



Causes of Violent Attacks in USA

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Abstract: Since the onset of the 20th century, the United States of America has encountered persistent challenges in its quest to address the worldwide and transnational issue of terrorism. The primary objective of this study is to examine the determinants that contribute to the vulnerability of the United States to acts of terrorism, review the response of the United States to such attacks, and analyse the approaches taken by the country to strengthen its security infrastructure and perimeter defences. The present inquiry will adopt a systematic framework that integrates qualitative and quantitative research techniques. The primary objective of this research is to identify the key factors that contribute to the United States' susceptibility to transnational or international acts of terrorism. The concept of terrorism, which has generated considerable discourse, can be defined as "the intentional employment or demonstration of violence against non-combatants by an entity unaffiliated with a recognised state, for the purpose of achieving political objectives, often with the intention of inducing a wider psychological impact." The present state of the United States as a target of terrorist attacks, both domestically and internationally, is examined in this study. To ensure a comprehensive examination of the United States of America as a prospective target of terrorism, it is critical to construct a meticulously developed theoretical framework that duly accounts for the distinctive characteristics of the American environment. The theoretical framework being proposed integrates the concepts of "American Primacy," as introduced by Betts, and "anti-Americanism," as proposed by Rubinstein and Smith. By employing this theoretical framework, the predicament in which the United States of America is vulnerable to attacks by transnational or international terrorist organizations is more easily illuminated.

Keywords: USA, Security, International Politics, Violence, Victim, Defense

1.Introduction

The United States of America has been grappling with the issue of international and transnational terrorism for many decades. This study aims to explore the reasons behind the United States' vulnerability to acts of terrorism, examine the response of the United States to these assaults, and analyze the strategies used by the United States to enhance its security measures and fortify its borders. Furthermore, the United States is now seen as a dominant global power, while also being a primary focus of international and transnational terrorism. According to scholarly analysis, the United States of America has a substantial historical record in relation to terrorism, with several scholars contending that it has endured as a target of terrorist activities for an extended

period of time. Based on statistics derived from the preceding decades of the 20th century, it can be shown that about one-third of global terrorist acts were specifically targeted against the United States.

Due to these factors, the United States of America has been a subject of great interest among scholars. They have been motivated to either develop theories that can explain this phenomenon or employ quantitative methodologies, focusing on a sample of terrorist attacks targeting the USA. Their aim has been to identify the key causes or variables that contribute to this complex situation. There are two primary possibilities that are considered to be the most probable: the United States is being targeted either due to its identity or its actions. This research aims to examine the first approach, which centers on the critique of the United States as a dominant force that upholds fundamental principles and obstructs the aspirations of other nations striving to enhance their global status. The alternative approach seeks to ascertain if the problem is linked to the actions of the entity of significant size.

Political violence has been shown to have a significant association with many mental health consequences, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), feelings of melancholy, and heightened levels of anxiety. However, the sociopolitical contexts in which people exist provide considerable protection from the adverse psychological consequences of political violence. Despite the significance of individuals' social and political settings for their well-being, there exists a dearth of scholarly investigations into the detrimental effects of political violence on important social and political institutions, as well as its hindrance of individuals' participation in social and political activities. This narrative review uses a multi-level, social ecology paradigm in order to enhance existing understanding about the impact of political violence on health. This study incorporates literature from several academic areas such as public health, anthropology, and psychology. A conceptual framework was constructed to elucidate the impact of political violence on peace, drawing upon an extensive body of empirical evidence derived from more than 50 scholarly investigations.

The primary objective of this study is to ascertain the primary factors contributing to the United States' susceptibility to transnational or international terrorist attacks. The concept of terrorism, which has been subject to debate, may be described as "the deliberate utilization or expression of violence against individuals not involved in combat by an entity that is not affiliated with a recognized state, with the objective of attaining political goals, frequently accompanied by the intention to generate a broader psychological effect." This research uses the aforementioned definition.

Terrorism is defined as the illicit use of force or violence against individuals or assets with the intention of instilling fear, compelling a government or its populace, and advancing certain political or social objectives. Law enforcement agencies often distinguish between domestic and overseas terrorism as separate and different categories. Domestic terrorism, rooted in the United States, manifests via the autonomous actions of American individuals inside the country. International terrorism is often associated with foreign governments or organizations outside the boundaries of our nation. Terrorist strikes against American individuals are potentially feasible in any global location.

