



NORM
~~RADICAAL~~

Herinnerings-
educatie.be



Extremisme omvat immers “uiteenlopende opvattingen en gedragingen die gekenmerkt worden door de afwijzing van de democratische constitutionele staat, democratische procedures en democratische waarden”



Extremisme omvat immers “uiteenlopende opvattingen en gedragingen die gekenmerkt worden door de afwijzing van de democratische constitutionele staat, democratische procedures en democratische waarden”

- Nationalist (including ethnic and separatist)
- Ideological (left and right wing)
- Religio-Political (including fundamentalist and millenarian)
- Single-Issue (concerned with only one problem)
- State-Sponsored and State-(Supported)

Extremisme omvat immers “uiteenlopende opvattingen en gedragingen die gekenmerkt worden door de afwijzing van de democratische constitutionele staat, democratische procedures en democratische waarden”

‘**Extremists** generally tend to have inflexible “*closed minds*”, adhering to a simplified *mono-causal interpretation* of the world where you are either *with them or against them*, part of the problem or part of the solution’ (Schmid, 2013: 10).

1. Anti-constitutional, anti-democratic, anti-pluralist, authoritarian
2. Fanatical, intolerant, non-compromising, single-minded black-or-white thinkers
3. Rejecting the rule of law while adhering to an ends-justify-means philosophy
4. Use of force/violence over persuasion
5. Uniformity over diversity
6. Collective goals over individual freedom
7. Giving orders over dialogue
8. Strong emphasis on ideology

'Terrorists **think rationally**, but they think **within the limits of belief systems** that may be irrational. Unlike the delusions of psychotics,

these belief systems are **social constructs** shared by large numbers of people. Terrorist belief systems are *rigid* and *simplistic* and they are defended with *great emotional intensity*.

Anyone who wishes to remain within a terrorist group must **limit his thinking** to the parameters of the group's belief system.'

(Goertzel, 2002:1)



Demonic nature

[evil seen as the result of an (*innate*) characteristic - the MAD or BAD hypothesis]

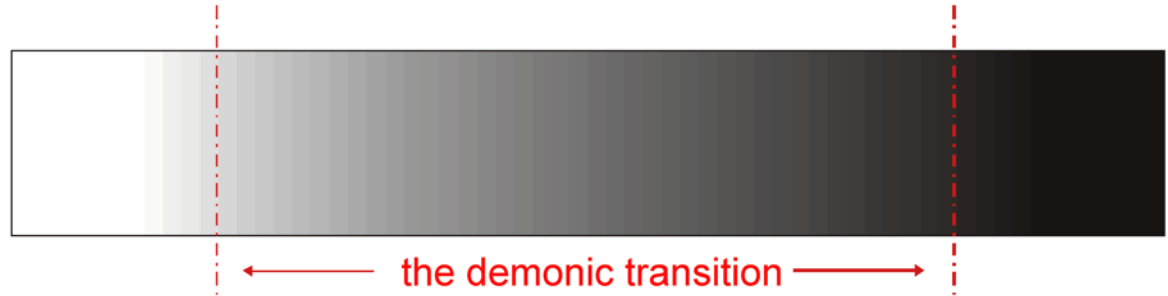
GOOD
NORMAL

versus

BAD
MAD

Demonic transition

[Evil seen as the result of a transitional process - interactionist and cumulative view]



