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THE CRY OF A REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT: REACTIONS TO THE GOALS OF THREE MOVEMENTS FROM REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of requirement for

MASTERS OF APPLIED COMMUNICATION THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

at the

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THE CRY OF A REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT: REACTIONS TO THE GOALS OF THREE MOVEMENTS FROM REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DENNESSA D. GOODEN

ABSTRACT

This thesis explored the power of verbal and non-verbal communication through revolutionary movements in the United States of America. The research focused on the overall question of whether people in America still support key U.S. revolutionary movements (as expressed by three U.S. revolutionary groups--the U.S. Founding Fathers, the Black Panther Party, and the Black Lives Matter group). These three revolutionary movements had similar goals and verbal messages, but there were three very different reactions among people in the United States of America. Overall, it was found that people in the Unites States generally do support the goals of these three U.S. based revolutionary groups, even when the source is not known. When the identity of the source is made known, there still is a great amount of support for the goals of these three U.S. revolutionary groups, and overall there is a positive change for all three. However, this change was not uniform across all three groups nor all the stated goals. Further, agreement with the various revolutionary goals was related to degree of racial identity and political identity in many cases. Therefore, now that we know the answer to this question these results could possibly be able help our society maintain the order that was originally meant to be formed for our society.

Keywords: non-verbal, verbal communication, revolutionary

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A revolutionary mind-set and spirit has always been and is the key to the heart of the United States of America. Without a revolutionary mind-set or spirit this country would not exist in the manner that it does today. A revolutionary mind-set is an innovative mind, it is the kind of mind that understands when old things must pass away, and when new things must be created and born. The revolutionary spirit is one that feels the need of a people and fights for those people, in hopes to make a lasting difference in a nation.

In the United States of America, there were three movements from three revolutionary groups active in this country, but these three groups did not receive equal support from all people in the United States of America. There is a possibility that the social identities and experiences of individuals shape them and influence whom they will support in society. One revolutionary group, the United States Founding Fathers, were accepted in this country and followed, and thus we have the nation we live in today. However, another revolutionary movements represented by the group, the Black Panther Party, said similar things as the Founding Fathers, but were opposed by many. This could be due to negative press they received from the government, primarily via FBI then-director J. Edgar Hoover. Lastly, the most current group, Black Lives Matter, has also stated goals similar to the previous two groups, and are being opposed by certain segments in today's society.

The Founding Fathers of the United States of America are responsible for this country's governmental foundation that we live by today. There were mainly seven men who served as Founding Fathers of the Unites States of America: George Washington, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams. These men are called the Founding Fathers of the Unites States of America because they are recognized for establishing the independence of the United States from Britain. They are also credited with creating important documents to this country such as the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution (www.Worldatlas.com) (Wood, 2006). These men all played a part in the American Revolution against British colonialism and can be referred to as early American revolutionaries.

The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense was created in 1966 and is known as the largest black revolutionary movement in America (www.socialistalternative.org) (Garcha, 2016). Founded by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale in Oakland, California, as a response to police brutality and the unequal treatment of blacks in the United States of America (Argeris, 2009; Garcha, 2016), the Black Panther Party supported carrying guns, and arming and protecting yourself against the police (Grant & Nelson, 2015). They referred to this as policing the police and for this behavior they were portrayed as a threat to national security by FBI director J. Edgar Hoover (Garcha, 2016; Our Hidden History, 2016). Nevertheless, the Black Panther Party believed in helping and fighting for the less fortunate communities in America ("What you don't know," 2018). They are recognized for popularizing programs such as the free breakfast for school children and the free medical clinics (Abron, 1998). Also, they are noted for reminding America of the prime

message of the United States of America's Founding Fathers in their Declaration of Independence from Britain, which is that when there has been a long list of abuses from the government the people have the right to abolish such a government and establish a new government for themselves.