The distinction between domestic terrorism and international terrorism is often based on three key factors: the country of the perpetrator, the nationality of the victim, and the location of the incident. The classification of an event as a domestic assault is a common practice among researchers when all three of these elements align. All other cases are classified as international. An illustrative example is the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, an act perpetrated by American citizens who specifically targeted fellow American citizens as a means to instigate conflict against the US government. This incident occurred inside the borders of the United States. The aforementioned incident exemplified an act of domestic terrorism.

The phrase "international terrorism" lacks a geographical connotation, implying that those engaging in acts of terrorism need not necessarily go beyond their native country to be classified as international terrorists. Moreover, it is not obligatory for them to execute their assaults with the backing of substantial terrorist entities. The key determinant of international terrorism is in the identification of a minimum of two distinct nationalities

among the assailants, victims, or objectives of the attack.

An act may be classified as an instance of international terrorism when the perpetrator is not a citizen of the country in which the attack takes place, but the location of the assault and the nationality of the victim coincide, as shown by the events of the 9/11 attacks.

Political violence refers to the intentional use of power and force as a means to advance political goals, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2002. According to the World Health Organization's 2002 definition, political violence encompasses a range of physical and psychological actions that are intended to inflict injury or instill fear among people. The subsequent instances are as follows: Instances of armed conflict include the use of firearms or aerial attacks, as well as the act of detaining individuals, making arrests accompanied by acts of torture, and the destruction of residential structures. The World Health Organization (WHO) includes deprivation, which refers to the deliberate withholding of essential necessities, as well as the intentional violation of human rights under its definition of political violence. For example, those engaged in activism who voice opposition towards an authoritarian regime may encounter limitations on their use of freedom of expression.

1.1 Problem Statement

The United States has a rich historical record of political violence, including a wide spectrum of activities such as terrorism and deliberate acts of violence against individuals or groups holding divergent political ideas. The perpetration of violent actions may have profound consequences on individuals and societies, resulting in physical suffering, psychological anguish, and sometimes fatal outcomes. The phenomenon of individuals being targeted and victimized based on their political connections or ideological beliefs is a pressing concern within the context of political violence in the United States. This include those who are targeted based on their racial background, ethnic origin, religious affiliation, sexual orientation, or gender identity, in addition to those who hold controversial or unpopular political views. Victims of political violence in the United States can encounter significant challenges when attempting to get justice, assistance, and services. Due to concerns over potential retaliation or social repercussions, a significant number of individuals who have experienced aggressive or harassing behaviours exhibit reluctance in disclosing such incidents. The exacerbation of the problem may be attributed to the lack of capability or reluctance of law enforcement and other institutions to effectively confront cases of political violence.

1.3 Significance

The United States has a long history of political violence, from its early days as a fledgling nation to the present day. Throughout its history, various groups and individuals have engaged in acts of violence to further their political or social agendas. The most prominent of these acts of violence have been assassinations, bombings, and other acts of terrorism.

One of the earliest instances of political violence in the United States occurred during the American Revolution. British loyalists were targeted by Patriots who saw them as traitors to the cause of American independence. Violence was also used during the fight for civil rights in the mid-20th century. The Ku Klux Klan and other white supremacist groups used violence to intimidate and terrorize African Americans and their allies who were working to end segregation and discrimination.

The most infamous act of political violence in American history was the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln in 1865. Lincoln was shot and killed by John Wilkes Booth, a Confederate sympathizer who was angry over Lincoln's support for the abolition of slavery. Other political figures who have been assassinated include Robert F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr., and President John F. Kennedy.

In more recent years, the United States has been the target of numerous acts of terrorism. The most devastating of these was the September 11, 2001 attacks, in which hijackers associated with the terrorist group Al-Qaeda

flew planes into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, killing nearly 3,000 people. In the aftermath of the attacks, the United States launched the War on Terror, which has been ongoing for over two decades.

