Questions on Understanding Terrorism.

1. In what way are psychologists finding it more useful to view terrorism?

2. What strategies might work in keeping would-be terrorists from turning to violence?

3. How are “de-radicalization” programs working?

4. Are terrorists “pathological” in any traditional sense?

5. What are four of the distinguishing traits of people who are open to terrorist recruitment?

6. Why does asking *how* people change as a result of terrorist recruitment instead of *why* they get involved in the first place yield better results?

7. What strategy seemed especially promising as a plausible intervention in getting people to leave terrorist organization?

8. How do some psychologists view terrorism when they are using a political lens?

9. When a state uses a punishing message after a terrorist attack, how do terrorists make use of that event?

10. What unconscious fear may underlie much of the motivation behind terrorism? (p. 4)

11. How do the subliminal death-related stimuli differ from the conscious contemplation of mortality as far as people’s behavior is concerned?

12. If you are subtly reminded of your mortality, what kinds of behavior is more likely to happen?

13. How does having a collectivist mentality affect what people are more likely to do?

14. How did Moghaddam interpret Islamic terrorism?

15. How did Pyszczynki show that people’s attitudes can change toward out-group violence?

16. What reduces support for war and increases support for peacemaking?

17. Initiatives seeking to soften the hearts and minds of detainees use what three components?

18. Former terrorists who rejoin society and are no longer involved in terrorist activities may still be radicals. Do you think this is a problem?

19. What is the one big problem with terrorism policy?