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THE HISTORY AND TYPES OF TERRORISM

1. Introduction - the definition of terrorism

Despite the fact that terrorism is not a new phenomenon, nowadays it threatens more and more the international peace, security, and stability. This is especially true after September 11 terror attacks against the United States of America, which shocked the world. After this tragic event the phenomenon of terrorism has drastically changed the socio-economic and geo-political scenario of the world.¹

Defining terrorism is a very hard task. There is neither an academic nor an international legal consensus regarding the definition of the term terrorism. Creating a unified definition of terrorism is also complicated² due to the fact that terrorism can be very diverse. For example the operation, the goals of the IRA is very different comparing to the Al-Qaeda. United Nations (UN) had attempts in developing an accepted comprehensive definition of terrorism but these had failed. Due to differences of opinion between various members, there is still no internationally agreed definition of terrorism in the UN. Even though the UN Security Council gave a definition of terrorism: «*criminal acts, including*

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¹ Sabir Michael, Terrorism a Socio-Economic and Political Phenomenon with Special Reference to Pakistan. Journal of Management and Social Sciences Vol. 3, No. 1. 2007. p. 35.

² Kőhalmi László, Jogállam és büntetőjog – avagy kételyeim az ezredforduló krimináljoga körül [Rule of Law and Criminal Law – My Doubts about the Crime Law of the Millenium] In: Keresztmetszet – tanulmányok fiatal büntetőjogászok tollából (Szerk.: Karsai Krisztina). Pólay Elemér Alapítvány. Szeged, 2005. p.127.

against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act.»³

Although this definition has operative effect for the purposes of Security Council action, it does not represent a definition of terrorism which binds all states in international law.

The European Union has a different definition of terrorism:

«Each Member State shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the intentional acts referred to below in points (a) to (i), as defined as offences under national law, which, given their nature or context, may seriously damage a country or an international organization where committed with the aim of:

- seriously intimidating a population, or*
- unduly compelling a Government or international organization to perform or abstain from performing any act, or*
- seriously destabilizing or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organization,*

shall be deemed to be terrorist offences:

- (a) attacks upon a person's life which may cause death;*
- (b) attacks upon the physical integrity of a person;*
- (c) kidnapping or hostage taking;*
- (d) causing extensive destruction to a Government or public facility, a transport system, an infrastructure facility, including an information system, a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, a public place or private property*

³ UN Security Council resolution 1566 (2004).

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likely to endanger human life or result in major economic loss;

(e) seizure of aircraft, ships or other means of public or goods transport;

(f) manufacture, possession, acquisition, transport, supply or use of weapons, explosives or of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, as well as research into, and development of, biological and chemical weapons;

(g) release of dangerous substances, or causing fires, floods or explosions the effect of which is to endanger human life;

(h) interfering with or disrupting the supply of water, power or any other fundamental natural resource the effect of which is to endanger human life;

(i) threatening to commit any of the acts listed in (a) to (h).»⁴

Under the Framework the terrorist offence is characterized by two objective elements incrimination under national law and effective or potential consequences. The subjective element of terrorist attack is the aim of «seriously intimidating a population,» «unduly compelling a Government or international organization to perform or abstain from performing any act,» or «seriously destabilizing or destroying the fundamental ... structures of a country or an international organization.»⁵

There are several academic definitions for terrorism as well.

Bruce Hoffman terrorism experts view:

«terrorism is the deliberate creation and exploitation of fear through violence or the threat of violence in the pursuit of political change... Terrorism is specifically designed to have far reaching psychological effects beyond the immediate victim(s) or object of the terrorist attack. It is meant to instil fear within, and thereby intimidate, a wider 'target audience' that might include a rival ethnic or religious group, an entire country, a national government or political party, or public opinion in general. Terrorism is designed to create

⁴ Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism. Article 1.

⁵ Eugenia Dumitriu, The E.U.'s Definition of Terrorism: The Council Frame-work Decision on Combating Terrorism German Law Journal Vol. 05 No. 05. 2004. pp. 589-591.

