Science: A Journal of the American Psychological Society/APS, 16, 780-784.

cleansing. Science, 313, 1451- 1452. doi:10.1126/science.1130726

[10]

Zhong, C. B., & Liljenquist, K. (2006). Washing away your sins: Threatened morality and physical

Scientific Research

Open Access



Books Conferences News About Us Home Journals Jobs Home > Journal > Social Sciences & Humanities > PSYCH Open Special Issues Indexing View Papers Aims & Scope Editorial Board Guideline Article Processing Charges Published Special Issues PSYCH> Vol.2 No.9, December 2011 • Special Issues Guideline OPEN ACCESS **PSYCH Subscription** To Wash Your Body, or Purify Your Soul: Physical Cleansing Would Strengthen the Sense of High Moral Character Most popular papers in PSYCH PDF (Size: 237KB) PP. 992-997 DOI: 10.4236/psych.2011.29149 **About PSYCH News** Author(s) Zhixiong Yan, Daoqun Ding, Liangshi Yan Frequently Asked Questions **ABSTRACT** Physical cleansing, such as bathing or washing hands, is at the core of many religious rituals, suggesting Recommend to Peers that physical cleansing ceremonies can purify the soul. The present research examines the association between physical and moral purity by the semantic priming paradigm on which the participants made a Recommend to Library lexical decision task. There is an interaction effect between the prime word (cleaning related vs. noncleaning related) and target word (moral related word vs. non-word) which shows a significant priming Contact Us effect. Thus, we think that physical cleansing would not only associate with moral transgression in memory stage, but also the sense of high moral character in perception stage. Downloads: 257,719 **KEYWORDS** Physical Cleansing, Moral Purity, Moral Disgust, Priming Effect Visits: 568,054 Cite this paper Yan, Z., Ding, D. & Yan, L. (2011). To Wash Your Body, or Purify Your Soul: Physical Cleansing Would Sponsors, Associates, and Strengthen the Sense of High Moral Character. Psychology, 2, 992-997. doi: 10.4236/psych.2011.29149. Links >> References Haidt, J. et al. (1993). Affect, culture, and morality, or is it wrong to eat your dog? Journal of [1] Personality and Social Psychology, 65, 613-628. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.65.4.613 [2] Haidt, J. (2001). The emotional dog and its rational tail: A social intuitionist approach to moral judgment. Psychological Review, 108, 814. doi:10.1037/0033-295X.108.4.814 [3] Lupker, S. J. (1984). Semantic priming without association: A second look. Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior, 23, 709-733. doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(84)90434-1 [4] Meyer, D. E., & Schvaneveldt, R. W. (1971). Facilitation in recognizing pairs of words: Evidence of a dependence between retrieval operations. Journal of experimental psychology, 90, 227. doi: 10.1037/h0031564 [5] Neusner, J. (1973). The idea of purity in ancient Judaism. Leiden: Brill Academic Pub. [6] Rozin, P. et al. (1986). Operation of the laws of sympathetic magic in disgust and other domains. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 50, 703. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.50.4.703 Schnall, S. et al. (2008). With a clean conscience cleanliness reduces the severity of moral [7] judgments. Psychological Science, 19, 1219-1222. doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.2008.02227.x [8] Schnall, S. et al. (2008). Disgust as embodied moral judgment. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 34, 1096. doi:10.1177/0146167208317771 [9] Wheatley, T., & Haidt, J.(2005). Hypnotic disgust makes moral judgments more severe. Psychological

Home | About SCIRP | Sitemap | Contact Us

Copyright © 2006-2013 Scientific Research Publishing Inc. All rights reserved.