could influence the risk analysis. The risks examined include; decapitating strike, attack on US Soil, attack on US/ NATO Ally, new innovative attack (a known unknown), and the possibility religious extremism growing instead of lessening.

Risk Assessment Approach

Adelina Richards; a Senior Schreyer Honors Scholar studying Security and Risk Analysis conducted the Risk Assessment. She has worked on PNC’s Risk Analytics Tools team and the Boeing Cyber Intelligence team. Curses such as SRA 311, 231, 211, and 321 gave her a background in risk analysis and terrorism studies.

To identify risks, the analyst completed a structured analytics exercise using divergent and convergent brainstorming. During the divergent brainstorming phase, as many risks as possible were recorded on a white board. The analysts then engaged in convergent brainstorming by grouping together risks by type. For a more detailed explanation of the structured analytics used in this risk assessment, please see Attachment 1.
Once possible risks were identified, they were prioritized according to a risk matrix that can be seen in Figure 1. Figure 1 shows the risk priority level based off of likelihood of the event occurring and the impact of said event. For example, a natural disaster would be a low likelihood but high impact event.

In the following Risk Priority Matrix, the numbers were chosen based on relevant and easy to understand numbers when assessing the impact and likelihood of an event. The boxes colored green are low risk, those yellow are moderate risk, those orange are high risk, and those red are very high risk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High – 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High – 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate – 2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low – 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threat Statement**

When performing a risk assessment, threats assets, and protectors must be examined. A threat is defined as an entity capable of causing an undesired occurrence. Threats considered in this risk assessment include earthquakes, fires, and crashes. There are three types of threats: natural, human, and environmental. Earthquakes and fires are natural threats and crashes are human threats. A fire’s motivation would be mechanical failure, causing it to be a human threat. An earthquake is a natural threat whose motivation is the shifting of tectonic plates and its action.
is the earth physically quaking. The threats assessed are attacks on US soil, a decapitating strike, movement into anarchist terrorism, and staying within the religious wave of terrorism. Further detail on threats and different aspects of threats can be found in Attachment 2.

**RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS**

When considering a terrorist attack in the United States, the analyst developed three risk scenarios that could result in this incident:

1. A decapitating strike led by terrorists kills off a large majority of US leadership.
2. Terrorists attack using a new unknown form of terrorism, a known unknown.
3. Religious terrorist groups are strengthened and have heightened activity.
4. Terrorist attack occurs in a major US city.
5. Insurgent groups within the United States rise and commit increasing numbers of terrorist attacks.

Risk Scenarios take into account the asset, threat, and protector. Assets include protection of human life, information, and political stability. In all three situations the protector is the United States Government. Threats are those discussed previously: attacks on US soil, into anarchist terrorism, and staying within the religious wave of terrorism. For more information on risk scenarios, see Attachment 3.

**THREAT VULNERABILITY PAIRS**

Threats are outside dangers and vulnerabilities are weaknesses within a system that make it more susceptible to threats. Vulnerabilities identified include focus of Islamic Extremism, reliance on hard power, and incorrect use of information collected. Threats examined were an attack on US
soil, the next wave of terrorism being Anarchist/Insurgence, and staying in current wave of religious terrorism.

EXISTING RISK CONTROLS

Risk Controls include avoidance, transference, mitigation, and acceptance. Avoidance change practice to avoid the risk completely. Transference gives the risk to another entity. Mitigation picks up the pieces after an incident occurs, and acceptance deems that nothing can be done and accepts the risk. In terms of terrorist attacks, the United States has extensive avoidance and mitigation policies. However, the US does not allow itself to believe that transference or acceptance are an option. There is a penetrating belief throughout the United States that we, and only we as a nation can take down terrorism. Truthfully, it would be possible for the US to share its burdens on other nations or organizations- but does not. In addition, the US will not give into terrorists and therefore, acceptance is not an option in American culture.

LIKELIHOOD: DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION

In our modern age, terrorist attacks are inevitable- there is no questioning their existence only their likelihood. In accordance with the risk matrix, each risk scenario was given a likelihood based on how likely it was that the event would occur in the near future. Still, it is difficult to measure the likelihood a certain type of terrorist attack will happen since the face of terrorism is changing daily and we are on the peak of a new wave of terrorism- antigovernment.

IMPACT: DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION
The impact of a risk scenario is multiplied with the likelihood to determine its risk rating. The impact measures the effect of the risk scenario would have on the nation should it occur. As the risk scenarios involve shady characters and attacks on US citizens and personnel, they all have a relatively high impact.

**Risk Ratings**

The risk ratings were calculated by multiplying the likelihood of a risk scenario with the impact of the risk scenario. *Attachment 6* shows the results of the risk ratings. The risk scenario with the highest risk rating was the strengthening of religious terrorist groups with a moderate score of 9. The lowest was a decapitating strike, as it is unlikely that such an attack would succeed- regardless of its extremely high impact.

