



## Radicalisation and extremism

Radicalisation is when someone starts to believe or support extreme views, and in some cases, then participates in terrorist groups or acts. It can be motivated by a range of factors, including ideologies, religious beliefs, political beliefs and prejudices against particular groups of people. People may be radicalised in many different ways, and over different time frames from as little as a few days or hours, or it may take several years.

## Who is at risk?

Anyone can be radicalised, but factors such as being easily influenced and impressionable make children and young people particularly vulnerable. Children who are at risk of radicalisation may have low self-esteem or be victims of bullying or discrimination.

## How does it happen?

Radicalisation doesn't happen overnight. It is a gradual process, so young people who are affected may not realise what's happening. People can be radicalised by family members or friends, through direct contact with extremist groups, or through the internet. Extremist messages or membership of an extremist group can offer a sense of purpose, community and identity which may be appealing, especially if someone is experiencing challenges in their life. People can be radicalised by family members or friends, through direct contact with extremist groups, or through the internet. Extremist messages or membership of an extremist group can offer a sense of purpose, community and identity which may be appealing, especially if someone is experiencing challenges in their life.

## What can I do?

We all have a role in ensuring that our communities remain safe. If you believe someone is at risk of radicalisation you can help them get support and prevent them becoming involved in terrorism and potentially violent activities by raising your concerns by contacting any of the following places below.

## Where to get more help and support

- Parents and trusted family.
- School Staff
- [http://report-it.org.uk/reporting\\_internet\\_hate\\_crime](http://report-it.org.uk/reporting_internet_hate_crime)

<http://report-it.org.uk/antidisestablishmentarianism>  
Childline can provide further support (0800 1111).  
<https://www.gov.uk/report-terrorism>

**Nationality**—the name of the land/country you were raised on

**Culture**—they are beliefs, values, customs, and practices that are learnt and shared

**Multicultural**— a society which has people from lots of different cultures, traditions, religious beliefs and values

**Immigrant**—A person who has settled to a new country

**Diversity** —The quality of being different or variety  
**Stereotype** — A widely held view that is set about a particular type of person

**Prejudice**— Judging someone based on which group they belong to

**Discrimination** — Treating someone differently because of your prejudice

**Extremism** -- Holding extreme political or religious views.

**Radicalised** — A process where someone comes to believe in extreme beliefs.

**Terrorism** — The unlawful use of violence and intimidation to bring about political or social change.

**Echo chamber** — A typically online platform where beliefs and views are repeatedly reinforced and amplified without challenge.

**Keyboard warrior** —A person who makes aggressive or abusive comments online (that they would not say in an offline setting).

**Propaganda** —A person who makes aggressive or abusive comments online (that they would not say in an offline setting).