# TWO STUDIES IN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL IDENTIFICATION AND IDENTITY pdf

## 1: The Identity of Babylon in Revelation Part 1 -- By: Charles H. Dyer | Galaxie Software

*"Two Studies in Early Dramatic Texts and Performances" looks sceptically at E. K. Chambers's account () of the staging plan for La Seinte Resureccion and the relationship between Adam de la Halle's Le Jeu de Robin et Marion and Le Jeu du PelÃ¨rin.*

Additionally, we explore possible mediators of this relationship. In both studies walkability was a significant predictor of perceived quality of life in a city, and overlap between personal and communal identity in Study 1 and Study 2 and city identification Study 2 were mediators of the walkabilityâ€"quality of life relation. Implications for research on environmental qualities of neighborhoods and on self-concept and communal identity are discussed. For example, Hur et al. There was evidence of a correlation between neighborhood characteristics such as green space and physical and mental health exist as well De Vries et al. Humans also recognize regions as safe or not based on openness and enclosure of space Appleton ; Gibson  Recent research on walkability highlighted the relationship between perception of how walking-friendly a given area is and the quality of life. The relationship was attributed to a number of factors, e. Because of the consequences of living in a walkable neighborhood to social relations and physical and mental health, it is not surprising that a number of studies examined the impact of walkability and accessibility on various urban services related to human life. For example, Leyden et al. An aesthetically pleasing streetscape for walkers contributes to lower rates of disorder and crime Foster et al. Researchers also found associations between perceived physical environmental attributes e. However, social and psychological variables also need to be taken into account. These modify the perception of the place of living and often act as a buffer against environmental stressors. However, objective urban design qualities are different from social and psychological variables that may affect how individuals react to place. The notion that objective variables influence residential satisfaction and neighborhood attachment through indirect pathways that include personal characteristics is not controversial, and has been under investigation in several studies e. The level of place attachment operationalized as a bond that a person develops with a place and social capital are also indicated as predictors of engagement in local communities and interest in the history of the city Lewicka ,  Although all of these studies are important for our understanding of the relationship between city environment and psychological variables, we will concentrate on a possible mediator of the relationship between structural aspects of environment and quality of life, namely the overlap of personal and communal identity. Why Overlapping of Identities Matters Our studies focus on two attributes of perceived quality of life. The first is walkability. We aimed to test whether walkability correlates with higher quality of life in a city, that is, whether previous findings on this relationship can be replicated in a different cultural context. At the same time, we focused on identifying potential psychological mediators of this relationship. We concentrated on psychological variables, not on social and demographic ones, as there are numerous studies analyzing the role of demographic factors in a sense of quality of life. However, the aim of our study was to account for the psychological variables that may potentially mediate the influence of environmental factors such as walkability on perceived quality of life. We hoped that this approach would contribute to a fuller and more comprehensive understanding of the problem of subjectively perceived quality of life in the city. For example, Ratzlaff et al. This hypothesis was partially confirmed by Lu  In that study, people who were consistent with their societal culture declared higher subjective well-being than those who were not. Moreover, recently yet another theoretical approach has concentrated on the overlap between individual and group characteristics. As a number of studies on the perceived consistency between personal and social identity indicate, individuals with personal and group identity fusion are more inclined to sacrifice for other group members and to display more pro-social behaviors Swann et al. In order to introduce possible mediators of the relationship between walkability and quality of life, we employed two constructs that are currently applied and developed in the psychology of intergroup relations, namely group identification and identity fusion. In short, group identification is known to be a significant predictor of pro-group attitudes and in-group favoritism. In the realm of environmental

research, it was proved that individuals with low place identity were more annoyed by traffic noise Jonah et al. Place identification also leads to more positive perceptions of the place and its inhabitants Rollero and De Piccoli  These findings seem to be clear evidence that city identification should be considered as a mediator between objective physical variables and perceived quality of life in a city. The second proposed psychological mediator is identity fusion, that is, a state in which personal and social identities overlap, and personal and group schema merge. Research on identity fusion is complementary to the classical social identity theory and helps to explain inconsistencies in the results of the studies that were conducted in the social identity paradigm Swann et al. Applying an identity fusion scale in the context of identification with the city allows us to capture the way in which perceived similarity between personal and communal identities will impact a sense of contentment, and whether it will mediate the relationship between walkability and perceived quality of life. Both group identification scale and identity fusion scale are related to strong group adherence, and whether identity fusion should be perceived as an independent psychological construct or as one of the measures of strong group identification is still under dispute. However, previous studies have confirmed that an identity fusion scale is more strongly related to the feeling of group agency and is a better predictor of pro-group attitudes and behaviors than some of the group identification measures for review, see Swann et al. As it was not the purpose of the current studies to resolve this debate, we used both measures in order to explore their relationships with life satisfaction when referring to the context of the city. Based on the above-mentioned studies, we formulated the following research goals: Study 1 Participants and Method Residents of Tri-city in Poland an agglomeration of Gdansk, Gdynia, Sopot, and the surrounding areas participated in the study. The study was carried out via the Internet. An invitation to participate was posted on social media websites and Internet forums dedicated to news about local communities and housing estates. We received questionnaires from women, 81 from men. Mean age was  Due to missing data, the size of the samples in the analyses may vary. The set of questionnaires contained: Walkability was a measure of how easy it is to get to places such as corner shops, the cinema, church, and the local pharmacy without a car. Participants responded to a five-point Likert scale anchored from very difficult coded as 1 to very easy coded as 5. Identity Fusion Scaleâ€"seven items. The scale contains the following items: This allowed us to test whether identity fusion is indeed strongly related to identification with the city and whether both constructs are significant mediators of the relationship between walkability and quality of life. Items of identification with the city scale included:

