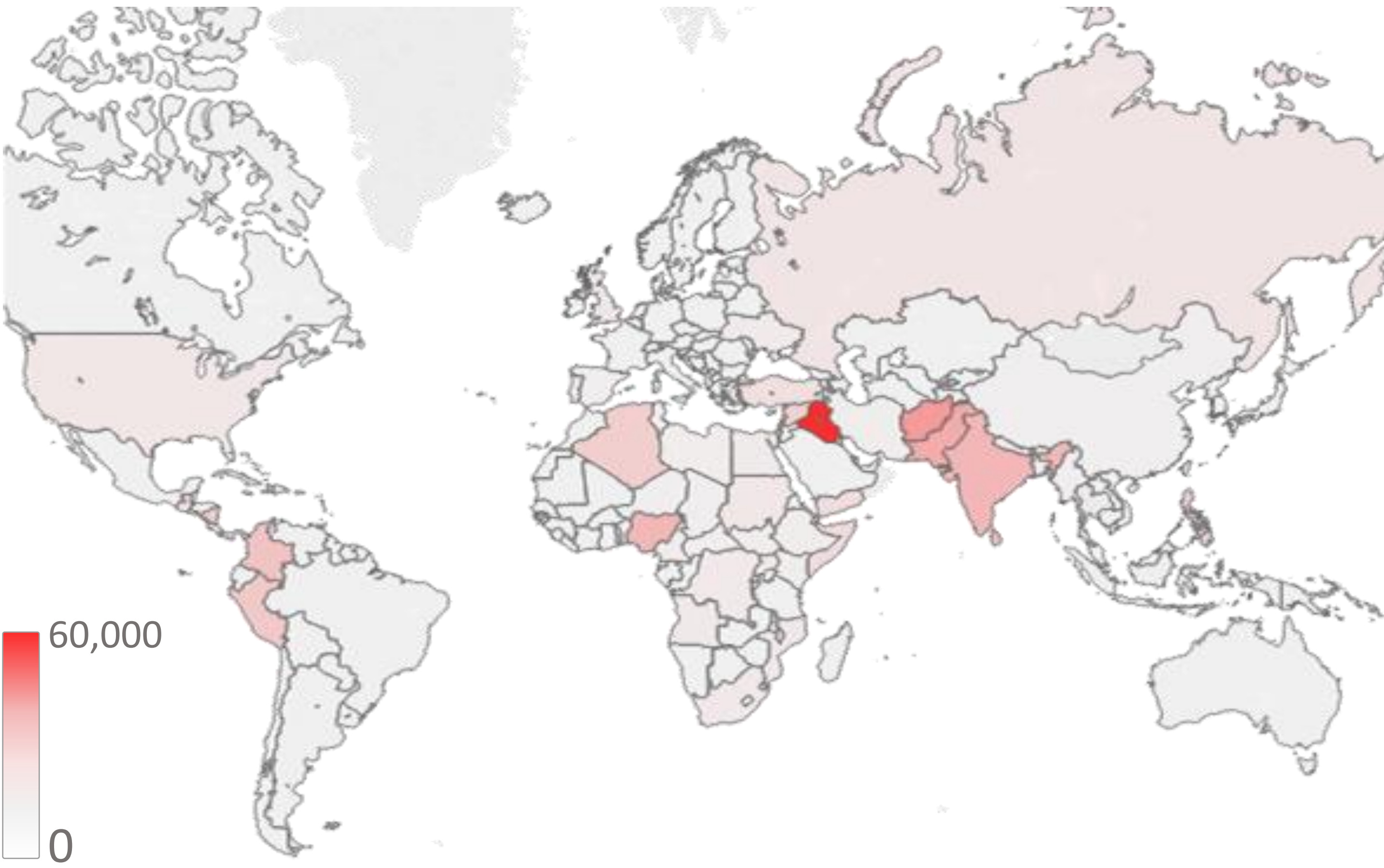


# Evolution of Terrorism Over Time - Where, When, and How?

Over history, terrorism as a negative phenomenon has evolved in its methodologies and conduct. Only in the past few decades have we been learning more about it in order to try and stop the violence that it brings. In the following sections our team explores how terrorist groups around the world have changed their methodologies and the ramifications of those changes.