**Recommended Controls**

While it seems the most logical to focus on avoidance and mitigation, the analyst would also argue that transference can also be built up. A full list of recommended controls can be found in *Attachment 7*. The recommended control for the strengthening of religious terrorist groups was to transfer. In this way, the United States could work at an international level to deal with a global problem. It is recommended that a decapitating strike and an attack on a major US city should be avoided, since their risk level is low and it is plausible for US personnel to stop these two scenarios. On the other hand, US Insurgent groups attacking and an unknown kind of attack should use the mitigation control. In this way, the country can prepare for either scenario since their risk ratings were either moderate or high.
CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION

Still, this research is simply a projection into the future, and analysts should continue to monitor for new, incoming threats. As the world changes and becomes more and more technologically focused, terrorists come up with more creative and innovative ways to carry out their horrific plans.

The final question raised by this research is- what can we as a country do to protect against these future threats? GOP candidates suggest several different options but there is no clear answer to finding a way to stop terrorism.
FUTURE TERRORIST ATTACK HAZARDS

Divergent Result: All are broad but focus on wither factors that could contribute to a terrorist attack or different types of attacks that can occur.

Convergent Analysis:

1. Location of Attack:
   - Attack on US Soil
   - Attack on NATO Ally
2. Type of Attack:

- Decapitating Strike
- Insurgence in US
- Biochemical attack
- New unknown
- Crash of US Funds

3. Causes of an Attack:

Continued extremist recruitment
Combination of terrorist groups
Trump Wins Presidential Race
Cultural Differences heighten as anti-US sentiment heightens

Counterterrorism:
US Military Retaliation
Disbanding of ISIS
ATTACHMENT 2: THREAT ANALYSIS

**Figure 5** includes a threat analysis that will examine the three different kinds of threats and identify the threats and their motivations and actions within the scope of the risk assessment. The threats assessed are attacks on US soil, movement into anarchist terrorism, and staying within the religious wave of terrorism.

The three different types of threats are natural, environmental, and human threats. Natural threats include natural disasters such as tsunamis, tornadoes, or hurricanes. Environmental threats include pollution, power failure, or chemical spills. Human threats are caused by humans either on purpose or by accident. Examples of human failure would be improper procedures being set into place or intentionally inserting a malicious code. When it comes to the threat of terrorism, most are human threats as a natural disaster could not create a terrorist attack, as nature has no political opinions.

Threats are dynamic and include threat sources, motivations, and actions. A threat source is where a threat comes from and can include persons or environmental factors. Motivations are what cause the threat to occur. Actions are what happen when the threat turns into an incident. Listed on **Figure 5** are the motivations and actions for the threats examined in the risk assessment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Motivation</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attack on US Soil</td>
<td>Human terror cell against current US government</td>
<td>Attack that kills or harms innocents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policies and practices</td>
<td>Next Wave of Terrorism is Anarchist/Insurgence</td>
<td>Disagreement with current structure growing organically within the US Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay in current wave of religious terrorism</td>
<td>Islamic extremism grows and anti-western sentiments rise</td>
<td>Terrorism continues to be dominated by religious groups ad attacks on western soil proceed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATTACHMENT 3: VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

In order to determine the vulnerabilities within a system, the point of view of the protector of the asset was assessed. The assets are the protection of human life, information, and political stability. The protector chosen for the risk analysis was the United States Government. Vulnerability is a flaw in mechanics, planning, or human nature that could lead to significant damage when exposed to a threat. **Figure 6** shows vulnerabilities provided in the risk assessment with each vulnerability’s source and action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Focus of Islamic Extremism</td>
<td>Western Media, US government officials, US</td>
<td>Ignores other types of terrorism, especially dangerous if the wave of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>congressional law</td>
<td>terrorism changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliance on hard power</td>
<td>US Military, US Department of State</td>
<td>Military action increases anti-western sentiment, further spurs Islamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extremism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect use of information collected</td>
<td>US intelligence agencies</td>
<td>Information sharing and not moving to the analysis phase of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>intelligence cycle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATTACHMENT 4: RISK SCENARIO LIKELIHOOD

Figure 7 provides the likelihood of each risk scenario occurring. The likelihood and impact are multiplied to determine a risk rating. Likelihood of a risk occurring is also referred to as the probability. Likelihoods used in the risk assessment were low, medium-low, medium, medium-high, and high likelihood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Scenario</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decapitating Strike</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Unknown Type of Attack</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening of Religious Terrorist Groups</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorist Attack on Major US City</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurgence groups in United States create a major attack</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATTACHMENT 5: RISK SCENARIO IMPACT

Figure 8 displays the impact each risk possesses. The impact is the damage that the risk scenario would inflict. Impact is multiplied with probabilities to find the risk rating. Impact is considered in risk analysis as a component of determining the importance of the risk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Scenario</th>
<th>Threat/Vulnerability</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decapitating Strike</td>
<td>Attack on US Soil</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Unknown Type of Attack</td>
<td>Attack on US Soil</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening of Religious Terrorist Groups</td>
<td>Stay in current wave of religious terrorism</td>
<td>Medium-High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorist Attack on Major US City</td>
<td>Attack on US Soil</td>
<td>Medium-Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurgence Groups in United States create a major attack</td>
<td>Next Wave of Terrorism is Anarchist/Insurgence</td>
<td>Medium-Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Attachment 6: Risk Rating**

