

The Global Terrorism between Dialectic Concept and Opposite Means

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Abstract

Terrorism is a phenomenon forming a threat on all sides of life. Every now and then, we hear about organizing a conference a session, or an international to discuss this phenomenon, and be a ware of the concept of terrorism linguistically and idiomatically. It also covers all directions and interests. The study attempts to show the meaning of terrorism from the linguistic and idiomatic side, due to variety of opinions. It also discusses the emergence of primitive communities and their evolutions according to human development and progress, especially the political, economic and social aspects represented in the intellectual and military terrorism. The study presents the motives that lead to terrorism emergence, represented in religious, economic, intellectual, social and psychological motives. The study mentions the nature of the practioners whether they are individuals, organizations (groups), or states (countries). At the end, the study shows impacts of terrorism and the type of the victims represented in the effective political characters, such as presidents of states and prime minister of government. Then comes to talk about the holy religions and how do they deal with terrorism and the proper way of treating it. Finally in the conclusion, the researcher explores that terrorism is not confined to special class or religion. It means that terrorism has no religion and it is not limited to the armed forces. It calls for holding an international conference to discuss the meaning of terrorism, in order not to mix it with the legitimate resistance that seeks to liberate homelands from the enemy. In addition, identifying the concept assists in struggling against terrorism, identifying its places, fighting, and eliminating it. Consequently achieving international peace and security.

1. Introduction

Terrorism is a threatening phenomenon in our present every now and then we hear about holding a conference, or a meeting to discuss this phenomenon. It is a labyrinth that sometimes faces most countries of the world, and sometimes faces individuals too. Terrorism has no identity. It has no nationality or a specific nationalism. It is wide spread all over the world. Its identity is already related to the harmonious objectives and opinions among perpetrators of those terrorist operations.

Confusion is increasing among controllers of the same country, organizations and academies. They are divided into supporters and opponents of those operations. Some people support those operations. Some peoples support those operations considering them a type of armed struggle and an attempt to bid their voices reach all over the world. Some others opposes them as attacks and violations of peoples specialties, and considered an attempt to contaminate, the global calmness.

Terrorism is not confined to normal individuals, but it extends to include the country that performs terrorism operations against other countries with an excuse of self- defense or protecting the interests or attacking the enemy on his own land before his evil actions spread. Therefore, chaos prevails the whole world due to the absence a logical, mental and real definition of the terrorism concept and unavailability of standards to decide whether the armed operations are legitimate or illegitimate (Turkey Daher, 1994, p:5)

Due to confusion in idiomatic definition of it. The will also show the most conspicuous motives and causes resulting in performing terrorist operations such as mercenaries.

The study discusses the most significant propositions presented by the international community showing these operations as terrorism of struggle. It is worth noting that all Western attempts are stick terrorism to Islam due to some implied reasons. The study will show them later. And there will be illustration of this and the righteous attitude of religion towards terrorism.

2. Concept of Terrorism

Terrorism legally is the most complicated problem, and considered one of the most conspicuous phenomena in the international, and internal area- within the regional borders of each country. Terrorism is somewhat a sensitive issue and a theoretical study. It is very a large and wide subject that cannot be covered within a grip of pages, especially when applying the common expression "Those who are considered terrorists from their point of view are considered heroes struggling for freedom from others' point of view". It is clearly apparent to anyone that playing with terms and attempting to create definitions, forming them in a way that serves the country and terroristic government, play a significant role as the world' terrorism' is misused in the current international relations.

In this regard, politics has plenty of means to hide the beauty of speech, statement and meaning as it says- in order to solve the conflict between Arab and Israel, we shall (admit the right of every one to live in peace), this means that this statement hides confession of the right of Israel in retaining the territories it occupied legitimately as well as implies that the people whose lands are occupied confess of the right of the violators in occupying their lands (Thamer Ibrahim al Ghmany,1998, p:23).

Usage of the term 'terrorism' has a strong basis; it is the topic of many books and the subject of a great number of studies. It has been approved by many experts and included in program of study, especially political science departments, and the social science in the most distinguished western universities, especially the American Universities (Ahmed Josef, 1998, p16). The significance of this study appears in identifying the concepts usually used in published books, literatures and the current studies, unable to explain the phenomenon of violence and terrorism.

3. Linguistic and idiomatic definitions of terrorism

The world witnesses much violent actions today, committed by political groups. Usually we call this terrorism. It is considered a distinctive phenomenon referring to the political confusion in modern age. It is a term accurately studied by the current political science from part of form and content.