Political violence continues to be a problem in the United States today. The January 6, 2021 attack on the United States Capitol by supporters of former President Donald Trump was a stark reminder of the ongoing threat of political violence in the country. The attack resulted in the deaths of several people, including a Capitol police officer, and led to the impeachment of President Trump for inciting insurrection.

Despite the long history of political violence in the United States, the country remains a beacon of democracy and freedom around the world. The United States has weathered many crises throughout its history, and it will undoubtedly continue to do so in the future. Through it all, the country's democratic institutions and commitment to the rule of law have remained strong, and they will continue to serve as a bulwark against political violence and extremism.

1.4 Objectives

Numerous scholarly investigations have examined the correlation between political violence and a diverse array of adverse consequences on mental well-being, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depressive symptoms, and heightened anxiety. According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2001), a significant proportion, ranging from one-third to one-half, of individuals who are exposed to political violence are likely to encounter various manifestations of mental anguish. This include post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depressive symptoms, or anxiety disorders. Notwithstanding these hazards, it is acknowledged that individuals often navigate the adversities of political violence by demonstrating remarkable resilience. Resilience refers to the capacity to effectively overcome or adjust to challenging circumstances.

The presence of various resources within the environment, including educational institutions, community organizations, opportunities for social and political involvement, responsive public systems, and governmental accountability for acts of violence against civilian populations, seems to provide a safeguard against the detrimental impacts of political violence on the well-being of affected populations. However, despite the existing knowledge on the potential of social and political settings to promote resilience, there is a scarcity of research investigating the impact of political violence on the individual-environment relationship, which plays a crucial role in determining overall well-being. There is a growing recognition that political violence is often seen as a collective encounter.

This article collectively refers to three interconnected dimensions of functioning, namely people's capacity to engage in social and political life, contribute to community functioning and social cohesion, and participate in governmental functioning and the delivery of services to populations. The primary framework for this research consists of three distinct domains, which were formulated and refined via the process of synthesizing the existing literature for the purpose of conducting the review. This study also considers the impact of political violence on the interplay between different domains of collective functioning, in line with Bronfenbrenner's (1986) ideas that described the reciprocal links between these domains as mesosystems. For example, this analysis considers the potential effects of political violence on the functioning of government, leading to a decrease in individuals' inclination to engage in political activities.

1.5 Hypothesis

The connection between political violence and structural violence becomes apparent, particularly when examining the aspects of deprivation within political violence. In Farmer's (2006) analysis, various social structures, such as those found in education, law, culture, and healthcare, are identified as covert mechanisms of oppression. These structures operate in a systematic and deliberate manner, perpetuating unjust social, economic, and political arrangements that hinder individuals from realizing their maximum capabilities. The relationship between structural violence and political violence is clearly characterized by a pattern in which the

former often precedes, coexists alongside, and is used as a recurring strategy by the latter. Governmental upheavals and rebellions sometimes arise as a consequence of systemic inequities rooted in socioeconomic class, national identity, or ethnic divisions, afterwards leading to forceful suppressions that characterize shifts in governmental authority.

This research examines the status of the United States as a target of both local and international acts of terrorism. In order to comprehensively analyze the United States as a target of terrorism, it is necessary to develop a meticulously constructed theoretical framework that duly considers the unique characteristics of the American context. The suggested theoretical framework integrates the concepts of "anti-Americanism" as presented by Rubinstein and Smith, with "American Primacy" as posited by Betts. The use of this theoretical framework facilitates the elucidation of the scenario in which the United States of America is vulnerable to transnational or international terrorist attacks.

2. Research Methodology

The research methodology refers to the systematic approach and techniques used in doing research. It includes the overall design, data collection methods, data. This portion of the study provides an overview of the research design, the target population, the sampling procedure and sample size, as well as the equipment and validation process. Additionally, the data collecting and analysis process used in this study is outlined.

2.1 Research Design

The research design refers to the overall plan and structure that guides a study's data collection and analysis. It include the selection of research. The present study used a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methodologies within the realm of social sciences. Data for this investigation was collected from primary as well as secondary sources. Secondary references include many sources such as books, magazines, articles, and reference resources. One of the primary approaches used for data collection was the development of a survey questionnaire.

The Idea of "Anti-Americanism."

