VOTESATHOME

Talking at home: Extremism



Be informed.



Be curious.



Be heard.

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Talking at home

Here are some **ideas on how to have conversations at home**.



When to talk: try to find a time when there are fewer distractions around.



Where to talk: it's best to talk in a relaxed, quiet and neutral place if possible.



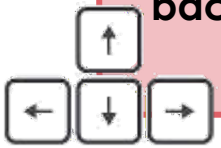
How to talk: listen carefully, explain simply, ask questions and be patient.

Getting started…

Use these buttons below to move through the slides.



Find this button in the bottom right of your screen to **start the slides.**



Use the **arrow keys** to **go forwards and backwards** through the slides.



To go back to your normal screen, **press the esc key** on your keyboard.

Video Links & References:
Please use the notes section for alternative video links and references on each slide.

Don't forget to vote…
At the end of this lesson, vote as a family. Do you all agree?

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Can sharing stories prevent extremism?



COUNTER TERRORISM POLICING

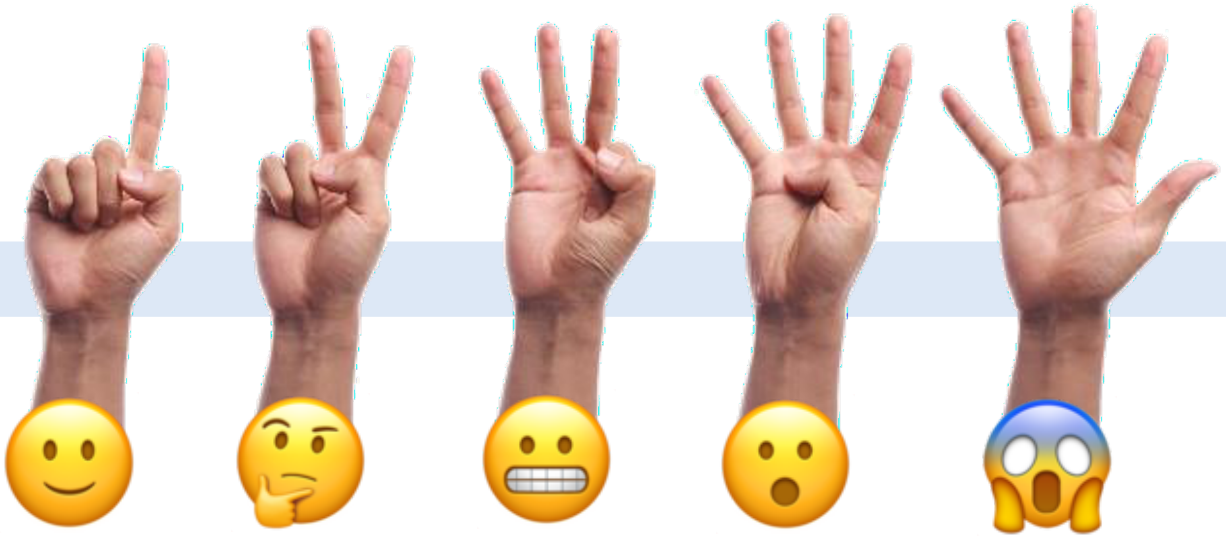
This resource aims to encourage a conversation at home about how people's personal stories and experiences can help us to **learn about extremism and understand how to avoid being drawn into extreme ideas.** The focus is particularly on how Coronavirus is impacting this. You can **find more information on slide 23.**

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Starter: What is an extreme view?

Show your vote
On the next slide, you are going to see five different views. Where would you put them on the scale, from least to most extreme? Show your answer with your fingers. Can you explain why you think this?

Extreme[1]**:**
A view that might seem unreasonable or unacceptable, often because it is hateful towards someone else.



Not extreme

Very extreme

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Starter: What is an extreme view?

Extreme[1]**:**
A view that might seem unreasonable or unacceptable, often because it is hateful towards someone else.

