

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

**NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
"KHARKIV POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE"**

**Department of Pedagogy and Psychology of Social System Management named
after Academician I.A. Zyaziun**

«**APPROVED**»

Head of The Department of Pedagogy and Psychology of Social System Management
named after Academician I.A. Zyaziun

_____ Nina Pidbutska

(signature)

« **12** » February 2025 year

**GUIDELINE OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE
POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY**

level of higher education first (bachelor)
first (bachelor) / second (master)

field of knowledge 05 Social and Behavioural Sciences

branch 053 Psychology

educational program 053 Psychology

kind of discipline special (professional) training, optional
(general training / professional training; mandatory / optional)

form of education full-time, distance learning

Kharkiv – 2025 year

APPROVAL LIST

Guideline for the academic discipline "Political Psychology"

Developers:

Associated Professor, PhD

(position, academic degree and academic title)

(signature)

Olga Grybko

(initials and surname)

The Guideline was reviewed and approved at a meeting of the department of Pedagogy and Psychology of Social System Management named after Academician I.A. Zyaziun

Protocol from « 12 » February 2025 year № ?

Head of The Department of Pedagogy and Psychology of Social System Management named after Academician I.A. Zyaziun

Nina Pidbutska

APPROVAL LIST

Code and name of the educational program	Full name of the Educational Program Guarantor	Signature, date
053 PSYCHOLOGY	Victoria Shapolova	10.02.25

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SUMMARY OF THE DISCIPLINE

Name of indicators	Characteristics
Full name of the discipline	Political psychology
Teaching Staff	Associated Professor Olga Grybko
Specialty	053 Psychology
Educational program	Psychology
Number of hours	120
ECTS credits	4
Description	<p>During learning the discipline the student is able to analyze politico-psychological phenomena, theories and practices of political processes, political consciousness and behavior of the individual in politics, as well as groups, organizations and masses participating in politics; able to formulate his/her own views on the political processes and phenomena using the basic methods of political psychology.</p> <p>The purpose of studying the discipline is to acquire by students the necessary knowledge and skills in analyzing the causes and conditions that contribute to the formation of the psychological side of politics and the ability to develop proposals for minimizing negative psychological phenomena in political processes.</p> <p>The learning outcomes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ability to apply knowledge in practical situations, - to offer own ways of solving psychological problems and problems in the process of professional activity, to make and argue own decisions on their solution, - ability to exercise one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, human and civil rights and freedoms, - demonstrate socially responsible and conscious behavior; follow humanistic and democratic values in professional and social activities. <p>Teaching methods are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - verbal (conversation, discussion, lecture, work with a book), - visual (illustration with practical examples), - practical (practical exercises).
Type of discipline	Optional
Final control	Exam in the VI semester

THE PLAN AND STRUCTURE OF THE DISCIPLINE
"Political psychology"

Serial №	Types of training sessions (L, Pr, IW ¹)	Number of hours	Semester numbers, names of topics and questions of each lesson. Assignment for independent work of students	Information and methodological support
1	2	3	4	5
Content module № 1, Semester VI (Spring)				
1.	L	2	<p style="text-align: center;">Political psychology as a science</p> <p><u>Plan:</u> Behavioral approach – the methodological basis of political psychology; Political Psychology and Psychology of Politics; Politics as an activity; Subject and tasks of political psychology; The main objects of political psychology; Basic principles of political psychology.</p>	<p>1. Houghton, David Patrick. Political psychology : situations, individuals, and cases. Routledge, New York, 2009. 293 p.</p> <p>2. Knutson J. Handbook of political psychology. San Francisco, 1973. 438 p.</p> <p>1. Houghton, David Patrick. Political psychology : situations, individuals, and cases. Routledge, New York, 2009. 293 p.</p> <p>2. Carl G. Jung and M.-L. von Franz, Joseph L. Henderson, Jolande Jacobi, Aniela Jaffe. Man and his Symbols. Anchor Press. Doubleday. New York-London-Toronto, 1974. 319 p.</p> <p>Houghton, David Patrick. Political psychology : situations, individuals, and cases. Routledge, New York, 2009. 293 p.</p>
2.	Pr	4	Discussion	
3.	IW	4	Making a scheme Political psychology in science matrix	
4.	L	2	<p style="text-align: center;">Basic concepts and categories of political psychology</p> <p><u>Plan:</u> Political consciousness; Political identity; The collective unconscious in politics; Political culture; Political psyche; Political attitudes and stereotypes.</p>	
5.	Pr	2	Business simulation game	
6.	IW	6	Essay up to one page about different political identities	
7.	Pr	2	Round table discussion about political activity	
8.	IW	3	Making scheme of political society	
9.	L	2	<p style="text-align: center;">The main stages of the political psychology history</p> <p><u>Plan:</u> Ancient Greece; Ancient Rome; Renaissance; Age of Enlightenment; Political psychology of the 19th century; Psychoanalysis of the XX century; The Chicago School is the forerunner of modern political psychology; The current state of political psychology.</p>	

