

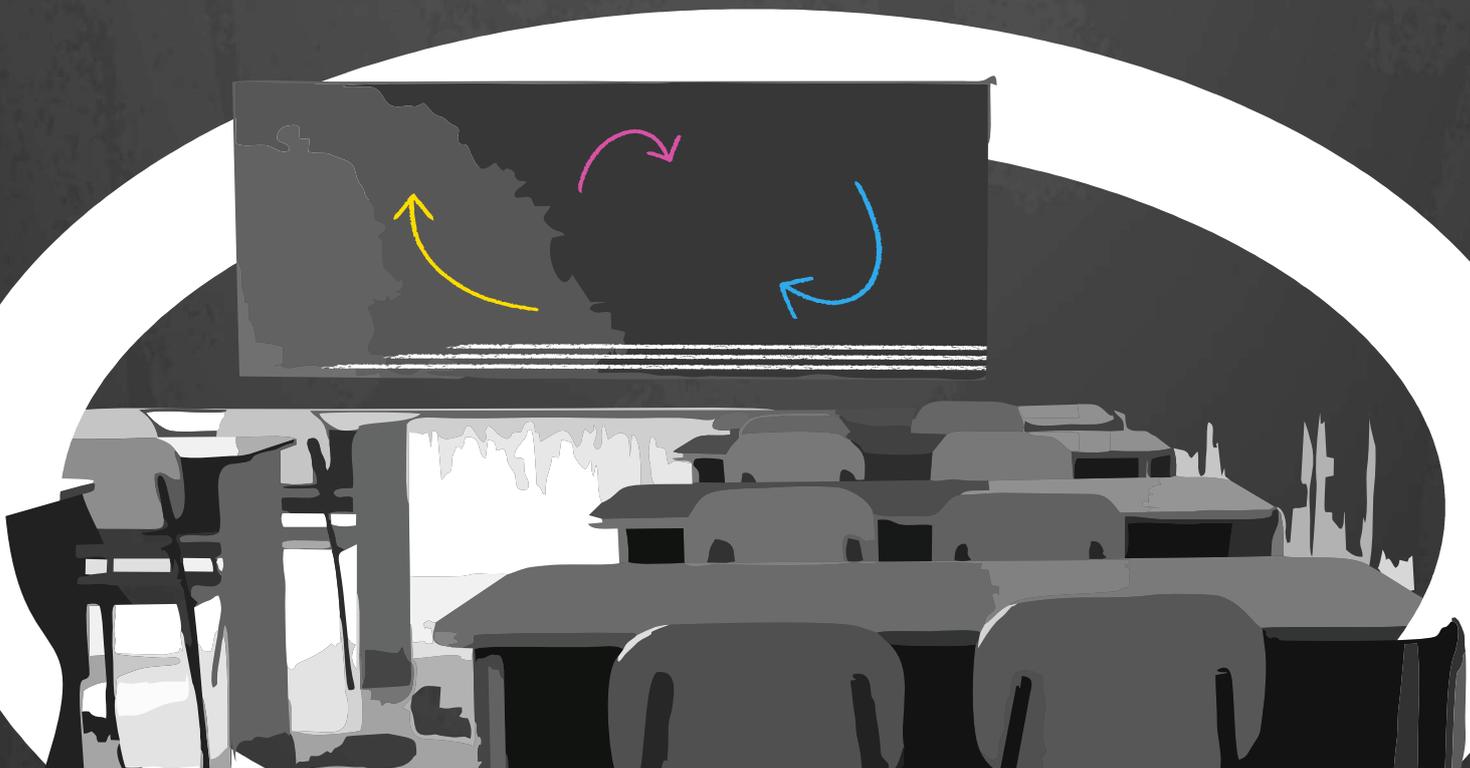


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SURVEY AND TEACHING GUIDELINES AGAINST IDEOLOGICAL HATRED

KITS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS



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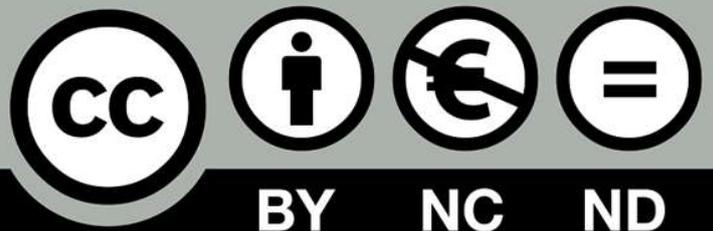
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Contents

