

ETIOLOGY OF TERRORISM

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Abstract: Terrorism as a complex form of political violence is actually a „social scourge” of the 21st century. It is a phenomenon of modern times, which involves many social phenomena and events accordingly deal with terrorism experts in various spheres of human activity. The paper was given, and semantic analysis etymological term of terrorism, or its genesis, as well as several academic and administrative definitions of this terms. In the opinion of a number of analysts of terrorism its roots are in the ancient, religious sects in the following: Zealots, Thugs and Assassins. The paper, through a comparative analysis of these sects is explained historical genesis of terrorist groups and organizations, as well as certain forms of modern terrorism.

Key words: terrorism, etiological analysis, religious sects

„In the beginning was the word ...”

The Bible, Including the Gospel of John (1:1)

INTRODUCTION

Globalism is an ideology, globalization is a process based on this ideology, a „new world order“ system based on them. They occur as a product of a new form of liberalism, as a form of a new socio-political system of countries, primarily the USA and Western Europe. (Simeunović, 2010a: 5) This new form of liberalism is based on the technological revolution, which is the essence, that is, the material on which is based the whole ideology new liberalism, but a pragmatic and its practical application through a variety of variations of socio-political decoration state. Like every revolution, the technological revolution has made some progress in terms of life and work, but brought a new culture, value system, and certainly a new division of labor. All this has caused the emergence of new security trends through the challenges, risks and threats to security, which is a stronghold of the constituents of safety.

After evaluating a number of contemporary theorists security, and globalization, based constituents security in the 21st century are: (1) socio-economic

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factors, (2) economic inequality and asymmetries of life chances, (3) economy limited resources, (4) the demographic explosion (5) global culture, (6) organized crime and criminal, (7) military factors, (8) means the total of war and cosmos militarization (9) the engineering of conflicts and military intervention, (10) environmental factors, (11) technical-production disasters, (12) the lack of healthy food and drinking water, (13) extremism (national, religious and ethnic), (14) expansionism of transnational security agencies, and (15) terrorism. (Kovačević & Popović, 2016)

In this paper we deal with terrorism as one of the „social scourge” of the 21st century, with a special overview gives forerunners of terrorism and its genesis to the present time, namely the paper dealing with subject matter that is of 11th September 2001, the activists and attacks Al-Qaeda on the World Trade Center and the military-strategic facilities in Washington, and the USA in general, occupied the entire world public. How much humanity, because of fear, became in some way obsessed with terrorism is the fact that the measures, activities, actions, processes, strategy and doctrine for fighting against terrorism became the starting point for action in the foreign policy agenda of many countries, especially those most economically developed. The fight against terrorism has become the most immediate cause for military intervention in the first decade of the 21st century.

The paper is divided into three parts that give us access to an understanding of the etiology of terrorism combining semantic and etymological reflection on terrorism. The first part presents semantic and etymological analysis of the term „terrorism”, as well as several modern administrative and academic definitions of terrorism. The second part refers to the explanation on the historical examples of basic and complex forms of political violence shown through the prism of activity of ancient religious sect, namely: Zealots, Thugs and Assassins can not be considered forerunners of terrorism.

DEFINITION OF TERRORISM

Terrorism viewed from the semantic and etymological point of view represents a complex social phenomenon which includes various aspects of the functioning of the entire humanity through different epochs. Phenomena in society, just as in nature, there were many before them a man labeled a special name. From birth to us, from our environment, imposing (and create) misrepresentations by us to the wrong environment or under learns about some things and phenomena, in fact, it distorts or hinders our performance on the content of their terms.

What is all wrong denoted by definitional previous achievements and conformity criteria as terrorism testify us greatly, various „histories” of terrorism and historically introduced in books on terrorism. Misunderstanding of terrorism as a phenomenon can be observed in many of the authors, but in describing his so-called „historical aspects”. Usually sketchy and inaccurate statements on the subject, mostly distorted and too freely taken from foreign literature, which does

not always mean quality of scientific literature, but at the beginning of introducing readers to the phenomenon of terrorism obscure the view of the conceptual content. (Simeunović, 2010b: 308)

One common misconception by most authors dealing with terrorism is the emergence of terrorism as a concept. This shall be reflected in the lightly appropriating false claims that the word terrorism is of French origin and genesis of terrorism that occurs during the French bourgeois revolution. Viewed from the standpoint of semantic and etymological word terrorism is as much French or English or German or Serbian, and in these languages there are other phrases and/or terms to describe this type of political violence.

