

## **Abstract**

The aim of this work is explanation of the concept of homegrown terrorism based on an analysis of selected terrorist attacks; and creates a definition for this completely new phenomenon. For the processing of the topic I chose a comparative case study method, which is applied to the exploration of three terrorist attacks (terrorist attacks in London 2005, attacks in editorial office of Charlie Hebdo in 2015 and terrorist attacks in Paris 2015). Basic investigated dependent variable is homegrown terrorism and the independent variables are concepts "belonging" and "autonomy". Variables that are connected to the concept of "belonging" include the origin of the attackers and links to the Western countries, the concept of "autonomy" is linked to the independence of the attackers to terrorist groups abroad and self-training of the attackers and finally motives of the attackers include the role of religion, the social situation of the attackers and hatred of invaders towards the West. The variables above are applied to each terrorist attack separately in the form of table data. Each dependent and independent variable may be positive or negative. According to this research, I found that each particular attack was different in certain characteristics from the previous one and therefore it is difficult to find a common definition of homegrown terrorism. It is evident, from the three terrorist attacks, that variable "belonging" takes with all these attacks and their attackers' positive values and motives of attackers that contain sub-variables such hatred towards the West and the role of religion, they have also acquire increasingly positive. The biggest differences relate to the variable "autonomy", which is becoming less important aspect. The definition, which emerged from an analysis of three terrorist attacks, is: ***Homegrown terrorism is politically motivated violence perpetrated by assailants who are mostly Muslims and born or long-term resident in the contested state, against civilian targets in their native country in order to influence public opinion.***