

LEARNING FROM THE CHALLENGES OF OUR TIMES:

**Global Security, Terrorism,
and 9/11 in the Classroom**

High School

Lesson Plans & Themes

Unit III

Historical Context of Terrorism

Unit III: Historical Context of Terrorism

Grade Levels: 9-12

Time: 45-60 minutes

Lesson III-6: An Act of Terror: The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Archduchess Sophie

Objectives:

Students will evaluate whether the Black Hand was a terrorist group.

Students will delve into the question of whether terrorism is ever a justified means to an end.

Key Terms:

Hapsburg Empire

Austro-Hungarian Empire

Black Hand

Nationalism

Materials:

1. Map of Europe in 1914 focusing on the Balkans <http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/maps/index.html>
2. Reading: The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Archduchess Sophie
3. (Optional) Computer and LCD projector for viewing video of the royal couple's arrival at City Hall in Sarajevo, June 28, 1914. <http://www.firstworldwar.com/video/ferdinand.htm>

Activities/Procedures:

1. Using the Map of Europe in 1914, students should identify the following countries for homework: United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Serbia, Russia, Ottoman Empire
2. Prepare students by briefly explaining the context of nationalistic tensions between Austria-Hungary and Russia in Southeastern Europe in 1914.
3. Assign and complete the reading on the Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Archduchess Sophie.
4. Complete and discuss the discussion questions.
5. (Optional) Video: Clip of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Archduchess Sophie arriving at City Hall, Sarajevo, Bosnia on June 28, 1914. <http://www.firstworldwar.com/video/ferdinand.htm>

Background for Subject of Lesson:

The 25 German states were united into the German Empire in 1871 after the Franco-Prussian War. The 'Iron Chancellor' Otto von Bismarck focused on maintaining cordial relations with the other European powers. But when Kaiser Wilhelm II came to the throne in 1888, Bismarck was replaced and policy shifted towards aggressive colonial expansion. This new enthusiasm for colonialism triggered a series of international crises in the early 20th century, and the rapid expansion of the German navy threatened France and Britain. British power was dependent on her navy, and German naval expansion challenged Britain's policy of always having a navy as large as her two nearest rivals combined. The Hapsburg Empire, which can be traced back to the 10th century in Switzerland, had its roots in all the major courts of Europe, including that of England. However, over the centuries, its power declined. In 1867, the Hapsburg lands were reorganized into the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The emperors of Austria-Hungary were bent on acquiring former Ottoman lands, such as Bosnia, as this empire was weakening and breaking up.

The decline of the Ottoman Empire resulted in Serbia's independence in 1885. The rise of nationalism in the Balkans also threatened the stability of Austria-Hungary, which contained large ethnic minority groups. While also eyeing territories of the Ottoman Empire, Russia backed the Balkan Slavs' claims for independence putting them into conflict with Austria-Hungary. In 1908, Russia was embarrassed when Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina. For the Bosnian Serbs, this quashed any hopes of restored nationhood.

Austria-Hungary could not afford any further increase in nationalism given its huge number of ethnicities. Russia could ill afford to back down a second time should another crisis arise. Conditions were ripe for a diplomatic incident to start war and it was the political murder of Franz Ferdinand that became the catalyst.

Evidence of Understanding (Assessment of Student Performance: Formative and Summative)

Formative Assessments:

1. Student completed map activity
2. Student responses to discussion questions, written or verbal

Summative Assessment:

Journal prompt: Given the severe consequences of their actions, was the Black Hand justified in assassinating the Archduke and Archduchess? How else might the Black Hand have addressed its nationalistic aspirations?

Extension Activities: Taking Action and Giving Service (Optional)

The study of World War I

An Act of Terror:

The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Archduchess Sophie

By Jill McCracken

Franz Ferdinand, eldest son of Carl Ludwig, the brother of Emperor Franz Josef, was born in 1863. Educated by private tutors, he joined the Austro-Hungarian Army in 1883. In 1889, the succession passed to Franz Ferdinand's father, Carl Ludwig. When he died in 1896, Franz Ferdinand became the new heir to the throne. In 1899, Franz Ferdinand married Sophie von Chotkovato, who would bear him three children.

