Chapter I

Introduction
International terrorism is one of the most significant todays threat for all the countries all around the globe including one witch are most powerful and most developed.

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon for this era. Somehow, People throughout history were facing to this phenomenon. Nowadays with regard of globalization, developing speed and the flow of information speed are increasing. At the same time international community is confronting to a new form of terrorism witch is much more powerful, well organized, deeply ideological, has no care about modern community morality and with very effective operation.

Present study is trying to deal with this question witch is: what are the characteristics of the new form of terrorism and how globalization Impassion terrorist to do such an action?

Present research is done through five chapters and trying to give the most relevant definitions on both globalization and international terrorism and then analyzing the relation between these two phenomena. The case study of the research is al-Qaeda witch is the best example for international terrorist group in the world.

A: Statement of the research Problem:

Terrorism as a process for utilizing knowingly psychic terror and physical violence by the independent governments, people and subnational groups for achieving
strategic and political goals against dominant talks is not a new subject in the history. For decades, terrorists have carried out attacks against non-combatant targets causing massive destruction by means of vicious assaults.

International terrorism is one of the leading problems in this world nowadays. Over the past Century, terrorism has evolved from random killings to massive plans for terrorist groups. There are a wide range of terrorist groups in the world today.

Transnational terrorism is one of the issues, which are increasingly viewed through the security prism. Although terrorism is not a new phenomenon, during the Cold War the study of terrorism received comparatively little attention as the bipolar East-West confrontation dominated the international security agenda. The main focus in the study of terrorism during the Cold War was on state-sponsored terrorism, and more specifically on Soviet support for revolutionary movements.

The year 2001 marked a general increase in the sense of urgency concerning terrorism in media discourse, scientific branches and political and international debates on security as a result of 9/11 and its aftermath.

After 9/11 and the terrorist attacks in Europe and other parts of the world, the broadening of the concept of security has only become more accentuated, primarily in the policy community. The transnational dimensions of terrorism have increasingly been addressed in policymaking in the countries all around the world. Whereas historically terrorism was predominantly viewed as an internal issue, in recent years transnational terrorism has come to be framed as a fundamental threat to both national and global security.

The current wave of international terrorism, characterized by unpredictable and unprecedented threats from non-state actors, not only is a reaction to globalization but is facilitated by it; As a matter of fact, today with globalization of communications,
increasing development of new technologies, especially "information revolution" and "mass media revolution", science and economics has enabled all the people including terrorists to achieve new technologies so that it has facilitated communications, more and faster organization in the international level, and generally, globalization of terrorism and has caused terrorist targeting easier and at the same time, confronting with it more difficult. Scientific and technological growth and development, communications and economics have provided new abilities for terrorists so that they can change and define their goals from subnational and even national to transnational, international and global level. This has created a kind of terrorism that can emerge individually and act in the global level hiddenly and asymmetrically and can affect the whole life of individuals, communities and societies all over the world. Uniqueness and vastness of activities and effectiveness of new terrorism in the history is in a form that it is known the new phenomenon of the present era. Because of emergence of such a spreading and effective phenomenon which can threat the general order of societies, stability of countries and international and global order, the present era is known as terrorism era.

With emergence of Al-Qaeda, during the last decade terrorism in the new form started gradually and now it has become a global problem especially in European countries, Middle East and the Islam world, and in a way that actually it has become a fixed and permanent part of contemporary life, and it had affected policies of the countries in the level of subnational, national and transnational; because it has brought various threats such as threat to the global security and welfare of ordinary people, stability of governmental system, health and speed of economic development and expansion and even survival of democracy for our era.
Al-Qaeda is a terrorist movement which originally established gradually by some Arab resistant and also by the support of The USA and some Arab countries long time back for the reason of fighting against occupation Afghanistan by Soviet Union.

When the Soviets pulled out of Afghanistan in early 1989, leaders decided that their new organization should not dissolve. They established what they called a base (al Qaeda) as a potential general headquarters for future jihad. However, bin Laden, now the clear emir of al Qaeda, and Azzam differed on where the organization’s future objectives should lie. Azzam favored continued fighting in Afghanistan until there was a true Islamist government, while bin Laden wanted to prepare al Qaeda to fight anywhere in the world. When Azzam was killed in 1989, bin Laden assumed full charge of al Qaeda. From that moment, Al-Qaeda has become one of the most dangerous terrorist movements all around the world.

