**POL618**

**Psychological and Biological Bases of Political Ideology**

Spring 2020

Wednesday 10 - 1

Stanley Feldman

This seminar is designed to introduce you to contemporary research in political psychology that attempts to account for variation in political ideology and attitudes. The topics and readings were chosen to provide a broad coverage of the frontiers of political psychology. While the focus of the course, and most of the reading, is on explaining variation in political ideology, the topics were chosen in part to illustrate a number of the major approaches that are being used in political psychology to account for a variety of political phenomenon. Readings are drawn from both political science and psychology. As you will see, there has been a great deal of research on these topics in the past few years. The assigned readings attempt to provide a broad survey of that research. There is thus a significant amount of reading for each week that must be carefully done.

Grading for the course will be based on three components: two short papers, a final research paper, and class participation. The two short papers should each be a critical discussion of one week’s readings. These should not be summaries of the readings, but thoughtful discussions of issues raised by those readings. The final paper may be either an empirical analysis of the psychological basis of ideology or a detailed research design for studying some aspect of the psychology of ideology. Topics for the final papers must be approved by me. Since there are only two short papers and no exams in the course class participation will be critical. Much of the work we cover this semester is in its early phase; discussion will help to clarify the utility of this work and its future prospects. And it will be the major way I can assess your work in the course. Each of these three components will count toward one-third of your final grade.

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Beginning Wednesday, April 1, class will be conducted as a video conference via Zoom during the regularly scheduled class time (Wednesday, 10 to 1). I will provide a link to join the Zoom meeting room each week before class. Students should have a video camera and microphone for their computers in order to join in the class online discussion. Please let me know if this will be a problem.

In order to make up for the week lost due to the extension of Spring Break, the April 1 class will cover both topics listed under weeks 6. Social Values and 7. Moral Values. Students should have completed both sets of readings by the April 1 class meeting. We will continue with the regularly scheduled topics and readings in the following week’s classes.

I will be available for office hours via Zoom on Mondays from 10 to 12, and Wednesdays from 2 to 4. If these times are not convenient please email me to schedule an appointment.

There are no changes to the grading system that was specified at the beginning of the semester.

Emergency contact: if you cannot reach me, please email [CAS\_Dean@stonybrook.edu](mailto:CAS_Dean@stonybrook.edu).

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**Topics and Assigned Readings:**

**1. Conceptual Issues and the Problem of Sophistication**

*Read*:

Maynard, J. L., & Mildenberger, M. (2018). Convergence and divergence in the study of ideology: A critical review. *British Journal of Political Science*, *48*(2), 563-589.

Kinder, D. R. (2006). Belief systems today. *Critical Review*, *18*(1-3), 197-216.

Carmines, E. G., & D'Amico, N. J. (2015). The new look in political ideology research. *Annual Review of Political Science*, *18*, 205-216.

Goren, P. (2004). Political sophistication and policy reasoning: A reconsideration. *American Journal of Political Science*, *48*(3), 462-478.

Levendusky, M. S. (2011). Rethinking the role of political information. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *75*(1), 42-64.

Highton, B. (2009). Revisiting the relationship between educational attainment and political sophistication. *The Journal of Politics*, *71*(04), 1564-1576.

*Additional references:*

Gerring, J. (1997). Ideology: A definitional analysis. *Political Research Quarterly*, *50*(4), 957-994.

Ansolabehere, S., Rodden, J., & Snyder, J. M. (2008). The strength of issues: Using multiple measures to gauge preference stability, ideological constraint, and issue voting. *American Political Science Review*, *102*(02), 215-232.

Converse, P. E. (1964). “The Nature of Belief Systems in Mass Publics.” *Ideology and discontent*, 206-61.

Friedman, J., & Friedman, S. (Eds.). (2012). *The Nature of Belief Systems Reconsidered*. Routledge.

Homer-Dixon, T., Maynard, J. L., Mildenberger, M., Milkoreit, M., Mock, S. J., Quilley, S., & Thagard, P. (2013). A Complex Systems Approach to the Study of Ideology: Cognitive-Affective Structures and the Dynamics of Belief Systems. *Journal of Social and Political Psychology*, *1*(1), 337-363.

Luskin, R. C. (1987). Measuring political sophistication. *American Journal of Political Science*, 856-899.

**2. The Structure of Political Ideology**

*Read*:

Treier, S., & Hillygus, D. S. (2009). The nature of political ideology in the contemporary electorate. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *73*(4), 679-703.

