

## Two Thousand Years of Terror

<b>1st century C.E.</b>	Zealot rebels used a traditional dagger called a <i>sica</i> to dispatch enemies during their rebellion against Roman occupation.
<b>60–61</b>	A revolt against Roman rule in eastern Britain took place, killing 70,000 inhabitants. Roman reprisals were a campaign of terror.
<b>11th century</b>	The Assassin movement attempted to purge the Islamic faith and resist Crusader occupation in the Middle East by engaging in clandestine assassinations and attacks against opponents.
<b>July 1099</b>	During the First Crusade, Christians of the Western Church entered Jerusalem. They massacred thousands of Muslim and Orthodox Christian residents.
<b>13th century</b>	During the Albigensian Crusade in southern France, legend holds that concerns were raised about loyal Catholics who were being killed. The pope's representative allegedly replied, "Kill them all, God will know his own."
<b>1298–1303; 1336–1338</b>	Anti-Jewish communal violence, known as the Rindfleisch and Armleder Massacres, occurred in central Europe.
<b>13th–19th centuries</b>	The Thuggee cult in India used a traditional noose called a <i>phansi</i> to strangle perhaps millions of victims in tribute to the goddess Kali, the destroyer.
<b>14th–15th centuries</b>	Christian Europeans conducted many massacres (pogroms) of Jews. Superstitious accusations were used to justify the pogroms.
<b>August 24, 1572</b>	Catholic forces massacred thousands of French Huguenot Protestants in what became known as the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre. It occurred during Counterreformation wars to suppress Protestant "heresies."

<b>1604–1605</b>	In England, Guy Fawkes hatched the Gunpowder Plot, intending to blow up Westminster palace. Unfortunately for Fawkes, the plot was discovered, and he and his coconspirators were tortured and executed.
<b>1808–1814</b>	The Spanish people fought a brutal war against French military occupation. The term <i>guerrilla</i> , or “little war,” was coined to describe the tactics of the rebels.
<b>1811–1816</b>	The Luddites in England sabotaged and destroyed machinery in factories, which they believed were a cause of their unemployment and misery.
<b>1865 or 1866</b>	The Ku Klux Klan was founded in the United States in Pulaski, Tennessee, by former Confederate general Nathan Bedford Forrest and other upper-class Southerners.
<b>1870s</b>	The Molly Maguires, a secret organization of Irish coal miners in Pennsylvania, committed acts of sabotage and terrorism against mining companies.
<b>July 1879</b>	In Russia, People’s Will embarked on a campaign of terrorism and assassination, arguing that a violent intellectual elite could force government reforms.
<b>1882–1968</b>	Nearly 5,000 African Americans (mostly men) died when they were lynched by mobs or smaller groups of white Americans.
<b>About 1900</b>	The Black Hundreds was founded in Russia. A right-wing nationalist group, the center of its ideology was strong and violent anti-Semitism.
<b>June 28, 1914</b>	Gavrilo Princip, a student and member of the Serb terrorist organization Black Hand, assassinated Austrian Archduke Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo,

	Bosnia, thus igniting a series of political events leading to World War I.
<b>1915</b>	Ottoman Turkey committed genocide against its Armenian population. Approximately 1 million Armenians were killed.
<b>September 1920</b>	A bomb was detonated on Wall Street in New York City. Thirty-five people were killed, and hundreds were injured.
<b>1930s–1940s</b>	During political purges, Soviet leader Joseph Stalin ordered the arrests and executions of thousands of party members and army officers.
<b>November 9, 1938</b>	The German government planned and instigated anti-Jewish rioting in an evening that became known as <i>Kristallnacht</i> (the “Night of Glass”).
<b>July 1941</b>	German Einsatzgruppen began to systematically kill Russian Jews and other Soviet nationals.
<b>1961–1996</b>	Approximately 200,000 Guatemalans were killed or during a 35-year civil war that included state-sponsored massacres and activity by death squads.
<b>March 1965</b>	Members of the United Klans of America shot to death Viola Liuzzo in Alabama and wounded a traveling companion.
<b>1969–1986</b>	Nearly 15,000 right- and left-wing terrorist attacks occurred in Italy.
<b>June 1969</b>	Brazilian revolutionary Carlos Marighella completed the <i>Mini-Manual of the Urban Guerrilla</i> .
<b>October 1969</b>	A bomb in Chicago destroyed a monument dedicated to the Chicago police. The leftist Weatherman group was responsible for the attack.
<b>September 1970</b>	Jordanian troops drove the Palestine Liberation Organization out of Jordan in an operation that became known as Black September, the name later adopted by a Palestinian terrorist organization.