## Terrorism Heatmap – Casualties By Country

Analysis showed that **80%** of casualties and **67%** of attacks were in only 20 countries which represent **10%** of the world’s countries. Those countries were most ravaged by terrorism between 1970 and 2015. *Figure(1)* shows affected countries, where the darker the highlight, the more people were killed there by terrorism. The most lethal country by far was Iraq, which had almost 60,000 people killed between 1970 and 2015. *Figure(2)* lists those 20 countries which we will take a closer look at.



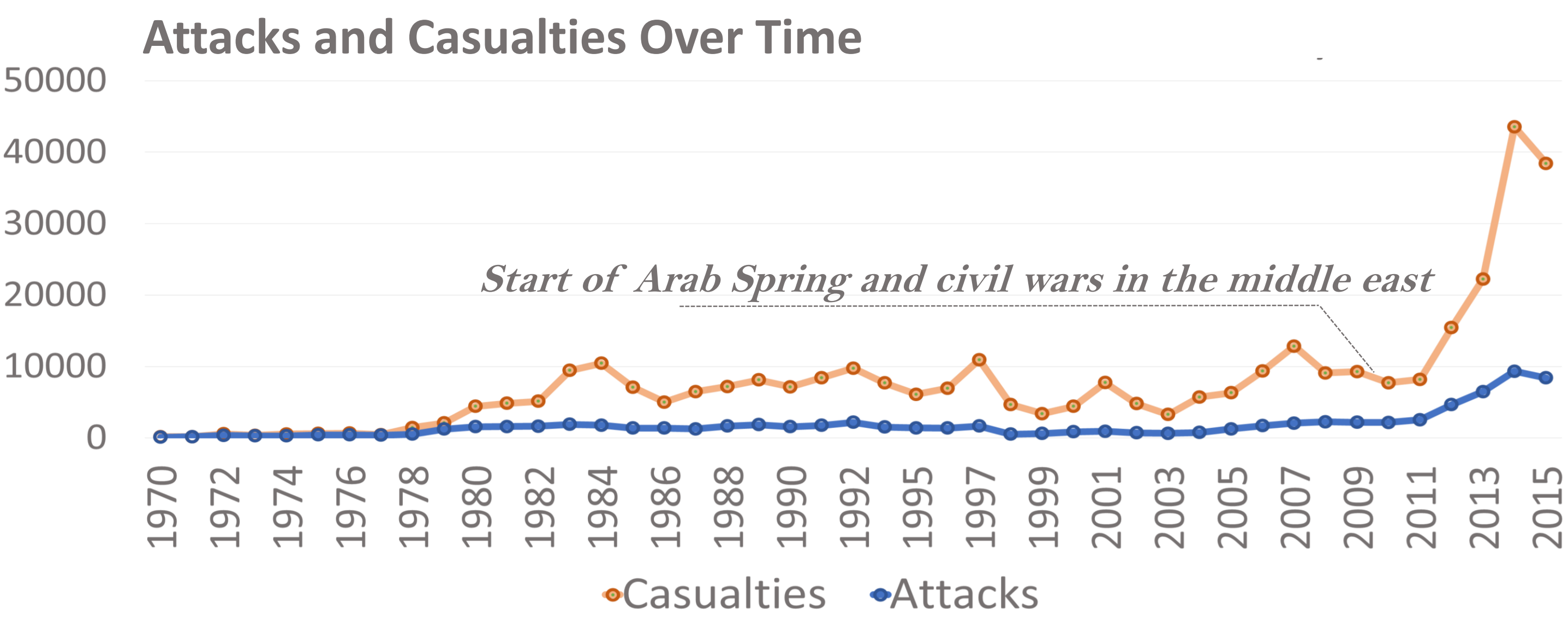
Figure(1)

Country	Casualties
Iraq	58855
Afghanistan	27018
Pakistan	21597
Nigeria	18509
India	18317
Sri Lanka	15505
Colombia	14562
Peru	12752
El Salvador	12053
Algeria	11082
Nicaragua	10598
Syria	10363
Philippines	8645
Somalia	6695
Yemen	6495
Turkey	5659
Guatemala	5167
Russia	4182
Burundi	4108
Lebanon	4011

