

# History of Terrorism and its Mitigation through Intelligence

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## Abstract

*An extensive set of literature exists that discusses different facets of terrorism. This paper argues that the lack of understanding on what exactly is terrorism and how to define it is often reflected in the counter-terrorism and anti-terrorism measures taken by the state actors. This paper aims at making sense of the history of modern terrorism using Rapoport's Waves of Terrorism Theory, as well as the counter-measures that were taken against the particular wave of terrorism. The paper argues that intelligence has to play a central role in counter-terrorism as without accurate intelligence no counter-terrorism measure can work. Using the historical research method, this paper is based on both primary and secondary sources. In depth open-ended interviews were conducted with the experts as well as academics and journalists working on the subject. This data was then supplemented by the secondary sources such as books and research papers to develop a comprehensive theoretical understanding of terrorism and its various dimensions, as well as of anti and counter terrorism measures.*

**Keywords:** Terrorism; Counter-terrorism; Rapoport; Waves of terrorism; Intelligence

## 1. Introduction

Since 9/11 till the American withdrawal from Afghanistan is generally considered as the age of terrorism. Despite the existence of extensive literature on the subject; the absence of a universally accepted definition of terrorism further complicates endeavors to make sense of terrorism. This lack of understanding is also reflected in the counter-terrorism and anti-terrorism measures taken by the state actors. In order to make a sense of terrorism in its entirety so that an effective and target oriented counter terrorism mechanism can be identified and implemented. Hence, studying the phenomenon of terrorism and its evolution is a must.

Out of several academic and field studies on the subject; Rapoport's study and his classification of the history of modern terrorism is arguably the most practical and thorough material for laymen and experts alike. This paper aims at making sense of the history of modern terrorism using Rapoport's Waves of Terrorism Theory, and the counter-measures that were focused against the specific wave of terrorism. Thus, the article illustrates that intelligence has to play a central role in counter-terrorism as without accurate intelligence no counter-terrorism measure can work. Further, the author agrees with Frank Kitson's premise that the problem of defeating the enemy- consists very

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largely of finding him (Kitson, 1971) and this is why the role of intelligence is paramount.

This research task is based on both primary and secondary sources along the historical research method whereas the In-depth open-ended interviews conducted with the experts, academics and journalists working on the subject. After that data was supplemented by the secondary sources including books, research articles to develop a comprehensive theoretical understanding of terrorism and its various dimensions, as well of anti and counter terrorism measures.

Further, this research work is divided in three main parts- the first opens a broad discussion on terrorism which then concentrates on Rapoport's four waves of terrorism. A graphic description of Rapoport's waves of terrorism is also prepared by the author would be a handy tool for students and researchers working on terrorism. This discussion then sets the tone for the second part in which counter-terrorism measures are discussed as followed by the part emphasizes the utilization of artificial intelligence for counter terrorism.

## **2. Terrorism and Rapoport's Waves of Terrorism: A Historical Overview**

Throughout history, from the Sicari within the Zealots (Chalind & Blin, 2007) to the Assassins between 1090 and 1275 AD and thereafter, one can find the presence of several terrorists groups. Cartwright (2020), between 13th and 18th century, the several terrorist groups were active in Europe. The Italian city states were politically volatile places from the beginning of the 13th to the end of 14th century. Hook (1979), this wave of violence ended with the treaty of Lodi as signed between Naples, Florence and Milan in 1454.

### **2.1 Rapoport's Four Waves of Terrorism**

Post-French revolution, a new or modern form of terrorism emerged. Thus, the various historians and scholars have categorized and explained this new form of terrorism in many different ways, David Rapoport's four waves theoretical schema about modern terrorism is considered as one of the most widely accepted, debated and influential work in the field of terrorism studies. Rapoport's four waves started from year 1870. The first three waves of modern terrorism lasted approx. 40 years or so; however, the last or the fourth wave continues till date (see: Table 1). According to Rapoport (2004) "an initial ('anarchist') wave of modern terrorism began in Russia in the 1870s, and lasted until the 1920s, the second ('anticolonial') wave occurred in the 1920s, and ended in the 1960s, the third ('new left') wave started in the 1960s and continued through to the 1990s, and the fourth ('religious') wave emerged in 1979 and taking place until today.." (p. 47).