## 2: Understanding acceptance decisions and identity associated with smartphones: A qualitative enquiry

*"Two Studies in Bibliographical Identification and Identity" looks at Prosper Aquitanus's De Vita Contemplativa (Speier: Peter Drach, and ) and at two Huntington copies of the Reynes/Bonham.*

Between the Gender Lines: Wu figures by Brad Wierbowski Think of your most noticeable feature. But whatever it is, for better or worse, it is probably not your most salient feature to the world around you. Gender identity haunts every aspect of our lives, dictating the outcomes of our conversations, our workplaces, our relationships â€" even our bath products. Before most infants are named, they are assigned a sex based on the appearance of their external genitalia by a third party. These decisions are dolled out in a typically binary fashion, with no expectations for ambiguity. This is the norm â€" but has this simplicity led us astray? In March of this year, Governor Pat McCrory of North Carolina signed into law the Public Facilities Privacy and Security Act, banning individuals from public restrooms that do not correspond to their assigned biological sex. This controversial legislation was the first of its kindâ€" though certainly not for lack of trying. S, primarily in the Midwest and South, have attempted, but failed, to bring such bills into law in the past year. But if we are to regulate gender, we must first assess the extent of our knowledge on the topic. It would be remiss to claim to be able to define or categorize all variations in human sexuality and gender hence the continually lengthening acronyms used, sometimes tongue in cheek, by the community ; one of the larger acronyms, LGBTQQIAAP , still humbly accepts that it is not all-inclusive. These lists, while not exhaustive, are exhausting. The labels are useful in some respects, much like any other label denoting origin or role â€" they help us navigate social situations and can often be signs of respect. It is a natural human inclination to categorize, but broad assumptions can also lead to stereotyping. To limit the scope of this article, we will focus on transgender identity. An incomplete and incomprehensive representation of gender identity and sexual orientation. Transgender individuals are those who identify with a gender that differs from their assigned sex. This is a facet of identity that is completely distinct from sexual orientation. These graphs do not represent the full spectrum of either facet, as they are multidimensional. This juxtaposes cisgender, or those who identify with their assigned gender. Importantly, transgender identity is independent of sexual orientation. The subset of transgender individuals who choose to undergo sexual reassignment surgery are often denoted as transsexual. Rather, those who had suffered ailments could vastly attribute their afflictions to societal stigma, discrimination, and violence. With most mammals, however, the majority of individuals are cisgender male or female; transgender individuals are estimated to comprise about 0. Little is known about the causes of transsexuality, and many of the studies that have been conducted â€" particularly psychological studies â€" have since been widely discredited more on that later. However, scientists do seem to have some information on the biological basis of several factors. First and foremost, is gender identity genetic? It seems the answer is yes â€" though, as with most traits involving identity, there is some environmental influence. One classic way for scientists to test whether a trait which can be any characteristic from red hair to cancer susceptibility to love of horror movies is influenced by genetics is twin studies. Identical twins have the exact same genetic background, and are usually raised in the same environment. Fraternal nonidentical twins, however, share only half their genes, but tend to also be raised in the same environment. Thus, if identical twins tend to share a trait more than fraternal twins, that trait is probably influenced by genetics. Several studies have shown that identical twins are more often both transgender than fraternal twins, indicating that there is indeed a genetic influence for this identity. So, what genes might be responsible? Transgender women tend to have brain structures that resemble cisgender women, rather than cisgender men. Two sexually dimorphic differing between men and women areas of the brain are often compared between men and women. The bed nucleus of the stria terminalus BSTc and sexually dimorphic nucleus of transgender women are more similar to those of cisgender woman than to those of cisgender men, suggesting that the general brain structure of these women is in keeping with their gender identity. In and , two independent teams of researchers decided to examine a region of the brain called the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis BSTc in trans- and cisgender men and women Figure 2. The BSTc functions in anxiety, but is, on average, twice as large and twice as densely populated

