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THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN

THE AFFECT OF GLOBALIZATION ON TERRORISM

A THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment

of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN NATIONAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

BY

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THE AFFECT OF GLOBALIZATION ON TERRORISM


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ABSTRACT

This thesis proposal will dive into the concept of terrorism and how it is an act of force and has proven to be detrimental to the modern world. In addition, this thesis will analyze the concept of terrorism as well as the rationale behind it. It is important to understand and study this as terrorism is a complex entity made up of different themes. The concentration of this thesis will highlight how globalization has affected the phenomena of terrorism in the past, present, and ultimately the future.

Globalization and terrorism have a relationship that many scholars and researchers have noticed. Historical events as well as data patterns have proved this to be accurate as well. Terrorism is a phenomenon that has been around for centuries, taking different forms as it has evolved. Due to gradual change, terrorist groups organize their attacks based on ideologies primarily. It is at the forefront of problems not only the United States faces, but the world too. This concept has spread across the world causing fear and chaos to innocent civilians. This gradual change that has changed the dynamic of terrorism is globalization. Globalization has allowed for many exchanges between people around the world. These exchanges include people, goods, ideologies, religion, etc. Based on this claim, it can be inferred that globalization has provided a positive outcome to the world by bringing together countries and people. However, it is crucial to note that while many people have felt globalization has benefited them, there are many people around the world that have felt threatened by the spread of this concept. Globalization has benefited heinous acts like terrorism through involvement of modern technologies. My thesis statement is “Globalization has affected terrorism in the way it has made terrorism easier, more accessible, and has impacted the frequency in which attacks occur.” The

findings provided in the literature review and data analysis support the evidence that globalization does impact terrorism through different factors that affect countries daily. In other words, is there a significant relationship between globalization factors and rates of terrorism globally?

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	iii
The Impact of Globalization:	1
The Concept of Terrorism:	5
Globalization as a Factor for Terrorism:	7
The Link Between Terrorism and Globalization:	14
Variable Selection:	17
Methodology and Results	20
Conclusion and Policy Implementations:	25
References	29

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Bivariate Correlation Table	20
Figure 2: Bivariate Model Summary Table	21
Figure 3: Bivariate Regression Table	21
Figure 4: Multivariate Model Summary Table	22
Figure 5: Multivariate Correlation Table	23
Figure 6: Multivariate Regression Table	23

The Impact of Globalization:

Globalization has spread all over the world and increasingly expanding and impacting entities. The interconnectedness that globalization allows has made things easier, but also creates greater risks from the development of bad, illegal, and heinous phenomena. Globalization has proven throughout history how the world is interdependent with events that occur in one part of the world flood and impact elsewhere. “Advanced technologies, networking developments, and computerized advances, information, related information, international exchanges electronically, and many other ways that have enabled modern technologies, constitute the flow and impact of globalization.”¹

Many scholarly advisors claim globalization is the “expanding, deepening, and accelerating international connectivity.”² Based on this definition, it is certain that it is a complex process. International ties have been strengthened by this concept because of the dependence on one country or several countries on other nations. These nations are either being influenced to act a certain way or guided through whatever the information is being passed on. Whether it is political, economic, religious, or technological advancements, many countries have seen the benefit of globalization being institutionalized in their countries. It is important to explain the other side of the argument that globalization has caused negative outcomes in various countries. The acceleration and vast development that other countries view as a positive presence is seen as a carrier for risks that are unpredictable. “In other words, the positive outcomes of globalization

¹ Institute for Economics and Peace. (2019). Global Terrorism Index 2019: Measuring the Impact of Terrorism

² Ravenhill, J. (2017). Global Political Economy (5th ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press

overshadow and hide the dangers posed by globalization because many countries benefit from it and not many people often look at the negative effects on countries and their populations.”³

Many countries have benefited from the impact of globalization and the process itself is the catalyst for the positive outcomes. The bringing of goods and ideas helps countries increase their sustainability and opens to a global system that positively influences the process. However, the result of globalization as stated before has brought hardships and negative entities to countries. The change that has resulted from globalization brings anxiety and consequences to other countries who have difficulty adapting to the impact globalization is known for. Social and cultural changes can stem from many outlets. “Economic interactions between various countries can cause negative consequences and anxiety for drastic cultural and social changes.”⁴ Cultural and social norms are a case-by-case basis depending on the country the affect is occurring within. Changes to these norms causes an increase in social inequality and the process of the imposed norms start to impact the country. The impact of globalization is the reason there is instability in the region that is undergoing these changes. The importance is the adaption of the country to absorb and ensure the transition to new and innovative entities can be handled in countries over the world. Some of these countries cannot handle the changes globalization brings and thus is the reason why there are difficulties going forward.

Globalization brings difficulties for countries that have issues with adapting and accepting new affects that are supposed to have a positive outcome. “The lack of accepting and moving forward with these new ideas is a reason why some countries are negatively affected by

³ Held, D., McGrew, A., Goldblatt, D., & Perraton, J. (1999). *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics, Culture*. Cambridge: Policy Press.

⁴ Margalit, Y. (2012). Lost in Globalization: International Economic Integration and the Sources of Popular Discontent. *International Studies Quarterly*, 56(3), 484–500.

globalization.”⁵ This process involves a huge impact with a wide range of developments and influences from other facts both internally and externally for a country. The impact of globalization brings rapid and pervasive changes. By increasing economic interactions, development and exchange of ideas, interactions in many fields, as well as the development of fast and high technologies, “before all these developments countries and society have been subjected to their will or without their will, where the main factor is the impact of globalization.”⁶ All the above actions and developments cooperate interactively with each other, to create a world as globalized and interconnected as possible.

