

Prevent and United Values

Prevent and United Values Learning Outcomes

- To understand what extremism, terrorism, and radicalisation means
- To be able to spot terrorism
- To be able to analyse real examples of radicalisation, extremism, and terrorism
- To be able to spot sign and factors of why people might have extremist thoughts
- To understand Bradford College's United Values
- To know where to go for support



What is Extremism?

The UK government defines extremism as “vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs”.

In other words, Extremism is when a person holds extreme political views or religious views.



What is Terrorism?

Terrorism is an action or threat designed to influence the government or intimidate the public. Its purpose is to advance a political, religious or ideological cause. The current UK definition of terrorism is given in the [Terrorism Act 2006](#).

In the UK we define terrorism as a violent action that:

- Endangers a person's life, other than that of the person committing the action
- Involves serious violence against a person
- Causes serious damage to property
- Creates a serious risk to the public's health and safety
- Interferes with or seriously disrupts an electronic system



What is Radicalisation?

Radicalisation is a process by which individuals, often young people, move from supporting moderate mainstream views to supporting extreme ideological views.

This process can occur online through exposure to and engagement with violent ideological propaganda, or offline through extremist networks. Radicalisation makes those at risk more likely to support terrorism and violent acts of extremism, and possibly even commit such criminal acts themselves.



Watch this information video on
Extremism, Terrorism, and Radicalisation...



Can you spot the terrorist?



Which of the above do you think is a terrorist?

Activity:
Discuss in
small
groups

Who was the terrorist? ALL of them



Paul Dunleavy was only 16 when he was convicted for being a part of a banned neo-nazi group.



NAME: Anders Breivik, NORWAY
ORGANISATION: Norwegian far-right terrorist
TARGET: Killed 8 people in a bomb attack before shooting dead 69 young people at a Summer Camp
PUNISHMENT: 21 years detention



NAME: RICHARD REID, "THE SHOE BOMBER", UK
ORGANISATION: AL QAEDA
TARGET: AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT 63
PUNISHMENT: 110years detention WITH NO PAROLE