Terrorism is a type of organized violence, with many shapes, on which the United Nations Organization and other international organizations meet on identifying it as " war of murdering gangs'. They destroy the public facilities, Kidnap people, take hostages, plan kidnapping, polluted and bornbed messages" (Mohamed el-samak,1998, p:23). This is a tool and a means to the political objectives, not only by internal confrontations between the political authority and the opponent groups, but it is also a tool of dealing among each other and the countries. This includes intentional violation seeking legal and legitimate. General rules, religious and customary common rules. Moreover, it has a symbolic type to direct a message to other victims to frighten them and pose the question about the entity of the next victim (Ahmed Josef, 1998,p:11).

Experts of diplomacy and politicians, the international organization and the countries disagree on identifying a specific concept of terrorism until identifying its aspects, relating and types to face it.

Those organizations and experts identify it according to their vision and point of view.

a. Terrorism in Language

The holy Qura'n gives the linguistic meaning of the term 'terror'. In sura (Al-Anfal) verse no.60 "Against them make ready your strength to the utmost of your power, including steed of war, to strike terror into (the hearts of) the enemies, of God, and your enemies, and others besides, whom ye may not know, but whom God doth know. "It is clear when we look of this holy verse, we will find the world terrorism' means ' frighten' according to books of explanation (tafseer). The word 'terrorism' stems out of 'terror' (Jebour abd al-Nour Suhale Ghedrese,1980).

Linguistically, the term 'terror' is originally a Latin word and was introduced into many languages. The following words stem out of it, such as 'terrorist' terroristic actions, 'terrorism', and counterterrorism. They widely used, according to Boughdan Zalatik. The term 'terrorism' is forcibly used referring to criminal inclinations (Mostafa Ghaleb,1993,p:53). The word 'terrorism' appeared after the evolution of the French Revolution, specifically starting from 1794. It is derived from 'terreur', which is derived from a Latin origin 'tersere-terrere' that means 'to frighten'. As well as, in Black legal dictionary, the words 'terrorism and terrorist' mean 'terror' that in turn means 'being of raid or frightened of being harmed due to a danger' (Thamer el-Ghmany,p:17).

In addition, terrorism in French Language is 'terrorism' and points to using the terroristic methods by weak or normal people, but if these methods are used by people in power, or of authority as means of dominion, it will mean 'terror- terreur' in English and French Language successively (Lord Carlite of Berriew Q. C, 2007).

4. Terrorism Idiomatically

Definitions of terrorism appear idiomatically. Erik Mouris identifies terrorism as "an organized murdering process with premeditation, disabilities may take place, threaten innocents and spread fright to achieve political objectives and profits'. This definition is criticized as it confines terrorism to murder only. CIA identifies terrorism as "threat of using violence to achieve political objectives, whether they are working with or against the governmental authority, through individuals or groups. We notice that the CIA excludes the country from its definition intentionally in order not to apply this definition on the United States of America. Meanwhile Islamic Figh Association identifies terrorism as "a physical and moral aggression, frightening, or threatening spread by individuals, groups, or countries on others in terms of religion, money or family, illegally by all types of contamination. Thus, we find that there is no specific definition of terrorism as each party seeks the definition that serves his interest, so there are many invitations to hold international conferences to find an approved and unified definition for terrorism. There are many terms, close to terrorism and equivalent to it such as intolerance, extremism or violence.

In the eighteenth century with the appearance of revolutions and popular uprisings, especially the law that concerned terrorism, issued on June 10th., 1794. The term terrorism meant every awful deed and criminal action committed against the revolution and the governing authorities. After the victory of the Socialist Bolshevik Revolution on October 17th., 1917, the capitalist countries accused the revolution of terrorism, although the western countries were at war with labors with the technological development, and the modern oppression means to fight all man- power. Thus "White terror" appears as well as "Red terror" appears in old France in 1795 when land- lords and owners of property were followed, and some of them were murdered as a reaction against their oppressive policy in the previous years (Abdelslam Gaafar,2003, p:48).

On one hand, the spontaneous popular, movements imprison, torture and murder some of the emperors supporters such as Marshal "Brown" and General " Ramil " in South France on the other hand, the government punished some of the people who were responsible for helping Napoleon Bonaparte partially such as Marshal "Ne", who was executed on December 7th., 1815 (Abdelwahab el Kayaley,1979,p:154).

In modern age, the term 'terrorism' has been revived by the Zionist movement to achieve political objectives when the Movement of the Palestinian Resistance was accused of that. Thus murder and terrorism are mixed as considered as two distinctive phenomena. The United States was promoting for this mixture on media and was aiming at facing the Palestinians as well as Arab countries such as Syria, Lybia, Iraq, Sudan, Algeria and recently Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as well as Islamic countries like Iran after the Fall of Shah, then it sticks this to the sect of Shiaa Moslems as well as Hezb Allah in Sought Lebanon. Then terrorism became Islamic to the extent that the American mentality in particular and the Western mentality in general imagine that Islam and Terrorism become two faces of the same coin (Naaoum Chomisky,1990).