While the process of globalization as stated before has many different variables as well as is dependent on the countries that are experiencing these changes, it does not refute the fact that the world has been interconnected by the exchange of goods and ideas. There is evidence that the developments brought on by the impact of globalization have brought implication and consequences by means of negative actions. Terrorism is one of the negative outcomes manifested by the vast impact of globalization. This process is not a copy and paste model that fits all countries. Globalization is a difficult process that not all countries are equipped with the proper means to adapt accordingly. The interconnectedness especially has provided a gateway for terrorism to complete its goals more efficiently. “By increasing economic interactions, development and exchange of ideas, interactions in many fields, as well as the development of fast and high technologies has created a network that terrorists use to facilitate and gain an

⁵ Anthony McGrew. (2011). “The Logics of Economic Globalization,” in John Ravenhill (Ed.), *Global Political Economy*, 3rd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press), p. 275.

⁶ Kirshner, J. (2013). *Globalization and National Security*. New York: Routledge.

advantage.”⁷ In other words, this process has increased the possibility and ability for terrorist groups as well as individuals to achieve their evil intentions.

The cooperation and interaction between countries by globalization has increased throughout history and to the present day. Terrorists use these interactions because the actors who partake in these activities see this as a power-vacuum because of the transition process when other countries divulge their own ideas to assist struggling countries. The countries who are experiencing the globalization process will not adapt immediately. This is due to countries may have been operating a certain way since being established and need time to adjust to new institutions. The opportunities for terrorists to power through the period of uncertainty is a reason why it is a viable tactic they have been achieving for decades. Globalization brings terrorism and those who perpetrate terrorist activities together and has been a beneficial factor for them. While it has brought stability for terrorists, it is important to note it has brought instability to other parts of the world. Whether these parts of the world are plagued by terrorism or not, the impact of globalization is depending on the country. A country that has been notorious as being highly developed and equipped with effective security measures feel weak and in danger. Based on this analysis, it can be determined that globalization is a reason why terrorism is easier and more efficient to partake in.

⁷ Paul Wilkinson. (2003). “Why Modern Terrorism? Differentiating Types and Distinguishing Ideological Motivations,” in Charles W. Kegley, Jr. (Ed.), *The New Global Terrorism: Characteristics, Causes, Controls* (Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall), p. 124

The Concept of Terrorism:

Terrorism has been existing for ages and still poses a significant threat to political, social, economic, and stability of not only the United States but the world. There has not been a single definition that can wrap this concept into one. Terrorism, much like globalization is a complex and multilayered entity. Thus, there are many different definitions that scholars and authors use when describing it. The ongoing evolution of terrorism also makes it difficult to properly define it. It also does not alleviate the difficulties that there is not a worldwide definition of terrorism that all nations around the world can agree on. Some reasons include that some of these countries are harboring or fundraising terrorist groups like Syria, Iran, and Afghanistan. They do not see the issue with these groups spreading chaos and fear by violent actions.

There are various definitions about terrorism. “There is no doubt that terrorism is a dangerous act, but there are differences between the origins of terrorism or what is considered a terrorist act.”⁸ Various definitions of terrorism have been provided over the years by various governmental structures or by various groups, mainly organizations that have in essence respect for human rights or peace in the world. “From various angles, the existence of terrorism is very old.”⁹ “Terror and violence have great, inclusive consequences and can not only occur in a certain group of individuals.”¹⁰ In other words, but it also further proves how complex and layered this term is. This partly because the term has evolved meaning different things. For instance, modern terrorism using technology is different than past terrorist actions because of different variables being used. Terrorism is not a copy and paste definition that can put for any

⁸ Schmid, A.P. (2011a). Glossary and Abbreviations of Terms and Concepts Relating to Terrorism and Counter-terrorism, in A.P. Schmid (ed.). *The Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research*. New York: Routledge. 598– 706

⁹ Hoffman, B. (2006). *Inside Terrorism*. New York: Columbia University Press.

¹⁰ Richardson, L. (2006). *The roots of terrorism*. New York: Routledge

attack. While terrorist attacks are seen as attacking innocent civilians by violent means, the execution of the attack and the means they use can be interpreted differently. Terrorists' centuries ago, used assassination tactics while terrorists in the modern world used suicide bombers or plant bombs in buildings, etc. "Terrorists want to destabilize society by violent means."¹¹ Organizations from all over the world, not just the United States have experienced terrorist attacks and have different understandings of what it truly means. While most of the definitions are similar, the evolution of terrorism is something that has not slowed down, nor will end. "Due to the impact globalization has had, and will continue to occur globally, terrorists have exploited the advantages to meet their goals and orchestrate attacks as well as maintain their influence in the places they occupy."¹²

Terrorism dates to as early as the French Revolution in 1789. The period known as the Reign of Terror orchestrated by the French Government was using violence against revolutionaries in the country. People who were frustrated with the rule of law and how the government was operating were acting against the state of France by violent means. These people knew how to use violence to their advantage because there was not a proper system of government who knew how to operate accordingly. The adjustment of the state of France was seen as a weakness to these individuals who are deemed terrorists because they knew how to exploit a weakness for their own personal goals.

¹¹ Rasmussen, M.V. (2002). 'A Parallel Globalization of Terror': 9-11, *Security and Globalization. Cooperation and Conflict*, 37(3): 323–349.

¹² Rogers, P. (2008). Terrorism, in P.D. Williams (ed.). *Security Studies: An Introduction*. New York: Routledge. 171–184.

