MAP BASED APPLICATION ON TERRORISM IN PAST AND PRESENT

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ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

Map Based Application on Terrorism in Past and Present
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The practice of terrorism has a long history. A universally acceptable definition of terrorism as a specific form of violence is difficult to evolve, but the idea is understood.

The aim of this thesis is to investigate a study on terrorism, that is as old as humans' willingness to use violence to affect politics. The roots and practices of terrorism can be traced from the first century Sicarii Zealots, who were a Jewish group who murdered enemies and collaborators in their campaign to oust their Roman rulers from Judea. The Assassins, the next group to show recognizable characteristics of terrorism, also known as Hashhashin, were a secretive Islamic sect active in Iran and Syria from the 11th century to the 13th century. The word terrorism and terrorist come from the Reign of Terror in 1793, following the French revolution. From the 19th century, radical political theories and improvements in weapons technology spurred the formation of small groups who effectively attacked nation-states.

The primary goal of this thesis is to explore Google map facilities to build a map based application showing terrorism on an interactive timeline, including maps to show the areas and region where the terrorist attacks occur. To show terrorism in the past and present, the map is divided into four parts: 1st century to 13th century, 14th century to 17th century, 19th century, 20th century and 21st century.

The application can be accessed using any standard web browser and is implemented to make the application more responsive to the user.
**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT .................................................................................. iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF FIGURES ........................................................................ viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ..................................................................... ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 INTRODUCTION .............................................................................. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 TECHNOLOGIES USED IN APPLICATION ........................................ 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 HTML5 (Hyper Text Markup Language, Version 5) ...................... 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) ..................................................... 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 JavaScript ............................................................................. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Jquery .................................................................................. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Google Maps .......................................................................... 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 TERRORISM: ANCIENT TO MODERN .............................................. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Terrorism in Antiquity: 1st Century BCE-13th Century ................... 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1 Sicarii and Zealots ................................................................. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Assassins (Hashhashin) ......................................................... 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.3 Thugs ............................................................................... 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Early Origin of Terrorism: 14th – 18th Century ........................... 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1 Gun Powder Plot of 1605 ...................................................... 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2 Boston Tea Party of 1773 ...................................................... 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.3 The Reign of Terror (1793–1794) ......................................... 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Entering The Modern Era: The 19th Century ............................... 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1 The Fenian Rising of 1867 .................................................... 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2 Anarchism &amp; “Propaganda of the Deed” ................................ 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2.1 Assassination of Russian Tsar Alexander II ....................... 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.2.2 Assassination of French President Marie-Francois Sadi Carnot......................................................11
3.3.2.3 Bombing of Greenwich Observatory in London .................................11
3.3.2.4 Assassination of American President William McKinley ............11
3.3.3 United States .........................................................................................12
3.3.3.1 Assassination of Elijah P. Lovejoy ..................................................12
3.3.3.2 Assassination of President Abraham Lincoln .................................12
3.3.3.3 Assassination of President James A. Garfield .........................13
3.3.3.4 Haymarket Square Riot: May 4, 1886 .......................................13
3.3.3.5 Assassination of David Henessy ..................................................14
3.4 Terrorism in the 20th and 21st Century .................................................15
3.4.1 Terrorist Attacks ..................................................................................15
3.4.1.1 9/11 Attack ....................................................................................15
3.4.1.2 Oklahoma City Bombing ............................................................17
3.4.1.3 World Trade Centre (WTC) Bombing of 1993 .......................17
3.4.1.4 26/11 Mumbai Attacks ...............................................................18
3.4.1.5 Beslan Massacre ..........................................................................19
3.4.1.6 Mid-Air Bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 ..................................19
3.4.1.7 USS Cole Bombing ....................................................................20
3.4.2 Some of the Terrorist Organizations ................................................21
3.4.2.1 Islamic State ................................................................................21
3.4.2.2 Al-Qaeda .......................................................................................21
3.4.2.3 Boko Haram ..................................................................................21
3.4.2.4 Taliban ..........................................................................................21
4 BIOGRAPHIES ...........................................................................................22
4.1 Menahem Ben Judah ...........................................................................22
4.2 Eleazar Ben Simon ..............................................................................23
4.3 Hassan Sabbah .......................................................................................23
4.4 Leon Czolgosz .......................................................................................24
4.5 John Wilkes Booth ...............................................................................24
4.6 Timothy Mcveigh ...............................................................................24
4.7 Terry Nichols ...........................................................................................25
5 SCREENSHOTS .................................................................................................................. 26
  5.1 Home Page .................................................................................................................. 26
  5.2 Century ....................................................................................................................... 27
  5.3 Map ............................................................................................................................. 27
  5.4 Gallery ........................................................................................................................ 28
  5.5 Biographies ............................................................................................................... 28