The 1908 Austrian annexation of Bosnia was unpopular with the Bosnian people, who also disliked the Archduke immensely. Franz Ferdinand's unpopularity was also related to the policies he intended to apply once he assumed the throne. He proposed to replace Austro-Hungarian dualism with 'trialism,' a triple monarchy in which the empire's Slavic peoples would have an equal voice in government with the Germans and Magyars. This would undermine any hope for independence by the many minorities of Austria-Hungary.

In 1913 Franz Ferdinand was appointed Inspector General of the Austro-Hungarian Army. In the summer of 1914, General Oskar Potiorek, Governor of the Austrian provinces of Bosnia-Herzegovina, invited the Inspector of the Armed Forces to watch his troops on maneuvers. Franz Ferdinand agreed, deciding to visit Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The inspection was scheduled for June 28, 1914. It was planned that Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie would be met at the station and taken by car to the City Hall where they would have lunch before going to inspect the troops. Franz Ferdinand was perhaps unaware of the historical significance of the day he chose to visit in Sarajevo. That particular date, June 28th, marked a tragic point in Serb history.

For a map of Austria-Hungary and the current political borders, go to the online Britannica encyclopedia site at <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/44386/Austria-Hungary>

The 1389 "Kosovo Polje" or Battle of Kosovo, where Serbia's Christian warriors had been defeated by the Turks, was a national holiday. Serbia would lose its independence for the next 500 years. Serb nationalist feelings were therefore, highly sensitive on the day of the Archduke's arrival.

Still, Franz Ferdinand knew that the journey would be dangerous. A large number of people living in Bosnia-Herzegovina were unhappy with Austro-Hungarian rule and favored union with Serbia. Previous assassination attempts against government officials had occurred. The leader of the Black Hand considered Franz Ferdinand a serious threat to a union between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia. He was worried that Ferdinand's plans to grant concessions to the South Slavs would make an independent Serbian state more difficult to achieve.

Three years earlier, in May, 1910, ten Serbian men formed the Black Hand Secret Society. A founding member, the Black Hand leader was Colonel Dragutin Dimitrijevic, the chief of the Intelligence Department of the Serbian General Staff. The main objective of the Black Hand was the creation, by means of violence, of a 'Greater Serbia'. Its stated aim was: "To realize the national ideal, the unification of all Serbs. This organization prefers terrorist action to cultural activities; it will therefore remain secret."

Col. Dragutin Dimitrijevic used the codename, Apis, established himself as the leader of the Black Hand. In 1911, Apis ordered a Serb, Bogdan Zerajic, to assassinate the Austrian governor of Bosnia-Herzegovina with a poisoned dagger. The attempt failed, but the Black Hand did not disband. By 1914 there were around 2,500 members of the Black Hand. The group was mainly made up of junior army officers but also included lawyers, university professors and journalists. Approximately 30 members lived and worked in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

When Franz Ferdinand's visit to Bosnia was announced in June 1914, three senior members of the Black Hand

group, Apis, Milan Ciganovic, and Major Voja Tankosic, decided that Archduke Franz Ferdinand should be assassinated. Apis was concerned about the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, Ferdinand's trialism plan to grant concessions to the South Slavs. If this happened, an independent Serbian state would be much more difficult to achieve.

The Black Hand leadership sent three members of the Black Hand group based in Belgrade, Gavrilo Princip, Nedjelko Cabrinovic, and Trifko Grabez to Sarajevo to carry out the deed. These men arrived in Bosnia-Herzegovina, where they joined forces with six fellow conspirators.

On the morning of June 14, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Archduchess Sophie arrived in Sarajevo by train. General Oskar Potiorek, Governor of the Austrian provinces of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was waiting to take the royal party to the official reception at City Hall.

Video: Clip of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Archduchess Sophie arriving at City Hall, Sarajevo, Bosnia on June 28, 1914. <http://www.firstworldwar.com/video/ferdinand.htm>

It was a beautiful morning and crowds of onlookers waved flags and flowers as the motorcade passed through the streets of Sarajevo. The Mayor of Sarajevo and the city's Commissioner of Police were in the front car. The Archduke and Archduchess were in the second car with General Potiorek. The limousine's top was rolled back in order to allow the crowds a good view of its occupants.