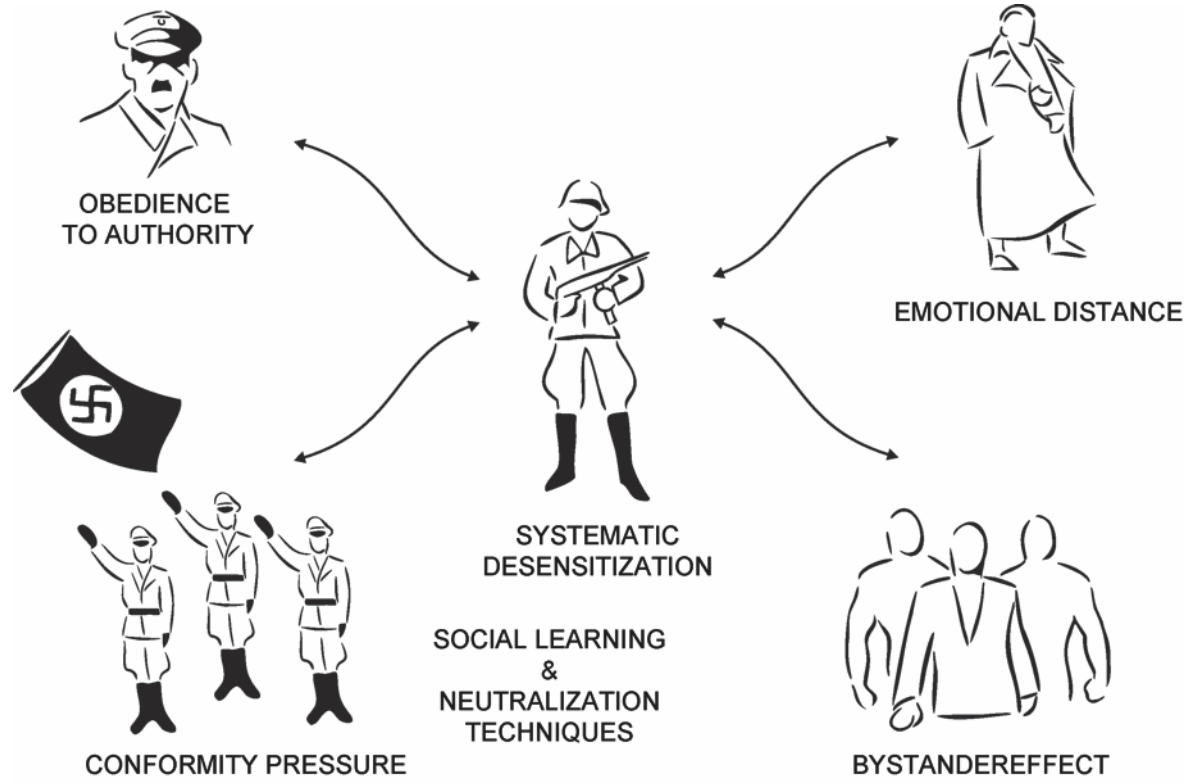
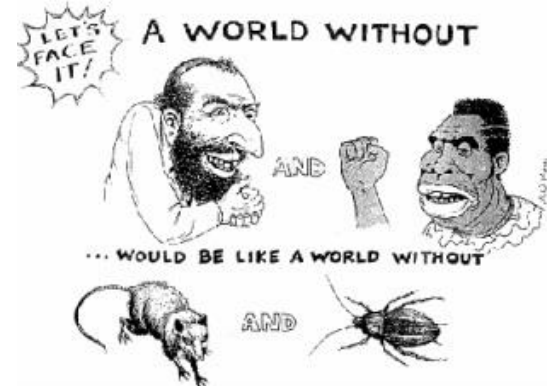
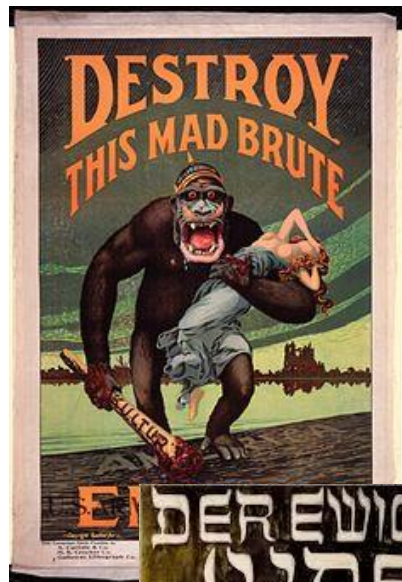