#### **2.1.1 The First or Anarchist / Revolutionary Wave (1870s-1910s)**

Rapoport's first wave of modern terrorism occurred in Russia during Czarist Monarchy as a result of wide-spread and felt oppression due to slow democratization processes. The Russian revolutionists viewed societies being

hooked up by the various international agreements as well as conventions and initially sought to writings and negotiations- proved an insufficient to achieve their demands. They resorted to the use of terror which eventually spread to the larger European region and the Balkans state.

As per Rapoport (2004), “two critical factors influenced the growth of terrorism during this time namely; (a) the development in communication and transportation patterns opened up and united the world by reducing the time and distance required for people and information to travel, and (b) the invention of the telegraph, daily mass newspapers; and transcontinental railroad transportation, all flourished during the last quarter of 19th century - were critical to shaping of the new global dimension of modern terrorism” (p. 49). Another aspect of weapon technology usage by the terrorists was the development of dynamite. This invention helped them to spread terror quickly and effectively in four distinct ways; one, the anarchists were able to quickly travel to several places for spreading their message and ideologies to large audiences in order to gain strength in numbers; second, faster pace of news spread through sophisticated ways-helped them quickly spread their message beyond borders; third, helped them train assassins in Russia, and later move them elsewhere in Europe as well the other places to conduct terror activities and last, “New forms of mass transportation made large-scale emigration possible and created ‘diaspora communities’ whose members engaged in the politics of their current and former countries” (p. 49).

Russian nationalist group “Narodnaya Volya” (The Peoples will) initiated this anarchist movement in 1880s. The manifesto strategy of the anarchists was to raise the consciousness of oppressed masses and feed in the perception that “revolutionaries once considered ‘idle word spillers’ would now be seen carrying out ‘propaganda of the deed’ to support their cause” (p. 49). The ideology of “Anarchism was later spread to other parts of Europe and into the Balkan states” (Walls, 2017, p. 49).

However, the counter terrorism strategy had mixed results with both successes and failures. Initially, the CT forces were slow in response; then after, the assassination of Czar-Alexander-II in 1881, a widespread crackdown was undertaken; along with public hanging of five of the six assassins. With passage of time, CT forces kept the significant pressure on revolutionists by sentencing them to prison sentences and forcing them to exile to Serbia or take refuge in sympathetic diaspora regions of Europe. CT theme mainly remained focused on the hard measures involving intelligence and policing only with relative less attention given to law making or adapting soft measures: political, social and economic reforms. They treated terror as a crime and mostly utilized criminal justice CT model for its mitigation. The use of intelligence was also limited to HUMINT with very less or no attention paid to using other types of intelligence methods. The use of prevalent technology was also found wanting.

The assassination of US President Mckinley, in 1901, initiated a much needed international response by signing of “anti-anarchist protocol in 1904, that

called for enhanced international police cooperation and information sharing” (Jensen, p. 345). This step exerted substantial pressure on the terrorist groups resulting in a significant decrease of their violent activities. The movement finally came to an end after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914, and subsequent initiative of World War-I that redirected world’s attention to other priorities and concerns.

### **2.1.2 *The Second or Anticolonial Wave (1920s-1960s)***

Rapoport’s second wave occurred after the end of World War –I and signing of Treaty of Versailles in 1919. However, the root cause of this wave can be found in the Balfour Declaration, which, legitimizing the creation of a “Jewish national homeland” in Palestine, as based on an ambiguous set of terms, since, ultimately, such a homeland was supposed not to be established at the expense of the local population” (Chaliand & Belin, 2007, p. 212). This event first led to the armed confrontations between the Arabs and the Jews in 1920 - resumed in 1929, and aggravated between 1936 and 1939. Thus, it later turned against the colonial ruling British Empire too. As Chaliand and Belin (2007), noted that “The emancipation struggle against British colonization enjoyed the support not only of the Jewish community in the United States, but also that of the U.S. Congress.” (p. 213) Meanwhile in the early 1918, US President Woodrow Wilson, in response to Bolshevik Revolution, presented a blueprint comprising a number of post WW-I reordering principles; of which, one important was on the national self-determination movements, which was soon adopted by nationalists of the European colonies as well. Moreover, at the end of WW-I, the victors decided to break up the defeated Austro-Hungarian empire by using the self-determination principle and establishing new independent territories.