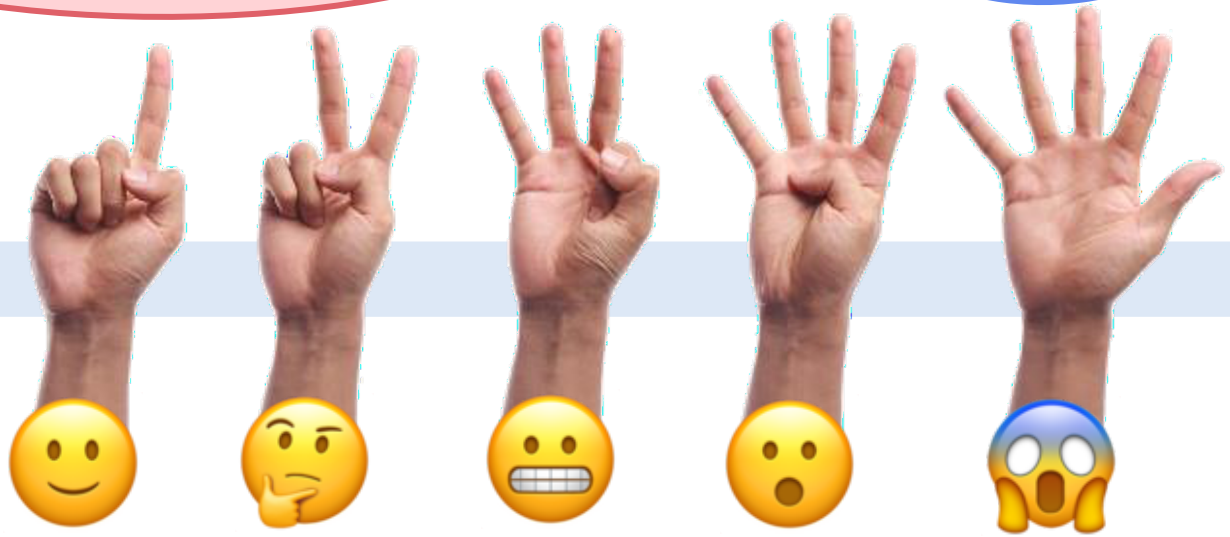
Everyone should be able to live wherever they want.

People who eat meat should be punished.

Girls shouldn't play football. They ruin the game.

We should all have the same religion.

People who commit a crime should be in prison forever.



Not extreme

Very extreme

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Why should we talk about this?

You will see this icon on every slide. Find out more on slide 19.



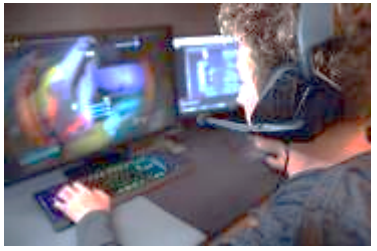
What's different?
As a family, discuss how your life has changed since the Coronavirus outbreak, especially your online life.

Challenge:
How much time are you spending online each day?



Coronavirus is having a significant impact on young people and families across the world, **changing the way that we live, learn and communicate** with others.

With **schools being closed too**, we're all **using the internet more** than ever to **play, learn and talk** to our friends.



Although it doesn't happen that often, unfortunately there are people online who use the internet, social media and gaming to spread **extreme ideas**.

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Why should we talk about this?

Misinformation and **fake news** can also play a part in **spreading extreme ideas.**

For example, in some places, misinformation and fear surrounding Coronavirus has led to **East-Asian people being mistreated**, including **people avoiding them or making unkind jokes and comments about them.**



Translation: "I am not a virus"



0:00-1:33

Watch (2-3 mins)
Click the image to watch a short video. How is this affecting different communiies in the UK?

Misinformation: wrong information

https://safeshare.tv/x/ss5ea028716221b

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Why should we talk about this?

During **the Coronavirus outbreak,** there will be people who want to influence children and take advantage of the time they are spending online.

Talking about this as a family will help everyone in your house to **understand the dangers** that are out there.