<b>1971–1979</b>	Idi Amin ruled Uganda with an iron fist. He was responsible for the forcible expulsion of Uganda's Indian and Pakistani merchant class, as well as the deaths of at least 100,000 and perhaps as many as 500,000 Ugandans.
<b>January 30, 1972</b>	Elite British paratroopers fired on Irish Catholic demonstrators in Londonderry, Northern Ireland. The incident became known as Bloody Sunday. This was a seminal incident in the armed conflict waged by the Provisional Irish Republican Army.
<b>September 1972</b>	Eight members of Black September captured nine Israeli athletes and killed two others at the Olympic Village during the Munich Olympics. Five terrorists and all nine athletes were killed during a rescue attempt by the Bavarian police.
<b>Fall 1974</b>	The Provisional Irish Republican Army launched a bombing campaign in England.
<b>1975–1979</b>	The communist Khmer Rouge killed up to 2 million Cambodians through executions, starvation, exhaustion, and torture.
<b>December 1975</b>	Terrorist Carlos the Jackal and his comrades seized 70 hostages at an OPEC ministers' meeting in Vienna, Austria.
<b>July 4, 1976</b>	Israeli commandos attacked an airport in Entebbe, Uganda, to rescue 103 hostages after an Air France Airbus hijacking by Palestinian and West German terrorists.
<b>September 5, 1977</b>	The German Red Army Faction kidnapped industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer, whose body was later found in the trunk of a car.
<b>October 1977</b>	West German commandos attacked an airport in Mogadishu, Somalia, to

	rescue hostages taken when a Lufthansa Boeing 737 was hijacked by Palestinian supporters of Red Army Faction prisoners held in West German prisons.
<b>1978–1995</b>	During a 17-year FBI manhunt, Theodore Kaczynski, also known as the Unabomber, killed 3 people and injured 22 in a series of bombings.
<b>March 16, 1978</b>	Former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro was kidnapped in Rome by the Red Brigade. Moro's body was later found in the trunk of a parked car.
<b>December 1979</b>	The Soviet Army invaded Afghanistan. Fighting alongside the Afghani resistance were thousands of "Afghan Arabs," including Osama bin Laden.
<b>1980s</b>	Colombian drug cartels killed hundreds of public officials, including police officers, judges, presidential candidates, and criminal justice employees.
<b>May 1981</b>	A Brinks armored car was robbed in Nyack, New York, by former members of the Weather Underground Organization, Students for a Democratic Society, Black Panther Party, the Republic of New Africa, and the Black Liberation Army.
<b>April 1983</b>	A neo-Nazi group calling itself the Order initiated a campaign of violence, hoping to foment a race war in the United States.
<b>December 16, 1983</b>	The Provisional Irish Republican Army bombed Harrods Department Store in London.
<b>June 1985</b>	Hijackers belonging to Lebanon's Hezbollah hijacked TWA Flight 847, taking it on a high-profile and media-intensive odyssey around the Mediterranean.
<b>December 27, 1985</b>	The Abu Nidal Organization carried out simultaneous attacks at the Rome and