Bauer, P., Barbera, P., Ackermann, K., and Venetz, A. (2017). Is the left-right scale a valid measure of ideology? *Political Behavior*. 39, 553-583.

Feldman, S., & Johnston, C. (2013). Understanding the determinants of political ideology: Implications of structural complexity. *Political Psychology*. 35(3), 337-358.

Baldassarri, D., & Goldberg, A. (2014). Neither ideologues nor agnostics: Alternative voters’ belief system in an age of partisan politics. *American Journal of Sociology*, 120(1), 45-95.

Malka, A., Lelkes, Y., & Soto, C. J. (2017). Are Cultural and Economic Conservatism Positively Correlated? A Large-Scale Cross-National Test. *British Journal of Political Science*, 1-25.

Iyer, R., Koleva, S., Graham, J., Ditto, P., & Haidt, J. (2012). Understanding libertarian morality: The psychological dispositions of self-identified libertarians. *PloS one*, 7(8), e42366.

*Additional references:*

Achterberg, P., & Houtman, D. (2009). Ideologically illogical? Why do the lower educated Dutch display so little value coherence? *Social Forces*, *87*(3), 1649-1670.

Ashton, M. C., Danso, H. H., Maio, G. R., Esses, V. M., Bond, M. H., & Keung, D. K. Y. (2005). Two dimensions of political attitudes and their individual difference correlates: A cross-cultural perspective. In *Culture and social behavior: The Ontario symposium*. Vol. 10, pp. 1-29.

Carmines, E. G., Ensley, M. J., & Wagner, M. W. (2012, October). Political Ideology in American Politics: One, Two, or None? In *FORUM-A JOURNAL OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN CONTEMPORARY POLITICS* (Vol. 10, No. 3).

Ellis, C., & Stimson, J. A. (2012). *Ideology in America*. Cambridge University Press.

Evans, G., Heath, A., & Lalljee, M. (1996). Measuring left-right and libertarian-authoritarian values in the British electorate. *British Journal of Sociology*, 93-112.

Swedlow, B. (2008). Beyond liberal and conservative: Two-dimensional conceptions of ideology and the structure of political attitudes and values. *Journal of Political Ideologies*, *13*(2), 157-180.

Swedlow, B., & Wyckoff, M. L. (2009). Value preferences and ideological structuring of attitudes in American public opinion. *American Politics Research*, *37*(6), 1048-1087.

Zumbrunnen, J., & Gangl, A. (2008). Conﬂict, fusion, or coexistence? The complexity of contemporary American conservatism. Political Behavior, 30, 199–221.

**3. Motivational Bases of Ideology**

*Read*:

Jost, J. and Krochick, M. (2014). Ideological differences in epistemic motivation: Implications for attitude structure, depth of information processing, susceptibility to persuasion, and stereotyping. *Advances in Motivation Science*, 1, 181-231.

Crawford, J. T. (2017). Are Conservatives More Sensitive to Threat than Liberals? It Depends on How We Define Threat and Conservatism. *Social Cognition*, *35*(4), 354-373.

Duckitt, J. (2001). A dual-process cognitive-motivational theory of ideology and prejudice. *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, *33*, 41-113.

Keene, J. R., Shoenberger, H., Berke, C. K., & Bolls, P. D. (2017). The biological roots of political extremism: Negativity bias, political ideology, and preferences for political news. *Politics and the Life Sciences*, *36*(2), 37-48.

Malka, A., Soto, C., Inzlicht, M., and Lelkes, Y. (2014). Do needs for security and certainty predict cultural and economic conservatism? A cross-national analysis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 106(6), 1031-1051.

Burke, B. L., Kosloff, S., & Landau, M. J. (2013). Death goes to the polls: A meta‐analysis of mortality salience effects on political attitudes. *Political Psychology*. 34(2), 183-200.

*Additional references:*

Altemeyer R. (1998). The other ‘‘authoritarian personality’’. In: Zanna, M.P*.,* ed*. Advances in Experimental Social Psychology. San Diego: Academic Press*. pp 47–92.

Castano, E, Leidner, B, Bonacossa, A, Nikkah, J., Perrull, R., Spencer, B. & Humphrey, N. (2011) Ideology, fear of death, and death anxiety. *Political Psychology* 32(4):601–21.

Corr, P.J., Hargreaves-Heap, S., Tsutsui, K., Russell, A. & Seger, C. (2013), Personality and social attitudes: Evidence for positive-approach motivation. *Personality and Individual Differences* 55: 846-851.

