

Unit III: Historical Context of Terrorism

Grade Levels: 9-12

Time: 150 minutes

Lesson HIII-7: The Olympics: Terror at Munich and Atlanta

Objective:

Students will examine a terrorist event and justify the choices and consequences of the involved groups.

Key Terms:

Black September

Golda Meir

Anwar Sadat

NATO

Cold War

West/East Germany

Materials:

- Articles/background – 21 Hours at Munich with Study Guide (included)
- DVD: 21 Hours at Munich available at <http://www.amazon.com/21-Hours-Munich-William-Holden/dp/B000BNXD5A>

Activities/Procedures:

- Decide if focus questions should be articulated
- Handout background and supplemental materials
- Students read and answer prior to class
- Discuss questions [Formative assessment]
- View 21 Hours at Munich and answer study guide (Formative assessment.)
- Lead class discussion (Guide to Teachers Critical Questions) lead back to evidence of understanding essay

Evidence of Understanding:

Formative:

Student generated answers to the study guide for the film.

Summative:

Essay: Did Black September achieve its goals? What was gained through violence? If we are supposed to learn from history, what did we learn from this? (Summative assessment)

Optional Extension Activities: Taking Action and Giving Service

1. Students watch the film, Munich.
2. Investigate the Centennial Olympic bombing at the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996.
3. Have students discuss how athletes can take a stand against Terrorism at athletic events (for example, using an athlete's celebrity to persuade against the use of violence to achieve an end).

Terror at the Munich Olympics: 21 Hours at Munich - Study Guide

To see a photo of the 1972 Israeli Olympic team, <http://commonamericanjournal.com/?p=1868>

What happened?

by Jill McCracken

On September 5, 1972 as the Olympic village athletes lay sleeping, five Arab terrorists wearing track suits climbed the six and 1/2 foot fence surrounding the Olympic Village in Munich, Germany. Once inside, they met up with three others who had managed to acquire fake identification cards. Within 24 hours, 11 Israelis, five terrorists, and a German policeman were dead.

Just before 5:00AM there was a knock on the door of Moshe Weinberg, the Israeli wrestling coach. Opening the door and seeing the terrorists, he immediately realized something was amiss and shouted a warning. Weightlifter Joseph Romano joined Weinberg in trying to block the door, but they were killed by the terrorists. The Arabs then rounded up nine Israelis to hold as hostages.

At 9:30AM, the first demands were issued. After announcing they were Palestinian Arabs, they demanded the Israeli government release 234 Arab prisoners from jail. Likewise, West Germany was ordered to release two German terrorist leaders from a Frankfurt prison. Additionally, they demanded their own safe passage out of West Germany.

After hours of negotiations, a deal was struck with German authorities. They agreed that the terrorists and hostages would be taken to the NATO air base at Furstenfeldbruck, by bus. Then, they would board two helicopters to ferry them to a plane headed for Cairo, Egypt. Meanwhile, Furstenfeldbruck air base had West German sharpshooters ready to target the terrorists, intending to free the hostages.

To see a photo of the Black September terrorists, go to <http://commonamericanjournal.com/?p=1868>

Unfortunately, the rescue plan failed and a bloody firefight between the German officials and Palestinian terrorists followed. The Palestinians set off a grenade in one helicopter, killing all aboard, and terrorists in the second helicopter shot to death the remaining, blindfolded Israeli hostages. Three of the Palestinian Arabs terrorists were captured alive and held in Germany.

A month later, on October 29, 1972, a West German Lufthansa jet was hijacked by Palestinian terrorists. They demanded that the three captured Munich killers be released. The Germans capitulated and the imprisoned terrorists were freed.

Who were the Munich terrorists?

It was later discovered that the Munich operation was ordered by Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). It was executed by Fatah, a major Palestinian political party and the faction controlled by Arafat.

The Fatah terrorists called themselves Black September to prevent Fatah's international political image from being tarnished. Black September members deliberately refrained from publishing official statements, and its leaders kept their identity hidden. Violating this caution, in *Stateless*, a book by Abu Iyad, he explains that Black September was closely tied to Fatah. Abu Iyad frequently refers to his personal involvement in the organization:

"Black September was not a terrorist organization, but was rather an auxiliary unit of the resistance movement, at a time when the latter was unable to fully realize its military and political potential. The members of the organization always denied any ties between their organization and Fatah or the PLO. I myself am personally acquainted with

many of them, and can state with conviction that most of them belong to various Fedayeen organizations”.

Abu Daoud, the mastermind of the terrorist assault at Munich, admitted his leadership role in his 1999 autobiography, *Memoirs of a Palestinian Terrorist*. Under interrogation by the Jordanian police in 1972, he was quoted in the *Al-Dustur* newspaper as saying:

“There is no such organization called Black September. Fatah announces its own operations under this name so that Fatah will not appear as the direct executor of the operation.”

Afterward

Following the murder of the Israeli Olympic athletes, Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir gave instructions for Israeli agents to hunt down and kill those behind it. She told the Knesset on September 12, 1972:

“We have no choice but to strike at the terrorist organizations wherever we can reach them. That is our obligation to ourselves and to peace. We shall fulfill that obligation undauntedly”.