6 SUMMARY AND FUTURE WORK .................................................................................. 30

REFERENCES ..................................................................................................................... 31
# LIST OF FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Sicarii and Zealots [12]</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Hashishiyyin [13]</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>William McKinley Assassination [22]</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Elijah Lovejoy Assassination [25]</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>James Garfield Assassination [27]</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Haymarket Square Riot [29]</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>David Hennesey Assassination [30]</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>9/11 Attack [31]</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>Attack Routes of Planes [34]</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>Oklahoma City Bombing [35]</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>World Trade Center Bombing [37]</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>26/11 Attack [38]</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>Beslan Massacre [39]</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>Pan Am Flight 103 [31]</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>USS Cole Bombing [41]</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Menham ben Judah [37]</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Hassan Sabbah [38]</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Timothy Mcveigh [39]</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Terry Nichols [41]</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Home Page</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Century</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Map</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Gallery</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Biography</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this thesis is to investigate the study of terrorism, that is as old as humans' willingness to use violence to affect politics. The roots and practices of terrorism can be traced from the first century.

The objective is to have a GIS application to give a better understanding of terrorist activities that have occurred all around the world. This will help us to understand how terrorism activities evolve with time. These terrorist activities can be traced from first century Sicarii and Zealots, to the Assassins known as Hashhashin in the 11th century, and the Reign of Terror in the 17th century. The modern era includes activities by some specific groups or activities done by radical political theories.

Technology has evolved rapidly in the past few years. Now each school has a computer or a projector in each classroom. Studies show that visual memories have a long lasting impact on our memory. So showing this kind of history using interactive web pages will be really helpful to students to have a better understanding of terrorism.

This thesis covers terrorist activities starting from the 1st century to the middle centuries (17th to 19th) followed by modern times. The most important historical events are listed in chronological order with a biography of people associated with these events. Showing these events on Google maps with proper locations gives a much deeper understanding of the incidents.

- Chapter two explains all the technologies used in this application.
- Chapter three explains the series of terrorist activities from ancient era to the modern world.
- Chapter four is about the list of people associated with these incidents.
- Chapter five gives an overview of the application with screenshots.
- Chapter six is related to future work and references.
CHAPTER 2

TECHNOLOGIES USED IN APPLICATION

This chapter emphasis on the technologies used to develop the application tool. The application includes the following technologies:

- HTML5
- CSS3
- JavaScript
- JQuery
- Google Maps

2.1 HTML5 (Hyper Text Markup Language, Version 5)

HTML is an acronym for Hypertext Markup Language, which is commonly used for designing and creating web pages. It is developed and managed by the W3C (World Wide Web Consortium). Web browsers like Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox and Internet Explorer can read and render these files [1]. You can have images, videos, texts and forms in a HTML page. HTML page consists of HTML elements, which are angle brackets. HTML page follows the XML syntax, in which each opening element ends with a closing element. All HTML pages start with <html> and ends with </html>. HTML5 is most recently suggested version of HTML by the W3C [2].

Using some scripts like CSS, you can modify the look and feel of a HTML page such as colors, background, fonts, font size, etc. With the help of JavaScript, JQuery you can perform some specific actions too.

2.2 CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)

CSS is an acronym for Cascading Style Sheet, which is used in presentation for HTML pages. It is also developed and managed by the W3C (World Wide Web Consortium)
It allows changing the visual representation of HTML page. CSS is designed to enable the separation between text and layout, colors, fonts. It also allows us to handle how you want to display the web page on a different screen size. One of the main advantages of CSS is the ability to quickly change the graphic design of the document, with fewer edits. The W3C provides a free CSS validation service for CSS documents [4]. This CSS validation helps in validating which style rule applies if there are more than one rule matches against a particular element.

