Redefining Terror and Terrorism Concepts

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Fuat Gökçe, PhD Muhammed AKSU

Political Science and Public Administration/Gaziantep University, Turkey
Inonu University/Institute of Social Sciences/Department of Political and Social Sciences/ Malatya/Turkiye

Abstract: Terror and terrorism have different definitions that are similar but complementary. Although terrorism is derived from the word terror, there are some differences between them. Terror is an act of violence created by the uncontrolled masses. Terrorism, on the other hand, is the conscious and deliberate use of methods of violence to achieve a political goal. There is a specific will and a purpose.

With the influence of the modern age, the facilities provided by technology, communication, and transportation have helped spread terrorism quickly and reach global dimensions. This process reveals the changing dimensions and different approaches to terrorism at national, regional, and global levels. These different approaches emerge as a problem in understanding the concept of terrorism when used interchangeably.

From this point of view, the study aims to create a new definition by explaining the concepts of terror and terrorism and other concepts derived from them. Thus, historical and descriptive research methods will be applied, as well as document-based analysis, and the result will be reached.

The study's hypothesis is centred on the misuse of the concepts of terror and terrorism and their concepts.

Keywords: terror, terrorism, international terrorism, global terrorism, postmodern terrorism.

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1.   Introduction

Terror and terrorism are methods in which violence is used intensely and ruthlessly in order to impose the wishes of various groups. However, there is a difference between the two. Terror is a violent act, and in addition to being against the state, the methods of violence used by the state are seen as terrorist acts. However, there is no internationally accepted definition of terrorism. Terrorism, on the other hand, is willpower and purpose. Terrorist methods are used for political purposes. This means that there are differences in the methods and applications of terrorism. According to the technology of the age, there are also different approaches to terrorism.

Explanations such as international terrorism, global terrorism, post-modern terrorism, ethnic terrorism, religious terrorism, state terrorism, and cyber terrorism are included in the literature. Furthermore, some of these are defined, while others can be specified as part of the other terrorism classification as an implementation method. These definitions of terrorism emerge as a problem in understanding the concept of terrorism. This problem in the international arena is also encountered in daily life, and there is confusion between terror and terrorism. To eliminate this confusion in the academic field, a new definition must be made by explaining the concepts of terror and terrorism that differ in parallel with technological developments and other ideas.

The study will try to reach the result by applying historical and descriptive research methods and conducting a document-based analysis. It will redefine the concepts of terror and terrorism, their derivation, and their usage.

2.   Terror and Terrorism

The word terror, derived from the Latin act of "terrere" and meaning to inflict fear, terrorise and intimidate, is the equivalent of the Ottoman term "terror". The concept of terrorism in its present sense was first used in France after the French Revolution and included in the Dictionnaire de l'Academia Française supplement in 1789. In this context, from March 1793 to July 1794, France used the word " terror" as "*terror regime*" or "*the period of terror* " (Yayla, 1990, Altuğ; 1995).

In the act of terrorism, there are no will actions, and movements are just initiated for any purpose and end up uncontrollable. As a result, extreme violence, pain, fear, and massacres emerge. The concept of terrorism can be defined in various ways. In these definitions, the psychological effects and expectations created by violence, fear, threats and terrorist acts in society appear as everyday issues.

Terrorism, on the other hand, refers to voluntary and purposeful terrorist activities that are used to intimidate specific populations and the broader masses by threatening to use conscious and planned violence in order to achieve political goals. Terrorism is a conscious and planned terrorist activity for political purposes. (Ergil, 1992).

Chomsky quotes the definition of terrorism in P. Wilkinson's book "Terrorism and the Liberal State". Wilkinson stated that terrorism- individuals, groups, communities, or governments are regularly used to intimidate acts of murder and destruction or the threat of killing and destruction so that terrorists may achieve their political goals. (Wilkinson, 1986; Chomsky, & et al. 1999).