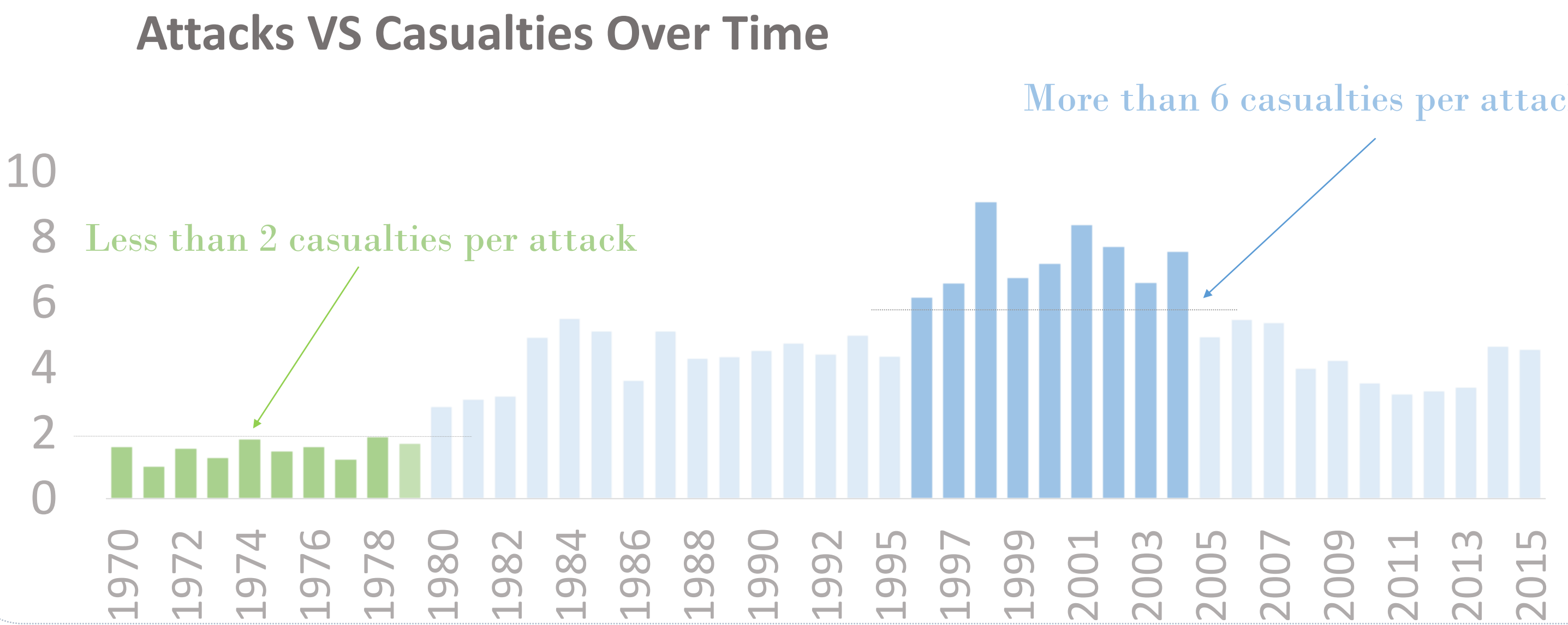
Figure(2)

## Terrorism Timeline – Casualties and Attacks Over Time

Figure(3)



Figure(4)