CSS uses inheritance, which is one of the powerful features. Using this feature, CSS properties, which can also be, applied to an element and also its sub elements. There are so many advanced CSS frameworks like JQuery, Bootstrap etc.

There are multiple ways of embedding the CSS to the HTML page like

- **External Style Sheet**: A CSS file is stored on disk and we give path to that file which contains CSS related information that will be applied to different HTML element ADDIN ZOTERO_ITEM CSL_CITATION [5].

```html
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
```

- **Internal Style Sheet**: You specify all the CSS information inside a tag within HTML page.

```html
<head>
  <style>
    body{background-color:linen;}
  </style>
</head>
```

- **Inline style**: It is used to apply unique formatting to a specific element only.

```html
<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading.</h1>
```
2.3 JavaScript

JavaScript is a client side scripting language. Most of the recent browsers support it without any additional plugins. Netscape developed it in 1995, to validate HTML forms and have more interactive web page. It has been standardized in the ECMAScript language specification [5].

Using JavaScript, you can build dynamic and interactive web sites. As JavaScript is an object oriented [6]. JavaScript has eval functions which makes it easier to execute statements at run time. Another advantage of it is Initially Javascript was interpreted language, but now it also supports the Just in Time compilers. It is also a dynamic typing so it makes it easier to write and understand the code. JavaScript is mostly used for form validation or perform any specific action one any mouse or keyboard event.

2.4 jQuery

Jquery is cross-platform, JavaScript library. It is open source and under MIT [7]. John Reisg developed it in Jan-2006 at BarCamp NYC. Since then it has become famous and used by Twitter, Linkedin, Pinterest. It has grown from Jquery UI(Desktop) to mobile and also testing tool(Qunits) too [8]. Its syntax makes it easier to write and navigate the HTML document, handle events, also AJAX support. It includes following features, which makes it more famous [8].

- AJAX support
- JSON parsing
- Extensibility through plug-ins
- Events, effects and animation
- Multi browser support
- Mobile and desktop support

2.5 Google Maps

Google maps API is an API provided by Google maps to display maps inside your webpage. It was released in June 2005 and keeps improving by Google [9]. Using this we can display markers on specified latitude and longitude. It is also a free service and without any kind of ads. Google maps API is available as [10]:

- Google Maps Android API
- Google Maps JavaScript API
- Google Maps Geocoding API
- Google Maps Directions API
- Google Places API Web Service

I have used it as JavaScript api and used gmaps to display markers on different latitude and longitude.
CHAPTER 3

TERRORISM: ANCIENT TO MODERN

Terrorism has a long history. Records of terrorism have been there before the word itself was invented. Terrorism from ancient to modern is shown in the application utilizing an interactive timeline.

3.1 TERRORISM IN ANTIQUITY: 1ST CENTURY BCE-13TH CENTURY

The roots and practices of terrorism can be traced from the first century. These practices are discussed below.

3.1.1 Sicarii and Zealots

Terrorism was first exhibited by the then modern terrorist organization who were known to the Romans as Sicarii or dagger-men. Sicarii comes from the Latin word for dagger sica, and means murderers [11]. This organization mainly carried an underground campaign of assassination of the Roman Occupation forces who they believed could not stay loyal to the dictates of Judaism. They carried acts of exaggerated terror which successfully influenced a massive revolt against their colonial Roman rulers. The revolt ended when the Romans besieged the Sicarii at Masada. Fearing torture and death, the Sicarii refused to surrender and engaged in a dramatic mass suicide, which killed over a thousand people, including women and children, who preferred dying to being held captives by the Roman rulers.
3.1.2 Assassins (Hashhashin)

The next organization which showed recognizable traits of terrorism were the “Assassins.” The origin of the Assassins was in 1080, right before the First Crusade. They adopted various military strategies that were popular in the middle Ages. This group mainly had Nizari Ismails who selectively eliminated prominent enemy leaders. These murders were carried out in public places, which also intimidated possible enemies. Usually a lone assassin was sent to successfully kill a key enemy leader, thus sacrificing his own life.
3.1.3 Thugs

Another group that we are going to discuss is the Thugs who were an Indian network of fraternities and they operated from the 13th century until the 19th century where they were suppressed by the British [12]. They were generally in groups of 10-200 and primarily engaged in murdering and robbing travelers by first throwing a yellow scarf or Rumaal which is symbolic of the Goddess Kali. The thugs generally killed their victims in places that they knew well and in darkness. Every member of the group had his own responsibility, from luring travelers to preventing the escape of victims while the attack took place.