Nowadays, terrorists are more organized, more professional and more equipped than their counterparts in the past. The new phenomenon of terrorism can fight in information, internet, nuclear, biologic, chemical (NBC) wars or everything else which can be changed to weapons of mass destruction (As in the event of Sep. 11, 2001, we witnessed that passenger planes changed to collective massacre weapon) to achieve their goals in national and international levels. Even the scope of this threat can be extended to the countries, which from geographical viewpoint are apparently far from the center of crisis. This case in the local, national and international level is a serious threat for all countries. So global terrorism and especially Al-Qaeda are not only a national and international threat, but because of globalization of security, these threats are fundamentally transnational and global threat.

Therefore, it seems that knowing the nature of globalized terrorist’s functions and the process and the way of utilizing tools that globalization has provided them is
Because the world has faced a different and developing terrorism in present conditions, and there is no remedy except knowing this expanding and global phenomenon to keep security and stability.

**B: The Goal and the Significance of the Research:**

The goal of this research is knowing the origin of "phenomenon of new international terrorism" and relation of this phenomenon with structures and scientific-technologic, communications, economic and social developments in the era of globalization and discussing and examining its origin, areas and special motives in different forms of terrorism which is the product of the troubled societies and world. One important task of this study is to apply the relations mentioned above to Al-Qaeda terrorist movement to make a better understanding of International Terrorism.

Although there have been studies in the international level in this field and the necessity of knowing this phenomenon is so apparent and tangible that some research centers and institutes of terrorism studies are established in reputable universities, and they only research about "new phenomenon of terrorism". Besides, most study centers and universities have allocated part of their studies and research to this important matter. In addition, the result is books and articles, which are written for knowing this new phenomenon and ways of encountering it. However, the literature in this field has not grown much, and the answer to many questions have not been given yet. Especially since examining the terrorism phenomenon is global, and it is usually examined outside the crisis center by scientists who have sometimes experienced different disturbance. Naturally we expect that in the main centers of crisis, the literature related to this subject has grown more than other countries and at least as
much as the countries which are in the margin of the crisis centers, but nevertheless it seems is in its primary stage.

Although some experts have emerged in this area, but unfortunately there is still serious shortcoming. Therefore, the necessity of considering it both adds to the knowledge and literature in this field and also as a data, it helps in making decisions and policy making in countries in the national and global levels for removing threat and keeping national and international security.

C: Review of Literature:

The study of terrorism is multidisciplinary, spanning a number of fields including political science, psychology, criminology, sociology, history and any others. Researchers from these fields have contributed to further developing our understanding of the phenomenon, yet it has generally raised more questions than provided answers. The following sections present a general overview of the scholarly research, highlighting the range of approaches and examining the progress that has been made thus far.

Since the 1960s a plethora of studies have been published on the topic of Terrorism, however, the number of publications that directly address the root causes has been surprisingly limited. Following the explosion of publications on the subject in the 1970s, terrorism research has produced steady growth in the number of publications, but according to some, the quantity has not reflected improvements in quality\(^1\).

After Soviet Union collapsed, a great part of motives of different terrorist organizations disappeared in the world. Logically we expected that paying attention to terrorism is

\(^1\) Silke, Andrew(2003), Terrors, Victims and Society: Psychological Perspectives on Terrorism and its Consequences, Chichester, John Wiley & Sons.
reduced compared to the past. However, the events following the collapse of Soviet Union caused more discussions about the subject of terrorism, and many books and articles were written in this regard. In the light of importance of studying new terrorism phenomenon, different institutes such as *International Terrorism Studies Institute in New York*, *International Center for Terrorism Studies (ICTS) in Virginia*, and *Mackenzie Institute for the Study of Terrorism, Revolution and Propaganda in Toronto* were established; the main goal of this study centers was presenting books by outstanding experts about different subjects such as cause and control of terrorism, national, regional and global landscapes about terrorism and special case studies which have been written.

Most of these books and articles have been published in US and European countries; other countries have fewer shares. Each of these books has considered terrorism from different dimensions such as General Qualitative Analyses, Psychological Research on Causes of Terrorism and also Empirical Analyses.

Among the most often quoted publications on the causes of terrorism is Martha Crenshaw’s renowned article(1981) *The causes of terrorism*, book(2011), “Explaining Terrorism: Causes, Processes, and Consequences”\(^2\). In this book, Crenshaw highlights the difficulty of finding general explanations for terrorism and contends that it is possible to distinguish different types of variables, as a starting point for further research on causal relations. Crenshaw’s objective to outline an approach conducive to analysis of the causes of terrorism in order to distinguish “a common pattern of causation from the historically unique” is predicated on a comparison of different cases of terrorism.