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power where there is none or to consolidate power where there is very little. Through the publicity generated by their violence, terrorists seek to obtain the leverage, influence and power they otherwise lack to effect political change on either a local or an international scale.»⁶

According to László Korinek⁷ Hungarian criminologist and professor at the University of Pécs defines terrorism as the following:

«terrorism has various form of ideology, particular logic, and results in violence with different methods or with the threat of violence. The aim is to reach political efforts with calling fear in the victim, in the public, in the state, to create a compromising behavior in the society. The declared goal is usually to enforce political, ideological, religious, ethnical etc. radical changes. The means are – in the essence of law – committing common, violent crime».

These definitions are useful and helpful to understand the meaning of terrorism, but hardly adoptable as a legal definition for example in a Criminal Code.⁸

2. History of terrorism

I. Prehistory of terrorism

The prehistory of terrorism began with the zealots (they are also called sicarii.) This group was one of the very first to practice systematic terror of which we possess a written account. Our knowledge of Zealots' is based on an ancient roman writer Flavius Josephus. Flavius uses the word sicarii – a generic Latin term derived from sicarius, «dagger-man» – to denote the Zealots.⁹

⁶ Bruce Hoffman, Inside Terrorism. Columbia University Press, New York. 2006. Kindle edition (E-book).

⁷ Korinek László, A terrorizmus [The Terrorism] In: Gönczöl Katalin – Kerezsi Klára – Korinek László – Lévay Miklós (szerk): Kriminológia-Szakkriminológia. CompLex kiadó, Budapest, 2006. p. 447.

⁸ Tóth Mihály, A terrorcselekmény büntetőjogi szabályozásának és gyakorlatának változásai [The changes of the criminal law regulation and practice of the acts of terrorism] A Magyar Hadtudományi Társaság Folyóirata XXIII: (1-2.) 2013. pp. 30-31.

⁹ Gerard Chailand – Arnaud Blin, The history of terrorism from antiquity to Al Qaeda. University California Press. London, England. 2007. p. 55.

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According to Flavius the sicarii were "sort of robbers in Jerusalem who slew men in the day time, and in the midst of the city; this they did chiefly at the festivals, when they mingled themselves among the multitude, and concealed daggers under their garments, with which they stabbed those that were their enemies."¹⁰ Their goal was to drive out the romans from the territory of Palestine.¹¹ The Zealots were a sect and they believed that they had to account to God alone, they had an unquenchable thirst for freedom. While Josephus commonly refers to the sicarii as «robbers» or "bandits", his account of their war clearly portrays it as a fundamentally political and religious struggle. All authorities facing a terrorist faction systematically refer to it as a criminal organization.¹²

In the middle ages the order of the assassins can be called the preview of terrorism. The founder of the sect was Hassan-ben Sabah a strict shiita of Rei.¹³ The groups of assassins lived in the Middle East in between the 11th and 13th century. Their most notorious act was the assassination of Monferatti Conrad the King of Jerusalem in 1192. They coopted the use of terror to psychological ends and targeted, among others, a foreign, Christian power: the Crusaders.¹⁴ The Assassins, similarly to the Zealots, killed exclusively with bladed weapons such as daggers and orchestrated their assassinations in mosques or in markets.¹⁵

To summarize the prehistory of terrorism, we can say and the activity of Zealots and the assassin had some similarities to the modern terrorist groups. These two groups were religiously fanatic, their acts were often politically

¹⁰ Flavius Josephus, *The Wars of the Jews or History of destruction of Jerusalem* (Translated by William Whiston). Book II. Chapter 13. 3. <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/2850/2850-h/2850-h.htm>

¹¹ Bartkó Róbert, *A terrorizmus elleni küzdelem kriminálpolitikai kérdései*. [The criminal political questions regarding the fight against terrorism] Universitas-Győr Nonprofit Kft. Győr, 2011. p. 59.

¹² Chailand – Blin, *Op. cit.* p. 56.

¹³ Oswald Charles Wood, *The history of Assasins*, London, England. Smith and Ernell, Cornhill. 1835, p. 41. (Translated from German and derived from oriental sources: Joseph von Hammer, *The History of the Ottoman Empire*).

¹⁴ Bartkó, *Op. cit.* p. 61.

¹⁵ Chailand – Blin, *Op. cit.* p. 70.

motivated as well. They used criminal acts (mainly assassinations) to enforce their goal. Even though there are a lot of differences as well, they did not use suicide attacks, their place of activity was local not global and for historical reasons they could not use nonconventional, modern weapons (for example bio-weapons). These two groups were only the initial forms of terrorism.

