Discussion Board

[Author Name(s), First M. Last, Omit Titles and Degrees]

[Institutional Affiliation(s)]

Discussion Board

# The political effectiveness of terrorism predominantly impacts the psychological wellbeing of the population. The reaction of American people after the attacks of 11th, September 2011, was far devastating than any of the historical events in the United States (Cohen-Louck, 2019). This attack initiated several kinds of attitudes and perception of the internal integrity of security in the country. The impact of domestic terrorism is significantly seen in this last decade, as people are divided by left and right wings terrorism. The left-wing faces lower levels killings, but the right side of the wing face violence at the hand of racism, gun rights, and anti-abortion and migration issues and so on.

Many Americans believe that violence based on political issues inside the country is more prevailing than the other type of terrorism or violence. According to many Americans, the most occurring terrorism is due to gun accessibility to the Americans by state and federal law. The perception of terrorism is based on public fear, the level of induced worry and the reaction and opinions are based on this fear (Jackson & Hall, 2016).

However, the minds of Americans are more dominated by the national-security mindset rather than a homeland-security mindset. As many Americans are now of the view that Jihadist or ISIS are a no longer real threat to the peace of American citizens, but it is the issues of racism, gun rights, anti-abortion laws etc. which are the real threat to the peace and stability of America and its people (Cohen-Louck, 2019). After 9/11, no outside groups are conducting a successful terrorist attack in the United States (Wikström & Bouhana, 2017). Therefore, the main terrorist threat, which remains as the biggest problem in America is the diverse ideologies related to the racial beliefs, anti-abortion opinions and various others like gun rights. This is the reason that the impact of domestic terrorism is much seen in this last decade, as people are divided by left and right wings terrorism.

References

Cohen-Louck, K. (2019). Perception of the Threat of Terrorism. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, *34*(5), 887-911.

Jackson, R., & Hall, G. (2016). Talking about terrorism: A study of vernacular discourse. *Politics*, *36*(3), 292-307.

Wikström, P. O. H., & Bouhana, N. (2017). Analyzing radicalization and terrorism: A situational action theory. *The handbook of the criminology of terrorism*, 175-186.