

(Della Porta e Diani, 2006: 168)

*“media are indeed the most obvious shaper of **public sensitivity** ( Jasper 1997: 286). The success of protest action is undoubtedly related to the amount of media attention it receives, and this also affects the character of social movement organizations (Gitlin 1980)” (Della Porta e Diani, 2006: 180)*

*“When activists want to sell their ideas to a **broader public** and mobilize bystanders to action, they target general interest media outlets such as newspapers and the nightly news to communicate with large swaths of the citizenry (Gamson 1990; Gamson and Meyer 1996; Sobieraj 2010). In contrast, when activists want to update their members about movement activities or get feedback from supporters on movement strategies, they target mediums (and programs) watched, listened to, or navigated to by **sympathetic publics**” (Rohlinger & Corrigan-Brown, 2018, p. 133)*

*“employing time-series analysis, Vliegthart (2007) demonstrated regarding the issues of immigration and integration in the Netherlands that, in a complex interplay between real-life events, media attention, debates in the parliament, and debates between politicians, **public opinion** was formed and converted into anti-immigrant party support. The social-psychological core of the demand-side of protest consists of grievances, efficacy perceptions, identification, emotions, and social embeddedness (van Stekelenburg and Klandermans 2013)” (Stekelenburg et al., 2018, p. 376).*

## 5. REFERÊNCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

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