According to the generally accepted view, terrorism is the planned and deliberate use of violence by a group or state in order to achieve its illegal and political goals.
Terrorism is not an ideology or a system of thinking. It is a form of politics that includes violence and has methods, tactics and strategies that prioritise war and conflict. Terrorism is not a form of struggle for those with a particular ideology. Both right and left and other radical groups can adopt and apply it (Akıllıoğlu, 1996; Thornton, 1964; Dönmezer, 1997).

In addition, although terrorist organisations had an ideological structure when they were first established, they can become a different structure in the process. Like the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), it uses terrorism as a method to make money. For instance, when the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) set a goal of overthrowing the government, in the following period, they tended to make money by trading drugs in the region and controlling the underground and aboveground resources of the mentioned geographical region. As the name suggests, the (FARC) is an organisation that was founded under the influence of the Cuban Revolution and has a socialist ideology. However, its practices and actions are unlike a socialist ideology. Terrorism is also a form of warfare that involves a specific method involving tactics and strategy.

Terrorism is also a form of warfare that involves a specific method involving tactics and strategy. While Robert Kupperman states that there are principles of classical military strategies in terrorism, Jay Mallin states that terrorists are at war because of the firearms they use, although they do not wear military uniforms. (Kupperman, & Trent, 1980; Mallin, 1978).

To achieve their goals, terrorist organizations tend to create an atmosphere of chaos by creating a feeling of boredom, fear, and anxiety in the public because they want the power of their targets to happen in the

direction they want. As observed in many instances, their ultimate aims include seizing political power and overthrowing the current administration (Gençtürk, 2012).

When we look at the historical process of terrorism, Starting from the Sicarii who lived in A.D. 66-73, Hasan Sabbah was the founder of the Hashashins, state terror during the Robespierre rule after the French Revolution, the 19th-century anarchist movements, and the terrorist activities between the two world wars in the 20th century, and the cold war period terrorist activities. The above points can be stated as milestones of the historical process. (Yayla, 1990).

In general, we can say that terrorism has three periods: classical, modern, and postmodern. The classical period is the period from the Sicari to the French Revolution. The modern period is the period from the French Revolution to the attack on the Twin Towers in the United States of America on September 11, 2001. The postmodern period is the period from the attack on the Twin Towers to today.

Terrorism is not a concept that has emerged in modern times. The beginning of terrorism can likely be traced back to the periods when power relations between people started. Terrorism is generally accepted, and it began with Sicarii, who lived between A.D. 66 and 73 years. Şenel, in his book "Terrorism in General Lines", Jewish Zealots and his supporters state that the attacks and assassinations applied against the Roman Empire between the years A.D. 6-135 can be described as terrorism (Şenel, & Turhan, 1997).

Regarding the French Revolution, changes are observed in the understanding and content of terrorism. The acts of Violent measures to prevent counter-revolutions in France and the anarchist groups that reinterpret and modernise terrorism to make counter-revolution are the determinants of this era in the field of terrorism. The years 1793-1799, called the "Convention Period" of the French Revolution, became the symbol of terrorism and the terrorist regime due to the violent practices of Robespierre and the Public Salvation Committee (Yayla, 1990).

The ideological dimensions of terrorism were prepared at the beginning of the 20th century. German radical Karl Heinzen, in his book Murder (De Mord), explained the revolutionary terrorism doctrine by stating that all kinds of violence and even massacres are permissible to save the masses from the oppression of the use of force (Altuğ, 1995).

Errico Malatesta, an Italian Anarchist, first mentioned the propaganda dimension of terrorism. The strategy of "propaganda through action" has been adopted by the supporters of terrorism, and it has been understood that the use of force and violence are the most potent weapons for introducing the aims of organisations and activists to the masses and affecting the masses and existing administrations (Mango,2005).