II. *The appearance of state terrorism*

The next stage of terrorism was in the Great French Revolution in the late 18th century. Between 1793-1794 the Jacobin got the power to rule. This period of time is called „régime de la Terreur» the Reign of Terror. This was the first time they used the term "terror" in the modern sense. The Jacobin dictatorship was the first form of "state terrorism" which evolved in the 20th century in the totalitarian states. The Jacobin dictatorship used violence and terror against the people, ignored any human and, civil rights and they executed the putative enemies of the state.

The executions were carried out with tool of guillotine. This beheading machine became the image of Jacobin terror.¹⁶

Maximilien Robespierre (1758-1794) was the leader of the twelve men Committee of Public Safety elected by the National Convention, and which effectively governed France at the height of the radical phase of the revolution. He became an emblematic figure of the Jacobin dictatorship. He believed that virtue was the mainspring of a popular government at peace but at that time it must be allied with terror in order for democracy to triumph. Famous quotations from him: *"virtue without which terror is evil; terror without which virtue is helpless... Terror is nothing but justice, prompt, severe and inflexible; it is therefore an emanation of virtue."*¹⁷

III. *Terrorism in the 19th and the first half of the 20th century*

¹⁶ P.M. Jones, The French revolution 1787-1804. Second edition. Published by Routledge 2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN 711 Third Avenue, New York, 10017, USA. 2013, p. 69.

¹⁷ Hoffman, Op. cit. (E-book)

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The next chapter in the history of terrorism continued in the 19th century. At that time the bomb attacks appeared, and started to spread. There were two main territories where new terrorists groups started to form: Russia and Ireland.

The Russian anarchists founded their organization in 1878, and their home base was in St. Petersburg. The Russian anarchists divided into two groups in 1879 the Cherny Peredel (Black Repartition) which later became a Marxist movement and the Narodnaya Volya (The People's Will) which was a terrorist group. The Narodnaya Volya's objective was to overturn the autocratic regime of the Tsars, in Russia. They sought democratic and socialistic reforms of Russian political structure, including the creation of a constitution, the introduction of universal suffrage, freedom of expression and the transfer of land and factories to the peasants and laborers who worked in them. They saw terrorism as an important tactic in achieving their political objectives, and identified themselves as terrorists. Their most notable attack was in 1881 when they assassinated Tsar Alexander II with a bomb attack.¹⁸

In Ireland another terrorist model appeared, which was taken up by numerous nationalist movements throughout the world. By confronting British democracy in the midst of World War I, the IRA won independence for the Irish Free State (Éire) in the war's aftermath. The Irish were the first to understand the complex mechanisms defining the disproportion between extremely weak strategic potential and potentially enormous political gain. The IRA and its strategist, Michael Collins, managed to destabilize British rule with very limited means but first-class organization. Their experiment brought hope to myriad independence movements in Europe and beyond.¹⁹

¹⁸ Bebesi György, Az orosz szélsőjobb kronológiája. [The chronology of the russian extreme right] In: MOSZT Könyvek 3. „Utak és alternatívák” Előadások és tanulmányok az 1917-es orosz forradalom 90 éves évfordulója alkalmából Pécs, 2009. p. 21.

¹⁹ Chailand – Blin, Op. cit. p. 97.

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In the first half of the 20th century state terrorism has appeared again in the Totalitarian states.

At this time also important to mention the assassination of century. In 1914 28th of June, at Sarajevo Franz Ferdinand heir to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was killed with pistol-shots by Gavrilo Princip.²⁰ Princip was a Yugoslav nationalist, a member of the terrorist movement Mlada Bosna (Young Bosnia). In 1914 Princip stated at his trial that *«I am a Yugoslav Nationalist aiming for the unification of Yugoslavs and I do not care what the form of state but it must be free from Austria.»*²¹

Between the two World Wars autocratic and totalitarian systems started to form in Italy, Germany and Russia. The dictatorships of these countries can be classified as state terrorism, similar to the reign of terror in the French Revolution.

