GV103: Introduction to International Relations

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Terrorism

Introduction

- Three goals for this lecture
 - Define terrorism
 - Discuss its effectiveness
 - Identify five strategies

Definition

Terrorism

Politically-motivated violence occurring outside of combat.

A Model of Government Coercion

- D chooses how to pressure G: peacefully or violently
- If G resists, standoff continues
- ullet But is forced to grant concessions anyway w/ probability ho
- ullet Specifically ho_p if peaceful pressure, ho_v if violent
- Where $\rho_{\rm v} > \rho_{\rm p}$

Outcomes	u_D	u _G
peaceful, give in	1	0
peaceful, resist	$\rho_p - \kappa_D$	$1- ho_{p}-\kappa_{G}$
violent, give in	$1-c_D$	$-c_G$
violent, resist	$\rho_{v}-c_{D}-\kappa_{D}$	$1- ho_{v}-c_{G}-\kappa_{G}$

Analysis

- G gives in either way
 - D chooses peace
 - Exists when $\kappa_G \geq 1 \rho_p$
- G only gives in to violence
 - D chooses violence
 - Exists when $1 \rho_{\rm v} \le \kappa_{\rm G} < 1 \rho_{\rm p}$
- G resists either way
 - *D* chooses violence iff $c_D < \rho_v \rho_D$
 - Exists when $\kappa_G < 1 \rho_v$

- Attrition: raise target's perception of cost of SQ
 - Ex: Irgun and British gov't
- Intimidation: scare local population into lending support
 - Ex: ISIS and public executions
- Provocation: draw target gov't into military action
 - Ex: al-Qaida and 9/11 attacks
- Spoiling: prevent/unravel peace agreement
 - Ex: Real IRA and Omagh bombing
- Outbidding: draw away support from other organizations
 - Ex: Hamas and Fatah