Figure 10 shows the risk ratings calculated for each risk scenario in the risk analysis. Risk ratings are calculated by multiplying the impact and the likelihood on the risk scenario. Please refer to Attachment 4 and Attachment 5 for likelihood and impact ratings of given risk scenarios. The risk ratings were compared to the risk matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Scenario</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Risk Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decapitating Strike</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Unknown Type of Attack</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening of Religious Terrorist Groups</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorist Attack on Major US City</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurgence Groups in United States create a major attack</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATTACHMENT 7: SUMMARY TABLE

The table includes scenarios, risk ratings, recommended controls, action priorities, required resources, responsible parties, and maintenance requirements. Recommended controls were determined by risk rating. Risk controls include avoidance, mitigation, acceptance, and transference. Action priority shows the importance of determining a program for risk controls for the risk scenario. Action priority was determined from the risk rating. Required resources are recommended items to deal with risks. Responsible parties are those who will help in implementing risk controls. Maintenance requirements would help in risk controls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Scenario</th>
<th>Risk Rating</th>
<th>Recommended Control</th>
<th>Action Priority</th>
<th>Required Resources</th>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
<th>Maintenance Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decapitating Strike</td>
<td>4 (Low)</td>
<td>Avoid</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Agents willing to provide security, surveillance</td>
<td>Congressionlal Oversight Committee, US Secret Service</td>
<td>Testing and reevaluation of US politician security forces, especially when there are large gatherings of them in one place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Unknown Type of Attack</td>
<td>6 (Moderate)</td>
<td>Mitigate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mitigation plans for different types of known attacks, groups tasked with predicting the unexpected, finances</td>
<td>Committee or agencies that work with future political projections</td>
<td>Updates to upper political members (president, cabinet), replenishing resources, safe houses upket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening of Religious</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Intelligence gathering, International groups</td>
<td>Internation groups</td>
<td>Groups of countries work together against</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Terrorist Groups | (Moderate) | communica
tion, surveillanc
e, humint | such as the G8,
NATO, the UN, etc. | the common threat of religious terrorist
groups- need plan to implement whatever
laws put in place |
|------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Terrorist Attack on Major US City | 4 | Avoid | 4 | Security forces, surveillanc
e, intelligence |
| Insurgence Groups in United States create a major attack | 8 | Mitigate | 2 | Diplomatic talks within the country, revision of political structure, new laws to deal with US citizens as terrorists |

Continual plans on surveillance to stop terrorist attacks in the homeland as possible.

Going over mitigation plan in the occurrence of an attack on Americans by Americans for anti-government purposes.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


McConnell, D., & Todd, B. (2016, April 5). Leader of Al Qaeda Belittles Leader of ISIS. CNN. Retrieved April 11, 2016,


ACEDEMIC VITA: ADELINA RICHARDS

SKILLS
• Team Leadership/ Team Development
• Splunk, SQL Server, Oracle, SharePoint, Outlook, Social Media Skills, Analyst Notebook, Wireshark
• Risk Assessment & Analysis, Intelligence Analysis, Data Analytics, Threat Modeling
• Languages: Spanish, German, Basic Arabic

EDUCATION
The Pennsylvania State University
2012-Present B.S in Security and Risk Analysis
Currently in Senior Year Concentration in Intelligence Analysis and Modeling
Minors in Information Sciences and Technology and Political Science

IES Abroad: Freiburg European Union Program
Spent a semester in Freiburg, Germany studying European Migration and EU Security Policies, fostered relationships with EU government officials, performed field studies in EU Institutions across the European Union while becoming immersed in the language and culture of the society, was selected to act as the Prime Minister of Belgium during a weeklong Model EU

EMPLOYMENT
The Boeing Company Bellevue, WA Summer 2015
Cyber Intelligence Tools Intern
Migrated database of historical incident data from a retired application to SA Archer using My SQL and SQL Server, designed a custom ODA to display historical data tickets within Archer, managed data feeds within applications, completed user acceptance testing and documentation, became familiar with AD&S and AGILE Documentation, attended an offsite workshop with application clients, interacted with CIT customers to understand user needs, updated threat models, gained experience in Splunk and SA by working with project leads

College of Information Science and Technology State College, PA 2013-2015
Learning Assistant
Selected from a pool of applicants to manage course communication, grade homework assignments, enter grades onto ANGEL, serve as a liaison for a group of 40 students for a simulation project, and help students understand course material by hosting review sessions and office hours for IST 110S: Information, People, Technology and SRA 211: Threat of Terrorism and Crime

HONORS AND AWARDS
• Schreyer Honors Scholar
• Limerick Historical Society Award for Excellence in History Scholarship
• Dean’s List
• David Suarez Memorial Scholarship