Lastly, it has been said by some that a certain current activist group is reminiscent of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense. The Black Lives Matter Movement was started on July 13, 2013, by three black female organizers named Alicia Garza, Patrisse Cullors, and Opel Tometi. This movement was started in reaction to the killing of unarmed black teenager Trayvon Martin by George Zimmerman (www.blacklivesmatter.com; Johnston, 2015). The Black Lives Matter title was started from a hashtag done after a post on Facebook by Patrisse Cullors, and after that post the name stuck (Bailey & Leonard, 2015). The main focus of this group is to fight against police brutality and injustices done to blacks in the United States of America (Ransby, 2015). The Black Lives Matter group is credited with revolutionizing the usage of social media to protest the government.

It should be noted that although all three movements from these three U.S. groups were and are revolutionary, there was another occurrence in the U.S. that shaped this nation. The Emancipation Proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln freed many African American slaves in the country. The reason Abraham Lincoln is noteworthy in this study (besides the fact that he was president) is because without his Emancipation Proclamation the U.S. revolutionary movements like the Black Panther Party and Black Lives Matter would not have a voice, support, or power to have existed as a movement in the United States of America.

This study will investigate notions of the revolutionary mindset in America. The study is interested in examining how contemporary people respond to goals communicated by these three U.S.-based revolutionary groups. The term revolutionary is meant here to mean one that engages in or supports a revolution. The term revolution is meant as an important change in the way that something works or in the way that people think about it (http://www.dictionary.cambridge.org). One purpose of this study is to see if people today still identify with the revolutionary groups of America, and to what extent the different demographic profiles of the groups affect their acceptance. The communication aspects that this study will consider in particular are the power of verbal and nonverbal communication skills that have been used and are being used to revolutionize the foundation of this very nation regarding aspects in our nation in the areas of employment, community/health, freedom, and conflict with armed authority figures. A kind of framework that motivates this study is to see how by looking at these communication aspects of these three particular revolutionary groups we may understand how their communication skills have molded us into the nation that we are today and it is for us to wonder if we are still the same nation. In short, this study will examine individual differences in people's reactions to revolutionary communications (i.e., stated goals of revolutionary movements).

This study investigated people in the U.S. through means of a questionnaire in order to measure how much (or if at all) people in the U.S. support these three U.S. revolutionary movements. This study is important because as U.S. citizens we are concerned with the current state of our country and with our lack of unity in communication, such as whether we as a nation all believe what we say we believe in as people of the U.S. There seems to

be a lot of disagreement between the U.S. government and its people. If we, the people in the U.S. cannot unite and agree on being the nation that we have verbally communicated that we are, then who are we?

There are a lot of issues raised today due to a lack of unity on topics such as guns (gun control), a right established in this country through the efforts of the U.S. Founding Fathers. Then there is the topic of social programs/community and health in the U.S. Welfare, free healthcare, and government social programs are a big issue in today's world and the issue is should we keep these programs or not? The Black Panther Party was one of the first leading advocates that revolutionized healthcare in the U.S. Lastly, the Black Lives Matter party has really revolutionized the way protesting and advocating for rights and justice has been done in the U.S. though the use of social media. This study hopes to probe how much (or if at all) people in the U.S. support the goals of these three revolutionary movements, and if the U.S. is still the same nation it was founded to be.

This study will produce the new knowledge of just how much people in the U.S. actually support this nation, by using the reactions of three U.S. revolutionary movements that were very important in shaping this nation. This thesis serves as a communication bridge between the U.S. government and its people. It shows what the U.S. stands for and what it is about and it will show where the U.S. stands with its people. It was through the power of verbal communication that this nation was founded and through the power of verbal communication we can then be a united country once again. The lack of harmony in our nation such as the armed force/police/guns, welfare, and justice all stem from a lack of communication between the U.S. government and its people. This thesis attempts to gage the level of support for the U.S. of its people regarding these three

revolutionary movements by their goals, showing where the people in the U.S. stand with America and with these results the U.S. can then do something about the current state and condition of this country.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

Theory

Two classic theoretic perspectives will be applied in this study of reactions to revolutionary communications—Social Identity Theory and Cognitive Dissonance. These theories will be employed to try to explain how different individuals may have different reactions to revolutionary thought.