3.2 EARLY ORIGIN OF TERRORISM: 14TH – 18TH CENTURY

From the time of the Assassins to the 1700s, terror and barbarism were widely utilized in warfare and conflict, but the key ingredients for terrorism were missing [12]. Until the elevation of the modern nation state, the sort of central authority and well-organized community that terrorism tries to influence scarcely existed. Communications were not enough and controlled, and the causes that might inspire terrorism (religious division, huge riot, battle) usually led to open warfare. By the time kingdoms became nations, they had enough means to enforce their authority and stop activities such as terrorism.

The French Revolution provided the first uses of the words "Terrorist" and "Terrorism". Use of the word "terrorism" commenced in 1795 in reference to the Reign of Terror started by the Revolutionary government. Some of the terrorist activities during this period are discussed below.

3.2.1 Gun Powder Plot of 1605

One of the most famous acts of terrorism in the 16th Century was the Gun Powder Plot which involved an attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament to assassinate ruler James. The plot was sorted out by Robert Catesby and a group of common English Catholics with an end goal to re-establish the Catholic religion. Around midnight on November 4, 1605, one of the conspirators, Guy Fawkes, was found in the basement of the Parliament building with barrels of explosive. Fawkes and other men involved in the plot were attempted and executed for conspiracy. Every November 5, the British celebrate Guy Fawkes Day by smoldering Fawkes in effigy [13].
3.2.2 Boston Tea Party of 1773

The Boston Tea Party was a political protest by the Sons of Liberty in Boston, on December 16, 1773. The demonstrators, some disguised as American Indians, destroyed a whole shipment of tea sent by the East India Company, in defiance of the Tea Act of May 10, 1773. They boarded the ships and threw the chests of tea into Boston Harbor, ruining the tea. The British government responded unpleasantly and the episode escalated into the American Revolution [14].

![Figure 3.3. Boston Tea Party](image)

3.2.3 The Reign of Terror (1793–1794)

The Reign of Terror (September 5, 1793 – July 28, 1794) was a period of eleven months during the French Revolution, when the ruling Jacobins employed violence, including mass executions by guillotine, in order to intimidate the regime's enemies and compel obedience to the state. Its aim was the reshaping of both human nature and society. That was to be accomplished by destroying the old government, suppressing all enemies of the revolutionary government, and teaching and enforcing civic virtue. The number killed totaled about 40,000, and among the guillotined were Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. Putting an end to the Terror, on July 28, 1794 its most well known leader, Maximilien Robespierre, was guillotined by other members of France's ruling National Convention [16].
3.3 ENTERING THE MODERN ERA: THE 19TH CENTURY

In the 19th century, there was improvement in political theories, weapons and technology, which spurred the formation of groups who attacked nation-states. During this period, terrorism was associated with the Anarchism and “Propaganda of the deed”. Some of the terrorist groups and the attacks from the 19th century are discussed below.

3.3.1 The Fenian Rising of 1867

One of the earliest groups in the 19th century was the Irish Republican Brotherhood and the Fenian Brotherhood, established in 1858 as a secret, oath-bound organization both in Ireland and in the emerging community of the United States whose aim was to establish an Irish Republic by Force. The Fenians spread throughout the south and the southeast of the Ireland and America, with promises of money for arms to arrive from America. In 1867, the members of the movement were arrested and sentenced to long prison [15].

3.3.2 Anarchism & “Propaganda of the Deed”

The word “Anarchism” originated from the Greek word, anarkos, which means “without a boss”. It was a late nineteenth century idea among Russians, Europeans and Americans. The concept of “Propaganda of the deed” referred to the physical violence or other bombings carried out by anarchists against political enemies in order to inspire a revolution.

