

PCSHE – Year 10 Topic 5 – Addressing Extremism and Radicalisation

KPI1: Key Terms

- **Extremism:** Vocal or active opposition to commonly held values, particularly British values such as democracy and the rule of law.
- **Violent Extremism:** Acts of violence that are justified by, or associated with, an extreme religious, social or political ideology
- **Fundamentalism:** The strict following of (often religious) principles.
- **Echo Chamber:** A typically online platform where beliefs and views are repeatedly reinforced and amplified without challenge
- **Radicalisation:** A process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies
- **Terrorism:** The unlawful use of violence or threat of violence and intimidation to bring about political, religious or ideological change.
- **Propaganda:** Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political point.
- **Keyboard Warrior:** A person who makes aggressive or abusive comments online (that they would not say in an offline setting)
- **Discrimination:** The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability.
- **Alienation:** The feeling that you have no connection with the people around you or that you are not part of a group
- **Hate Speech:** Hate speech is any form of expression through which speakers intend to vilify (*show them in an evil way*), humiliate, or incite (*create*) hatred against a group of people based on race, religion, skin color sexual identity, gender identity, ethnicity, disability, or national origin.
- **Democracy:** A culture built upon freedom and equality, where everyone is aware of their rights and responsibilities.
- **Rule of Law:** The need for rules to make a happy, safe and secure environment to live and work.
- **Respect and Tolerance:** Understanding that we all don't share the same beliefs and values. Respecting the values, ideas and beliefs of others whilst not imposing our own on others.
- **Individual Liberty:** Protection of your rights and the right of others you work with.
- **Hate Crime:** This is when someone commits a crime against you because of your disability, gender identity, race, sexual orientation, religion, or any other perceived difference.
- **Genocide:** The deliberate and systematic extermination of an entire people.
- **Xenophobia:** the dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.

KPI2: Factors that can lead to radicalisation

There are factors that can contribute to pushing or pulling people to extremism:

- Push factors are conditions of the person or in their own life situation that pushes them away from mainstream society and causes them to be more susceptible to radicalization
- Pull factors draw the individual towards the acceptance of violent extremism with positive incentives.

Push factors	Pull Factors
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Alienation/'Don't fit in'.	Belonging/Community/Family
Political grievances/Sense of injustice that no-one is doing anything about.	Simple easy to understand answers, black and white thinking
Poverty/unemployment	Someone to blame
Pessimistic beliefs/Fear/Hopelessness	Sense of purpose/cause/hope
Anger and frustration	Adventure, fresh start
Low sense of self-worth	Be a hero/prospect of fame or glory
Marginalisation	Self-esteem/personal empowerment
Police harassment/racial/cultural profiling	Social network that 'understands'.
Loneliness/lack of housing	Concept of 'global' community
Poor knowledge or understanding of religion, politics etc.	Distortions and misinterpretations of religious and political teachings
Lack of leadership/poor relatability to individual problems and concerns	Appeal by charismatic leaders/preachers
Lack of effective social/community structures	Influence of online preachers/communities/forums/networks

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KPI 3: How can you tell if someone has become radicalised?

- They are... ..overly secretive about their online viewing.
- Display... ..an 'us' and 'them' mentality.
- Become... ..more argumentative with those who disagree with them.
- Question... ..their faith or identity.
- Download or promote... ..extremist content.
- Become ...socially isolated.
- Alter... ..their appearance (e.g dress code).
- Change... ..their daily routines, travel or aspirations.

KPI4: What is the Prevent Strategy?

The prevent strategy is a strategy formed to tackle radicalisation.

How does it work?

- Disrupts extremists—counter marches, peaceful protests
- Spots the early signs of someone being radicalised (alienation, vulnerability).
- Integration—promotes the mixing of social groups
- Stops extremism in institutions (schools, colleges and other public sector job).

KPI5: Hate Crimes

- **Freedom of speech:** The right to voice an opinion without fear of restriction or punishment. In the UK, this right is limited by the law. E.g. you cannot use threatening or abusive language likely to cause distress or great offence. This includes racist or anti-religious hate speech.
- **Hate speech:** Speech that attacks a person or group on the basis of their race, religion, ethnic or national origin, sexual orientation, disability, or gender. This includes images, videos, music, memes.
- **Hate crime:** This is when someone commits a crime against you because of your disability, gender identity, race, sexual orientation, religion, or any other perceived difference.

What kinds of things count as hate crimes?

- Hate crimes are crimes which are committed out of prejudice towards any of the above characteristics of a person. Examples include assault; criminal damage; harassment; murder; sexual assault; hate mail; theft.
- Hate incidents are acts which are not illegal, but which are still intended to intimidate the victim. Examples of hate incidents include spitting; verbal abuse; bullying and intimidation; hoax calls; offensive posters.

The Law:

The law recognises five types of hate crime on the basis of:

- **Race**
- **Religion**
- **Disability**
- **Sexual orientation**
- **Transgender identity**

Any crime can be prosecuted as a hate crime if the offender has either: demonstrated hostility based on race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity **OR** been motivated by hostility based on race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity

The police and the CPS have agreed the following definition for identifying and flagging hate crimes: "Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice, based on a person's disability or perceived disability; race or perceived race; or religion or perceived religion; or sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation or transgender identity or perceived transgender identity."

How to tackle hate crimes:

- If you feel that you are the victim of a hate crime, you should report it to the police. This can be done over the phone or online. Similarly, if you have been the witness to a hate crime, you should report it as soon as possible. Use the emergency police number (999 in the UK) if you feel that the situation is urgent or life-threatening.
- If you think you know someone who has committed a hate crime, you should inform the police, giving them the evidence that you have.

For further support...

- Safeguarding team – Mr Ogden, Mrs Jones, Mrs Loveridge.
- Pastoral Team – Mrs Hayward, Mrs Aston, Tutor
- Teacher
- Parents/Carers
- Friend

Outside Organisations

- True Vision — provides more information about hate speech and a place to report it. http://report-it.org.uk/reporting_internet_hate_crime
- Inappropriate content can also be reported at: <https://www.gov.uk/report-terroris>
- www.actearly.uk - An informative website providing guidance and support for anyone who is concerned that someone they know may be at risk of radicalisation or extremism.
- Childline can provide further support (0800 1111). If students have concerns about someone's behaviour, they can contact Childline 0800 1111 or their local police station (by calling 101), who can refer the case to specialists or the correct authorities.