

JS / SS Political Psychology, Michaelmas Term, 2004-5.

Dr. Kenneth McKenzie. mckenzik@tcd.ie ext. 3255

Reading list

Core readings

1. Dalton, R. J. (1996). 'Democracy and its Citizens: Patterns of Political Change.' www.democ.uci.edu/democ/papers/dalton.htm
2. Kuklinski, J. H. (2001). *Citizens and Politics: Perspectives from Political Psychology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Kuklinski, J.H. (2002). *Thinking about Political Psychology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lecture 1

1. Elms, A.C. (1984). 'Psychology and Political Science.' In M.H. Bornstein (ed.), *Psychology and its Allied Disciplines*, pp. 185-206. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
2. Andeweg, R. B. (2003). 'Political Psychology: prospects and potential'. *European Political Science*, Vol. 2, 2. <http://www.essex.ac.uk/ECPR/publications/eps/onlineissues/spring2003/research/andeweg.htm>
3. Iyengar, S. and McGuire, W. J. (1993). *Explorations in Political Psychology*. London: Duke University Press. (Chapter Two).

Lecture 2

1. Brady, H. E. (2000). 'Contributions of Survey Research to Political Science.' www.apsanet.org/PS/march00/brady.cfm
2. Neuman, R.W. (1993). 'The Paradox of Mass Politics: Knowledge and Opinion in the American Electorate.' In Neil J. Kressel (ed.), *Political Psychology: Classic and Contemporary Readings*. Paragon House publishers: New York.
3. Bartle, J. (2000). 'Political awareness, opinion constraint and the stability of ideological positions.' *Political Studies*, Vol. 48, 467-484.
4. Ward, H., Norval, A., Landman, T. and Pretty, J. (2003). 'Open Citizens' Juries and the Politics of Sustainability.' *Political Studies*, Vol. 51(2), 282-99.

Lecture 3

1. Allik, J. and McCrae, R. (2004). 'Toward a geography of personality traits.' *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, Vol. 35, 1, 13-28.
2. Eatwell, R. (1997). 'The importance of the political culture approach.' In Roger Eatwell (ed.), *European Political Cultures - Conflict or convergence?* London: Routledge.
3. Triandis, H.C. and Trafimow, D.C. (2001). 'Cross-national prevalence of collectivism.' In C. Sedikides and M.B. Brewer (eds), *Individual Self, Relational Self, Collective Self*. London: Psychology Press.
4. Inglehart, R. (1988). 'The renaissance of political culture.' *American Political Science Review*, 82, 4: 1203-1230.

Lecture 4

1. Dalton, R. J., and Wattenberg, M. P. (1993). 'The Not So Simple Act of Voting.' In A. W. Finifter (ed.), *Political Science: The State of the Discipline II*. Washington, DC: The American Political Science Association.
2. Crouch, C. (1999). *Social Change in Western Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Chapter Eleven).
3. Anzer, C. (2004). 'How rational is rational choice?' *European Political Science*, Vol. 3, 2.
<http://www.essex.ac.uk/ECPR/publications/eps/onlineissues/spring2004/research/anzer.htm>
4. Pattie, C. and Johnston, R. (2001). 'A Low Turnout Landslide: Abstention at the British General Election of 1997.' *Political Studies*, 49, 286-305.
5. Cramer Walsh, K., Kent Jennings, M. and Stoker, L. (2004). 'The effects of social class identification on participatory orientations towards government.' *British Journal of Political Studies*, Vol. 34, 469-495.
6. Lewin, L. (1991). *Self-Interest and Public Interest in Western Politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Chapter One).