3.3.2.1 ASSASSINATION OF RUSSIAN TSAR ALEXANDER II

In 1881, Tsar Alexander II is killed by a Narodnaya Volya bomb in the streets of St. Petersburg. Alexander was subjected to several assassination attempts by The People’s Will (Narodnaya Volya), a revolutionary group whose goal was a social revolution. After the failed attempts, a group of the Narodnaya Volya began to plan the next attack on Alexander. Alexander II’s assassins were hanged and the Narodnaya Volya group was suppressed [17].
3.3.2.2 ASSASSINATION OF FRENCH PRESIDENT MARIE-FRANCOIS SADI CARNOT

On 24th June, 1894 President M. Sadi Carnot was stabbed to heart by an assassin while leaving the Palais de Commerce in Lyons and was going to theatre to spend the evening [18]. The assassin was named Santo Geronimo Caserio who suddenly jumped on to step of carriage pretending of presenting a petition, and drew a dagger. The assassin was Italian Anarchist who was later executed in the same year [19].

3.3.2.3 BOMBING OF GREENWICH OBSERVATORY IN LONDON

The Royal Greenwich Observatory in Greenwich, London was targeted by French anarchist Martial Bourdin on February 15, 1894. It was the first “international terrorist” attack in Britain. The explosion happened on the slope beneath the Royal Observatory in Greenwich Park, and it was generally assumed that his plan had been to blow up this building. The event is well explained in the Joseph Conrad’s novel, The Secret Agent [20].

3.3.2.4 ASSASSINATION OF AMERICAN PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY

On September 14, 1901, U.S. President William Mckinley was assassinated by 28-year old anarchist Leon Czolgosz at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. He approached him and fired two shots into his chest. After the shooting, it first appeared that President McKinley was getting better. However, he soon took a turn for the worse and died on September 14 from gangrene [21].

Figure 3.4. William McKinley Assassination [22].
3.3.3 United States

3.3.3.1 ASSASSINATION OF ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY

Elijah Parish Lovejoy (November 9, 1802 – November 7, 1837) was an American newspaper editor, journalist and abolitionist. He was murdered in Alton, Illinois by a pro-slavery mob during their attack on his warehouse to destroy his press and antislavery material. On the night of November 7, 1837, a mob attacked the building and Lovejoy was killed in its defense [23]. His death stirred the people of north and greatly strengthened the abolitionist sentiment [24].

![Image of Elijah Lovejoy Assassination](image.png)

Figure 3.5. Elijah Lovejoy Assassination [25].

3.3.3.2 ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

On April 14, 1865 soon after 10:00 pm, At Ford’s Theatre in Washington D.C a person name John Wilkes Booth entered the presidential box and shot President Abraham Lincoln. As President Lincoln fell forward in his seat, Booth leapt onto the stage and escaped through the back door. To examine the paralyzed president a doctor from the audience rushed
over to the president. President Lincoln was then carried to Petersen’s Boarding House across the street, where he died early the next morning. In the US History President Lincoln was the first president assassinated [22].

3.3.3.3 ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JAMES A. GARFIELD

The assassination of James A. Garfield took place in Washington, at the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Station. As he walked through the station toward the waiting train, Guiteau stepped behind the president and fired two shots. The first bullet grazed Garfield’s arm; the second lodged below his pancreas. Doctors made several unsuccessful attempts to remove the bullet while Garfield lay in his White House bedroom, awake and in pain. Alexander Graham Bell, who was one of Garfield’s physicians, tried to use an early version of a metal detector to find the second bullet, but failed. Garfield survived the longest compared to other presidents who were assassinated [26].

![Figure 3.6. James Garfield Assassination](image)

3.3.3.4 HAYMARKET SQUARE RIOT: MAY 4, 1886

On May 4, 1886, a peaceful rally in support of workers near Haymarket Square turned into a riot after someone threw a dynamite bomb at police. As a result of this violence,
at least eight police officers died. Despite a lack of evidence against them, eight radical labor activists were convicted in connection with the bombing. The Haymarket Riot is generally considered as the origin of International May day for workers and a setback for the American labor movement, which was fighting for such rights as the eight-hour workday [28].