¹ L – lectures, Pr – practices, IW – individual work

10.	Pr	4	Discussion	
11.	IW	3	Building box of stages of the political psychology history	
12.	L	2	Political psychology of personality <u>Plan:</u> Political socialization: personality formation; Political participation: citizen positions; Political organization: emergence of a leader; Psychology of the political elite.	Sears, David O. Leonie Huddy and Robert Jervis. 2003. The Oxford Handbook of Political Psychology. New York: Oxford University Press.
13.	Pr	2	Discussion	
14.	IW	4	Paper about personal features bad and good for politician	
15.	Pr	2	Discussion	
16.	IW	4	Making table of politicians and political parties of your country	
17.	L	2	Psychology of groups in politics <u>Plan:</u> Types and typologies of small groups and policies; Stages of formation of small/ large groups in politics; Internal mechanisms of the formation of a political group; Leader and group; Some features of the political psychology of the main social groups.	1. Houghton, David Patrick. Political psychology : situations, individuals, and cases. Routledge, New York, 2009. 293 p. 2. Cohen, Geoffrey (2003). "Party over Policy: The Dominating Impact of Group Influence on Political Beliefs." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 85. 808-822.
18.	Pr	2	Business simulation game	
19.	IW	6	Essay up to one page about formation of a political group	
20.	Pr	2	Discussion	
21.	IW	4	Building box of features of the main social groups according to policy	
22.	L	2	Mass communications in politics <u>Plan:</u> Rumors and their varieties; Typology of rumors; Circulation of rumors and fight against them; Active measures to combat rumors; Gossip and rumors; Psychological functions of gossip; Mass media; Social functions of mass communication; Psychological functions of mass communication; Mass communication system; Communicator and audience.	1. Sears, David O. Leonie Huddy and Robert Jervis. 2003. The Oxford Handbook of Political Psychology. New York: Oxford University Press. 2. Houghton, David Patrick. Political psychology : situations, individuals, and cases. Routledge, New York, 2009. 293 p.
23.	Pr	2	Discussion	
24.	IW	6	Essay up to one page about models of spreading of rumors and gossips. Find the difference	
25.	L	2	Psychology of the masses in politics <u>Plan:</u> Mass Consciousness; The masses and mass consciousness; Mass political psychology; Individual and mass behavior.	1. Knutson J. Handbook of political psychology. San Francisco, 1973. 438 p. 2. Zaller, John. 1992. The Nature and
26.	Pr	2	Business simulation game	

27.	IW	8	Essay up to three pages about mass manipulating in politics	Origins of Mass Opinion. Cambridge University Press. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511818691
28.	Pr	2	Presentation of Individual Task	
29.	IW	8	Preparing Individual Task (topic is chosen from the list)	1. Sears, David O. Leonie Huddy and Robert Jervis. 2003. The Oxford Handbook of Political Psychology. New York: Oxford University Press. 2. Greene, Robert. The 48 Laws of Power. New York, 2000. 480 p.
30.	L	2	Psychology of power <u>Plan:</u> Psychology of power: genesis and main types of manifestation; Motivation of political power; Psychological signs of power: sovereignty, legitimacy.	
31.	Pr	2	Presentation of Individual Task	
32.	IW	8	Preparing Individual Task (topic is chosen from the list)	
33.	Pr	4	Presentation of Individual Task	
34.	IW	8	Preparing Individual Task (topic is chosen from the list)	
In total		120		

DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE
(distribution of study time by semester and type of study)

Semester	Total amount (hours) / credits ECTS	Among them		By type of classroom activities (hours)			Individual student assignments	Current control	Semester control	
		Class-room lessons (hours)	Independent work (hours)	Lectures	Laboratory classes	Practical classes, seminars			Control works (number of works)	Test
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VI	120/4	48	72	16	-	32	Individual task	1	-	1

The ratio of the number of classroom lessons' hours to the total amount is 40 %.