The former revolutionary Anarchist Russian Revolutionaries (Narodovoltsy), the People's Will Movement (Narodnaya Volya) and the Social Revolutionary Party followed the line of Godwin and Proudhon, who switched from revolutionism to anarchism, completed the transformation of anarchist movements into terrorism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The terrorist activities between the world war and the Cold War period can be stated as milestones in the historical process of terrorism (Altuğ, 1995).

Mishael Bakunin was one of the most prominent Russian revolutionaries, advocating "terrorist acts against elite targets" written in the 1870s. Bakunin stated that the activist must be a person who does not own private property, is disconnected from the relationship of interest, is detached from emotional ties and relationships, and devotes himself to the revolution. After Bakunin, Morozov, Tikhomirov and Romanenko added "the leading role of terrorists, the provocation factor of terrorism, the weakness of the central authority against

terrorism, the use of terrorism as a war technique, and systematic terrorist practices" to the "theoretical structure of terrorism" began to raise with "political murders" (Gökçe, 2016).

In this period, apart from propaganda by action, random targeting, and commitment, two more features of terrorism stand out. It is seen that they act on a national scale in terms of objectives and at a local scale in terms of action areas. While the target for the Armenian terrorist organisations Hinchak and Dashnaksutyun was to establish a national Armenia such as the Ottoman Empire, the organisation carried out its actions locally except for Talat Pasha. In another case, while the target for Irish Dynamitists was independent Ireland, the actions were carried out in England (Gökçe, 2019).

It is seen that terrorist acts increased in Ireland and India in the 1920s. And while ethnic terrorism was observed in Ireland, "Sikhs" in India started to resort to terrorism. In the 1930s, the "Muslim Brotherhood" and "Young Egypt", the forerunners of radical Islamic terrorist organisations, came into operation in Egypt. In Palestine, ethno-religious Jewish terrorist organisations "Irgun Zvai Leumi" and "LEHI" are at work against the Mandate (Gökçe, 2019).

After the Second World War, "external support" was added to the elements of terrorism. Terrorism separated from its revolutionary character and started to be used as a weapon and started to be used as a foreign policy tool. Terrorism has replaced classical war and diplomacy in resolving the conflicts between the Eastern and Western Blocs, implying a war between the parties. Among the tactics of the war exercise, bombing and provocation of the civilian armed militia forces are Observed. Ganser stated that the joint National Security Act of the USA in 1947, the National Security Council (NSC: National Security Conseil), as well as the Office of Policy Coordination (OPC: Central Intelligence Agency), affiliated to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), for not only their cause but also the establishment of the Planning Bureau (DP) was established.

Thus, the practice started with "Covert Political Intervention, Covert War, Covert Operation, and Indirect Struggle". The CIA prepared the "Zorin Plan" to prevent the Communists from coming to power in the 1948 elections in Italy and "Operation Ajax"; it aimed to overthrow the Iranian Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh. The plot's success made the covert war indispensable for Western Bloc countries, especially the USA (Ganser, 2005).

However, the Eastern Bloc did not remain silent about these practices. It began its strategy by supporting the anti-colonial independence movements emerging from the Middle East, Africa and South Asia countries affiliated with the West Bloc. It also used a method of terrorism while getting the supply of weapons from Bulgaria to the groups fighting against the Western Bloc and asylum to terrorists in East Germany. After that, it was named a response given to the Western Bloc's covert warfare and covert operation tactics (Mango, 2005).

3.   Redefinition of Terrorism Concepts

Terrorism is a form of politics applied internationally today. Although all countries somehow complain about terrorist incidents, they do not do much to prevent terrorism. The countries' interests are among the reasons for this. States use terrorist organisations as an armed force to gain and protect their interests in other geographies. In this age, they are practised under the name of proxy wars, and in some cases, special military units are used. However, especially in the Middle East geography, terrorist organisations play an active role as the armed forces of global powers. For targeted countries, groups that are terrorist organisations are seen as freedom fighters for supporting countries.