The word terrorism with the semantic aspect has its roots in the Latin word „terror or terrorist” which means enormous horror or fear. (Glare, 2012) Seen from the etymological point of view of the term terrorism is of Indo-European origin, and to say from the words: „tre” or „ter”. It is believed that these words and etymological essence of many contemporary terms in the world from many different languages, including: terrible, deterrent, tremble, or in Serbian jitters or shake it. In the works of Roman thinkers (Ovid, Cicero, Tacitus, Titus Livius) use of the word terror is manifold, mostly in the basic meaning of an enormous mass of fear or horror. Therefore it is incorrect notion that terror, to explain the violent behavior of power used for the first time in French.

Etymologists believe that this is a terror first entered into service in French mid-14th century, and in English in 1528. It is important to point out that the term terrorists, but in a very positive context, was the first mention of 05th September, 1793, when the French revolutionaries (Jacobin faction) on the agenda of the Convention proclaimed terror as a system of emergency „and very harsh repressive measures against all kinds of traitors carried out by terrorists”. It is believed that Jean-Paul Marat was the main promoter of this idea, because in his magazine „A friend of the people” of the September 1793 peak glorifies. (Laquer, 2001)

But from next year becomes a pejorative term terrorists, because the prevailing revolutionary faction that is charged with the Jacobins and as such recorded by English philosopher Edmund Burke in his paper „Reflections on the French Revolution”. The statement said the reason for the negative connotation of the term terrorists from the late 18th century to the present, with the exception of cases of use of this term by the anarchists in the late 19th century.

All the complexity of the conceptual definition of terrorism does not originate here, but the complexity of the phenomenon that is the practical side almost impossible, generally accepted, defined completely accurately and concisely, and does not omit anything, given the shape of ways and methods of terrorist organizations, how their attacks by the very organization of their structure. However, the world organization, security, military and police structures of all countries in the world, mainly in its rules and manuals recommend a particular definition of

terrorism, which together are called one name – administrative definitions. We will give an example several administrative definitions.

United Nations: „A terrorist is a person who, acting independently of knowledge of a country, or as an individual or as a member of a group that is not recognized as an official body or a part of a nation, act in a manner that destroys or damages the property of the civilian population or government in order to achieve a political goal. Terrorism is an act of deprivation of life or injury or act of destruction or damage to civilian property or government, with no clear specific permission of the government, by individuals or groups of people who act independently, or governments that work from their own initiative or belief in order to achieve a political objective”. (<http://www.inlink.com>)

USA – State Department (title no. 22 Section 2656f of the USA Code): „The term „terrorism” refers to premeditated, politically motivated violence that are committed against noncombatant targets by national groups or clandestine agents, which usually aims to operation to a certain audience. The term „international terrorism” means terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than one country. The term „terrorist group” refers to any group of people who practiced international terrorism, or the charge of one subgroup practicing the international terrorism”. (<http://www.state.gov.com>) Here we are facing a similar problem as in the foregoing definition, the term as political violence it is too complicated (basic and complex forms) to be used as a simple determinant of a crime or offense.