IV. Modern terrorism

From the 60s the modernization and globalization resulted that the new modern terrorism started to develop. The cultural differences, poverty and other social problems have developed irresolvable conflicts. Due to the economic imbalance, more and more people thought the terrorism is the only right and just answer to solve these conflicts.²²

The first important stage in the modern terrorism was the Islamic fundamental revolution in 1979 in Iran. The radical Shiites gained the power and they chased away Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi who was close to the USA. At this time several terrorist organization started to strengthen such as the Hezbollah, the Hamas, and the Al-Qaeda. The suicide bombings also started to spread. Furthermore the soviet intervention in Afghanistan also strengthen

²⁰ Szunomár Szabolcs, a világháborút kirobbantó pisztolylövések centenáriuma [The centenary of the pistol shots that lead to the World War]. In: Rab Virág (Szerk.): XII. Országos Grastyán Konferencia előadásai. PTE Grastyán Endre Szakkollégiuma, Pécs, 2014. p. 269.

²¹ Noel Malcom, Bosnia, a short history. Pan Books, London, 2002. p. 153.

²² Bartkó, Op. Cit. p. 71.

these organizations power. The suicide bombings in Beirut in 1983 were a significant development in international terrorism, especially the two that killed 241 American Marines and 53 French paratroopers. The attacks were committed by the Hezbollah, and these led to the withdrawal of Western troops and were the most important triumph of international terrorism between 1968 and 2000.²³

The next turning point and maybe the most significant was the terror attack against the USA in September 11, 2001. The attacks were a series of four coordinated terrorist attack launched by the Islamic terrorist group, by Al-Qaeda. The attacks killed almost 3000 people and caused at least \$10 billion in property and infrastructure damage. The terrorist hijacked four airplanes, two of those planes were crashed into the twin towers, one of those to the Pentagon. The fourth plane was targeted at Washington D.C. but crashed into a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania, after its passengers tried to overcome the hijackers.²⁴ The Al-Qaeda also took responsibility for similar actions such the bombing in Madrid (2004) and the bombing in London (2005).²⁵

3. The Types of terrorism

Terrorism can be classified in several ways. The first classification can be made based on historical grounds. According to this we can talk about conventional and modern terrorism. The differences between the two types are illustrated in the following table²⁶:

Conventional Terrorism	Modern terrorism

²³ Chailand – Blin, Op. cit. p. 222.

²⁴ Chailand – Blin, Op. cit. pp. 221-223.

²⁵ Sambei Arvinder – Anton Du Plessis – Martin Polaine, Counter-Terrorism Law and Practice: An International. Oxford University Press, New York. 2009. p. 4.

²⁶ Tálás Péter – Póti László – Takács Judit, A terrorizmus elleni küzdelem fogalmi és tartalmi keretei, különös tekintettel annak katonai dimenziójára [Conceptual content and scope of the fight against terrorism, in particular its military dimension] ZMNE Stratégiai Védelmi Kutató Központ Elemzések - 2004/3. http://portal.zmne.hu/download/svki/Elemzesek/2004/SVKK_Elemzesek_2004_3.pdf

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the goals are achievable (i.e. demanding ransom for hostages) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the goals are not achievable (i.e. demanding the USA to surrender totally)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attacking options are limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the attacking options are unlimited
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use of conventional weapons (i.e. guns, grenades) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use of conventional and non conventional weapons (i.e. cyber attacks, bio weapons)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the effects are localized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the effects are globalized
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> activity is within one state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> activity is transboundary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> there are coded warning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> there are no warnings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> there are no suicide bombing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> suicide bombings are typical

Gofas Andreas has a similar classification between old and new terrorism:²⁷

	Old terrorism	New Terrorism
Organizational Structure	Hierarchical	Networked
Operational Range	Within home region (territorial orientation)	Outside home region (transnational orientation)
Motives	Political/Nationalist Ideology	Religious Fanaticism
Tactics	Restrained Violence	Extreme Violence

²⁷ Gofas, Andreas, "Old' vs. 'New' Terrorism: What's in a Name?", Uluslararası İlişkiler, Volume 8, No 32 (Winter 2012), p. 21. the table was inspired by: Neumann, Peter R. Old and New Terrorism. Cambridge, Polity Press, 2009 p. 29.

Attitude towards Westphalian System	System-Affirming	System-threatening
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According to István Gál²⁸ the ideal form of terrorist organizations can be divided into two groups:

- hierarchical or
- network type organization.

Nowadays the terrorist organizations must work with active adaptation mechanism to respond to changes of the circumstances. Therefore the network type organization form is more effective.