Photos of the Archduke and Archduchess on the day of the assassination may be found at <http://www.firstworldwar.com/bio/ferdinand.htm> .

The assassins were inexperienced with weapons and had been supplied with guns and bombs. At 10:15 am, the six cars passed. The first gunman, Mehmed Mehmedbaši, didn't get a clear line of sight to take the shot so gave up for fear of ruining the operation and alerting the authorities. Then, the motorcade passed the central police station. Black Hand member Cabrinovic hurled a hand grenade at the Archduke's car. The driver accelerated when he saw the object flying towards him and the grenade exploded under the wheel of the next car. Two of the car's occupants were seriously wounded. About a dozen spectators were also hit by bomb splinters.

Swallowing a cyanide pill (each assassin had been equipped with one), Cabrinovic jumped into the nearby Milijacka River. Unfortunately for him, the cyanide pill was too weak or didn't work, and the river was only four inches deep at this time of year. He was dragged out by the angry crowds and captured by the authorities.

Panicked, Franz Ferdinand's driver quickly drove away from the area. At this speed, the other members of the Black Hand group who lined the limousine's route, Cvijetko Popovic, Gavrilo Princip, Danilo Ilic, and Trifko Grabez, were unable to fire their guns or hurl their bombs at the Archduke's car.

Franz Ferdinand and the rest of the procession reached the town hall as he planned to continue with the afternoon's engagements. However, Franz Ferdinand was anxious for information on those injured by Cabrinovic's bomb. Told they were severely injured and at the hospital, the Archduke insisted on being taken to see them. Though a member of the Archduke's staff suggested this might be dangerous, General Potiorek, who was responsible for the safety of the royal party, replied, "Do you think Sarajevo is full of assassins?"

In order to avoid the center of the city, General Potiorek decided that the royal car should travel straight along the Appel Quay to the Sarajevo Hospital. However, Potiorek neglected to tell the Archduke's driver about this decision. On the way to the hospital, the driver took a right turn into Franz Joseph Street. General Potiorek immediately realized the mistake, and shouted "What is this? This is the wrong way! We're supposed to take the Appel Quay!"

As Franz Ferdinand's driver slowed to reverse, Black Hand member Gavrilo Princip was in a nearby café. Jumping at his opportunity, Princip rushed up to the car and at a distance of about five feet, fired several shots into the car. Franz Ferdinand was hit in the neck and his wife, Sophie, in the abdomen. Princip's bullet had pierced the Archduke's jugular vein but before losing consciousness, he pleaded "Sophie dear! Sophie dear! Don't die! Stay alive for our children!" The driver drove the royal couple to the Governor's residence, but although both were still alive when they arrived, they died from their wounds soon afterwards.

Princip and Cabrinovic were both captured and interrogated by the police. They eventually gave the names of their fellow conspirators. Mehmet Mehmedbasic escaped to Serbia, but Grabez, Ilic, Cubrilovic, Popovic, and two others, were arrested and charged with treason and murder.

Eight of the men charged in the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Archduchess Sophie were found guilty. Under Austro-Hungarian law, capital punishment could not be imposed on someone who was under the age of twenty when they had committed the crime. Nineteen year old Princip, therefore, received the maximum penalty of twenty years. Gavrilo Princip died of tuberculosis on April 28, 1918.

On July 25, 1914, the Austro-Hungarian government demanded that the Serbian government arrest the remaining three plotters and send them to face trial in Vienna. The Prime Minister of Serbia, Nikola Pasic, told the Austro-Hungarian government that he was unable to hand over these three men as it "would be a violation of Serbia's Constitution and criminal law". Three days later, Austro-Hungarian declared war on Serbia. World War I had begun.

During the first two years of the First World War, the Serbian Army suffered a series of military defeats. Prime Minister Pasic blamed the Black Hand for the war. In December 1916, the organization was disbanded. Dragutin "Apis" Dimitrijevic and several of the Black Hand leaders were arrested and executed the following year.

Discussion Questions:

1. There are many definitions of terrorism. The F.B.I uses this definition "The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a Government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." Based on the information in the reading and this definition of terrorism, evaluate if the Black Hand was a terrorist group, and whether Gavrilo Princip was a terrorist.
2. Given the severe consequences of their actions, was the Black Hand justified in assassinating the Archduke and Archduchess? How else might the Black Hand have addressed its nationalistic aspirations?
3. Given the example of Serbia's independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1885, do ethnicities seeking their own nations have other methods to address their concerns beyond resorting to terrorism? Explain.