The people you are going to hear from have **shared their stories** to **help raise awareness** and **improve our understanding** of the **real effects** of extremism.

LET'S TALK ABOUT IT

WORKING TOGETHER TO PREVENT TERRORISM

However, it is important to remember that **extreme groups also use stories** to persuade people to become part of their organisation.

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What stories do extremists tell?

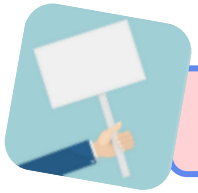
Extremist groups believe that people who are different to them **cannot live together peacefully.**



Some **common differences** between people could include…



Religion



Politics

Race



Gender



On the next slides you are going to read and see stories from the TV show **Hollyoaks**. They **worked with the Counter Terrorism Police to show how extremist stories can affect people in real life.**

They will look out for **vulnerable people** who they can **persuade** to agree with their extreme views.

Vulnerable[1]**:**
Able to be easily hurt or influenced.

Read through this slide together. Does anything need explaining? Do you have any questions?

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What stories do extremists tell?

Ste's sister died in a terrible accident. He was **very upset**.

He **blamed the doctor**, Misbah, and thought she had made a mistake. He was **angry** at her.

Members of an extreme group recognised that Ste was **vulnerable** and **pretended to be his friend**.

They told Ste that **people like Misbah** should be **blamed for most of his problems** because they are Muslim. They tried to **persuade him** to **damage a local centre that many Muslims use.**

Fortunately, Ste realised that these views were extreme and contacted **Prevent** for **support**. They helped him to leave the group safely.

0:00-2:53



Watch the film clip together
Hollyoaks worked with the police to make this story as similar to real life as possible. Watch the clip to hear the actors talk to Prevent about the story and how they help people like Ste.

https://safeshare.tv/x/CLTmcMI2sF0

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What stories do extremists tell?



0:00 - 3:39

To make the storyline **similar to real life**, Hollyoaks also worked with **John**.

John used to be part of a far-right extremist group. He **told his story to the writers at Hollyoaks** and they used the information to **come up with the storyline**.

Far-right groups are **often based on hate**, believing that **certain groups of people shouldn't live with others**.

There are **racist groups** that **encourage hate and violence** that are **banned in the UK.**

Watch the video clip
Listen to John's story.
What lies did the extremist group tell him? Who helped him to leave the group?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IPUjp2xodwc

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What stories do extremists tell?

Hollyoaks has been praised for **teaching audiences** how to **spot the signs of extremism,** both in **person** and **online**.

"These groups use social media to target vulnerable and lost people - and then try to [change] the way they see the world."



Harvey Virdi, actress









The show has also **encouraged people** to **speak about their experience.** This headline was published in 2019:

16-year-old far right extremist sought help after watching Hollyoaks Ste storyline

Discuss this question together

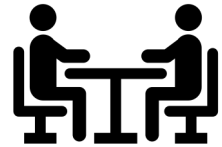
Can showing extremism on TV help prevent it from happening in real life?

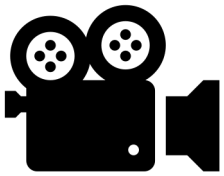
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The other side of the story



Family activity
On the next few slides you are going to hear from two people that were victims of terrorism here in the UK. With your family, think about this question.







Will sharing their stories help prevent extremism?



Terrorism[1]:
A violent act for a political, religious or ideological cause.



Remember:
Not all extremist groups will commit terrorist or violent acts. However, all attacks are inspired by extremist ideas.