with cells in men compared to women. Thus, these two studies sought to examine the brains of transgender individuals to figure out if their brains better resembled their assigned or chosen sex. Interestingly, both teams discovered that male-to-female transgender women had a BSTc more closely resembling that of cisgender women than men in both size and cell density, and that female-to-male transgender men had BSTcs resembling cisgender men. These differences remained even after the scientists took into account the fact that many transgender men and women in their study were taking estrogen and testosterone during their transition by including cisgender men and women who were also on hormones not corresponding to their assigned biological sex for a variety of medical reasons. These findings have since been confirmed and corroborated in other studies and other regions of the brain, including a region of the brain called the sexually dimorphic nucleus Figure 2 that is believed to affect sexual behavior in animals. It has been conclusively shown that hormone treatment can vastly affect the structure and composition of the brain; thus, several teams sought to characterize the brains of transgender men and women who had not yet undergone hormone treatment. Several studies confirmed previous findings, showing once more that transgender people appear to be born with brains more similar to gender with which they identify, rather than the one to which they were assigned. Interestingly, while the hormone treatments may have caused issues in the previous studies, they also gave scientists clues as to how these differences in brain anatomy may have arisen. Some scientists believe that female-to-male transgender men, for instance, may have been exposed to inadequate levels of estrogen during development Figure 3. This phenomenon could have two causes: Think of it like a cell phone tower controlling remote calls â€" the tower may not be producing enough signal scenario 1 , or the receiving phone may be unable to process the message scenario 2. Possible scenarios underlying insufficient feminization. During normal feminization, sufficient estrogen is present in the fetal environment. The estrogen is recognized by fetal cells and triggers the development of a female fetus. In Scenario 1, very little estrogen is present in the fetal environment. Even though the fetal cells are capable of sensing estrogen, very little enters the fetal environment and the fetus is insufficiently feminized. The amount of estrogen in the fetal environment is a little tough to measure â€" but there appears to be some evidence for transgender individuals having poor hormonal sensitivity in the womb. A team of researchers found that the receptor for estrogen that is, the cell phone receiving the signal seems to be a little worse at receiving signal in female-to-male transgender men â€" think a flip phone trying to process photos from Instagram. The psychological studies that have attempted to unravel the causes of transsexuality, on the other hand, have largely failed to gain traction in modern times. For many years, psychologists characterized transgender identity as a psychological disorder. Other psychologists have attempted to differentiate groups of transsexuals based on factors such as IQ and ethnicity; similarly, these theories have been overwhelmingly rejected due to poor study design and issues with ethics. So, where do we stand on transgender issues? Science tells us that gender is certainly not binary; it may not even be a linear spectrum. Like many other facets of identity, it can operate on a broad range of levels and operate outside of many definitions. And it also appears that gender may not be as static as we assume. But we know now that several of those causes are biological. The transgender identity is multi-dimensional â€" but it deserves no less recognition or respect than any other facet of humankind. This article is part of our Special Edition: For a previous SITN blog article discussing sex determination systems, see: We will no longer be accepting some types of comments on this article. We are open to conversations about science whether you agree or disagree with the science presented here. We will not, however, be accepting comments that are personally accusatory or inflammatory towards trans people in general or specific commenters including, but not limited to, those who have identified themselves as trans. If you have questions about why your comment was not accepted, please e-mail us at sitnbostonblog at gmail.

3: The Identity of Babylon in Revelation Part 2 -- By: Charles H. Dyer | Galaxie Software

*both studies showed that the perceived continuation of the pre- merger group identity in the post-merger group strengthened the positiverelationshipbetweenpre-mergeridentificationandiden-.*