\(^2\) Crenshaw’s, Martha(2011), The causes of terrorism, Routledge.
Another influential article is “Structural Causes of Oppositional Political Terrorism: Towards a Causal Model” by Jeffrey Ian Ross (1993)\(^3\). He identifies three prominent categories of causes of terrorism, comparable to those of Crenshaw, namely structural and psychological causes, as well as those related to the concept of “rational choice.”

Another publication that has focused on relation between terrorism and political violence is ‘Globalization and Terrorism: The Migration of Dreams and Nightmares’ (2010) by Jamal R. Nassar\(^4\). Globalization and Terrorism is a difficult book, and a challenging and important one. It takes categories we are comfortable with and shows us their weaknesses and limitations, as well as the unexpected links between them: it provides a rich and reflective contribution to our understanding of both. The book was written not only from the perspective of the dominant powers, but also from that of the dominated. Therefore, it has a more balanced perspective than books of this genre usually offer. Nassar connects international terrorism with globalization, seeing them as linked through what he calls the migration of dreams and the migration of nightmares. His study, based on secondary sources as well as his own experiences growing up in Jerusalem in pre-1948 Palestine, offers details often missing in similar studies. This book represents an ambitious attempt to explore the relationship linking two of the most prominent, yet contested, concepts within contemporary international politics: globalization and terrorism.

Brynjar Lia in ‘Globalization and the Future of Terrorism: Patterns and Predictions’ (2005) also tried to explain terrorism in terms of global era. Drawing upon new research and methods outside the traditional focus, and by taking both a theoretical


approach and a new practical predictive perspective, Brynjar Lia delivers a fresh and fascinating contribution to terrorism studies\(^5\).

*Globalization and the Future of Terrorism* shows us that while predicting terrorism is a highly speculative business, there are ways of identifying certain long-term causes, driving forces and their links with society. Terrorists are usually integral players in local and sometimes global politics. Hence, when the local, regional and international contexts change, so does terrorism.

Thoroughly reviewing the body of literature on the causes of terrorism, this study also combines predictive and futuristic analyses on globalization, supported by a range of key case studies. It spans from the transformation of international relations, the globalization of the market economy, demographic factors, ideological shifts and technological changes. The result is a set of key conclusions about the future patterns of terrorism, which are not simply best guesses, but also backed up by solid research.

Marc Sageman in ‘*Understanding Terror Networks*’ challenges conventional wisdom about terrorism, observing that the key to mounting an effective defense against future attacks is a thorough understanding of the networks that allow these new terrorists to proliferate. Based on intensive study of biographical data on 172 participants in the jihad, *Understanding Terror Networks* gives us the first social explanation of the global wave of activity. Sageman traces its roots in Egypt, gestation in Afghanistan during the Soviet-Afghan war, exile in the Sudan, and growth of branches worldwide, including detailed accounts of life within the Hamburg and Montreal cells that planned attacks on the United States.

U.S. government strategies to combat the jihad are based on the traditional reasons an individual was thought to turn to terrorism: poverty, trauma, madness, and

\(^5\) Lia, Brynjar(2005), Globalization and the Future of Terrorism, Patterns and Predictions, Routledge.
ignorance. Sageman refutes all these notions, showing that, for the vast majority of the mujahedin, social bonds predated ideological commitment, and it was these social networks that inspired alienated young Muslims to join the jihad. These men, isolated from the rest of society, were transformed into fanatics yearning for martyrdom and eager to kill. The tight bonds of family and friendship, paradoxically enhanced by the tenuous links between the cell groups (making it difficult for authorities to trace connections), contributed to the jihad movement’s flexibility and longevity. In addition, although Sageman’s systematic analysis highlights the crucial role the networks played in the terrorists’ success, he states unequivocally that the level of commitment and choice to embrace violence were entirely their own.

Understanding Terror Networks combines Sageman’s scrutiny of sources, personal acquaintance with Islamic fundamentalists, deep appreciation of history, and effective application of network theory, modeling, and forensic psychology.

Sageman’s unique research allows him to go beyond available academic studies, which are light on facts, and journalistic narratives, which are devoid of theory. The result is a profound contribution to our understanding of the perpetrators of 9/11 that has practical implications for the war on terror.

