

## **Abstract**

This thesis examines the role of misogyny as a significant motivating factor for right-wing extremism, with empirical evidence based on the attacks in Hanau and Halle, Germany. The study employs psychological research to identify the key mechanisms of collective narcissism, revenge motivation, and hypermasculinity that indicate the likelihood of violent extremism. A thematic and comparative analysis of events of attacks, manifestos and secondary sources confirms that misogynistic beliefs lie at the root of these attacks and account for as much as xenophobic or racist ideologies, thereby exacerbating the propensity for violent extremism.

This research emphasizes the necessity of integrating a gender perspective into policies designed to prevent and counter violent extremism, in order to address the underlying causes of such violence. The paper presents empirical evidence and theoretical insights into the pivotal role of misogyny in the radicalisation process, as well as recommendations for more efficacious counter-extremism strategies. By examining these case studies, the research contributes to a more nuanced understanding of the dynamics driving right-wing extremist violence and highlights the importance of addressing misogyny in academic discourse and policy making.