USA – Ministry of Defense „Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence, or the threat of force or violence directed against individuals or someone’s property to coerce or intimidate governments or society, and in many cases to achieve a political or religious, or ideological goal.” (<http://www.periscope.usni.com>)

In these definitions we have a case that alleged terrorists operating methods in order to define terrorism, and from these definitions we have a descriptive presentation of activities of terrorists, a little pragmatism of terrorism as a social phenomenon. It should be noted that in the policies of the USA administration, we can find dozens of different definitions of terrorism, apparently similar. Is not that a coincidence or a very simple message to the country’s largest military, and anti-terrorism budget in the world. (Kovačević & Talijan, 2017)

In addition to the administrative definitions, there are academic definition terrorism that have been addressed by numerous researchers in this field. Due to the volume of the paper we present here the definitions of terrorism given by the leading domestic scientists. Professor Dragan Simeunović: „As a multi-dimensional phenomenon of modern political terrorism can be defined as the most general theory: complex forms of organized, group and less individual or institutional political violence marked not only frightening brachial physical and psychological, but also sophisticated technological methods of political struggle which usually at a time of economic and political crises, but rarely achieved in terms of economic and political stability of a society, systematically trying to

achieve „big goals” the morbidly spectacular way, and inappropriately given conditions, primarily social situation and historical possibilities of those who practiced as a political strategy.” (Simeunović, 2009)

Professor Saša Mijalković: „Terrorism is the deliberate, purposeful and often organized and systematic use of violence and intimidation in order to create an atmosphere of fear and exploitation of people and of the authorities, with the aim of proclaiming certain ideological, the most common political values, goals and interests and forcing government authorities to meet the demands of terrorists. The objectives of the terrorists may be legitimate, but terrorism as a means of achieving their illegal and morally unacceptable.” (Mijalković, 2011)

Professor Radoslav Gaćinović: „Terrorism is organized use of violence (or the threat of violence) by the politically motivated perpetrators, who are determined to cause fear, anxiety, panic and defeatism impose its will on the authorities and citizens.” (Gaćinović, 2011)

The analyzes shown academic definition of terrorism primarily points to the critical importance of a number of constituent elements of this term as a consequence of compliance of said scientists that for a proper understanding of the nature and the internal substance of terrorism major focus attention on the determination of its constitutive elements (characters, the causes, consequences, et cetera). (Mijalković & Bajagić, 2012)

ROOTS OF TERRORISM

Regarding the forerunners of terrorism, there is a real two types of errors. First, when it uncritically as terrorism cases cited historical examples of some kind of political violence that aren't terrorism, and other, which stems from the first, when the precursors of terrorism classify those who did not, even after a single characteristic of terrorism and its precursors. These are mistakes in terms of content and appearance of actors. The number of such mistakes in the literature on terrorism, especially in the national literature, is not negligible. These are not just mistakes in the theses and conclusions in relation to the substantive rules of thinking, but also logic errors in relation to empirical facts type „*non sequitur*“. These errors indicate a preference humping under the wing terrorism of everything, either from ignorance or carelessness, which is unacceptable from the standpoint of science. (Simeunović, 2010b: 310) Accordingly here we explain the most common examples of misinterpretation of the essence of terrorism in ancient religious sects, namely: Zealots, Thugs and Assassins.

Zealots - a Greek word that means someone who is overly zealous in something, or if it's a religious context indicates followers, fanatics supporters. But by the end of 1st century AD dates Zealots had no secular connotations, but is exclusively tied to mean Jewish freedom fighters (rebels) by the Roman occupiers. Binding expressions Zealots for Jewish rebels occurred because the core of

the uprising did the Pharisees (religious sect that emphasized piety and strict maintenance of the ceremony, consequently remained faithful to them as „separated” (Pharisee in Aramaic). Because of its religious zeal, not because of diligence in the exercise of violence were called Zealots.

The reason for the uprising was not just a general desire to resist the terror of the invader, but also a refusal to pay taxes, because the religion Pharisees demanded to pay taxes only in the form of contributions to the temple. As the most fervent believers-zealots have been quite natural and most ardent patriots, they were done initially and action core of the uprising. This old Jews movement their struggle for liberation from Roman rule led from 66 to 73 AD, during the reign of emperor Nero. Roman troops in Judea, the Roman military reinforcements from Syria, they could not overpower the insurgent forces. The uprising Zealots has only managed to break the military leader, but after Nero's death and the emperor Vespasian. His son Titus, with the help of experienced troops (50,000 soldiers, brought from Rome), quelled this uprising. (Fojthvanger, 1961)

