

# Session 5 - Cultural perspectives

30228 - Sociology of conspiracy theories - summer-term 2023

Philipp Wunderlich 2023-05-24



#### Recap

- Who are the conspiracy theorists?
- Which difficulties do we encounter when measuring conspiracy beliefs?



#### 

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Covid-19 was intentionally human made					
Covid-19 vaxxines are meant to harm my health					
There's a conspiracy behind the Covid pandemic					



On a scale from 1-10, how likely do you find that (1 lowest, 10 highest)										
	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very strongly
The restrictions were imposed to control the life of people										
Something else other than the vaccine has been injected into you										
The government was lying against the effectiveness of wearing masks										
Covid-19 has been made up by someone										
Governments are intentionally inflating the death rates										
Vaccines were used to control birth-rates because the world is too crowded										



#### To which degree do you think the following claims are true or false, when thinking of the coronavirus? (1 very likely false - 5 very likely true)

- The vaccine against coronavirus was already developed but is held back by large pharmaceutical corporations.
- The vaccine against coronavirus was already developed but is held back by the government.
- The vaccine against coronavirus is in development and there are test-vaccines that cannot be used before being thoroughly tested.
- The coronavirus is a bioweapon that was intentionally devised to hurt humans.
- The coronavirus is a natural infectious disease that has spread across the world and caused a pandemic.
- The coronavirus was spread by accident in the context of a secret U.S.-military experiment.
- The coronavirus can be spread through products that were produced in China.
- Bill Gates wants to forcibly vaccinate the population in order to earn a lot of money.
- The new 5G cell-phone transmitters are responsible for the spread of the coronavirus.

Kittel, Bernhard; Kritzinger, Sylvia; Boomgaarden, Hajo; Prainsack, Barbara; Eberl, Jakob-Moritz; Kalleitner, Fabian; Lebernegg, Noëlle S.; Partheymüller, Julia; Plescia, Carolina; Schiestl, David W.; Schlogl, Lukas, 2020, "Austrian Corona Panel Project (OA edition)", <a href="https://doi.org/10.11587/P5YJ00">https://doi.org/10.11587/P5YJ00</a>, AUSSDA.



## Dangerous machinery

Husting, G., & Orr, M. (2007). Dangerous Machinery: "Conspiracy Theorist" as a Transpersonal Strategy of Exclusion. Symbolic Interaction, 30(2), 127–150.

https://doi.org/10.1525/si.2007.30.2.127



#### Key arguments

- Frame altering and "going meta"
- Dangerous <u>Machinery</u>

"'Conspiracy theory/ist' is an apparatus that, when invoked, sets in motion a frame shift that exposes both the speaker's claims and the speaker's competence to attack." (Husting and Orr, 2007, p. 128)

"Conspiracy theory/ist reframes the ongoing definition of the situation, allowing an interactant to ,claim the higher ground, or to displace attention from one issue to another, or to prevail in a battle over meanings of a key term" (Husting and Orr, 2007, p. 129)

• Attention focus: claim -> claimant



#### Power, language, symbolic interaction

- Management of dissent
- Politics of fear
- "As a mythos of consensus has turned into a mythos of fear, we would expect to find new interactional mechanisms to shield authority and legitimacy from challenge or accountability in a society characterized by political, economic, and cultural inequalities." (Husting and Orr, 2007, p. 130)



## Findings: mainstream news

- Politics
- Sports
- American character
- Race, Nation, Ethnicity



### Findings: academic literature

- Pathologizing Conspiracy Discourse
- Unwarranted Conspiracy Theories
- Cultural Studies and Conspiracy Theorizing in an Age of Anxiety



# Application

Debate



#### Debate

#### Should the label conspiracy theory/ist be used in science?

- Group A: pro using the label, Group B: against using the label.
- Both groups: try to anticipate arguments from the other groups. Draw on this sessions reading and previous class discussions. Use empirical examples to bolster your arguments.
- Debate:
  - 17 min preparation (brainstorm, strategy | arguments + data)
  - 3 min per team opening statement.
  - 5 min break (prepare rebuttal)
  - 5 min per team rebuttal.
  - 3 min per team closing statement



#### What have we learnt?