Research on radicalization examines factors, which make individuals susceptible to the process of radicalization towards extremism. One frequently cited factor is the Internet. It seems relatively clear that the Internet can encourage radicalization. The online sphere facilitates a place for socialization and countless interactions. Following Akers’ (1977, 1998) social learning theory, interactions are considered as one core element of the development of deviant attitudes amongst others. Based on this theoretical framework, the internet can be understood as a room for socialization processes in which radicalization can occur. However, little is known about specific online activities that are associated with an early radicalization process among young people. In particular, quantitative studies in this field are extremely rare. This paper examines the relationship between extremist attitudes and various online activities such as consumption, networking, and posting. Differentiations are made between the different forms of extremism, namely right-wing and Islamist, as well as between male and female adolescents. For this purpose, data from a school survey (n = 6,715), conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony and funded by the Federal German Ministry of Education and Research, are used. The results indicate that, regardless of gender, Islamist attitudes are related to the consumption of violent Islamist videos, the posting of Islamist content and meeting other Muslims online. Far-right attitudes are associated with the consumption of political websites, especially among boys, while networking and posting have low correlations with far-right attitudes, regardless of gender.