The fact that the Zealots were fighters for freedom is not what it removes from them the label of terrorist, just as they are and not imposed. The struggle for freedom is a goal, which itself can be set up by anyone, even a terrorist organization. Also, there are no methods of raids zealots, the same can't be qualified as terrorists. The ferocity with which they fought for their goals property and many other liberation oriented organizations and movements in history and today. In general, is difficult to conclude why these Zealots were reasonably be considered terrorists. From the available sources we can see that they attacked civilians, but primarily rich compatriots who collaborated with the Romans, which is a feature of the liberation movements, but not terrorist organizations. The fact that the abducted wealthy compatriots demanded money does not belong to the most important characteristics of terrorism. The terrorists also kidnapped or hostage seek primarily the fulfillment of their political demands, not only money, and sometimes even not about the money. It should be understood and that the violent actions Zealots created as a reaction to the terror of the Roman authorities, and not from the pure peace. Their armed actions were massive in the fighting Zealots were ruthless, even cruel. However, this feature is not enough, much less lonely feature recognition of their actions as terrorism. (Simeunović, 2010b: 313)

The only, and thus not a sufficient element of their actions that they conceptual approaches to terrorism is that one faction of Zealots some of their actions, mainly murder of Roman, Jewish collaborators, as well as kidnappings of wealthy Jews, carried out in public places still unconquered cities or, as the beginning of an overall battle and the audience to such a gesture had secured the sympathy and join the rest of the occupied compatriots. (Laquer, 1977)

Thugs - Indian Hindu sect founded in the 7th century BC, is a classic example of sensationalism and arbitrariness when using the term terrorism. This religious sect is not a distinct ethnic group, although most scientists considered that the Thugs descended from the tribe Sagarts that half of the 7th century came from

Persia to India. From the standpoint of semantic word Thug in Hindi means a dangerous file, ready to kill. The term is used mainly in the north of India, while in the south of India thugs called „phansigars“ because „phans“ in Hindi means a loop, which is the main weapon of the Thugs.

Thugs were actually road bandit gang that had several characteristics: (1) Thugs victims were merchants and merchant caravans; (2) drowning victims are killed by means of a scarf or a leather loop, then make bodies from parted; (3) sacral Thugs colors were yellow or white; (4) the victims were offered to the goddess Kali in gratitude because the valuables of the victims stayed for yourself; (5) the rituals are performed exclusively by the members of the sect (even the older male children attended ceremonies) not before an audience; (6) Thugs are not attacked cities, as well as the authorities; (7) Thugs did not attack foreigners because they feared reprisals by the authorities, and (8) Thugs never have left no witnesses, so many years Thugs crimes they could not prove.

Eventually Thugs are starting guided solely by material gain, ignoring the basic principles of its operation and religion. The aforementioned causes degeneration religious principles at Thugs and leads to their definitive destruction in the late 19th century by the British colonial government in India.

It isn't clear why should Thugs could be called as terrorists if we don't think that is enough to identify a phenomenon as terrorism what the meaning of someone's name or crimes cause great fear in others. Thugs, during its existence, killed hundreds of thousands of people, but not for political reasons – but as a specific sect that time sacrificed their goddess. Thugs didn't have any political objectives, nor any political ambitions. They didn't attack the authorities. It is a religious and criminal violence, not political. Therefore violence committed by Thugs is not terrorism, which is always, no matter where it occurred, and whenever that happened, a form of political violence. (Simeunović, 2010b: 317)

Assassins are their stocks performed from 1090 to 1270, to a religious sect founded in the late 11th century in a mountainous region in the north of present-day Iran. It is actually the Ismail Shiites, that the supporters of a marginal teachings of Islam. Assassins were irreconcilable opponents of the government in Baghdad, and prepare their members to die while performing attacks. For myself securing publicity so they are attacking prominent officials in public places, usually on the day of the holy feast when there were lots of people in attendance who were witnesses. Assassins are disciplined and „blindly“ following orders of their leader, Hasan ibn Sabbah, who were ready for anything. Death as a tribute to their credit, did not like their enemies something to avoid, but, on the contrary, the final destination of their search, and the most sublime work they could achieve in his life.

