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Abstract:

The study tested a theoretical model to predict support for sacred violence, in which jihad ideology, political conservative ideology, believe in a just world served as exogenous variables with mortality salience as mediator variables. 371 subjects from Islamic fundamentalism groups were participated in this study. Overall, the findings supported the proposed model. Political conservative ideology has indirect effect, and believe in a just world has direct effect on sacred violence. The study also revealed that jihad is the strongest predictor of sacred violence, whenever jihad is activated, mortality salience is deactivated. Contrary to our prediction, believe in a just world has appositive direct effect on sacred violence. Implication of these findings to terror management theory, beliefs and ideology theory were discussed.

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