Crowson, H.M. (2009) Are all conservatives alike? A study of the psychological correlates of cultural and economic conservatism. *The Journal of Psychology* 143: 449–463.

Duckitt, J., Wagner, C., Du Plessis, I., & Birum, I. (2002). The psychological bases of ideology and prejudice: Testing a dual process model. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 83, 75-93.

Federico, C. M., & Malka, A. (2018). The contingent, contextual nature of the relationship between needs for security and certainty and political preferences: Evidence and implications. *Advances in* *Political Psychology*, *39*, 3-48.

Jost, J. T., Glaser, J., Kruglanski, A. W., & Sulloway, F. J. (2003). Political conservatism as motivated social cognition. *Psychological bulletin*, *129*(3), 339.

Perry, R., & Sibley, C. G. (2013). A Dual‐Process Motivational Model of Social and Economic Policy Attitudes. *Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy*, *13*(1), 262-285.

Rock, M. S. & Janoff-Bulman, R. (2010). Where do we draw our lines? Politics, rigidity, and the

role of self-regulation. *Social Psychological and Personality Science* 1(1):26–33.

Tomkins, S. S. (1963) Left and right: A basic dimension of ideology and personality. In: The

study of lives, ed. R. W. White, pp. 388–411. Atherton.

Van Prooijen, J. Krouwel, A., Boiten, M, and Eendeback, L. (2015). Fear among the extremes: How political ideology predicts negative emotions and outgroup derogation. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 41(4), 485-497.

**4. Cognitive processes**

*Read*:

Shook, N.J, and Fazio, R.H. (2009) Political ideology, exploration of novel stimuli, and attitude formation. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* 45: 995–998.

Caparos, S., Fortier-St-Pierre, S., Gosselin, J., Blanchette, I., and Brisson, B. (2015). The tree to the left, the forest to the right: Political attitude and perceptual bias. *Cognition*, 134, 155-164.

Talhelm, T., Haidt, J., Oishi, S., Zhang, X., Miao, F., & Chen, S. (2015). Liberals think more analytically (More “WEIRD”) than conservatives. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 41(2), 250-267.

Onraet, E., Van Hiel, A., Roets, A., & Cornelis, I. (2011). The closed mind: ‘Experience’ and ‘cognition’ aspects of openness to experience and need for closure as psychological bases for right‐wing attitudes. *European Journal of Personality*, *25*(3), 184-197.

Van Hiel, A., Onraet, E., Crowson, H. M., & Roets, A. (2016). The Relationship Between Right‐wing Attitudes and Cognitive Style: A Comparison of Self‐report and Behavioural Measures of Rigidity and Intolerance of Ambiguity. *European Journal of Personality*, *30*(6), 523-531.

Burger, A. M., Pfattheicher, S., & Jauch, M. (2020). The role of motivation in the association of political ideology with cognitive performance. *Cognition*, *195*, 104124.

*Additional references:*

Carraro, L., Castelli, L. & Macchiella, C. (2011). The automatic conservative: Ideology-based attentional asymmetries in the processing of valenced information*. PLoS ONE* 6(11): e26456.

Castelli, L. & Carraro, L. (2011) Ideology is related to basic cognitive processes involved in attitude formation. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* 47(5):1013–16.

Chirumbolo, A., Areni, A. & Sensales, G. (2004) Need for cognitive closure and politics: Voting, political attitudes, and attributional style*. International Journal of Psychology* 39(4):245–53.

Critcher, C. R., Huber, M., Ho, A. K., & Koleva, S. P. (2009). Political orientation and ideological inconsistencies: (Dis)comfort with value tradeoffs. *Social Justice Research*, 22, 181–205.

Deppe, K. et al. (2015). Reflective liberals and intuitive conservatives: A look at the Cognitive Reflection Test and ideology. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 10(4), 314-331.

Eidelman, S., Crandall, C. S., Goodman, J. A., & Blanchar, J. C. (2012). Low-effort thought promotes political conservatism. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *38*(6), 808-820.

Gervais, W. M. & Norenzayan, A. (2012) Analytic thinking promotes religious disbelief. *Science*

336:493–96.

Kahan, D. (2012). Ideology, Motivated Reasoning, and Cognitive Reflection: An Experimental Study.

Kossowska, M. & van Hiel, A. (2003). The relationship between need for closure and conservative beliefs in Western and Eastern Europe. *Political Psychology* 24(3):501–18.

