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SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS

We want to present you a problem of terrorism, in particular the September 11 attacks.

The September 11 attacks were a series of four coordinated terrorist attacks by the Islamic terrorist group al-Qaeda on the United States on the morning of Tuesday, September 11, 2001. The attacks consisted of suicide attacks used to target symbolic U.S. landmarks.

Four passenger airliners—which all departed from airports on the U.S. East Coast bound for California—were hijacked by 19 al-Qaeda terrorists to be flown into buildings.

Events of terrorist attack.

1. American Airlines Flight 11, which crashed into the north tower of the World Trade Center in New York at 8:46 a.m. local time (Eastern Daylight Time, 12:46:30 UTC).

2. United Airlines Flight 175, which crashed into the south tower of the World Trade Center at 9:02:59 a.m. local time (13:02:59 UTC). Many people saw this as it happened because television news cameras were filming the site of the first crash when the second airplane hit the south tower.

3. American Airlines Flight 77, which crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia (near Washington D.C.), at 9:37:46 a.m. local time (13:37:46 UTC).

4. United Airlines Flight 93, crashed into the ground at 10:03:11 a.m. local time (14:03:11 UTC). It is believed that the terrorists wanted to crash the plane into the United States Capitol. The passengers fought back, took control, and drove the plane into an upside down nosedive to keep it from reaching its target, the terrorists tried to pull the plane up but could not save it. The plane ended up crashing near the town of Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

Motives and reasons terrorists Osama bin Laden's declaration of a holy war against the United States, and a 1998 signed by bin Laden and others, calling for the killing of

Americans, are seen by investigators as evidence of his motivation. In bin Laden's November 2002 "Letter to America", he explicitly stated that al-Qaeda's motives for their attacks include:

1. U.S. support of Israel
2. Support for the "attacks against Muslims" in [Somalia](#)
3. Support of Russian "atrocities against Muslims" in [Chechnya](#)
4. Pro-American governments in the Middle East (who "act as your agents") being against Muslim interests
5. Support of [Indian](#) "oppression against Muslims" in [Kashmir](#)
6. The presence of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia
7. The sanctions against Iraq

Government policies toward terrorism As a result of the attacks, many governments across the world passed [legislation to combat terrorism](#).

In Germany, where several of the 9/11 terrorists had resided and taken advantage of that country's liberal asylum policies, two major anti-terrorism packages were enacted. The first removed legal loopholes that permitted terrorists to live and raise money in Germany. The second addressed the effectiveness and communication of intelligence and law enforcement. Canada passed the [Canadian Anti-Terrorism Act](#), that nation's first anti-terrorism law. The United Kingdom passed the [Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001](#) and the [Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005](#). New Zealand enacted the [Terrorism Suppression Act 2002](#).

In the United States, the [Department of Homeland Security](#) was created by the [Homeland Security Act](#) to coordinate domestic anti-terrorism efforts. The [USA Patriot Act](#) gave the federal government greater powers, including the authority to detain foreign terror suspects for a week without charge, to monitor telephone communications, e-mail, and Internet use by terror suspects, and to prosecute suspected terrorists without time restrictions. The FAA ordered that airplane cockpits be reinforced to prevent terrorists gaining control of planes, and assigned [sky marshals](#) to flights. Further, the [Aviation and Transportation Security Act](#) made the federal government, rather than airports, responsible for [airport security](#). The law created the [Transportation Security](#)

[Administration](#) to inspect passengers and luggage, causing long delays and concern over passenger privacy.

War on Terror After the attack, the United States blamed al-Qaeda, which the U.S. thought was a terrorist group. [President George Bush](#) said he would start a "[War on Terror](#)". He meant that the United States would do more things to try to stop terrorism in the future. Bush said this was meant to protect Americans and their property from terrorists. For example, the American government would be reorganized. Security and control in public places was made stronger, especially at airports. Americans were told every day whether there was a serious threat of terrorism. (This was done by giving a color for the day. Red meant there was a high risk, green meant a low risk, and there were many levels in between.)