When President Ronald Regan took over the presidency in the United States of America in 1981, he shedded light on few concepts in politics, were being searched on the international level that is "the international terrorism" created by the association of decision making of the American foreign policy. Consequently, the term terrorism was called on National Liberation Movements to justify the criminal behavior of the imperialistic countries and their allies against the global liberation powers (Thamer Ibraheim Al-Ghahmany,p:61).

CIA adopted a definition of terrorism forming the general American definition of it. It shows: "terrorism is the threat of using violence for political objectives by individuals or groups, whether they work for an existing governmental authority or work against it. These works intend to make shocks, terror, astonishment, or frightening against the targeted group, that is wider than the direct victims of terroristic attacks. Terrorism also includes the groups that seek to turn the ruling system upside down, and get rid of the injustices whether they were national injustices or certain groups aiming at destroying the international system intentionally (Raghaey Gmail Harb, 2003, p:103).

In 1976 the USA Department in Washington held a conference for the experts and specialists in the field of terrorism, aiming at discussing this phenomenon. One of the participants described terrorism saying "terrorists seek to use soft aromatic and imaginative expressions to describe the criminal murders they perform and call themselves revolutionary heroes, however they commit aggressive action. They are in lack of human heroic characteristics, nobility and morals. They admit that they are revolutionary soldiers, however they attack, kill the innocents and ignore all rules, treaties, agreements and international norms followed in wars. They demand liberation, but really they seek authority for themselves, some of them claim that violence spread gives them honor and higher position, whereas history.

Assures that the terroristic actions are devastating and their results are reflected against the revolutionary community. They admit that they seek revolutionary justice, but really they wage wars against all moral values and legitimacy and turn them into oppressive rules (Henry Katan, 1988, p:38).

The Egyptian Law reveals that the concept of terrorism includes an important element of using power, violence, or threatens or frightens the criminal resorts in return for criminal actions individually or collectively:

- Harming the peoples, terrifying them, or putting their life freedom and security at risk.
- Harming the environment, the communications, the transport, money, buildings, or general and private properties, or taking them forcibly.
- Prohibiting and preventing the practices of the general authorities or worship houses, or institutions.
- Obstruction of applying the constitution or laws, or bylaws.
- Targeting the general system and putting the safety and security of the community at risk.

The other definition of terrorism is "using violence illegally, or the various forms of threat, such as assassination, disabling, torture, or destruction aiming at achieving certain political objective, such as breaking down the spirit of resistance, destruction of the morals of associations and institutions, or as a means of gaining information, or money, generally forcing to suppress the other party to the terroristic directions" (Abd Al-Rhim Sedqy, 1985, p:26).

Terroristic crime is an international one if the nationality of the criminal and the victim differ, or if the crime occurs in a different land, or causes breaching the rules the international law, particularly breaking down the international peace and security, or misusing the international relations among countries ((Abd Al-Rhim Sedqy, 1985, p:26).

Terrorism appeared as an expression and practice and practice before two centuries. It became real in the reign of Terror in France. During the French Revolution, General Robespierre and his fellows including San Geste and Coton, made a political violence on a wide scale as they cut down the head of around forty thousand citizen and imprisoned three hundred thousand citizens. The American senator, Joseph Macarthy, will turn to be Robespierre of the twentieth century in USA, when thousands of people were accused of treason between, 1950-1954, but they did not cut down their heads or kill them with Gas.

A committee of Arab experts met between August 22nd; 1989-August 24th, 1989 to lay the Arab imagination about terrorism concept and international terrorism to distinguish between terrorism and peoples, struggle for liberation. They laid the following definition " it is an organized action of violence, or threat that causes terror or fright resulting from murder, assassination, kidnapping hostages, plans of kidnapping, or an explosion of bombs. Thus a state of terror, chaos and confusion arises, aiming at achieving political objectives; whether they are performed by a country, group, or individual against another country or another group of people.

This action is not occurring in the case of the national armed struggle for liberation, facing the control, the colonial or ethnic forces especially the movements of liberation, recognized by the United Nations Organization, the international community, and regional organizations, as their works are confined to military and economic objectives of the colonists, the conqueror, or the enemy. These movements do not contradict the principles of human rights. The struggle of liberation movements shall be for the purposes and principles of the United Nations creed and decisions of its systems in this regard.

These definitions of terrorism are considered a multiple reactions, and a reaction against oppression and injustice. It is an attempt to overcome the reaction. This reaction is made by the oppressive unjust ruling systems.

Against the suicidal operations, waged by disappointed groups of those peoples, This is considered as a terrifying circle that the world cannot get rid of, except if the oppression and injustice are destroyed, but not the through preventing the oppressed peoples from revolt (Abd – Alhameed Al- saeh,1986,p:85).