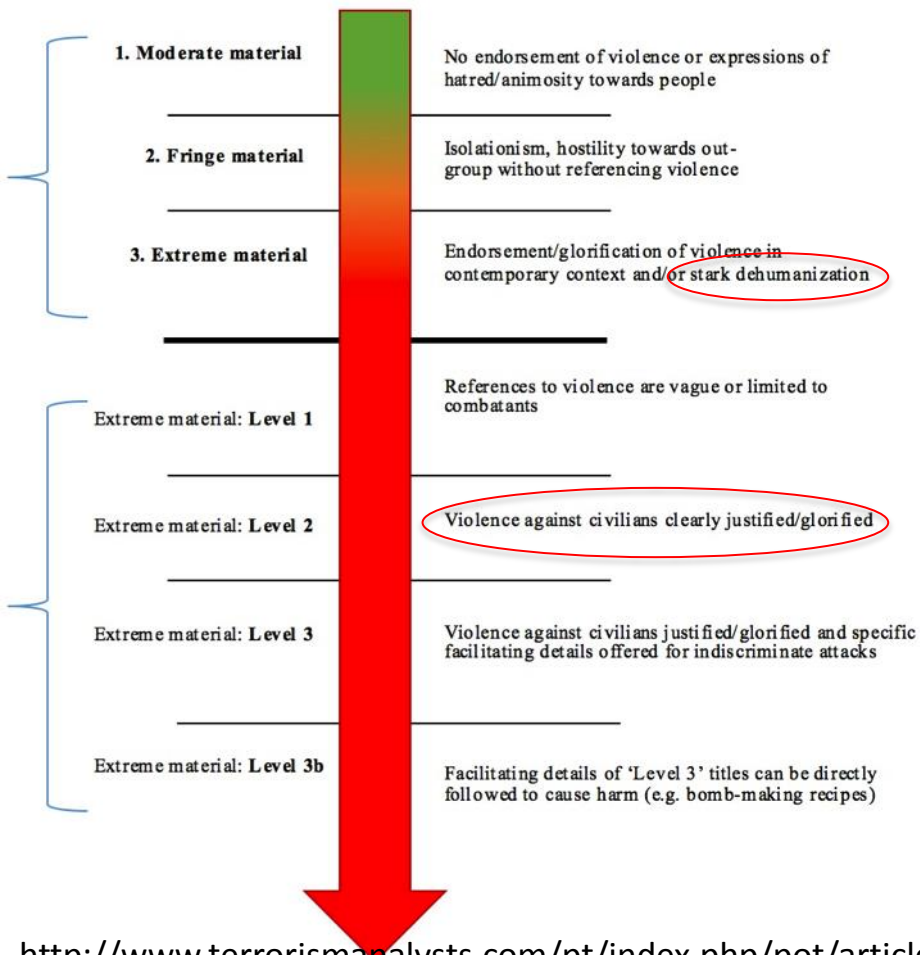
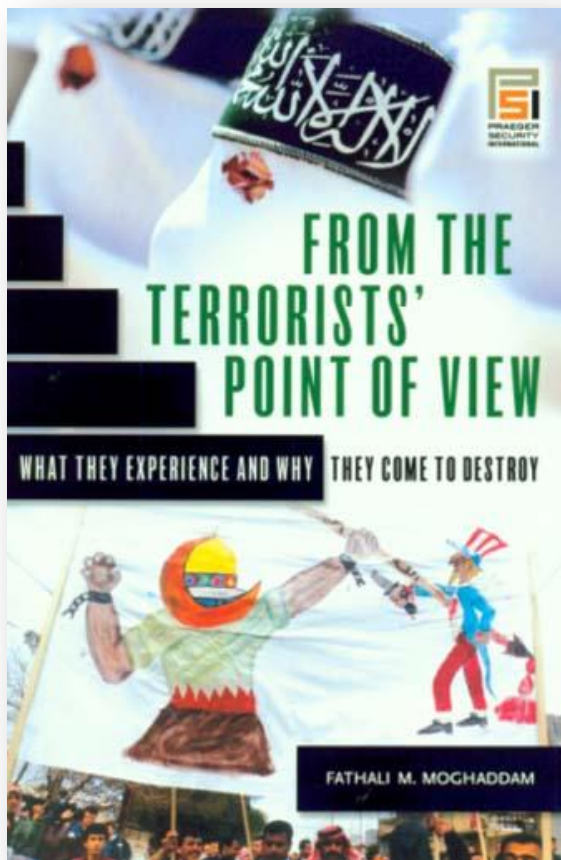


