

LESSON TWO

RESOURCE 2b



CASE STUDY ONE

During the 1970's a terrorist group named the Red Army Faction almost threw the West German government into a state of emergency. The Red Army also known as the Baader-Meinhof Group was considered one of the most dangerous organisations in Europe. They were an extremist left wing group influenced by Karl Marx (who opposed American imperialism). The group targeted American military bases as well as German political and influential business leaders. The Red Army Faction was responsible for many bombings, shootings, kidnappings and bank robberies. It has been estimated that during the period of 1970 to 1979 referred to as the 'German Autumn', the Red Army Faction was allegedly responsible for 31 deaths, 100 injuries, 163 hostages, and 25 bombings.

The West German anti-terrorist measures coupled with good intelligence ensured that the Red Army was eradicated by the 1980's.



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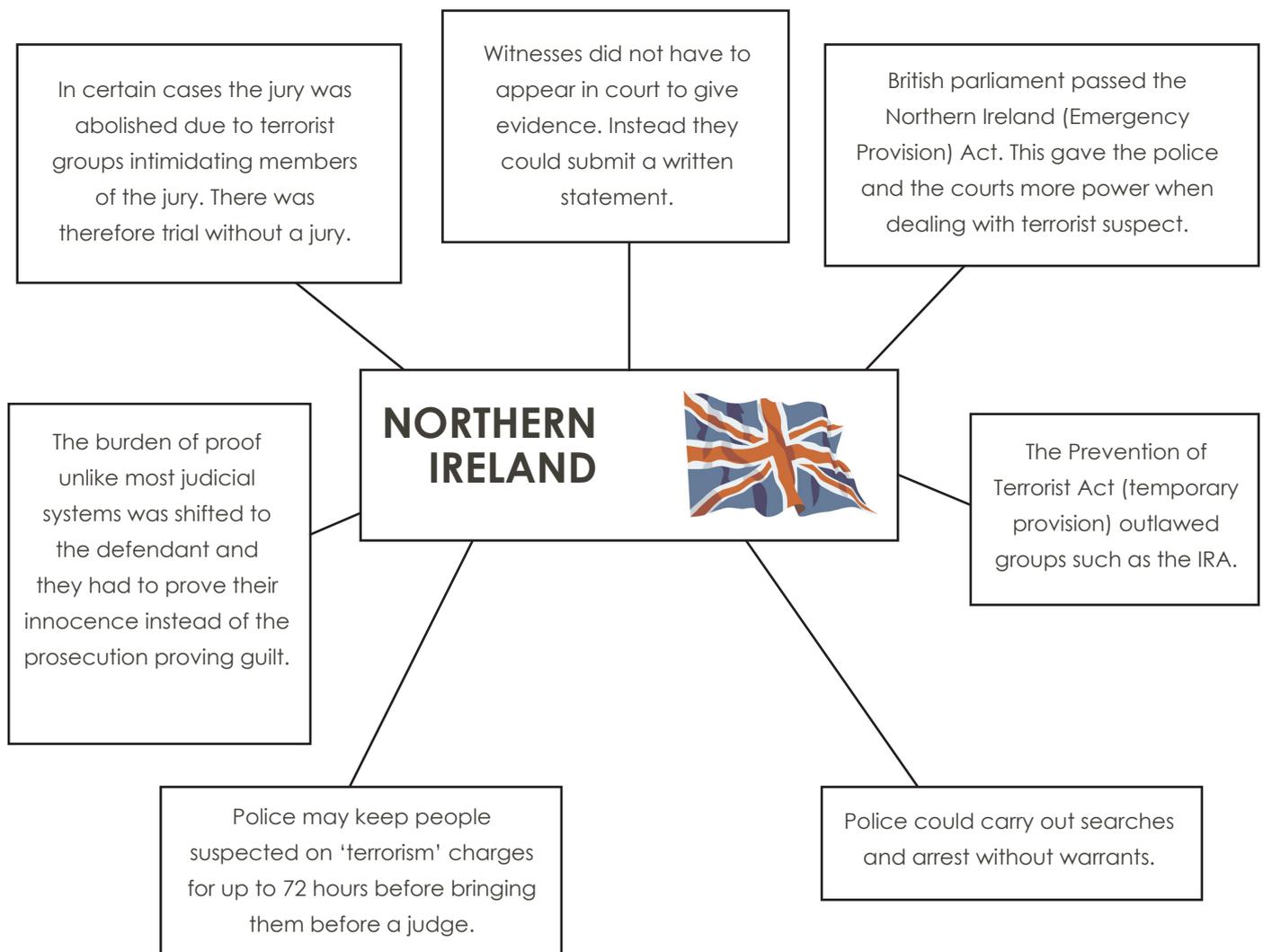
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CASE STUDY TWO

Ireland has experienced years of conflict which stems back to British Governments decision to split Ireland in two in 1920. Most of Ireland was given independence and became the Irish Republic, but Britain decided to retain six counties in Northern Ireland. This resulted in an increase in tension between two groups- the Protestants and the Catholics. The Protestants were the majority in Northern Ireland and wanted the British to remain in Northern Ireland. The Catholics, however, were the minority and felt discriminated against. They claimed that the Protestants had better houses, better jobs and a better standard of living. They wanted to be unified with the rest of Ireland. This resulted in an escalating cycle of continued violence between the two groups (each side had established terrorist groups). One group, the IRA emerged in the early 1920's to fight against what they considered 'British occupation' of their country. Violence and rioting had reached alarming levels and lead to the British army being deployed to Northern Ireland, in order to restore peace. The British army ended up staying there for another 38 years and largely withdrew from Northern Ireland in July 2007.