Europe can benefit from the existing experience and diversity of solutions in European countries. The present study examines the European e-identity landscape as well as success factors for high dissemination and acceptance. In addition to the ease-of-use, which is essential for e-identity solutions as a digital service, a clear focus on dedicated use cases and the rigorous development of use cases along the business model are essential for the success of those solutions. Introduction The increasing diversity and presence of online services is increasing the need for online, secure and trusted identities. In the context of eIDAS, public and national e-identity solutions are increasingly becoming visible. Other countries will follow. In addition, private-sector solutions, that do not necessarily want to play the role of a national e-identity scheme, are increasingly pushing into the field of vision of a broad public. There are a whole range of different solutions and initiatives across Europe: This post was already based on the study we conducted on e-identity solutions in Europe, the results of which should now be examined in more detail in this post. The topic is relevant to providers of technical infrastructure, public authorities, banks, industrial production, e-commerce and media companies. The diversity of perspectives additionally is reflected in different languages. Frequently, terms are used differently in the context of e-identity. Therefore, for the sake of common understanding, we start with a brief definition of the vocabulary used in both the study and in this post: An ID means can thus for example be an ID card, as well as an electrified badge or even a Facebook account. For the German identity card, the ID provider is the respective national registration office, for a Facebook-account it is Facebook. For example, Facebook is an ID system. If the system is still in development, we denote it as an e-identity initiative. Relying Party â€" Is a natural or legal person who trusts in electronic identification or trust service. Usually these are the service providers e. Methodology of the study conducted In , the Dutch Ministry of the Interior commissioned PBLQ, a Dutch e-Government-focused consultancy, to conduct a study on the e-identity solutions in selected EU countries, taking into account their political motivation to create the systems. A total of eleven European countries were examined: The focus of this study explicitly was on ID means belonging to a national ID scheme. Analogous to this study, we also examined individual countries in Europe to find out which e-identity means in this case, initiatives or systems exist, and whether these are public, private or partnership-oriented models. The comparison of the two studies already allows an interesting temporal comparison. Thus, the identified systems or initiatives show that over the past two years, above all, the involvement of private-sector initiatives or public-private partnerships has increased significantly. That is why, as part of our investigation, we also looked at ID means that do not necessarily belong to national ID schemes. Moreover, we have expanded the geographic scope of the study and analysed all European countries. In addition, we have taken account of current developments in e-Identity Services and have differentiated the e-ID approach, as explained below. Classification in public vs. We examined who is responsible for the creation, implementation and maintenance of the project, and who is in charge of direct control. A public ID means is one for which the government of the respective country is primarily responsible for creation, implementation and maintenance as well as for directly controlling it. A private ID means is one for which one or more private companies are primarily responsible for creation, implementation, and maintenance and for directly controlling it. An ID means of a public-private partnership PPP is one for which both the government of the respective country and one or more private companies are primarily responsible for creation, implementation and maintenance as well as for directly controlling it. Again, in case of granting access to public services by means of the ID means, the public control of the ID means is still set. Range of functions or added value When analysing the individual ID means, we examined which functionalities are supported, as these have a direct impact on the potential fields of application. For example, there are ID means that are aimed at the transfer of personal data in the sense of identification, but also those that additionally enable authentication in order to act as a universal key for a wide range of services. Others offer the possibility of

specific data management or even the signing of electronic documents using a qualified electronic signature QES. The functional blocks examined are described below. If one of the examined ID-means fulfils these requirements, we have added this function block to the functionality of the ID-means. I â€" Identification â€" Is the provision and transfer of all application-related characteristics of an entity, here natural person e. On the one hand, depending on the relying party and use case, the transferred data record can vary in scope; on the other hand, different levels of trust can be used. Metadata for subsequent authentications can also be transferred. A â€" Authentication â€" Is the recognition often following an initial identification of a natural person â€" usually it is the login at a Relying Party. The ID means provides a technical solution, using which the user authenticates, whereby this user in consequence is legitimized by the Relying Party for a particular service. For this reason, we also include verification use cases in which the Relying Party transmits data to the e-identity provider for verification. Depending on the application, it can be a simple one-factor or two-factor authentication. D â€" Data transfer â€" Some providers offer the possibility, given the consent of the user, to hand over personal data to the Relying Party that go beyond the data used for identification. This may, for example, also be context-related information. T â€" Data Tracking â€" The exploitation of explicit and implicit transaction data of the user is of primary importance for some providers. For example, these may be solutions for digitally collecting tracking opt-ins offered in connection with the use of the ID means. S â€" QES â€" In addition to digital identification, legally compliant digital consent is an essential element in creating a digital trust space. Some e-ID systems integrate the ability to sign digital documents. In this case, a qualified digital signature is used. Overview of the European e-identity landscape For the overview of the e-identity landscape, a total of 30 countries have been considered: During our research, we identified 94 e-Identity solutions, which we analyzed in more detail. So, it is not surprising that a large part of the identified e-identity solutions has just this origin: Our overview contains 48 governmental initiatives or solutions that are based predominantly on the publicly issued identification means; usually these are the national digital identity cards. However, some of these solutions also include the ability to perform identifications or verifications for less safety-related use cases without an identity card. In total, 43 private-sector initiatives or solutions are available, some of which also integrate state-owned identifiers for higher-value identifications. A total of 3 public-private partnerships were identified in which state and private sector partners offer a common solution. The following infographic shows in which country only publicly or privately driven e-identity solutions can be used, where both governmental and private solutions are available or where no relevant solutions have been identified. More and more private-sector offers are available in a large number of countries, in particular representatives from the banking sector are active here. In Germany, Finland and the Netherlands, public-private partnerships can also be found at national level. Particularly noteworthy here are the Nordic countries, such as Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, where the subject of e-Identity looks comparatively well-organized and is already in widespread use in society. For example, many of the aforementioned countries have developed the e-ID capability of their national identification means many years ago or formulated alternative offers. Depending on the distribution of the available e-identity means, additional federation solutions are available, such as ID Porten in Norway, which ensures the interoperability of all available e-identity solutions. Thus, in each case, separate e-identity ecosystems were established at an early stage that can be used for almost all governmental and economic matters, from simple log-on at energy and water suppliers or public transport services to the digital signature of documents and the digital declaration of intent for e. In Denmark, citizens have been required by law since to handle official communication exclusively in digital form â€" a correspondingly widespread use is logical. In the following, we specifically selected the DACH region and would like to describe the respective solution landscape in Germany, Austria and Switzerland as an example. The hardware and software for using the online ID function is provided by different companies, but the state has a control function. The solutions must meet the criteria specified. Although the dissemination of the e-ID means is large due to the attachment to the ID card, the usage is far below expectations. The reason for this was, among other things, the optional activation of the online ID function for citizens until last year. At least as strong an impact are the so far limited fields of application of the online identification function, in which the lack of incentive to use the function is to be seen.

