**Sites em análise:**

* **Ciberterrorismo**

<http://www.itpro.co.uk/security/29726/what-is-cyber-terrorism>

"[any] premeditated, politically motivated attack against information, computer systems or computer programs, and data which results in violence against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents”

<https://worldview.stratfor.com/weekly/coming-age-cyberterrorism>

The Coming Age of Cyberterrorism by Scott Stewart

“The two incidentes are exemples of real hacking in contrast to previous actions by jihadist hackers in which they’ve done things labeled “hacking,” such as guessing or resetting the passwords for social media accounts. The incidentes clearly show the strong intente to develop a robust cyberwarfare capability. Because of this, they have me thinking about cyberterrorism. It’s important to recognize that the Islamic State is not the only non-state actor that wants to develop such a cyberterrorism capability: A wide range of radical groups from anarchist hacktivists to neo-Nazis are also pursuing such programs. This universe of malefactores almost ensures that by skill or chance, one of them eventually will manage to croos the Rubicon and conduct a hack that actually kills people, causes damage and produces panic and terror, ushering in the age of cyberterrorism.”

“But the Holy Grail for cyber terrorists is the ability to conduct attacks that result in death or significant destruction – attacks that provoke terror – with just the stroke of a keyboard. To date, the very few seriously destructive hacks we have seen have been conducted by state sponsors such as the authors of the Struxnet malware. Indeed, most private hackers seek Money, thrills or merely “lulz” (i.e., laughs), and so they have not really focused on cyberwarfare – or more accurately, asymmetrical cyberterrorism – sas much as they have cyber theft and cyber vandalism.”

“First, as in the physical world, it is simply not possible to safeguard everything in the cyber world to the highest degree. Security resources are costly and limited, and therefore priority must be given to protecting the most important targets and those where an attack would cause the most damage.”

“As we progressively automate and interconnect our lives, there are na increasing number of items attached to the Internet that a creative person could use to cause simple mayhem.”

<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/6712/cyberterrorism>

“Cyberterrorism is defined by U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation as a premeditated attack against a computer system, computer data, programs and other information with the sole aim of violence against clandestine agentes and subantional groups. The main aim behind cyberterrorism is to cause harm and destruction.”

<https://littlefield.co/cyber-terrorism-understanding-and-preventing-acts-of-terror-within-our-cyber-space-26ae6d53cfbb>

https://www.steptoe.com/publications/231a.pdf

* **O problema que é o terrorismo**

<https://www.lawteacher.net/free-law-essays/terrorism/issue-of-terrorism.php>

* **História do terrorismo**

<http://www.wussu.com/current/levine.htm>

“**2. What is the history of terrorism?**  
  
The first recorded use of "terrorism" and "terrorist" was in 1795, relating to the Reign of Terror instituted by the French government. The use of "terrorist" to signify anti-government activities was recorded in 1866 referring to Ireland, and in 1883 referring to Russia.  
  
Throughout history humans have terrorized their neighbors to generate fear and compel changes in behavior. At the dawn of China's imperial age, T'ai Kung, the first Chinese general and progenitor of strategic thought, described the "spreading of civil offensives" to sow dissension, demoralize the populace and incapacitate the government.  
  
In the modern period, all regular armies have recruited "irregulars" to do their dirty work: Cossacks, hunters, Hussars, all were used to draw a civilized veil over the actions of their sponsors as they raped and pillaged in towns and across countrysides. (Ironically, Ivan the First had to subdue the very Cossacks he used to pacify the Muslim regions of Russia; today the U.S. is forced to "subdue" the Muslims we used to pacify Russia.)  
  
Today terrorism must be viewed within the context of the modern nation-state. Indeed, it was the rise of a bureaucratic state, which could not be destroyed by the death of one leader that forced terrorists to widen their scope of targets in order to create a public atmosphere of anxiety and undermine confidence in government. This reality is at the heart of the ever more violent terrorism of the last 100 years, from anarchists' assassinations to hijackings and suicide bombings.”