Nail, P. R., McGregor, I., Drinkwater, A. E., Steele, G. M., & Thompson, A. W. (2009). Threat causes liberals to think like conservatives. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *45*(4), 901-907.

Perry, R., & Sibley, C. G. (2013). Seize and freeze: Openness to Experience shapes judgments of societal threat. *Journal of Research in Personality*, *47*(6), 677-686.

Petersen, M. B., & Aarøe, L. (2013). Politics in the mind’s eye: Imagination as a link between social and political cognition. *American Political Science Review*, *107*(2).

Shook, N. and Clay, R. (2011). Valence asymmetry in attitude formation: A correlate of political ideology. *Social Psychological & Personality Science*, 2(6), 650-655.

Thórisdóttir, H., & Jost, J. T. (2011). Motivated closed‐mindedness mediates the effect of threat on political conservatism. *Political Psychology*, *32*(5), 785-811.

Van Hiel, A., & Mervielde, I. (2004). Openness to experience and boundaries in the mind: Relationships with cultural and economic conservatism. Journal of Personality, 72, 659–686.

Webster, D. M., & Kruglanski, A. W. (1994). Individual differences in need for cognitive closure. *Journal of personality and social psychology*, *67*(6), 1049.

Yilmaz, O., Saribay, S. A., & Iyer, R. (2019). Are neo-liberals more intuitive? Undetected libertarians confound the relation between analytic cognitive style and economic conservatism. *Current Psychology*, 1-8.

**5. Physiological and Emotional Processes**

*Read*:

Dodd, M. D., Balzer, A., Jacobs, C. M., Gruszczynski, M. W., Smith, K. B. & Hibbing, J. R. (2012) The political left rolls with the good; the political right confronts the bad. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Biological Sciences* 367(1589):640–9.

Joel, S., Burton, C. M., & Plaks, J. E. (2013). Conservatives anticipate and experience stronger emotional reactions to negative outcomes. *Journal of personality*.

Tritt, S. M., Inzlicht, M., & Peterson, J. B. (2013). Preliminary support for a generalized arousal model of political conservatism. *PloS one*, *8*(12), e83333.

Leone, L., & Chirumbolo, A. (2008). Conservatism as motivated avoidance of affect: Need for affect scales predict conservatism measures. *Journal of Research in Personality*, *42*(3), 755-762

Kettle, K. L., & Salerno, A. (2017). Anger Promotes Economic Conservatism. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 0146167217718169.

Robinson, M. D., Boyd, R. L., & Fetterman, A. K. (2014). An emotional signature of political ideology: Evidence from two linguistic content-coding studies. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *71*, 98-102.

*Additional references:*

Cohen, S. & Hamrick, N. (2003) Stable individual differences in physiological response to stressors: Implications for stress-elicited changes in immune related health. *Brain, Behavior, and Immunity* 17(6):407–14.

Dambrum , M., Despres, G. & Guimond, S. (2003) On the multifaceted nature of prejudice: Psychophysiological responses to ingroup and outgroup ethnic stimuli. *Current Research in Social Psychology* 8:187–206.

De Dreu, C. K. W., Greer, L. L., Van Kleef, G. A., Salvi, S. & Handgraaf, M. J. J. (2011) Oxytocin promotes human ethnocentrism. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 108(4):1262–66.

McLean, S. P., Garza, J. P., Wiebe, S. A., Dodd, M. D., Smith, K. B., Hibbing, J. R., & Espy, K. A. (2013). Applying the Flanker Task to Political Psychology: A Research Note. *Political Psychology*.

Oxley D.R., Smith K.B., Alford J.R., Hibbing M.V., Miller. J.L., et al. (2008). Political attitudes vary with physiological traits. *Science* 321: 1667–1670.

Renshon, J., Lee, J. J., & Tingley, D. Physiological Arousal and Political Beliefs. *Political Psychology*, forthcoming.

Stanton, S. J., Beehner, J. C., Saini, E. K., Kuhn, C. M. & Labar, K. S. (2009) Dominance, politics, and physiology: Voters' Testosterone changes on the night of the 2008 United States presidential election. *PLoS ONE* 4(10):e7543.

**6. Social Values**

*Read*:

Schwartz, S. H. (1992). Universals in the content and structure of values: Theoretical advances and empirical tests in 20 countries. *Advances in experimental social psychology*, *25*(1), 1-65.

Piurko, Y., Schwartz, S. H., & Davidov, E. (2011). Basic Personal Values and the Meaning of Left‐Right Political Orientations in 20 Countries. *Political Psychology*, *32*(4), 537-561.