Terrorism that takes place today is related to “technological innovations that were a result of the impact of globalization.”¹³ The vast variety of terrorist groups and those who act alone have become a global phenomenon instilling fear and terror all over the world. The spread of terrorism and the carrying out of terrorist activities over the last decade was caused by how advanced technology has become. This is deemed as modern terrorism because the term has evolved over centuries. Nowadays, technology has been a major proponent for terrorists to orchestrate their attacks. This is done by either hacking into systems, the use of drones, military capabilities that have been enhanced by technology, etc. It is important to understand the concept of terrorism has changed over the last decade because of how globalization has played a role globally in affecting countries with new innovations.

Globalization as a Factor for Terrorism:

Many scholars have stated in the recent years terrorist attacks have occurred; it is primarily due to the result of globalization. Terrorism attacks very rarely come because of domestic factors in place but rather by foreign interference. Globalization is a process of interconnectedness between many countries. If individuals in a country do not like how their country is being persuaded by foreign interference, they are more likely to take matters into their own hands. They see this as another country invading their way of life and turning them to do things against what they have believed in for centuries. These matters are usually committing

¹³ Goodman, S. E., Kirk, J. C., & Kirk, M. H. (2007). Cyberspace as a medium for terrorists. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 74(2), 193–210.

acts that are considered terrorism. Cronin argues that “globalization includes a number of penetrating mechanisms that have been exploited by terrorist networks.”¹⁴

With the increase of technological advancements globally, it is important to highlight how these strategies have made it easier for terrorists to orchestrate and carry out attacks as well as promote their ideals. It is technology and its rapid as well as large-scale advancements that is one of the reasons the spread and carrying out of terrorism in the age of globalization occurs.

The internet has proven to be a useful tool to promote terror-based ideas. These websites, chatrooms, and software programs allows these ideas to easily be integrated and provides an advantage for terrorists. “The internet for the most part is an anonymous forum that provides everyday users to establish communication among various networks.”¹⁵ “Drastic advancements in technology and communication have increased the speed of globalization.”¹⁶ These advancements of new technologies provide an increase in access on a global scale. The connection of globalization between countries and the individuals that reside in them has made the realization of terrorist goals become a reality.

The use of social media networks also is a reason why terrorism has been widespread. Social media integrates and connects people from all over the world. A perfect example of a terrorist group that illustrates this is The Islamic State of Syria and Iraq. “They have used the interconnectedness of the internet and technology to recruit soldiers from other countries to orchestrate and participate in their terrorist attacks. This link that has been established for years

¹⁴ Cronin, A.K. 2003. Behind the Curve: Globalization and International Terrorism. *International Security*, 27(3): 30–58

¹⁵ Goodman, S. E., Kirk, J. C., & Kirk, M. H. (2007). Cyberspace as a medium for terrorists. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 74(2), 193–210.

¹⁶ Kirshner, J. (2013). *Globalization and National Security*. New York: Routledge.

has allowed terrorists to attack in foreign countries.”¹⁷ It gives these groups and individuals to the outside world. Terrorism has existed before the integration of technological advancements. However, these individuals using it has allowed it to spread more because of the impact of globalization.

Another benefit of technology and internet usage is the transferring of money and resources across borders has benefited in making it easily more accessible.¹⁸ This exposure can be seen as a positivity for terrorists as they can benefit from this. If it makes the process easier for other countries, it is just as easier for terrorists to use these means as well. Globalization is the perpetrator for this occurring. It is a benefit and a crutch at the same time. Terrorists see this as a benefit to continue to exercise their beliefs and attacks. “Information technologies have also proven to be an advantage for terrorists to reach a new height in order to carry out their attacks.”¹⁹ By using them they can easily and more excessively coordinate their attacks, deceive, and recruit people to make them apart of their attacks. So, “they are already using technology to promote the causes they advocate that have essentially violence and terror.”²⁰

Globalization is a facilitator for terrorism to assist in its goals because it has become an important ideology globally. Things are easier to access because of the sharing of resources and weapons. While countries are notorious for doing this, the same can be said about terrorist groups as well. Production, profession, and the exchange of information within and between terrorist teams have additionally been impacted by technical advancement, professional openness, and international market adjustments. Since globalization is the bridge between

¹⁷ Mekaj, M. G., & Aliaj, M. K. (2018). Globalisation as a facilitator of terrorism. *ILIRIA International Review*, 8(1)

¹⁸ Zimmermann, E. (2011). Globalization and Terrorism. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 27: S152–S161.

¹⁹ Zimmermann, E. (2011). Globalization and Terrorism. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 27: S152–S161.

²⁰ Heine, J. & Thakur, R. (eds.). (2011). *The Dark Side of Globalization*. Toyko: United Nations University Press

facilitating communication with various means of people and countries it has affected terrorist groups. It has enforced terrorist groups to attract members into their organizations increasing their numbers astronomically. Terrorists successfully exploit the process of globalization and use it to increase their resilience, violent means, and presence globally.

Globalization that is highly developed and economic downturn has led to increased violence. The exacerbation of the impact of globalization adds to the degree of economic and social inequality within certain countries. Many researchers have stated the roots of terrorism is found in poverty and inequality. This is crucial to understand because globalization causes poverty and inequality in certain countries who cannot adapt to the innovations and new changes brought to countries. If there are poor economic and social factors in a country, it leads to frustration, and this causes an increase in the potential for violence to occur. The deprivation of economic factors is fueled by terrorists to recruit members who have nowhere else to turn. People are more persuaded to join a cause and make profit from committing acts of terrorism when the system in place has failed to provide for them. This is especially noticed when a country undergoes changes by globalization.