The 1990's saw political negotiations between the rival groups resulting in a Historic peace settlement. Voters from both Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic voted in favour of the settlement and signed a 'Good Friday Agreement' ending the dispute. However tension still remains within communities in the 21st century.



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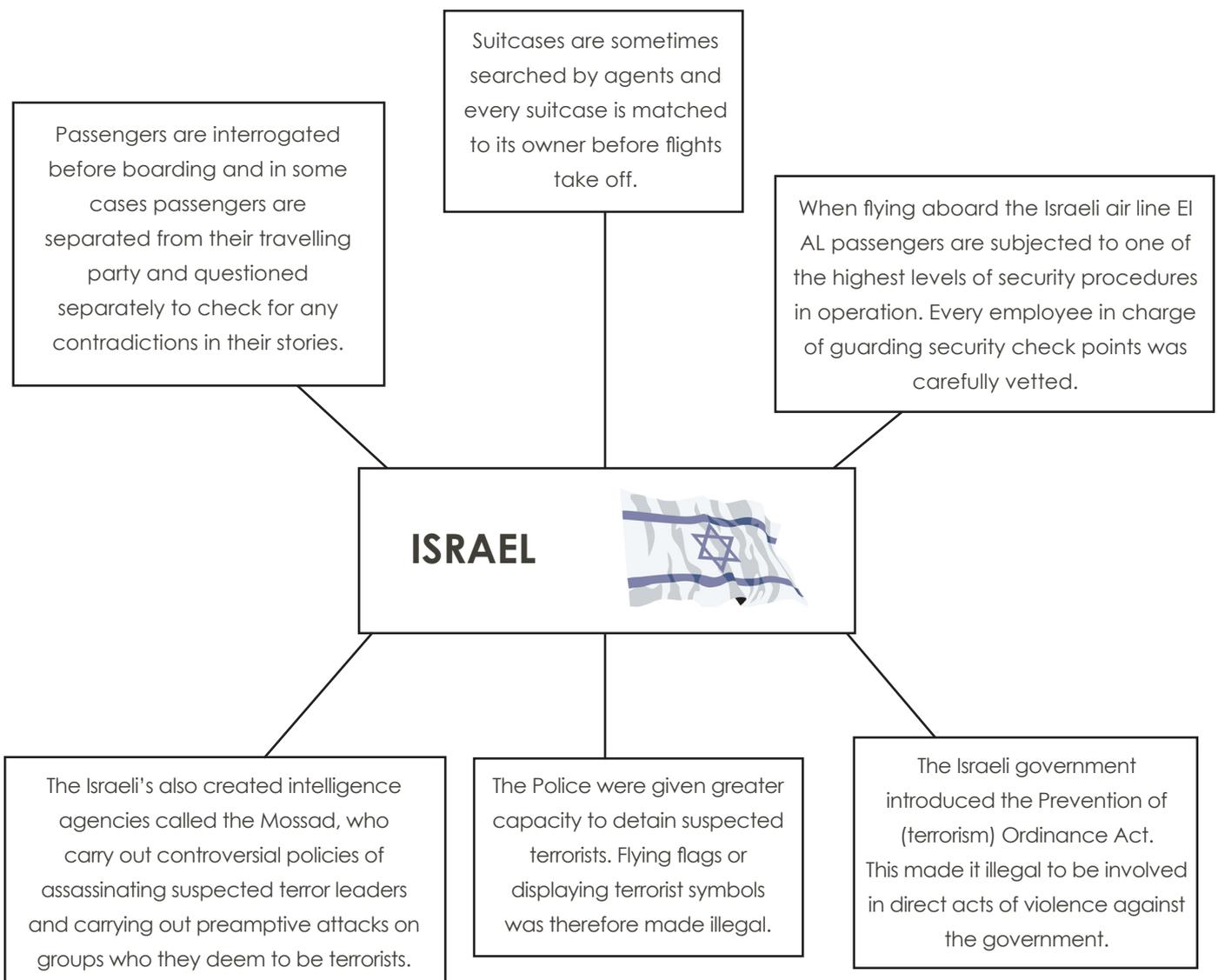
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CASE STUDY THREE

The formation of the Israeli state has historically been a controversial issue. Many groups to this day still oppose its existence. Palestine was formerly under British rule from the 1920's to 1947. In the 1930's and 1940's civil unrest broke out between two opposing groups who lived there. The Zionist wanted to establish a Jewish state and the Arabs also felt that they were entitled to Palestine as well. After the British withdrawal in 1947 the U.N resolved that Palestine should be split into two parts. The State of Israel was formed for the Jews and the rest of Palestine was dispersed between the neighbouring Arab nations. The Jews had just experienced the Holocaust and consequently felt vulnerable. In order to build a strong country the Jews took the decision to extend their borders, and military battles between the two sides erupted. The Israelis won overwhelmingly during both the 1948 and 1967 wars and it is reported that more than 400,000 Palestinians had to leave their homes and jobs due to the Israeli expansion of their borders.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was established in 1964 in response to this and used violent methods to bring about their own political objectives. Over the last three decades, the Israelis have experienced repeated suicide bombings in public areas, car bombings and assassinations. They are regarded globally, as experts in anti-terrorist measure and initiatives'. In the 21st Century there remains much tension between Israel and Palestine going back over many decades.



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Using the information from the case studies complete the chart showing police and government responses to 'terrorism'.

Country	Police	Government and Law	Human Rights
WEST GERMANY			
NORTHERN IRELAND			
ISRAEL			