Record Nr. UNINA9910787613503321 Autore Jensen Richard Bach **Titolo** The battle against anarchist terrorism: an international history, 1878-1934 / / Richard Bach Jensen [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2014 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-139-89249-5 1-107-70288-7 1-107-70177-5 1-107-66705-4 1-107-69023-4 1-107-70377-8 1-107-59832-X 1-139-52412-7 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xviii, 410 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Classificazione HIS037070 Disciplina 363.32509/041 Soggetti Anarchism - History Terrorism - History Political violence - History Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Note generali Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto 1. The origins of anarchist terrorism; 2. Conspiracies, panics, agent provocateurs, mass journalism, and globalization; 3. International action against subversives: 1815-89; 4. The terrorist 1890s and increasing police cooperation: 1890-1898; 5. The first International Conference on Terrorism: Rome 1898; 6. 1900: three assassination attempts and the Russo-German Anti-Anarchist Initiative; 7. The murder of President McKinley, 1901; 8. The St Petersburg Protocol, 1901-1904; 9. Multilateral anti-anarchist efforts after 1904; 10. The decline of anarchist terrorism, 1900-1930s. Sommario/riassunto This is the first global history of the secret diplomatic and police campaign that was waged against anarchist terrorism from 1878 to the 1920s. Anarchist terrorism was at that time the dominant form of terrorism and for many continued to be synonymous with terrorism as

late as the 1930s. Ranging from Europe and the Americas to the Middle East and Asia, Richard Bach Jensen explores how anarchist terrorism emerged as a global phenomenon during the first great era of economic and social globalization at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries and reveals why some nations were so much more successful in combating this new threat than others. He shows how the challenge of dealing with this new form of terrorism led to the fundamental modernization of policing in many countries and also discusses its impact on criminology and international law.