Instructions: Reply to these peer responses must be minimum 400 words. To demonstrate knowledge of the readings, students must use citations in parenthetical reference format and a reference list in the initial post. A minimum of **2 sources in each response.**

Format: All assignments for the School of Security and Global Studies (papers, essays, exams, and Forums) must follow the Chicago Style Manual guidelines. Refer to Kate Turabian,*A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations,* 7th ed.Chicago: University of Chicago Press. The format for in-text citations is given in the Turabian guide linked above. Students are to use the **parenthetical form (P) within the text of the document and the reference list form (R) in providing a list of sources.**

**FYI: *You would not start/end a paragraph with research but with your own ideas and discussions. Author information cannot stand alone and your own ideas must be foremost.***

<http://www.press.uchicago.edu/books/turabian/turabian_citationguide.html>.

Post 1

State sponsored terrorism at a minimum provides a safe haven for terrorist groups to organize, recruit, and raise money without fear of reprisal. With the ability to take refuge inside the borders of a sovereign nation terrorist groups are able to carry out missions and in some cases conduct cross border operations. States that either sponsor or turn a blind eye to terrorist groups do so when there are shared objectives or enemies such as the case with Iran and Hezbollah. By providing a certain degree of aid to these terror organizations states are protecting them from outside attacks. The result of such action is a terrorist organization that is allowed to grow both in operational capability and international influence and may move beyond any control of the state who harbors it. This is precisely how organizations such as al Qaeda, ISIS, and Hezbollah have been able to maintain their capabilities for so long. When these state sponsored terrorist groups grow to the point where they can strike internationally then international peace and security become threatened. Regionally terrorist groups have become a destabilizing force perpetuating conflict in pursuit of their own agenda or one that is shared by another nation state.

According to the State Department, a state sponsor of terrorism is a nation whose government repeatedly provides support for international terrorism. Iran, designated as a state sponsor of terrorism since 1984 has remained the foremost state sponsor of terrorism as groups supported by Iran have maintained their capability to threaten U.S. interests and allies (Lee, 2017). The strategic alliance between Iran and Hezbollah is extremely close. Hezbollah has been operating in Syria on Iran’s behalf since 2012 and are positioning themselves to extend their influence in should Assad fall. The Shiite extremists aligned with Hezbollah and Iran are setting up militias who will be loyal to them after the fall of the Assad regime (Gwertzman, 2013)

Post 2

This week we were tasked with discussing how state terrorism threatens international peace and security. Since the conclusion of the Cold War, the global threat environment has clearly shifted tides. Weak and failing states have arguably become the single most important problem for international order” (Fukuyama, 2004). These failing states have a significant terrorism and weapons proliferation spillover effects that have regional ramification. These spillovers have a significant influence on the population and the regional and global security of that specified area. The main threats can be generalized in terms of providing a sanctuary for terrorist organizations, and regional security. In terms of sanctuary for terrorist organizations, state terrorism allows for training camps and operational bases within their territories (Mair, 2008). This not only increases the operational capacity of terrorist organizations, but also increases the recruitment of soldiers within the area as terrorists are able to operate freely (Rotberg, 2003). A good example of terrorism flourishing within the borders of a failed state is al-Qa’ida’s free ability to operate un-constituted within the borders of Afghanistan prior to the attacks on 9/11. Reilly (2001), argues that this is just one example of how a “failed state, wittingly or unwittingly, may harbor terrorists. I think that a state that allows for terrorism to operate freely within its borders is significantly more dangerous than a failed state, because a failed state only has the capacity to provide sanctuary as a result of absence of a legitimate government force. On the other hand, states that allow terrorism to preside within their borders are more a threat to international peace and security as the nation has the opportunity to provide the terrorist organization within advanced weapons as well as provide training and resources to expand a terrorist organizations operation. Who do you guys think is more of a threat? Terrorism that takes refuge in a failed state, or a state that allows and cooperates with the terrorist organization?

Moreover, I think that it is important to take into consideration the status of a state when conducting CT operations as not all weak states are similar, they range along a spectrum from collapsed states such as Somalia to semi-good performers such as Senegal. This is important to take into consideration when conducting CT missions as clearly Senegal would have more capacity and willingness to fight a terrorist organization than Somalia would.

Post 3

Please anwer this question and is referring to the post below.

Question: Thank you for your posting. What would you recommend as solutions to avoid having state terrorism affect international peace? What can the global community due to alleviate this?

State terrorism influences threats to the stability of international peace and security. , state terrorism also threatens the international security by destructing the security details of various nations in the world. For instance, a terror attack might destroy a satellite used by particular nations in observing the nation's securities (Rapoport and David 2013). The destruction of such facilities might lead to the occurrence of other terror attacks. In addition to that, the terror acts might also destroy the security agencies in particular nations. This can comprise the cameras and computers used in assessing the security details of a given place. Thus, citizens will feel much insecure especially when they are aware that particular security facilities used for their protection have been destroyed by terrorists.

Many people have robbed of happiness after an occurrence because of a state terrorism. Lack of happiness leads to distortion of peace among people internationally. For instance, individuals will not live in peace and harmony after they are threats of state terrorism (Jenkins and Brian 2017). This will make many people around the world to be nervous about certain events. Hence, unhappy people will not be free to associate with other during events such as world racing competitions. Thus international security is threatened by the state terrorism.

Thirdly, state terrorism threatens the international peace. There will be difficulties for individuals carrying out business transactions especially in foreign countries. For instance, foreign investors might fear to invest their financial resources because of cases of state terrorism. Such business stakeholders usually fear that their financial resources might be lost due to terrorist activities. This negatively affects the peace of minds for the business stakeholders. Hence, the individuals choose to invest in countries that there is a secure environment for business activities. This will henceforth result in a negative or stagnant economic growth in the affected nations.

Fourthly, state terrorism affects the peace of mind of citizens in specific nations where terrorist activities have occurred. For instance, in cases where citizens have lost lives, the other individuals might be mentally affected by such activities. This can occur especially when some citizens have lost family members and close relatives during the attacks. Hence, lack of the peace of mind might lead to low or poor production efficiencies in the nations affected. Furthermore, individuals affected by state terrorism might perform poorly in exams and terrorism. Lack of peace of mind affects how an individual thinks or makes decisions. State terrorism will reduce performance either in schools or firms.

Fifthly, state terrorism also threatens international security through greater social withdrawals. Individuals withdraw from a particular group or society due to insecurity. Due to insecurity, an individual can fear to normal healthy relationships with other people in the world. When terrorists have attacked a particular state, citizens in the same state might find it difficult in building strong relationships with citizens not affected by the attacks. Further, lack of peace will influence individuals’ interaction with other citizens socially.

Lastly, state terrorism can also affect the international peace by affecting the relationships of countries. For instance, individual countries might fail to negotiate with countries that terrorist attacks have occurred. Furthermore, foreign citizens working in firms on foreign lands might resign their jobs due to the insecurity cases (Combs and Cynthia 2017). Hence, there will be no international peace. This will henceforth lead to lack of good relationships between countries. In addition to that, lack of security due to terror attacks also affects international security in the sense that, other countries might decide to protect its citizens in foreign nations. Hence, is many countries start taking care of their citizens in foreign nations, there will be many security concern which will lead to inefficiencies.