MAIN LECTURES' POINTS

Topic 1. Political psychology as a science

Plan: Behavioral approach – the methodological basis of political psychology; Political Psychology and Psychology of Politics; Politics as an activity; Subject and tasks of political psychology; The main objects of political psychology; Basic principles of political psychology.

Main points

Methodological foundations of political psychology. Behavioral approach (C. Merriam and G. Lasswell) as a general methodological platform of political psychology. The main milestones in the development of the behavioral approach, behaviorism and neobehaviorism. The main advantages and disadvantages of the behavioral approach.

Politics as activity. "Theory of activity" A.N. Leontiev. Politics as a special kind of human activity. Psychological structure of political activity. The concept and main elements of "psychological mechanisms" of political activity. Possibilities of political science and psychology in their understanding and practical impact. Basic approaches to understanding the role of external (behavioral) and internal (psychological) components of the structure of political activity.

"Political Psychology" and "Psychology of Politics". Political psychology as an independent holistic science at the intersection of political science and social psychology. Its origins and autonomous status. Psychological and political roots of political psychology. "Political psychology" and "psychology of politics" as independent concepts reflecting different interpretations of political psychology's subject and object.

The subject and tasks of political psychology. Psychological aspects, factors and "components" of politics as a subject of political psychology. Analysis, forecasting and managerial influence on politics as the three main tasks of political psychology. Private tasks of political psychology. Two main concepts of the solution: "system-structural" and "humanistic".

The main objects, problems and methods of political psychology. The main political objects of study of political psychology: the psychology of domestic politics, the psychology of foreign policy and international relations, military-political psychology. Multilevel problem-organized psychological object of political psychology: 1) psychology of a separate political personality; 2) psychology of small groups in politics; 3) the psychology of large groups in politics; 4) mass psychology and mass moods in politics.

Basic principles of political psychology. The principle of balance and scientific objectivism. The principle of openness and publicity. The principle of taking into account the socio-political context. The principle of attention to the final result. The principle of neutrality.

Topic 2. Basic concepts and categories of political psychology

Plan: Political consciousness; Political identity; The collective unconscious in politics; Political culture; Political psyche; Political attitudes and stereotypes.

Main points

Basic concepts and categories as a logical and methodological apparatus of political psychology, its own scientific "language".

Political consciousness. Content definition. Interdisciplinary essence: connections with other concepts and categories. From the history of the concept and its study. Mass, group and individual political consciousness. Mechanisms of functioning, dynamics of development and functional forms. Motivational and cognitive components. Ordinary and theoretical-ideologized forms of political consciousness.

The collective unconscious in politics. Definition. History of the concept: interpretations of K. Jung, E. Durkheim, V. Bekhterev and others. The structure of the collective unconscious. Collective unconscious and mass behavior. The influence of the collective unconscious on individual consciousness. The role of the collective unconscious at different stages of history.

Political culture. The content of the concept. History of the concept. Basic definitions of political culture. Basic structure: subject - installation - action - object. The main subjects and objects of political culture. The main characteristics of political culture. Mechanisms for the transmission and renewal of political culture. The main types of political culture.

Three blocks of the psyche in politics. political perception. political thinking. political emotions. Inertia of the psyche in politics. «"Escalation of stubbornness" as a phenomenon of psychological inertia in politics: causes and factors. Multilevel nature of manifestations of inertia of the psyche.

Political attitudes and stereotypes. The concept of "installation". Settings functions. semantic settings. The concept of "stereotype". The history of the concept of "stereotype". The stereotype is a means of evaluation. Formation of stereotypes. Internal structure. Structure. The mechanism of action of the stereotype.