BRIEF THEORETICAL INTRODUCTION TO SURVEY 14: IDEOLOGICAL HATRED	5
What is ideological hatred?	5
What kinds of ideological hatred can happen in the classroom?	5
What is the first step to prevent or stop ideological hatred?	5
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TEACHER ON SURVEY 14.....	7
How can you detect ideological bullying?	7
What can you do with a situation of ideological hatred in the classroom?.....	8
SURVEY 14: IDEOLOGICAL HATRED	10

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BRIEF THEORETICAL INTRODUCTION TO SURVEY 14: IDEOLOGICAL HATRED

What is ideological hatred?

By ideological hatred we understand that which is aimed at someone for the mere fact that they defend and/or assume a certain ideology. Ideological hatred happens especially in the field of politics and demonstrates the will to marginalize, segregate, and even attack people with certain political-ideological positions.

What kinds of ideological hatred can happen in the classroom?

Ideological hatred can manifest itself in different ways in the classroom, the most common being insults, criticism, or harassment of student for their political-ideological orientation. Therefore, the teacher must watch for marked differences in political-ideological positions among the students, identifying those with

extremist positions and those who may be more vulnerable to them.

Ideological hatred comes in most cases from people who identify with the political position of the far-right: neo-fascists, or neo-nazis, or ultranationalists of various kinds. These people not only show ideological hatred towards people with progressive or leftist mindset, but also make this hatred compatible with that which they also show towards many racial minorities: immigrants, poor people, the LGBTQ+ community...

What is the first step to prevent or stop ideological hatred?

It is hard to deny that nowadays we educate children and teenagers in fear and rejection of what different, against “the opponent” in both sports and politics, for example, because sometimes we base the problems and



injustices, we see for ourselves or attribute to society on people with different ideas or with intellectual disability.

One of the first steps in preventing ideological hatred is understanding it. There are many examples throughout history in which people who think differently or who defend other political positions have been persecuted, attacked, and even killed. Some have assimilated prejudices against those who think differently, and are not capable of tolerance towards them.

Ideological hatred is around us at all times. It frequently takes the form of intransigent positions, not open to dialogue with people of contrary ideology. It cannot be confused with having political opinion and differences, which is absolutely legal and logical. Ideological hatred only seeks to denigrate, humiliate, and ultimately eliminate people who have an ideology perceived as contrary to theirs.

If you witness a student expressing extremist ideas against people of other political orientations, talk to them privately first; they will be more receptive if they are not publicly embarrassed. Point out that what they are saying is intolerant and remind them that everyone has the right to have their own opinion and political position, and that in many countries it is punishable by law to discriminate against a person

because of their political opinions. Encourage them to learn more about the historical context of the period between the two world wars and the terrible consequences that the development of fascist and nazi ideologies had for humanity. Share the resources that you find useful. If you see someone being harassed, intervene.

Therefore, the first step is to promote tolerance and political plurality, as well as teaching what ideological hatred is. It is also very important to develop values like empathy and peaceful coexistence in the classroom, to prevent any type of discrimination or confrontation. To do this, we recommend working on the Ideological Hatred Didactic Unit, included in the Kit for the Freedom of Speech (OER).



**FREEDOM
— OF —
SPEECH**

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TEACHER ON SURVEY 14

How can you detect ideological bullying?