## 4: Evaluate social identity theory, making reference to relevant studies | ib psych notes

*In clinical studies of psychotherapy, we look for improvements in identity, self-esteem, and relationship ability that can be called self-transformative. The transformations we study in examining individualized change processes in psychotherapy--the revise part of push-pull-revise--are both realistic and imaginary.*

Evaluate social identity theory, making reference to relevant studies. Social Identity Theory Theorist: Social Identity Identifying yourself with a particular social group based on their in-group norms. Cultural expectations Belongingness Social Comparison Comparing in-group members with out-group members, looking fro benefits to be in the in-group which boosts self esteem. Asked to rate in-group and out-group based on traits e. Later research â€" Social identity does not account for intergroup conflict. In the absence of competition, social comparison can be positive. Controlled environment removed confounding variables. Having a positive representation of your social group Positive distinctiveness. Randomly assigned the role of either prisoner or warden. Driven blindfolded to a prison set, not a real prison where they were stripped naked, delouse, and dressed in prisoner uniform. Stayed in the prison for 24 hours a day, followed a schedule of work, rest and meal. They worked 8 hours a day, and were given no specific instructions. Asked to keep a reasonable degree of order and were prohibited against any means of physical violence. Half the prisoners showed signs of depression, crying, fits of rage, acute anxiety. Due to this reason, they were released early. All but two prisoners would forfeit the money if they could be released early. Experimenters proposed that these behaviours were results of the loss of personal identity, dependency and learned helplessness. Some wardens worked extra time with no extra pay and were disappointed that the experiment was over. They punished the prisoners for no apparent justifications abusive use of power. Arguable that the environment of a prison is what causes prisoners to act violently. Supports SIT Displayed the categorisation and development of identity in both groups. Low, lab environment, overt observation. Prohibition of physical violence limited the generalising ability of the experiment. Experimenters argue thatâ€¦ The functional equivalent of the prison system setting, costumes etc. Calling each other by ID number in private, wardens showed aggression even when they thought they were not being watched. Experiment was not repeated until years after, subjects did not act as predicted. Ethical considerations and issues. Participants signed consent forms, but they had no clear idea of the procedure of the experiment. Induced aggression in subjects. Strengths of SIT Creates norms and culture for people to adhere and belong to. Explanation for stereotyping and discrimination. Weaknesses of SIT Describe but does not predict. Reductionist theory, does not take into account of the interaction with situational factors. Personal identity in individuals with high self esteem may be stronger than group identity.

## 5: E-Identity Solutions in Europe - An european overview | asquared

*Within the two chapters are four interpretive keys that are crucial to the identity of Babylon. BSac (Oct 87) p. The Description of Babylon As a Harlot. The first interpretive key is the descriptive identification of Babylon in as "the great harlot who sits on many waters." The allusion to a harlot has caused many to identify Babylon as a false religious system.*