Political behavior. Definition. Motivation of political behavior. motivation and regulation. Action as the highest level of political behavior. Adequate and inadequate political behavior.

Topic 3. The main stages of the political psychology history

Plan: Ancient Greece; Ancient Rome; Renaissance; Age of Enlightenment; Political psychology of the 19th century; Psychoanalysis of the XX century; The Chicago School is the forerunner of modern political psychology; The current state of political psychology

Main points

Ancient roots of political and psychological ideas. Ancient Greece. Aristotle. Ancient Rome. The Ancient East.

Renaissance and Enlightenment. Renaissance and the role of the human factor. N. Machiavelli's treatise "The Sovereign" and his role in the development of political psychology. The core of the Enlightenment is the rational understanding of man. The Psychology of the Masses in the Age of Enlightenment.

Political psychology of the XIX century. Psychology of the masses in the 19th century: G. Tarde, G. Lebon, S. Siegele. Psychology of socialism G. Lebon. School of "Psychology of Peoples" and W. Wundt.

Political psychology at the beginning of the 20th century. Freud psychoanalysis and political psychology. Experiences in the construction of political psychobiographies and psychohistory. The formation of the Chicago school - the forerunner of modern political psychology. The works of G. D. Lasswell are an attempt to pragmatically combine different areas of knowledge into an integral science.

Political and psychological ideas in Ukraine. Political psychology in Ukrainian literature (poem "Dream" by T.G. Shevchenko, "Aeneid" by I.P. Kotlyarevsky). Political and psychological searches of the late 19th - early 20th centuries: works by N.K. Mikhailovsky, V.M. Bekhterev, V.O. Klyuchevsky and others. Attention to political and psychological problems in the revolutionary period. Reasons for the curtailment of political and psychological research in the Soviet era. The Rise of Interest in Political Psychological Ideas in the 1980s: Domestic Psychology of Politics. Theoretical foundations of the psychology of politics.

Modern political psychology. Stages of constitution of an independent science. The main directions of its development. The current state of political and psychological research.

Topic 4. Political psychology of personality

Plan: Political socialization: personality formation; Political participation: citizen positions; Political organization: emergence of a leader; Psychology of the political elite.

Main points

Human and Politics. Objective and subjective attitude to a person. Suppression and interest as opposite approaches.

Political socialization: the formation of personality. Individual, individuality, personality. The concept of political socialization. Mechanisms of political socialization at the general social, socio-psychological and individual psychological levels. The main age stages of political socialization and their features. The genesis of political consciousness and political thinking according to J. Adelson: eight main

neoplasms at the age of 11-18 years. The main systems of political socialization: purposeful socialization; spontaneous socialization; self-education and self-education. Results of political socialization: political activity; political passivity; political alienation of the individual.

Political participation: positions of a citizen. Definition of political participation. Features of political participation in authoritarian, totalitarian and democratic societies. The main motives of political participation. The main options for political participation: "mobile" and "immobile".

Political organization: the emergence of a leader. Three levels of leaders: small group leader; leader of a social movement, organization, party; political leader. The specifics of leadership at different levels. Political leader and his functions. Authority and types of authority. The political "image" of the world as the core of the leader's psychology. Psychological features of leadership. Dominance and submission as the basis of leadership. Power, influence and mechanisms of influence of the leader on the followers. Individual styles and functional leadership options. Multilevel structure and psychological traits of a leader's personality.

Topic 5. Psychology of groups in politics

Plan: Types and typologies of small groups and policies; Stages of formation of small/ large groups in politics; Internal mechanisms of the formation of a political group; Leader and group; Some features of the political psychology of the main social groups.

Main points

The group as a subject of politics. Definition. Groups are nominal and real. Groups "large" and "small".

Features of small groups in politics. Main types and typologies of small groups. The direction of the main actions of the group. The level of group cohesion (homogeneity) of the group. The degree of permeability of the group. group's own goals. Features of group consciousness and self-consciousness. The internal structure of the group. Form of communication between group members. The significance of group membership for its members. The duration of the group's existence. A way of making decisions in a group. The overall effectiveness of group activities. Political-psychological typologies.