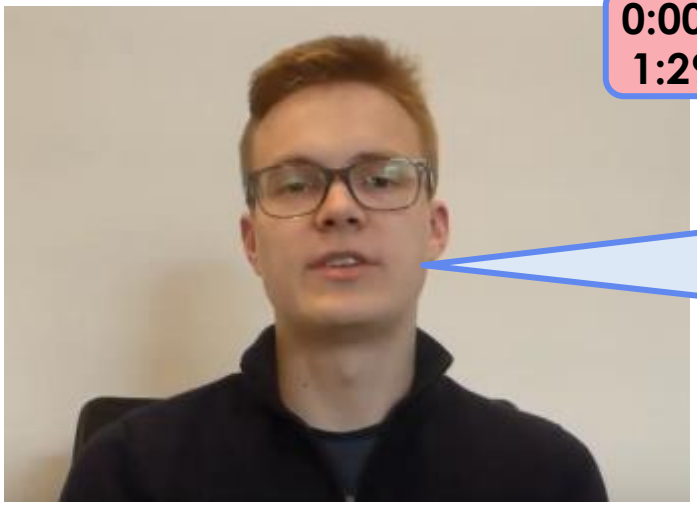
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The other side of the story

On 3 June 2017, **three attackers drove a van into people walking along London Bridge**[1]. They were inspired by Islamic State (ISIS).



Film clip
Watch Thomas* talk about that day. How do you think he felt? Have his views changed?



0:00-1:29

"The people who did this are also just human beings like you and me. No one is born a terrorist, but people are turned into terrorists by radicalisation."

Radicalisation[2]**:**
Making someone become more extreme in their political or religious beliefs.

Discuss together
Do you agree with Thomas? Why/why not?

https://safeshare.tv/x/s5gQJQ5MwMo

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The other side of the story

On 22nd March 2017, there was a **terror attack** on **Westminster Bridge**. The attacker, inspired by Islamic State (ISIS), **drove a car onto the pavement and injured more than 50 people**.



Travis was **injured** in the attack.



0:00-1:22

Watch and think
Listen to Travis' story. Can you answer his question?

"Had people […] that knew him spoken out about changes in his behaviour or in his life, how could [things] have been different?"

https://safeshare.tv/x/_jjHeB29acc#

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What can you do?

Both Thomas and Travis wondered whether **things would have been different** if someone had **reported the signs** of **extremist views earlier**.

We all have a **responsibility to help keep each other safe**, and it is important that you know **what to do** if you **see or hear** any **extreme** ideas.



"It is our responsibility to make sure that our friends [and] family members are protected from these [extreme] ideas that will make them hurt others and [...] harm themselves."

Reflection
Have the stories helped to show you what you can do to help?

Challenge:
What could you do if you saw an extremist idea online? Who would you talk to about it?

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What can you do?

Discussion

On the next slide, you will see three scenarios. Discuss each situation as a family, thinking about how you would feel, what you would do and **who you would speak to.**







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What can you do?

1

You log on to a **school computer** and see a website that didn't close. It says that **all religions are evil** and has some inappropriate pictures.





2

You spot a **leaflet** in your friend's bag when you are getting ready for football club. On the cover **it has this image**.

3

A young woman is **yelling** at the bus driver for not letting her off. She shouts an aggressive **comment about the bus driver's skin colour.**



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What can you do?





When you **see or hear something in your community that doesn't sound or feel right to you**, whether it's at school, in your local town or on the bus, **it's always best to tell a trusted adult**.

You will probably choose to tell a different person **depending on what you hear or see**. It's always best to tell a **teacher** if you're at school, or a **trusted adult** if you're outside of school, like a **parent**.

ChildLine 0800 1111

If you **hear or see hateful or extreme actions or words** and you don't know who to go to, you can call **Childline** for free**.** They are open 24/7.

And you can **find out more** about **staying safe online** by searching "What is Prevent?" and visiting the **LTAI website**.

LET'S TALK ABOUT IT

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What should families look out for?

Boredom could cause **children and young people to engage with new groups** or individuals and this can make them **vulnerable** to those who are looking to influence them.

Online radicalisation can be hard to spot because it is complex, but there are **some possible signs to look out for:**

Exploring new & unusual websites or forums





Changes in identity & language

Joining new or secret groups, talking to new people





Sharing religious, political or hate-based videos online

Radicalisers can target children and young people **by messaging on popular apps** and websites. They wait to see who **responds** before taking the conversations further on a **private platform.**

https://safeshare.tv/x/ss5dcc3cf735f43

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Can sharing stories prevent extremism?

