**UNIT 1: Intelligence and Counterterrorism**

LESSON 3: Threats to National Security

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| **Lesson Topics**   * Cyber attacks and cyber espionage * Counterintelligence * Terrorism * WMD proliferation * Counterspace | **Learning Objective:**  The student will:   * Create a concept graphical map to identify and evaluate several critical contemporary threats to national security and compare them to threats the country faced in the past. | |
| **Engage**  Access prior knowledge   * What do you know? How did you learn it?   Pique their interest   * What do you see, think, wonder when you see this image, watch this video, or hear this story? | |  |
| **Exploration**   * Identify and evaluate several critical contemporary threats to national security. * Identify and evaluate several critical historical threats to national security.   Cyber attacks and cyber espionage  Cyberterrorism: destruction of computing or information technology  resources aimed at harming, coercing, or intimidating  to achieve a political or ideological goal (p. 191).  Cyber espionage: also known as cyber spying, gaining access to  government or private networks to steal  information.   * Governments spy on each other through cyberspace. * Example: China infiltrated U.S. Defense contractors more than 20 times from 2012 to 2013.   Counterintelligence  Definition: purpose is to stop or prevent spying in the gathering of  intelligence or sabotage by a foreign government or  enemy of the United States.   * FBI has a counterintelligence program: purpose is to identify and neutralize any ongoing national security threats from foreign intelligence services. * CIA Counterintelligence Center Analysis Group: identifies, monitors, and analyzes efforts of foreign intelligence entities against U.S. citizens, activities, and interest (P. 132).   Terrorism  Definition: The United Nations defines terrorism as “an anxiety  inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed  by clandestine individual, group or state actors, for  idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, whereby-  in contrast to assassination- the direct targets of  violence are not the main targets.”  Acts of Terrorism within the United States:   * 1993 World Trade Center * Murrah Federal Building Bomber, 1995 * September 11, 2001, Terror Attack (World Trade Center, Pentagon)   WMD proliferation  Definition: WMD is a weapon of mass destruction defined by U.S. law  as a destructive device, weapon designed to cause death  or serious injury through toxic or poisonous chemicals; a  weapon that contains a biological agent or toxin, or a  weapon that is designed to release dangerous levels of  radiation or radioactivity.   * Both the World Trade Center Bombing (1993) and the Murrah Federal Building Bombing (1995) used explosives as WMD. * The spread of WMD and additional advanced technologies is a significant national security threat to the United States.   FBI Counterproliferation Center: created in 2011, involves the  agency’s Bureau of Counterintelligence Division, WMD Directorate,  and Directorate of Intelligence.   * The FBI counterproliferation efforts are used to combat the spread and growth of weapons (WMD, technology, and conventional weapons) that threaten the U.S.   Counterspace   * Foreign governments will continue efforts to expand use of space-based reconnaissance. * Commercial space services are continuing to expand and advance. * Access to space will expand for intelligence and military purposes. * Counterspace weapons: countries are developing abilities to attack space services (satellites) as a way to deter aggression. | | **Teacher Resources:**  Websites:  Bartholomees, J. (2006). U.S. Army War College Guide to National Security Policy and Strategy, 2nd edition  <https://www.comw.org/qdr/fulltext/0606bartholomees.pdf>  DHS. (2003). National Strategy for Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets  <https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/Physical_Strategy.pdf>  Mackinlay, J., and Al-Baddawy, A. (2008). Rethinking Counterinsurgency. RAND Counterinsurgency Study, Vol. 5 <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG595z5.html>  Worldwide Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community  <https://www.dni.gov/files/ODNI/documents/2019-ATA-SFR---SSCI.pdf>  FBI. (2018). Counter Proliferation Center <https://www.fbi.gov/about/leadership-and-structure/national-security-branch/fbi-counterproliferation-center>  The White House. (2011). National Strategy for Combating Terrorism <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2011/06/29/national-strategy-counterterrorism>  Texts:  Bullock et al. Homeland Security, The Essentials. Ch 8, pp. 189-224  **Student Resources:**  Websites:  Worldwide Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community  <https://www.dni.gov/files/ODNI/documents/2019-ATA-SFR---SSCI.pdf>  FBI. (2018). Counter Proliferation Center <https://www.fbi.gov/about/leadership-and-structure/national-security-branch/fbi-counterproliferation-center>  Texts:  Bullock et al. Homeland Security, The Essentials. Ch 8, pp. 189-224 |
| **Explanation**  Based on your student population, provide a historical view of critical terrorist threats to the U.S. Students should create a concept graphical map to identify and categorize several critical contemporary threats to national security and compare them to threats the country faced in the past. Points of comparison could be scale, target, purpose, planning, funding, source, motivation and purpose, real life, and political consequences. | |
| **Elaboration**  Research and report on the most recent critical or non-critical attack that has directly impacted lives locally. Employ the criteria from the explanation activity and explain the local impact. | |
| **Formative Assessment:**  The elaboration activities | |
| **Summative Assessment:**  As required by the curriculum and school system | |