Globalization and the New Terror: The Asia Pacific Dimension (2004) by David Martin Jones, into the theoretical and policy implications of the new terrorism is particularly timely and welcome because much remains obscure in this field. The book provides valuable insight into not just the nature of terrorism, the tactics and strategies used by terrorists, and the responses available to western states, but also into asymmetric threats as a defining feature of contemporary conflict. It is also one of the

---

few serious attempts to understand the strategies and financing of terror networks in the Asia Pacific region.\footnote{Jones, David Martin(2004), Globalization and the New Terror: The Asia Pacific Dimension, London, Edward Elgar Publishing.}

Yoram Schweitzer and Shaul Shay in their book “The Globalization of Terror: The Challenge of Al-Qaida and the Response of the International Community” (2011) also studied the terrorism in the context of globalization. In this book, writers believe the terrorist destruction of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001 was the climax of a course plotted by Osama Bin Laden to bring about his apocalyptic vision of a decisive clash between the Western and Moslem worlds. This timely volume details the organizational workings and belief system of Bin Laden’s brutal campaign. The authors explore the background and objectives of the attacks, the elaborate planning that went into them, and the process of their practical execution.

In addition to its factual account, they believe that the Globalization of Terror makes a significant contribution to scholarly and theoretical research dealing with international terror. The book offers a unique analysis of the Afghan "alumni," who had previously fought the Soviets in the 1980s, within the overall tapestry related to modern international terror. The authors detail how their activities evolved from a movement of national self-defense to the militant worldview identified with radical Islam. The book reveals, as well, the organizational structure so carefully erected by Bin Laden and his associates, in order to realize the vision of a worldwide Islamic Caliphate in practical terms. The book is intended to work as a set of guidelines for newcomers to the world
of international terrorism including anti-terror task forces, heads of security companies as well as professionals in the field\(^8\).

The importance of *The Globalization of Terror* lies in its clear presentation and precise analysis regarding the dimensions of the danger international terror poses to the free world, and in its recommendations for the necessary strategy to prevent the recurrence of acts of large-scale terror.

Peter R. Neumann in his book ‘*Old & New Terrorism. Late Modernity, Globalization and the Transformation of Political Violence*’ (2009) makes a credible case that globalization has been a facilitating factor in the transition from older to newer terrorism. ‘Old’ and ‘new’ terrorism are illustrated by case studies on the IRA and al-Qaeda which Neumann discusses in terms of structure, aims and method. Neumann suggests that the anti-globalization movement and anti-immigrant groups in Western Europe and North America may soon resort to terrorist methods\(^9\).

Richard N. Rosecrance, Arthur A. Stein in the book titled: “*No More States: Globalization, National Self-determination, and Terrorism*” (2006) believe that the twentieth century witnessed an explosion of new nations carved out of existing ramshackle empires and multiethnic states. Many observers contend that the creation of new states will continue indefinitely, with the two hundred of today becoming the four hundred of tomorrow as more groups seek independence. This provocative and compelling book explores the impact of globalization and terrorism on this trend,

---


\(^9\) Neumann, Peter(2009), Old and New Terrorism, Malden, Polity press.
arguing convincingly that the era of national self-determination has finally ended. Examining the forces that determine the emergence of new nation-states, the distinguished contributors consider a rich array of specific cases from the Middle East, Asia, North America, Europe, and Russia where new states could be created. They contend that globalization, rather than expanding such opportunities, is not as friendly to new weak states with limited resources as it is to established rich nations. Given the vast sums circulating in the world market, few fledgling nations can be financially independent. They find it more prudent to shelter within the protective embrace of existing federations. Equally, governments of federal states can induce restive petitioners such as Quebec, Scotland, and the Basques to remain inside the metropolitan boundary through a system of tangible restraints and rewards. Those who reject the benefits, such as rebels in Chechnya and Aceh, will fail in their bids for independence. Taiwan poised on a knife-edge between integration with China and independence faces a series of costs and diminished returns if it seeks full statehood. Finally, terrorism has lost its legitimacy as a technique for gaining independence in the eyes of the international community.\(^\text{10}\)

In addition to published books and articles, numerous conferences have been held throughout the world in an effort to bring together experts and further the knowledge on the subject. Producing working paper series and furthering the debate on the subject, notable conferences in recent years include “Fighting Terrorism for Humanity: A Conference on Roots of Evil” held in Oslo in 2003 and “Democracies Confronting Terrorism” summit in Madrid in 2005.