Our different experiences of self are a result of different unconscious generalizations about self becoming dominant at different times, in different social or cultural settings. These generalizations, or self-schemas, are fed by various conscious and unconscious inputs, which may be of personal or social origin. Accordingly, self-schemas need not be consistent with each other. Their overall organization i. A harmonious level of self-organization manifests in an intuitive sense of self as intending, attending, and expecting according to unified attitudes. A fragmented level of self-organization, on the other hand, manifests in a chaos of selfhood, accompanied by a loss of emotional governance. Psychodynamic researchers are interested in assessing the level of self-organization in a person and supporting the person in achieving higher levels of self-organization, if possible. The article presents different methods used in such research, namely quantitative modeling based on self-report data and analysis of verbal narratives. An awareness of this field can alert other researchers dealing with human beings to the issues of multiple selves and the role of unconscious generalizations in how people feel, think, and behave in different situations. Self-identity theory and research methods. Journal of Research Practice, 8 2 , Article M Notions of Self and Identity The identity of a person, within a culture, is a topic of concern throughout the humanities, cognitive science, psychology, and psychoanalysis. In psychodynamic sciences the complexity of multiple self-experiences and social presentations in an individual is addressed in terms of layers of person schematization Horowitz,  These person schemas can explain conflicted and perhaps dissociated self-concepts. This article will discuss the theory as related to research methods, emphasizing qualitative analysis of narratives from an individual. Unconscious Process of Identity Identity exists in past, present, and future time frames. My identity feelings at 3 a. In psychodynamic research on variation in self-states, as related to motivation, one considers: Unconsciously, enduring self-organization results from generalizations made from past experiences, generalizations that are like making a map, the pattern on the map then pushed out to organize the stream of thought and experience. Unconscious pictures, inner cognitive working-models, and maps of self are dynamic and complex networks of rich, but sometimes contradictory bits of information. The goal for maturity is to increase harmony between different schematizations. In clinical studies of psychotherapy, we look for improvements in identity, self-esteem, and relationship ability that can be called self-transformative. The transformations we study in examining individualized change processes in psychotherapy--the revise part of push-pull-revise--are both realistic and imaginary. Discontinuities, discords, and memory conflicts abound. To deal with such complexity, it is desirable to have a theory of categories that can include configurations of multiple selves within one person. We use these categories to to analyze and structure the contents of narratives. Schemas, Models, and States The language used is from cognitive science. A self-schema refers to unconscious and systematized generalization about self. Subjective reports contain self-representations of a moment or a remembered period. Observers can infer the underlying stability or unstable fluctuations of self-schemas. Each individual has multiple self-schemas, unconsciously coded in a repertoire, and units of this repertoire can be activated in the pull part of the metaphor of push-pull-revise Horowitz,  A self-state is a condition organized by the activation of a particular self-schema and may include conscious identity experiences related to the attributes of that schema. Self-organization is the overall assembly of self-schemas. Identity is a conscious or intuitive sense of sameness over time. Self-schemas include scripts, future intentions and expectations about self-realization, and core values. These self-schemas function as cognitive maps; simplifying details into attitudes about relationships. Schemas, like other maps, can add past information to current information processing. The use of enduring person schemas in preconscious processing can lead to high-speed formation of potential action plans. Each person has a repertoire of self-schemas that are dormant in memory storages; any one or more of