Rubinstein and Smith (1988) conducted a study during the early 1980s to examine the phenomenon of anti-Americanism. As a result of their research, they established a typology of anti-Americanism, which is presented as follows:

The phenomenon of issue-focused anti-Americanism refers to the critical stance taken towards certain policies, actions, or ideologies associated with the United The aforementioned "outbursts" manifest in emerging economies due to profound discontentment with the foreign policy of the United States.

Ideological anti-Americanism posits that the United States is the primary source of global malevolence. The existence of enmity against the USA is perpetuated even in the absence of governmental actions that negatively impact third-world nations. Individuals in the third world who subscribe to this ideology might be classified as nationalists, Marxists, or Islamic fundamentalists.

Instrumental anti-Americanism is a phenomenon characterized by the strategic utilization of animosity towards the United States of America to achieve specific objectives. These objectives may include assigning responsibility to the USA for local government issues and deficiencies, garnering public support, or establishing alliances with other global powers, such as the USSR.

The United States may face negative consequences if it directs its attention on the kind of anti-Americanism that promotes revolution. This particular variant of anti-American sentiment is endorsed by factions who harbour disapproval towards the strong alliances between the United States and certain governments, and want to topple them. After the deposition of the preceding governing body, a new government assumes authority and attempts to exploit the prevailing hostility and indignation aimed towards the United States.

The notion of "American Predominance".

The concept of "American Primacy," as first proposed by Richard Betts in 2002, is the second element within the theoretical framework. Richard Betts established a correlation between the concept of "American Global Primacy" and the susceptibility to terrorism. He tried to provide a rationale for the particular targeting of America by al Qaeda, drawing from the viewpoint of similarly influential terrorist organizations. The speaker emphasized the comprehensive influence of the United States, including military, political, cultural, and economic domains, which enables it to exert substantial control over the regime and ideology of the country from which terrorists originate. According to Betts, the United States of America is a subject of interest for those who relate its challenges to its political and cultural prowess. Considering the limited resources at the disposal of these terrorist organizations, their ability to effectively combat this formidable danger is compromised. Terrorist organizations choose for "unconventional modes of warfare" due to their limited resources, which prevent them from engaging in a conventional conflict with a formidable global force. The term "asymmetric warfare" is used by the Pentagon to describe the terrorist attacks. The terrorist attacks of September 11 brought about a realization among Americans about the implications of their dominance, since it not only gave them the capacity to exert authority over others but also rendered them susceptible to provocation. Following the tragic events of the 9/11 attacks, Betts expressed the view that the perceived invincibility of American dominance had created a deceptive illusion of strength that ultimately proved to be unfounded.

A Significant Global Power Being Attacked

It is crucial to acknowledge that the inclusion of the concept of "American global primacy" in our study has gained further validation via the use of empirical research methods using quantitative analysis. Sobek and Braithwaite (2005) conducted a significant study titled "Victim of Success: American Dominance and Terrorism," whereby they examined the correlation between the extent of the United States' control in the international system and the frequency of terrorist strikes against American interests. The authors provided a rationale similar to that of Betts, asserting that due to the United States' advantageous global position, which effectively thwarts traditional attempts to diminish its standing, resorting to terrorism becomes a very probable strategy.

The concept of American dominance has been argued to increase the vulnerability of American interests to acts of terrorism, as posited by two authors who characterize terrorism as "the preferred option of those lacking power." According to their assertion, the two fundamental elements that establish supremacy are "preferences and power." One key factor is the extent to which there exists a clear alignment between the interests of the United States and those of other major states. This alignment often results in opposition from these governments towards any alteration of the existing state of affairs. The second dimension pertains to "power," whereby it serves as a deterrent against any potential endeavors by other countries within the international system to challenge the prevailing state's objectives, should they deem it necessary to do so.

In order to effectively accomplish the job by "conventional methods," it is essential for the states endorsing the change to collaborate harmoniously. This empirical study examined terrorist attacks targeting American interests from 1968 to 1996 and successfully established the plausibility of the hypothesis that there exists a correlation between American hegemony and a rise in such assaults, thereby challenging the fundamental principles of Human Rights upheld by the United States.

