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An Intergroup Perspective on Attitude Moralization

Ana Leal

Propositions

1. Attitude moralization is a psychological process that is embedded in social interactions, relationships, and relations within and between groups. (*this dissertation*)
2. Groups may function as powerful conduits for attitude moralization. (*this dissertation*)
3. Perceived violations of one's and group's values are likely to trigger attitude moralization when they seem to represent a danger to the ingroup, demanding a need for a response. (*this dissertation*)
4. People may moralize attitudes as a way of protecting their and their group's values against perceived attack by immoral outgroups. (*this dissertation*)
5. Morally shocking events do not necessarily trigger moralization of relevant attitudes. (*this dissertation*)
6. Contexts of collective action have the potential to foster attitude moralization over time. (*this dissertation*)
7. Participating in collective action against a perceived immoral opponent helps validate and reinforce who "we" are, how "we" feel toward "them", and what "we" stand for. (*this dissertation*)
8. Moral convictions can be a binding and dividing force in society. (*this dissertation*)
9. Strong moral conviction may bias one's perception of social reality in order to be aligned with such conviction no matter the cost, leading to rigidity, intolerance, and extremism.
10. Moral conviction may serve as a motivational force for inspiring positive social change and behaviors, such as commitment to social justice, advocacy, and acts of helping.