

- I. Socioeconomic class and political opinions
 - A. Methodological problems
 - 1. Controlling for racial images in class perceptions
 - 2. Support for abstract norms v. specific government policies
 - B. Class and domestic policy attitudes
 - 1. Economic (social welfare) domestic issues
 - a. Table 7.1, p. 192 and Figure 7.1, p. 193 (whites only) -- liberalism inversely related to subjective SES and income
 - b. Table 7.3, p. 195 (whites only) -- liberalism inversely related to income but not education
 - 2. Non-economic domestic issues Table 7.2, p. 194 (whites only) -- liberalism directly related to education but not income
 - a. Civil rights
 - b. Civil liberties
 - c. Public morality
 - C. Class and foreign policy attitudes
 - 1. Methodological problem: class directly related to knowledge
 - 2. Class inversely related to isolationism Table 7.4, p. 196
 - 3. Class either not related or inversely related to military intervention Table 7.5, p. 197
 - D. Class and party id & voting (for whites)
 - 1. Patterns
 - a. Class polarization during depression/New Deal era
 - b. Declines since then in class differences in voting Figure 7.2, p. 198 (whites only) & Figure 7.3, p. 199 (whites only)
 - c. More stability in class differences in party id
 - 2. Explanations
 - a. Decline in salience of class-polarizing the old *New-Deal economic issues*
 - b. Rise in salience of the *new social issues* that cross-cut New-Deal era class divisions (civil rights, public order & morality)
 - c. Change in the class structure:
 - (1) Many pre-WWII working class whites moved up to the middle class in the late 1940s and 50s
 - (2) And, moved from central cities to suburbs
 - (3) But, took their Democratic party identification with them

- II. Race and political opinions pp. 199-204
 - A. Why race is the most profound political division between groups in US: individuals can change SES but not race
 - B. Racial similarities and differences on civil rights issues 4 untitled tables, pp. 200-03
 - 1. Extent of racial discrimination in contemporary U.S. society
 - a. Intentional discrimination
 - b. Unintentional (systemic) discrimination
 - 2. Remedies: <http://www.publicagenda.org/citizen/issueguides/race>
 - a. Civil-rights strategy (anti-discrimination policies)
 - b. Affirmative-action strategy
 - c. Equal-opportunity strategy
 - C. Racial similarities and differences on other issues Table 7.6, p. 202
 - a. Economic issues: blacks more liberal regardless of SES
 - b. Non-economic issues: blacks sometimes more conservative than whites, e.g., abortion (but this is related to SES)
 - D. Racial similarities and differences in party identification and voting 2 untitled tables, p. 203 & Figure 7.4, p. 204
 - 1. Civil war to depression: blacks supported party of Mr. Lincoln, Emancipation, and Reconstruction
 - 2. New Deal to present
 - a. FDR: economic opportunity strategy
 - b. HST: civil rights strategy
 - c. JFK: initially avoided, but after the Birmingham church bombing and police brutality, supported civil rights strategy
 - d. LBJ: civil rights strategy – only post WWII Democratic presidential candidate to win a majority of the white vote
 - e. JEC: continued and expanded the affirmative-action strategy initiated by Nixon's Philadelphia Plan
 - f. WJC: only Democratic two-term president since FDR
 - g. BHO: focused more on equal-opportunity strategy

- III. Age and political opinions Table 7.7, p. 206
 - A. Sources of generational differences
 - 1. Compositional effects
 - 2. Life-cycle effects
 - 3. Generational effects
 - B. Small generational differences: pre-boomers, boomers, post-boomers

 - IV. Religion and political opinions 3 untitled tables, pp. 208-09 & 210
 - A. Strength across nations Untitled table, p. 208
 - B. Trends (northern whites only) Figure 7.5, p. 210
 - C. Denominational
 - 1. Major groupings: Table 7.8, p. 209 & Table 7.9, p. 212
 - a. Protestant
 - (1) Mainstream
 - (2) New Christian right
 - (a) Evangelical
 - (b) Fundamentalist
 - (c) Pentecostal
 - (d) Charismatic
 - b. Catholic
 - c. Jewish
 - d. None
 - 2. Source of political differences
 - a. Region
 - b. Race
 - c. Class
 - d. Experience with discrimination
 - e. Individual v. collective responsibility
 - 3. Nature of political differences
 - a. Issues
 - b. Voting and party id
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- V. Geography and political opinions
 - A. Types of groupings
 - 1. Region
 - a. Political ideology
 - b. Party id Figure 7.6, p. 217 & untitled table, p. 218
 - c. Social issues
 - d. Civil rights Table 7.10, p. 216
 - e. Foreign affairs
 - f. Vote
 - 2. State
 - 3. Urban v. small-town-rural residence
 - B. Causes
 - 1. Compositional effects
 - 2. Cultural effects
 - C. Counter-effects
 - 1. Migration
 - 2. National media
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- VI. Gender and political opinions
 - A. Differences
 - 1. Issues Table 7.11, p. 221
 - a. Coercion v. compassion
 - b. Women's issues
 - 2. Party identification
 - 3. Voting
 - B. Causes
 - 1. Biology
 - 2. Socialization