Unit III: Historical Context of Terrorism

Grade Levels: 9-12

Time: 150 minutes

Lesson HIII-7: The Olympics: Terror at Munich and Atlanta

Objective:

Students will examine a terrorist event and justify the choices and consequences of the involved groups.

Key Terms:

Black September

Golda Meir

Anwar Sadat

NATO

Cold War

West/East Germany

Materials:

- Articles/background – 21 Hours at Munich with Study Guide (included)
- DVD: 21 Hours at Munich available at <http://www.amazon.com/21-Hours-Munich-William-Holden/dp/B000BNXD5A>

Activities/Procedures:

- Decide if focus questions should be articulated
- Handout background and supplemental materials
- Students read and answer prior to class
- Discuss questions [Formative assessment]
- View 21 Hours at Munich and answer study guide (Formative assessment.)
- Lead class discussion (Guide to Teachers Critical Questions) lead back to evidence of understanding essay

Evidence of Understanding:

Formative:

Student generated answers to the study guide for the film.

Summative:

Essay: Did Black September achieve its goals? What was gained through violence? If we are supposed to learn from history, what did we learn from this? (Summative assessment)

Optional Extension Activities: Taking Action and Giving Service

1. Students watch the film, Munich.
2. Investigate the Centennial Olympic bombing at the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996.
3. Have students discuss how athletes can take a stand against Terrorism at athletic events (for example, using an athlete's celebrity to persuade against the use of violence to achieve an end).

Terror at the Munich Olympics: 21 Hours at Munich - Study Guide

To see a photo of the 1972 Israeli Olympic team, <http://commonamericanjournal.com/?p=1868>

What happened?

by Jill McCracken

On September 5, 1972 as the Olympic village athletes lay sleeping, five Arab terrorists wearing track suits climbed the six and 1/2 foot fence surrounding the Olympic Village in Munich, Germany. Once inside, they met up with three others who had managed to acquire fake identification cards. Within 24 hours, 11 Israelis, five terrorists, and a German policeman were dead.

Just before 5:00AM there was a knock on the door of Moshe Weinberg, the Israeli wrestling coach. Opening the door and seeing the terrorists, he immediately realized something was amiss and shouted a warning. Weightlifter Joseph Romano joined Weinberg in trying to block the door, but they were killed by the terrorists. The Arabs then rounded up nine Israelis to hold as hostages.

At 9:30AM, the first demands were issued. After announcing they were Palestinian Arabs, they demanded the Israeli government release 234 Arab prisoners from jail. Likewise, West Germany was ordered to release two German terrorist leaders from a Frankfurt prison. Additionally, they demanded their own safe passage out of West Germany.

After hours of negotiations, a deal was struck with German authorities. They agreed that the terrorists and hostages would be taken to the NATO air base at Furstenfeldbruck, by bus. Then, they would board two helicopters to ferry them to a plane headed for Cairo, Egypt. Meanwhile, Furstenfeldbruck air base had West German sharpshooters ready to target the terrorists, intending to free the hostages.

To see a photo of the Black September terrorists, go to <http://commonamericanjournal.com/?p=1868>

Unfortunately, the rescue plan failed and a bloody firefight between the German officials and Palestinian terrorists followed. The Palestinians set off a grenade in one helicopter, killing all aboard, and terrorists in the second helicopter shot to death the remaining, blindfolded Israeli hostages. Three of the Palestinian Arabs terrorists were captured alive and held in Germany.

A month later, on October 29, 1972, a West German Lufthansa jet was hijacked by Palestinian terrorists. They demanded that the three captured Munich killers be released. The Germans capitulated and the imprisoned terrorists were freed.

Who were the Munich terrorists?

It was later discovered that the Munich operation was ordered by Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). It was executed by Fatah, a major Palestinian political party and the faction controlled by Arafat.