Lecture 5

1. Joslyn, M.R. (2003). 'The determinants and consequences of recall error about Gulf War preferences.' *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 47, 3, 440-452.
2. Binzer Hobolt, S. and Klemmensen, R. (2003). Follow the leader? Divergent positions on Iraq in Denmark and Ireland.
http://www.essex.ac.uk/ECPR/publications/eps/onlineissues/autumn2003/feature/hobolt_klemmensen.htm
3. Inglehart, R. and Minkenberg, M. (1989). 'Neoconservatism and Value Change in the U.S.A.' In J. R. Gibbins (ed.), *Contemporary Political Culture: Politics in a Postmodern Age*. London: Sage.
4. Anderson, C.J. and Tverodva, Y.V. (2003) 'Corruption, political allegiances, and attitudes toward government in contemporary democracies.' *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 47, 1, 91-109.
5. Tetlock, P. E. and Visser, PS. (2000). 'Thinking about Russia: Plausible pasts and probable futures.' *British Journal of Social Psychology*, Vol. 39, 2, 173-196.

Lecture 6

1. Roosevelt, F. D. (1999). "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself", and "The forces of selfishness and of lust for power met their match", in B. MacArthur (ed.), *The Penguin Book of Twentieth Century Speeches*. London: Penguin.
2. Orwell, G. (2001). 'The Prevention of Literature.' In Peter Davison (ed.) *Orwell and Politics*, 379-393. London: Penguin.
3. Iyengar, S., Peters, M. D., & Kinder, D. R. (1993). 'Experimental Demonstrations of the "Not-So-Minimal" Consequences of Television News Programs.' In N.J. Kressel (ed.) *Political Psychology: Classic and Contemporary Readings*, pp. 295-311. New York: Paragon House.
4. Gavin, N.T. and Sanders, D. (2003). 'The press and its influence on British political attitudes under New Labour.' *Political Studies*, Vol. 51, 3, 573-591.
5. Hedin, A. (2004). 'Stalinism as a Civilization: New perspectives on Communist regimes. *Political Studies Review*, Vol. 2, No. 2, 166-184.

Lecture 7

1. Wattenberg, M. P. (1991). *The Rise of Candidate-Centered Politics - Presidential Elections of the 1980s*. Cambridge, MA.: Harvard University Press. (Chapter One).

2. Scammell, M. (1999). 'Political marketing: lessons for political science.' *Political Studies*, Vol. 47, 718-739.

Lecture 8

1. Schmitt, R. (1989). 'From 'Old Politics' to 'New Politics': Three Decades of Peace Protest in West Germany.' In John R. Gibbins (ed.), *Contemporary Political Culture: Politics in a Postmodern Age*. London: Sage, 1989.
2. Conteh-Morgan, E. (2004). 'The psychocultural approach to explaining collective political violence. In E. Conteh-Morgan (ed.), *Collective Political Violence – An Introduction to the Theories and Cases of Violent Conflicts*.' Pp. 69-91. Routledge: New York.
3. Silke, A. (2004). 'Courage in dark places: reflections on terrorist psychology.' *Social Research*, Vol. 71, 1, 177-198.
4. Martin, J. and Murray, A. (1984). 'Catalysts for collective violence: the importance of a psychological approach. In R. Folger (ed.), *The Sense of Injustice – Social Psychological Perspectives*. Plenum: New York.
5. The Federal Research Division (1999). *The sociology and psychology of terrorism – who becomes a terrorist and why?* Pp. 22-67. Library of Congress: Washington, DC.
http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/pdf-files/Soc_Psych_of_Terrorism.pdf

Lecture 9

1. Van Vugt, M. (2004). 'Follow the leader...but at what cost?' *The Psychologist*, Vol. 17, 5, 274-277.
2. Sniderman, P. M. (1993). 'Personality and Democratic Politics.' In Kressel, op. cit., pp.154-166.
3. Simonton, D.K. (2003). 'Qualitative and quantitative analyses of historical data.' *Annual Review of Psychology*.
http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0961/is_2003_Annual/ai_99113784
4. Klein, O. and Licata, L. (2003). 'When group representations serve social change: the speeches of Patrice Lumumba during the Congolese decolonization.' *British Journal of Social Psychology*, Vol. 47, 571-593.
<http://www.ulb.ac.be/psycho/psysoc/Papers/Lumumba.pdf>