Formation of small groups in politics. General stages in the formation of political groups: the stage of the "nominal group", the stage of the "associated group", the stage of the "cooperative group", the stage of the "corporate group", the stage of the collective. Internal mechanisms of the formation of a political group: acquaintance, the emergence of primary microgroups, group consolidation. Leader and criteria for the formation of small groups in politics: the principles of unity of views and beliefs, competence, personal devotion to the leader.

Large groups in politics. class approach. stratification approach. Antagonism of Marxism and Weberianism and its overcoming.

Political psychology of large groups. Everyday group psychology. group consciousness. group ideology. The structure of group ideology: values, norms and patterns of behavior.

Political and psychological features of the main social groups. Bourgeoisie. Working class. Peasantry. Intelligentsia. Marginal groups and lumpenized layers.

Leader and group. The phenomenon of "team" in politics. The main variants of "teams" in history: tribal "teams"; "oprichnina"; "company"; "team" based on favoritism; "secret committee"; "ministry of talent"; "secret society"; "brain trust". "Leader's paradox" and its variants. Dual leadership position.

Topic 6. Mass communications in politics

Plan: Rumors and their varieties; Typology of rumors; Circulation of rumors and fight against them; Active measures to combat rumors; Gossip and rumors; Psychological functions of gossip; Mass media; Social functions of mass communication; Psychological functions of mass communication; Mass communication system; Communicator and audience.

Main points

Rumors and their varieties. Definition. Rumor typology: 1 Informational typology; 2. "Emotional" typology: "hearing-desire", "hearing-scarecrow", "aggressive hearing", ridiculous rumors.

The circulation of rumors and the fight against them. audience interest. Lack of reliable information. Law G. Allport-L. Postman. Features of the circulation of rumors: "smoothing", "sharpening", "adaptation". Rumors under totalitarianism and democracy. Hearing prevention. Active measures to combat rumours.

Gossip. Definition. Gossip and rumors. Psychological functions of gossip: information-cognitive, affiliative-integrative, entertaining-game, projection-compensatory, social control function, tactical function.

Mass media. Definition. Theoretical understanding. Social functions of mass communication: informational, socializing, organizational and behavioral, emotionally tonic, communicative.

Psychological functions of mass communication: the function of forming mass psychology, integration-communication, information, social-educational functions, the function of organizing behavior.

Mass communication system. General scheme. Communicator. The audience. Communication message. General properties of mass media: diachronism, diatopicity, multiplication, simultaneity, replication. Radio. TV. Seal. Feedback.

Effects of mass communication. "The halo effect". "The boomerang effect".

Topic 7. Psychology of the masses in politics

Plan: Mass Consciousness; The masses and mass consciousness; Mass political psychology; Individual and mass behavior.

Main points

Theories of "mass". The emergence of the concept. ambiguity of interpretations. Masses or classes?

Theories of "mass society". General characteristics. Origins. Underestimation of psychology.

Mass consciousness. Definition. The content of mass consciousness. Structure: emotional-effective and rational levels. Consciousness and action. Basic properties and characteristics of mass consciousness. Formation of mass consciousness. Typologies of mass consciousness. Public opinion. History of the study of mass consciousness. Modern approaches.

Masses. Definition. The main types of masses: the crowd, "the assembled public", "the unassembled public". The main characteristics of the mass. Possibilities of influence on mass.

Man in the mass. Loss of individuality. Avoidance of responsibility. The duality of the influence of mass.

Mass leaders. "Apostle". "Random Fanatic" "Degenerate Outsider". "Dictator". The masses and the elite.

Topic 8. Psychology of social influence and power

Plan: Psychology of power: genesis and main types of manifestation; Motivation of political power; Psychological signs of power: sovereignty, legitimacy.

Main points

Four areas of social influence - conformity, compliance and obedience, and minority influence. Varieties of social influence: complianc, identification, internalization.

Six "weapons of influence" by Robert Cialdini (Reciprocity, Commitment and consistency, Social proof, Authority, Liking, Scarcity).

Definitions of political power. Psychological characteristics of political power: sociobiological, compensatory concept of power, the concept of "addiction of power", instrumentalist concept of power, structural-functional concept, conflict concept of power, psychological concept of power.