A cohort of scholars undertook a compelling endeavor to empirically substantiate political assertions, with the aim of ensuring that the general populace was apprised of the genuine motivations behind acts of terrorism against individuals of African descent. It might be argued that this examination serves as a means to assess the likelihood of terrorist activities against the United States, perhaps stemming from the principles and ideals it espouses. Hillary Clinton was among the leaders who engaged in the discourse over the fundamental factors

contributing to acts of terrorism against the United States. Within the framework of her "Hillary Doctrine," Clinton said that safeguarding women's rights played a crucial role in upholding the national security of her country. The aforementioned cohort of scholars found the notion intriguing and resolved to do an empirical investigation in order to scrutinize the accuracy of this claim. A total of 156 countries were analyzed, constituting a substantial sample size spanning the years 1981 to 2005. The researchers successfully used quantitative research methods to establish a clear correlation between the infringement upon women's rights and the manifestation of extreme behaviors, which garnered appreciation for the "Hillary philosophy." The authors recognized the presence of other elements that contributed to the terrorist attacks on the United States. However, their primary discovery emphasized that the inclination to direct terrorist attacks at Americans increased as a result of laws that sanctioned cultural norms devaluing women in comparison to men. The decision was motivated by the belief that the United States should actively promote gender equality on a worldwide scale, since it has direct implications for the nation's national security.

The scholarly perspectives on international/transnational terrorism targeting the United States have emphasized its motivations rooted in the country's global prominence and its commitment to safeguarding concepts such as gender equality and human rights. These studies exemplified the "American Primacy" ideology, a perspective advocating for the use of terrorism as a means of retaliating against the United States for its perceived dominance.

The Role of US Foreign Policy in Fostering Both Domestic and Foreign Terrorism Foreign Assistance

Certain academics have highlighted the significance of foreign assistance as a means for the United States to cultivate favorable sentiments among global populations. These researchers have endeavoured to identify specific mechanisms within US foreign policy that might potentially engender antagonism against such aid. Nevertheless, empirical research has shown that this seemingly harmless foreign policy instrument posed significant risks. Individuals would be categorized into two distinct categories, namely winners and losers, according to the advantages they derived from their benevolent engagement with other countries. Individuals who experienced defeat may develop feelings of hatred against the United States, which served as the primary partner and backer of the dictatorship, as well as towards their own local political system. However, Tokdemir (2017) has provided evidence to support the notion that residents of democratic countries that are on the losing end of the aid game provide a reduced risk, since they are less inclined to have negative views of the United States.

Additional emphasis has been placed by others on the distinction between foreign assistance and transnational terrorism, contending that this association is contingent upon the specific conditions prevailing in the recipient states. While several studies have issued warnings to donor nations about the potential for increased animosity from recipients who see themselves as losers, other research have delved further into the correlation between foreign assistance and transnational terrorism. One study successfully demonstrated this phenomenon via the use of quantitative research tools.

The increasing frequency of terrorist attacks against the United States may be attributed to a confluence of factors, including local persecution, economic assistance, and particularly military support. The outcome of this event marked a triumph for those who had a stance against United States' involvement in international affairs. The research also revealed that this correlation lost its validity after foreign assistance beyond certain thresholds, since it substantially bolstered authoritarian regimes in their counterterrorism efforts. The correlation between foreign assistance and terrorism in this particular instance showcases the efficacy of the concept of "anti-Americanism" as an explanatory framework, namely its two iterations, namely "issue-oriented anti-Americanism" and "ideological anti-Americanism." The first iteration, as previously mentioned, concerns the developing countries' animosity against some activities undertaken by the United States, particularly evident

when examining the context of those who have experienced negative outcomes.

Individuals who experience adverse consequences due to foreign assistance policy. An alternative interpretation is that this occurrence exemplifies the concept of "ideological anti-Americanism." Individuals who experience defeat in this particular competition may develop a fixation on the notion that the United States of America assumes the role of the "villain" or serves as the primary source of malevolence, stemming from their deep-seated resentment.