However, other scholars have argued and tested if economic globalization has any affect on transnational terrorism. Quan Li and Drew Schaub did a statistical analysis in which they tested using the data of 112 countries from 1975-1997. They wanted to see if it had any correlation with reducing the number of terrorist attacks within a country. The results of the study concluded that “Trade, foreign direct investment, and portfolio investment have no direct positive effect on transnational terrorist incidents within countries and that economic developments of a country and its top trading partners reduce the number of terrorist incidents

inside the country.”²¹ In other words, economic globalization does not have any effect on a countries’ rate of terrorism. There was an indirect negative effect of economic globalization to transnational terrorism. This coincides with the results of the study in this paper. Trade percentage of countries GDP is not a significant factor when predicting countries number of terrorist attacks. There was a negative insignificant relationship between the two factors. While some scholars think economics do play a factor in a country experiencing terrorism, others concluded otherwise using statistical evidence.

Scholars Blomberg and Hess did an economic study regarding terrorism and the prices of global oil. Their claim was that conflict can positively affect an oil company’s stock market if the oil firm had monopoly power and if the terrorist attack or conflict was large enough to affect the investor perception of the oil market. Their study concluded that “conflicts in this era are more regular and therefore oil prices do not increase in response to terrorist attacks. In some cases, the impact of the attack may cause the oil stocks to rise.”²² Overall, with this study it appears to be a case-by-case basis depending on the severity of the attack. However, it still showed that certain economic factors would have a significant affect on countries and their rate of terrorism.

In terms of if poverty is a factor for terrorism, Alberto Abadie did an empirical investigation testing this theory. This study encompasses both domestic and international terrorism, which matches the characteristics of the study in this paper. The study concluded that

²¹ Li, Q. & Schaub, D. (2004). Economic Globalization and Transnational Terrorism: A Pooled Time-Series Analysis. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 48(2): 230–258.

²² Blomberg, S. Brock and Hess, Gregory D. and Jackson, Hunter, Terrorism and the Returns to Oil (December 15, 2008). Robert Day School of Economics and Finance Research Paper No. 2008-12, Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=1284039> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1284039>

“terrorist risk is not significantly higher for poorer countries, once the effects of other country-specific characteristics such as the level of political freedom are considered.”²³ It shows that poverty rates of countries are not a good indicator of assessing rates of terrorism within them.

Peter Kurrild-Klitgaard did an empirical analysis relating measures of political and economic factors to transnational terrorism occurrences between 1996-2002. He used regression models to predict probabilities that countries would experience terrorist attacks and that terrorists originate due to different factors. The study concluded that “transnational terrorism is unrelated to inequality, economic growth, education, poverty, religion, etc.”²⁴ This study along with many others claim that certain globalization factors do not affect rates of terrorism. However, the data analysis in this paper conclude otherwise, while some factors used in the study do not significantly impact terrorism rates in countries.

Globalization has stated previously has affected countries all over the world. Some countries benefited and have prospered from the process. Other countries have not adapted and are viewed as weak. The countries deemed as weak have been affected by terrorism. Terrorist groups use the weak state as an advantage for them because the system is vulnerable and are easier targets for them. Countries in the Middle East are viewed as weak because of economic, political, and social structures. Globalization has either impacted these nations fully or not. In other words, the influence from foreign interference has either changed countries internally and

²³ Abadie, Alberto. “Poverty, Political Freedom, and the Roots of Terrorism.” *SSRN Electronic Journal*, October 2004. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.617542>.

²⁴ Kurrild-Klitgaard, Peter, Mogens K. Justesen, and Robert Klemmensen. “The Political Economy of Freedom, Democracy and Transnational Terrorism.” *Public Choice* 128, no. 1-2 (2006): 289–315. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11127-006-9055-7>.

externally or has caused division amongst the population. It is easy for these weak states to fall prey to terrorist groups and as mentioned before people who are affected by economic deprivation will join when there isn't hope for a solution.

The first thing people think of when they hear the world globalization is the association to western culture. The implementation of western ideas in other countries to change their culture and way of life. People who are not accepting of change especially from a western country will oppose implementation of another culture on them because it would have a negative effect. While globalization also sees the “growth of consumerism and market capitalism, the countries who are undergoing these changes sometimes do not see this as a positive factor.”²⁵ Less privileged countries in the Middle East especially see this as an attack on their homeland because their way of life is interrupted by the changes brought on by the globalization process. With these places, they view globalization as a process that does more harm than good. They see this as a threat and see this as a reason to fight this force. “They think globalization will destroy their culture and traditions that have been in place for centuries.”²⁶ Most people who are upset at this interference will fight forcefully and the method they see that will eradicate the process is to join terrorist organizations. Leaders and those in charge of terrorist organizations have blamed the West, most notably the United States for the globalization of the Middle East. They blame them for pushing their own ideals and infringing on their way of life destroying customs and traditions for their own gain. This was the fuel for Osama Bin Laden and Al-Qaeda amid 9/11 and the War

²⁵ Cronin, A.K. 2003. Behind the Curve: Globalization and International Terrorism. *International Security*, 27(3): 30–58

²⁶ Li, Q. & Schaub, D. (2004). Economic Globalization and Transnational Terrorism: A Pooled Time-Series Analysis. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 48(2): 230–258.

on Terror. This group as well as others have sworn to eradicate western influence and the modernization it has imposed for years.