The Fatah terrorists called themselves Black September to prevent Fatah's international political image from being tarnished. Black September members deliberately refrained from publishing official statements, and its leaders kept their identity hidden. Violating this caution, in *Stateless*, a book by Abu Iyad, he explains that Black September was closely tied to Fatah. Abu Iyad frequently refers to his personal involvement in the organization:

"Black September was not a terrorist organization, but was rather an auxiliary unit of the resistance movement, at a time when the latter was unable to fully realize its military and political potential. The members of the organization always denied any ties between their organization and Fatah or the PLO. I myself am personally acquainted with

many of them, and can state with conviction that most of them belong to various Fedayeen organizations”.

Abu Daoud, the mastermind of the terrorist assault at Munich, admitted his leadership role in his 1999 autobiography, *Memoirs of a Palestinian Terrorist*. Under interrogation by the Jordanian police in 1972, he was quoted in the *Al-Dustur* newspaper as saying:

“There is no such organization called Black September. Fatah announces its own operations under this name so that Fatah will not appear as the direct executor of the operation.”

Afterward

Following the murder of the Israeli Olympic athletes, Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir gave instructions for Israeli agents to hunt down and kill those behind it. She told the Knesset on September 12, 1972:

“We have no choice but to strike at the terrorist organizations wherever we can reach them. That is our obligation to ourselves and to peace. We shall fulfill that obligation undauntedly”.

The Israeli Mossad, the Institute for Intelligence and Special Operations, put Operation Wrath of God into effect. It was one of the most ambitious covert counterterrorist campaigns in history. This story is featured in the 2005 film, *Munich*. The Israeli cabinet authorized the assassination of any Black September terrorists involved in the Munich incident. The Mossad assumed the responsibility for implementing the directive and developed several assassination teams. Over a period of years, it was revealed that five of the Munich terrorists were killed, and three more in joint Mossad-IDF (Israeli Defense Force) operations. They also eliminated four other terrorists associated with other crimes against Israel.

Abu Daoud, the leader and planner, remained at large even though he admitted his role in his autobiography. He claimed his terrorist agents never intended to harm the athletes. He blamed their deaths on the German police and the stubbornness Prime Minister Golda Meir. Daoud died in Syria of kidney failure on July 2, 2010 and was buried at the Martyrs Cemetery in the Yarmouk Palestinian refugee camp in Damascus.

PARTICIPANTS

Issa: Lead terrorist

Willy Brandt: President of West Germany

Han Detrich Bensher: West German Minister of the Interior

Golda Meir: Prime Minister of Israel

Anwar Sadat: President of Egypt

Mr. Sedki: Prime Minister of Egypt

Moshe Weinberg: Israeli Wrestling Coach, Olympic Village

Dr. Schreiber: Head of Munich Police Dept.

Merk: Bavarian Minister of the Interior

Fraulein Reiss: International Olympic Committee Security

General Zvir Zamir: Israeli Secret Service

Avery Brundage: Pres. International

Olympic Committee

Mohammed Khadif: Egyptian member of the Arab League

SETTING: SEPTEMBER 4-5, 1972 – XX Olympiad, Olympic Village, Munich, West Germany

1. As the terrorists make their way to the Israeli apartments, what security measures do they encounter?
2. What is the name of the group that took the Israeli athletes captive? _____ What are the goals of the terrorists? What are their demands? The release of _____
3. After being informed of Israelis being taken hostage, Bavarian Minister Merk refers to the "6 million ghosts" who are watching. To what is he referring?
4. Why does Dr. Shreiber ask for Fraulein Reiss of the International Olympic Committee Security to approach the terrorist leader, Issa, rather than one of his police officers?
5. What tactics do Reiss and Shreiber use to negotiate with the terrorist leader, Issa? Cite examples of conflict resolution attempts.
6. As explained by Israeli Golda Meir, what is Israel's position on compromising with the terrorists and partially meeting their demands?
7. What does Arab League member Mohammed Khadif suggest to Issa?
8. What startling information does Issa reveal about his family and past to Fraulein Reiss?

9. Given the standoff with the terrorists in the Olympic Village, what is the surrounding environment like?

10. What is Egypt's view on this crisis?

11. Israeli General Azvir Zamir arrived in Munich and has been observing. What course of action does he suggest to Dr. Shreiber? What are Zamir's concerns? What are Shreiber's?