Capitalism

Economic concerns are often regarded as the most distressing difficulties faced by individuals. Consequently, scholars have focused their efforts on identifying the crucial factors that contribute to the elevated probability of the United States encountering an international or transnational terrorist incident, with particular emphasis on the economic domain. Experts have brought attention to the phenomena of disadvantaged groups retaliating against the United States, the world's leading example of a free market, due to the negative impacts they experience as a result of adopting the market economy. The analysis of empirical data pertaining to the connection under investigation mostly centers upon capitalism, but not in its conventional interpretation, hence rendering this variable unconnected to acts of anti-American terrorism. In contrast, the concept is referred to as "social-market capitalism," whereby it acknowledges the frequency with which individuals within a society engage in contractual agreements with unfamiliar parties in order to acquire commodities, services, and income. This perspective dissociates capitalism from the notion of minimum government intervention in the market. Although the aforementioned notion posited a correlation between acts of terrorism and "higher levels of market capitalism" as well as assaults on the United States, it was disconcerting to ascertain that the underlying cause of terrorist attacks was attributed to the process of marketization. The responsible parties may be identified as the individuals or organizations that had opposing views towards the market system. These "anti-market interest groups" believed that the United States bore responsibility for the economic transformation occurring inside their country. Their interests aligned with a departure from capitalism. According to these interest groups, their belief was that by targeting them, they would secure benefits for their own interests, impede the implementation of free market principles, and counteract the detrimental process of "Americanization" that was rapidly spreading throughout their own communities.

3. Data Analysis

A survey was conducted on a sample of 1,100 U.S. individuals, including the essential questions to establish twenty-four potential factors associated with political violence. The questionnaire was completed by a diverse group of individuals from Pakistan, without regard to factors such as age, ethnicity, religion, or race. The survey's sample size consists of 300 replies. The dependent variable utilized in this study, initially devised by Uscinski, consists of a summated scale derived from participants' responses to three distinct questions pertaining to their endorsement of political violence. Respondents were required to indicate their level of agreement using a five-point Likert scale, ranging from "strongly disagree" (1) to "strongly agree" (5).

1. These days, using violence to further political objectives is permissible.
2. American citizens can sometimes demonstrate their displeasure with the government by using violence.
3. If the other side's members behave violently initially, violence is justifiable.