In the USA different types of terrorism have been defined by lawmakers, security professionals and scholars. According to Amy Zalman²⁹ there are 6 types of terrorism which differ according to what kind of attack agents an attacker uses (cyber, for example) or by what they are trying to defend (as in ecoterrorism). The 6 types of terrorism:

I. State Terrorism

This is an arguable term because many definitions of terrorism restrict it to acts by non-state actors, but the history showed us that State can use terror as well. States can use force without declaring war, to terrorize citizens and achieve their political goal. The Jacobin Dictatorship, the totalitarian states in the 20th century has been described in this way.³⁰

It has also been argued that states participate in international terrorism, often by proxy. The United States considers Iran the most prolific sponsor of terrorism because Iran armed groups, such as Hezbollah, that help carry out its

²⁸ Gál István, A terrorizmus finanszírozása [The financing of terrorism]. PTE Állam- és Jogtudományi Kar Gazdasági Büntetőjogi Kutatóintézet. Pécs, 2010. p. 9.

²⁹ Amy Zalman, A guide to different types of terrorism: <http://terrorism.about.com/od/whatisterroris1/tp/DefiningTerrorism.htm> (the date of download: 19. 11. 2014)

³⁰ Köhalmi László, A büntetőjog alapproblémái [The Basic Problem's of Criminal Law], Pécsi Tudományegyetem Állam-és Jogtudományi Kar. Pécs, 2012. p. 24. Köhalmi, Op. cit. 2005. p. 127.

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foreign policy objectives. The United States has also been called terrorist, for example through its covert sponsorship of Nicaraguan Contras in the 1980s.

II. Bioterrorism

Bioterrorism can be defined as the intentional release of toxic biological agents to harm and terrorize civilians, in the name of a political, ideological or other cause. The U.S. Center for Disease Control has classified the viruses, bacteria and toxins that could be used in an attack. Category «A» Biological Diseases can cause the most damage. They include: Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*); Botulism (*Clostridium botulinum* toxin); The Plague (*Yersinia pestis*); Smallpox (*Variola major*); Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*); Hemorrhagic fever, due to Ebola Virus or Marburg Virus³¹

Some might think that bioterrorism is a new phenomenon but the origins of bioterrorism goes back as far as human warfare, in which there have always been efforts to use germs and disease as weapons.

Pre-modern armies tried to use naturally occurring diseases to their advantage. In 1346, the Tatar army used Biological Warfare at the 1346 Siege of Caffa. The Mongolian Tatars tried to turn the Plague (the Black Death) to their advantage in their siege of the port city of Caffa (now Feodosija, Ukraine). Caffa was the main port for the great Genoese merchant ships. Dying from plague themselves, soldiers attached bodies of the deceased to catapults, then landed them inside the walled city of their victims. A plague epidemic ensued and the city surrendered to the Tatar forces.³²

At the late 18th century In the French Indian Wars, English general Sir Jeffrey Amherst reportedly distributed smallpox-infected blankets to Native American forces (who had sided with the French).

³¹ Amy Zalman, What is Bioterrorism: <http://terrorism.about.com/od/whatisterroris1/tp/bioterrorism.htm> (the date of download: 19. 11. 2014)

³² Mark Wheelis, Biological warfare at the 1346 siege of Caffa. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2002: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/8/9/01-0536> (the date of download: 19. 11. 2014)

In the late 20th century, violent non-state actors began seeking to develop biological agents to use in attacks on civilians. There are very few of these groups, and almost no recorded bioterrorism attacks. In 1972, the United Nations proffered the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Biological and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction. By November 2001, there were 162 signatories and 144 of these had ratified the convention.