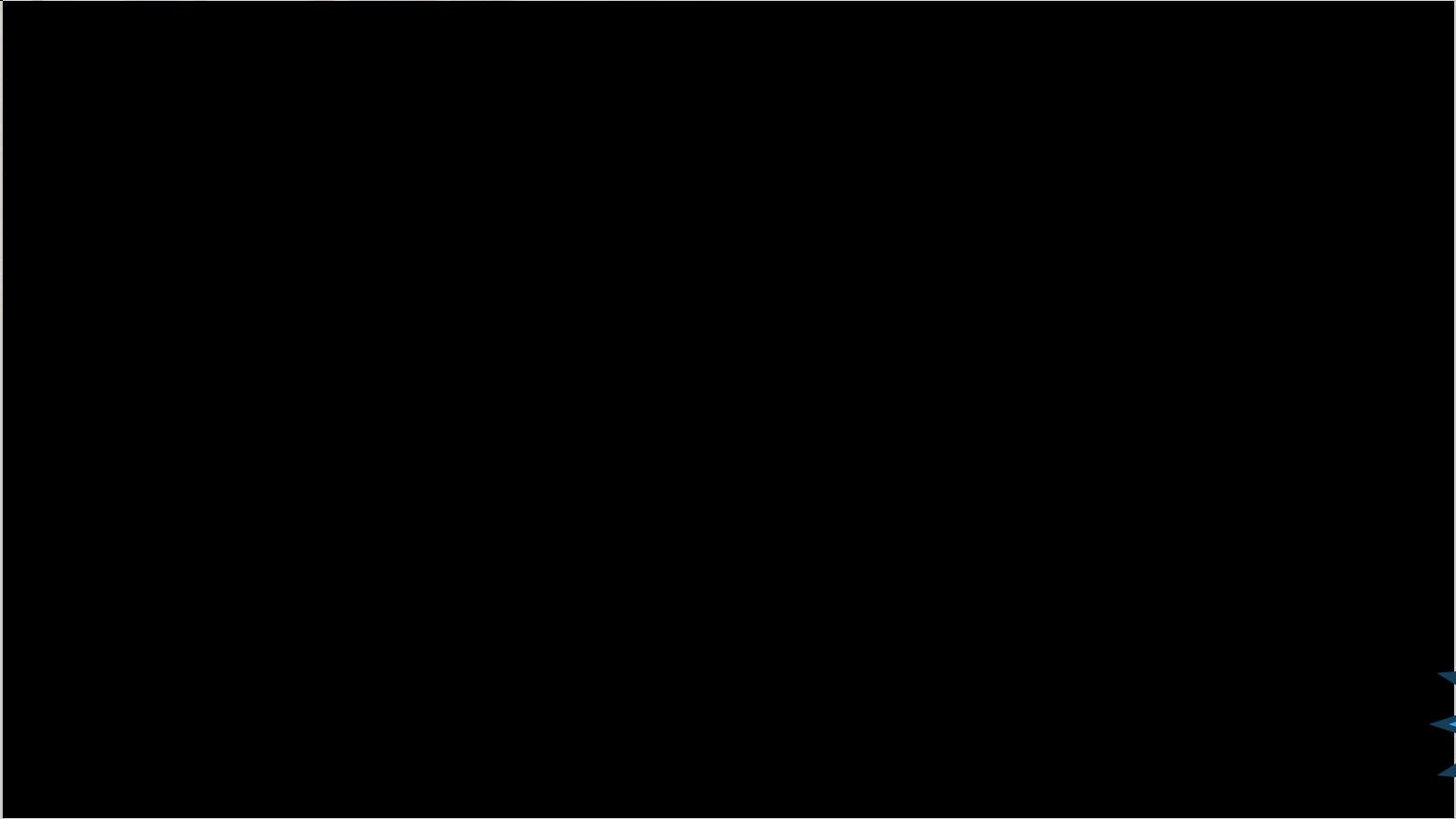


NAME: TIMOTHY MCVEIGH, USA
ORGANISATION: ACTED ALONE
TARGET: USA FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. KILLED 168 PEOPLE AND INJURED 600 MORE IN OKLAHOMA TRUCK BOMBING IN 1995
PUNISHMENT: DEATH BY LETHAN INJECTION IN 2001

