Does Mortality Priming Increase Religious Thinking?

Evidence from Implicit Spatial-Religious Associations

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Theoretical Background

Terror management theory posits that people with lower self-esteem defend their cultural worldviews when reminded of their mortality (Mortality Salience; MS). These people strengthen the values of their worldview when confronted with death.1

For religious believes, different effects have been found depending on the level of assessment: On an explicit level MS increases religious peoples religiosity while decreasing atheists religiosity. On an implicit level, MS increases religiosity not only for religious people but also for atheists.2

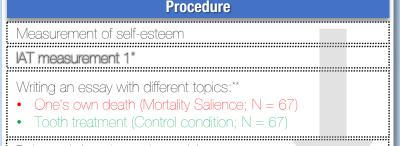
The implicit religiosity can be measured by using the vertical association of the deity.3 Several cultures associate God and positive values with the upper space while the devil and negative values are associated with the lower space.

Because the vertical association of the deity is part of the cultural worldview and MS increases cultural worldviews, a higher vertical association of the deity is expected under MS.

Discussion

Mortality salience lead to higher associations of God with the upper space and the devil with the lower space. People with a high selfesteem did not show this effect.

Implicit religiosity in order to manage one's terror induced by mortality.



Delay task (word search puzzle) PANAS

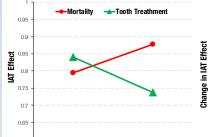
IAT measurement 2

* The block order was counterbalanced: half of the participants first learned a congruent association (God-Up, Devil Down), the other half first learned an incongruent association (God-Down, Devil-Up)

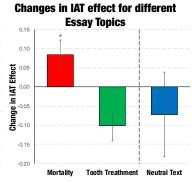
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IAT Measure 2

Results



Effect of Essay Topic on IAT Effect

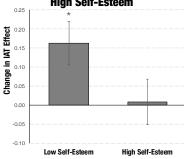


· Increasement in IAT effect under Mortality Salience

IAT Measure 1

- · Decrease in IAT effect without Mortality Salience
 - raining effect
- Differences of IAT-scores under MS only for people with lower self-esteem
- No differences in PANAS due to Mortality Salience





References

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- ² Jong, J., Halberstadt, J., & Bluemke, M. (2012). Foxhole atheism, revisited: The effects of mortality salience on explicit and implicit religious belief. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 48(5), 983-989.
- 3 Meier, B. P., Hauser, D. J., Robinson, M. D., Friesen, C. K., & Schjeldahl, K. (2007). What's" up" with God? Vertical space as a representation of the divine. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 93(5), 699-710.

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