However, some of these studies have considered independently the theme of terrorism, globalization and how global terrorism utilizes new tools. This research tries to consider those as well.

**D: Purpose of the study and Research Questions:**

The purpose of the study is to apply qualitative research methodology (Case study) to the following research questions:

**1: Main Research question:** This research wants to answer this main question:

*What effects increasing globalization has had on international terrorism?*

There is no simple answer to this simple question. Effects of globalization on phenomenon of international globalization include various factors and features. In fact, every scientific branch such as sociology, ideology, psychology, political sciences, international relations, technology etc. has a distinct method for examining this phenomenon so that they concentrate on different dimensions and recognize different parameters. To embody the subject, this research has chosen and examined the most apparent existing case in present time i.e. international terrorist network of Al-Qaeda as the case study.

**2: Research Question 2:** if the globalization has provided facilities to the terrorist groups, so how Al-Qaeda use theme?

**E: Objectives of the study:**

The aims and objectives of this study are under:
One: To study the origin and the development of new phenomenon called International Terrorism.

Two: To study reasons of increasing Terrorism through this era.

Three: To study how are changing conditions and environment of Terrorism, Ideas and terrorist groups in the era of Globalization.

Four: To study how Terrorism utilize new facilities come from so-called Globalization era.

Five: To understand the role of organization like Al-Qaeda in International Terrorism.

F: Main hypothesis:

With regard to globalization, we hypothesize that:

- Globalization has provided some effective Economic facilities to terrorist groups,
- Globalization has substantially enhanced new communication facilities, thus many powerful equipments are ready to make widespread, faster and safer relation between members of international terrorist groups all over the word.
- Globalization provides so many public access technological and scientific achievements which terrorist groups and also sympathetic individual terrorists as well as ordinary people can achieve and equipped themselves by these kinds of tools and facilities.

So that terrorist groups especially Al-Qaeda have some more possibility for achieving new technologies, tools, information and equipment to expand their activity all over the word and as a global network act so fast and more easily than before.
**G: Methodology of the research:**

Terrorism is a phenomenon of multi-causal factors. However, thus far a concrete theory is yet to be developed.

Notwithstanding the divergence of considerations on the root causes of terrorism, it is possible to categorize some of the more generally accepted views. Roughly speaking there are four categories of approaches to terrorism analysis: 1) the multi-causal approach; 2) the political or structural approach; 3) the organizational approach; and 4) the psychological approach.

**Research method of this study** is qualitative and it is done through analyzing the primary and secondary sources, so we try to analyze contents of documents and statements and books written in this field; either statements of those accused of terrorism or those who are against it and studies in the level of academic and specialized magazines which are published by reputed study centers and even the ideas of common people is considered as a source and is utilized. Hence the Method of this study is mainly based on library method. The paradigm which is used in this study in a systemic theory and the reason which given is more places for the domestic factors in the system theory. This is usually done by entering a second level to the system structure. This level consists of interaction level or micro-structure in which factors of unit level are very important. For example, interaction structure known as “cold war” is mainly influenced by ideological and political considerations inside US and Soviet Union. Moreover, the government identity is among the main alternatives of the theory and it opens an environment for all kinds of civilization and cultural factors. Along with analyzing the phenomenon of terrorism as an international player, the theory of constructivism is used.
In the discipline of international relations, constructivism is the claim that significant aspects of international relations are historically and socially contingent, rather than inevitable consequences of human nature or other essential characteristics of world politics.

Constructivism primarily seeks to demonstrate how core aspects of international relations are, contrary to the assumptions of Neorealism and Neoliberalism, *socially constructed*, that is, they are given their form by ongoing processes of social practice and interaction. Alexander Wendt calls two increasingly accepted basic tenets of Constructivism “that the structures of human association are determined primarily by shared ideas rather than material forces, and that the identities and interests of purposive actors are constructed by these shared ideas rather than given by nature”.

Many constructivists analyze international relations by looking at goals, threats, fears, cultures, identities, and other elements of “social reality” as social facts.

From constructivism point of view, terrorism is a social construction. The terrorist actor is a product of discourse, and hence discourse is the logical starting point for terrorism research. In particular, it is the discourse of the terrorists’ adversaries that constitutes terrorist motivations, strategies, organizational structures and goals.