THEORETICAL MODEL

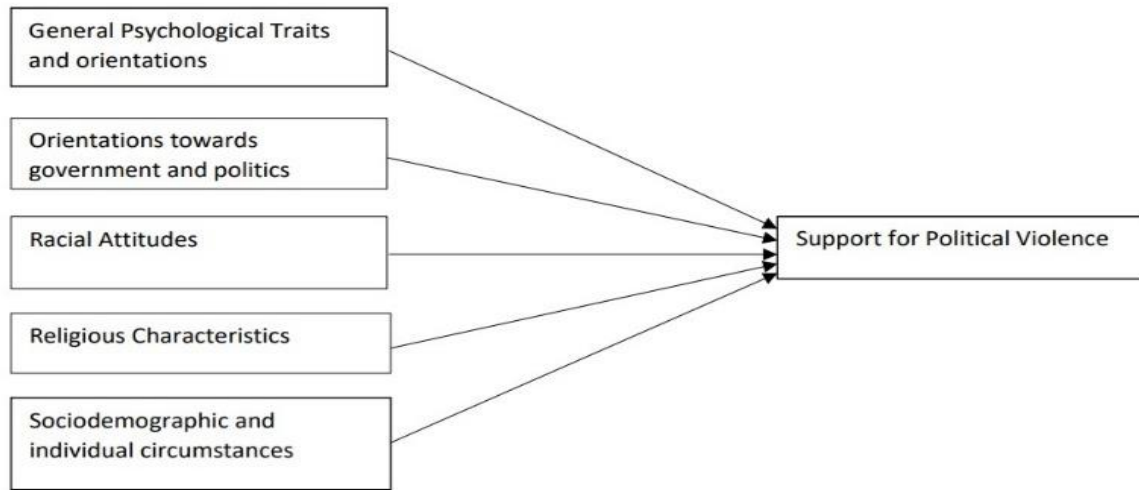


CHART 1 *Distribution of support for political violence*

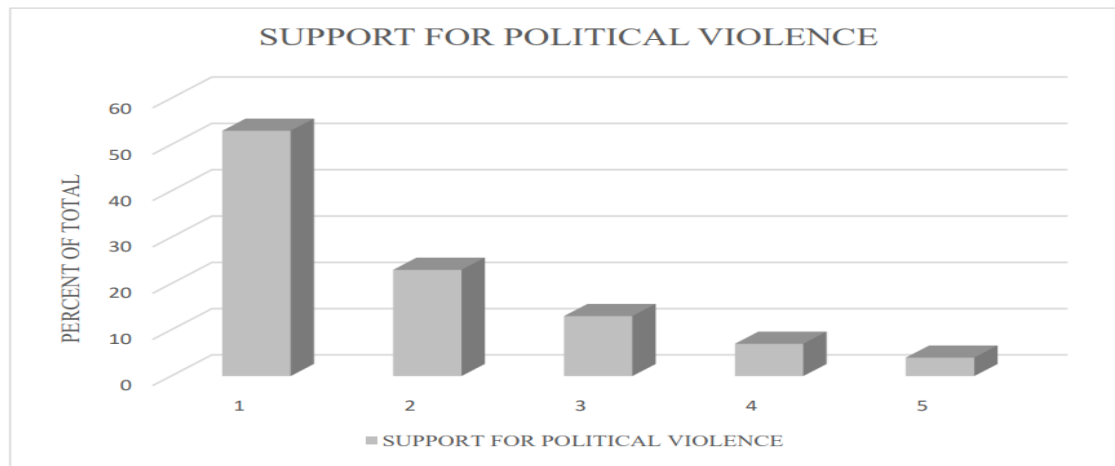


TABLE 1 Descriptive statistics for all potential correlates of support for political violence

CATEGORY	VARIABLE	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
General	Perceived systematic victimhood	2.76	1.05
Psychological traits and orientations	Perceived egocentric victimhood	2.89	1.02
	Anxiety	1.74	0.83
	Powerlessness	2.24	0.76
Orientations towards government and politics	Authoritarianism	2.87	0.86
	Populism	3.40	0.87
	Conspiratorial Thinking	3.23	0.93
	Perceived Corruption	3.45	1.09
	Trust in Government	2.23	0.97
	Interest in Politics	2.78	1.03
Racial Attitudes	White Identity	3.28	0.99
	Racial Resentment	2.88	1.07
Strength of Political Identities	Ideological Strength	2.32	1.13
	Partisan Strength	3.19	1.11
	Republican	0.34	0.42
Religious Characteristics	Conservative	0.47	0.50
	Religiosity	2.61	1.63
	Evangelical	0.12	0.46
Sociodemographic and Individual Circumstances	Military Service	0.11	0.36
	Income	3.37	1.23
	Health Insurance	0.92	0.31
	Education	3.56	1.11
	Female	0.54	0.47

Terrorism deaths in the United States

Number of deaths each year from terrorist attacks in the United States, including both victims and perpetrators. Incidents with multiple fatalities and documented information are labeled.

Our World
in Data



Source: Annual death toll data from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD).
Labeling of specific incidents come from those listed at the Wikipedia entry "Terrorism in the United States".
This is a visualization from OurWorldInData.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing.

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The Global Terrorism Database (GTD), founded and now maintained by American initiatives, is the most comprehensive compilation of terrorist events documented so far. This suggests that it likely has the most comprehensive documentation of terrorist incidents in recent times, given the extensive coverage of such events by the American media since the 1970s.

This visualization depicts the annual mortality tally arising from acts of terrorism in the United States, commencing with the year 1970. The September 11 attacks in New York City are largely regarded as a highly

destructive manifestation of terrorism within the context of modern world history. In the year 2001, the fatality rate reached a count of 3000 victims, which exceeded the total number of fatalities caused by acts of terrorism in the United States from 1970 to the present by almost four times.

Based on the number of deaths, it can be seen that terrorism had a very high incidence throughout the 1970s. Subsequently, in the subsequent decades, with the exception of notable outlier years such as 1995 and 2001, terrorism rates were comparatively lower. In the last five years, there has been a gradual though consistent rise in the number of fatalities resulting from acts of terrorism in the United States.