In 1930, the third conference to unify the penalty law was held under the supervision of the international association for penalty law in Broxel. It revealed that " terrorism was the forced using of the means that were capable of finding a reason to commit an awful action that put the life, the nationality of the individuals at risk as well as it threatened their health and security in general, it destroyed the material properties. " Those actions included making fires, explosion, dumping and burring harmful materials, arousing chaos in the means of transport, and devastation that takes place in the public and private properties as well as obstructing the services of the public utilities, polluting the water forcibly that results in death of human being and animals.

According to religion, the Islamic Scholar, Dr. Mohammad Amara lays a clear religious version of the term terrorism and says: " religiously terrorism is not violence, but it is already preparation for power that terrifies the enemy. Thus we distinguish between terrorism and aggression. This is the right definition of terrorism in Arabic and as revealed in the Holy Qura'n. God, the Almighty says in the verse(60) from Al-Anl al Sura:

" Against them make ready your strength to the utmost of your power, including steel of war, to strike terror into (the hearts of the enemies, of God and your enemies, and others besides, whom Ye may not know, but whom God doth Know".

So terrorism is neither murder, nor-destruction, or violence, but it is the means that prevents the occurrence of those things. But the common expression in our media and culture that uses the term 'terrorism' as aggression, murder and destruction is the impact of our thoughtful media and cultural fellowship to the Western media tools that make the terms with Western concepts and differ from our cultures and civilizations, then we follow them unwillingly.

In the west, terrorism contradicts with what is existing in our culture through calling it on the national liberation movements that do their best to liberate the land from colonialism and racism by the rights included in the holy religions. As well as it is allowed by our legitimates, such as the United Nation Creed, Human Rights Creed, and the right of people co control over their country. Consequently, if we want a real definition of the reused violence that is called terrorism. We can say using power to achieve illegitimate purposes, through religious legitimates or our laws; e.g. what is practiced by Israel against the Palestinians (Ragaay Harb,p:59).

Whereas Jolian Freund defined terrorism as " terrorism is using violence without estimation or distinction aiming at destroying resistance, by terrifying people. He also says, it does not aim at getting rid of human bodies or destruction of the material properties. But violence is used to terrify people, i.e.(id est) it used the corpses of violence to plant disappointment in the hearts of the live people.

George lavo defined terrorism as " using violence against the and threatening it by using various phenomena of stress and domination".

In the political encyclopedia, terrorism is defined as : " terrorism is using illegal violence or threatening of using it with its various forms, such as assassination, torture, and devastation to achieve certain political objective, such as breaking down the spirit or resistance in individuals, destroying morals of associations and institutions as a means of gaining information, money, or in general using oppression to suppress the other party to the terroristic direction (Abd Al-wahab Al – kayali,1978).

5. Emergence of Terrorism and its Development

The image of terrorism has become more clear with the rise of societies based on the communal primitive stage that force on the law of the interaction of social relations and productive forces, a law cannot be breached. The lack of compatibility between productive relations and productive forces turn into the social revolution.

As in the stage of slavery, society is divided into two opposing forces; Layer of slave owners, and the layer of slaves, at this time, the class struggle rises as a result of social suppression and economic injustice. Thus it was the end of this stage by the revolution of slaves and drop the communities of slavery, which result in the rise of the feudal system, whose content had sever layers (the priest hood, the nobles, the peasants, merchants and feudal lords). The farmer is the victim, thus the spirit of rebellion and revolt against the society were born on him that, despised and denied by his humanity and off ended him. The cities appeared, and manual workshops were set up, the trade capital grew relying on the other layers that ally. Thus, the revolution was held to upheaval feudal system and to replace it with the capital system.

The capitalist system had developed the economy, and dedicated funds, and admitted science into all fields. This pointed out by Karl Marx when he said, " the bourgeoisie resulted in , since their domination before one century, the productive forces exceeded in number what was created by the previous generations."

The world was divided, as a result of this capitalist system, into the political and economic blocs, the capitalist developed monopolized and the developing countries with their sovereignty were limited gradually through the policy of corruption on a large scale. The monopoly countries used the means that were more violent to subjugate the people of the world to control, so terrorism and its dissemination in the world was colonialism and global imperialism,, and its customers. When it was the twentieth.

Century, the era of liberation from the old colonialism (traditional and followings, and specifically after the Socialist Revolution in 1917, where new countries began to come into existence that their people tasted the scourged of war by popular revolutions against the colonialists, the description of all such permanent revolutions, was (terrorism and terrorists).

The United States of America began to achieve the Americanization of the world, as the Present of the USA (Theodore Roosevelt) wrote to the senator (Henry Cabot Lodge) as follows:

"I hope the conflict will begin soon. The meeting cries that is launched by supporters of the peace, has convinced me that the country needs to war" (Sobhy Ghandour,1999, p:26). Years later, Roosevelt had to say: Our destiny is the Americanization of the world... Spoke quietly and carry a big stick, then you can run away.