Social Identity Theory. Social Identity Theory originated from work on intergroup conflict. In this theory it is explained that our self-concept is somewhat determined by the groups that we belong to (Tajfel, 1978; Tajfel & Turner, 1986). Tajfel (1978) believed that the groups that one belongs to such as social class, family, or basketball team are a vital source of pride and self-esteem because groups give us a social identity, a way of belonging to and identifying with the social world. Social Identity Theory indicates that a basic human goal is to gain positive self-esteem and self enhancement (Tajfel, 1978; Tajfel & Turner, 1986). To increase our self-image we make the group that we belong to (the "in group") appear greater by enhancing its image or reputation. On the other hand, we can also increase the image of our in group by discriminating and holding prejudiced

views against others or groups that are not of the group we are in ("out" groups), or groups that oppose us (Stets & Burke, 2000; Tajfel, 1978). Tajfel and Turner (1978) explained that there are three stages to the Social Identity Theory. The first stage is categorization, and we categorize things in the world in order to comprehend them more fully and identify them. We use categories such as black and white, Christian or Muslim, etc… (McLeod, 2008). Secondly, in this next stage, social identification, we adopt the identity of the group that we have categorized ourselves as being a part of, and there will be a sentimental significance to our identification with our group and our self-esteem will become attached to our group membership (Tajfel, 1978). Lastly, the third and final stage is social comparison. When we have categorized ourselves as part of a group and we also identify with that group, we then compare that group to other groups. If our self-esteem is to be maintained then we need to compare favorably against other groups, called downward social comparison (Tajfel, 1978).

Cognitive Dissonance. In the theory of Cognitive Dissonance (Festinger, 1957) the main principle is the human tendency toward cognitive consistency or balance/consonance (Shaw & Constanza, 1970). In this theory there may be relations that are not "befitting" among cognitive elements that cause cognitive dissonance to exist; cognitive dissonance creates pressures to lessen dissonance and to avoid increases in pressures; the outcomes of such pressure are revealed by alterations in cognition, behaviors changes, and selective exposure to new information and opinions (Shaw & Constanza, 1970). In other words, cognitive dissonance means there is a situation involving conflicting attitudes, beliefs, or behaviors within an individual. This then creates a feeling of discomfort which then causes an alteration in one of the attitudes,

beliefs, or behaviors to relieve the discomfort one is feeling and to restore harmony (McLeod, 2018). Festinger (1957) explained in his cognitive dissonance theory that we as people have a great desire to have all of our needs and wants exist in harmony and avoid disharmony (dissonance). This is recognized as the principle of cognitive consistency.

Also, whenever there is an inconsistency among attitudes or behaviors (dissonance) something must be altered in order to remove the dissonance (Festinger, 1957). Cognitive dissonance can be minimized in three ways. Firstly, one must change the attitudes, beliefs, or behaviors to make the relationship between the two factors more compatible (Festinger, 1957). Secondly, one may gather more information that are more important than the dissonant beliefs (Festinger, 1957). Lastly, one may lower the importance of the cognitions (attitudes, beliefs) (McLeod, 2018).

These two theories were selected because they are believed to be key in explaining the level of support that people have for the three U.S. revolutionary movements. Also, in this study, the levels of racial and political identity will be measured in regards to agreement with the goals of these three U.S. revolutionary movements. In Social Identity Theory the groups that we belong to shape our social identity and give us a sense of pride. These groups that we belong to give us so much of a sense of pride that we as people enhance the image of our social group to enhance our own self-image, and we also enhance our own self-image by discriminating against others that are not in our social group. This could possibly explain any level of support that may occur for the U.S. Founding Fathers and any level of non-support that may occur for the Black Panther Party or the Black Lives Matter group among respondents. There may be support for the U.S. Founding Fathers because people living in the United States of America may feel a

sense of loyalty to the men who shaped our country and government as it is today. Therefore, for the respondents that socially identify with the U.S. Founding Fathers, they would be the "in-group," as it would be for many Americans who identify with and support the U.S. Founding Fathers. Therefore, anyone who speaks against, the U.S. Founding Fathers or the government would be seen in a negative light and those groups would be the "out-groups," such as the Black Panther Party and the Black Lives Matter group.