![Figure 3.7. Haymarket Square Riot](image)

### 3.3.3.5 ASSASSINATION OF DAVID HENESSY

On 15 Oct 1890, Police Chief David C. Hennessy of New Orleans was ambushed by Mafia assassins. He was on his way home from work when he was ambushed and killed. He was less than a block from the house he shared with his widowed mother when shotgun blasts from across Girod Street knocked him to the ground. Two of his assailants then approached and fired into his midsection with high-caliber rifles. The chief was still able to stand and return fire with his revolver. The assassins fled. Hennessy stumbled around the next corner and collapsed. When fellow police officers reached him, Hennessy whispered to a bystander, "the dagos did it" [25].
3.4 Terrorism in the 20th and 21st Century

Modern Terrorism involves a wide set of causes, new weaponry and the X factor. Terrorism has been used for the purposes as narrow as securing the release of prisoners by kidnapping and periodic executions of those kidnapped. New weaponry includes highly portable automatic weapons like AK-47’s, and powerful bombs made from readily available fertilizers. The X factor that exacerbates the problem is improved communication. Instructions for making explosives cannot be kept from the web, deep to good efforts ISIS and others can recruit terrorist trainees using social media. An instant worldwide Television coverage in an ally of any terrorists hoping to influence a government and its people.

3.4.1 Terrorist Attacks

3.4.1.1 9/11 Attack

The September 11 attacks, also called as 9/11 attacks, were a series of airline hijackings and suicide attacks by the Islamic extremist group al-Qaeda on the United States on the morning of Tuesday, September 11, 2001.
Two of the planes were deliberately flown into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York, inflicting as much destruction and death as possible. Within an hour and 42 minutes, both 110-floor towers collapsed and significant damage to other surrounding structures. A third plane was crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington Country, Virginia. The fourth plane never reached its target, crashing into a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania, after the passengers overpowered the hijackers and took control of the plane [32, p. 11].

The total loss of lives was nearly 3,000 and caused $10 billion in property and infrastructure damage. It was the deadliest incident and the worst loss of life in the history of the United States [33].
3.4.1.2 OKLAHAMA CITY BOMBING

The Oklahoma City bombing was a terrorist attack in downtown Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on April 19, 1995, a rental truck exploded and heavily damaged the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building. The blast was set off by Timothy McVeigh, who was arrested shortly after the explosion for a traffic violation and Terry Nichols, his co-conspirator who received life in prison. The bombing killed 168 people, including 19 children, and more than 500 people were injured. The rescue efforts were undertaken by federal, local, state and worldwide agencies across the country [27].

Figure 3.11. Oklahoma City Bombing [35].

3.4.1.3 WORLD TRADE CENTRE (WTC) BOMBING OF 1993

On February 26, 1993, a truck bomb ripped a hole about 30 meters across the parking garage below the North Tower of the World Trade Center in New York City. The blast was so powerful that its waves penetrated stories of the reinforced concrete buildings, crashing the North Tower into the South Tower and bringing both towers down. In addition, the explosion destroyed hundreds of vehicles in the garage, killed six people and injured more than a thousand [36].

The attack was planned by a group of terrorists including Ramzi Yousef, Mahmud Abouhalima, Mohammad Salameh, Nidal A. Ayyad, Abdul Rahman Yasin and Ahmed Ajaj. bomb.
3.4.1.4 26/11 MUMBAI ATTACKS

This is the most fiery and weird attack that took place in the Indian History. The spot was India’s most famous and Royal Hotel group Hotel Taj Mahal, which is in the premises of Gateway of India. There was a 64 hours long battle between the Police forces and the terrorists. There were shooting and bombing perpetually from both the sides. It was like a hotel arrest by terrorist. The date 26 November 2008 will remain in the forever as a black day in the Indian history. There were 10 attacks on the same registered in several places of Mumbai on the same day; however Hotel Taj was the main target which witnessed the death of 100 innocent people who stayed in Taj [29].
3.4.1.5 Beslan Massacre

The Beslan Massacre or Beslan school hostage crisis started on September 1, 2004 and lasted for three days. The armed Islamic terrorists group of Chechen rebels took 1,200 children and adults as hostages at a school in Beslan, North Ossetia. On the first day, some people died, but most were grouped into a gymnasium, which the attackers rigged with the blasts. The hostages were refused for food or water after two days passed, some of them were forced to drink urine. On the third day, local authorities received permission from the terrorists to remove bodies lying in the front of the school. Numerous hostages were killed by blasts or in a resulting fire in the rec center [30].

