Bullock, Haddow, and Coppola: Introduction to Homeland Security, Fifth Edition

Chapter 2: Historic Overview of the Terrorist Threat

1. The first large-scale terrorist attack on American soil was which of the following?

a. The September 11th Attacks

b. The bombing of the USS Cole

\*c. The bombing of the World Trade Center

d. The bombing of the Murrah building in Oklahoma City

2. How many hours did it take to evacuate the World Trade Center after a truck bomb was detonated it its underground parking garage?

a. One-half hour

b. One hour

c. Three hours

\*d. Eleven hours

3. The first time the federal government became involved in a local disaster was following which of the following incidents?

\*a. A town in New Hampshire was destroyed by a fire in 1803

b. St. Louis, Missouri is flooded in 1815

c. A series of tornadoes devastates several communities in Oklahoma in the 1830s

d. Hurricane Oswald causes severe damage in five Atlantic states in 1877

4. During the 1930s, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Bureau of Public Roads were both given authority to do which of the following?

a. Prevent construction that increased slope failures, thereby reducing landslide risks

b. Buyback properties in the floodplain and create ‘green spaces’

c. Perform annual ‘controlled burns’ to reduce wildfire risk

\*d. Design and build flood control projects

5. The Civil Defense programs in the 1950s were established primarily to protect American communities from which of the following hazards?

a. Rioting and other civil disobedience

b. Technological disasters brought about by increased industrial production

\*c. Nuclear fallout brought on by a Soviet nuclear attack

d. Invasion into American soil of a foreign military’s troops

6. The primary functions of the Office of Defense Mobilization, which merged with the Federal Civil Defense Administration in 1958, were which of the following?

\*a. Production, stockpiling, and quick mobilization of critical materials in the event of war

b. Mobilization of disaster relief supplies in response to major natural disasters

c. Transportation of military troops to disaster sites for response assistance

d. All of the above

7. The Hebgen Lake Earthquake, which measured 7.3 on the Richter scale, brought attention to which of the following:

a. Earthquake retrofitting in older structures was desperately needed

\*b. The nation’s earthquake risk went beyond the California borders

c. The federal response to natural disasters would require the use of the military

d. Secondary disasters sparked by an initial disaster can have severe consequences

8. Which of the following disasters is credited with starting the discussions that eventually led to the creation of the National Flood Insurance Program?

\*a. Hurricane Betsy (1965)

b. The Ash Wednesday Storm (1962)

c. Hurricane Donna (1960)

d. Hurricane Camille (1969)

9. With the passage of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, which federal agency possessed the most significant authority for natural disaster response and recovery?

a. DOD

\*b. HUD

c. FEMA

d. DHS

10. Prior to September 11th, which of the following pieces of legislation provided the primary authority and focus for domestic Federal preparedness activities for terrorism?

a. Civil Defense Act of 1950

\*b. Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996

c. Terrorism Reduction Act of 1980

d. None of the above

11. President Carter sought to consolidate emergency preparedness, mitigation, and response activities into one government agency at the federal level. This plan, called Reorganization Plan Number 3, resulted in the creation of which of the following?

a. Defense Civil Preparedness Agency

\*b. Federal Emergency Management Agency

c. Federal Disaster Assistance Administration

d. Federal Preparedness Agency

12. In response to the bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993, Congress passed and President Clinton signed which of the following?

\*a. Violent Crime Control **and Law Enforcement Act of 1994**

b. Counter-Terrorism Prevention Act (CTPA) of 1994

c. Homeland Defense and Protection Act of 1993

d. All of the above

13. The Murrah building helped to move along which of the following legislative efforts?

a. The Smith Act

\*b. The Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act

c. The PATRIOT Act

d. None of the above

14. Which of the following FEMA directors was the first to have had prior emergency management experience?

a. John Macy

b. Louis Guiffrida

c. General Julius Becton

\*d. James Lee Witt

15. HSPD-3 did which of the following?

a. Created the Office of Homeland Security

\*b. Created the Homeland Security Advisory System

c. Abolished the civil defense directors

d. Created a fund to support first responder terrorism preparedness

16. The failed response to Hurricane Katrina resulted in which of the following?

a. Greater Federal funding for first responders aimed at natural hazard management

b. Removal of FEMA from the Department of Homeland Security

c. A transfer of disaster command authority from the local level to the state level