As stated by Rapoport (2004), “Terrorist campaigns of the anticolonial wave were waged in territories with the existing divisions between local populations about how they sought to be ruled, making withdrawal of European powers in certain overseas territories a less attractive option than independence” (p. 54). Meanwhile, the decolonization trend accelerated after the Second World War. In Palestine, the leader of Jewish terrorist organization (Irgun) “Menachem Begin,” was one of the first to refer his members not as terrorists, but as ‘freedom fighters’ (Bessner & Stauch, 2010). Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) which opposed Zionism later adopted the same term for their activists.

The wave of terrorism had an insurgency’s centrifugal and centripetal movements with an outward (centrifugal) objective of running a separatist campaign against the colonial forces and an inward (centripetal) objective of taking over the country and forming an incumbent government. As explained by Kaplan (2011), “while honoring the “revolutionary zeal of the first wave, the second wave idealized national histories and cultures as the second wave turned increasingly inward focusing on local struggles against colonial control”. As highlighted by Rapoport (2004), “Terrorists (during second wave)

reasoned that military units, replacing the police- would wind up using violence against the public, producing counter-atrocities and creating more social support for their issues” (p.54). For their financing, the mechanism was also different than the previous wave; whereby bank robberies were less common and money from sympathetic population, diaspora communities abroad and even foreign governments helped them in their cause. As viewed by Rapoport (2004), “the anti-colonialists were able to take advantage of inherently international dimension of their conflict and use, for the first time, systematic campaigns intended to provoke the application of international pressure on opponent regimes.”

Overall, the counter terrorism strategy generally failed in this wave of terrorism. As James Forest in his final thoughts on handling a nationalist movement suggested that, “The most successful counterterrorism strategy is one that is tailored to address the specific contexts, actions, and impacts of a particular terrorist threat. Government responses to nationalist and separatist terrorism have been the most successful when a significant attention is paid to the deep seated grievances that motivate political dissent more generally” (Forest, 2018).

For this wave of terrorism, the entire theme of CT was focused on adopting the hard measures involving intelligence and policing only. The CT forces treated through criminal justice, war, intel and preventive model. There was very less to negligible effort put in for treating terrorism through the lens of communication, mitigation, or developmental model. The use of intelligence was mainly focused on HUMINT which obviously could not accrue good results due to support of local populace towards terrorists. The limited financial intelligence (FININT) and technical intelligence (TECHINT) utilized by CT during last decade of the wave- could not also give the encouraging results. There was a very limited use of prevalent technology by CT during the entire wave of terrorism.

### **2.1.3 The Third or New Left / Ideological Wave (1960s-1990s)**

There were several reasons for an initiative of Rapoport's new left or ideological wave of terrorism. During 1960s, the world was witnessing Cold War between the two super powers: USA and USSR. Moreover, US involvement in the Vietnam War and her subsequent failure to suppress the numerically and technologically inferior adversary gave hopes to the left wing activists for initiating a violent struggle. As focused by Kaplan (2011), “A line of distinction was consequently drawn between the East and the West justifying the Soviet support in form of aid, resources, intelligence and other logistics to terrorist organizations in Europe, Asia and the Middle East”. In Latin America, inspired by Cuba's Castro's revolution of 1959 in Cuba, thousands of students and young people took to the streets of Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia and elsewhere. Palestine was another center stage of this wave; where after 1967 Arab-Israel war (and the US support to Israeli's during the war), rose anti-west and anti-capitalism sentiments. The Palestinian

Liberation Organization (PLO) and other Palestinian groups jointly undertook attacks against the western democracies similar to Algerian FLN and South Vietnamese Vietcong groups. Lastly, the Iranian revolution of 1979 - came as a watershed event for this wave as it provided fuel to the fire especially in Palestine and Lebanon, where Hezbollah provided the support to insurgency.