1. The first step is to detect if there are vulnerable students in the classroom, either for their political-ideological ideas, or because of their appearance or way of dressing.
2. Know how to differentiate between an isolated incident or a case of ideological hatred. For this, it is usually considered that an abuse or harassment repeated three times or more has become bullying. There must also be intentionality and an imbalance of power, which in case of ideological bullying is often evident, because extremists are often easily identifiable.
3. Those who have and defend an ideological hatred speech also show aversion and discriminatory attitudes towards many other minority groups that have historically been the object of persecution. Neo-fascism, neo-nazism, and other extremist nationalist radicals share not only hatred towards people with progressive or left-wing ideologies, but also show rejection and even aggressiveness towards immigrants, foreigners, ethnic minorities, poor people, minorities of non-Christian religions, the LGBTQ+ collective, etc. If there is a far-right student in a classroom, they can be harassers of students from said groups.
4. Be careful to notice less obvious cases of harassment or discrimination; physical aggression is usually the most obvious, but most bullying is psychological or verbal. Also, pay special attention to cyberbullying, as it is an increasingly frequent and especially serious phenomenon, because vulnerable students can be harassed 24/7, both inside and outside the classroom.
5. In addition to detecting harassment or discrimination, pay attention to other aspects or situations that are a symptom that something is not going well:
 - a) Changes in behavior or habits: it is necessary to notice if the vulnerable student drops their average grades, loses interest in certain activities, has a changing mood, changes their friendships, etc.

- b) If you notice that the vulnerable student becomes isolated and their classmates avoid being with him/her, this is considered a relational aggression: exclusion from the group.
- c) Outbursts of anger, problems with authority, and problems regulating emotions are a symptom that bullying may be taking place, and both harassers and the harassed may have these attitudes.
- d) Leaders and privileges: in a classroom there are usually students who assume the role of leaders, and who usually have other students who follow them; these situations must be watched carefully before the leadership becomes negative, using this situation to harass vulnerable students or to encourage “followers” to harass them.

What can you do with a situation of ideological hatred in the classroom?

1. The best option is always prevention, which is why it is key to educate the students in values like dialogue, empathy, tolerance, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts, especially at younger ages. It is also essential for them to learn what ideologies are, their main characteristics and differences, and which ones have been and continue to be protagonists of intolerance and attacks on democratic societies.
2. In cases where prevention is no longer an option (when harassment is already happening), the first step is to investigate and gather information, speaking with the parties involved.
3. Once you have all the necessary information, a sanction is required for harassers, adjusted to the seriousness of their actions, but it is essential that this sanction has an educational and not a punitive nature, meaning that it is necessary to work with the harasser’s empathy and solidarity, and make them understand how their actions can impact other people, especially the harassed person.
4. In the case of the victim, it is advisable to create and maintain a climate of communication, trust, and show support, but also working on assertiveness, on learning to say no, and to set limits, always without resorting to violence. If they have any feelings of guilt, make it clear to them that the aggressors are to blame, never him/her. Lastly, show them that a boost in self-confidence and a change in attitude can also improve things.

5. Regarding witnesses, explain to them that not opposing an unfair situation makes them accomplices, that many times harassers seek their applause, the benefits of being dominant, so if they react with rejection towards a bullying situation, it is much more likely to stop.
6. Lastly, one of the most useful prevention tools is to assign the figure of two or three student observers who identify and report situations of bullying (peer prevention).

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SURVEY 14: IDEOLOGICAL HATRED

Do you know what ideological hatred is?

1. The discrimination or rejection to someone due to their ideology.
2. The rejection of an ideology.
3. The discrimination or rejection to someone due to their religion.

Which of these sentences is ideological hatred?

1. "Filthy commie!"
2. "You are so tacky, fucking fascist!"
3. "The damn left is full of criminals."
4. All of the above.

Have you been a witness to de ideological hatred?

1. Yes, in many occasions.
2. I've never noticed that.
3. A few times.

Where have you witnessed ideological hatred?

1. In social networks.
2. At home, while watching the news.
3. Among my classmates.
4. In all of the above.

Which of these situations is ideological hatred?

1. Not hiring a person due to their ideology.
2. Presuming that someone is a criminal for their ideology.
3. Threatening someone for their ideology.
4. All of the above.



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