Resources of power by O. Toffler. Essential features of political power. Motivation to power by K. Horney, M. Weber, H. Lasswell, D. McClelland and H. Heckhausen.

Legitimacy definitions and types. Political opposition: definition. Moderate, radical, loyal, constructive, destructive (destructive) opposition.

METHODS OF CONTROL

The system of assessing the knowledge, abilities and skills of students provides for the assignment of marks for all forms of conducting classes. Testing and assessment of students' knowledge can be carried out in such forms:

1. Assessment of students' work in the course of laboratory studies.
2. Conducting intermediate control.
3. Carrying out modular control.

The overall modular assessment consists of the current assessment that the student receives during laboratory studies and the assessment of the implementation of the modular test.

The overall grade for the discipline is defined as the arithmetic mean of the unit grades.

The order of the current assessment of students' knowledge

The current assessment is carried out during laboratory studies and has the goal of checking the level of the student's readiness to perform a specific work. The objects of current control are:

- 1) the activity and efficiency of the student's work during the semester on the study of the program material of the discipline;
- 2) attending classes;
- 3) implementation of intermediate control;
- 4) execution of a modular test task.

Control of the systematic implementation of independent work and activity in practical classes

The assessment is carried out on a 5-point scale according to the following criteria:

- 1) understanding, the degree of assimilation of the theory and methodology of the problems being considered;
- 2) the degree of mastering the material of the discipline;
- 3) familiarization with the recommended literature, as well as with modern literature on the issues that are being considered;
- 4) the ability to combine theory with practice when considering production situations, solving problems, performing calculations when performing tasks submitted for independent work, and tasks submitted for consideration in the classroom;
- 5) logic, structure, style of presentation of material in written works and when speaking in an audience, the ability to substantiate one's position, generalize information and draw conclusions.

The mark "excellent" is given if the student's completed assignment or his oral answer meets all five specified criteria.

The absence of one or another component lowers the mark by the corresponding number of points.

When evaluating practical tasks, attention is also paid to their quality and independence, the timeliness of the delivery of completed tasks to the teacher (according to the schedule of the educational process). If any of the requirements are not met, the score will be lowered.

Intermediate control

Intermediate control of the level of knowledge involves the identification of the student's mastering of the material of the lecture material and the ability to apply it to solve a practical situation and is carried out in the form of control work.

Modular control

Modular control is carried out and assessed by means of control test on all topics of the discipline.

The final grade for the discipline is calculated as the average of several components, taking into account the assessments of each type of control (two assessments based on the results of the current modular control, an assessment for the course project and the final test).

POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM QUESTIONS

1. Political psychology as an interdisciplinary science. The subject and tasks of political psychology.
2. Politics as a psychological phenomenon.
3. The main objects of study and the structure of political psychology.
4. The main problems and principles of political psychology.
5. Basic concepts and categories of political psychology.
6. The main milestones in the history of political psychology.
7. Psychoanalysis in political psychology.
8. Behaviorism in political psychology.
9. Existential-humanistic approach in political psychology.
10. Transpersonal project in political psychology.
11. The history of the development of political psychology.
12. Modern approaches and concepts of political psychology.
13. Political person: psychological aspect.
14. Psychology of political culture.
15. Psychology of political consciousness: essence, functions, structure
16. Political consciousness and its components.
17. The collective unconscious in politics.
18. Political psyche: perception, thinking, emotions.
19. Political attitudes and stereotypes.
20. Political cognition.
21. Needs and motives in political relations.
22. Psychology of political behavior: the main types and features.
23. Psychology of political violence.
24. Political psychology of personality. Personality structure and politics.
25. Political socialization of the individual: the main types, features, stages.
26. Political participation: the position of the citizen.
27. Psychology of power.
28. Psychology of the political elite: typology, types, formation.
29. Psychology of political leadership: basic concepts.
30. Typologies and functions of political leadership.
31. Psychology of political communication. Political manipulation.
32. Psychology of small groups in politics: typologies and features.
33. Stages of formation and mechanisms of formation of small groups in politics.
34. Public unconscious in politics.
35. Psychology of large groups in politics: types, theoretical approaches, development.
36. Group consciousness and group ideology.
37. National-ethnic psychology in a political context: national character, national consciousness and self-awareness.
38. Psychology of the masses in politics: the main types and specificity.
39. Mass political consciousness: basic characteristics, structure, levels, types.