Also, the Cognitive Dissonance Theory was selected to explain any difference in support after the source of the goals for each of the three U.S. revolutionary movements were revealed to respondents. Cognitive dissonance occurs when there is a conflict that a person has between beliefs, attitudes, or behaviors. Therefore, if there is a change in support/agreement for the goals of these three U.S. revolutionary movements after the source of each of the revolutionary goals are known to respondents, it may be attributed to an attempt to reduce cognitive dissonance among respondents.

Key Constructs

In addition to explicating the two theoretic perspectives that will be applied, it is also necessary to define basic constructs of this study of reactions to revolutionary goals.

Revolutionary. Revolutionary has been defined in many ways over time. One of the ways that revolutionary has been defined is that it is something that relates to a total change in a government, or bringing or causing a notable change (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/). Another way that revolutionary has been defined is that it refers to an individual who partakes of a revolution

(https://dictionary.cambridge.org/). Lastly, revolutionary is defined as something completely new and having great effect (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/).

Goals. Goals have been defined as an aim or purpose that an individual would like to accomplish (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/). Goals are important to reveal the intentions and purposes of a group so that there is a clear understanding of how what they are working towards achieving and it also indicates how they will perform. It is very important to recognize and understand the goals of these three groups because they indicate what we as a nation stand for, what we believe is right, and what we will not tolerate. The following pages will explore and explain the goals that each of these three revolutionary movements had for their groups and how they have affected the United States of America then and how they affect this nation today.

A review was done of the literature related to the three revolutionary movements, including the groups' own publications and statements (this includes the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense Ten-Point Program, and the Black Lives Matter list of demands from a key press conference). A set of 20 goal categories was identified, some of which had commonalities across all three groups, and some of which were specific to just one or two groups. A summary of these goal categories and the goals stated by the revolutionary groups may be found in a chart in Appendix A.

From the 20 goal categories, four that were common across all three groups were selected for further study: Freedom, law enforcement, wars, and community. These goal types are further discussed as follows.

War goals. Each of these three revolutionary movements had unique experiences and views about war. In the Declaration of Independence, the Founding Fathers of the United States verbally expressed their desire for the people in America in the colonies of Britain to be free because the king of Britain had waged war against them. In the Declaration of Independence, the Founding Fathers stated that they wanted to oppose those who declare us out of their will and who wage war against us (https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript (Dunn, 2006). In the Declaration of Independence, it is shown that the U.S. Founding Fathers found the hostile and aggressive actions of the King of Britain to be highly disturbing and unnecessary, and this dispute between the colonists and Britain eventually led to the American Revolutionary War. It was due to this American Revolutionary war that the U.S. Founding Fathers (and colonists) won their freedom from Britain. Fast forwarding years later to 1966, the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense came with a similar attitude and verbal message about war. In their ten-point program, it is stated that the Black Panthers wanted an immediate end to all wars of aggression (http://blackpower.web.unc.edu/2017/04/the-black-panthers-10-point-program/) (Abron, 1998; Argeris, 2009). In particular, the Black Panther Party was against the Vietnam War. This was during a time near to the civil rights era in the United States where African Americans were fighting for rights as citizens in all facets of life equal to their white counterparts who happened to be the people in power. This is similar to how the Founding Fathers fought for their rights as citizens against the king of Britain when faced with opposition. Now in today's world the Black Lives Matter group has verbally stated that they want an end to the war against gender non-conforming people

(https://policy.m4bl.org/platform/). Thus, it seems as though the revolutionary cry has sounded again. Yet, this time it has evolved from domestic war against the general public (colonists), to full war against foreign countries (e.g., Vietnam), and now to psychological warfare against the way people identify themselves with gender. This just reveals that as the U.S. evolves as a nation so does the level and type of warfare that we engage in. Warfare, can be one of the key factors in the making or breaking of any nation. However, although war can be the deciding factor of a nation's existence, the foundation of any nation starts with community.

