

Identity	the set of qualities and beliefs that make one person or group different from others
Stereotyping	a fixed idea that many people have about a thing or a group that may often be untrue or only partly true.
Prejudice	to pre-judge people –an opinion that is formed without knowing or considering all the facts.
Discrimination	the unjust treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability.
Conflict	Strong disagreement, or bad feeling, between people
Islamaphobia	is rooted in racism and is a type of racism that targets expressions of Muslimness or perceived Muslimness.
Misogyny	Feelings of hating women, or the belief that men are much better than women.
Incel	A member of a group of people on the internet who are unable to find sexual partners despite wanting them, and who express hate towards people whom they blame for this.
Fake news	“news” stories that are supposed to be real, but are really not true.
Propaganda	techniques used to manipulate our thoughts and behaviours
Mass Media	mass media are media like radio , television, internet or other things that reach many people.
Influence	a thing or person that has the power to change the character or behaviour of someone else.
Extremism	holding extreme political, social or religious views.
Protest	an event in which people gather to show disapproval of something.
Terrorism	Terrorism is the use or threat of action , both in and outside of the UK, designed to influence any international government organisation or to intimidate the public. It must also be for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause.
Radicalisation	the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies, associated with terrorist groups.
Misinformation	false information that is spread, regardless of whether there is intent to mislead
Disinformation	deliberately misleading or biased information; manipulated narrative or facts; propaganda.
Clickbait	content whose main purpose is to attract attention and encourage visitors to click on a link to a particular web page.



Signs of Radicalisation

Outward appearance

- Becoming increasingly argumentative
- Refusing to listen to different points of view
- Unwilling to engage with students who are different
- Becoming abusive to students who are different
- Embracing conspiracy theories
- Feeling persecuted
- Changing friends and appearance
- Distancing themselves from old friends
- No longer doing things they used to enjoy
- Converting to a new religion
- Being secretive and reluctant to discuss their whereabouts
- Sympathetic to extremist ideologies and groups

Online behaviour

- Changing online identity
- Having more than one online identity
- Spending a lot of time online or on the phone
- Accessing extremist online content
- Joining or trying to join an extremist organisation

Sources of Support

If you have questions or concerns about this topic, you can always speak to your parent or carer, or a teacher in school for more advice and support.

There are lots of places to get further advice.

ChildLine:

www.childline.org.uk Phone: 0800 1111

True Vision:

<http://www.report-it.org.uk/home>

If you are worried about a friend that may be showing signs of extremist behavior it is vital that you let someone know.

Prevent

Act Early www.actearly.uk Information about extremism on the internet and what to do if you see it

The Police Prevent Team Tel: 0114 2523217 (8 - 4 PM)

Out of hours: Dial 101 or in emergency 999

Email: Prevent@southyorks.pnn.police.uk

UK Anti-Terrorist Hotline Tel: 0800 789 321

Report Online www.gov.uk/act

Staying Safe Online

Think Critically – If you see sexist content, question where it comes from and why it's being shared.

Avoid Harmful Communities – If an online space promotes hate or makes you uncomfortable, leave and report it.

Call It Out – If it's safe to do so, challenge misogynistic comments.

Talk to a Trusted Adult – If something online makes you uneasy, speak to a teacher, parent, or another adult you trust.

Report and Block – Most social media sites allow you to report hate speech and block harmful users.

5 ways to spot misleading images online

Location

Perspective

Photoshopping and image editing

Fake quotes

Reverse image search