

Thank you Justin.

HazMat events have tended to encompass accidental chemical releases, whether as a by-product of an incident involving hazardous cargo or as the result of an industrial fire.

CBRNE events, in contrast, have comprised deliberate or aggressive acts, and with the specific intent of inciting terror or causing physical or environmental harm. When

chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive devices or agents are used to cause mass disruption and possibly mass casualties, they are referred to as CBRNE incidents. These agents are also called weapons of mass destruction or WMD.

Let’s know more about terrorism and its categories in this lesson.

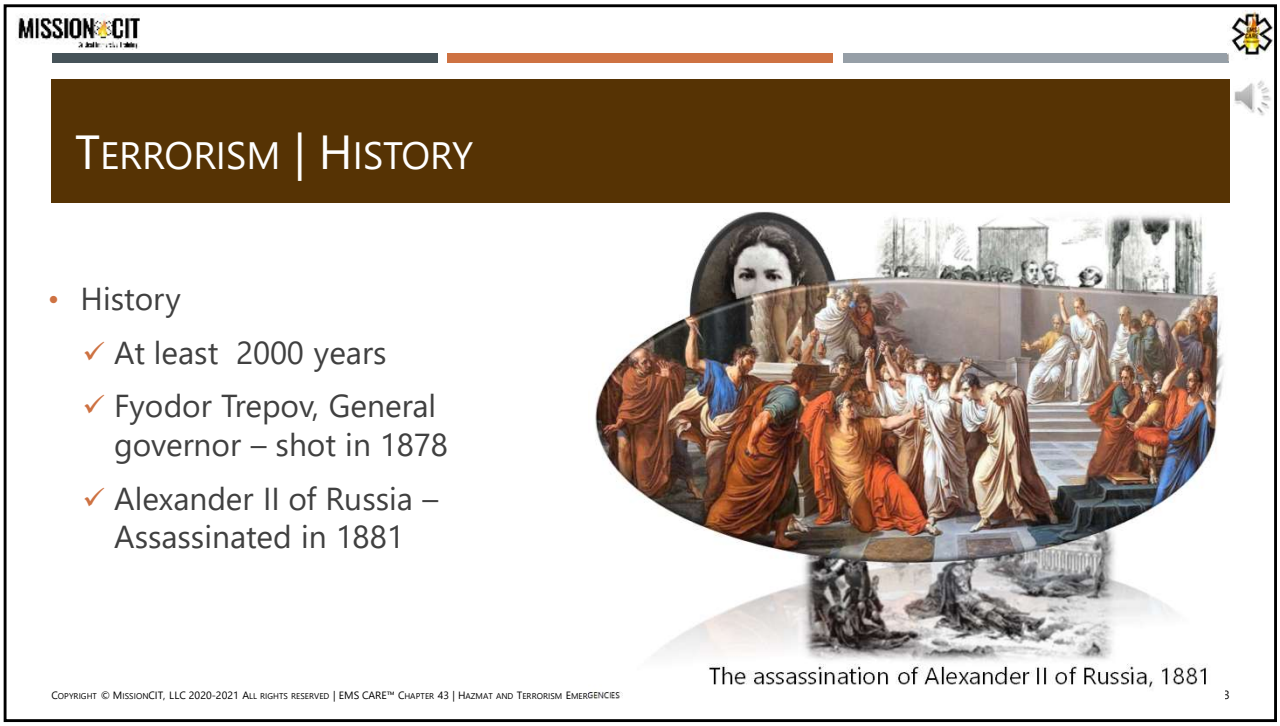


The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines terrorism as "the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives."

This definition includes three elements:

- Terrorist activities are illegal and involve the use of force.
- The actions intend to intimidate or coerce.

- The actions are committed in support of political or social objectives.



Terrorism has a history that is at least 2000 years old. It appears in the Bible's Old Testament, and there were frequent incidents of political murder, even systematic assassination, in Greek and Roman history. The best-known political tragedy in ancient Rome was perhaps the assassination of Julius Caesar in 44 BCE.

Female terrorism played a decisive role in the making of modern terrorism in the Russian Empire in the late 19th century. Vera Zasulich pulled the trigger on Russian terrorism by shooting General governor Fyodor Trepov in

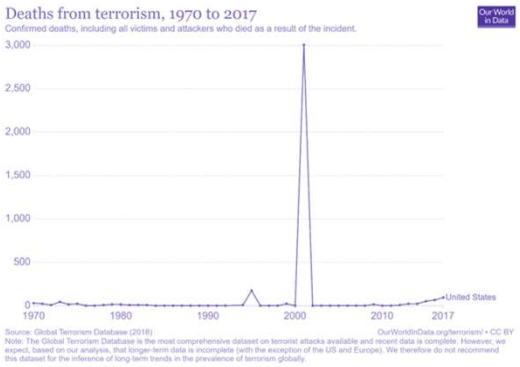
1878.

On March 1, 1881, members of the Russian Revolutionary organization “The People’s Will”, assassinated Tsar Alexander II of Russia in the city of Saint Petersburg with a dynamite bomb. Sofia Perovskaia was the mastermind behind the assassination.

Although targets, victims, perpetrators, causes, and justifications for the use of terror have changed, the methods of terrorism have remained the same throughout history.

TERRORISM | CATEGORIES

- Two categories
  - ✓ International terrorism – outside territorial jurisdiction of the U.S. or crosses transnational boundaries
  - ✓ Domestic terrorism – within the territorial jurisdiction of the U.S



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Many of the terrorism laws in the United States changed after September 11, 2001. Federal agencies now have more resources allocated to investigating and prosecution for terrorism, including international terrorism and homegrown terrorism.

The difference between international and domestic terrorism generally depends on where the activity primarily took place. If the action primarily takes place outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the U.S. or crosses international boundaries, it is considered

international terrorism. When the acts mainly occur within the territorial jurisdiction of the U.S., it may be regarded as domestic terrorism.

This brings us to the end of this lesson. In the subsequent lesson, we probe into the topic of CBRNE.