

FIGURES AND TABLES

FIGURES

0.1	Democrat William Jennings Bryan and the Anti-Imperialist League lament Republican president William McKinley's expansionist foreign policy, 1899	2
0.2	Uncle Sam convinces an American voter to support a patriotic McKinley against a treasonous Bryan, 1900	3
0.3	American feelings towards foreign countries and international organizations	6
0.4	The ideological gap: Liberals feel warmer towards foreign countries and international organizations than conservatives do	7
0.5	"Remember the Maine! To hell with Spain!" Militarist opinion pressures President McKinley into launching the Spanish-American War, 1898	23
0.6	Pacifist opinion delays the American entry into World War I, 1915	24
1.1	Liberalism vs. Dictatorship (Tyranny of the Right), 1917	34
1.2	Liberalism vs. Communism (Tyranny of the Left), 1968	35
1.3	The demographic correlates of ideology	36
1.4	Differential parental socialization into partisanship	39
1.5	Liberals support social welfare spending, while conservatives support defense spending	41
1.6	Liberals lament military spending at the expense of domestic social welfare programs, 1982 and 1969	42
1.7	The "halo effect" and the "affect heuristic": Conservatives desire a tougher policy towards North Korea than liberals do in large part because they feel cooler towards communist countries and hence North Korea	44

1.8	Group- and individual-level evidence that feelings are better predictors of foreign policy preferences towards fifteen foreign countries than their perceived military power is	46
1.9	The “affect heuristic” revisited	47
2.1	Does ideology shape American feelings about free trade between nations?	50
2.2	Economic conservatives and libertarians have long promoted free trade, 1901	51
2.3	Social conservatives view free trade and immigration as contaminating, 1892	52
2.4	The cultural, social, economic, and political dimensions of American ideology	54
2.5	Cultural ideology: Liberals decry Bush’s Manichean foreign policy, 2003	57
2.6	The “Bible Belt”: Southerners score the highest on biblical literalism	59
2.7	Social ideology I: Conservative fears of racial extinction, 1860s	62
2.8	Social ideology II: Liberal desires for racial equality, 1869	63
2.9	Economic ideology: Liberals object to income inequality at home and abroad, 1963	68
2.10	Democratic and Republican ideological profiles	73
2.11	Smoking is sin: “No tobacco use” signs posted outdoors on the campus of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, July 2012	75
3.1	The moral foundations of American ideology: Liberals care less than conservatives about purity, authority, and loyalty, but slightly more about injustice and suffering	80
3.2	Liberals and conservatives differ on cultural traditionalism	82
3.3	Cultural conservatives value <i>purity</i> , promoting paternalistic attitudes, 1899 and 1901	83
3.4	Liberals and conservatives differ on social dominance	84
3.5	Justice, compassion, and race relations in the USA, 1872	85
3.6	Liberals and conservatives differ on economic inequality	87
3.7	Liberals decry economic <i>injustice</i> and value <i>compassion</i> for the poor, both at home and abroad, 1962	89
3.8	Conservatives feel cooler towards the average foreign country than liberals do	91
3.9	Treason? A liberal view of war without honor, 1944	93
3.10	Liberals downplay national <i>loyalty</i> , highlight our common humanity, and display <i>compassion</i> for suffering foreigners, 1968 and 1973	94

3.11	Conservatives prefer tougher overall foreign policies more than liberals do	95
3.12	Conservatives fear revolution, value <i>authority</i> , and desire tougher foreign policies, 1900	96
4.1	Unilateralism vs. multilateralism: A British view of American ambivalence towards the League of Nations, 1919	104
4.2	Diplomacy and international law, 1874	107
4.3	Military force: Peace through strength, 1875	108
4.4	Liberals are more supportive of humanitarian idealism	110
4.5	Humanitarian idealism: Liberal compassion confronts the Protestant ethic and opposition to family planning, 1981	111
4.6	Political idealism: The obligation to defend liberty abroad, 1895	113
4.7	Patriotism and nationalism in a land of immigrants, 1888	117
4.8	National narcissism: Imperial grandiosity and self-love, 1901	119
4.9	Although conservatives are both more patriotic and nationalistic than liberals are, only their greater nationalism accounts for their greater desire for tougher foreign policies	121
4.10	American foreign policy profiles	123
4.11	Republican foreign policy profiles	124
4.12	Democratic foreign policy profiles	125
4.13	Forceful idealists in the Democratic Party: Obama's foreign policy team watches the raid that killed Osama bin Laden, May 2, 2011	126
5.1	Americans raised in more-urban environments feel slightly warmer towards foreign countries than those raised in more-rural areas	132
5.2	As foreign travel, friends, and contacts increase, nationalism <i>increases</i> among cultural conservatives, but <i>decreases</i> among cultural liberals	133
6.1	Liberals tend to feel some compassion for Mexico and do not dislike it; conservatives tend to dislike Mexico and not feel sympathy towards it, 1901	138
6.2	Paternal and sisterly American visions of North-South race relations, 1901	141
6.3	The "Virginia idea": Immigration and labor, 1888	144
6.4	Among white Americans, differing liberal and conservative moralities of compassion and authority help account for their disagreement over Mexican border policy	145
6.5	On immigration, liberals value compassion and decry hypocrisy, 2005	146