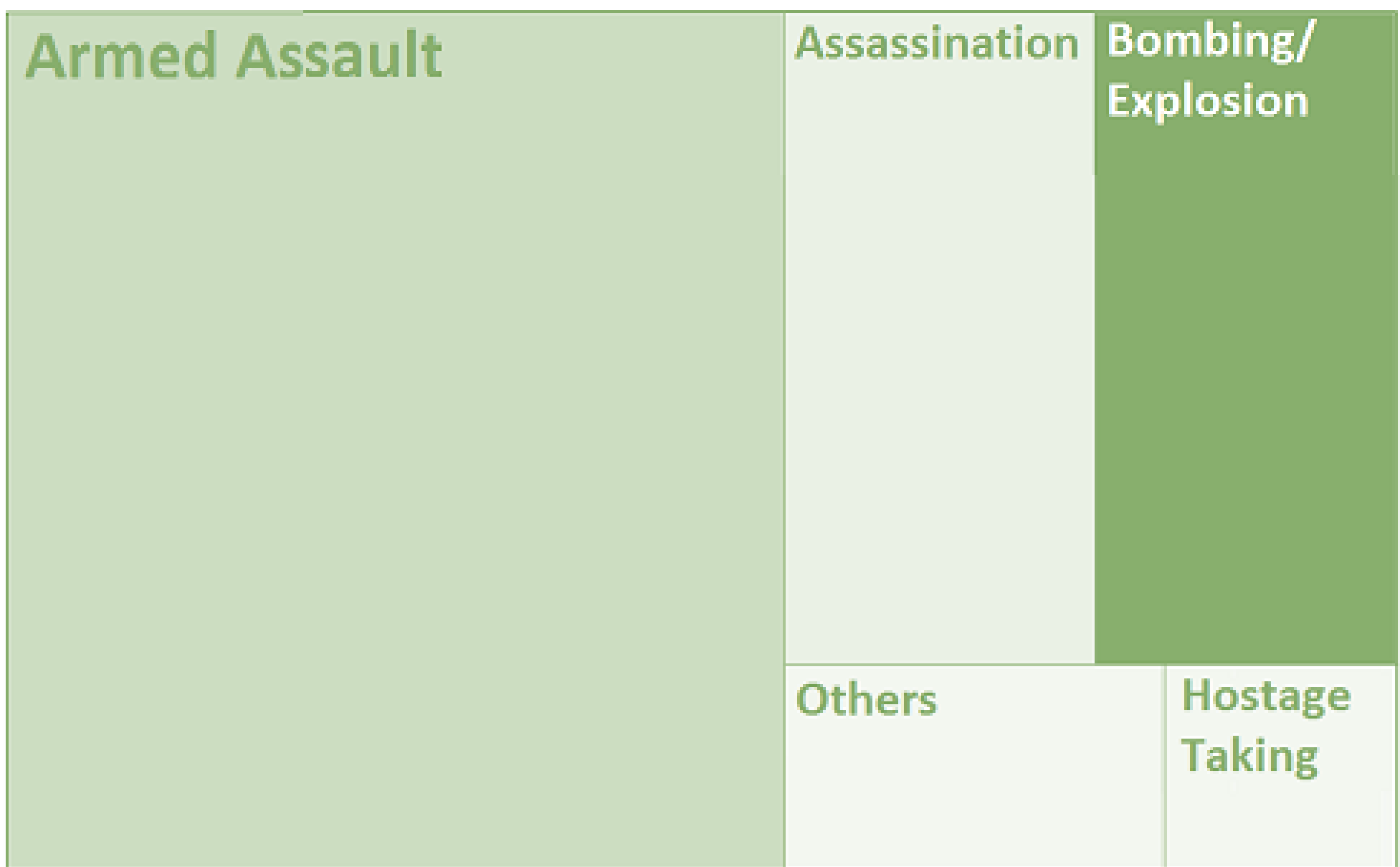


Through the timeline in *Figure(3)* we can see the evolution of terrorism over time. Our team will try to diagnose this increase in the right side of this report. At a high level, current events that link to the sudden spikes in the 2000s include various conflicts in the middle east.

As we can see in *Figure(4)*, there is a large discrepancy in casualties per attack in **1970-1978** when compared to **1996-2004**. We will investigate further into these different years. **1970-1978** will be graphed in green and **1996-2004** will be graphed in blue.