Rapoport (2004), illuminated that “Third wave terrorist groups began developing throughout the West, including the American Weather Underground, the Italian Red Brigades, the West German Red Army Faction, the French Action Directorate, and the PLO after the Vietnam War ended in 1975” (p. 56)

The tactics, techniques and procedures adopted by the third wave is similar to the first wave in many contexts. Hijacking, kidnappings, hostage taking and attacking prominent targets were the main strands. The terrorists also engaged in ordinary crimes for fund raising and the similar to first wave, women were brought back in the scene. Rapoport (2004); further, stated that, “the ‘new left’ wave of terrorism produced some 700 hijackings, there were 409 international kidnapping incidents involving 951 hostages from 1968–1982, assassinations of high-ranking officials included the prime ministers of Spain and Jordan and others” (p 57). However, Rapoport (2004), notes that “the first and third wave assassinations took place for the different reasons; first wave victims were targeted because they held a particular public office while third wave assassinations were carried out as punishments for acts deemed antagonistic to a group’s cause.” During this wave, the term “international terrorism” got revived; the attacks occurred on own land for gathering public support or generated elsewhere on any internationally significant place, especially related to the US targets (almost one third targets) for generating massive publicity and international response.

There was a significant leap forward in an effective counter terrorism mechanism during the third wave of terror. Rapoport (2004) stated that, “The third wave of terrorism witnessed much more international cooperation in counterterrorism activities. The UN adopted major conventions that outlawed hijacking, hostage taking, and financing terrorists. ‘Freedom fighter’ was no longer a popular term in the UN. Paradoxically, the Palestine Liberation Organization that had used terrorism to promote its policies received official UN status and was recognized by more than 100 states” (p. 61) The information regarding terrorists was gathered and shared not also with the different state agencies, but with other countries too. The complete dossier containing the network connections, funding, weapon suppliers, contracts, social structures and other important information were regularly exchanged for effective CT. Thus, the significant effort was also made to amend the existing laws for CT facilitations.

#### ***2.1.4 The Fourth or the Religious Wave (1980-To date)***

Rapaport’s fourth wave started in a unipolar world with the American hegemony in place all across the world and in every domain. There are several

narrated and not so narrated reasons for this wave of terrorism. Out of the narrated ones: In the year 1979, there was a political struggle or revolution in Iran which gave birth to anti-US and a hard line secular Shiite regime. This event led to violent clashes within Muslims sects (especially Shiite and Sunni) and thus, created a decline of Muslim world. Second, 1979, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This occupation continued for a decade during which active CIA and US agencies played a pivotal role in Soviet Union exit. CIA pumped in hard and handsome amount of cash and resources from the surrounding Arab-Sunni Muslims states to wage a “holy war” against the Soviet infidels. The Soviets did leave Afghanistan and later collapsed leaving a free space for the US to be the sole super power of the world; however, the so-called trained Jihadists were left on their own thus, leaving behind the potential freedom fighters (as previously narrated by CIA) to be named as terrorists (the same people who worked for US are now termed as terrorist by the same “US” organizations). The Soviet collapse led to the creation of many Muslims states which provided safe havens to these freedom fighters. “Parts of the former Soviet Union with large Muslim populations, including Azerbaijan, Chechnya, and Uzbekistan, became the important havens and recruitment sites for future militant Islamic rebels” (p. 62). For Jewish terrorism and not the Zionism, he states that “Moreover, Jewish terrorists have used the targeted violence in Israel, including numerous attacks on Muslims and the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in 1995” (ibid). For the Christian terrorism, he explains that “Christian terrorism in the United States is described as “racist interpretations of the Bible,” and is manifested in white supremacy groups and the Christian Identity movement, which adhere to an apocalyptic doctrine and has inspired armed communities to withdraw from society in anticipation of a racial war.” One of the major terrorist attacks conducted by them was the Oklahoma City bombing. And then came the 9/11 attack on America by Al-Qaida. It is argued that this wave could be called the “Returns of the Zealots.”

Factors	Wave I	Wave II	Wave III	Wave IV
<b>Terrorist Networks</b>	Narodnaya Volya / Socialist Revolutionary Party of Russia	Anti-colonial / Nationalists	Left Wing / Ideological	Religious (Mostly Zionist controlled Muslims)
<b>Targets</b>	Heads of States / Gov't officials/ Dignitaries	Police / LEAs/ Military forces	Heads of state /org, Governments (esp US)	<u>Apparently</u> US, Israel, European countries / Transportation systems / public venues and services <u>Actually</u> Islamic States and concepts (Jihad & Caliphate)
<b>Ways / Tactics</b>	Bank Robberies /Assassinations through Guns,	Hit and Run Guerrilla tactics	Assassinations, Hijacking, Kidnapping	Suicide bombings / IEDs attacks