Interesting that Biological Warfare States, and not terrorists, have been the biggest developers of biological warfare programs. In the 20th century, Japan, Germany, the (former) Soviet Union, Iraq, the USA and Great Britain all had biological warfare development plans. There have been only a few confirmed bioterrorism attacks. In 1984, the Rajneesh cult in the United States made hundreds ill with food poisoning when they put *Salmonella typhimorium* in an Oregon salad bar. In 1993, the Japanese cult Aum Shinrikyo sprayed anthrax from a rooftop.³³

Maybe the best example for bioterrorism was the anthrax attacks against the USA. This event is also known as Amerithrax from its Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) case name, occurred over the course of several weeks beginning on Tuesday, September 18, 2001, only one week after the September 11 attacks. Letters were sent to several news media offices and two Democratic U.S Senators. The letters were containing anthrax spores, which killed five people and infected seventeen others. According to the FBI, the ensuing investigation became "one of the largest and most complex in the history of law enforcement."³⁴

III. Cyberterrorism

³³ Amy Zalman, What is Bioterrorism: <http://terrorism.about.com/od/whatisterroris1/tp/bioterrorism.htm> (the date of download: 19. 11. 2014)

³⁴ <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/history/famous-cases/anthrax-amerithrax/amerithrax-investigation> (the date of download: 20. 11. 2014)

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Cyberterrorism is a new phenomenon, and there is no unified definition for it. The term «cyberterrorism» was coined by an American researcher Barry C. Collin. He pointed out that the physical and virtual worlds are inherently disparate worlds, and he defined cyberterrorism as the convergence, of these two worlds.³⁵

According to Mark M. Pollitt, who was a special agent for the FBI, offers another definition: "*Cyberterrorism is the premeditated, politically motivated attack against information, computer systems, computer programs, and data which result in violence against noncombatant targets by sub national groups or clandestine agents.*"³⁶

Another American researcher Dorothy Denning defined cyberterrorism as – similarly to Barry C. Collin – «*the convergence of cyberspace and terrorism. It covers politically motivated hacking operations intended to cause grave harm such as loss of life or severe economic damage.*»³⁷

The terrorist can benefit from using the information technology. There are two types of using information technology: the soft and the hard method.

The "*soft*" type of application of information technology indicates when the terrorist organizations, are not using the cyberspace with violence but primarily propaganda activities, to reach and form the public opinion.

The "*hard*" type of application of information technology are explicitly the use of cyber warfare. These attacks can be: restricting operation of the

³⁵ Barry C. Collin, *The Future of CyberTerrorism: Where the Physical and virtual Worlds Converge*, 11th Annual International Symposium on Criminal Justice Issues, 1997. p. 15-18

³⁶ Mark M. Pollit. *Cyberterrorism -Fact or Fancy?* Proceedings of the 20th National Information Systems Security Conference. 1997. pp. 285-289.

³⁷ Dorothy E. Denning, *Activism, Hacktivism, and cyberterrorism the internet as a tool for influencing foreign policy*. In: *Networks and Netwars : The Future of Terror, Crime, and Militancy*, J. Arquilla and D. F. Ronfeldt (eds), 2001, p. 241.

information infrastructures, sending viruses, worms, botnet attacks³⁸, phishing, breaking into electronic bank accounts etc.³⁹

There are plenty of benefits for terrorist using the cyberspace: they can maintain their anonymity, they can easily contact other member from their group (by e-mails, cell phones etc.) the efficiency of the propaganda can be higher, they can recruit members more easily and more efficiently, and using cyberattacks are more cheap comparing to using suicide bombings.⁴⁰ Cyberterrorism has Hungarian aspects as well. According to a Symantec case study⁴¹ it is an interesting – but also sad – statistic that in 2009 every 25th bot-net infected computer operated in the world was found in Hungary.⁴²

Another statistics⁴³ showed that in 2012 Hungary was in the top 10 where the cyberattacks came from. Even though it is important to note that this statistic can be viewed only with a critical aspect, because the IP address of the computer can be manipulated.⁴⁴

IV. *Ecoterrorism*

³⁸ The term bot is a short term for robot. Criminals distribute malicious software that can turn your computer into a bot (they also called "zombie"). If a computer is infected with these kinds of malwares, the computer can perform automated tasks over the Internet, without the knowledge of the user.

Criminals typically use bots to infect large numbers of computers. These computers form a network, or a botnet. Criminals use botnets to send out spam email messages, spread viruses, attack computers and servers, and commit other kinds of crime and fraud.

³⁹ Tóth Dávid, A terrorizmus típusai és a kiberterrorizmus. [The types of terrorism and the cyberterrorism]. In: Rab Virág (Szerk.): XII. Országos Grastyán Konferencia előadásai. PTE Grastyán Endre Szakkollégiuma, Pécs, 2014. p. 292.

⁴⁰ Tóth Dávid, Op. Cit. p. 292.