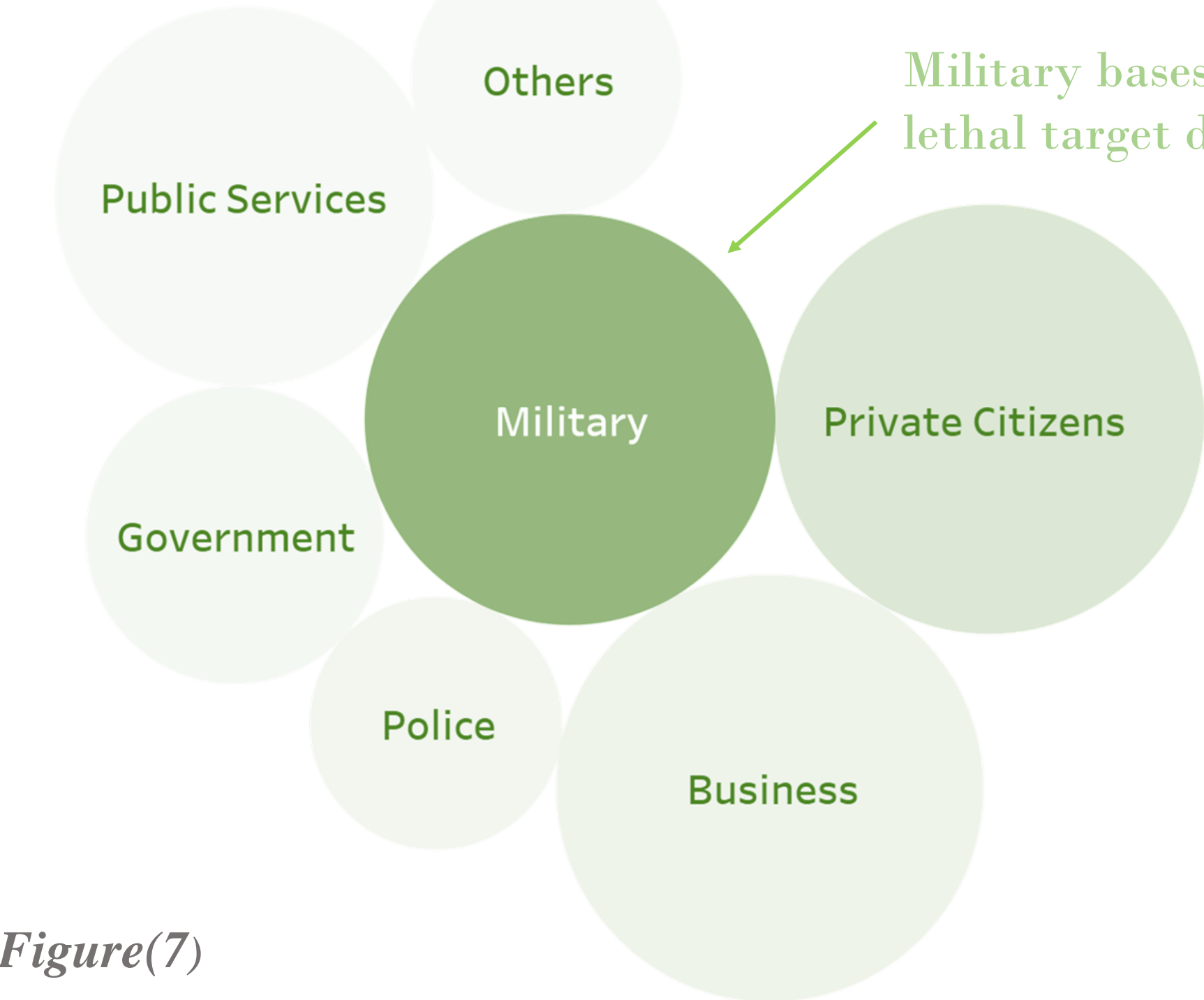
## Side By Side Comparisons

Figure(5)