Schwartz, S. H., Caprara, G. V., Vecchione, M., Bain, P., Bianchi, G., Caprara, M. G., ... & Zaleski, Z. (2011). Basic personal values underlie and give coherence to political values: A cross national study in 15 countries. *Political Behavior*, 1-32.

Goren, P., Schoen, H., Reifler, J., Scotto, T., & Chittick, W. (2016). A unified theory of value-based reasoning and US public opinion. *Political behavior*, *38*(4), 977-997.

Kulin, J. and Seymer, A. (2014). What’s driving the public? A cross-country analysis of political attitudes, human values and political articulation. *Sociological Research Online*, 19(1).

Arikan, G., & Ben‐Nun Bloom, P. (2014). Social values and cross‐national differences in attitudes towards welfare. *Political Studies*.

*Additional references:*

Caprara, G. V., Vecchione, M., Schwartz, S. H., Schoen, H., Bain, P. G., Silvester, J., ... & Baslevent, C. (2017). Basic values, ideological self-placement, and voting: A cross-cultural study. *Cross-Cultural Research*, *51*(4), 388-411.

Feldman, S., & Zaller, J. (1992). The political culture of ambivalence: Ideological responses to the welfare state. *American Journal of Political Science*, 268-307.

Goren, P. (2001). Core principles and policy reasoning in mass publics: A test of two theories. *British Journal of Political Science*, *31*(1), 159-177.

Jacoby, W. G. (2006). Value choices and American public opinion. *American Journal of Political Science*, *50*(3), 706-723.

Marietta, M., & Barker, D. C. (2007). Values as heuristics: Core beliefs and voter sophistication in the 2000 republican nomination contest. *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion and Parties*, *17*(1), 49-78.

Popp, E., & Rudolph, T. J. (2011). A tale of two ideologies: Explaining public support for economic interventions. *Journal of Politics*, *73*(3), 808-20.

Rohan, M. J. (2000). A rose by any name? The values construct. *Personality and social psychology review*, *4*(3), 255-277.

Schwartz, S.H., Caprara, G.V., & Vecchione, M. 2010. Basic personal values, core political values, and voting: A longitudinal analysis. *Political Psychology* 31, 421-53.

Thorisdottir, H., Jost, J. T., Liviatan, I. & Shrout, P. E. (2007) Psychological needs and values underlying left-right political orientations: Cross-national evidence from Eastern and Western Europe. Public Opinion Quarterly 71(2):175–203.

Vecchione, M., Caprara, G., Dentale, F., & Schwartz, S. H. (2013). Voting and Values: Reciprocal Effects over Time. *Political Psychology*.

**7. Moral values**

*Read*:

Graham, J., Haidt, J., Koleva, S., Motyl, M., Iyer, R., Wojcik, S. P., & Ditto, P. H. (2013). Moral Foundations Theory: The Pragmatic Validity of Moral Pluralism. *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, *47*, 55.

Hatemi, P. K., Crabtree, C., & Smith, K. B. (2019). Ideology justifies morality: Political beliefs predict moral foundations. *American Journal of Political Science*, *63*(4), 788-806.

Sinn, J. S., & Hayes, M. W. (2017). Replacing the moral foundations: An evolutionary‐coalitional theory of liberal‐conservative differences. *Political Psychology*, *38*(6), 1043-1064.

Schein, C., & Gray, K. (2015). The unifying moral dyad: Liberals and conservatives share the same harm-based moral template. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *41*(8), 1147-1163.

Frimer, J., Gaucher, D., and Schaefer, N. (2014). Political conservatives’ affinity for obedience to authority is loyal, not blind. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 40(9), 1205-1214.

Janoff-Bulman, R., & Carnes, N. C. (2016). Social justice and social order: Binding moralities across the political spectrum. *PloS one*, *11*(3), e0152479.

*Additional references:*

Barker, D. C., & Tinnick, J. D. (2006). Competing visions of parental roles and ideological constraint. *American Political Science Review*, *100*(2), 249.

Federico, C. M., Weber, C. R., Ergun, D., & Hunt, C. (2013). Mapping the connections between politics and morality: The multiple sociopolitical orientations involved in moral intuition. *Political Psychology*.

Haidt, J. & Graham, J. 2007. When morality opposes justice: Conservatives have moral intuitions that liberals may not recognize. Soc Justice Res 20, 98-116.