![Figure 3.14. Beslan Massacre [39].](image)

3.4.1.6 Mid-Air Bombing of Pan Am Flight 103

Planes are generally the prime target for terrorist. This fact was cleared on December 21, 1988, when Flight 103 from London to New York exploded in mid-air over Lockerbie, Scotland. A bomb that had been hidden inside a cassette player detonated inside the cargo area when the plane was at an height of 31,000 feet. The aircraft was destroyed by explosion, killing 259 passengers and 35 Syracuse University students returning home for the holidays. In addition, 11 people were killed in the shower of airplane parts that unexpectedly fell from the sky onto residential areas of Lockerbie, Scotland [31].
3.4.1.7 USS COLE BOMBING

The USS Cole bombing was a terrorist attack against the U.S. Navy ship cole on 12 October 2000 by suicide bombers, while refueling in the Yemeni port of Aden. This event was the deadliest attack against a United States Naval vessel. The terrorist organization al Qaeda claimed responsibility for the attack. The explosion ripped a hole near the waterline of the ship, killing 17 U.S. sailors and injuring 39 [40].
3.4.2 Some of the Terrorist Organizations

3.4.2.1 Islamic State

Islamic State also known as ISIS or ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Syria/Levant) based in the Middle-East. The association is driven by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, also known as Abu Dua. The Islamic State has stronghold on northern parts of Iraq and the Western parts of Syria and Palestine, within which it has formed its own government. The IS constitutes of warriors from all over the world, with British Muslims the highest of any Western nation. In numerous raids by the ISIS civilians, captured women of their enemies, particularly of the Yazidi sect, and killing of children.

3.4.2.2 Al-Qaeda

The biggest “brand name” among all the terrorist groups in the world is al-Qaeda. This Islamic group was established in 1989 by Osama Bin Laden, Abdullah Azzam and other militants. The al-Qaeda had a major role to play in September 11 attacks on US, which led to the Afghan war with the death of bin Laden in May 2012. Al-Qaeda has mounted attacks on military targets and civilians in various countries, including the September 11 attacks, 2002 Bali bombings and U.S embassy bombings [42].

3.4.2.3 Boko Haram

This Nigerian Islamist terrorist group based in northeastern Nigeria, was notorious for its acts of barbarism. Boko Haram had been famous for the abduction of over 200 Nigerian schoolgirls, which led the world popular leaders took notice of its brutality. Boko Haram means ‘Western education is sin’. The group has been funded by al-Qaeda [34, p. 10].

3.4.2.4 Taliban

The word Taliban means “students” in the Pashto, Taliban is well-known Islamic fundamentalist political movement in Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001 and formed a government. The movement dispersed throughout Afghanistan and formed a government, ruling as Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. The founder of Taliban was Mohammed Omar and served as the spiritual leader of the Taliban [35].
CHAPTER 4

BIOGRAPHIES

4.1 MENAHEM BEN JUDAH

Menahem ben Judah was one of several Jewish Messiah claimants around the time of the Jewish War. He was the son of Judas of Galilee and grandson of Hezekiah, the leader of the Zealots. He led the group known as Sicarii in the war against Rome. When the war broke out he attacked Masada with his band, armed his followers with the weapons stored there, and proceeded to Jerusalem, where he captured the fortress Antonia, overpowering the troops of Agrippa II. Emboldened by his success, he behaved as a king, and claimed the leadership of all the troops. Thereby he aroused the enmity of Eleazar, another Zealot leader, and met death as a result of a conspiracy against him [37].

Figure 4.1. Menham ben Judah [37].
4.2 Eleazar Ben Simon

Eleazar ben Simon was a Zealot leader during the First Jewish-Roman War who fought against the armies of Cestius Gallus, Vespasian, and Titus Flavius. From the onset of the war in 66 CE until the destruction of the temple in 70 CE, he fought vehemently against the Roman garrisons in Judea and against his fellow Jewish political opponents in order to establish an independent Jewish state at Jerusalem. Although the Jewish defeat at Jerusalem cannot be entirely attributed to Eleazar ben Simon, his inability to establish unity with John of Gischala and Simon bar Giora resulted in a bitter civil war that weakened the Jewish resistance against Rome. Eleazar ben Simon and his Zealots' radical anti-Roman policies and eradication of the moderate temple aristocracy from Jerusalem in 67 CE also prevented any peaceful agreement with Rome to avoid the death and destruction which ensued in 70 CE [43].

