The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (adopted 09 December 1948 by the UN General Assembly resolution 260 A III), defines “Genocide” as follows:

“Art. II In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

(a) Killing members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group”.

The historical experience of this and the last century shows that Genocide has been present in our contemporary history as a strategic initiative implemented by certain governments and groups to obtain their political, social and religious objectives.

Psychology has historically tried to study the conditions and mechanisms, individual and social, that contribute to Genocide. Among others: innate predispositions to genocidal behavior; the personality of perpetrators, victims and witnesses; the action of collective emotional mechanisms; the role of destructive toxic obedience; the role of the concept of social dominance; the relationship between dehumanization and the facilitation of genocide; the influence of authoritarian ideology; the role of moral convictions as justifiers; the role of sexual violence in genocide; the role of sadism; the psychological consequences of genocide on perpetrators and victims; the perception of genocide from the perspectives of the perpetrators and victims; the psychological mechanisms of denial and self-deception and the generation of beliefs about genocide.

This Special Issue focuses on the reflection on the origin, development and current status of the theories and research that Psychology has proposed to explain Genocide and ethnic cleansing.
d. Between 2 and 4 keywords in Spanish or Portuguese and English, at the bottom of each abstract.
e. If applicable, the sources of funding for the research must be indicated, as well as the fact that it has been presented (previously or preliminary) at a congress, symposium, or similar.

The figures and tables must be composed by the authors as they wish them to appear, and be numbered consecutively, indicating their location in the text. The caption that describes the illustrations will be in Spanish, Portuguese or English depending on the language of the article.


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