In this research, the analysis relates to persons and groups and further it tries to analyze at global level. This model is concentrated on vulnerable persons in the world and its effects on the international society. It means that with regard to globalization process and forming the Global society, the person or the group can globalize its actions and reacts against International events and international system. Therefore, terrorism can act as personal and collective at international level and affect international society by its functions.
This research is also rooted in the specific formats of case study. The case study of this research is the well-known international terrorist group of Al-Qaeda.

**H: Defining Concepts:**

**Terrorism:**

Various Scientists, legal systems and government agencies use different definitions of "terrorism". Moreover, the international community has been slow to formulate a universally agreed upon, legally binding definition of this crime. We can consider that these difficulties arise from the fact that the term "terrorism" is politically and emotionally charged.

From this research viewpoint, Rhyll Vallis and his colleges have presented the best and the most comprehensive definition of terrorism. After surveying the various academic definitions of terrorism, they concluded that:

"Most of the formal definitions of terrorism have some common characteristics: a fundamental motive to make political/societal changes; the use of violence or illegal force; attacks on civilian targets by "non-state"/"Subnational actors"; and the goal of affecting society. This finding is listing of three components of terrorism:

- Acts or threats of violence,
- The communication of fear to an audience beyond the immediate victim,
- And Political, economic, or religious aims by the perpetrator(s)\(^{11}\).

Thus, terrorism is a violence action, which is knowingly, premeditated and preplanned by political, economic or religious motivations against nonmilitary targets by the terrorist including organized or non-organized groups.

This definition has fifth main elements:

---

-Terrorism is a knowingly, and preplanned action and caused by idea and decision of some who want to do it.

-This action has political, economic or religious tendency and is different from motives such as personal revenge motives.

-Those that do these actions have great motives and want to change the existing situation.

-The fourth element of this definition is related to terrorist victims who include persons who cannot defend themselves. For example, death of all passengers of airplanes, which were used in the September 11 event against twin towers of New York and Pentagon (US Secretary of Defense), and also all residents of Twin Towers of Manhattan in New York who were killed and could not defend themselves.

-The fifth element is related to those who perform terrorist action and are from subnational groups to secret agents whose work is distinct from military operations of governments and apparent function of military forces against military targets.

**Globalization:**

Emergence of every new vocabulary shows that previous vocabulary can not translate and describe new conditions. Therefore, necessarily new vocabulary have been made and used to explain the new situation.

Since the world globalization has become common, it shows that a great development has happened in global level and the previous vocabulary such as international relations does not translate and describe the existing situation.

Nevertheless, the exact meaning of globalization is still ambiguous and writers use this word differently and contradictorily. Until now, at least five kinds of functions are recognized for the word globalization.
Some writers believe that globalization is liberalization. While liberalization means removing governmental obstacles and limits from transactions between countries so that by freedom and uniqueness of commercial relations, global economics is formed.

Some writers believe that globalization is westernization. This concept is mostly by officials and theorists of America and Europe apparently and secretly. That is why the liberalism critics have defined it in the same way and have written against it.

Some writers believe that globalization is internationalization, but this word means mutual dependence and interactions beyond countries.

Some other writers believe that globalization is globalism and, it means engineering, planning and writing programs and a pre-specified pattern and imposing it to other nations.

Some writers and researchers believe that globalization is deterritorialization. In this concept, the geographical changes which according it boundaries and geographical distances have lost their previous importance are considered.

Martin Albrow and Elizabeth King define globalization as follows: Globalization means processes through which people of the world are entered in the unique International society¹².

Anthony Giddens believes: Globalization means increasing and enforcing social relations in the world level and it connects geographical regions which are far from each other in a way that events in one place affects events of another region and vice versa¹³.

---

¹² Albrow, Martin and Elizabeth King (eds.) (1990). Globalization, Knowledge and Society London, Sage, p. 8. "...all those processes by which the peoples of the world are incorporated into a single world society."

David Held, on the study the definition of globalization wrote: Although in its simplistic sense globalization refers to the widening, deepening and speeding up of global interconnection, such a definition begs further elaboration. ... Globalization can be located on a continuum with the local, national and regional. At one end of the continuum lie social and economic relations and networks which are organized on a local and/or national basis; at the other end lie social and economic relations and networks which crystallize on the wider scale of regional and global interactions. Globalization can be taken to refer to those spatial-temporal processes of change, which underpin a transformation in the organization of human affairs by linking together and expanding human activity across regions and continents. Without reference to such expansive spatial connections, there can be no clear or coherent formulation of this term. ... A satisfactory definition of globalization must capture each of these elements: extensity (stretching), intensity, velocity and impact.\(^\text{14}\).