One of the characteristics of the Assassins was the use of drugs before the fight, which brought themselves into a state of intoxication, which is the fear of death suppressed. It is assumed that the word „assassin“, originates from word „hashishin“ which comes from the word hashish, which in Arabic language

means grass. However historians are not sure that these fanatics actually used cannabis, at least not in such a systematic and consistent manner. The descriptions of these sects, we find a number of allegations suggesting that the leaders of the drugs used in the recruitment of new members, but also to their participation in the fighting, but no real evidence to confirm their accuracy. Another feature of the Assassins is their inability to impose permanently in towns and villages. They would take targeted and quick attacks and then retreated into the mountains, where they were invincible because of the exceptional knowledge of the terrain and the inability to larger and more organized military formations to reach. It is only with the Mongolian invasion in the 13th century Assassins are finally destroyed, for the simple reason that the means which formed the their strength not demonstrated efficacy against the newly arrived mobile horsemen hordes heath from the Orient to Altai plateau.

Although violence committed by Assassins was directed against the people in power, they aren't terrorists for the simple reason that their leader himself was in power, and they have done part of his apparatus of power, this is their violence in extreme violence was a fanaticism filled with power, but in the end still quite formalized government which possessed its own territory, and seemed to recognize part of the feudal system and regime of his area. Assassins are actually carried out assassinations on behalf of his government, specifically for his master, which is not new in history. What distinguishes them from other assassin was not that they were religious mystics, as history records, and such examples. So if Assassins were the first terrorists, they certainly be designated as fully formed in the initials, and systematically thought out and doing, induced suicide method of political struggle. (Simeunović, 2010b: 323)

CONCLUSION

Many contemporary social phenomena, and thus have their own political course of its antecedents in the historical genesis of humanity. Consequently terrorism as the relatively recently established phenomenon has its roots phenomenal. From the etymological point of terrorism is through semantically related terms terror came into use since ancient times. However we must not equate the two terms, because they are two different forms of political violence. The term terrorism has created a definitive embodiment of terrorism as a specific political phenomenon. It was first denoted genuine and imitative revolutionary terror and other, related forms of political violence, and then what we now call terrorism. Modern terrorism with their forms that we know today the mid-19th century.

Etiological root of modern terrorism is certainly there in the earliest political times. Political murder, assassination, attacks on the ruler and the order to achieve extreme political goals, causing fear of violence. Spectacular attacks challenging the absolute power of the system, are known phenomena in the history of mankind. However none of them, not in content is not sufficient for the deter-

mination of some of these events as terrorism, assassination and not every act of terrorism.

In ancient times, the murder was the most common form of the change of government. Long is the list of the Roman emperors who, before Julius Caesar and after him finished much like him. Lightly „recognition” of various phenomena of political violence in history as terrorism is further facilitated by the absence of a generally accepted definition of terrorism. The key question is what do those who are in the history of a continuous chain of terrorist events actually mean by terrorism. No wonder they usually turns out that these are not only history, but also the definition of terrorism is completely unknown. (Simeunović, 2010b: 324)

Cases analyzed in this paper are only part of the pre-history of terrorism and they can be classified in its etiology, but can not and must not themselves be labeled as true terrorism. In the first case, Zealots - it is a revolt or popular uprising; in the second, when it comes to Thugs - it is a functioning religious sect whose members serve in ritual violence, or neither, in fact, not terrorism. In case of Assassins we have the basis to link the operation of this religious sect of contemporary religious funded with terrorism or with a particular kind of terrorism in accordance with the criteria of the method of operation – suicidal terrorism. In the history of political violence as an integral part of the history of mankind has many elements that also constitute terrorism, and therefore precede him as a contemporary phenomenon. Based on all findings, we conclude that all or even terrorism should be established beginning, but you have to be more than careful to not to go to improvisation, sensational, and the arbitrariness of the use of certain terms.

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