Air Security and Terrorist Threats
The hijackings of four passenger airliners in 2001 and the subsequent crashing of those planes into prominent buildings in the United States had numerous repercussions, among them the question of whether or not the skies could be secured for safe air travel.

Biological Threats of Terrorism
Anthrax-laced letters mailed to prominent media and political figures in the United States in late 2001 raised international fears that terrorists were increasingly capable and willing to use biological weapons. What is biological terrorism and what, exactly, are the threats?

Chemical Terrorism Threats
The use of chemical weapons in war became widespread during World War I, but was later discouraged. In the hands of terrorists, a chemical weapon could result in mass casualties to and long-ranging effects on a civilian population.

Civil Rights Suspended
In times of war and upheaval, democratic nations may go to great--and sometimes misguided--lengths to protect national security, violating the rights of individual citizens. Do civil liberties transcend national security needs?

Domestic Terrorism: Oklahoma City to Anthrax and Beyond
The 1995 bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building and the 2001 anthrax mail attacks are the recent and high profile domestic terrorist acts that have occurred in the United States. The threat, however, goes beyond the headline-grabbing events to smaller groups and activities that also pose a danger to domestic security.

The European Union's Response to 9/11 and its Aftermath
The European Union responded to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, with resounding support for the United States. When the United States declared its intent to engage in military reprisals against the terrorists, the EU again supported its ally--but not without reservation.

Extremism--The Fundamentals
The word “extremism” is used to identify many groups and individuals whose beliefs and actions are not accepted by mainstream society. Who are extremists and how has mainstream society dealt with them?

Financing Terrorism: Money for the Cause
Terrorist groups need money to operate. Where does this money come from and how is it routed to these secret organizations?

(Force) Fighting Terrorism with Force
The United States responded to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 with military force, following a long line of examples in which governments have responded to terrorism with arms rather than with negotiation or prosecution. Is a military response effective in combating terrorism?

Homeland Security: Guarding Against Terrorism
The new Office of Homeland Security was created by U.S. president George W. Bush to better guard the country from terrorist threats. The United States is not the first nation to establish such an office and face the significant challenges of safeguarding the nation.

Hostage Taking and Terrorism: The Human Bargaining Chip
Terrorists have historically taken hostages in an attempt to achieve their goals. In recent times, terrorists have taken hostages for ransom to fund their activities. What are the stakes when human beings are used as bargaining chips by terrorists?

**U.S. Intelligence in the Twenty-First Century**

In the wake of the September 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States, the U.S. government and much of the media asked how the intelligence community overlooked the planning of such a large plot. What are the capabilities of the U.S. intelligence community and what are its challenges in dealing with terrorism?

(Internal Rules) **Forging International Rules Against Terrorism**

The United Nations has struggled to define terrorism and to establish rules to guide its member nations in dealing with it. Forging rules against terrorism in an international body populated with conflicting priorities, however, has proven easier said than done.

(Laden) **Osama bin Laden--A Face of Terrorism**

Osama bin Laden, the elusive leader of the al-Qaeda terrorist network, is suspected of being behind many of the high profile terrorist attacks of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

**Living with Terrorism: Everyday Life and the Effects of Terror**

While terrorism has gained recent headlines in the United States, it has been a frequent fixture for many nations around the world, whose populations have struggled for years to deal with the daily, personal impacts of terrorism on their lives.

**The Media's Relationship with Terrorism**

The media plays a delicate balance in reporting on terrorism. Its goal is to inform the public, but in doing so it may inadvertently promote the terrorists and their cause.

**The Muslim World Reacts to September 11**

Muslim countries have a complex and sometimes strained relationship with the West, which was exacerbated when Muslim extremists carried out terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001. While the United States publicly stated its "war on terrorism" was not directed against Muslims but against terrorists, Muslim and Arab countries remained concerned.

**Nuclear Terrorism: Threats, Challenges, and Responses**

Several movies have played with the plot of terrorists obtaining and/or using a nuclear weapon, but how real is the threat and how can governments prepare to ward off such an event?

**The Olympics Confronts Terrorism**

The high profile event of the Olympic Games has been the target of terrorist attacks several times in the past. Security efforts have increased in an attempt to prevent future tragedy.

**The PLO and Yasser Arafat--From Terrorism to Statesmanship to Terrorism**

The Palestinian Liberation Organization and its leader Yasser Arafat have undergone the transformation from terrorism to legitimate statesmanship, but a revival of violence in the Middle East has again tainted the man and the group with the label of "terrorist."

**Prosecuting Terrorism**

There are several means used to pursue terrorists. A nonviolent approach to achieving justice for victims of terrorist attack is prosecution in a court of law.

(Psychology) **Understanding the 9/11 Perpetrators: Crazy, Lost in Hate, or Martyred?**

What motivated the September 11 attackers to take the drastic and, for many, unimaginable act of hijacking passenger airliners and flying the planes into buildings, killing innocent passengers, civilians on the ground, and themselves?
Al-Qaeda and the Reach of Terror
The al-Qaeda terrorist network has a presence in many nations around the world. Led by Osama bin Laden, this group has shown that it has a far reach when it comes to inflicting terror.

September 11, 2001: The United States is Attacked on its Own Soil
A group of nineteen terrorists carried out an elaborate plot to attack the United States on September 11, 2001, resulting in the deaths of more than three thousand people—to the shock of the nation and the world.

State Sponsored Terrorism
Countries may support terrorist groups with money, training, or refuge if they believe they could somehow profit from the terrorists’ actions. To draw attention to this situation, the United States issues a yearly list of state sponsors of terrorism and encourages other nations to restrict relations with the offenders.

The United States vs. Terror: A New Kind of War
The United States declared a “war on terror” in the wake of the September 11, 2001 attacks in the United States. The first gambit in this war was to oust al-Qaeda from Afghanistan. Having done that, however, the fight continues into an uncertain future.