Haidt, J., & Joseph, C. (2007). The moral mind: How five sets of innate intuitions guide the development of many culture-specific virtues, and perhaps even modules. *The innate mind*, *3*, 367-392.

Graham, J., Haidt, J., & Nosek, B. A. 2009 Liberals and conservatives rely on different sets of moral foundations. *J Personality and Social Psychology* 96, 1029-1046.

Graham, J., Nosek, B. A., Haidt, J., Iyer, R., Koleva, S., & Ditto, P. H. (2011). Mapping the moral domain. *Journal of personality and social psychology*, *101*(2), 366.

Haidt, J., Graham, J., & Joseph, C. (2009). Above and below left–right: Ideological narratives and moral foundations. *Psychological Inquiry*, *20*(2-3), 110-119.

Haidt, J. & Hersh, M. 2001 Sexual morality: The cultures of conservatives and liberals. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology* 31, 191-221.

Janoff-Bulman, R., & Carnes, N. C. (2013). Surveying the moral landscape: Moral motives and group-based moralities. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, *17*(3), 219-236.

Lakoff, G. (1995). Metaphor, morality, and politics, or, why conservatives have left liberals in the dust. *Social Research*, 177-213.

McAdams, D. P., Albaugh, M., Farber, E., Daniels, J., Logan, R. L., & Olson, B. (2008). Family metaphors and moral intuitions: how conservatives and liberals narrate their lives. *Journal of personality and social psychology*, *95*(4), 978.

Smith, K. B., Alford, J. R., Hibbing, J. R., Martin, N. G., & Hatemi, P. K. (2017). Intuitive ethics and political orientations: Testing moral foundations as a theory of political ideology. *American Journal of Political Science*, *61*(2), 424-437.

Suhler, C. L., & Churchland, P. (2011). Can innate, modular “foundations” explain morality? Challenges for Haidt's moral foundations theory. *Journal of cognitive neuroscience*, *23*(9), 2103-2116.

Weber, C. R., & Federico, C. M. (2013). Moral foundations and heterogeneity in ideological preferences. *Political Psychology*, *34*(1), 107-126.

Weisberg, H. F. (2005). The structure and effects of moral predispositions in contemporary American politics. *Journal of Politics*, *67*(3), 646-668.

**8. Personality**

*Read*:

McCrae, R. R., & John, O. P. (1992). An introduction to the five‐factor model and its applications. *Journal of personality*, *60*(2), 175-215.

DeYoung, C. G., Quilty, L. C., & Peterson, J. B. (2007). Between facets and domains: 10 aspects of the Big Five. *Journal of personality and social psychology*, *93*(5), 880.

McCrae, R. R. (1996) Social consequences of experiential openness. Psychological Bulletin 120(3):323–37.

Gerber, A., Huber, G., Doherty, D., Dowling, C. M., & Ha, S. (2010). Personality and political attitudes: Relationships across issue domains and political contexts. *American Political Science Review*, 104(1), 111–150.

Bakker, B. N. (2016). Personality Traits, Income, and Economic Ideology. *Political Psychology*.

De Neve, J. (2013). Personality, childhood experience, and political ideology. *Political Psychology*.

Hirsh, J. B., DeYoung, C. G., Xu, X., & Peterson, J. B. (2010). Compassionate liberals and polite conservatives: Associations of agreeableness with political ideology and moral values.

*Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 36, 655-664.

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Syllabus Updates

These changes apply for the rest of the semester starting April 1, 2020.

***Remote classes***

We will meet remotely on Zoom at the regular class time. I will email a link to the Zoom session with instructions the day before our class session. Please keep me informed if you develop technical problems that prevent you from joining the regularly scheduled Zoom session.

***Office hours***

I will hold the office hours on Zoom Mondays from 10 to 12 and Wednesdays from 2 to 4. Please find the link in the Blackboard Announcements. If you cannot make this time, send me an email to schedule an appointment.

***Grading***

* The grading percentages are the same as before.
* There are no changes to the grading for the short papers and final paper.

***Emergency contact***

If you cannot reach me, please email [CAS\_Dean@stonybrook.edu](mailto:CAS_Dean@stonybrook.edu).

***Student Accessibility Support Center***

If you have a physical, psychological, medical or learning disability that may impact your course work, please contact the Student Accessibility Support Center, ECC (Educational Communications Center) Building, Room 128, (631)632-6748.

They will determine with you what accommodations, if any, are necessary and appropriate. All information and documentation is confidential.

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