The Link Between Terrorism and Globalization:

It is evident that globalization and terrorism have a relationship that coexists and has affected countries globally for years. Globalization has caused massive changes that have resulted in the weakening of countries. “It has caused political unrest, economic deprivation, social inequality, and frustration among the populations.”²⁷ The dissatisfaction among the population is a tool for terrorists to use at their disposal. “Globalization also brings inequality and through a state that no longer has the capacity to protect groups that are affected by the global economic challenges facing the world.”²⁸ For these reasons, it can be said that the state is unable to meet the basic economic conditions for the citizens of his country. With this, it can lead to an increase of issues whereas the state cannot provide protection and stability. It will be a domino effect and cause more issues in countries. Amongst the problems are economic and social, which contribute to a large part of how globalization has facilitated terrorism. These incentives for terrorist activity are caused by how globalization shaped aspects of countries. Globalization has also affected political and criminal networks. The increase of these factors that negatively affect the populations between various countries causes anger.

With economies, most of the interconnectedness of countries are due to the implementation of western world economic strategies. In other words, “the economies that are

²⁷ Zimmermann, E. (2011). Globalization and Terrorism. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 27: S152–S161

²⁸ Zimmermann, E. (2011). Globalization and Terrorism. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 27: S152–S161

run throughout the West promote private industries and businesses that are competitive.”²⁹ Most countries who haven’t been exposed to this are at a disadvantage and used to how the economy works in their country for years. Terrorists thrive on spreading false claims and lies to gain sympathy and numbers to their cause. Since many people do not like foreign innovations messing with their way of life, it is easy for terrorists to fabricate how bad they are. “They use the impression that capitalist economies are controlling and putting pressure on the global market for gain.”³⁰ Since most countries are underdeveloped, spreading the idea that the western economies have a goal of undermining and controlling how the economies work in those countries works in terrorists favors. Most of the time western ideals are trying to stabilize or help these countries. The thought of the west is nothing, but a bad influence gets more of the populations attention because terrorists use this to their advantage.

The changing of values, which has been highlighted numerous times is one of the important motives that changes the dynamic of the country that is experiencing this. “The introduction of new technological advancements in under-privileged countries especially has changes values and traditions.”³¹ The internet, social media outlets, and so on have changed tradition which has resulted in how the new culture will be perceived. This drastic change and the failure to adapt or willingness to adapt to the new values and customs has a major impact on the growth of terrorism. Populations are reluctant to change, especially when they have

²⁹ Baylis, J. & Smith, S. & Owens, P. 2014. Introduction, in J. Baylis, D. Smith & P. Owens (eds.). *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

³⁰ Nassar, J.R. (2005). *Globalization and Terrorism: The Migration of Dreams and Nightmares*. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield.

³¹ Sandler, T. (2011). New frontiers of terrorism research: An introduction. *Journal of Peace Research*, 48(3): 279 – 286

experienced these changes make things worse. The dynamic shifts in favor of terrorists to use the anger of the people and the gap in transition to their advantage.

History has shown that when terrorism occurs, thousands of people migrate or are displaced from their homes. “The migration process, brought on by globalization, creates different minority groups and values are continuously changing.”³² With many people displaced and the creation of these various groups, it is assisting in the weakening of the country. If the state is weakening, it is a leading cause of terrorism towards another country. These displacement camps are a great way for terrorists to recruit members. These refugees whether they are domestic or foreign to the country in question it sets them up with a variety of people. However, the common goals are the same between them: they are not residing in their countries and are prone to join to establish a way of living and stability.

There are many variables and factors that foster this relationship between globalization and terrorism. “Different factors will interact with different variables and the outcome of globalization is a case-by-case basis.”³³ Each of these links are impacted by one another and proves to be a positive relationship for terrorists. An increase in terrorist activity is evident during this age of globalization. “Globalization helps terrorism spread because the ideology behind it opens a door for new ways for terrorists to recruit, have access to financial opportunities, and obtaining weapons.”³⁴ As globalization continues to make appearances in countries globally, it is worth mentioning that it isn’t just a bad omen for countries. Globalization has provided positivity to countries like spreading of culture, flow of information, technological

³² Zimmermann, E. (2011). Globalization and Terrorism. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 27: S152–S161

³³ Murphy, J. (2002). The Impact of Terrorism on Globalization and ViceVersa. *The International Lawyer*, 36(1), 77–89.

³⁴ Murphy, J. (2002). The Impact of Terrorism on Globalization and ViceVersa. *The International Lawyer*, 36(1), 77–89.

advancements, etc. Current acts of terrorism are a response to globalization trends. People in underdeveloped countries see other countries prospering and living better lives due to the interconnectedness globalization gives. People seeing this are full of hatred and dissatisfaction because their countries are not in the best shape, or they feel forced to adapt to a way of living that would destroy their culture and traditions they are used to. Globalization has changed the time we are in but has also introduced new challenges, especially with the spread of terrorism. The development of the world over the last century is a result of globalization. “Examples like the opening of borders, market cooperation, trade between countries, technological advancements, social media presence, and many other actors have brought something new to countries all over.”³⁵ Global terrorism especially has benefited from the spread of globalization.

This linkage does make fighting terrorism more difficult. It is important to know that there will always be individuals and groups as well as countries who will never be satisfied by the way they live, are governed, or treated. There is and always will be inequality and discrimination in the world. Terrorism has and always will be a problem for the world to overcome. However, finding the necessary tools to combat and minimize the problems globalization possess is ideal.