12. Describe the German plan at Fursteneldbruck airport.

13. The terrorist, Issa, checks out the tunnel to the helicopters. Who is watching Issa do this?

Why is the walking the tunnel unacceptable to Issa?

14. Fraulein Reiss tries a 'last-ditch effort' mediation with Issa, with whom she has tried to establish a rapport. Why does Issa reject her very reasonable suggestion?

15. What is the outcome at Fursteneldbruck airport? This is important: Have the terrorists achieved their goals by embarking on this terrorist action?

16. Fifty-three days after the end of the terrorist incident at Munich, what did West Germany do regarding the remaining three Munich terrorists?

Works cited:

Bard, Mitchell, *Munich Massacre*, Jewish Virtual Library, August 2009,
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<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/10498912>

Optional Extension Activities: Taking Action and Giving Service:

Centennial Olympic bombing at the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996

by Jill McCracken

Atlanta Georgia, U.S.A. was the site of the greatly anticipated Summer Olympic Games of 1996. Established as a 'town center' for the competing athletes and visiting spectators from all over the world, Centennial Olympic Park would be the site of a terrorist bombing that marred the games. To see the cover of TIME magazine from this event, go to <http://www.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19960805,00.html>

The perpetrator would prove to be American Eric Robert Rudolph. During the night of July 27, 1996, Rudolph placed a green U.S. military field pack under a bench near where a concert would be held the next day. The field pack contained three pipe bombs packed in nails, designed to cause severe bodily harm to those in the area at detonation.

The next day, in a stroke of luck, Security Guard Richard Jewell noticed the bag and called in an alert to the Georgia Bureau of Investigations. Rudolph himself would call 911 minutes later to warn that a bomb was going to explode. Jewell and other security guards began clearing the immediate area, waiting for the arrival of the bomb squad. Before they arrived, the bomb exploded at 1:20 P.M., killing 2 and injuring 111 visitors to the games. Turkish cameraman, Melih Uzunyol, died of a heart attack suffered as he fled the area. Alice Hawthorne was killed when a nail stuck her in the head. The bomb was determined to have weighed over 40 lbs, making it one of the largest in American history.

Denouncing the explosion as an "evil act of terror", President Bill Clinton promised to do everything possible to track down and punish those responsible. Clinton said, "We will spare no effort to find out who was responsible for this murderous act. We will track them down. We will bring them to justice."

At first, Richard Jewell was hailed as a hero for acting and dispersing the crowd, which saved many lives. However, he came under investigation by the F.B.I. Eventually Jewell was exonerated. Two additional bombings, one at an abortion clinic and another at a lesbian night club, were so similar to the Centennial Park bombing that the F.B.I. concluded a terrorist was at work, and he was not Richard Jewell. A third bombing at another abortion clinic, which killed a policeman working as a security guard and seriously injured nurse Emily Lyons, gave the FBI crucial evidence. A partial license plate led the FBI to identify Eric Robert Rudolph as the perpetrator.

After more than five years on the run, Rudolph was arrested on May 31, 2003, in Murphy, North Carolina. On April 8, 2005, the government announced Rudolph would plead guilty to all four bombings, including the Centennial Olympic Park attack.

Rudolph is serving four life terms without the possibility of parole. To be spared a possible death sentence, Rudolph agreed to a deal with federal prosecutors and revealed the whereabouts of dangerous explosives he had buried in

Cherokee County, N.C.

Rudolph's justification was political; in his statement he said:

"In the summer of 1996, the world converged upon Atlanta for the Olympic Games. Under the protection and auspices of the regime in Washington millions of people came to celebrate the ideals of global socialism. Multinational corporations spent billions of dollars, and Washington organized an army of security to protect these best of all games. Even though the conception and purpose of the so-called Olympic movement is to promote the values of global socialism, as perfectly expressed in the song Imagine by John Lennon, which was the theme of the 1996 Games even though the purpose of the Olympics is to promote these despicable ideals, the purpose of the attack on July 27 was to confound, anger and embarrass the Washington government in the eyes of the world for its abominable sanctioning of abortion on demand. The plan was to force the cancellation of the Games, or at least create a state of insecurity to empty the streets around the venues and thereby eat into the vast amounts of money invested."

