Abstract

The IS expanded its forces in 2014, securing territory, money, and military power in the name of creating an independent state ruled by the Islamic leader Caliph. The IS, which has secured its military power based on the looting economy, is threatening with brutal retaliation and fear of the opposing states or forces. In response, NATO’s US and European member states are working together to combat IS.

Terrorism in the Western Europe over the past two years can be evaluated as an intention to expand the power of the IS and retaliation against Anti-IS. From another point of view, recent terrorism in Western Europe is caused by discrimination against Muslims living in Europe. Muslims are alienated as Gentiles in European society, and are easily inclined to IS in this environment.

There has been a series of terrorist attacks in Western Europe for two years, starting in 2015. Terrorist attacks occurred in the daily living space that citizens often visit such as cinemas, football stadiums, cafes, trains, and churches. The fear of terrorism and the fear of civilians are increasing, and the debate over the acceptance of Syrian refugees continues.

The recent terrorist attacks in Western Europe, such as Nurnberg, Munich, and Normandie, were planned terrorist attacks by a ‘lonely wolf’, which made it difficult for counterterrorism authorities to respond. It is pointed out that recent terrorist attacks require a change in embracing policies for Muslim immigrants residing in Europe. In conclusion, it is also important to attack the base for the purpose of cleansing the IS, but it is necessary to change the policy of active engagement with Muslims.

Keywords: IS, ISIL, Lone Wolf Terrorism, Soft Target, Engagement Policy

1. Introduction

Terrorism-related attacks have been happening in Western Europe for the last two years. European terrorist experts said that after the Paris terrorist attacks last November, IS is planning a professional terrorism targeting Europe[1]. It is generally argued that terrorism in Western Europe is directly attributed to the ideology of Islam or IS, on the other hand, it is argued that there are other reasons.

Discrimination against Muslims living in Europe is the root cause of terrorism. The terrorist in Brussels, Belgium, is from Molenbee, near Brussels. It notes that 30% of the population is Muslim, and the unemployment rate in the region is 40%[2].

Muslims living in Europe are not enjoying their rights as Europeans and point out that they are discriminated against in Europe. Muslims are alienated as non-Europeans and foreigners, and in this environment they become involved in IS and become terrorists.
2. Theoretical Background

2.1. Formation of IS

IS refers to a state-type armed group aimed at building an Islamic state around Iraq and Syria. It was also called ISIS (Islamic State in Iraq and Syria), ISIL (Islamic State in Iraq and Levant), but it was later called Islamic State (IS). Its goal is to build an Islamic nation in Iraq and the Levant. Levant is named for the Middle East region of the eastern Mediterranean, including Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine.

2.2. Growth of IS

ISIL started as an Iraqi subordinate organization of al Qaeda in 2003 and has been carrying out various terrorist activities in Iraq. After the Syrian civil war broke out in 2011, it moved its base to Syria. They have been fighting against the government in the Syrian civil war in 2013, but since early 2014, they have been in full swing with other rebels. ISIL, which has acted as an insurgent and has expanded rapidly, has expanded to massive momentum since its occupation of Mosul and neighboring oil fields in Iraq in June 2014, and was renamed "Islamic State (IS)" in ISIL on 29 June[3].

As of October 2014, the number of members in IS organizations is estimated to be between 80,000 and 50,000. Unlike the previous Islamic terrorist groups, it is considered to have abundant man, money, and munitions[4]. The entire IS organization is dressed in black, symbolizing Muhammad, the founder and prophet of Islam, and is using social media primarily to recruit recruits and threaten opponents. More and more young people are joining IS in Europe, Australia, the United States, and the former Soviet Union. There are many children of Islamic immigrant families in Europe with high unemployment rates. IS occupied a military base in Iraq and Syria, and had more combat equipment than Iraqi and Syrian government forces.

2.3. Spread of IS-related terrorism

IS, which declared the establishment of the Caliphate in June 2014, has been focusing on building its territory in Syria and Iraq. However, since October 2015, the IS station has been bombing Turkey and terrorizing Russia. We are expanding our activity area. IS has identified Korea as a target of terrorism by disclosing "The Global Coalition against The Islamic State," which includes 90 countries targeted for terrorism.