4.3 Hassan Sabbah

Hassan Sabbah(1050s-1124) was an adherent of the Nizari Ismaili Shiite sect, whose members lived in Persia and Syria from the 11th century until the destruction of their dynasty by Mongols in the 13th century. Sabbah, eager to return Persia to Shii hands, committed himself to helping achieve the transformation by force. In 1090, he seized territory in northern Persia (today, Iran), an area that was then ruled by Sunni Saljuq Turks. He later seized a mountain fortress called Alamut and used it as the headquarters for a decentralized Persian insurrection against the dominant Seljuk Turks. He founded a group of fedayeen whose members are often referred to as the Hashshashin, or "Assassins" [38].

Figure 4.2. Hassan Sabbah [38].
4.4 Leon Czolgosz
Leon Frank Czolgosz (1873-1901) was an American anarchist and former steel worker responsible for the Assassination of William McKinley, President of the United States. On September 1901, he killed President William McKinley and was sentenced to death at Auburn State Prison.

4.5 John Wilkes Booth
John Wilkes Booth was born on May 10, 1838 near Bel Air, Maryland. He was an American stage actor who killed President Abraham Lincoln at Ford’s Theatre in Washington, D.C on April 14, 1865. He was a member of the 19th century Booth theatrical family from Maryland and in 1860 he became a well-known actor [44].

4.6 Timothy McVeigh
Timothy James McVeigh (April 23, 1968 – June 11, 2001) was an American terrorist who detonated a truck bomb in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995. Commonly referred to as the Oklahoma City bombing, the attack killed 168 people and injured over 600. According to the United States Government, it was the deadliest act of terrorism within the United States prior to the September 11 attacks, and remains the most significant act of domestic terrorism in United States history [39].

Figure 4.3. Timothy McVeigh [39].
4.7 TERRY NICHOLS

Terry Lynn Nichols (born April 1, 1955) is a convicted accomplice in the Oklahoma City bombing. Prior to his incarceration, he held a variety of short-term jobs, working as a farmer, grain elevator manager, real estate salesman and ranch hand. He met his future conspirator, Timothy McVeigh, during a brief stint in the U.S. Army, which ended in 1989 when he requested a hardship discharge after less than one year of service [44]. In 1994 and 1995, he conspired with McVeigh in the planning and preparation of the Oklahoma City bombing – the truck bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on April 19, 1995. The bombing claimed the lives of 168 people [41].

Figure 4.2. Terry Nichols [41].
CHAPTER 5

SCREENSHOTS

In this section, snapshots of the different User Interactive pages are provided. All the web pages are made using JavaScript and JQuery.

5.1 HOME PAGE

Homepage of the application include the menu on the left with the title to navigate to different pages (see Figure 5.1). The menu is made consistent throughout the application.

![Figure 5.1. Home Page.]

Below are the menus and submenus provided in the page. One can switch between the pages:

- Abstract of the Application
- Century
  - Terrorism in Ambiguity
  - Early Origins of Terrorism
• Entering the Modern era
• Terrorism in 20th and 21st Century

➢ Map
➢ Books and Videos
➢ Biographies

5.2 Century

This section is divided into four sub modules giving the brief description of the terrorist attacks from the first century to the 21st century (see Figure 5.2).

5.3 Map

Figure 5.2. Century.

This section is divided into four sub modules giving the brief description of the terrorist attacks from the first century to the 21st century (see Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.3. Map.
In this section, the terrorist attacks on different parts of the world are shown in the world map. Navigation links on the top will show the plots of the irrespective centuries.

**5.4 Gallery**

![Figure 5.4. Gallery.](image1)

The above module contains some of the Books, Movies, and videos based on Terrorism (see Figure 5.4). YouTube videos are embedded into this section.

**5.5 Biographies**

![Figure 5.5. Biography.](image2)
This module contains the information about the biographies of some of the terrorist. The Chapter 4 provide the detailed description about the biographies.(see Figure 5.5).
CHAPTER 7

SUMMARY AND FUTURE WORK

During the course of this project, I came to know some interesting facts about the terrorism in the past and present and how it changed with time. To understand the roots and practices, I build up a Google map based application representing terrorism on an interactive timeline with areas and regions of terrorist attacks. These attacks are further divided to show terrorism, starting from the 1st century to 21st century.

Future Work: Providing different language options to change entire application’s language to other language like French, Spanish, etc. would be a great addition, it will make the application more user friendly. Making the application more tab/mobile friendly in the future can further advance the application.
REFERENCES