<http://www.terrorism-research.com/history/early.php>

“**Terror in Antiquity: 1st -14th Century AD**  
The earliest known organization that exhibited aspects of a modern terrorist organization was the Zealots of Judea. Known to the Romans as sicarii, or dagger-men , they carried on an underground campaign of assassination of Roman occupation forces, as well as any Jews they felt had collaborated with the Romans. Their motive was an uncompromising belief that they could not remain faithful to the dictates of Judaism while living as Roman subjects. Eventually, the Zealot revolt became open, and they were finally besieged and committed mass suicide at the fortification of Masada.”

“**Early Origins of Terrorism: 14th -18th Century**

The [French Revolution](http://chnm.gmu.edu/revolution/) provided the first uses of the words "Terrorist" and "Terrorism". Use of the word "terrorism" began in 1795 in reference to the Reign of Terror initiated by the Revolutionary government. The agents of the Committee of Public Safety and the National Convention that enforced the policies of "The Terror" were referred to as 'Terrorists". The French Revolution provided an example to future states in oppressing their populations. It also inspired a reaction by royalists and other opponents of the Revolution who employed terrorist tactics such as assassination and intimidation in resistance to the Revolutionary agents. The Parisian mobs played a critical role at key points before, during, and after the Revolution. Such extra-legal activities as killing prominent officials and aristocrats in gruesome spectacles started long before the guillotine was first used.”

* É importante perceber se o terrorismo funciona de facto/ se é um sucesso ou não?

<http://forensic-psychology.net/2016/08/15/is-terrorism-successful/>

“Success means achieving stated goals”

“Success depends on target selection”

Conclusão Ciberterrorismo (http://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/article/historical-perspective-of-terrorism-&-cyber-terrorism-365-1.html)

The problems associated with the use of malware are not peculiar to any particular country as the menace is global in nature. The countries all over the world are facing this problem and are trying their level best to eliminate this problem. The problem, however, cannot be effectively curbed unless popular public support and a vigilant judiciary back it. The legislature cannot enact a law against the general public opinion of the nation at large. Thus, first a public support has to be obtained not only at the national level but at the international level as well. The people all over the world are not against the enactment of statutes curbing the use of malware, but they are conscious about their legitimate rights. Thus, the law to be enacted by the legislature must take care of public interest on a priority basis. This can be achieved if a suitable technology is supported by an apt legislation, which can exclusively take care of the menace created by the computers sending the malware. Thus, the self-help measures recognized by the legislature should not be disproportionate and excessive than the threat received by the malware. Further, while using such self-help measures the property and rights of the general public should not be affected. It would also not be unreasonable to demand that such self-help measures should not themselves commit any illegal act r omission. Thus, a self-help measure should not be such as may destroy or steal the data or secret information stored in the computer of the person sending the malware. It must be noted that two wrongs cannot make a thing right. Thus, a demarcating line between self-help and taking law in one’s own hand must be drawn. In the ultimate analysis we must not forget that self-help measures are “watchdogs and not blood-hounds”, and their purpose should be restricted to legitimate and proportionate defensive actions only. In India, fortunately, we have a sound legal base for dealing with malware and the public at large has no problem in supporting the self-help measures to combat cyber terrorism and malware.

Os problemas associados ao uso do “malware” não são peculiares a nenhum país em particular. Assim, todos os países do mundo estão a enfrentar este problema e estão a tentar eliminar este problema da melhor maneira possível. No entanto, a legislatura não pode estabelecer uma lei quanto

Computers and the internet are becoming an essential part of our daily life. They are being used by individuals and societies to make their life easier. They use them for storing information, processing data, sending and receiving messages, communications, controlling machines, typing, editing, designing, drawing, and almost all aspects of life.  
The tremendous role of computers stimulated criminals and terrorists to make it their prefered tool for attacking their targets. The internet has provided a virtual battlefield for countries having problems with each other such as Taiwan against China, Israel against Palestine, India against Pakistan, China against the US, and many other countries.  
This transformation in the methods of terrorism from traditional methods to electronic methods is becoming one of the biggest chalenges to modern societies.  
In order to combat this type of terrorism a lot of effort should be done at the personal level, the country level, the regional level, as well as the international level to fight against this transnational type of crime

Os computadores e a internet são cada vez mais essenciais no nosso quotidiano. Estes estão a ser usados por indivíduos e sociedades para tornar a sua vida mais facilitada.