According to the National Intelligence Service, IS is distributing 7700 locations of the US Air Force, NATO air force base, and 8,300 civilians from 21 countries through its own hacker organization. In August 2014, IS bombarded British journalists, Japanese, and Jordanians, including the United States journalist, and has been expanding his activities in Asia and Europe, including hosting hostages in a restaurant in the capital city of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

3. IS-Related Terrorism in Western Europe

3.1. Spread of terrorism in western europe

In the wake of the year 2015 through 2016, there has been a series of terrorist attacks in Western Europe that threaten daily activities[5]. Terror occurred in the places that citizens often visit, such as cinemas, football stadiums, cafes, trains, and churches. The recent terrorist attacks in Europe were aimed at soft targets[6][7].

The major terrorist incidents in Western Europe are summarized as follows.

January 2015 Charlie Hebdo Terror, 12 killed
February 2015 Copenhagen Terror, 3 killed, 5 injured
Paris Terror in November 2015, 130 dead, 350 injured
Belgium Brussels Terror in March 2016, 30 people dead, 280 people injured
Nice Terror in July 2016, 84 dead, 240 injured
July 2016 Normandie Terror, one killed, one injured
July 2016 Bayern Terror, 9 killed, 25 injured

3.2. Terrorist attack against the Charlie hebdò & terrorist attack in copenhagen

On January 7, 2015, gunfire occurred in the office of Charlie Hebdo, a weekly magazine in Paris, France, by Islamic extremists. Islamic extremist terrorists broke into Charlie Hebdo's office, shooting guns, killing 12 people, including 10 employees and two police officers. Charlie Hebdo, who has been terrorized, has received great resistance from Muslim countries, publishing Muhammad mansions since 2006. Therefore, it was analyzed that this terrorism was a counter terrorism against Muhammad cartoons.

'Charlie Hebdo' is a typical French satirical weekly magazine that has raised much controversy with criticism and provocative attitudes about various sanctuaries. In 2011, he published a special edition called 'Sharī'ah Hebdo' in May, and re-introduced Muhammad's caricature, which says on the cover, "It's 100 thrashing if it's not funny to die." It was threatened by terrorism, and in November of that year, the office was burned down and the Internet site was hacked. In September of 2012, Muhammad, in his suits in a wheelchair with a rabbi headed by a rabbi with a title of 'I can not touch it,' spoke of saying "Do not mock!" This has led to the emergence of French-related facilities in the Arab countries on an emergency alert and the dismissal of more than 20 international schools in France.

After Charlie Hebdo's office gunfire, the French authorities raised the border level to the highest level in Paris, and one of the suspects placed their identities in the escape vehicle on public identities Said Kouachi, Cherif Kouachi and Hamid Mourad. The Kouachi brothers, except for Mourad, who had embroidered since then, took a woman hostage on January 9 at a printing plant near Paris and were shot in the face of military and police forces.

Brother Kouachi, a French-born Algerian French citizen, was not a major surveillance target for France for several months before the terrorist attacks. Cherif was sentenced to three years in prison (18 months probation) on charges of terrorism in 2008 to help send militants to rebels in Iraq. Said was found to have received special training in Yemen in 2011.

US government sources said the Kouachi brothers were listed on two lists managed by US counterterrorism officials, including a potential terrorist database called "TIDE" and a "no-fly" list of the TSC.

Meanwhile, Yemen-based international terrorist group Yemen al Qaeda AQAP claimed that they were behind terrorism on January 14 after Charlie Hebdo Terror.

On February 14 and 15, 2015, three gunshots occurred in Copenhagen, Denmark, resulting in three injuries. Copenhagen terrorism is estimated to be on a continuation of Charlie Hebdo terror. There are many media satirizing Muhammad in Denmark, and the Danish government is actively cooperating with US policy on IS aggression.