40. The individual and mass behavior: deindividualization, suggestion, infection and imitation.
41. Political psychology of mass sentiments: development, functions, classification.
42. Spontaneous mass phenomena in politics: main features and general mechanisms.
43. Types of crowd and their political and psychological transformation.
44. Psychology of political parties and socio-political movements.
45. Psychology of electoral behavior.
46. Panic in politics.
47. Aggression and aggressive moods in politics.
48. Methods of political and psychological research.
49. Methods of psychological intervention in politics.
50. Psychological techniques of political action.

Individual Tasks on Political Psychology

1. Behavioral approach as methodological basis of political psychology
2. Political psychology and the psychology of politics
3. Politics as activity
4. Political consciousness and political identity
5. The collective unconscious in politics
6. Political culture and political psyche
7. Political attitudes and stereotypes
8. Political psychology in the ancient world
9. The era of renaissance as a stage in the development of political psychology
10. The Age of Enlightenment as a stage in the development of political psychology
11. Political psychology of the 19th century
12. Psychoanalysis of the XX century in the political aspect
13. "Chicago School" - the forerunner of modern political psychology
14. Political socialization: personality formation
15. Political participation: citizen positions
16. Political organization: the emergence of a leader
17. Psychology of the political elite
18. Types and typologies of small groups and policies
19. Political leader and group
20. Large social groups
21. Social group psychology
22. Social group consciousness
23. Levels of development of the community of large groups
24. The main types of national-ethnic groups
25. The main stages of the study of national character
26. National consciousness
27. National identity

28. National and ethnic problems in the modern world
29. National Reconciliation and Accord
30. The masses and mass consciousness
31. Mass political psychology
32. Individual and mass behavior
33. Political psychology of mass sentiment
34. Mass sentiment in political movements
35. Mass sentiment and modification of the political system
36. Methods of psychological intervention in politics

Instruction for Individual task's writing

Individual task consists of title page, introduction, main body, conclusions and references (marked in the main body).

Total page quantity (min) – 15; Times New Roman, 14, 1,5 int, standard Word page.

EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

Basic literature

1. Houghton, David Patrick. Political psychology : situations, individuals, and cases. Routledge, New York, 2009. 293 p.
2. Knutson J. Handbook of political psychology. San Francisco, 1973. 438 p.
3. Marcus, George E, Russell Neuman, and Michael B. MacKuen. 2000. Affective Intelligence and Political Judgment. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 311 p.

Additional literature

1. Carl G.Jung and M.-L. von Franz, Joseph L. Henderson, Jolande Jacobi, Aniela Jaffe. Man and his Symbols. Anchor Press. Doubleday. New York-London-Toronto, 1974. 319 p.
2. Cohen, Geoffrey (2003). "Party over Policy: The Dominating Impact of Group Influence on Political Beliefs." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 85. pp. 808-822.
3. Greene, Robert. The 48 Laws of Power. New York, 2000. 480 p.
4. Fiske, Susan T. and Shelley E. Taylor. 1991. Social Cognition. New York: McGraw Hill. 224 p.
5. Freedman, P. and Ken Goldstein. 2002. "Campaign Advertising and Voter Turnout: New Evidence foSimon, Herbert (1985). Human nature in politics: The dialogue of psychology and political science. American Political Science Review 79: 293-304.r a Stimulation Effect." The Journal of Politics, 64(3), pp. 721-740.
6. Lavine, H., Lodge, M., & Freitas, K. (2005). Authoritarianism, Threat, and Selective Exposure to Information. Political Psychology, 26, pp. 219-244.
7. Sears, David O. Leonie Huddy and Robert Jervis. 2003. The Oxford Handbook of Political Psychology. New York: Oxford University Press. 248 p.

Information resources on the Internet

1. NTU "KhPI" repository.
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Olga Grybko

POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Methodical guidelines and course program

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