

Verbitska T

SCHOOLS AND TERRORISM. SCHOOL SHOOTINGS

Recently in a Crimean college happened the massive attack where at least 19 people have been killed and almost 40 wounded in a shooting carried out by a student. Although school terrorism is rare at our countries, it is still a big and scaring problem of the world. That`s why I chose this topic. How should we react and prevent these situations?

The school attack in Kerch was the greatest loss of life in school violence in Russia since the Beslan attack by Chechen separatists in 2004, in which 333 people were killed during a three-day siege, many of them children, and hundreds of others wounded. The attacker was identified as Vladislav Roslyakov, 18, a student of the Kerch polytechnic college. The motive behind the attack was not immediately made public, although witnesses said he was angry at his teachers and wanted to “get revenge”. A college teacher said he was "a hard-working student, very quiet". A neighbour was quoted as saying "he had no friends". As we might think, At Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado, two teens went on a shooting spree on April 20, 1999, killing 13 people and wounding more than 20 others before turning their guns on themselves and committing suicide. The Columbine shooting was, at the time, the worst high school shooting in U.S. history and prompted a national debate on gun control and school safety, as well as a major investigation to determine what motivated the gunmen,

Eric Harris, 18, and Dylan Klebold, 17. Subsequent investigations determined Harris and Klebold chose their victims randomly, and the two teens originally had intended to bomb their school, potentially killing hundreds of people. Additionally, violent video games and music were blamed for influencing the killers. However, none of these theories was ever proven.

What should we do to prevent and never let truly awful stories like these to occur in our educational institutions and histories ever again? Intentional acts of violence that hurt innocent people are frightening and upsetting. Children and youth will look to adults for information and guidance on how to react. Families and school personnel can help children cope first and foremost by establishing a sense of safety and security.

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