'Jyllands-Posten' features 12 cartoons that criticize Islam, including the caricature of Muhammad who carries a turban with a dynamite of Charlie Hebdo. In Islam, it banned the shaping of Muhammad, and it mocked Muslims' antipathy with mocking comics like terrorists. In addition, the Danish government is working closely with the United States, including sending seven F-16 fighters and 140 pilots and ancillary personnel to the US-led "IS Fighting International Allied" raid in October 2014.

The Copenhagen terrorist attack was aimed at Sweden-based Lars Vilks. Vilks is a person who is rebelling against Islamic rights such as Yemen al-Qaida's assassination list in 2007 after he published a newspaper in the newspaper with the body of Muhammad in his head in 2007. In fact, in May 2010, the house was fired, and in December of that year, a chain of car bombings took place in the center of Stockholm in the wake of the Vilks.

In the afternoon of February 14, more than 50 people, including Vilks, university
professors, civil activists and journalists, in the cafes of downtown Copenhagen, were carrying out a memorial service for Charlie Hebdo terror. This resulted in the death of one civilian and three police officers. On February 15, a Jewish man who was outside the Jewish synagogue in downtown Copenhagen was killed and two police officers were injured.

3.3. Terrorist attack in Paris

IS committed a simultaneous terrorist attack on November 13, 2015 in Paris, France's heartland. From the night of November 13 to the dawn of March 14, 132 people were killed in the worst simultaneous terrorist attacks, including gunshots and suicide bombings, in six venues, including Paris, theaters and football stadiums in the heart of Europe. On November 14, after the terrorist attacks, IS said in a statement that the attacks were their own.

The French prosecutor's investigation found three teams involved in the terrorist attack, the first team suicide bombing at the Stade de France in a bomb vest, and the second and third teams, including automatic rifles and bomb vests Armed and terrorist attacks at several restaurants and Bataclan theaters, respectively, in central Paris.

The terrorists were divided into three groups and simultaneously caused a total of six terrorist attacks in six locations, including Paris and Saint-Denis, north of Paris. Three suicide bombings took place near the Stade de France in St-Denis, where French and German football games were held. French President Hollande, who was watching the game at the time, was evacuated to safety zone after the first half. At that time, another group of people fired their guns at restaurants and cafes in Paris' 10 and 11 districts, killing 40 people. The terrorists broke into the Bataclan Theater in the 11th district of Paris and fired their guns, killing more than 90 people. At that time, 1,500 audiences were watching rock band performances at the theater. They hosted about 60 spectators who could not get out of the theater and confronted the police. Later, Bataclan tried to counter terrorists by putting a counter-terrorist unit in the theater. In this process, three terrorists committed suicide by bombing and one was killed.

On November 14, the day after the incident, IS and Iraq-based Syria claimed that terrorism was their cause. On January 19, 2016, IS published their own magazine "DABIQ" 13, and in the last chapter, they published photos of nine Parisian terrorists and names used in IS under the title "JUST TERROR".

So far, IS foreign terrorism has been a way to instigate lonely wolves through propaganda media or video, but this has been the way that IS has been leading the plan of terrorism from the outside and then running through local members (lonely wolves in France)[8].

In France, there is an increase in the number of Muslim immigrants who are dissatisfied with society because of their job loss in the depression, and there is an analysis that IS has strategically used it. It is also presumed that the French domestic policy, which strictly adheres to the principle of secularism that separates the state from religion, also stimulated Islamic extremism. In 2011, the law prohibits the wearing of burka, a traditional clothing of Islamic women, in public places. In recent years, the Ministry of Education has also forced Muslims to forbid pork meat.

The French government is also a major factor in IS terrorism as well as its leading role in crushing Islamic extremism externally. France launched an air strike to al Qaeda in 2013 at the request of the Mali government, and has been in conflict with Islamic extremists for years in North Africa. And in order to defeat the IS, air raids are underway in Syria since September 2015 following the Iraqi air raids in 2014.

France declared war on IS shortly after the Paris series of terrorist attacks on November 15, 2015, in a major raid on Syria's largest home and heartland, the Raqqah. The UN Security Council has unanimously passed a resolution to repel the IS on November 20,
strengthening the international community's response to the IS.