The permanent description of all these rebellions is (Terrorism and terrorists. There was no distinctions between terrorism and violence, and a lot of terms, if the work is violent convicts, that where is the site of terrorism, which exceeded any violent actions thousands of times that leaves psychological and political impacts on the economies of nations, it is a fortiori to condemn terrorism in the beginning due to the effect of it. Terrorism as a term, there is no international agreement to define his concept due to the different vision of the individual, the Ideology, and goals.

6. Causes of Terrorism and Motivations

We have altered the world since the beginning of the seventh decade of the last century to the phenomenon of terrorism. It began to deal with it seriously due to the liability of a lot of civilian targets to attack, that creates a state of instability prompted the largest international organization, the organization of the United Nations, to point out to the complexities created by the contemporary political issues, and made the whole world in the face of the crucible of a highly complex phenomenon.

The Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Austrian origin, in the mid-eighties of the last century, provides a report to the General Assembly in which he explained, "It is absurd to search in this phenomenon without knowing the real causes of terrorism, not only this, but he charged the big countries with this phenomenon as the Secretary General considers them as primarily responsible for the growth of the phenomenon and its extension to the countries all over the world. Then he summarizes his report in a number of reasons including:

1. Using the right of veto in the Security Council, and the lack of seriousness of the major countries in achieving what is required towards the global issues, thus, the capabilities of the United Nations are undermined.
2. The care of the mutual interests of the big countries and distinguishing things with different criteria, make the Nations fail in achieving the international cooperation in terms of finding appropriate solution to the problems of economic, social and political relations among its members.
3. The disregard of the rights of the weak countries makes them oppressed and disadvantaged countries, and makes the United Nations fail to compensate for these rights (Mohamed Abd Al- Aziz Ismael,1994,p:198).

If there are any terroristic actions pollute the global purity as well as the international peace and security, in return, there will be close relations with the political and social issues that stem out of what is suffered by some peoples from injustice, oppression and the restoration of rights.

Furthermore, if the goal is to eradicate terrorism and drying up its sources, it must identify its causes, and placing the hand on the core causes of this phenomenon, otherwise what is done after that will be an empty efforts and dumping in the illusions in order not to try to find successful solutions to the problem of terrorism.

- a. Social reasons: These reasons are summarized in harming environment and climate with several, methods among which the industrial and nuclear experiments and others which alerts the world. And also violating human rights direct and indirect harm (with torture and imprisoning and revenge) and some communities' soak in hunger deprivation, misery and ignorance and not seriously looking at the anguish of some peoples sue to persecution.
- b. Economic reasons: These reasons are represented in the lack of balance in the global economic system as well as the national economic system and expansion of economic differences among sons of the one society which a psychological mood leading to violence and foreign exploitation for natural resources of developing countries and trying to make them a consumption market only for these materials after the manufacturing process which exhausts these countries.
- c. Political reasons: they are represented in foreign occupation for a country weather this occupation was partial or comprehensive, also racial discrimination, and using power against the weak countries, and practicing repression and violence for immigrating or controlling a specific people, and dominating another country through occupation.

7. Sections of Terrorism

1. Military terrorism: using violence and arms by individuals, groups, or countries, to attain their objectives. Terrorism may be internal or external. This type of terrorism is the dominant one in the world, but there should be a difference between terrorism and legitimate resistance. Because legitimate resistance and struggling for freedom and independence in a legitimate matter in the international law. There specific conditions for resistance among which. " to carry weapons explicitly, with a specified signal and to respect war rules and norms, as the resistance movements of the Arab people during the period of foreign occupation (Abd Alsalam gaffer,2002,p:22)
2. Intellectual terrorism: despite this type of terrorism does not shed blood and kill people, it is more dangerous than military terrorism. This type of terrorism aims at imposing a specific opinion or doctrine hence confiscating the other's freedom of opinion, and scattering and promoting delusional ideals, and disallowing its resistance, therefore this type of terrorism may root dictatorships and authoritarian regimes.

We can compare this type to cultural occupations which is deemed more dangerous on the individual than military occupation. The most prominent example for intellectual terrorism is what the 'inspection courts' and the church did in Europe in the middle ages, as then executed ones opposing their opinions, such as the scientist Golileo. And in the Islamic history also existed groups practicing intellectual terrorism, such as the isolationists , who used to judge their opponents and the most prominent victim was Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal. And recently intellectual terrorism is still being practiced by the doctorate regimes in the world.