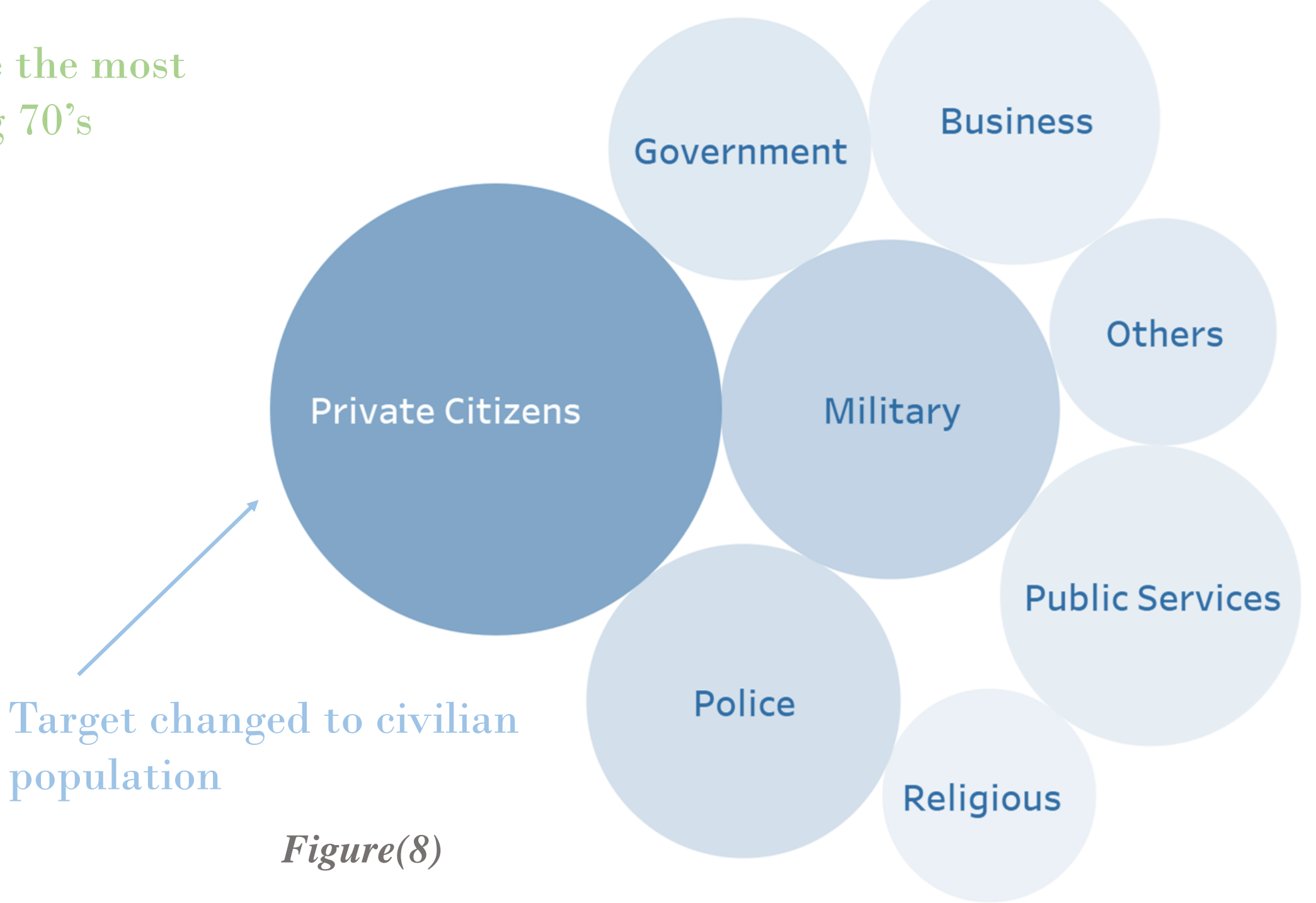


Based on *Figures (5-8)* we can see that methodologies like way of attacking and targets have changed over time resulting in increasing influence and media coverage of terrorists activities around the globe. These new methods have been considerably more lethal when compared to the older ones.

