

dr Marta Marchlewska

SEMINAR: Political Psychology – seminar

Author	dr Marta Marchlewska	
HOURS	WINTER Semester 30	SPRING Semester 30
FREQUENCY	4 x 45 every two weeks	4 x 45 every two weeks

THE COURSE CORRESPONDS TO TOPICS: Political psychology, political choices, social psychology, group identification, prejudice

ASSESSMENT:

- The course is available to all students (General course open to all students)
- The course to be conducted in English
- Credit requirements: Active Participation during the Course plus Final Exam
- Time of classes: Thursday
- Begins: 18:00
- Duration: 18:00-21:00 (4 x 45 minutes) every two weeks (for a total of 60 hours)
- Commencement date: October 24th

COURSE AIMS AND CONTENT:

The aim of the course is to familiarize participants with the basic laws, theories, studies in the field of political psychology. During the course we will focus on:

- a. political ideology – definition, types (social versus economic political views, right wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation);
- b. psychological underpinnings of political preferences (self-esteem, need for cognitive closure – motivated social and political cognition)
- c. support for social inequality: belief in a just world, system justification theory
- d. ingroup identification (collective narcissism, secure ingroup identification)
- e. political engagement (taking part in different forms political and civic activities; e.g., collective action)
- f. belief in conspiracy theories (the sense-making function of belief in conspiracy theories, the consequences of conspiracy beliefs)
- g. political marketing, political manipulation (populism, fake news)
- h. political leadership, political expectations (personality profiles of political leaders that may encourage vs. discourage people from voting; the role of narcissism).

EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES:

Knowledge & Skills: Understanding what political psychology and what are the key research methods/tools used by political psychologists; Ability to present and discuss different theories/results related to political psychology.

THE CLASSES AND READINGS (examples):

1. Political orientation – theory & measurement

Kroh, M. (2007) Measuring Left-Right Political Orientation: The Choice of response Format. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 71, 204-220.

2. Biological underpinnings of political choices

Fowler, J. H. & Schreiber, D. (2008). Biology, Politics, and the Emerging Science of Human Nature. *Science*, 322, 912-914.

Jost, J., Nam, H., Amodio, D.M., & van Bavel, J. (2014). Political Neuroscience: The Beginning of a Beautiful Friendship. *Advances in Political Psychology*, 35, 3-42.

3. Psychological underpinnings of political choices (part I – emotion & cognition).

Golec de Zavala, A., Van Bergh, A. (2007). Need for cognitive closure and conservative political beliefs: Differential mediation by personal worldviews. *Political Psychology*, 28, 587-608.

Jost, J., Napier, J., Thorisdottir, H., Gosling, S., Palfai, T., & Ostafin, B. (2007). Are needs to manage uncertainty and threat associated with political conservatism or ideological extremity? *Personality and social psychology bulletin*, 33(7), 989-1007. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167207301028>

4. Psychological underpinnings of political choices (part II – self-esteem & narcissism).

Cichocka, A., Dhont, K., & Makwana, A. (2017). On Self-love and Outgroup Hate: Opposite Effects of Narcissism on Prejudice via Social Dominance Orientation and Right-Wing Authoritarianism. *European Journal Of Personality*, 31, 366-384. doi:10.1002/per.2114

Marchlewska, M., Castellanos, K., Lewczuk, K., Kofta, M., & Cichocka, A. (2018). My way or the highway: High narcissism and low self-esteem predict decreased support for democracy. *British Journal Of Social Psychology*. doi:10.1111/bjso.12290

Van Hiel, A., & Brebels, L. (2011). Conservatism is good for you cultural conservatism protects self-esteem in older adults. *PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES*, 50, 120-123.