Figure 2: Extremist Media Index





5de VERDIEPING

De terroristische daad en het ontwijken van inhiberende mechanismen

4de VERDIEPING

Categorisch denken en de gepercipieerde legitimiteit van de terroristische organisatie

3de VERDIEPING

Moreel engagement

2de verdieping

Verplaatsing van agressie

1ste VERDIEPING

Gepercipieerde mogelijkheden om de onrechtvaardige behandeling te bestrijden

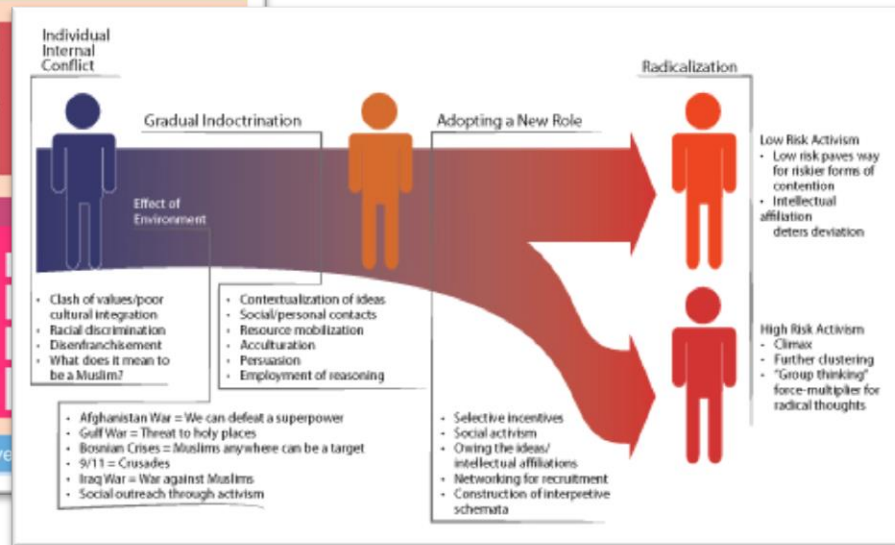
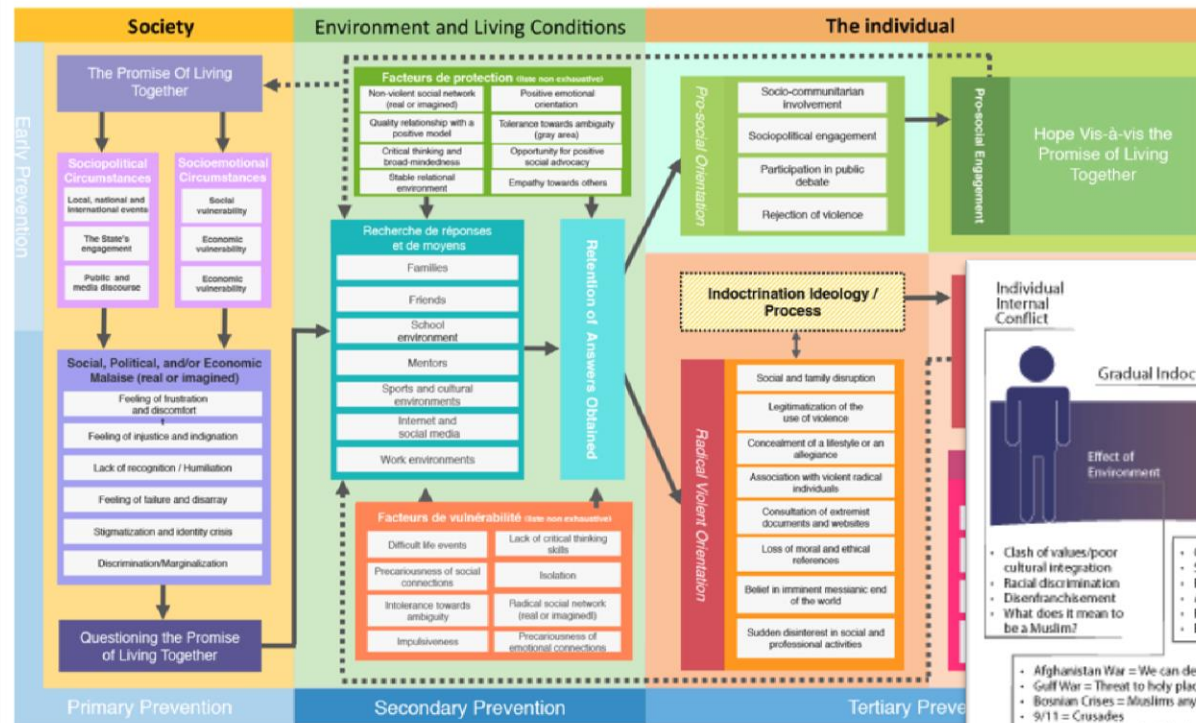
GELIJKVLOERS