The Israeli Mossad, the Institute for Intelligence and Special Operations, put Operation Wrath of God into effect. It was one of the most ambitious covert counterterrorist campaigns in history. This story is featured in the 2005 film, *Munich*. The Israeli cabinet authorized the assassination of any Black September terrorists involved in the Munich incident. The Mossad assumed the responsibility for implementing the directive and developed several assassination teams. Over a period of years, it was revealed that five of the Munich terrorists were killed, and three more in joint Mossad-IDF (Israeli Defense Force) operations. They also eliminated four other terrorists associated with other crimes against Israel.

Abu Daoud, the leader and planner, remained at large even though he admitted his role in his autobiography. He claimed his terrorist agents never intended to harm the athletes. He blamed their deaths on the German police and the stubbornness Prime Minister Golda Meir. Daoud died in Syria of kidney failure on July 2, 2010 and was buried at the Martyrs Cemetery in the Yarmouk Palestinian refugee camp in Damascus.

PARTICIPANTS

Issa: Lead terrorist

Willy Brandt: President of West Germany

Han Detrich Bensher: West German Minister of the Interior

Golda Meir: Prime Minister of Israel

Anwar Sadat: President of Egypt

Mr. Sedki: Prime Minister of Egypt

Moshe Weinberg: Israeli Wrestling Coach, Olympic Village

Dr. Schreiber: Head of Munich Police Dept.

Merk: Bavarian Minister of the Interior

Fraulein Reiss: International Olympic Committee Security

General Zvir Zamir: Israeli Secret Service

Avery Brundage: Pres. International

Olympic Committee

Mohammed Khadif: Egyptian member of the Arab League

SETTING: SEPTEMBER 4-5, 1972 – XX Olympiad, Olympic Village, Munich, West Germany

1. As the terrorists make their way to the Israeli apartments, what security measures do they encounter?
2. What is the name of the group that took the Israeli athletes captive? _____ What are the goals of the terrorists? What are their demands? The release of _____
3. After being informed of Israelis being taken hostage, Bavarian Minister Merk refers to the “6 million ghosts” who are watching. To what is he referring?
4. Why does Dr. Shreiber ask for Fraulein Reiss of the International Olympic Committee Security to approach the terrorist leader, Issa, rather than one of his police officers?
5. What tactics do Reiss and Shreiber use to negotiate with the terrorist leader, Issa? Cite examples of conflict resolution attempts.
6. As explained by Israeli Golda Meir, what is Israel’s position on compromising with the terrorists and partially meeting their demands?
7. What does Arab League member Mohammed Khadif suggest to Issa?
8. What startling information does Issa reveal about his family and past to Fraulein Reiss?

9. Given the standoff with the terrorists in the Olympic Village, what is the surrounding environment like?
10. What is Egypt's view on this crisis?
11. Israeli General Azvir Zamir arrived in Munich and has been observing. What course of action does he suggest to Dr. Shreiber? What are Zamir's concerns? What are Shreiber's?
12. Describe the German plan at Fursteneldbruck airport.
13. The terrorist, Issa, checks out the tunnel to the helicopters. Who is watching Issa do this?

Why is the walking the tunnel unacceptable to Issa?
14. Fraulein Reiss tries a 'last-ditch effort' mediation with Issa, with whom she has tried to establish a rapport. Why does Issa reject her very reasonable suggestion?
15. What is the outcome at Fursteneldbruck airport? This is important: Have the terrorists achieved their goals by embarking on this terrorist action?
16. Fifty-three days after the end of the terrorist incident at Munich, what did West Germany do regarding the remaining three Munich terrorists?

Works cited:

Bard, Mitchell, *Munich Massacre*, Jewish Virtual Library, August 2009,
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<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/10498912>

Optional Extension Activities: Taking Action and Giving Service:

Centennial Olympic bombing at the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996

by Jill McCracken

Atlanta Georgia, U.S.A. was the site of the greatly anticipated Summer Olympic Games of 1996. Established as a 'town center' for the competing athletes and visiting spectators from all over the world, Centennial Olympic Park would be the site of a terrorist bombing that marred the games. To see the cover of TIME magazine from this event, go to <http://www.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19960805,00.html>

The perpetrator would prove to be American Eric Robert Rudolph. During the night of July 27, 1996, Rudolph placed a green U.S. military field pack under a bench near where a concert would be held the next day. The field pack contained three pipe bombs packed in nails, designed to cause severe bodily harm to those in the area at detonation.

The next day, in a stroke of luck, Security Guard Richard Jewell noticed the bag and called in an alert to the Georgia Bureau of Investigations. Rudolph himself would call 911 minutes later to warn that a bomb was going to explode. Jewell and other security guards began clearing the immediate area, waiting for the arrival of the bomb squad. Before they arrived, the bomb exploded at 1:20 P.M., killing 2 and injuring 111 visitors to the games. Turkish cameraman, Melih Uzunyol, died of a heart attack suffered as he fled the area. Alice Hawthorne was killed when a nail stuck her in the head. The bomb was determined to have weighed over 40 lbs, making it one of the largest in American history.