Takis Fotopoulos defined "economic globalization" as the opening and deregulation of commodity, capital and labor markets that led toward present neoliberal globalization. He used "political globalization" to refer to the emergence of a transnational elite and a phasing out of the nation-state. "Cultural globalization", he used to reference the worldwide homogenization of culture. Other of his usages included "ideological globalization", "technological globalization" and "social globalization".\(^\text{15}\).

Globalization means increasing process of communications between societies so that events and events of one part in the world affects increasingly on the whole world. The globalized world is a world in which military, terrorist, political, economic,


cultural, social, environmental, sanitary events and developments and other issues are increasingly connected together and have more impact. It seems that world is becoming "small", people increasingly, and rapidly get informed about events and happenings in which happen. Internet is the most apparent example because by which we sit in our house and get connected immediately with internet bases all over the world. Electronic post (email) has changed communications in a way that some years before Jules Verne\textsuperscript{16} could not predict the progresses of today. International radio and TV networks, the movies of Hollywood and Bollywood, International newspapers, international social risings such as international amnesty or Green Peace, International companies of Coca-Cola, Pizza Hot, Shell, Exxon … and you can obtain their products by referring to the nearest shops. Even dangers have become universal such as: AIDS, pollution, depletion of Ozone layer and terrorism. These are all parts of what we call globalization.

In this research, the fifth interpretation approach of the word globalization is accepted.

Globalization of Terrorism:

Considering the above-mentioned facts, postmodern terrorism utilizing new technologies can put deadly strokes on the world community body and affect the whole world with its function. Terrorism globalization means that this kind of terrorism on the contrary of its previous ancestors, its influence and its realm of function threat has passed from transnational, national and even international levels and has targeted the whole world. This is due to the information and the communication technologies which has connected the world and made it small. On the other hand, the high tech in the

\textsuperscript{16} Jules Gabriel Verne(1905) was a French novelist, poet, and playwright best known for his adventure novels and his profound influence on the literary genre of science fiction.
filed of the weapons of mass destruction (WMD), network war … and easy access to these technologies have enabled terrorists to impose a different war on their enemies, and the world has faced with serious threats. This terrorism, which covers the world, shows that at present, terrorism has become global.

I: Chapterization:

This research includes five chapters including the summery and conclusions.

In the First Chapter, we consider general matters such as: 1- preface (defining the problem), 2- Defining the research subject, 3- The goal of the research, 4- Importance of research, 5- Research method, 6- Research limitation, 7- Main question(central theme), 8- Main hypothesis, 9- Defining concepts, alternatives and operations, 10- Scientific background, 11- Research structure.

In the Second Chapter, we will discuss definition and nature of terrorism, reason of violence, root of the word terrorism, fields of creation of terrorism and emergence of terrorist organizations during cold war and also we will discuss kinds of terrorism including: kind of non-political terrorism, kinds of political terrorism, internal governmental terrorism, international terrorism (foreign governmental) and finally difference between liberating movements and terrorism are discussed.

In the Third Chapter, globalization subject, globalization definition (history &background), features and factors of globalization such as economic globalization, cultural globalization, globalization of international law, information technology
revolution and globalization of communications, appearance of information society, globalization effects on international terrorism, and might be information war are discussed and considered. In this chapter, with regard to developments made in the field of science and knowledge and information technology, communications and WMD, we try to argue that terrorism because of its access to new know-how can start asymmetrical, network, comprehensive and hidden wars without its identity or geographical place being identified.

In the Fourth Chapter, since the subject is important, ideology and establishments of Al-Qaeda is considered. In this chapter, ideology of Al-Qaeda organization and also the reason of the creation of this global network will be considered, and it is shown how regional crises in terrorism era and by help of new technology become global trend. And finally, as a case study, the function of global network of Al-Qaeda is considered and shown how this network has utilized all new technology which is possible in the service of traditional & fundamental ideology and has affected the world tremendously by creating events such as Eleventh September. That is why the present era is called terrorism.

The last chapter (i.e. fifth) makes an attempt to draw a theoretical summarization of the whole study. Based on the earlier chapters the summery and conclusions are drawn.