The armed struggle initiated by the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) against Portuguese colonial rule enabled the government of the time to describe Frelimo as a terrorist organisation. However, the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo), which was established in Rhodesia by the Portuguese colonial

administration after Frelimo's success and seizure of power in Mozambique and started to fight against Frelimo, is considered by Frelimo as a terrorist organisation. Still, the opposition has been qualified as freedom fighters.

The problem of recognising, defining, and describing both terrorist organisations causes terrorism to continue. However, terrorist organisations are also developing and changing in a growing and changing world. Therefore, as stated above, they determine new strategies and tactics for themselves every period and continue their struggles. This change and development necessitate the renaming and classification of terrorism, that is, the revaluation of its theoretical structure.

There are too many concepts about terrorism today. Among these concepts, misuse and interchangeability are very common in academic and political fields. These are ethnic terrorism, religious terrorism, state terrorism, international terrorism, global terrorism, and post-modern terrorism. It has been redefined by explaining these concepts below.

Ethnic Terrorism

Ethnic terror is a concept related to the idea of an ethnic minority. Determining ethnic minorities will help us understand the causes of ethnic terrorism and determine ways to prevent such terrorist acts. An ethnic minority can be described as a distinct separation of people from the dominant group in terms of language, race, nationality, religion, and cultural origin (Simon, 1991).

"It is assumed that the people living within the nation-state's borders are based on a common culture, language, ethnic origin and even religion" (İçduygu, 1995). However, this does not mean that each national state consists of a single ethnic element. It is essential to have a nation formed by a common culture rather than the national state ethnicity. Ethnicity is a sub-system of the country. On the other hand, the national state can be composed of more than one ethnic group and refers to an administrative and legal system for these groups (Topçuoğlu, 1995).

Ethnic terror is neither a new phenomenon nor a phenomenon specific to a particular part of the world. On the contrary, it is possible to encounter ethnic terror almost everywhere in the world. In Sri Lanka, Tamil, Irgun in Palestine, the PKK in Turkey, ETA in Spain, and the IRA in Northern Ireland are examples of this group. As ethnic conflicts are one of the most critical problems of our times, as a natural consequence of this, ethnic terrorist incidents are also encountered in every region of the World (Cohen, 1994).

Ethnic terror can be defined as a conscious act of violence by a sub-ethnic group to glorify its cause. This violence may be directed towards establishing an independent state or attaining a separate status for a particular ethnic minority within the country (Byman, 1998).

The primary purpose of ethnic terrorist organisations is to influence the ethnic group they turn to and attract them to their ranks. Undoubtedly, ethnic terror groups try to influence political power. As Bowen said, the main reason for ethnic conflicts is to gain political power (Bowen, 1996).

According to Byman, gaining political power is generally a secondary goal. However, the fact that it is very difficult to establish a new state through terrorism, which terrorist groups know, shows that terrorism is used as a means of gaining political power rather than establishing a new state. Another distinctive feature of ethnic terror is that terrorist groups often turn to unarmed people and groups (Byman, 1998).

As a result, ethnic terrorism means "acts of political violence aimed at eliminating the inequality caused by the inability of different ethnic groups to benefit from the economic, social and political resources in the country,

making a certain ethnic group a separate status from others and ensuring that the ethnic group is an independent state". It is possible to define.

Religious terrorism

Religious terrorism in the literature, concepts such as "religious terror" and "terror with religious motifs" are used. This study will use the concept of terror with religious motifs. Terror with a religious motif is not terror originating from religion; it can also be used to mean terror that seems to have been fed by religion because no religion imposes violent codes of conduct on people. All of them have good morals, justice and goodness. The universal religions, which carry the same message in essence and are the most significant common value of humanity, have been transformed into political ideologies by some people and for some interests in time (Elik, 2004).

Man used religion to legitimise and carry out his persecution. While all divine religions have restricted the part of human egoism that harms the other, on the contrary, people's beliefs are defeated mainly by their ego (Çakar, 2004).