In the majority of years, the occurrence of terror attacks resulted in a death toll of less than 50 individuals annually, and in many instances, no fatalities were recorded as a consequence of such assaults. With the exception of the year 2001, the incidence of terrorism-related fatalities in the United States has been less than 0.01% of the total number of deaths annually, consistently seen since 1970. In the United States, the daily mortality rate due to automobile accidents is around 120 individuals. This implies that the yearly number of fatalities resulting from acts of terrorism is often comparable to, or even fewer than, the number of deaths occurring during a span of twelve hours or less due to traffic accidents in the same nation.

4. Results and Discussion

Upon the culmination of this research, it is essential to acknowledge that several academics attributed culpability to the United States, particularly its internal administrative framework, contending that it facilitated the occurrence of the profound terrorist attacks that inflicted suffering upon American citizens. Following the catastrophic terrorist attacks on September 11, there was a notable escalation in this phenomenon. Following the aforementioned acts of aggression, it has come to light that specific confidential knowledge has shown the prior identification of Osama bin Laden as a significant threat to American safety and national security, thereby characterizing him as a potential imminent risk prior to the occurrence of the 9/11 attacks. As an example, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) made an offer to provide compensation to anyone who aided in the capture of Osama bin Laden. The events of September 11, often referred to as 9/11, compelled President Clinton to publicly confess his failure in apprehending Osama bin Laden during his tenure as president, as shown by this issue. Ironically, in the period immediately before the tragic events of September 11th, 2001, the intelligence community had provided advance notice to the relevant authorities on the potential occurrence of an attack against the United States (Fawn, 2003: 11).

The terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, may be attributed to the organizational inadequacies of the intelligence services. These organizations were ineffective in formulating relevant strategies to address the challenges of the post-Cold War period. There were some who held the belief that the United States intelligence agency persisted in using antiquated techniques, namely relying on "electronic monitoring" instead of more current "human intelligence activities," which were first utilized in the context of countering Soviet adversaries during the Cold War era. As a result, this situation evolved into an imminent terrorist threat, although the appropriate response measures were not effectively implemented.

The results of our study indicate that support for political violence is significantly associated with several psychological, political, and social factors, extending beyond political affiliation, religious beliefs, and socioeconomic status, as previously shown in existing studies. Moreover, the psychological dispositions towards power, authority, and ethnic groups have been shown to possess the highest predictive value when examining their interplay with each other in relation to endorsement of political violence, with the exception of military involvement. The participants who shown the greatest endorsement of political violence in our research had elevated levels of perceived victimization, authoritarianism, and white identity, with a history or current

involvement in military duty. Significantly, this particular set of traits has the capability to elucidate attitudes towards real-world occurrences, particularly in regions where there is a substantial degree of support for Trump. The political violence profile emerges as the most effective explanatory framework for identifying those who are more inclined to see the riots as justifiable. In addition to the Capitol riot, it is crucial to uncover psychological and social elements that are associated with support for violence. This endeavor may provide valuable insights into the underlying correlations that may contribute to potential acts of violence in the future.

5. Conclusion

Finally, the author of this scholarly essay contends that this factor served as a catalyst or a contributing factor that facilitated the targeting of the United States in 2001, rather than being the primary cause of the attack. The study concludes by emphasizing the significance of various elements that, although not classified as explanations or factors, have rendered the United States susceptible to terrorism. This serves to prompt readers to contemplate the elimination of personal attributes that contribute to support for violence. These patterns establish a vital connection between an individual's political psychology and their active involvement in detrimental political actions, such as violence. It is noteworthy to observe that both Democrats and Republicans, as well as liberals and conservatives, do not inherently exhibit asymmetrical tendencies in their support for political violence in a theoretical context. However, among the broader American population, victimization and authoritarianism are not insignificant orientations. Political figures such as Donald Trump have seen the strategic importance of appealing to these orientations in order to rally their followers. Enhancing our understanding of the specific orientations that contribute to support for political violence, and the ways in which elite cues might potentially amplify these orientations, may facilitate the mitigation of physical manifestations of political violence. It is important to note that some parameters examined in our analysis are more closely linked in the presumed causal chain compared to others. However, it is crucial to clarify that this research does not assign causation, since certain psychological aspects may be influenced by identification or socio demographic features. We propose doing more research to distinguish the underlying causes of the many elements we have identified.

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