	Vienna airports.
<b>November 1987</b>	Operatives from North Korea bombed a Korean Air Lines flight, killing more than 100 people.
<b>1994</b>	Marauding Hutu and Tutsi militias in Rwanda committed genocide against civilians of these ethnic groups, leaving more than 500,000 dead.
<b>March 1995</b>	The Japanese religious cult Aum Shinrikyō released sarin nerve gas into the Tokyo subway system. Twelve people died, and thousands were injured.
<b>April 19, 1995</b>	The Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was bombed in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, by rightist extremists.
<b>January 1996</b>	Yehiya Ayyash, Hamas's expert bomb maker, known as the Engineer, was assassinated when his cell phone exploded next to his ear as he was using it.
<b>January 1997</b>	A bomb was detonated in Atlanta, Georgia, at a family health clinic that provided abortion services. A second bomb was detonated soon thereafter.
<b>January 16, 1997</b>	Two bombs exploded at an abortion clinic in Sandy Springs, Georgia. The Army of God was suspected.
<b>August 7, 1998</b>	Two car bombs exploded at the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, killing more than 250 and wounding about 5,000.
<b>September 8 and 13, 1999</b>	Bombs destroyed two Moscow apartment complexes, killing hundreds. Chechen terrorists carried out the attacks.
<b>September 11, 2001</b>	Terrorists hijacked four airliners. Two of the planes were crashed into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, causing them to collapse. One plane was crashed into the Army section of the Pentagon building. The final plane crashed into rural Pennsylvania.

<b>Late 2001</b>	Letters containing anthrax were sent through the U.S. postal system in the New York and Washington, DC, areas.
<b>June 18, 2002</b>	A 22-year-old Hamas terrorist detonated the 69th suicide bomb in 21 months. During that period, 547 Israelis and 1,712 Palestinians were killed. The terrorist's family proudly referred to him as a "martyr."
<b>October 12, 2002</b>	A large bomb exploded in a pub in Kuta, on the Indonesian island of Bali. As patrons and others rushed into the street, a more powerful second bomb hidden inside a van was detonated; 202 people were killed and 209 were injured.
<b>May 12, 2003</b>	Three housing compounds for expatriate workers in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, were bombed. Dozens were killed and about 140 were injured.
<b>October 23-26, 2003</b>	Chechen terrorists took more than 700 people hostage in a Moscow theater. After special forces troops pumped anesthetic gas into the theater and attacked, all of the hostage takers were killed, as were 129 of the hostages.
<b>March 11, 2004</b>	Ten bombs were detonated on several commuter trains in Madrid, Spain, killing 191 people and wounding more than 1,500.
<b>September 1-3, 2004</b>	Heavily armed Chechen terrorists seized a school in Beslan, North Ossetia, taking 1,200 hostages. As explosives were detonated and special forces retook the school, more than 330 people were killed, most of them schoolchildren.
<b>November 2, 2004</b>	A Dutch citizen of Moroccan descent murdered filmmaker Theo van Gogh. The assailant shot his victim repeatedly on a busy Amsterdam street and then slit his throat. van Gogh had been a critic of Islam.
<b>February 14, 2005</b>	Rafiq Hariri, former prime minister of Lebanon, was assassinated by a car

	bomb; 20 other people were killed. Syrian agents were suspected.
<b>July 2005</b>	On July 7, 2005, four bombs exploded in London. The attacks killed more than 50 people and injured more than 700. Several days later, on July 21, an identical attack was attempted but failed when the explosives misfired. British-based cells—sympathizers of Al Qaeda—were responsible.
<b>November 9, 2005</b>	Three hotels were bombed in Amman, Jordan, killing 59 people, including more than 20 people at a wedding reception. Al Qaeda in Iraq claimed credit for the attacks via an Internet posting. The group stated that all were carried out by suicide bombers—including a husband-and-wife team.

[February 22](#), 2006: In Iraq, a bombing at the [Al Askari Mosque exacerbated sectarian conflict](#).

[April 11](#), 2006: More than 50 Sunni worshippers were killed by a suicide bomber in [Karachi](#), Pakistan.

[June 15](#), 2006: In Sri Lanka, the Tamil Tigers bombed a bus, killing nearly 70 people.

[July 31](#), 2006: Two unexploded [suitcase bombs](#) were deactivated on trains near [Dortmund](#) and [Koblenz](#), Germany.

[August 10](#), 2006: British police broke up an apparent plot to bomb several airliners traveling to the United States via Heathrow Airport.