## Who Was Attacked



Figure(7)



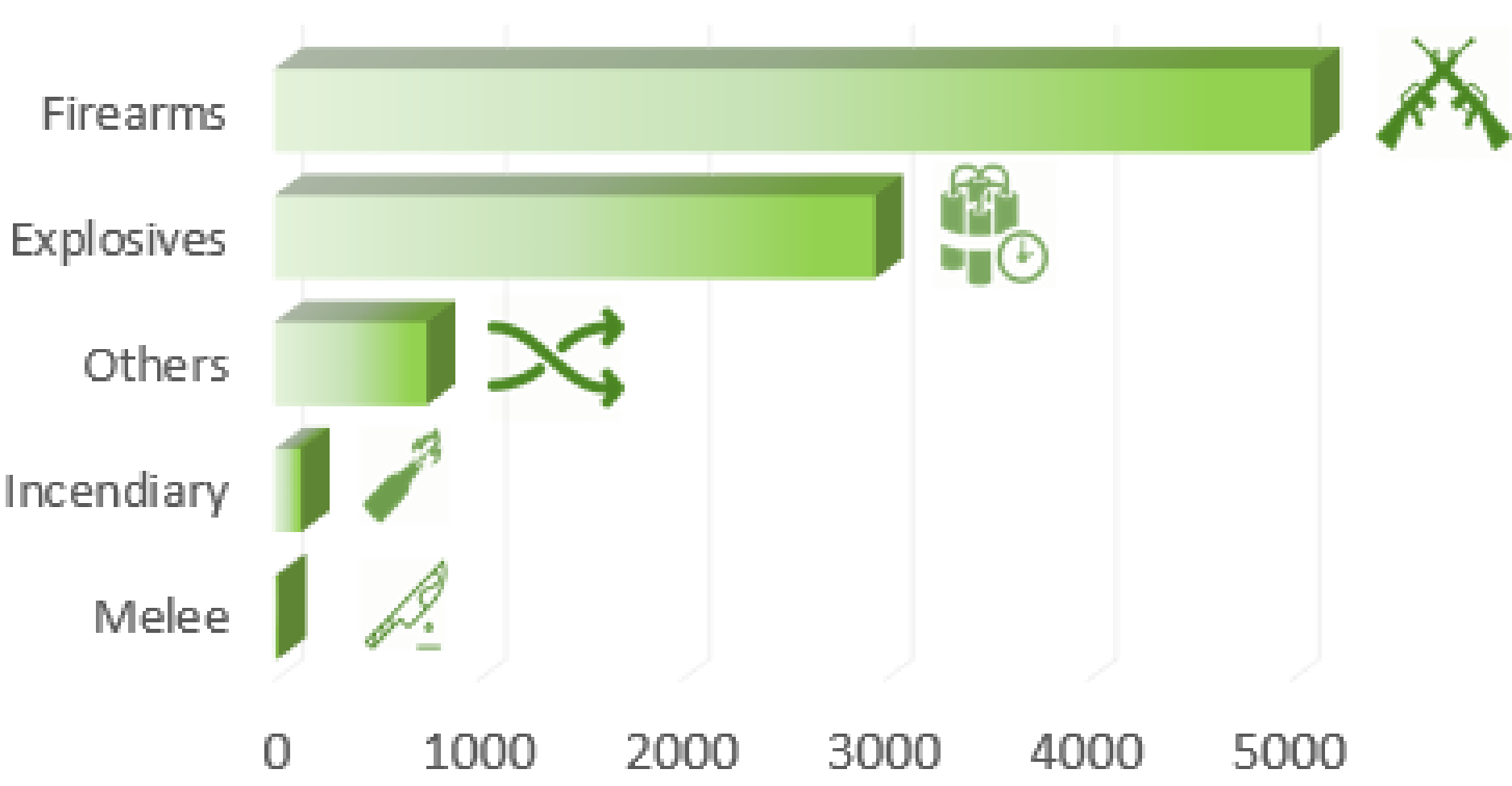
Figure(8)

