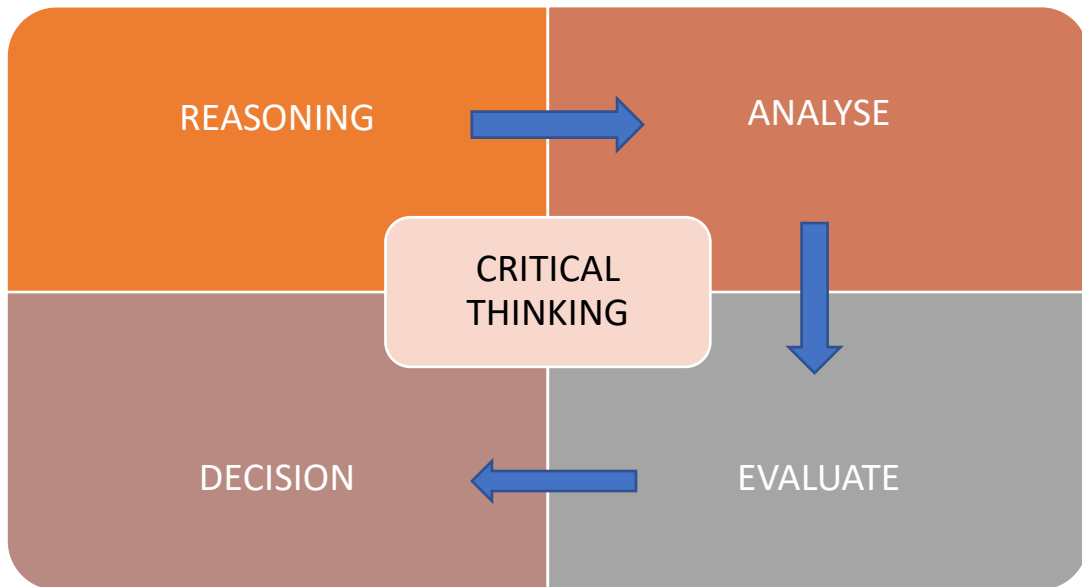


(R.A.D.E) MODEL APPLICATION

(Model Developed by Daisy D’Silva Toscano and Thomas Toscano)



REASONING: When presented with a phenomenon you do not accept them to be true on face value

EVALUATE: Look more closely at the information to conclude whether what is presented is correct or are there other explanations

ANALYSE: Look for deeper meaning/ significance to the occurrence of the phenomenon presented

DECISION: Decide whether the situation is really as it appears or there is another explanation for the phenomenon.

Example - R.E.A.D Circle

Phenomenon: A child has a bruise on his head and the carer explains that the child has fallen on the stairs and bumped their head.

A non-critical thinker would think the child is careless/naughty and be satisfied with the carers explanation.

A critical thinker will evaluate the facts more closely and consider whether the injury is consistent with being accidental or non-accidental. They would then analyse to look for patterns in injuries to the child and also look at general behaviour of the child before taking a decision as to whether the child really did have an accidental injury or not.

Make practice

Step 1: Identify a common phenomenon in the context of your country that is used for radicalisation

Step 2: What you think about the phenomenon and how is the phenomenon viewed by the general public

Step 3: Evaluate the phenomenon

Step 4: Look for deeper meanings and alternative explanations

Step 5: Decide whether the phenomenon is indeed a threat or only a perceived threat

