The Spread of Terrorism in Contemporary Islamic History with Comparison between Past and Present

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ABSTRACT
Terrorism in Contemporary History acts a phenomenon that advances concluded time, always passing about gradual variation of system besides activity. Terrorism is one of the major issues and difficulties facing the world currently. Terrorists are permanently at odds besides the regulation of law, besides the norms with ideals to civilization itself. Terrorism is the routine of terror or violence to rebellion a government besides society in compliant a radical political or public variation. It is geographically common besides ideologically nominated. The progression of globalization, that involves the technological, monetary, economic boom, cultural limitations with countries everywhere in the world has promoted a culture corrupt advertise in modern communities. Numerous places ruminate this as intimidation to this country. Globalization has somewhat assist terrorism, moreover has conveyed the envelopment of the newest with latest technologies.

Keywords: Terrorism, regulation, economic boom.

Introduction
Economic and social problems, such as poverty, slow economic growth and may have an impact on terrorism. Bad socio-economic conditions are one of the factors that need to be considered as they affect an effect on what, terrorists(1-3) and their supporters undertake. But it can be said that globalization is the cause of a country's bad economic and social conditions. This low economic and social situation may have been such for years; this situation has simply become more apparent from the effect of globalization. According to author Freytag et al., social polarization can serve as an incentive for terrorist activity(4-7). Another thing that adds to the possibilities for terrorism is the various political and criminal networks and this is the result of globalization. This factor is thought to arise as a result of the rise of social and economic inequality between the various countries(8-15). Thousands of the roughly 40,000 fighters from more than 120 countries who joined the Islamic State in battle since 2014 died in Syria and Iraq, American and other Western officials said. But many thousands more probably slipped away to conflicts in Libya, Yemen or the Philippines, or went into hiding in countries like Turkey, the officials said(16-26).

Terrorism History in Islamic States
In relations of targeting, several of the tactical revenues and approaches of contemporary terrorism have, until relatively newly, surveyed those utilized among States in their fortified conflicts inter se. It has been claimed specially which a century ago, terrorist codes on pointing victims closely take
after professional soldierly codes\(^{27-35}\), in that they esteemed the discrepancy among soldiers and officers on the one hand, and innocent neutrals on the other. This was the case from approximately the mid-nineteenth century headlong, when gradually industrialized ordnance facilitated a lack of directing, in the intellect that murder the enemy developed more indiscriminate and lethal. The industrial and uncritical means besides approaches of warfare utilized through the two “total wars” of the twentieth period (e.g., in widespread disrespect of the attitude of distinction) efficiently taught those who would converted post-war radical terrorists, besides who too would assume more asymmetrical armaments with formulas of fighting, like urban guerrilla fighting. In the current world, indiscriminate artillery (e.g., great-level intimidation capacities, armaments of mass annihilation, besides so on) is a periodic feature\(^{36-45}\).

**Comparison of Terrorism in Past and Present History:**
Recent terrorism can be sketched back to nineteenth period innovatory radicalism, besides, in particular, the arrival of “anarchist”, “Stalinist anarchist” with “anarcho-socialist” groups. Technical developments in the central with dawn nineteenth century besides frolicked a pivotal part in the rise of terrorism. The equipped accessibility of dynamite permitted terrorists to perform with disseminate their lethal entertainments more generally as advertising via the deed. The development of mass communication machineries allowable news, erudition, ideas and proceedings to be rapidly linked across extensive distances, initial up an era of mass statement and of movement that was critical to inspiring collections elsewhere\(^{46-50}\). The development of the telegraph with the steam-motorized rotary press destined that newspapers could accept messages virtually rapidly after broadcast from about the world besides gave loads of people access to evidence nearby events virtually as shortly as they befallen. Original technologies, collected with superior access to educational occasions, facilitated the movement of agricultural laborers besides artists to urban centers. The expansion of saleable railways with trans-Atlantic route steamers supported groups to collapsible long reserves, besides to transport their political kindnesses further afield.

Technological progresses in the standard and dawn nineteenth century similarly frolicked a pivotal character in the growth of terrorism. The complete handiness of dynamite permissible terrorists to perpetrate and disseminate their deadly acts more broadly as propaganda via the endeavor. The development of mass communication technologies allowed news, learning, ideas and events to be swiftly communicated across lengthy distances, introductory up an era of mass communication and of movement that was crucial to exciting groups away. The invention of the cable and the steam-motorized gyratory press inescapable that reporters could collect messages virtually instantly after broadcast from nearby the world and offered millions of folks access to evidence about proceedings virtually as quickly as they befallen\(^{46-50}\).

**Effects of Terrorism on Islamic State:**
The contemporary Settlement does not disturb the attitude that, delivered the wrongdoer is not permissible to leakage punishment outstanding to an blunder in the illicit law, the properties of the different felonies dealt with in the present Convention, the imposition of rulings, the systems of prosecution and trial, and the rules as to extenuating statuses, pardon with acquittal are determined in every republic by the supplies of domestic law. Therefore, the law applicable to any criminal tribunal for acts recognized as offences beneath the Settlement was to be which of the mentioning, and thus, indicting, State. Regrettably, World War II exploded rapidly after, with neither convention go into into force\(^{51-56}\).
In Iraq besides the Syria, Islamic State in country (Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)) missing control over all lasting urban parts. The group remains to renovate into a terror organization with a uniform grading, with cells besides affiliates progressively temporary autonomously. The global combat against ISIL will have to emphasis on the menace posed via less noticeable international systems. The combination of “frustrated travellers”, ISIL partisans, returnees with re-locators stances an increased security risk to Member States. Attempts by ISIL to infuse money into the licit economy in combination with a grander inflow of reserves to reconstruction of recalled extents(57-60) will necessitate attuned counter agencies.