5. Nationalism & Patriotism

Feshbach, S. (1994). Nationalism, patriotism, and aggression: A clarification of functional differences. In L. R. Huesmann (Ed.), *Plenum series in social/clinical psychology. Aggressive behavior: Current perspectives* (pp. 275-291). New York, NY, US: Plenum Press.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4757-9116-7_12

Li, Q., & Brewer, M. B. (2004). What Does It Mean to Be an American? Patriotism, Nationalism, and American Identity After 9/11. *Political Psychology*, 25(5), 727-739.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9221.2004.00395.x>

Schatz, R. T., Staub, E., & Lavine, H. G. (1999). On the varieties of national attachment: Blind versus constructive patriotism. *Political Psychology*, 20(1), 151-174. <https://doi.org/10.1111/0162-895X.00140>

6. Secure versus Narcissistic ingroup identification

Cichocka, A., Golec de Zavala, A., Marchlewska, M., Bilewicz, M., Jaworska, M., & Olechowski, M. (2017). Personal control decreases narcissistic but increases non-narcissistic in-group positivity. *Journal Of Personality*. doi:10.1111/jopy.12328

Golec de Zavala, A., Cichocka, A., & Iskra-Golec, I. (2013). Collective Narcissism Moderates the Effect of In-group Image Threat on Intergroup Hostility. *Journal Of Personality And Social Psychology*, 104, 1019-1039. doi:10.1037/a0032215

7. Conspiracy beliefs – individual perspective

Cichocka, A., Marchlewska, M., & Golec de Zavala, A. (2016). Does self-love or self-hate predict conspiracy beliefs? Narcissism, self-esteem and the endorsement of conspiracy theories. *Social Psychological And Personality Science*. doi:10.1177/1948550615616170

Douglas, K., Uscinski, J., Sutton, R., Cichocka, A., Nefes, T., Ang, C., & Deravi, F. (2018). Understanding conspiracy theories. *Advances In Political Psychology*.

Marchlewska, M., Cichocka, A., & Kossowska, M. (2017). Addicted to answers: Need for cognitive closure and the endorsement of conspiracy beliefs. *European Journal Of Social Psychology*. doi:10.1002/ejsp.2308

8. Conspiracy beliefs – collective perspective

Cichocka, A., Marchlewska, M., Golec de Zavala, A., & Olechowski, M. (2015). "They will not control us": In-group positivity and belief in intergroup conspiracies. *British Journal Of Psychology*, 107, 556-576. doi:10.1111/bjop.12158

Marchlewska, M., Cichocka, A., Łozowski, F., Górka, P., & Winiewski, M. (2019). In Search of an Imaginary Enemy: Catholic Collective Narcissism and the Endorsement of Gender Conspiracy Beliefs. *The Journal of Social Psychology*.

9. Political preferences and outgroup hostility – hate speech

Bilewicz, M., Soral, W., Marchlewska, M., & Winiewski, M. (2015). When authoritarians confront prejudice. Differential effects of SDO and RWA on support for hate speech prohibition. *Political Psychology*.

Soral, W., Bilewicz, M., Winiewski, M. (2018). Exposure to hate speech increases prejudice through desensitization. *Aggressive Behavior*, 44, 136-146.

10. System justification and political orientation

Jost, J. T., Banaji, M. R., & Nosek, B. A. (2004). A Decade of System Justification Theory: Accumulated Evidence of Conscious and Unconscious Bolstering of the Status Quo. *Political Psychology*, 25, 881-919.

11. Collective action and political participation

Cichocka, A., Górka, P., Jost, J.T., Sutton, R., & Bilewicz, M. (in press). What inverted U can do for your country: A curvilinear relationship between confidence in the social system and political engagement. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/pspp0000168>

12. POPULISM and POPULIST LEADERS

Müller, J. W. (2016). *What Is Populism?*. University of Pennsylvania Press.

Marchlewska, M., Cichocka, A., Panayiotou, O., Castellanos, K., & Batayneh, J. (2018). Populism as identity politics: Perceived ingroup disadvantage, collective narcissism and support for populism. *Social Psychological And Personality Science*.

13. Media and political choices

Allcott, Hunt, and Matthew Gentzkow. 2017. "Social Media and Fake News in the 2016 Election." *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 31 (2): 211-36. DOI: 10.1257/jep.31.2.211

14. Exam