In a statement at his sentencing, Rudolph apologized to the victims and families only of the Centennial Park bombing. He repeated that he was angry with the American government and hoped the Olympics would be cancelled.

Works Cited:

"1996: Bomb Rocks Atlanta Olympics," On This Day July 27 – BBC News, August 2009,

http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/july/27/newsid_3920000/3920865.stm

"The Pursuit and Capture of Eric Rudolph Part I and Part II," Federal Bureau of Investigation, August 2009, Part I

<http://www.fbi.gov/page2/may05/swecker051605.htm>

August 2009, Part II <http://www.fbi.gov/page2/may05/swecker051805.htm>.

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<http://www.journalism.org/node/1791>

"Rudolph Sentenced for Three Bombings," The United States Attorney's Office Northern District of Georgia. August 22, 2005.

<http://www.justice.gov/usao/gan/press/2005/08-22-2005.html>

Discussion Questions:

1. Why would events such as the Olympic Games be attractive to terrorists as the site for an attack?
2. Do you think the Munich terrorists or Rudolph have anything in common? Explain.
3. Munich is an example of international terrorism; Rudolph is an example of a domestic terrorist. How do these types of terrorism differ?

Unit III: Historical Context of Terrorism

Grade Levels: 9-12

Time: 45-60 minutes

Lesson HIII-8: Sarin Nerve Agent Attacks: The Danger of Chemical Weapons of Mass Destruction

Objective:

Students will examine the sarin nerve gas attack in Japan as an example of the dangers associated with chemical weapons of mass destruction (WMDs).

Key Terms:

Sarin nerve gas/liquid

Aum Shinrikyo

Materials:

Reading – “Sarin Nerve Agent Attacks: The Danger of Chemical Weapons of Mass Destruction”

Readings: http://www.japan-101.com/culture/sarin_gas_attack_on_the_tokyo_su.htm

<http://www.factnet.org/headlines/index.html>

www.factnet.org/cults/aum_shin_rikyo/nerve_gas_victims.htm

<http://terrorism.about.com/od/originshistory/a/AumShinrikyo.htm>

Activities/Procedures:

Background for Subject of the Lesson – Sarin Nerve Agent: Sarin is an extremely toxic substance whose sole application is as a nerve agent. As a chemical weapon, it is classified as a weapon of mass destruction by the United Nations. Production and stockpiling of sarin was outlawed by the Chemical Weapons Convention of 1993. It is estimated that sarin is more than 500 times more toxic than cyanide. The short-and long-term symptoms experienced by those affected include:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. coma | 10. loss of consciousness |
| 2. convulsions | 11. loss of memory |
| 3. death | 12. nausea and vomiting |
| 4. difficulty breathing | 13. paralysis |
| 5. disturbed sleep and nightmares | 14. post-traumatic stress disorder |
| 6. extreme sensitivity to light | 15. respiratory problems |
| 7. foaming at the mouth | 16. seizures |
| 8. high fevers | 17. uncontrollable trembling |
| 9. influenza-like symptoms | 18. vision problems, temporary & permanent |

Evidence of Understanding (Assessment of Student Performance)

Formative and Summative:

Student response during discussion and written responses to questions selected.

Extension Activities: Taking Action and Giving Service:

1. Research the anthrax attacks that occurred in the United States when several elected officials and public figures received letters in the mail containing a suspicious white powder. Prepare a short 3-6 minute report for the class on the impact and response, by officials, the media, and the general public, to this anthrax threat. Explain the following:
 - What is anthrax?

- Why is it such a frightening threat?
 - What was the government response to the postal workers who may have come into contact with the anthrax while processing and delivering the mail? What precautions were set in place?
 - What post offices were affected? What happened to those postal facilities?
 - How much time passed during the investigation before a person(s) was officially announced as the most likely person to have committed the crime?
 - How long did the primary postal facility contaminated remain closed? What happened to the workers? Were any other persons affected, injured, or killed by the anthrax?
 - What were the motives of the person accused?
 - Do you think that this was a case of terrorism? Justify your response.
2. What are botulin and cholera? Why are they so frightening? Have these biological weapons ever been used in war and/or violent conflict? Investigate the history of these biological agents and identify any instances of natural or human induced outbreaks of either/both diseases including dates, locations, numbers of people fallen ill/ deaths, public reactions, etc.
 3. Research and read about the mass suicide/murder at the "People's Temple Agricultural Project" (known as Jonestown), Guyana in 1978. Explain the origins and nature of the People's Temple. Where did it begin? How did it expand? Why did it leave the United States and move to Guyana? What were its beliefs? What was life like in Jonestown for the people? Why did the leaders decide to instigate a "mass suicide?" Why did the members of the group participate in the suicide/murder?