	knives & dynamite explosions			
<b>Ends / Objectives</b>	Elimination of oppression / Revolution	Gaining independence / new state creation	Elimination of capitalist system	Greater Israel / weakening all but especially Arab states
<b>Catalyst / Important World Event</b>	World under new political reforms after Industrial revolution / Monarchies on decline / Rising divide among the classes (shrinking middle class)	-Versailles peace treaty: Post 1919 de-legitimation of empires -Increased (Diaspora and UN) support -New World Order (Rise of US)	Vietnam War / Cold War / Increased international cooperation, training and sponsorship	Iranian revolution/ Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan / End of cold War / Gulf Wars/ 9-11/ US war on terror / US invasion of Iraq & Afghanistan / Syrian War
<b>CT Forces</b>	Governments / LEA's	European Empires	Governments / LEA's	International organizations / Governments / LEA's
<b>Role of Intelligence</b>	HUMINT only	HUMINT (failed) / limited FININT & TECHINT	HUMINT, FININT, TECHINT and SIGINT	Artificial Intelligence (inclusive of all INTs)
<b>How ended</b>	Start of WW-I / Aggressive CT response	Insurgents Achieved goals / colonial forces withdrew	End of cold war	Either US finds a new(big) enemy or realization of the West that it is not a cost effective option

**Table 1. Rapoport's Waves of Terrorism**

The rapid advancements in technology especially, fast and reliable communication mechanism helped to shape the characteristics of this wave. According to Cronin (2002), "The current Religious wave of international terrorism is "not a reaction to globalization, but is facilitated by it" second is globalization. Cronin argued that, it "allows people, finances, and goods and services to travel across borders with greater ease. Terrorists frequently move between countries, either to carry out attacks or to evade authorities, making their eventual capture and prosecution more complicated with varying extradition laws between states". Third is the use of internet, mobile phones and social media for fast and secure communications, spreading terrorist's ideologies, motivating their diaspora and fund raising. Cronin (2002), further stated that, "The Internet is a critical tool for terrorists who use its vast resources openly and secretly".

Fourth wave terrorist organizations like Al-Qaeda have designed sophisticated communications strategies through their websites by soliciting donations, distributing propaganda, and posting videos of leadership speaking directly to their members and claiming responsibility for their attacks. Use of

social media apps including Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube etc., are also utilized to facilitate their reasons. According to Pillar (2001), “these tools have extended the reach of terrorist organizations and enhanced the capabilities and efficiency of their activities, making it easier to coordinate operations, attract sympathizers, and recruit members”.

During the Gulf war 1991, Osama bin Laden feared that the American forces would never leave the Saudi territory. As perceived by Mockaitis (2007), soon after the Gulf War bin Laden moved from Saudi Arabia to Sudan and Al-Qaeda (the successor organization of the Afghan Services Bureau) became an increasingly decentralized organization defending Islam. It was then that Al-Qaida was created, and undertook a violent struggle in the name of a religion. The 9/11 attack on US was the watershed event of this wave.

The violent history of the terrorism got magnified and most lethal during the ongoing wave of terrorism. It has caused more casualties than any other earlier terrorist network as the cause associated - is termed as the sacred and willingness to challenge the writ of the state power is amplified. As Cronin noted, “Religious terrorists believe that they are engaged in an ongoing power struggle of good versus evil, “implying an open-ended set of human targets in a never ending noble war”. Cronin (2002), further added that, “these groups are able to dehumanize their targets and victims, making it easier to strike, because they consider non-members of their religion, and Muslims who denounce their methods, to be infidels”. The tactics of this wave- was suicide terrorism. This simple and inexpensive method where bomber can choose the exact time, location, and circumstances of the attack without any fears of post-attack integrations is extremely lethal - can result in mass casualties and create an environment of fear and sense of helplessness amongst the populace. Just like the first wave, terrorist of this wave believed that the “martyrdom theme” would claim a “revolutionary’s death (leading to reward of paradise) during an attack was noble, and self-sacrifice was the ultimate way to show total devotion to the cause” (Rapoport, 2004; Martinez, 2016).