WARNING

CONTAINS SCENES
SOME VIEWERS MAY
FIND DISTRESSING

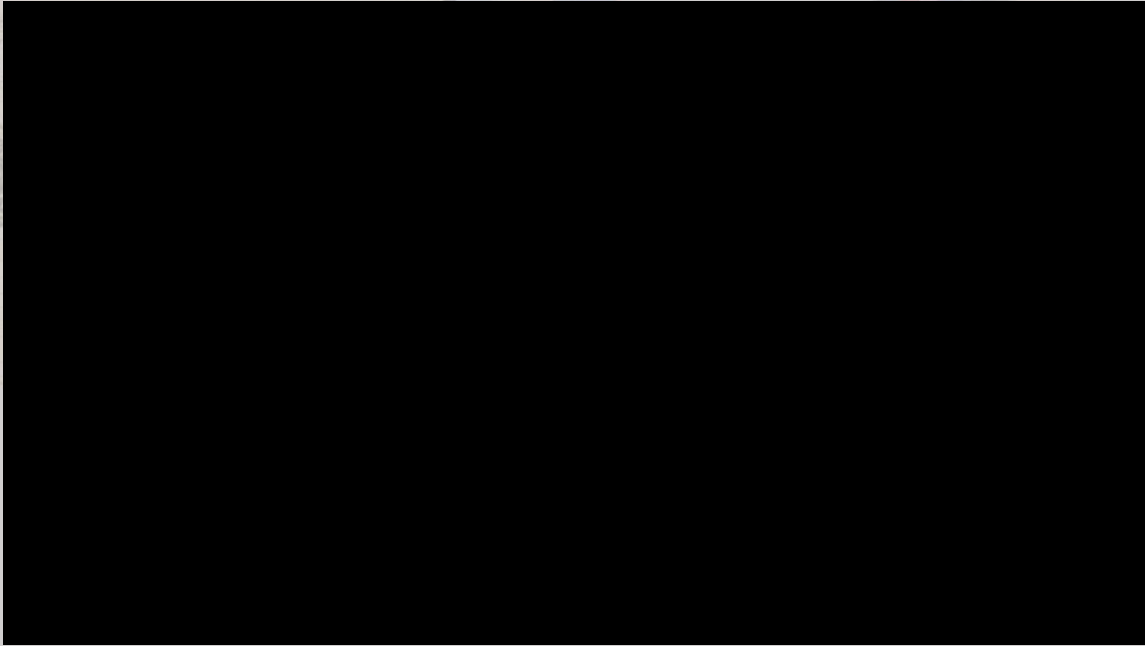
Extremism



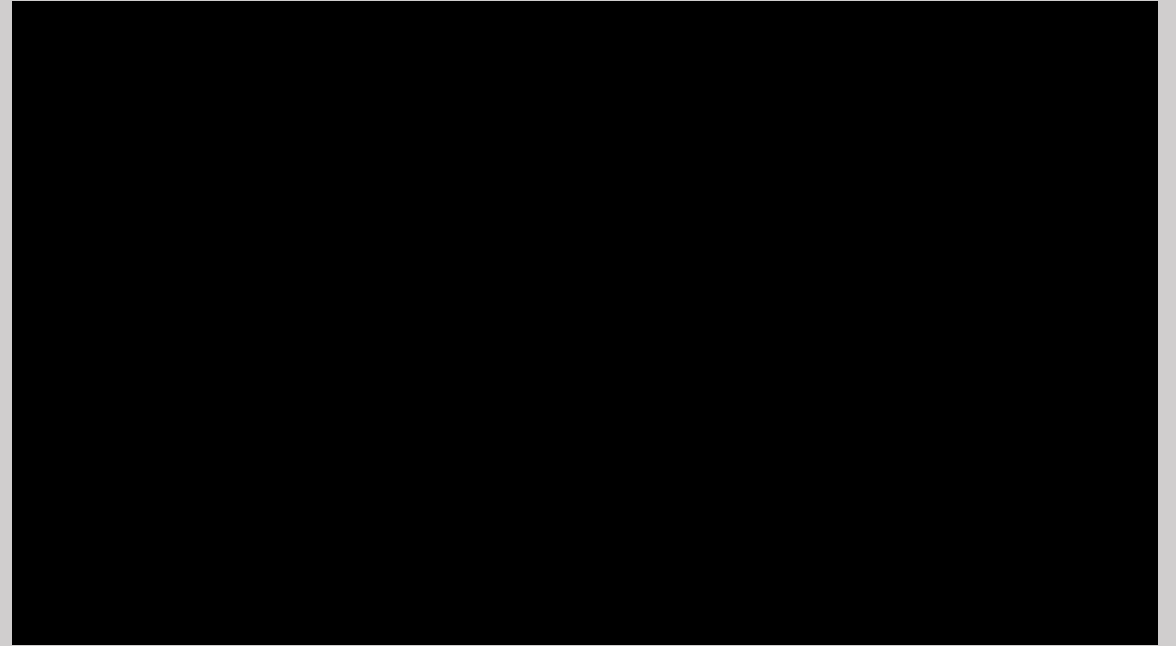
Activity:
Watch the
video and
discuss

The Truth Behind Radicalisation, Extremism and Terrorism

Watch and discuss...



This clip is about what is really happening when people join ISIS and how it is sold to young people online/face to face and how in reality it is completely different.



This clip is about a Young Man who has probably been watching videos on the internet without any facts behind them. He has been radicalised either online or by family or friends.