⁴¹ http://infovilag.hu/hir-17557symantec_jelentes_kiberbunozesrol_magyar.html (the date of download 21. 11. 2014)

⁴² Nagy Zoltán András, A kiberháború új dimenziói – a veszélyeztetett állambiztonság. [The new dimension of cyber ware – the endangered state security] In: Pécsi Határőr Tudományos Közlemények, XIII. Tanulmányok „A biztonság rendszertudományi dimenziói – változások és hatások” című tudományos konferenciáról. p. 229.

⁴³ <http://biztonsagportal.hu/felkerultunk-a-kibertamadasok-10-es-toplistajara.html> (the date of download: 20. 11. 2014)

⁴⁴ Tóth Dávid, Op. Cit. p. 293.

The existence of ecoterrorism controversial. The term is a recently coined, describing violence in the interests of environmentalism. In general, environmental extremists sabotage property to inflict economic damage on industries or actors they see as harming animals or the natural environment.

These have included fur companies, logging companies and animal research laboratories, for example. The FBI defines eco-terrorism as "the use or threatened use of violence of a criminal nature against innocent victims or property by an environmentally-oriented, subnational group for environmental-political reasons, or aimed at an audience beyond the target, often of a symbolic nature."⁴⁵

V. *Nuclear terrorism*

Nuclear terrorism refers to a number of different ways nuclear materials might be exploited by terrorist organizations. Terrorist tactics may include: attacking nuclear facilities, purchasing nuclear weapons, building nuclear weapons or creating dirty bombs.

The dirty bombs are composed of conventional explosives such as dynamite to spread radioactive material. The only known dirty bomb related incident when the Chechen terrorists planted radioactive cesium packed with dynamite in a Moscow park. Fortunately the police quickly located the dirty bomb before it was dispersed.⁴⁶

VI. *Narcoterrorism*

The term narcoterrorism was first coined in 1983 by Peruvian President Belaunde Terry. He described narcoterrorism as attempts of narcotics traffickers to influence the policies of a government or a society through violence and

⁴⁵ Amy Zalman, Eco-terrorism: <http://terrorism.about.com/od/e/g/Ecoterrorism.htm> (the date of download: 19. 11. 2014)

⁴⁶ Graham Allison, Nuclear terrorism, the ultimate preventable catastrophe. Owl Books, New York, 2005. Kindle edition (E-book).

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intimidation, and to hinder the enforcement of anti-drug laws by the systematic threat or use of such violence.⁴⁷

Since 1983 there were several definitions of narcoterrorism. The most wide known definition was given by the Oxford Dictionary of English: «Terrorism associated with the trade in illicit drugs»⁴⁸. A very short definition which does not indicate whether ideological and political or, criminal and commercial motives are the main driving factors.

In the United States the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) defines narcoterrorism as the *«subset of terrorism, in which terrorist groups, or associated individuals participate directly or indirectly in the cultivation, manufacture, transportation, or distribution of controlled substances and the monies derived from these activities. Further, narcoterrorism may be characterized by the participation of groups associated individuals in taxing, providing security for, otherwise aiding and abetting drug trafficking endeavors in an effort to further, or fund terrorist activities.»*⁴⁹

According to Jonas Hartelius the simplest way of describing narcoterrorism is as a part of an illegal complex of drugs, violence and power, where the illegal drug trade and the illegal exercise of power have become aggregated in such a way that they threaten democracy and the rule of law.⁵⁰

Perhaps the best example for narcoterrorism is the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (in Spanish Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia. abbreviated (FARC). The group was founded by Manuel Marulanda who

⁴⁷ Jonas Hartelius, Narcoterrorism. East West Institute and the Swedish Carnegie Institute, Policy Paper 3/2008. p. 1. (Translation from the book: Jonas Hartelius, Systemhotande brottslighet [“Crime threatening the rule of law”]. Swedish Carnegie Institute & Langenskiöld Publishing Company. Stockholm, Sweden, 2007. ISBN 978-91-975991-7-7.)

⁴⁸ <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/narcoterrorism>

⁴⁹ Thachuk, Kimberly, Transnational Threats: Smuggling and Trafficking in Arms, Drugs, and Human Life. praeger security international, London 2007. p. 26.

⁵⁰ Jonas Hartelius Op. Cit. p. 3.