Color represents # of wounded, size represents # of kills

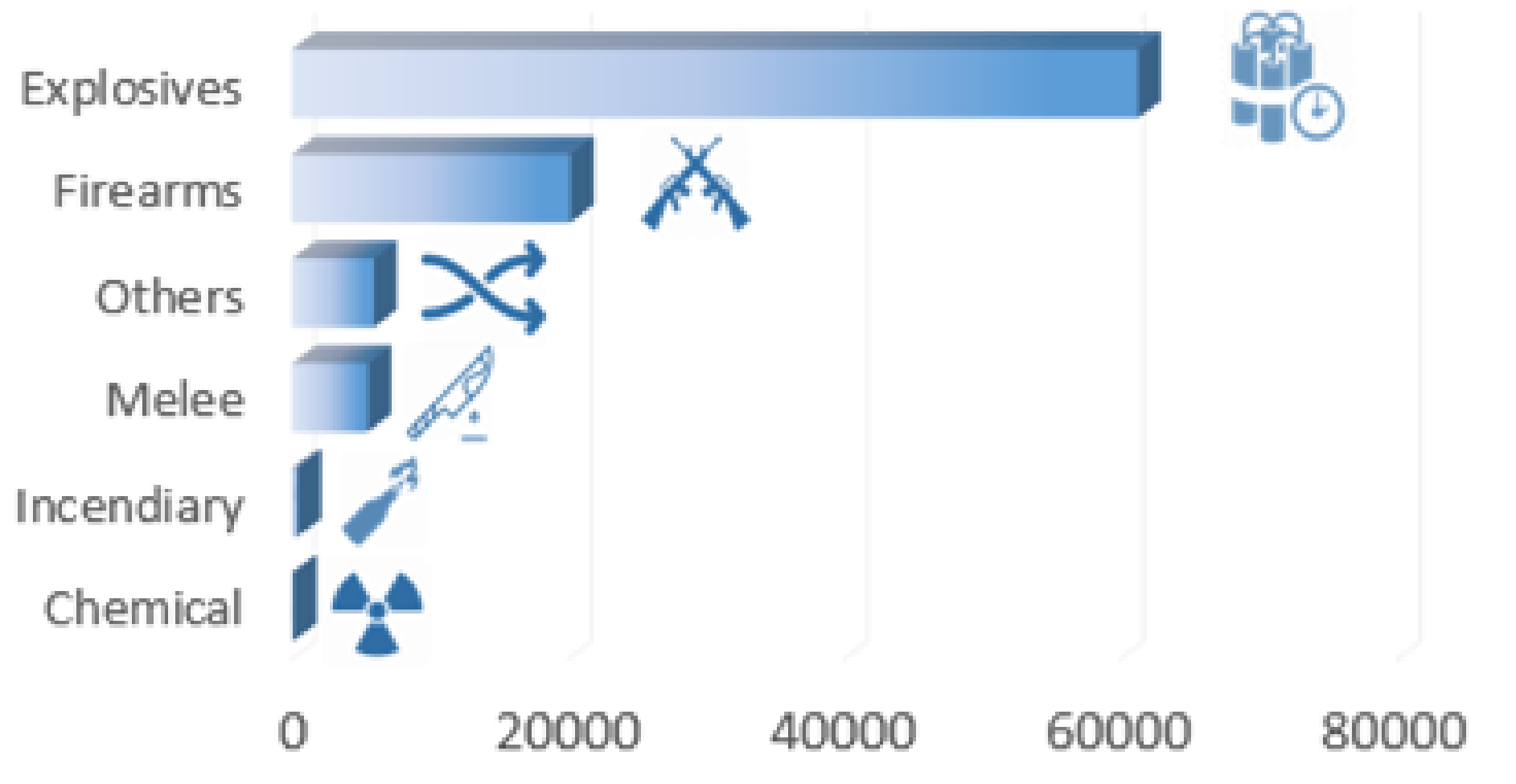
Color represents # of wounded, size represents # of kills

Graphs below show us how terrorists groups shifted from conventional weapons towards more lethal weapons

## What Weapons Were Used



Figure(9)



Figure(10)

## Conclusion

Here we can now see that the most lethal terrorist attacks have a few things in common. The use of explosives and firearms when targeting private citizens as well as the military make up over half the total casualties from terrorism between 1996 - 2004. Radical Islamic Terrorism became a majority of terrorist groups during this time, and explosives were their modus operandi. Before that, in the 1970-1978 period, militarized groups such as the Tamil Tigers and the FARC were the largest groups. This explains why firearms were used as the primary weapon during this time and also why militaries were a larger portion of overall targets, since these groups were politically motivated instead of religiously.