\*d. Passage of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act

17. Which of the following commissions was most clearly focused on the international terrorist threat?

a. The Hart-Rudman Commission

b. The Gilmore Commission

\*c. The Bremer Commission

d. The 9/11 Commission

18. Which of the following events first raised the issue of America’s preparedness for terrorism events?

a. The bombing of the World Trade Center

\*b. The Oklahoma City bombing

c. Ruby Ridge

d. The September 11th Terrorist Attacks in New York, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania

19. Which of the following Presidents issued PDD 62 and 63 to combat terrorism and protect infrastructure?

a. President George H.W. Bush

\*b. President William Clinton

c. President George W. Bush

d. President Barack Obama

20. Which of the following individuals released classified documents that provide intricate detail about US Government surveillance programs and tactics both within and outside the United States?

a. Terry Nichols

b. Ramzi Yousef

\*c. Edward Snowden

d. Dzhokhar Tsarnaev

21. Terrorism has always been the focus of emergency management in the United States, even before the creation of FEMA.

a. True

\*b. False

22. The investigative actions of the intelligence community preceding the bombing of the Khobar Towers were considered to have been effective.

a. True

\*b. False

23. The concept of a federal-level Department of Homeland Security preceded the attacks which occurred on September 11, 2001.

\*a. True

b. False

24. The US Government was criticized for being too aggressive in their military response to the attack on the USS Cole.

a. True

\*b. False

25. The Civil Defense directors of the 1950s ran local programs that were well funded by the federal government.

a. True

\*b. False

26. Local and state civil defense directors were the first recognized face of emergency management in the United States.

\*a. True

b. False

27. During the 1950s Cold War years, there were few major natural disasters.

\*a. True

b. False

28. The National Flood Insurance Program was established by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.

\*a. True

b. False

29. In the years just prior to the September 11th attacks, the US Attorney General had made significant progress in breaking down the walls that prevented information sharing between the FBI and the intelligence agencies.

a. True

\*b. False

30. Following the bombing of the USS Cole, the US Navy acted aggressively to protect their ships from future attacks that utilized the same means as had been used in the Port of Aden

\*a. True

b. False

31. The insurance losses associated with the September 11th attacks were among the highest reached in a domestic disaster, despite that very little physical property was actually destroyed in relation to other natural disasters.

\*a. True

b. False

32. One of the principal foci of the PATRIOT Act is to provide law enforcement agencies with the proper legal authority to support their efforts to collect information on suspected terrorists.

\*a. True

b. False

33. The Gilmore Commission developed a series of reports that expanded current knowledge about the ongoing threat from the al Qaeda network.

a. True

\*b. False

34. The GAO found that the Attorney General’s Five Year Interagency Counterterrorism and Technology Crime Plan represented a comprehensive national strategy to address the terrorist threat.

a. True

\*b. False

35. Despite the efforts of the FBI to establish policy on terrorism response in the years directly leading up to the September 11th attacks, the GAO felt that there were problems with established leadership and coordinating counterterrorism efforts among Federal agencies.

\*a. True

b. False

36. In late 1992, when Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki struck within months of each other, FEMA performed outstandingly well in responding to the disasters.

a. True

\*b. False

37. President Clinton made climate-change adaptation the centerpiece of his administration’s emergency management strategy, thereby changing the manner in which the nation viewed long-term risk.

a. True

\*b. False

38. Actions taken in the aftermath of the 1993 World Trade Center bombing were credited with saving lives in the September 11th terrorist attacks.

\*a. True

b. False

39. In the mid-1990s, following the introduction of the Nunn-Lugar legislation, FEMA failed to claim the role as lead agency for terrorism events.

\*a. True

b. False

40. The failed federal government response to Hurricane Katrina was deemed to be primarily the result of a misguided focus on terrorism hazards by the newly formed Department of Homeland Security.

\*a. True

b. False