3.4. Terrorist attack in Nice

On July 14, 2016, the anniversary of the French Revolution, terrorism arose in a beach town in Nice, France, presumed to be an Islamic extremist. The terrorists drove the massive trucks to the crowd, causing 84 deaths and a catastrophic attack on 100 people. Nice terrorism was recorded as the worst terror in France since the death of IS in Paris in November 2015, when more than 130 people were killed. Mr. Hollande extended the national emergency, which he proclaimed after the Paris series of attacks in November 2015, for three months.

The terrorist was a 31 - year - old Tunisian French man, who shot and rode a 1.8 - kilometer truck, as well as shooting. The terrorist was killed in a shootout with the police at the scene. The killer was a Frenchman who worked as a delivery truck driver in Nice and was reported to have moved to France from Tunisia in 2005.

On July 16, after the incident, IS claimed that they were behind Netis terror through online media. However, no accurate evidence has been found.

According to French prosecutors, the terrorist attacks were carried out by months of preparation and there were five accomplices. It was confirmed that the accomplices had already searched for the place to be terrorized and instructed or informed about detailed terrorist methods.

On the other hand, it has been rarely seen in the existing forms of terrorism that transportation, such as a large truck used in Nice terrorism, was directly used in the killings. The terrorist scene of Nice was different from the existing terrorism. The terrorist attacks targeting Islamic extremist terrorist groups such as IS and Al-Qaeda were mostly airtight areas such as airports, stadiums, cafes, and subways[3].

3.5. Terrorist attack in Bayern

The shocks and anxieties experienced by the German society came about after just three days of indiscriminate terrorism and injuries in public places. On July 19, three days before the München terrorist attack, a 17 - year - old boy suffered a serious injury to four passengers on a train and attacked a citizen on the escape. The killer was a supporter of Pakistan-based IS who came to Germany as a refugee in Afghanistan last June.

On July 22, the boy who committed a terrorist attack in Munchen was found to have been fired at a similar age group with a grudge at the school bullying[9]. He was irrelevant to IS, believed in extreme righteousness, and committed the crime alone.

Bayern, which has suffered terrorism, has recently received more than 63,000 refugees, which has heightened the claims of refugees and terrorists. The next terrorists are those who entered Germany a long time ago or were born in Germany and thus have nothing to do with the refugees.

On July 25, a young man from Syria, at the Ansbach Music Festival, committed suicide bombings and wounded 15 people and wounded himself. The criminal was known to have committed an offense under IS's license. The Bayern authorities said that the 27-year-old Syrian vowed to retaliate against Germany in the name of Allah before the attack.

4. Lone Wolf Terrorism and Muslim Engagement Policy

From 2014 to 2015, IS attacked at least 50 terrorist attacks, 1,100 killed and 1,700 wounded[10]. Europe was no exception, and terror was committed by 'lonely wolves' and organized terrorist organizations[10][11]. Terrorism targeting an unspecified number of civilians is also increasing[12].

After the onset of terrorism, the arrests of extremists in Europe are increasing rapidly. Religious extremist arrests have tripled from 219 in 2013 to 687 in 2015.
IS is moving in an organized way to induce religious tensions within Europe. As this move has taken effect, opposition to Muslims has also been rising across Europe.

Recent terrorism in France and Germany is characterized by 'a blind faith in a teenager who is not a trained combatant,' a target that is difficult to identify, 'a random attack regardless of time and place'.

The Telegraph analyzed that the last two weeks of terrorism were not linked and literally a single, two-person offense without direct support from IS.

Recently, Europol also said that these terrorist organizations did not plan or support direct terrorism, although IS did not.

It is pointed out that a terrorist incident necessitates a change in embracing policy for Muslim immigrants residing in Europe[13]. In conclusion, it is also important to attack the base for the purpose of cleansing the IS, but it is necessary to change the policy of active engagement with Muslims.

5. References

5.1. Journal articles


5.2. Books


5.3. Additional references