Denouncing the explosion as an "evil act of terror", President Bill Clinton promised to do everything possible to track down and punish those responsible. Clinton said, "We will spare no effort to find out who was responsible for this murderous act. We will track them down. We will bring them to justice."

At first, Richard Jewell was hailed as a hero for acting and dispersing the crowd, which saved many lives. However, he came under investigation by the F.B.I. Eventually Jewell was exonerated. Two additional bombings, one at an abortion clinic and another at a lesbian night club, were so similar to the Centennial Park bombing that the F.B.I. concluded a terrorist was at work, and he was not Richard Jewell. A third bombing at another abortion clinic, which killed a policeman working as a security guard and seriously injured nurse Emily Lyons, gave the FBI crucial evidence. A partial license plate led the FBI to identify Eric Robert Rudolph as the perpetrator.

After more than five years on the run, Rudolph was arrested on May 31, 2003, in Murphy, North Carolina. On April 8, 2005, the government announced Rudolph would plead guilty to all four bombings, including the Centennial Olympic Park attack.

Rudolph is serving four life terms without the possibility of parole. To be spared a possible death sentence, Rudolph agreed to a deal with federal prosecutors and revealed the whereabouts of dangerous explosives he had buried in

Cherokee County, N.C.

Rudolph's justification was political; in his statement he said:

"In the summer of 1996, the world converged upon Atlanta for the Olympic Games. Under the protection and auspices of the regime in Washington millions of people came to celebrate the ideals of global socialism. Multinational corporations spent billions of dollars, and Washington organized an army of security to protect these best of all games. Even though the conception and purpose of the so-called Olympic movement is to promote the values of global socialism, as perfectly expressed in the song Imagine by John Lennon, which was the theme of the 1996 Games even though the purpose of the Olympics is to promote these despicable ideals, the purpose of the attack on July 27 was to confound, anger and embarrass the Washington government in the eyes of the world for its abominable sanctioning of abortion on demand. The plan was to force the cancellation of the Games, or at least create a state of insecurity to empty the streets around the venues and thereby eat into the vast amounts of money invested."

In a statement at his sentencing, Rudolph apologized to the victims and families only of the Centennial Park bombing. He repeated that he was angry with the American government and hoped the Olympics would be cancelled.

Works Cited:

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"The Pursuit and Capture of Eric Rudolph Part I and Part II," Federal Bureau of Investigation, August 2009, Part I

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Discussion Questions:

1. Why would events such as the Olympic Games be attractive to terrorists as the site for an attack?
2. Do you think the Munich terrorists or Rudolph have anything in common? Explain.
3. Munich is an example of international terrorism; Rudolph is an example of a domestic terrorist. How do these types of terrorism differ?

Writer of the Munich 1972: Tragedy, Terror, and Triumph at the Olympic Games By David Clay Large is very smart in delivering message through the book. There are some stories that are showed in the book. Reader can get many real examples that can be great knowledge. It will be wonderful. What will reader get after reading the online book Munich 1972: Tragedy, Terror, and Triumph at the Olympic Games By David Clay Large? Actually, as a reader, you can get many lessons of life. It will be better if you read the book alone. So, you can really feel content of the book deeply. From the lesson, you will know about the meaning of life and human around you. You will be smart in choosing the best option for your life. So, you will never do same mistakes again and again. Terror at the Munich Olympics: 21 Hours at Munich. - Study Guide. To see a photo of the 1972 Israeli Olympic team, <http://commonamericanjournal.com/?p=1868>. What happened? by Jill McCracken. On September 5, 1972 as the Olympic village athletes lay sleeping, five Arab terrorists wearing track suits climbed the six and 1/2 foot fence surrounding the Olympic Village in Munich, Germany. Once inside, they met up with three others who had managed to acquire fake identification cards. Within 24 hours, 11 Israelis, five terrorists, and a German policeman were dead. Munich massacre Overview of the Munich massacre, in which members of the militant Palestinian group Black September took 11 Israeli athletes hostage during the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, West Germany; all the hostages were killed. Contunico © ZDF Enterprises GmbH, Mainz See all videos for this article. The terrorist was shot and killed by the sniper, but the movement on the darkened runway drew fire from one of the armoured cars, and both the pilot and sniper were seriously wounded by friendly fire. By 12:30 am on September 6, the shooting had stopped, and the 20-hour reign of terror was over. Eleven Israelis had been killed, along with one Munich policeman, and five Black September terrorists lay dead. Three of the gunmen were captured.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. Title: Countering Terrorism: The Israeli Response to the 1972 Munich Olympic Massacre and the Development of Independent Covert Action Teams. Author: Alexander B. Calahan.Â Meir tasked the committee with devising an appropriate response to the Munich massacre. The panel concluded that the most effective response was to authorize the assassination of any Black September terrorists involved in the Munich incident. The Mossad assumed the responsibility for implementing the panel's directive. To accomplish the directive, the Mossad developed several assassination teams, each with specific mission parameters and methods of operation.