8. Terrorism reasons and motives

1. Religious motives: these motives may be the causes of many crimes and terrorist events taking place in the world. For example the terrorist operations in Algeria started by Islamic groups after the coup that cancelled the results of 1991 elections in which the Islamists won. Since that time the terrorist operations in Algeria have not stopped except before several years. As for the Egyptian affair it was the same as the Egyptian standing under the American umbrella in the Gulf War led to the break out of armed works against the Egyptian Authorities on the grounds it stood by the American western enemy. And there are many organizations in the world that practice terrorism in the name and with the pretext of defending Islam. Similarly like the church in Europe in the ages, as it practiced terrorism to impose its influence and control (Rougah garody,1992,p:12).
2. The Political Motives: which are the most important motives and causes that all for using terrorism, whether it is used by dictator regimes to stay in power, as it terminated any type of public opposition, or the groups conduct it inside the states to cause chaos inside the states to cause choose inside the state and take over power, and there may be other political targets than reaching power, or maintaining it, such as offending relations among states and creating disagreements inside them or enforcing a state to adopt a specific political position. This is done in many ways, such as kidnapping or assassination, or attacking embassies.
3. Economic motives: factor is important in spreading terrorism, on the level of individuals and groups within the state terrorism may be practiced for several economic causes among which, unemployment, and in ability of improving living may bid the individual to follow terrorist groups, also differences among classes inside the society play a main role in generating class hatred among the sons of one society, hence restoring to violence. As for the level of the states, the major states may steal the wealth and resources of other state to support their economies, and making other countries follow them, and control the markets of the states to market their products. There are many examples in the world for major states using terrorism and power to steal the wealth of other states "among which the Western occupation of the Arab regional its return recently but in another form.
4. Intellectual motives: as many of the individuals, groups and even states resort to terrorism to impose their ideas and opinions, for example we notice along history several trials by the western world to spread the western ideas through the crusades that attacked the Arab and Islamic World to impose it ideas and principles. Also from the intellectual motives of radicalism and terrorism that took place in the Islamic world, many of the Islamic symbols were featured with intellectual strictness, among which Al Khawareg that became closer to infidelity rather some of them formed groups such as the infidelity and immigration (Ibraheim Nafeaa,1994,p:18).
5. Social and psychological motives: as poverty and deprivation may cause bad psychological disease, and may develop into a person's psychological disease making him resort to violence and damage to revenge, and it may end with committing suicide, because his psychological crises, and this dominant in the western societies.

9. Terrorism Practitioners

1. Individual's terrorism: "imposing opinion and ideas with power or idea moral. This type of individuals exists in all societies, as these extremists express their opinions and suppress others' opinions. It may reach using the armed power against others and assassinate them(Joan Fitzpatrick,2003,p:241).The United States is deemed today the best example for individual terrorism as the schools see many of terrorism cases among the young students. The cause of commonality of individual terrorism is: disintegration of the family, psychological and social instability also the low educational and cultural level .
2. Organizations terrorism: It is more dangerous than individuals terrorism, because it includes organized groups with ideas and similar methods, they are highly organized and they may make terrorism with wide area than individuals (Peter W. Edge,1999,p:148). The most distinguished aspects of terrorism of organizations: is kidnapping airplanes, sending bomb mails, taking busses and trains, kidnapping people, exploding building and restaurants, killing tourists, and from the most important terrorist organizations: Omishtry Q, the Japanese one, used chemical in tunnel trains. There are Zionist terrorist organization, such as: Shtern, Hagana, and Maits, and Jews association and others. The Zionist organizations are the biggest number of terrorit organizations in the world. Also there is the Italian Mafia.

The most distinguished terrorist organization in the Arab world: is Alkata'eb party and Lahad army in Lebanon, which conducted many assassinations in cooperation with the Zionist enemy, such as: the Slaughters of Sabra and Shatila in the eighties of the former century.

3. State terrorism : which is the dangerous of control , or steeling wealth of the states. There are many examples in history of state terrorism among which what the United States had done in the Second World War, when it used the atomic bomb and chemical weapons at war in Iraq. Also what the Zionist entity is already doing in Palestine; his crimes are abundant and different. The terrorism of the state went for a group extermination as in Bosnia and Herzegovina by Serbia and her President Milosevic. Then we note that terrorism of the states was the most dangerous and was distinguished with destruction.
4. Terrorism is classified according to place standard, ad distinguishing between local state terrorism, and international terrorism. Out side the state. The international terrorism is more complex than local terrorism. It is with many details, money source, and the nationalities of the executors and other details. Also the international court deals with many issues regional and international. And international convections and deals control, not like the local terrorism which is under control of the internal court, and the local terrorism does not receive any assistance.

10. Effects of terrorism

Terrorism is a negative phenomenon which leads to negative impacts necessarily, and among the most negative impact of terrorism:

1. Spreading fear among people and killing. During 3421 years of humanity there was 286 years only with peace and the year 1980 witnessed a great number of terrorist operations. There were 760 operations and 642 persons were killed.
2. Economic reduction in various sectors (investment, tourism, production) for instability.
3. Consuming state resources, destruction of its firms, and reduction of state external affairs with terrorism.