While it is known that religions have brought peace and stability to people in certain parts of history and geography, their emergence in the form of discord, strife, and persecution in other parts strengthens the view that problems are not caused by religions but by people who believe in religions.

In this case, it is necessary to evaluate the religion and the religious understanding of the members of that religion separately. It is as important as the propositions of religion to how people understand, perceive, and apply them. Considering that the members of a religion cannot form a unity even around their religion and are divided into different groups and sects, it is seen that the problem is not caused by the religion but by those who follow it. In this case, religion appears as a cause of discord and conflict for those who believe in themselves and those of another religion. Disputes between people of the same religion in history constitute the most concrete examples of this (Kirman, 2004).

Suppose religious ideologies, which have been misinterpreted according to organisational goals, personalised and organised with a fragmentary approach by detaching from the essence and integrity of religion, are shown as reference sources of terror with religious motifs. In that case, the history of terror with religious motifs dates back to ancient times. "Sicarii", one of the oldest known terrorist movements, emerged in the Middle East.

Throughout history, those in power have never hesitated to use religion to ensure its continuity and legitimacy. In this direction, violence and terror based on religion have always been. This is a human problem rather than a religion. All religions exist basically to give meaning to human life. For this reason, no religion directly supports violence and terror, which are among the most apparent manifestations of meaning shift. However, certain elements such as "martyrdom" and "jihad" that exist in every religion, which can be interpreted as "self-sacrifice" 167, facilitated the mentioning of religion together with violence (Onat, 2004).

After these explanations, it is possible to define terror with religious motives as "acts of violence that emerge as a result of the exaltation and blessing of aggression by radical groups within a religious tradition".

State Terrorism

The first use of the concept of terrorism was in France; it stemmed from the practices of the administration that came to power after the French Revolution. Because of the violence used by the state power during the terrorist regime or terrorist period, the violence in this period was also then called state terror. State terror has two dimensions. The first is the violence perpetrated by the state in the territories under its sovereignty. The

second is the terrorist activities of the state against its neighbours or the countries that it regards as economic, political and ethnic rivals and enemies in the regional and global sense or the support of terrorist organisations. Although state terror is mainly seen in totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, it can also be used for citizens and foreign policy purposes in democratic or limited democratic states (Primoratz, 2009). Among the violent methods used in state terror are acts such as kidnapping, torture, murder, material and moral damages, sabotage and assassinations inside and outside the country (Gökçe, 2019).

The implementation of violence by the state within the borders of any given country means that all kinds of non-state violence are codified as a crime and punished by the government through domestic legal means. Outside the country, it occurs formally in the form of war or informally, acting on the differences in the target country or society and supporting them financially and morally. It would be wrong to call the whole of the violence perpetrated by the state terror and to state it within this pattern. It is observed that violence is used in totalitarian and authoritarian states as a means of suppressing opponents and maintaining power, and in democracies, in some cases, as well. The fact that violence is applied to maintain order in democracies is not continuous; it remains within the legal limits, which in turn is distinguished from state terror (Gökçe, 2019a).

It is possible to define state terrorism as "using the public power of the political power to use violence against its citizens for political purposes in the country, and outside the country, to support ethnic and religious differences in the target country and society, materially and morally, to ensure that they practice violence in their own countries".

International Terrorism

Another form of terror is international terror. International terrorism and state terrorism's acts of violence abroad or support efforts are complementary. Countries may want to target countries in an environment of internal turmoil and conflict to remain strong in their geographies or to control global resources economically. For this purpose, countries can try to direct the differences in target countries to the legitimate power and violence against the people of the country through fraudulent manipulation, and they can support those groups by providing money, education, weapons, explosives, hiding places, intelligence information, travel documents and logistics materials (Gökçe, 2016).