these self-schemas can be activated to organize other aspects of information processing. Such a shift alters psychological self-state and social self-presentation Stern,  Identity experiences are organized by active self-schematizations. Research Focus and Methods 2. Levels of Self-Organization In clinical psychodynamic research we are interested in assessing the level of self-organization in a person and supporting the person in achieving higher levels of self-organization, if possible. For example, if organizing a configuration of parental self-schemas is lacking, the person might experience different identities as states shift. They might feel in one state like an all-good parent and in another like an all-bad parent, or feel like a self-righteous child punisher. Emotional regulation might be impoverished and impulsive maladaptive actions are more likely to occur. People shift from one recurrent state of mind to another as various aspects of their repertoire become more and less dominant as organizers of information processing and making plans for actions. The more a person has developed supraordinate self-schemas, linking multiple subordinate schemas, the more that person will experience a continuity of identity. A person with self-reflective awareness of continuity in identity has enhanced self-acceptance and a greater ability to tolerate ambivalent emotional states that might otherwise occasion a lapse in identity coherence. A person at a high level of coherence might know they were sometimes angry and sometimes not angry, but they were always loving and caring to a child in their parental role. While multiple self-schemas can explain otherwise mysterious but recurrent shifts in state of mind and pattern of social behavior, the level of integration across self-schemas explains some global issues of emotional regulation. People differ in the degree to which they have developed high, integrated, levels of self-organization. The more a person has harmonized conflicted elements into configurations of person schemas, the more that person can accept contradictions, external demands, and frustrations. State transitions will be smooth rather than accompanied with explosive shifts in mood. Response to frustrations will be softened and although the person will still have intense negative affects, they are less likely to be experienced as alarming and out of control. Table 1 shows levels of self-organization observed in people. States of Self-Organization Level Description Harmonious People at this level have an intuitive sense of self as intending, attending, and expecting according to unified attitudes, past, present, and future intentionality. Emotional governance is at its best. Such people in almost every state of mind view others as separate people with their own intentions, expectations, and emotional reactions. In the mind, perspectives on relationships approximate social realities of the present moment. Mildly conflicted People with this degree of coherence have an intuitive sense of self that may contain contradictions of intentions, expectations, and values. Maladaptive relationship behaviors may have approach-avoidance conflicts concerning issues of control, sexuality, and power. Irrational views of a relationship may stand in the way of developing close and genuine connections. However, their self-knowledge is such that state transitions as between positive and negative relational emotionality are usually smooth and remembered. Vulnerable In these states, people shift between intense divergent emotions, for example, feeling grandiose then deflated. Sudden shifts may occur but are usually noted in self-appraisals and reflective discourse. Illusions about extraordinary personal traits may cover over illusions of failure. Emotional governance is reduced. Rage may erupt at others who are perceived as insulting to the self. In more extreme states, these people may view others as tools of self, or they may externalize blame onto others. Disturbed In these states, people organize mental life using various self-schemas that break with reality. Rage in the air is seen as being the fault of another person. The self may be confused with others in terms of who did or felt what. Within self, thoughts may be confused with memories or plans for real action. State transitions can be explosive, and what occurred in a just former state of mind may be as if forgotten. The result can be a social rupture. Fragmented In these states, a massive chaos of selfhood can occur. People may regard the self and other as merged. Parts of the bodily self may be disowned. This is very painful and can give rise to poorly regulated suicidal or homicidal urges. For that reason, explosive shifts into such states are dangerous. The result may be stigmatization and rejection of the person in this state. At the top level of self-organization, people have complex and relatively harmonious schematizations of self. They can be observed to generally understand and tolerate frustrations and to master threats and fears. They can be seen to solve moral dilemmas using a hierarchy of values. When they have negative moods, they accept and contain them. Their narratives indicate that they often suffer guilt

inappropriately or blame others irrationally. They know that another person is separate and like them, experiences wishes, fears, emotional reactions, and conflicts. They use a well-modulated combination of action and restraint. This kind of person examines pros and cons and can contemplate alternative ways of handling social conflicts. The person makes apt choices and is able to accept personal error with appropriate remorse, while maintaining a good level of self-esteem. Most people are not at this top level of self-organization. Dissociation of selves and projections of bad self-attributes onto others occurs to an irrational degree. Finding methods to assess such levels is, however, not easy. Various proxies such as self-reports and descriptions of relevant signs for observer judgments need to be specified. Self-Report Questionnaire Various easy-to-collect self-report measures have been used in quantitative models to demonstrate the link between perceptions of self and personal effectiveness. These self-report measures are not sufficient to reveal the complex contents of conflicts in identity-related beliefs. For example, Higgins developed a model that could predict emotional vulnerability stemming from contradictions between different manifestations of self: In empirical studies, Higgins found that a large discrepancy between an actual and ideal self was related to symptoms of depression.

*Includes bibliographical references and index. includes both studies in which self and idenÂ- to whether the self and identity in the singuÂ-.*