The most important tools of terrorism are hired people . The hired people are persons working in the armed forces of a specific state. The hired goes to war fields and participates in them for money, or because he loves ware. The hired people today appear as security companies, such as Black water in Iraq. This name was changed to be Halliburton, because of bad reputation:

1. Spreading fear and terror among people, and killing them (The National Irbid University 25/4/2001). It worth's mentioning that between the year of 3421 since the of the human creation. There were only 286 years during which peace prevailed. The year 1980 also witnessed a great number of terrorism operations. They attained 760 operations in which 642 persons were killed.
2. Retreat of the economy in different sectors (including investment- tourism- production) due to instability.
3. Depletion of the state resources, destruction of its institutions, and retreat of external relations of the states in which terrorism dominates.
4. Among the major tools used in executing terroristic operations, what are known with the hired or paid troops. Man who shares in these operations is the person who works in the military forces of a certain state. He goes to the regions of wars, and participates in the ware for money, or because he likes wars. Paying for military persons at present appears in the shape of security companies, like the American company of Black Water in Iraq. Its name had been changed into Halliburton company, because of bad reputation enjoyed during the war and after it (Jeremy Scahill, 2008, p:231). The world of the paid for person in the military operations is an old world that prevailed in the twelfth century until the sixteenth century after date, when rules hired professional soldiers to protect their countries, some of them practiced the habit of hiring his soldiers to the other countries, such as Britain hired from Germany soldiers to fight with her against the American Revolution (Jeremy Schill Backwater, 2008).

The paid for the hired soldiers were called (the luck soldiers). The paid for or the hired soldier get great attention from the Central American Intelligence Agency. As it was possible to utilize them in the situations that faced indifference in the actual policy of the United States rather than the declared policy, the prominent evidences for the existence of the paid for or the hired training centers in the United States and the Knowledge of the authorities with their existence is the news that revealed the existence of terrorists training center in Alabama State, from this camp appeared the seven extremists who exploded the Indian aero plane over the Atlantic Ocean in 1984.

The Terrorism Victims

The terrorism operations target directly the persons, the large rate of the targeted in these operations are the political symbols, including the head of the States. They are mostly exposed to assassination; the major assassination is the assassination of the American president John Kennedy and the assassination of the Egyptian president Mohamed Anwar Al-Sadat. The assassinations are not restricted at certain regions. Several assassination operations took place in the world different continents and in the Arab world. Assassination operations also included heads of governments and the leaders of the resistance movements, and intellectuals, to achieve political objectives. The major examples of these crimes are the assassination of the Jordanian prime minister, Wasfi Eltell in Cairo, and the Lebanese prime minister Rafik Elhariri((abd Al-hameed waheed,2002,p:25).

After the events of the eleventh of September, 2001 the Western States, especially the United States of America waged campaign against what was called in their view the terrorism. They regard the Islamic religion as the source of terrorism. Media that accompanied the American military success and the new world order, played a great role in this campaign, as the United States of America declared the lists by which it classified the states, the organizations as being terrorist on the states level. The United States put both of Iraq, Iran, Northern Korea, Syria and Libya on the list of states supporting terrorism, and describing them as being the devil front. On the organizations level, it enlisted the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, Hezbollah in Lebanon, the Baath party, the Moslem Brotherhood in Egypt, the Chechens resistance movement (the Shishanian)- the organization in the Spanish Bask Region, and the Ireland Republic Army as terrorist organizations. The United States of America and allies waged the brutal wars against the faint states to exploit their sources by the pretext of beating terrorism at its homeland, threatening other states with the military interference by the claim of fighting terrorism, in addition to the military interference in both of Iraq and Afghanistan, and what the interference and occupation caused of disasters to the people of these states. The United States practices pressure on Syria and Iran, a long time ago to stop the support for the Islamic Resistance Factions that threaten Israel.

We notice that the United States of America practice terrorism with all its forms to impose its domination and influence on the region, in addition to that serving Israel and preserving it through beating all fronts that threaten Israel's security. USA uses military force and interferes in home affairs of the states to support certain class against an other and uses the paid for, or the hired troops like tools to execute terroristic operations. It is well known that the United States refuses to hold an international conference to determine the concept of terrorism. Events of last September 11th., 2001 was the beginning of war against Islam if USA found a new enemy after Communism.

11. The Statue of the Three Heaven Religions Against Terrorism

The three heavenly religions represented in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam refuse terrorism, fearing and terrifying people, because the objectives of these religions are to clean the human spirit from cunning and oppression, to liberate it from injustice and fairness to deliver it to the state of self- stability for which human beings spend all their time to worship Allah, the Al-Mighty, and believe in Him, developing the earth, but the entering to disfigure the Jewish sharia through Jewish religious men (Hakhams) and their produce to texts encouraging killing non- Jewish people, starting from their vainness and pride by the highness of their race and inferiority of other people. So the Jews committed the most brutal crimes and massacres during their long history. From pictures of these massacres and what they had done in Deir Yasseen and Kafr Kassem in Palestine in 1948 and before. And the massacres in the Lebanese country side of Gana and Sabra and Shatela, to an extent that they proved that they are the roots of corruption and terrorism all over the world. Also their occupation of Palestine until now an acute evidence for that (sheriff al-shobashy,2004).