[November 21](#), 2006: In Beirut, Lebanon, anti-Syrian politician [Pierre Gemayel](#), was assassinated.

[November 23](#), 2006: More than 200 people were killed and over 250 were injured by car bombs and mortar attacks in the Sadr City neighborhood of Beirut.

March, 2007: In Iraq, more than 300 people were killed and nearly 600 were wounded in a series of bombings.

May 15, 2007: Hamas fired 28 rockets into Israel.



June 29 and 30, 2007: An automobile bust into flames after ramming into the main terminal at Glasgow International Airport. Two car bombs were discovered in the West End area of London.

December 24, 2007: Four French tourists were shot in Mauritania.

January 16, 2008: A female suicide bomber killed several Shi'a worshippers in the Diyala province of Iraq.

February 1, 2008: Two mentally disabled female suicide bombers killed nearly 100 people and wounded more than 200 others in markets in Beirut. Their bombs were detonated remotely.

March 6, 2008: A man armed with an assault rifle shot and killed eight students in a library at a Yeshiva in Jerusalem.

March 10, 2008. In Iraq, a female suicide bomber assassinated a prominent Sunni sheik who had allied himself against al Qaeda.

July 2, 2008: A Palestinian man in Jerusalem used a bulldozer to ram cars and busses, killing three people and injuring more than 50.

July 21, 2008: Two busses were bombed in Kunming, China.

September 6, 2008: Two bombs exploded in the Pakistani city of Peshawar. One was at a paramilitary checkpoint and the second was a suicide attack at a police checkpoint. More than 130 people were killed and injured.

September 13, 2008: Five bombs were detonated in Delhi, India. At least 30 people were killed and 90 injured.

October 10, 2008: In Pakistan, a suicide bomber drove an automobile into an anti-Taliban meeting, killing and injuring more than 200 people.

November 2008: Terrorists assault multiple locations in Mumbai, India for several days.

Hundreds were killed and injured.

February 9, 2009: More than 120 people were killed and wounded in Sri Lanka when a female suicide bomber attacked civilians fleeing fighting between Tamil Tigers and government soldiers.

March 3, 2009: In Lahore, Pakistan, the Sri Lankan cricket team was ambushed prior to a competition with the Pakistani cricket team.

March 7, 2009: Two British soldiers were killed and two were wounded in Northern Ireland. The Real IRA claimed responsibility.

March 9, 2009: A police officer in Armagh, Northern Ireland was killed by a sniper. The Continuity IRA claimed responsibility.

May 12, 2009: A bomb exploded at a Eurobank branch in Athens, Greece. Authorities blamed leftist extremists for the attack.

June 1, 2009: Abdulhakim Mujahid Muhammad opened fire on a U.S. Army recruiting office in Little Rock, Arkansas. Private William Long was killed.

June 16, 2009: Men affiliated with al Qaeda attacked the Karni crossing in Israel. The attackers used horses rigged with explosives.

December 3, 2009: Scores were killed and injured in Mogadishu, Somalia when a man disguised as a woman detonated a suicide bomb in a hotel during a medical school graduation ceremony. Several government officials were also killed.

January 2, 2010: A man affiliated with the Somali al-Shabab militia attacked Danish cartoonist Kurt Westergaard with an axe in his home. Westergaard locked himself inside a panic room and the Somali man was killed by Danish police.

January 8, 2010: In Cabinda, Angola, the Togo soccer team was attacked by automatic weapons

fire as it traveled from Congo to a match in Angola. Rebels from the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda - Military Position claimed responsibility.

February 18, 2010: In Austin, Texas, a man flew a plane into a building housing an Internal Revenue Service office. He published an anti-government statement online prior to the attack.

March 29, 2010: Two female Chechens detonated suicide bombs on the Moscow train system during rush hour. More than 150 commuters were killed and injured.

April 4, 2010: More than 250 people were killed and injured when three large vehicular suicide bombs were detonated in Baghdad, Iraq. A group calling itself the Islamic State of Iraq claimed responsibility.

May 3, 2010: A vehicular bomb made from gasoline, fireworks, and propane was found in Times Square in New York City after it malfunctioned and failed to detonate.