Critical Thinking Questions

1. What is Aum Shinrikyo? Why did they launch the sarin nerve agent attacks in Tokyo in 1995? What beliefs motivated their founder and its members to institute such attacks against the general public?
2. Prior to the March 20, 1995 sarin nerve agent incident in the Tokyo subway system, had Aum Shinrikyo engaged in any other incidents involving chemical/biological weapons? Describe their actions.
3. What are some of the long term effects of exposure to sarin? Identify physical, psychological, and emotional effects. Describe "post traumatic stress."
4. Does Aum Shinrikyo continue to exist today? If so, where and how large? Why?
5. Why are chemical and biological agents such as anthrax, cholera, botulin, sarin, etc. an especially difficult security problem against which to find a defense? How does an individual, group, community, nation, government, etc. defend against such dangerous agents?

Unit III: Historical Context of Terrorism

Grade Levels: 9-12

Time: 90 minutes

Lesson HIII-9: Hate Groups Across the United States

Objective:

The student will make the connection between the concept of hatred and the violence associated with present-day hate groups.

Key Terms:

Hate group

Materials:

- Hate Groups Active in 2008. SPLC Intelligence Report <http://www.splcenter.org/get-informed/intelligence-report/browse-all-issues/2009/spring/the-year-in-hate>

Activities/Procedures:

1. Ask the students to define the word, "hate."
2. After a discussion of the definition, read how the word hate is defined in the Merriam-Webster On Line Dictionary, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/hate
 - Intense hostility and aversion usually derived from fear, anger, and sense of injury.
 - Extreme dislike or antipathy.
3. Then ask the class, "Where do you think the greatest concentration of hate groups is found in the United States?"
4. Distribute the article, Hate Groups Active in 2008, (<http://www.splcenter.org/get-informed/intelligence-report/browse-all-issues/2009/spring/the-year-in-hate>) and allow students approximately 20-25 minutes to answer the following questions:
 - How many active hate groups were there in 2008?
 - How may that number be compared to 2007?
 - What is the source of the information?
 - What are the criteria for considering a group active?
 - Which group's numbers are understated? Why?
 - What do the following groups profess?
 - a. Christian Identity
 - b. Black Separatist
 - c. New Confederate
 - d. White Nationalist
 - Name some sub-category groups that espouse ideologies of hatred.
 - Which states have the highest concentration of hate groups?
 - Is the number of groups necessarily proportional to the size of the state?
 - What are "patriot groups" and what do they believe in?

5. The teacher will discuss the answers to the questions with the students (approximately 20-25 minutes).

Evidence of Understanding

(Assessment of Student Performance: Formative and Summative)

1. Students will write an essay answering the following:
2. What can you now say about hate groups and the objects of their aggression?
3. What are your projections for the number of hate groups present in the United States for the years 2009 and 2010?
4. What are the reasons for your projections?

Extension Activities: Taking Action and Giving Service:

1. Interactive Website Project:
 - Students will go to the Southern Poverty Law Center website and learn more about hate crime activities. <http://www.splcenter.org> Then click "Intelligence Project" and read information.
 - They will access the map of hate groups across the United States and click on New Jersey. On the website click "Hate Group Map" (<http://www.splcenter.org/get-informed/hate-map>) and then select New Jersey (or another state).
 - Teacher will ask the students, "What conclusions did you draw from this information and were you surprised by this knowledge?"
2. Research Paper:
 - What community groups are there to help alleviate hate?
 - How can legislation and law enforcement intervene?
 - Share these papers and thoughts with your local legislators.

*“A guide to the day that
changed the world
and the consequences
for our future.”*

*The Hon. Thomas Kean, former New Jersey Governor and
Chair, the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States*

