Index of Subjects

Belgium
- political websites, 107
Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)
- political websites in, 140–49
China
- e-governance for social harmony, 360
- e-government, 359
- e-media, press, government, politics in, 341–62
- Government Online Project, 349–54
- impact of Internet on politics, 355–59
- Internet in, 13
- political participation and Internet, 360
- citizens
- and the Internet, 162–66
- in China netizens on Internet, 341
Crisis Communication Combination (CCC) theory
- and language complexity, 225
- and method, 224
- and Ukraine, 221–38
- democracy and virtual politics, 303–17
- digital divide, 77, 102, 162, 341, 356
- in US, 98
- in US Internet usage, 93
electronic media
- and models of human agency, 307–10
- and political involvement, 12, 13
- deficit, 319–25
- democracy and virtual politics, 303–17
- e-media in China, 341–62
e-politics
- and US adults, 92
- participation friendliness of websites, 101–19
- ethnography and politics, 58–59
Euro, 12, 185
- metaphors and, 185–99
- press reporting on, 203–17
European Union (EU)
- Euro as single currency in, 185
- Euroland, 186
- metaphors in press, 185–99
- political websites in, 136–40
- press reporting on Euro, 203–17
Finland
- political websites, 106
- frame, 12
- defined, 207
Germany
- Green Party Convention, 304–7
- political websites evaluated, 139
- government websites, 123–53
- human agency models
- and information technology, 307–10
- passive agent, 307
- rational actor, 308
- sovereign actor, 309
Information and Communication Technology (ICT), 157
Internet
- access for minorities in US, 86
- advantages for politics, 104
- and citizens, 162–66
- and Green Party Convention, 304–7
- and less face-to-face contact, 99
- and models of human agency, 307–10
- and political campaigning, 107–8
- and political communication in US, 99
- and political involvement, 12, 124
- and politics, 158–62
- and US political socialization, 83–86
- as socialization agent, 21–23
- China's political communication media, 345–49
- citizens' use of, 123–25
- combined with Chinese politics, 349–54
- democratic impact of, 125
- disadvantages for politics, 105
- favored by younger generation in US, 335
- impact on Chinese politics, 355–59
- in China, 341–62
- in China users called netizens, 341
- in China's government, 13
- influence on communication, 323
- online news access in US, 97
- parental filters in US, 88
- participation friendliness of websites, 101–19
- rise of simulated politics, 310–15
- transformed politics, 177
- upholds incumbent political powers, 11
- upholds incumbent powers, 157–78
- use patterns for adults in US, 92–98
- use patterns for children in US, 86–92
- media
- affect on political participation, 329–39
- and socialization of minority children in US, 84
- and terrorism, 12, 251–300
- as socialization agent, 21–23
- Brigade Rosse and Moro case, 271–76
- CCC theory and, 227
- deficit of electronic, 319–25
- defined and described, 261–65
- electronic up in US, 77–99
- in Russia, 12, 241–47
- on Ukraine's Orange Revolution, 221–38
- print down in US, 77–99
- print vs. electronic, 11
- radio in US, 323
- television and Internet in US, 83–86
- use patterns for adults in US, 92–98
- use patterns for children in US, 86–92
- metaphors
- defined, 186–89
- in EU press, 185–99
Index of Subjects

- in press coverage, 12
- newspapers used in Euro study, 189
- power index in Ukraine, 232
- power of, 225
- used in crisis, 223
- used in Ukraine, 225
- modals
  - in Ukraine Orange Revolution, 233
  - types of, 226
- New Zealand, 104, 106
- newspapers
  - fewer readers in US, 81
  - influenced by television, 322
- Orange Revolution and media in Ukraine, 221–38
- participation friendliness
  - of political websites, 127, 135
  - of websites, 11, 101–19
- peer culture and political consciousness, 27–38
- Poland
  - political websites in, 145
  - political consciousness, influence of peer culture on, 27–38
- political education, 11
- political participation
  - affected by 9/11 in US, 330