Evaluate social identity theory, making reference to relevant studies. Introduction Outline the purpose of your essay This essay will attempt to make an appraisal by weighing up the strengths and limitations of the social identity theory, with studies supported. SIT is based on 4 main concepts which will be further discussed in the following essay. Body SIT is based on 4 main concepts Social categorization Tendency to divide and therefore categorize individuals into ingroups us and outgroups them Category accentuation effect - Exaggeration of intergroup differences and intragroup similarities Underestimates to rate or rank too low perceived difference within ingroup and outgroups E. Nerds all wear glasses Overestimates to attribute too high an estimated value variability between the ingroup and outgroups E. We are different from them because we like books and they do not Social identification We adopt the identity of the group we have "categorized" ourselves as belonging to, which means we may adopt some of the values and behaviours of that group. Self-concept based on membership to social groups When relating to another as a member of a social group, our social identities affect our behaviour towards them Individual identities partly come from group memberships Having this social identity enhances our self-esteem Social comparison and positive distinctiveness Social identity contributes to our self-image so we seek positive social identities to maintain and enhance self-esteem. We compare our in-group with out-groups of a similar status to enhance thus establish the superiority of our group. SIT states that the in-group will discriminate against the out-group to enhance their self-image. This can be seen in a study by Cialdini et al. Fans from large U. Students tended to wear more apparel associating themselves with their own university e. Based on these findings, researchers decided to call students and interview them about the performance of their schools football team following a game. People tended to use the pronoun "we" more to describe their team when they won and "they" more when the team had lost. The researchers were able to show that people tend to associate with positive others most closely when their own public image is threatened. Membership to a social group affects the behaviour of an individual. Connection of study to question This study supports the SIT as it demonstrated the concept of social identity. People"s self-image was affected by their in-group in that the victory gave a sense of "positive- distinctiveness" for the group and therefore enhanced self-esteem. Intergroup behaviours based on social identities Social identity is used to explain social phenomena in terms of intergroup behaviours such as Ethnocentrism - ingroup SSB positive behaviours attributed to dispositional factors negative behaviours attributed to situational factors vice versa for outgroups Favouring of ingroup as opposed tutgroups E. Our sporting team wins more than them, therefore, we are better Intergroup differentiation - emphasising differences between ingroups and outgroups Stereotypical thinking Ingroup and outgroup members are perceived according to relevant stereotypes Conformity to group norms Behaves in accordance to standards of behaviour defined by the ingroup Key Study: To demonstrate the minimal group paradigm in creating in group bias Method: Schoolboys from Bristol were randomly allocated into groups though they were told it was off a basis for a preference of artwork for Kandinsky or Klee. Told they were participating in a decision making experiment They individually assigned points based off a matrix to their group or another group. They were allowed no face to face contact or communication. Boys tended to favour ingroup members over outgroup members ingroup favouritism Boys maximised differences between groups category accentuation effect , even if it was potentially disadvantageous to their own group Conclusion: The idea of being in a group is enough to induce own group bias minimal group paradigm Evaluation: Tajfel"s study has reduced this complex psychological phenomenon down to a very simple level, focusing just on minimal groups and performance of a simple experimental task. Deception Participants were told it was a study on decision making, when it was actually about group bias Consent Participants did not give informed consent as they did not know the true aim of the study Connection of study to question This study supports SIT because the participants showed ingroup favouritism and category accentuation effect, which is an intergroup behaviour and concept of SIT Supporting

Study 2: To emphasise the effects of discrimination and group bias on personal traits and self-esteem. Segregated primary school class into two groups based on eye colour. Told blue eyes meant you were smarter, quicker and more successful. Brown eyes meant you were lazy, untruthful, and stupid. Blue eyed children were given privileges. A few days later the roles were reversed. Brown eyes became timid, submissive and performed less well academically. The same thing happened when roles were reversed. This was despite any personal traits that may have been present previously Conclusion: Being part of a group affects how you view yourself, and your behaviour towards out groups.

## 7: "Professional identification and career goals: goal setting in the role" by Lindsey Michelle Greco

*Two studies' empirical results support this path to brand loyalty framework. The results offer several theoretical implications. First, this research confirms the presence of significant direct and indirect effects of brand identity and brand identification on traditional antecedents of brand loyalty (i.e. perceived value, satisfaction, and trust).*

## 8: Self-Identity Theory and Research Methods | Horowitz | Journal of Research Practice

*Acceptance decisions were analyzed in first two studies from the perspective of users' experiences. Study 1 utilized an extension of technology acceptance model and analyzed influences of key product attributes on attitude and actual use through qualitative content analysis.*

## 9: Between the (Gender) Lines: the Science of Transgender Identity - Science in the News

*The authors begin by recounting theoretical perspectives on culture, then report the findings of two studies that examine different factors which impact upon identity.*

*How to Be an Internet Stock Investor This is the ultimate fake book I Left My Heart in Harlem On the estimation of underwater optical communication system performance Beverages appetizers Memoirs by Harry S. Truman San Franciscos wildflower Understanding Lifes Insanity Introduction: Lesbian discourses, lesbian texts Miss Mina and the groom In Real Life, and Other Fictions Mid-Victorian Britain, 1851-75 Clinical laboratory methods Bt Game Show Encyclp We are, each of us, divine First lego league Surgery and invariants : Conway. 1973 The reason for god chapter 1 Sandcastles and Cucumberships Last Forever War, peace, and revolution Analysis of nmr spectra U-boats vs Destroyer Escorts Recent trends in green chemistry Marshall Islands 1996 Economic Report (Pacific Studies Series) Chemistry form 4 chapter 2 Countryside needlecraft source book The Ford Thunderbird Anthology 2005 Proceedings of IEEE Singapore International Conference on Networks/International Conference on Informatio Linguistic States Livestock waste facilities handbook Scene 1 : Eastern shore of the Lake of Lucerne Vintage Victorian Textiles When Hollywood Says Yes How Can America Say No? Obstructive Lesions of the Right Heart Psychology applied to human problems in Nigeria Historical and philosophical foundations. Ecological integrity and the Darwinian paradigm Alan Holland Macdonald, G.G. Immunity in pneumococcal infections. Last train to Dogtown At the edges of vision Grow your business with successful marketing strategies*