Another aspect of the current wave is the reduction in the total number of terrorist’s networks. As discussed by Rapoport (2004) “approximately 200 different groups were active during the 1980s, but participation fell to around 40 groups over the course of a decade, something he attributes to the change in audience (nation versus religion).” Additionally, “Statistics provided by the RAND-St. Andrews University Chronology of International Terrorism showed that none of the existing international terrorist groups could be classified as “religious” in 1968, in 1980, there were 2 (out of 64) and by 1995, there were 25 (out of 58)” (Hoffman & Hoffman, 1998).

How and when would this wave end be an ongoing debate for which no concrete arguments have been put forward? David Rapoport, while presenting his theory in 2004, cautioned that, “life cycle of its predecessors may mislead us and suggested that durability of religious communities may cause this wave to hold on longer than the first three.” Subsequent global terrorism events post 2004, origins of Al-Qaeda and Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) confirms

the hypothesis that the work is in progress and the ends have not yet reached (see: Figure 1. & 2.).

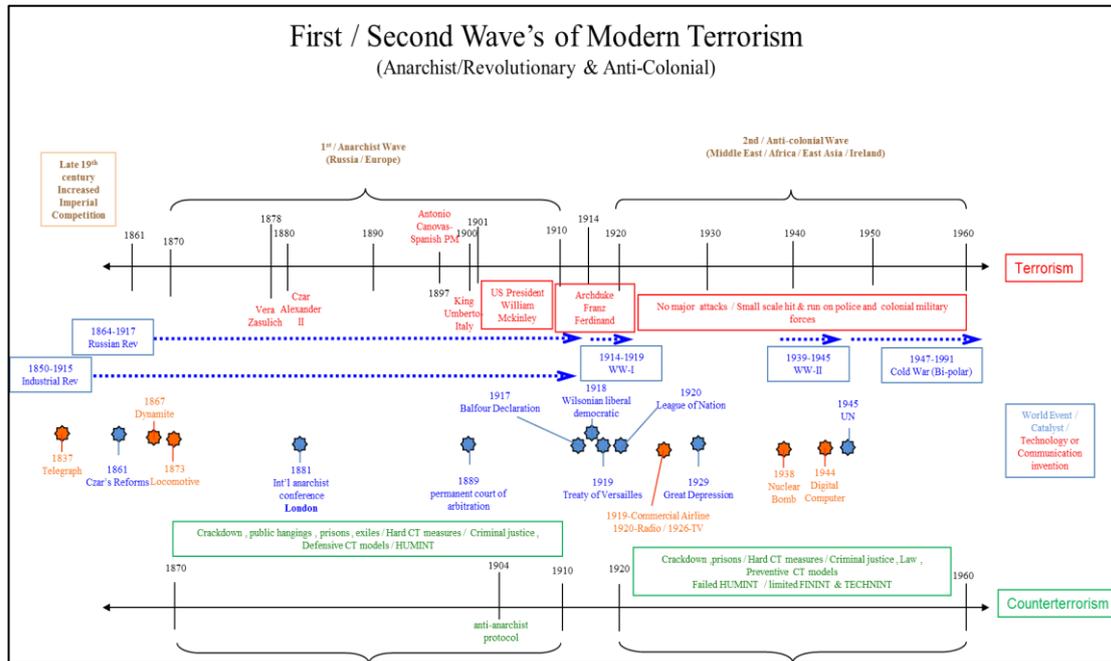


Figure 1. Second Wave's of Terrorism

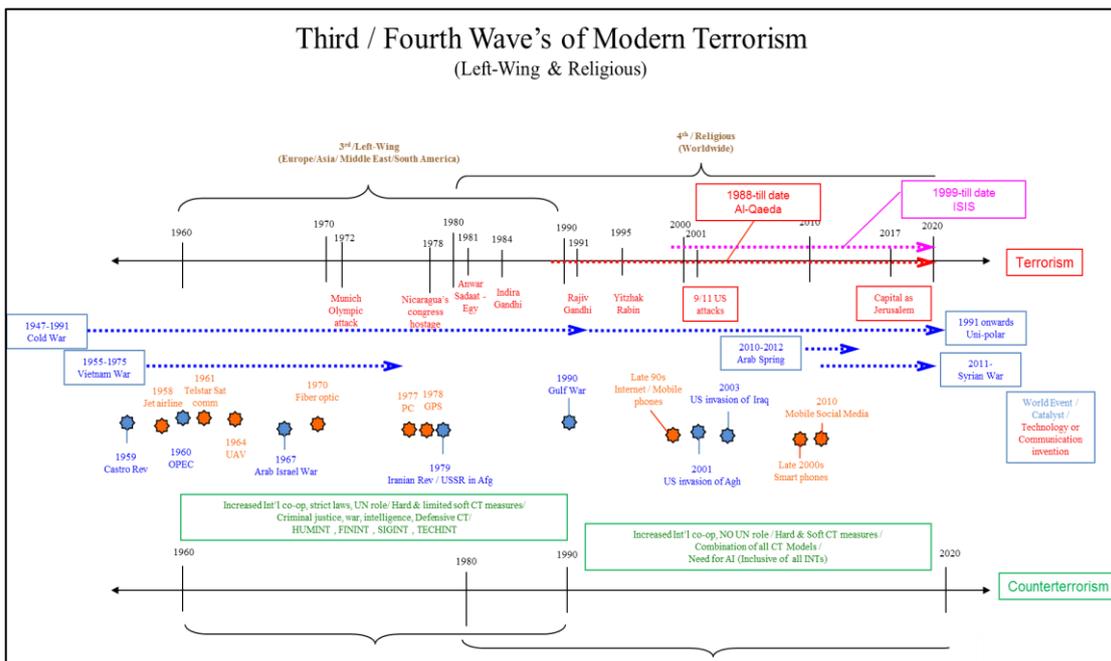
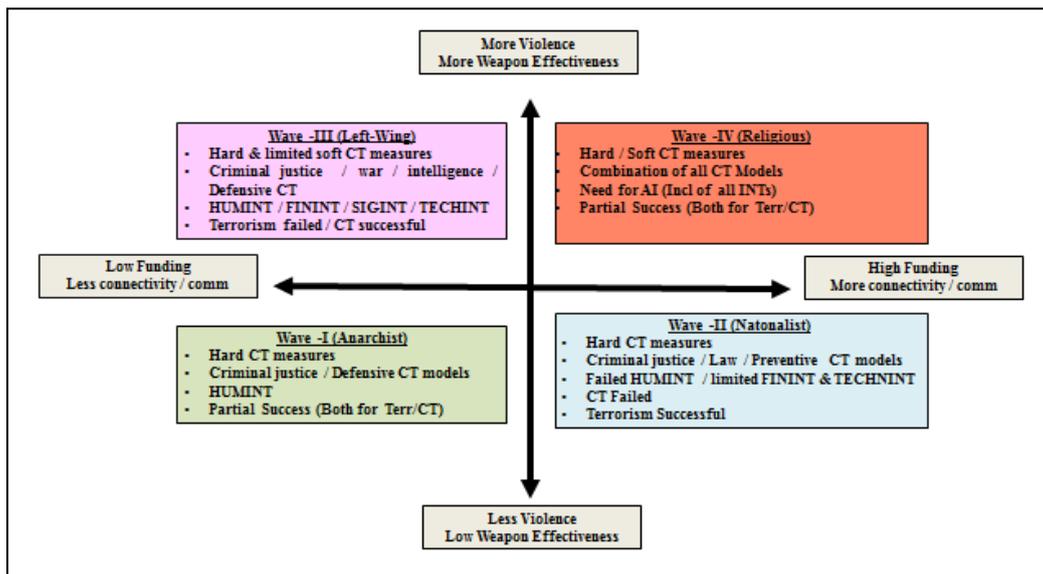


Figure 2. Third / Fourth Wave's of Terrorism

### 3. Countering Current wave of Terrorism: A Case for Utilizing Artificial Intelligence

Countering the current wave of violent terrorism is an intricate process which requires a comprehensive whole of the government approach to mitigate it successfully. To evaluate requirements and CT processes thus far, we have to critically analyze the current trends. In terms of intelligence, Berkowitz (2002), suggested that, “the intelligence failure epitomized by the 9/11 attacks was also a failure of the Western intelligence machinery to re-orient itself from the “big and noisy” Cold War Soviet target to the low-signature world of Al-Qaeda terrorism”. Thus highlighting the need for adopting a change for CT, as the current wave characteristics and organizations unlike from the previous waves, is almost momentary and inspirational in nature. Due to the “... combination of diverse and obscure methods of communication over the internet, enhanced almost every day by the appearance of new applications and technologies, and coupled with the increasing ability for non-state actors to use sophisticated encryption methods, are going to make a serious dent in governments, ability to continue to collect intelligence on the key terrorist targets” (Ibid). This huge task of data collection and gathering from several sources is humanly not possible, and would need some machine based technology to undertake it effectively. Edward Snowden’s disclosures about the NSA’s capabilities to intercept and mine data clearly show the intent and future of adopting cutting edge TECHINT in CT operations (see: Figure 3.).