Variable Selection:

This thesis paper resolved around the impact of globalization on terrorism. The data I collected was from different prominent databases. My x variables, or independent variables, were different components that make up globalization based on information from my literature

³⁵ Hobsbawm, E. (2008) Globalisation, democracy and terrorism. LONDON: Abacus.

review and other prior knowledge on this subject. The y variable, or dependent variable, was terrorism. The problem I was trying to solve was “Does globalization have a significant impact on rates of terrorism globally?”

The rates of terrorism I gathered the data from the Global Terrorism Database. I aggregated the data from the original set and organized it separating it into country, the year in correspondence, and the number of terrorist attacks that took place. What constituted as a terrorist attack was going strictly by the definition given by the FBI. Other internal conflicts, civil wars, etc did not factor into the number of attacks. My dataset went back to 1970, where the GTD started until 2018 as some of the data for globalization did not have any data past 2018.

The factors of globalization I used were datasets collected from databases from The World Bank (WB), Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV), The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Global Terrorism Database (GTD). Most of the variables representing globalization were from the World Bank. These independent variables are military expenditure, unemployment rate, trade percentage of GDP, and population. Military expenditure is how much the military spends per year. This was an important factor for globalization because countries spend money each year on their military, and it is evident the value can increase when terrorist attacks occur. Unemployment rate is also an important factor because of the result of many people being unemployed. If many people are unemployed, they may resort to being recruited by terrorist organizations and partaking in their attacks to make money to provide for themselves and their families. The trade percentage of GDP speaks to how much countries import and export. Trading between countries is an indicator of globalization because it portrays the sharing of resources which is supported by the literature review. Knowing this knowledge, it will serve as the primary independent variable that operationalizes

globalization. Population is also important because when terrorist attacks occur, the population number correlates with a country's rate of terrorism.

The data I collected from the MEPV was the total number of attacks per year per country. The data that was in the attack total represented different attacks within the country. These attacks range from civil wars, murders, internal conflicts within the government, external factors involving one or more countries, etc. This variable was added to my dataset because of the research explaining countries that have a high amount of internal and external conflicts are susceptible to an increase of terrorist attacks occurring. In other words, in areas that have a strong number of internal and external events, terrorism attacks are prominent to occur daily.

My dependent variable was collected from the Global Terrorism Database. This was organized between countries all over the world and indicating within a given year how many terrorist attacks occurred in the respective year. The GTD is a database that covers both domestic and international terrorist attacks globally. Domestically, attacks that occur within countries are recorded and analyzed depending on when they occurred per year. Internationally, attacks that occur within or nearby countries' borders or neighboring countries were characterized as international terrorist attacks.

The data from the UNHCR was regarding the different types of refugees that are residing or attempting to reside in countries around the world. The Refugees under UNHCR mandate are defined as refugees in countries that the UNHCR recognize as being in those countries. Asylum seekers are people seeking asylum from other countries due to high rates of conflict and persecution. Finally, the IDPs of concern to the UNHCR are internally displaced people forced to leave their homes but remains within their country's borders. They are presumed a threat by the UNHCR because of where they left from. The literature review explained that when terrorism

occurs, many people are either displaced or migrate to another country for safety. It is important to show this correlation as the number of refugees is because of terrorism and thus it makes recruiting for terrorism easier. There are advantages for terrorists to appease to people to increase their numbers

Methodology and Results

For calculating my hypothesis to see if it is correct or incorrect, I decided to do a bivariate regression model in SPSS to start off. I chose this regression because I wanted to analyze two variables to establish a relationship between them. The null hypothesis is “There is not a significant relationship between countries’ trade percentage of their GDP and the total number of terrorist attacks globally.” My dependent variable that was plugged into the regression is the number of terrorist attacks while my independent variable plugin is trade percentage of GDP. The independent variable is the predictor while the dependent variable is the criterion.

Figure 1

		Correlations	
		Total_Terrorist_Attacks	Trade_Percentage_GPD
Pearson Correlation	Total_Terrorist_Attacks	1.000	-.054
	Trade_Percentage_GPD	-.054	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Total_Terrorist_Attacks	.	.000
	Trade_Percentage_GPD	.000	.
N	Total_Terrorist_Attacks	7280	7280
	Trade_Percentage_GPD	7280	7280

Figure 2

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	35.013	2.496		14.027	.000	30.120	39.907
	Trade_Percentage_GDP	-.143	.031	-.054	-4.607	.000	-.204	-.082

a. Dependent Variable: Total_Terrorist_Attacks

Figure 3

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change
						F Change	df1	df2	
1	.054 ^a	.003	.003	135.972	.003	21.221	1	7278	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Trade_Percentage_GDP

The result of the bivariate regression indicates an effect has taken place between trade percentage between countries and rates of terrorism. The correlation p value is .000 and it is evident there is a significant correlation between these two variables. When countries spend certain amounts of money on imports and exports, it affects number of terrorist attacks that occur each year for them. Based on the model summary table, the value of R² is 0.3% when converted to percentage. This means that the predictor, which is countries' trade percentage of GDP, accounts for 0.3% of the variance in total number of terrorist attacks occurring globally. The coefficient table indicates the significance value of trade percentage of GDP is .000. Since this value is less than .05, there is a unique variance the predictor (trade percentage of GDP) accounts for a significant amount of unique variance in total number of terrorist attacks globally.

Therefore, the R^2 value of 0.3% is greater than 0 and it means the variance is significant. With the value being significant, the null hypothesis can be rejected and there is a significant relationship between countries' trade percentage of GDP and the total number of terrorist attacks globally. Since the coefficient is -.143, it is concluded that trade percentage negatively affects the total number of terrorist attacks. As trade percentages within countries increase, the total number of terrorist attacks decrease.