YES	NO
• Sharing stories means people get to know who we are. If we understand each other, we are less likely to move towards hate. • Sharing stories, like in Hollyoaks, makes people aware of the issue, and can even encourage them to speak out. • People are more likely to listen to and remember a story that they relate to. • Stories have been used for thousands of years to help teach us about right and wrong choices. They can teach us how to prevent extremism too.	• There are many stories available that are trying to prevent extremism, yet the amount of hate crime has risen over the past year[1]. • While stories might help promote understanding and reduce extreme views, they might not be enough on their own. • Stories can be used to teach us the wrong thing. It depends on who tells them. • Extremist groups also use stories to recruit and groom people. Stories like this are dangerous.



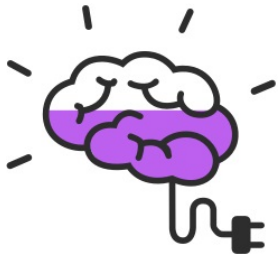
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You can vote from home at…

https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/SSVGLQV



To have your voice heard!



If you have any issues, feedback or comments, email aisling@votesforschools.com

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Need more information or someone to talk to?

Children	Parents/Carers	Other useful links
Remember, you can always talk to a trusted adult, like a teacher or a family member, if you are at all worried about anything.	**If you need to talk to someone about the concerns you have for a child, call the NSPCC helpline on 0808 800 5000. They are open 24/7.**	**To report any online material you think promotes extremism or terrorism, go to: https://www.report-terrorist-material.homeoffice.gov.uk/report**
If you need to talk to someone and you're not sure who to go to, call **Childline**, a confidential helpline for children, on **0800 1111** – they are open 24/7 (all the time!): www.childline.org.uk	DfE website **Educate Against Hate** gives teachers, parents and school leaders practical advice and information on protecting children from extremism and radicalisation: https://educateagainsthate.com/	**NSPCC** launched a free 24 hour helpline on **0808 800 5000** for anyone worried about radicalisation and the impact of terrorism. They have access to trained counsellors.
ChildLine 0800 1111	Visit the **"Let's Talk About It"** website, a guide which gives practical help and guidance on what to do if you think someone might be being radicalised: https://www.ltai.info/	Report a **hate crime** online using this form: http://report-it.org.uk/your_police_force

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What can you do…

These are indicators that they might need help, but you know your child best and we advise that you speak with them first. Check in with them and ask them about what they are viewing, who they are speaking to and how they are feeling. This might feel difficult, but here are some tips to help you:

- **Listen carefully to their fears and worries. There are some helpful tips here.**
- **Avoid complicated and worrying explanations that could be frightening and confusing.**
- **There is advice and support to help them understand Coronavirus**
- **If they are finding it hard to cope with bereavement and grief - advice can be found here.**

You can get more information from the following websites, these will help you understand why people sometimes need more support if they have been radicalised, what is available and how to access it.

NSPCC

LET'S TALK ABOUT IT

internet matters.org

COUNTER TERRORISM POLICING

THINK U KNOW

parentINFO FROM CEOP AND PARENT ZONE

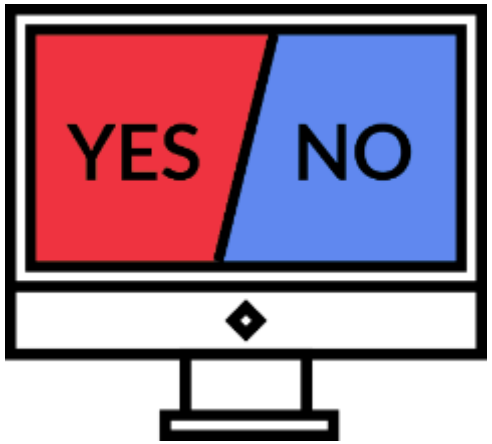
childline ONLINE, ON THE PHONE, ANYTIME childline.org.uk | 0800 1111

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Be informed.



Be curious.



Be heard.

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