**Current Jihadi threat in the United States**

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The latest Jihadi threat which has emerged since September 2001 ( Bergen, Sterman, & Salyk-Virk, 2019). From the political spectrum, political polarization, ambiguous firearms and other factors. All these factors have combined with social media and online communication to develop a varied terrorism threat that is primarily disconnected from a terrorist organization. Some individuals who have been accused of Jihadist terrorism crimes who are American citizens. A few died even before charges, but they had been reported to be involved in Jihadi activities of crime ideology.

The famous Bin Laden provided support to the Jihadi group. For almost two decades, the Jihadi terrorists have been involved in a deadly attack of the Naval Air Station of Pensacola when three people were killed by Mohamed. Al Qaeda from Peninsula Arabian declared an attack from the FBI report. Since that time, Jihadi have killed almost 107 people in the United States. These were anti-government, or military and anti-abortion violence. This death is the same to the one that killed 114 people from the far-right. The United States have also witnessed black separatist ideology and misogyny. These ideologies have also motivated people who have killed twelve and others, seventeen people. From the Far-left one person was also killed. Today the problem is still there as terrorism is homegrown and not viewed as a province form the ideological perspective.

There are three types of threats identified as revolutionary, sub revolutionary and establishment. First, extreme terrorism has been widely spread in Spain, Italy, Germany and Japan, with two intermediate cases Greece and Portugal (Young, 1977). This terrorism goes from radical protest involving the students to underground armed groups. The armed groups formed when the protest was declining. Hence a lone wolf threat, as it seemed to work alone but had a level of extremists from their secretive nature. Second, the isolation of the social movement involved in the underground nature got involved in self-referential attacks due to their isolation from the social movement. Third, there was violence not in its original ideological movement, though, to protect the growth and survival of the group.

Sub revolutionary terrorism attack is not common, and it is not for overthrowing any regime, but it does modify the sociopolitical structure. The modification is usually accomplished by bringing down the existing government. Hence this group is more challenging to identify. Moreover, these terrorists attack form terrorist cell, making it difficult to locate them (Jackson, 2012).

The establishment of state and state-sponsored terrorism is brought about by the governments and their fictions, which exist within the government, within the citizens and against foreign governments. The establishment terrorist attack is neither terrorist’s cell nor lone wolf threats since it involves government and their fiction. This is a lone wolf terrorist attack. They act as if they are honest groups acting alone, but they are outside of any command, and they are extremists.

Religious extremists’ terrorism is whereby terrorism is used to achieve spiritual goals. Where there are no ideas to run on something, terrorism is used by religious groups. The researchers say that there has been an increase in terrorism motivated by religious groups as terrorists use ethnic identification or a sacred name.

**References**

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