In spite of disfiguring that accompanied the Christian Sharia but Christianity is based on tolerance and forgiveness. Meanwhile several states of the Christian Western states practice terrorism, killing and massacres, such as massacres of Sirbin both Bosnia and Heirsk at early 1992. The Grusad campaigns against the Islamic states, the Inspection Courts, which appeared in Europe. The reason of all that dates to the existence of appropriate doctrine among the Western societies , because their principles are based on separating religion from live, that makes them appeal to terrorism as a tool to achieve their private interests.

But regarding Islam, it is the religion of tolerance and repose, repeating human rights; for there are several verses and had thus mentioned that and show that Islam evaluate human beings, their existence as Allah said (if they tend to peace you can tend to peace), this verse shows that Islam cared for and asserted peace, as being the first choice in case of content for the other party.

Islam encouraged the holy war for the spread of religion and gave the chance for all people to recognize him without compulsion to follow it represented in the God's saying (there is no compulsion in religion). There are other verses that can be understood individually to have the chance to accuse Islam of terrorism. We must explain the real meaning from the Al-Mighty God's saying (to frighten by it the enemy of the Lord: as it is meant in the world frighten here, to frighten and terrify the enemies of God, so that fighting must not happen through the material preparation of weapons will come from the Lord and his highness. Thus the verse talks about preventing the bloodshed not the blood shedding and extravagance in terrifying. It is better to mention that the rules and principles of war stated on in the international law and it calls for applying them, Islam had referred to them since more than 1500 years. This is evidence that the message of Islam forbids terrorism and killing (Abd Almaleik Hisham,p:15).

12. Treatment of Terrorism

The international community attempts to set several means of treatment to limit the phenomena of terrorism and to eliminate it, but they were unsuccessful, and could not achieve the required results as being done. And put hands on determining the concept at first, and did not determine who the terrorist is.

Secondly: the images are different from once person to other and from one state to another, resistance is considered in some states a terrorist work. Bolder steps must be taken, in general, to get rid of the terrorism phenomenon and people must be granted their freedom to express their opinions, and people must persist an calling for their rights (Philip Jinkins,2003,p:87), but regarding the difference between states in the way of dealing with terrorism, there are states committed not to surrender to the terrorists whatever the claims and results. They find that this situation forms an obstacle or a hinder against the terrorists through narrowing the way against them. Among the states that follow this policy is the United States in spite of getting out of this rule more than once (e.g) the issue of hostages with the United States negotiated with the kidnappers. There are other states that take the way of negotiations and satisfying the demands of terrorists, as Germany does. But the third type is the states that deal in flexibility with the situation, meaning not to go through certain road. It may persist on its opinion in the case, and may negotiate in another case.

To fight terrorism, there are suggestions for several solutions: like holding national and international conferences, forming a private agency to fight terrorism. Providing enough international support for this methodology, working to study the phenomena of terrorism, setting or enacting the legislations and the strong punishment, developing the international cooperation (philip kinkins,2003,p:87) , for fighting terrorism forming united organization to take the decision related with its tasks. In addition to opening the track of negotiations with terrorist to find solutions without appealing to force, one of the ironical situations that worth mentioning is the Israeli prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu who is considered as one of the pillars of Zionist terrorism, issued a book entitled "Eliminating the Terrorism", in which he put his suggestions to fight terrorism, including imposing punishment on the states which render the technological assistance to the terrorist states. Imposing punishment on the terrorist states, destroying the terrorist cores freezing the properties and the banking accounts belonging to the organizations, and to the terrorist states existing in the West.

13. Conclusion

This presentation for the major dimensions related with the terrorism, as it shows that terrorism is not limited to certain class or certain religion, meaning that it has no religion and is not limited to the military forces, but there are other server dangers of it, which are the intellectual terrorisms. Also terrorism practiced by organizations, and terrifying people is considered an introduction to the terrorism practiced by some states, the Islamic world must be more alert and more serious in facing the Western attack against Islam, represented in accusing Islam with terrorism.

We must concentrate on preventing and fighting intellectual terrorism directed in a methodological way towards or against the Islam and Arab World. Asserting on holding an international conference to define the meaning of terrorism to avoid mixing its definition with the definition of resistance as considered a legal work. Also defining the concept will help to fight terrorism, setting the places of its existence, fighting them and eliminating them. Consequently achieving the international peace and security.

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