

1	Extremism	Activities that are not in accordance with norms of the state, are fully intolerant toward others, reject democracy as a means of governance and the way of problem solving and also reject the existing social order.	8	Malicious Communications Act	Sending anything threatening, abusive or offensive
2	Radicalisation	The process through which an individual or group develops extreme political, social or religious beliefs.	9	Public Disorder Act	Using threatening words or behaviour to threaten or intimidate others
3	Violent extremism	When a person or group uses fear, terror or violence to try and achieve change.	10	Computer Misuse Act	Going into someone's account to view, delete or transfer something without permission
4	Subculture	A group of people who share a major interest, lifestyle, political or cultural belief which may be different to the larger society or culture in which they live.	11	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.
5	Prevent strategy	Prevent is a government strategy designed to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorist or extremist causes.	12	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.
6	Spotting the signs of radicalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● isolating themselves from family and friends. ● talking as if from a scripted speech. ● unwillingness or inability to discuss their views. ● a sudden disrespectful attitude towards others. ● increased levels of anger. ● increased secretiveness, especially around internet use. (NSPCC) 	13	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.
			14	Misinformation	Accidentally sharing inaccurate information – not trying to trick anyone
7	Disinformation	Deliberately sharing inaccurate information – to trick, confuse or influence	15	Fake news	Presenting inaccurate stories or hoaxes as factual reporting or journalism