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opposed the right wing Colombian government and military. The terrorist group fighting against since 1964 against the Colombian government.

While first recognized as a threat in Latin America, narcoterrorism can be found all across the world. From the FARC in Colombia to the IRA in Ireland, and the Kurdistan Workers' Party or PKK (Kurdish: Partiya Karkerên Kurdistan) in Turkey. The globalization is Janus: it has allowed for the interconnectivity of world markets, but it has also allowed for global trade in the illicit market. The terrorist groups can use drug trafficking to fund their operations.⁵¹

4. Conclusion

From the historical overview we can conclude that the terrorist actions are essentially a new form of asymmetric warfare. The asymmetric warfare has no declaration of war, no negotiation, and no rules at all.

The terrorist warfare differs from the conventional warfare, because not to the states and armies are confronting each other, but the ideas arising from the economic and ideological beliefs. The radical ideological beliefs can often lead to fanaticism. The fanatical terrorists are not controlled by anything but the service of their ideology. The nature of terrorism has changed recently because the attacks without demands are increasing.

From the typology of terrorism, we can conclude, that terrorism can be classified in many different ways. The different classifications can help us understand this phenomenon.

The states must find the proper answer for new types of terrorism such as cyberterrorism and nuclear terrorism. The fight against terrorism today can only be successful if there is international cooperation between the states of the world

⁵¹ John Holmberg, Narcoterrorism http://traccc.gmu.edu/pdfs/student_research/HolmbergNarcoterrorism.pdf

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Тот Д.

История та види тероризму

В роботі аналізується феномен тероризму з кримінологічних аспектів. Перша частина дослідження присвячена історичній складовій тероризму. Протягом всієї історії існує багато передвісників тероризму, наприклад, сикаріїв у давнину і Середньовічних вбивць. Під час Великої французької революції з'являється новий тип тероризму: державний тероризм. Термін «тероризм» у сучасному розумінні було введено в цей час. У 19 столітті терористичні групи з'явилися в Ірландії і Росії. У 20-му столітті сучасні терористичні групи формуються на Близькому Сході.

У другій частині дослідження класифікуються види тероризму. Нові види тероризму з'являються в історії сучасності такі як біотероризм, кібертероризм, ядерний тероризм, і наркотероризма. Типологія тероризму може допомогти нам зрозуміти, більш чітко це соціальне явище. У дослідженні, зокрема, аналізуються нові види тероризму.

Ключові слова: тероризм, історія тероризму, типи тероризму.

Тот Д.

История и виды терроризма

В работе анализируется феномен терроризма с криминалогических аспектов. Первая часть исследования посвящена исторической составляющей терроризма. На протяжении всей истории существует много предвестников терроризма, например, сикариев в древности и Средневековых убийц. Во время Великой французской революции появляется новый тип терроризма: государственный терроризм. Термин «терроризм» в современном понимании было введено в это время. В 19 веке террористические группы появились в Ирландии и России. В 20-м

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веке современные террористические группы формируются на Ближнем Востоке.

Во второй части исследования классифицируются виды терроризма. Новые виды терроризма появляются в истории сучасности такие как биотерроризм, кибертерроризм, ядерный терроризм, и наркотерроризм. Типология терроризма может помочь нам понять, более четко это социальное явление. В исследовании, в частности, анализируются новые виды терроризма.

Ключевые слова: терроризм, история терроризма, типы терроризма.

Tóth D.

The history and types of terrorism

The Contribution analyses the phenomenon of terrorism with a criminological aspect. The first part of the research deals with the historical side of terrorism. Throughout history there are many prefaces of terrorism, for example in the ancient times the sicarii and in the middle age the assassins. At the time of the Great French Revolution a new type of terrorism appears: the state terrorism. The term terrorism in the modern sense was introduced at this time. In the 19th century there where terrorist groups appeared: Ireland and Russia. In the 20th century modern terrorist groups formed in the Middle East.

The second part of the study classifies the types of terrorism. Terrorist groups can be classified in several ways.

Newer and newer types of terrorism appear in the history of modern such as bioterrorism, cyberterrorism, nuclear terrorism, and narcoterrorism. The typology of terrorism can help us understand more clearly this social phenomenon.

The research in particular analyses the newer types of terrorism.

Key words: terrorism; history of terrorism; types of terrorism.

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