6.6	A conservative morality of immigration: The challenge to authority and social order, 1891	148
6.7	Among whites, social, economic, and political ideologies all contribute to greater conservative opposition to aid for Haiti; cultural ideology does not	150
6.8	Liberals support foreign aid out of compassion, 2010	151
6.9	Liberals think that the United States should provide more foreign aid than conservatives do, 1963	153
7.1	Liberals respect and are not annoyed by France; conservatives are annoyed by France and do not respect it	160
7.2	“Socialist” France: Conservatives associate France with strong unions, strikes, and the social welfare state, which they decry at home as well, 2010	163
7.3	Midnight in Paris: Cultural traditionalism and attitudes towards high culture help account for the positive association between an open personality and warmth towards France	164
7.4	On France, liberals enjoy the fine arts, and are not as concerned about nudity and traditional values, 2005	165
7.5	Conservatives desire a tougher foreign policy towards France than liberals do	167
7.6	American responses to French Gaullism: Liberals laugh while conservatives bristle in anger? 1962	168
7.7	American Anglophobes and Anglophiles, 1895	171
7.8	Conservatives desire an even friendlier policy toward England than liberals do	172
7.9	German Americans: Traitors or patriots? 1900	176
7.10	German American Bund parade in New York City, October 30, 1939	177
7.11	Conflicted American feelings towards Germany: Cultural and economic ideologies offset each other	178
7.12	Conservatives feel much cooler towards the European Union than liberals do	181
8.1	Ideology polarizes American feelings towards Middle Eastern countries and peoples	185
8.2	Religious liberty and American compassion for the Jews, 1905	188
8.3	The socio-racial and biblical sources of conservative coolness towards Palestinians and Muslims, warmth towards Israel, and desires for a friendlier Israel policy	192
8.4	Among American Protestants, religiosity dramatically increases	

	warmth towards Israel, but only for those of Evangelical denominations	194
8.5	David no more: A liberal view of Israel as Goliath, 1978	196
8.6	Biblical literalism and feelings towards Israel and the Palestinians by American religious group	197
8.7	Secular liberals disregard cultural/religious differences, 2001	198
8.8	Israelis and Palestinians: A liberal view of moral equivalence, 1994	202
8.9	Middle East policy debated in the heartland: Oklahoma City billboard, October 25, 2012	204
8.10	Greater nationalism and warmth towards Israel help account for greater conservative than liberal desires for a tougher Iran policy	205
9.1	Bipartisan anti-Chinese prejudices, 1880	213
9.2	Japanese Americans interned at the Manzanar "War Relocation Center," California, 1943	214
9.3	Conservatives desire a tougher China policy than liberals do	217
9.4	Conservatives feel cooler towards communist countries than liberals do	218
9.5	Negative attitudes towards the Chinese people and government act as separate pathways for four dimensions of American ideology to shape China policy preferences	221
9.6	Chinese immigration: Conservatives value in-group <i>loyalty</i> and out-group <i>obedience</i> , while liberals value <i>compassion</i> , 1870 and 1882	222
9.7	Libertarian fears of Oriental despotism, 1900	225
9.8	When knowledge is a double-edged sword: Contact with Chinese increases knowledge about China, which <i>decreases</i> prejudice but <i>increases</i> negativity towards the Chinese government	228
9.9	Conflicted American feelings towards Asian democracies: Socio-racial and political ideologies counteract each other	231
10.1	President Theodore Roosevelt wins the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize for brokering the 1905 Russo-Japanese Portsmouth Treaty, 1905	239
10.2	President Woodrow Wilson fails to win Senate ratification of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which he helped craft at the Paris Peace Conference, 1920	240
10.3	Cultural, social, economic, and political ideologies each uniquely predict warmth towards the United Nations	242
10.4	Cultural conservatives feel cooler towards the United Nations than cultural liberals do	243
10.5	Americans higher on social dominance feel cooler towards the United Nations than those lower on it	250
10.6	The Nanny State: Libertarians feel cooler toward the United	

Nations than communitarians do	255
10.7 Among liberals, greater education is associated with slightly greater <i>warmth</i> towards the United Nations; among conservatives, greater education is associated with greater <i>coolness</i> towards the United Nations	259

TABLES

5.1 World Knowledge Quiz: Five multiple choice questions and percentage correct	129
9.1 China Knowledge Quiz: Five multiple choice questions and percentage correct	227