There is more than one country involved in international terrorism. In international terrorism, both the financing of terrorist organisations and the use of terrorist organisations as a means of achieving the goals of more than one country are in question. Terrorist organisations can cooperate with more than one country to achieve their goals. The transfers of terrorism across borders have an international impact and consequences, meaning it generates international terrorism. If terrorism is directed against foreign targets that suggest one or more governments and states support it, and that also means it can no longer influence another government or international organisations, engaged in activities aimed at international law, creates problems between states that will take too long to resolve the posed a threat to international peace.

Actors are essential in international terrorism, and there is more than one actor. The attack on Reina, the entertainment centre, on New Year's Eve 2017 is an example of international terrorism. That is to say, there are multiple actors, and each is from a different country. For instance, the attacks carried out by Abdulkadir Masharipov and Uzbekistan citizens targeting Turkey were not planned by Turkish citizens but were made by Daesh with an order from Syria.

International terrorism can be defined as "terrorist activities that target international law that is more concerned with more than one state in terms of its objectives, actions, and resources and has international consequences."

Global Terrorism

With the end of the Cold War, in the new order led by the United States of America and led the world politics, economic, political and cultural globalisation brought about globalisation in terrorism. While the developments in technology, communication, transportation and informatics have spread the phenomenon of globalisation, terrorist organisations have also taken advantage of this process and have globalised themselves by keeping up with the political, economic, cultural and technological changes (Gökçe, 2019b).

Global terrorism is confused with postmodern terrorism. Both are the result of globalisation. However, global terrorism is about space, and it means that a terrorist organisation has the capability and ability to act anywhere in the world, and thus, terrorist organisations threaten the whole world with their opportunity and capability. There can be more than one actor in global terrorism. Some of these actors may be state actors and terrorist organisations. This is to say, most of the time, for a terrorist organisation to carry out its acts, more than one cooperation is needed to provide each other with elements, places, and facilities (Gökçe, 2019).

Examples of global terrorism: Daesan in Turkey on July 20, 2015 in Şanlıurfa province Suruc in suicide bombings, October 10, 2015 Ankara's Ulus district in the deadliest suicide attack in the history of the Republic of Turkey in Ankara Train Station junction, August 2013 in Aleppo in Syria, the attack on the Menagh Air Base in the north of Iraq, the attacks in Iraq on the Iraqi Central Bank on 17 June 2010, the attack in Paris on 13 November 2015 and the Barcelona attack on 17 August 2017, 20, and the attack on a Christmas market in Berlin, Germany, in December 2016 illustrate the capacity of terrorist organisations acts in global terrorism all over the world.

Post Modern Terrorism

With the attack on the Twin Towers in the United States of America on September 11, 2001, a new era started in terror and terrorism. Terrorist organisations have begun to carry out actions that will have an impact not only on a specific society but also globally by using the opportunities offered by the age. There has been a development from classical wars and conflicts where regular armies are confronted to low-intensity conflicts in which armies are not used, states or structures they support, or members of sub-state groups or terrorist organisations are used (Özdemir, 2002).

When used for political purposes, terrorism has now turned to forms of action that assert interdependent religious ideologies and lead to mass human deaths. A striking point here is that while the activists aim to escape from previous terror attacks to continue the same actions, they have recently started to end their own lives through suicide attacks. Apart from the political and economic authorities of the state, the actions were directed towards financial centres, transportation and energy systems, judiciary, and media workers 8Rüstemova, 2006).

The fact that the perpetrators of the September 11, 2001 attack killed themselves in the attack enabled the al-Qaeda terrorist organisation to accept its suicide acts as a mode of action legitimised by two conflicting frameworks. Suicide attacks are legitimised within the framework of the concepts of obligation. They will have been legitimised as a collective obligation that falls on the entire Muslim ummah against a non-Muslim enemy and a situation that the individual should voluntarily own (Bozaslan, 2010).

Terrorist organisations went beyond using light weapons as a requirement of conventional or guerrilla tactics; they started using biological and chemical weapons and even attempted to acquire nuclear weapons. They started to use tanks or armoured vehicles, using land-to-air missiles, and they were effective in conflict areas by using unmanned aerial vehicles, which are called "drones" and paramotors (BBC, 2016).

