Emilia Keller

Matt Bloom

Comp I

04/08/2025

Annotated Bibliography

Malcolm, Finlay. “Analysing Extremism.” *Ethical Theory & Moral Practice*, vol. 26, no. 2, Apr. 2023, pp. 321–27. *EBSCOhost*, <https://doi-org.resources.kirkwood.edu/10.1007/s10677-023-10370-8>.

This article “Analysing Extremeism” goes into 3 different viewings of Extremeism, Ideological, Methodological, and Psychological. It also goes into a distinction of extremism in an individual, compared to a group. I believe the article is reliable based on the fact that it is peer reviewed and current. It also gives examples of both left and right wing extremism. And the author is a researcher at the University of Manchester who researches political philosophy. I plan to use this source to get groundwork on what extremism is within my paper.

Vail, Kathleen. “Preventing Online Radicalization and Extremism in Boys: A Conversation with Pasha Dashtgard.” Phi Delta Kappan, vol. 104, no. 7, 2023, pp. 30–35, https://doi.org/10.1177/00317217231168260.  
This journal article “Preventing Online Radicalization and Extremism in Boys…” is an

interview with Pasha Dashtgard; someone who has a Ph.D. in Social Psychology, regarding

radicalization among young boys through social media. This source discusses how this

negatively affects young boys and spreads negative social attitudes, such as male supremacy

and antisemitism. I believe this article is accurate given it’s current, it interviews a credible

expert. I plan to use this source as reference to how social media helps push extremist views to

children.

Hayes, Heather. “The Appeal of Cults to Teens.” *Heather Hayes & Associates*, 31 Oct. 2021, heatherhayes.com/the-appeal-of-cults-to-teens/.

This website explains the appeal of cults to adolescents, through the stresses they face

and the appeal to those with low self-esteem. This source I believe to be credible based on the

author being a master’s level licensed counselor experienced in mental health so I would trust their expertise on what effects teens mentally. I plan to use this source to show that adolescents are particularly vulnerable to manipulation, such as done by extremist content online.

“Teens, Screens and Mental Health.” *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, 25 Sept. 2024, www.who.int/europe/news/item/25-09-2024-teens--screens-and-mental-health#:~:text=More%20than%201%20in%2010,use%20and%20experiencing%20negative%20consequences.

This press release shows that more teens than ever use social media and also use social

media excessively. It also shows a higher likelihood of problematic outcomes for those using

social media excessively. I believe the source is credible since it is a press release from the

World Health Organization alongside it being current. I plan to use this source to show how

some adolescents can dig themselves deeper into social media use through social media, and it

may make them more vulnerable to extremist content online.

“Youth and Online Polarization and Radicalization.” *Children and Screens*, 20 Aug. 2024, www.childrenandscreens.org/learn-explore/research/youth-and-online-polarization-and-radicalization/.

This website goes into detail on how social media can push extreme content, along with

how increased gaming hours make some youth more at risk. I believe this source is credible

based on its statement of neutrality at the bottom of the page and its commitment to

nonpartisanship. And it cites numerous other experts in extremism. I plan to use this source too

corroborate that increased gaming hours shown in the previous source makes one more

vulnerable to radicalization.