**Causes for Spread of Terrorism in Contemporary History**

Terrorism would not be defeated by Government efforts alone, several Member States said, with the representative of the United States expressing regret that the resolution had not better reflected the role of civil society. Governments would have to partner with local actors, grass-roots organisations, and women and youth groups, to better understand the challenges on the ground. While many of the active battlefronts between Iraqi forces and the Islamic State (ISIS) had quieted by 2018, military operations continued against sleeper cells and rural ISIS holdouts. ISIS continued to capture and extra-judicially kill civilians and Iraqi armed forces throughout the year. Under the guise of fighting terror, Iraqi forces arbitrarily detained, ill-treated and tortured, and disappeared mostly Sunni men from areas where ISIS was active and failed to respect their due process and fair trial rights. The years of fighting across the country left at least 1.8 million Iraqis still displaced in 2018. Iraqi authorities imposed security measures against individuals and families perceived as having relatives who supported ISIS in the past in what amounted(61-65) to collective punishment.

![Fig(1): Terrorism in Iraq](image)

Many Member States warned against associating terrorism with any one religion, nationality or ethnicity, with Saudi Arabia’s delegate, speaking on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), expressing concern over the growing intolerance against Muslims around the world. On a similar note, Venezuela’s delegate, speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, said that terrorism must not be equated with the legitimate struggle of peoples under foreign occupation for national liberation(66-70).
With terrorists often targeting the most vulnerable and marginalized communities, including minorities and women and girls, myriad delegations stressed the need to focus on their protection. Switzerland’s delegate said that the fourth pillar of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, namely on human rights, had continued to be the weakest and least well funded. He called for a holistic approach to fighting terrorism, one that emphasized prevention and addressed the conditions that lead to the spread of conflict by integrating peace, sustainable development and human rights.

Terrorism aims at the very destruction of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. It attacks the values that lie at the heart of the Charter of the United Nations and other international instruments: respect for human rights; the rule of law; rules governing armed conflict and the protection of civilians; tolerance among peoples and nations; and the peaceful resolution of conflict. Terrorism has a direct impact on the enjoyment of a number of human rights, in particular the rights to life, liberty and physical integrity. Terrorist acts can destabilize Governments, undermine civil society,
jeopardize peace and security, threaten social and economic development, and may especially negatively affect certain groups. All of these have a direct impact on the enjoyment of fundamental human rights\(^{(77-85)}\).

**Screening Database of Terrorism in Contemporary History\(^{(66-71)}\)**

The Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB, commonly referred to as the terrorist watchlist)\(^{2}\) lies at the heart of federal efforts to collect and share information with U.S. law enforcement and security agencies about identified people who may pose terrorism-related threats to the United States.\(^{3}\) It is managed by the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) and includes biographic identifiers for those known either to have or be suspected of having ties to terrorism. In some instances it also includes biometric information on such people.\(^{4}\) It stores hundreds of thousands of unique identities.

![Graph showing the number of nonimmigrant and immigrant gender Jihadist terrorists in the United States from 2000 to 2019.](image)

**Fig. (4): Screening Database of Terrorism in Contemporary History**

**Statics for Gender of Jihadist terrorists:**

Gender of Jihadist terrorists in The United States\(^{(69-73)}\) from (September 11- 2001 to December 31-2019, by year Jan 2020:**
Numerous reasons have been specified to the sources of terrorism. The scientists besides other experts have dedicated the vast time with efforts for explaining terrorist conduct. They give many reasons for the source of terrorism, like political history, modern politics government policies, ideological details, cultural tensions besides economic trends etc.

Statistic of Terrorism - deaths in Iraq Years (2006-2019)

The statistic shows the number of deaths in Iraq due to terrorism between year 2006 and 2019. In 2019, around 1,520 people were killed by terrorists in Iraq. Iraq suffered the sixth-highest number people killed by terrorist attacks and the in year 2019.
The terrorist groups implement terrorist activities, on the source of faith preoccupied with tenets. From centuries, the terrorist entertainments have been achieved on religious basis with a view to spread or enforce a system of belief, or opinion of their religion on others. In this type of terrorism, does not necessarily define a specific religious view, but, usually defines the view of groups of people or interpretation of teachings that belief\(^{(75-77)}\).

**Conclusions:**

Fighting terrorism is something tough and even considered one of the hardest parts for experts to find the right ways to withstand its spread in the modern and future era. It has been suggested that an international union should be enabled. These countries can broaden educational opportunities for young people to understand better religion and improve their awareness within their borders.
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83. Theodore P. Seto The Morality of Terrorism Includes a list in The Times published on 23 July 1946, which were described as Jewish terrorist actions, including those launched by Irgun, of which Begin was a leading member.

84. BBC News: Profiles: Menachem Begin BBC website "Under Begin's command, the underground terrorist group Irgun carried out numerous acts of violence."


86. Lord Desai Hansard, House of Lords Archived 11 March 2007 at the Way back Machine 3 September 1998: Column 72, "However, Jomo Kenyatta, Nelson Mandela and Menachem Begin – to give just three examples – were all denounced as terrorists but all proved to be successful political leaders of their countries and good friends of the United Kingdom."

87. BBC NEWS:World: Americas: UN reforms receive mixed response BBC website "Of all groups active in recent times, the ANC perhaps represents best the traditional dichotomous view of armed struggle. Once regarded by western governments as a terrorist group, it now forms