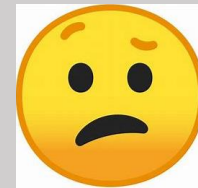
How do these videos make you feel?

Have a discussion about what you have seen so far.

How do you feel?

Is it effecting you in some way?

Share your thoughts and ideas.



Spot the signs...

<i>Experiences of criminality</i>	<i>Identity crisis</i>	<i>Personal circumstances</i>	<i>Personal crisis</i>	<i>Special Educational Needs</i>	<i>Unmet Aspirations</i>
The young person may have been a victim of crime, or been involved with a group who have committed a crime. They may have been affected by imprisonment.	The young person is distanced from their cultural or religious heritage and experiences discomfort about their place in society.	Migration, local community tensions, events occurring in the students country of origin, racism, discrimination, or government policy around racism or migration.	The young person could be experiencing family tension, isolation, low self esteem. They may be asking themselves about their own identity and belonging.	The young person may experience difficulties with social interaction, empathy, understanding consequences and demonstrating an awareness of the motivation of others.	The young person may have had experiences or have perceptions of failure, injustice and rejection.

What are the root causes of Extremism and Radicalisation?



How and where can you become radicalised to have extremist views?

- **Online:** Facebook, Twitter or YouTube but young people may be invited to join discussions on less well-known sites such as Kik, Whisper, Messenger, Yik Yak or Omegle. Extremists often use these sites because they are harder to monitor and they can hide their identity
- **Family & Friends:** family members or friends, direct contact with extremist groups and organisations or, increasingly, through the internet. Young people may come into contact with adults and peers with extremist views both on-line and in everyday life and the radicaliser may be a friend or relative or may be a stranger they meet on-line.
- **Grooming:** Extremists often manipulate and “groom” young people by using emotional triggers to engage with them, often targeting them when they are experiencing difficulties such as bereavement, emotional trauma, mental health issues or social isolation

At Bradford College, we have UNITED VALUES that all Students and Staff must follow...







Contact Information

Tel: 01274 088999 or 07872 052703

Email: safeguarding@bradfordcollege.ac.uk

In-Person:

Main Campus (David Hockney Building, Lister Building, and the Advanced Technology Centre)

Location: Second floor, David Hockney Building (DHB)

Opening times: Monday to Friday 8.30am to 5pm

Trinity Green Campus

Location: Student Services Office, Ground Floor

Opening times: Monday to Friday 8.30am to 4pm

Bowling Back Lane Campus

Location: Main Building

Please contact a member of staff who will liaise with the Safeguarding and Wellbeing Team



What if I feel unsafe outside of College?

- Often when people panic they remember the 999 number and call it.
- This service is an **EMERGENCY** service available 24/7 365 days a year to help you.
- However, if it's identified as being a non-emergency then you may have to wait for another operator.

The 999 lines cannot be misused as they could be needed for a life or death emergency.

Advice for calling 999

- call when it's an emergency
- a crime is in progress
- someone suspected of a crime is nearby
- when there is danger to life
- when violence is being used or threatened



Non-Emergency Support

When to dial 101

- If you don't need an emergency response, then you should call 101 or use the online reporting form on their website.
- This could be to report a crime or to seek advice, for example your car has been stolen, your property has been damaged or you suspect drug use or dealing in your neighbourhood.



What other services can help me with a safeguarding issue?

childline

ONLINE, ON THE PHONE, ANYTIME



KARMA NIRVANA

Supporting victims of honour-based abuse
and forced marriage



**VICTIM
SUPPORT**



STAYING PUT

Domestic & Sexual Abuse Support Services

RAILWAY
children

Fighting for street children



**WEST YORKSHIRE
POLICE**

Online Safety Support



Before you go...

Thank you for taking the time to go through the slides. Please don't forget to complete the [Prevent and United Values quiz](https://moodle.bradfordcollege.ac.uk/mod/quiz/view.php?id=450995) using the link <https://moodle.bradfordcollege.ac.uk/mod/quiz/view.php?id=450995> ...it's super easy.