To further see if there is a significant relationship between globalization and rates of terrorism, I have decided to use a multivariate regression model. This model was chosen because my dataset has multiple independent variables that are components of globalization. It is to enhance the claim that a correlation between the independent variables and the dependent variable exists. There are more outcome variables that are being tested in other words. The results of the multivariate regression are as followed.

Figure 4

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change
						F Change	df1	df2	
1	.548 ^a	.301	.300	113.956	.301	390.492	8	7268	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Population, RefugeesunderUNHCRsmandate_sum, Unemployment_Rate, Trade_Percentage_GPD, Military_Expenditure_USD, Asylumseekers_sum, MEPV_actotal_sum, IDPsofconcerntoUNHCR_sum

Figure 5

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	-4.622	2.450		-1.887	.059	-9.424	.180
	MEPV_actotal_sum	14.532	.814	.198	17.856	.000	12.937	16.128
	Military_Expenditure_USD	8.446E-12	.000	.002	.216	.829	.000	.000
	RefugeesunderUNHCRsmandate_sum	-1.511E-5	.000	-.037	-3.290	.001	.000	.000
	Asylumseekers_sum	.003	.000	.379	33.870	.000	.003	.004
	IDPsofconcerntoUNHCR_sum	5.948E-5	.000	.161	13.921	.000	.000	.000
	Unemployment_Rate	1.233	.248	.050	4.976	.000	.747	1.718
	Trade_Percentage_GPD	.006	.027	.002	.235	.814	-.047	.059
	Population	7.181E-8	.000	.067	6.379	.000	.000	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Total_Terrorist_Attacks

Figure 6

Correlations

		Total_Terrorist_Attacks	MEPV_actotal_sum	Military_Expenditure_USD	Asylumseekers_sum	IDPsofconcerntoUNHCR_sum	Unemployment_Rate	Trade_Percentage_GPD	Population	RefugeesunderUNHCRsmandate_sum
Total_Terrorist_Attacks	Pearson Correlation	1	.289**	.031**	.478**	.363**	.032**	-.054**	.146**	.206**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.007	.000	.000	.007	.000	.000	.000
	N	7280	7280	7280	7279	7278	7279	7280	7280	7279
MEPV_actotal_sum	Pearson Correlation	.289**	1	.010	.157**	.225**	-.110**	-.205**	.221**	.370**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.397	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	7280	7280	7280	7279	7278	7279	7280	7280	7279
Military_Expenditure_USD	Pearson Correlation	.031**	.010	1	.018	-.009	.064**	-.056**	.271**	-.019
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007	.397		.134	.437	.000	.000	.000	.106
	N	7280	7280	7280	7279	7278	7279	7280	7280	7279
Asylumseekers_sum	Pearson Correlation	.478**	.157**	.018	1	.452**	.000	-.040**	.092**	.301**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.134		.000	.979	.001	.000	.000
	N	7279	7279	7279	7279	7278	7278	7279	7279	7279
IDPsofconcerntoUNHCR_sum	Pearson Correlation	.363**	.225**	-.009	.452**	1	.012	-.029*	.004	.375**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.437	.000		.322	.015	.737	.000
	N	7278	7278	7278	7278	7278	7277	7278	7278	7278
Unemployment_Rate	Pearson Correlation	.032**	-.110**	.064**	.000	.012	1	.155**	-.017	-.078**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007	.000	.000	.979	.322		.000	.142	.000
	N	7279	7279	7279	7278	7277	7279	7279	7279	7278
Trade_Percentage_GPD	Pearson Correlation	-.054**	-.205**	-.056**	-.040**	-.029*	.155**	1	-.115**	-.112**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.001	.015	.000		.000	.000
	N	7280	7280	7280	7279	7278	7279	7280	7280	7279
Population	Pearson Correlation	.146**	.221**	.271**	.092**	.004	-.017	-.115**	1	.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.737	.142	.000		.993
	N	7280	7280	7280	7279	7278	7279	7280	7280	7279
RefugeesunderUNHCRsmandate_sum	Pearson Correlation	.206**	.370**	-.019	.301**	.375**	-.078**	-.112**	.000	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.106	.000	.000	.000	.000	.993	
	N	7279	7279	7279	7279	7278	7278	7279	7279	7279

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

From the correlations table, each of the independent variables were seen as significant to the dependent variable. However further analysis of the regression models says differently. Based on the model summary, the Adjusted R Square value is 30% when converted to a percentage. This indicates the predictors (MEPV attack total, military expenditure in USD, refugees under UNHRC mandate, asylum seekers, IDPs of concern to UNHCR, unemployment rate, trade percentage of GDP, and population) account for 30% of the variance in total number of terrorist attacks occurring globally. The coefficients table indicate the significance of each of the predictors for whether they are deemed significant to the dependent variable. The MEPV attack total has a .000 p value, which is less than 0.05. This means there is a unique variance the predictor (MEPV attack total) accounts for a significant amount of unique variance in total number of terrorist attacks globally. The military expenditure variable has a .829 p value, which is greater than 0.05. This means this specific independent variable is not significant and does not offer a significant amount of unique variance to the dependent variable. The refugees under the UNHCR mandate have a .001 p value. This means there is a unique variance the predictor (refugees under UNHCR mandate) accounts for a significant amount of unique variance in total number of terrorist attacks globally. The p value for asylum seekers is .000, which indicates a unique variance that this variable accounts for a significant amount of unique variance in the dependent variable. The p value of IDPs of concern to UNHCR is .001. This means the independent variable accounts for a significant amount of unique variance in the dependent variable. The p value of the unemployment rate is .000 which indicates this variable accounts for a significant amount of unique variance in the dependent variable. The p value of population is .000, which indicates the variable accounts for a significant amount of unique variance in the dependent variable.