De psychologische interpretatie van materiële condities



CENTRE FOR PREVENTION
OF RADICALIZATION
LEADING TO VIOLENCE

The Process of Radicalisation Leading to Violence

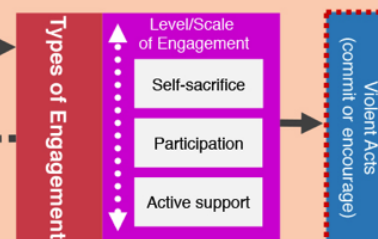
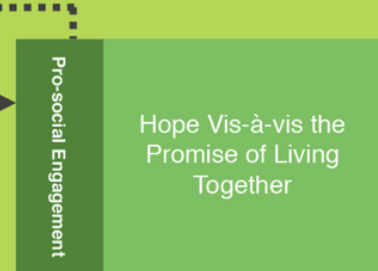
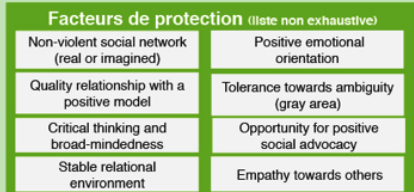
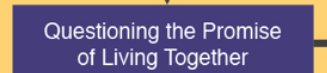


Society

Environment and Living Conditions

The individual

Early Prevention



Primary Prevention

Secondary Prevention

Tertiary Prevention

NO ONE PATH TO TERRORISM

RADICALISATION

EXTREMISM

TERRORISM

GOOD

EVIL

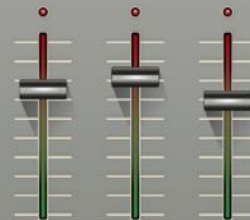
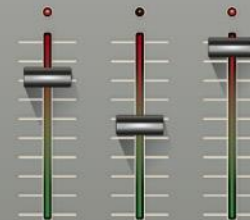
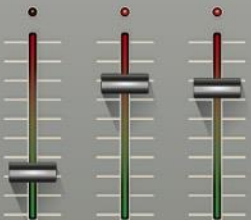
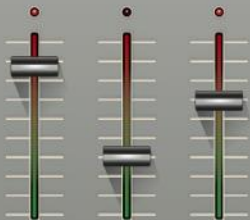
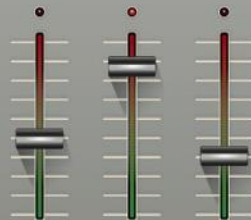
EVOLUTIONARY
(FACTORS)

PSYCHOLOGICAL
(FACTORS)

SOCIAL-CULTURAL
(FACTORS)

MORAL-IDEOLOGICAL
(FACTORS)

BIOLOGICAL
(FACTORS)



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