**Figure 3:** Modern Waves Terrorism Matrix

Figure 3 (above) depicts the Rapoport’s modern waves of terrorism matrix. On the x-axis, is terrorists funding and connectivity / the ability to communicate amongst each other. On the y-axis, we have amount of violence and weapon effectiveness of terrorists. Characteristics of terrorists of each

wave, CT methodology and a final outcome would be discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

### **3.1 Wave-I/Anarchists**

This wave of terrorism is characterized by less violence, low weapon effectiveness, insufficient funding and little communication amongst the terrorists. The CT effort utilized was based on hard measures; utilizing criminal justice and defensive CT models, while using HUMINT capabilities only achieving only partial success for both terrorists and CT. The wave died down due to start of World War-I.

### **3.2 Wave-II/Nationalists**

This wave is a familiar with less violence, low weapon effectiveness, high funding and more connectivity / communication amongst the terrorists. The CT effort utilized was grounded on hard measures; utilizing criminal justice, law and preventive CT models while using HUMINT, FININT and TECHINT capabilities. The end result was in favor of terrorists as the New World Order favored the fall of old empires and formation of new states; thus raising the case of successful state sponsored terrorism.

### **3.3 Wave-III/Left Wing**

This wave of terrorism is recognized by high violence, more weapon effectiveness, low funding and less connectivity / communication amongst the terrorists. The CT effort utilized was based on hard and limited soft measures; utilizing criminal justice, war, intelligence, law and defensive CT models while using HUMINT, FININT, SIGINT and TECHINT capabilities. The end result was in favor of CT forces mainly due to effective national and international CT and lack of funding's for the terrorists at the end of cold war.

### **3.4 Wave-IV/Religious**

This wave of terrorism is identified by more violence, more weapon effectiveness, high funding and more connectivity / communication amongst the terrorists. It is considered to be the deadliest of all the waves. The CT effort applied and founded on hard (intelligence, law, policing & military) and soft (political, social and economic reforms) measures; employing combination of all CT (criminal justice, war, preventive, persuasive, defensive, natural disaster and long term) models. However, terrorists are adapting to the requirements and current technologies intelligently which would definitely require a wholesome response from the governments and intelligence agencies. Simultaneous incorporation of all types of intelligence along with geo-location tracking through satellite phones / electric devices / CCTV / Vehicle number plate recognition "ANPR") would be a challenging and humungous task for any human to undertake. Currently, this responsibility of massive data analysis is assumed by computers in shape of artificial intelligence which performs tasks of speech recognition, data handling /

analysis, visual perception, language translation and decision making. Therefore, there is a strong need for compulsorily adapting AI as a mean to effectively counter the current-violent and technologically intensive wave of terrorism.

#### 4. Conclusion

To sum up the history of terrorism, one could argue that it is one of the most complicated subjects to attempt; for which knowledge and critical analyses of events focused as an absolute necessity. This effort has evaluated the genesis, an early history, middle age period and Rapport's four waves of modern terrorism with an emphasis on terrorism mitigation through intelligence. Rapoport's theory is counted as the most comprehensive analysis of subject yet it has inaccuracies and biases. On intelligence, it is widely recognized that "intelligence has been and should continue to be an inevitable part of counter terrorism policy." As illustrated by Kitson (1971), "the problem of defeating the enemy consists very largely of finding him". The same is applicable in CT strategy as the terrorists of today are aware about the state surveillance and technological capabilities, so they plan their attacks in a covert manner in order to be successful. To counter this violent wave of terror which is technologically aware and handsomely funded, we need to adopt a comprehensive approach for its effective mitigation. The Modern Wave Terrorism along with CT themes, models and techniques are presented to highlight the difficulties and humongous effort requirement for the application of an artificial intelligence- provide the best option.

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