  - affected by electronic media deficit, 319–25
  - and Internet, 13
  - and Internet in China, 349–54
  - and media’s affect on, 329–39
  - and virtual politics, 310–15
  - and website friendliness, 101–19
  - community connections, 126
  - family influence on, 20
  - information seeking, 126
  - Internet influence on, 109
  - political activity, 127
  - theory, 102
  - voting, 126
  - website quality and, 110–11
- political party, effectiveness of websites, 166–69
- political socialization, 10, 157
  - defined, 17–26
  - hidden curriculum and, 46
  - Internet influence on, 21–23
  - media’s affect on, 329–39
  - new model for electronic age, 323–24
  - of youth, 10
  - television and Internet in US, 83–86
  - US educational trends, 60–68
- political transition and language, 223–24
- political websites
  - aesthetically pleasing?, 133–35
  - EU and CEE comparison, 149–51
  - in CEE evaluated, 140–49
  - in European Union (EU), 136–40
  - in former Yugoslavia evaluated, 145
  - in Poland evaluated, 145
  - in Russia evaluated, 141–45
  - in Ukraine evaluated, 146
  - interactive aspects of, 130–31
  - measure quality of, 135
  - participation friendliness of, 127
  - provide information, 128
  - the Netherlands, evaluated, 169–76
  - user-friendliness of, 123–25
- politics
  - and the Internet, 158–62
  - virtual and democracy, 303–17
- press
  - metaphors in EU, 185–99
  - reporting on Euro, 185–99, 203–17
- reconceptualism
  - contrasting US theories, 45–48
  - politics, education and in US, 41–69
- Russia
  - law on mass media, 246
  - political websites in, 141–45
  - post-Communist media, 241–47
- socialization
  - affects of Internet in US, 97
  - affects of television in US, 97
  - agents of, 10, 19–26
  - media and minority children in US, 84
  - media influence on, 21–23
  - media influence on in US, 77–99
  - new model for electronic age, 323–24
- television
  - and US political socialization, 83–86
  - coverage of Euro introduction, 205
  - focus on violence, 321
  - impact on US children, 92
  - in Russia, 243
  - main source of news and entertainment, 320
  - US news viewing trends, 96
- terrorism
  - and media, 12, 251–300
  - Brigate Rosse and Moro case, 271–76
  - international, defined and described, 256–61
  - systemic relationship with media, 276–94
- the Netherlands
  - 1998 elections, 127
  - political party websites evaluated, 169–76
  - political websites evaluated, 138
- Ukraine
  - media during and after Orange Revolution, 229–31
  - media on Orange Revolution, 221–38
  - political transition, 221–38
  - political websites evaluated in, 146
- United Kingdom (UK)
  - political websites, 106
  - political websites evaluated, 138
- United States (US)
  - critical theory in 1990s, 41–69
  - educational scene in 1990s, 41–45
  - educational trends, 60–68
  - Internet and political socialization, 83–86
  - Internet for political campaigns, 108
low media consumption and voting, 335
media after 9/11, 330
media use by adults, 92–98
media use by children, 86–92
media use in, 77–99
political participation after 9/11, 330
political participation and media, 329–39
political websites, 106
social capital, losing, 80–83
society, compared, 78–82
televislon and political socialization, 83–86
voter turnout in 2002 election, 331
voter turnout in 2004 election, 338
user-friendliness. See participation friendliness
virtual politics
and democracy, 303–17
Baudrillard's developmental history, 310–15
Green Party convention, 304–7
party in the simulacrum, 315
evoter turnout
and electronic media, 13
in US elections, 13
websites
aesthetic features, 111
and political campaigning, 107–8
assessmen criteria, 115–19
effectiveness of for political party, 166–69
evaluation of, 11
government, evaluation of, 123–53
interactive features, 110
participation friendliness of, 11, 101–19, 101–19
political, 11, 101–19
quality of for politics, 110–11
youth
and political consciousness, 27–38
get news online, 335
Yugoslavia (former)
political websites evaluated in, 145