Terrorism started marketing oil and natural gas and gaining financial gain by taking over oil and natural gas production and operation facilities in the areas where they dominate, such as Northern Iraq and Syria. According to the report of the US-based independent Energy Research Agency IHS, ISIS is in control of the oil fields in Iraq and Syria, with a total production capacity of 350 thousand barrels per day. Its annual income is 800 million dollars (Göksedef, 2014).

Going beyond the classic money-making methods of drug smuggling or bank robberies, they started to establish and operate electronic commerce sites and earn money with the internet sites they established, up to e-commerce. In this way, they can survive without needing the financial support of another state. Terrorist organisations that do not have financial difficulties meet their weapons, equipment, and other needs with this money while paying their members under the name of salary (Laqueur, 1996).

Postmodern terrorism has also been diversified in terms of human resources. It is seen that the human resources of terrorist organisations, which emerged politically depending on a particular ethnic or cultural group, have become globalised, and there are people from every country in the organisations.

Again, it is often observed that people who join the organisations go beyond being unemployed and uneducated. It is seen that people of high intellect, such as technologically advanced engineers, who join terrorist organisations do not have any technical difficulties ahead of their aims. With the diversification of human resources, terrorist organisations have developed new organisational models and have developed tactics to create cells all over the world and activate these cells when necessary. Again, the diversification of human resources has given terrorist organisations the ability to carry out cyber-attacks against the informatics infrastructures of the state or target group.

Cyber-attacks and terrorism become more effective on the masses when state institutions collapse, and defence and economic infrastructures become uncontrollable compared to classical actions. In other words, cyber-attacks cannot only carry out cheaper actions but also be massive without using explosives and suicide bombers, only by using online magazines and social media to give action orders and recruitment, send messages to members of the organisation, broadcast the actions through the media, and make propaganda (Denning, 2003).

As a result, post-modern terrorism is using these opportunities to acquire personnel, communication and financial gain by adapting to technological developments, communication, transportation and informatics. The terrorist organisation develops tactics and methods according to age requirements. Whereas Post-modern terrorism keeps up with the times in the tactics and approaches of terrorist organisations. In this period, which can also be called the post-modern terrorism period, there are changes in tactical techniques and strategies implemented by terrorist organisations (Gökçe, 2019).

Postmodern terrorism is tactical. It includes the change and transformation in the tactics and methods organisations use in their actions.

4.   Cyberterror

Cyberterrorism is defined as using computers or computer systems to intimidate or suppress a government or society against individuals and property to achieve a specific political and social purpose. Cyberterrorism is a tool used by terrorist organisations, included in all the above-mentioned terrorism definitions. It is a type of action by terrorist organisations. Especially in the post-modern terrorism era, it is an area that is mainly used and where states and companies make significant investments to prevent these attacks. Therefore, it is possible to see cyberterrorism as a method, a tool to achieve the goal.

5. Conclusion

This study clarifies the differences between the concepts of terrorism and terror and the use of terrorism in various fields. First, terrorism is acts involving violence, fear, and threats that do not contain a political purpose or will. Terrorism, on the other hand, is acts of terrorism that are in line with a political purpose and as a result of a particular will.

Ethnic terrorism is violence with political aims initiated by ethnic groups.

Terrorism with religious motives is the blessing of aggression by radical groups within religious structures and the use of religion to recruit supporters and resort to political violence.

State terrorism is the application of political violence by a country's political power, both within and outside the country. More than one actor is involved in international terrorism, and there may be more than one state or terrorist organisation among these actors.

Global terrorism has the capacity of terrorist organisations that have developed themselves by the requirements of the age to act all over the world, including spatial.

Postmodern terrorism, on the other hand, involves using tactics, techniques, weapons, and materials by the requirements of the age in one's actions.

Cyberterrorism is a method and tool used by terrorist organisations in their actions, especially in the post-modern terrorism era.

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