Community goals. What did the Founding Fathers of the United States of America want for the community? They verbally stated that they wanted to oppose those who sent swarms of officers to harass their people and commandeer or take over their property (https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript) (Dunn, 2006). The United States of America's Founding Fathers wanted to protect the general well-being for their people. In today's world the Black Lives Matter Group verbally stated that it wants direct community control over all local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies (https://policy.m4bl.org/platform/) (Shor, 2015). This seems to be reminiscent of what the Black Panther Party wanted for community as stated verbally in their ten-point program (Argeris, 2009); they wanted power to determine the destiny of the black and oppressed communities within the United States of America (https://www.marxists.org/history/usa/workers/black-panthers/1966/10/15.htm) (Abron, 1998; Jones, 1998). In our society today, the Black Panther Party accomplished things in their group that has lasted unto this very day with their survival programs ("What you

don't know," 2018). Survival programs are just as they sound, they are programs to help individuals in a community survive the hardships of life in society.

In an article by Heynen (2009), "Bending the Bars of Empire from Every Ghetto for Survival: The Black Panther Party's Radical Anti-Hunger Politics of Social Reproduction and Scale," the terms child nutrition and health were explored. In this article some of the facts about hunger are explained; such as over 850 million people on this planet are pained with hunger problems and out of 25,000 about 18,000 are children who die from hunger or who suffer malnutrition problems. This article i important because it truly explains the background information regarding how the Black Panther Party Free Breakfast for School Children Program was started. Also, according to Tillotson (2017), in the article, "The Black Panther Party: A Virtuous Alignment with an African Worldview" it is explained that the most widely known service to the community of the Black Panther Party was the Free Breakfast for School Children Program. This article shows how the program started in Oakland, California and it provided a nutritionally well-balanced breakfast for any child who attended the program. The Black Panther Party also had a Free Food Program that gave away free groceries to the less fortunate. This article illustrates how the Black Panther Party had a communal commitment to the welfare of all people in America and Whites, Hispanics, and Filipino people participated in these programs.

Another one of the Black Panther Party's key survival programs was the free health clinics. Bassett's 2016 article, "Beyond Berets: The Black Panthers as Health Activists," revealed how the Black Panther Party took a stand for and believed in the notion that every person has the right to health in this nation ("What you don't know,"

2018). To display this belief the Black Panther Party opened 13 free medical health care clinics around the nation. This article is important because it shows how the Black Panther Party were leaders in the nation for health as a human right due to them revealing that failing to address poverty, unemployment, oppression, inadequate housing and education were definite causes and contributors to poor health. Also, the ten-point program issued in 1966 did not mention healthcare, yet by 1972 the ten-point program was modified and healthcare was added as the sixth point. An article entitled "Quentin Young on the Black Panther Party Free Clinic in Chicago" (2016) reflected on how the Black Panther Party used volunteers in their free health clinics across the nation to help less fortunate people. This illustrates how the volunteers were trained to do laboratory urinalysis and blood tests. In addition to the training volunteers received there were also groups of people from the community that were formed in order for them to canvass the neighborhood and send the people to the free health clinic. The free services that were offered at the free health clinic were examinations, treatments, and prescriptions. Likewise, Morabia's 2016 article, "Unveiling the Black Panther Party Legacy to Public Health," further explained how the Black Panther Party organization was a pioneer because they were the first to do health screenings for sickle cell anemia, thalassemia, or G6PD. Each of these U.S. based revolutionary groups fought for the betterment of their communities because where there are great communities there is also great freedom to be had.