The p value in trade percentage of GDP is .814. The analysis when running the bivariate regression model was .000 for this variable originally. It meant that when just trade percentage of GDP is compared to total number of terrorist attacks globally, it does account for significant variance. In the multivariate regression model, this independent variable does not account for significant variance. It is determined this variable is a suppressor. A suppressor variable is a variable that when it is added to a regression model, it changes the original relationship between the predictor and the outcome by making it stronger, weaker, or reversing the direction of the relationship. The original relationship was a positive and significant relationship where trade percentage was a viable predictor to determining total number of terrorist attacks globally. Now, in the new regression model adding the other variables, the relationship reversed to a negative and insignificant relationship. In conclusion, the multivariate regression table indicates that GDP has no affect on the total number of terrorist attacks that occur globally.

Overall, most of the independent variable's account for unique variance for a significant amount of unique variance to the dependent variable. Six out of the eight were significant in value and show evidence that globalization does have an impact on the frequency of terrorist attacks. Therefore, looking back at the Adjusted R Square value at 30% it is greater than 0. It indicates a significant variance for the independent and dependent variable relationship

Conclusion and Policy Implementations:

Overall, globalization does have an impact on the rate of terror attacks globally. My hypothesis was initially correct after both regressions were analyzed. Based on the results, there is an indication that this has been a problem and will continue to be a problem going forward.

Terrorism is never going to go away and will constantly be affected by the everyday factors that occur. It was statistically proven that different socio-economic, military, technological, as well as internal and external globalization variables affect terrorism in a negative way. The question does remain: What can be done to mitigate the rate of terrorism if globalization is going to continue to act as a catalyst for it and its perpetrators?

There is never going to be an end situation when it comes to terrorism. Negotiating with terrorists has proven to be ineffective and only leads to an increase in demands from them. They are stubborn and will not see any solution except theirs that they hold above anything else. They would do anything to achieve their goals no matter what the cost was to themselves, their families, or their fellow soldiers. Globalization has helped terrorists achieve their goals more efficiently and effectively. Technological developments, trading between countries, improved communication, and more have all assisted in terrorism becoming prominent around the world today. Globalization is all about the interconnectedness of the world and while it has helped terrorism, it has created a difficult environment to combat.

However, a policy implementation could be to use globalization against terrorists. It can lead to a decrease in casualties and attacks. People within countries need to be vigilant and alert to terrorism and not turn a blind eye. International cooperation is essential in making the world a safer place. For this to occur, there would need to be more transparency around the world. This comes in terms of wealth, information, and compassion. After 9/11, many countries supported and assisted the United States in restabilizing and fighting against Al-Qaeda. More than a decade later, terrorism has evolved, but so has the age of globalization we are living in. If there is inequality in the international world, people will witness and unfortunately become threatened by this idea. Economies worldwide should be transparent and assist in any way they can to their

own country or neighboring countries in need. Violence is not always the answer and armament should not be the only way for countries to achieve sovereignty. Countries should listen to its citizens, especially in parts of the world that are suffering by high amounts of unemployment rate and improve so citizens can work. Countries with large refugee populations should try to work efforts for stable working conditions if available to limit the frustration and desire for them to join terrorist organizations to survive. It will also mitigate terrorists' preferable area to recruit and spread their ideologies around to gain more numbers to those suffering and looking for a way out of their current predicament.

Certain policy recommendations could be introduced after looking at the effectiveness of the globalization factors used in this study. According to the multivariate regression table, there is a significant positive relationship between MEPV attacks and the total number of terrorist attacks. MEPV significantly positively increases rates of terrorism. Depending on where around the world the relationship is at its highest, the United States State Department could assist in conflict resolution. Whether that would be with meeting with diplomatic leaders to come up with strategies to mitigate the number of attacks from terrorists or easing tensions in countries and around their borders. Intervention from the State Department would be a good policy recommendation because it would ensure external help to struggling countries and together legislation as well as cooperation can be executed accordingly. Other policy recommendations can revolve around refugees. The multivariate regression table concluded there is a significant relationship between refugees under the UNHCR mandate, asylum seekers, and IDPs of concern. For asylum seekers and IDPs of concern, the data explains when these factors increase, there is a significant increase in terrorist attacks that occur. Refugees under the UNHCR mandate does pose a significant affect as well, but it is a negative effect. A policy recommendation would be to

bolster the UNHCR committee. With the appropriate amount of money put into this committee, they can improve the conditions in which these people live in. Whether that would be building better living places for them, finding permanent replacement homes, or getting back on their feet after they were displaced. The committee could mitigate the number of refugees around and in certain countries. By doing this, it could lessen the total number of terrorist attacks occurring as well as helping the millions of refugees stabilize in parts around the world.

The fight against terrorism will always be reoccurring, but possible to mitigate. There will always be groups of people around the world who are unhappy with their living conditions, how they are being governed, and ultimately treated. Citizens will get caught in crossfire when internal and external events break out. The world will continue to suffer by discrimination and inequality. However, being aware of the issue that globalization, while being a positive influence is also one that comes with a consequence of strengthening the likes of terrorism. The world will continue to advance in different areas of technological and military capabilities. Globalization will continue to evolve, and terrorism will as well. It is important to understand and have countries be aware of the dangers and constantly doing what is best to ensure safety and stability in the region. The international community must create solutions at all levels to thwart any form of terrorism that threatens international peace and security

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