Freedom goals. According to the verbal statements of the three of the revolutionary movements of this study, freedom has to do with the justice system. The United States Founding Fathers stated that they wanted to be free to have a trial by jury

(https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript) (Dunn, 2006) and they also wanted freedom of speech, and the freedom to peaceably assemble (https://billofrightsinstitute.org/founding-documents/bill-of-rights/) (Dunn, 2006). On another note, the Black Panther Party stated one of their freedom goals in the ten-point program was to have all people (especially black) held in all manner of prisons and jails to be released because they have not received a fair trial (https://www.marxists.org/history/usa/workers/black-panthers/1966/10/15.htm) (Young, 2016). The Black Panthers believed that blacks in particular did not receive fair trials because they did not receive a jury of their peer group which means people who are similar in race, economic standing, religion, geographical, and historical background (https://www.marxists.org/history/usa/workers/black-panthers/1966/10/15.htm). In a very similar fashion, the Black Lives Matter Group went a step further and stated that they want an immediate change in conditions and an end to all jails in the United States of America (https://policy.m4bl.org/platform/) (Ransby, 2015).

One may ask, if the Founding Fathers were ill-treated by the king of Britain, and they are the people who founded this nation, why then were African Americans so ill-treated in this society? That is to say, aren't the two main spirits that this nation was founded upon recognized as equality and justice? One may also ask, were the Founding Fathers supposedly treated so ill because they were not royal people (authority figures)? Likewise, were the African Americans in this country such as the Black Panthers so ill-treated because they were not the authority figures in the United States of America? It could be asked, were these revolutionary groups ill-treated because of the goals that they stood for as revolutionary movements or was it their mere image (as presented by the

media, for the BPP and BLM) that caused them to be mistreated? People of today are just as opinionated and passionate now as they were in the days of the Founding Fathers of the United States of America.

The Founding Fathers of the United States of America also wanted to have freedom of speech, which the people of the United States of America were granted in the United States Bill of Rights. However, can our freedom of speech hinder us at times? In the article, "Rhetoric of the Gun: An Analysis of the Rhetorical Modifications of the Black Panther Party" (Courtright, 1974), a content analysis was done on the weekly publication of the Black Panther Party. This article investigates the Black Panther Party's change of rhetoric from before June 1970 as militant and after June 1970 as non-militant. In the article, it is noted that BPP founder Huey P. Newton said that the Black Panther Party had rejected the rhetoric of the gun because that rhetoric caused many of them to be killed and sent to prison. Freedom is great to possess, but in the United States of America freedom is regulated by law enforcement.

Law enforcement goals. Since the times of the United States Founding Fathers, armed authority figures have been a problem. One of their chief complaints was that the king of Britain kept standing armed armies among them in America in times that they believed to be of peace (https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript). This goal of the United States Founding Fathers is similar to the Black Lives Matter group of today. The Black Lives Matter group wants demilitarization of armed forces (https://policy.m4bl.org/platform/). Whereas, the Black Panther Party were very straightforward in expressing their goals and stated that they wanted an end to all police brutality and murder of all oppressed people inside the United States of America

(https://www.marxists.org/history/usa/workers/black-panthers/1966/10/15.htm) (Argeris, 2009). All three revolutionary movements have included cries against abuse by authority figures, and yet abuse by authority figures still exists today in the United States of America. Although it can be stated that the abuse from authority was first fought by the United States Founding Fathers in this country, and that it is still being fought by the Black Lives Matter group in modern times, the Black Panther Party received a great deal of abuse from the government that which is unlike that of the United States Founding Fathers. This has been stated because before the United States Founding Fathers had founded the United States of America as it is today, they were declared out of the will of the king of Britain (meaning that they were no more the king's people or under his authority) and they had been sentenced to death (the Founding Fathers stated that the king of Britain had influenced the Native Americans to kill them) (https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript). Although, the Founding Fathers went through all of that they survived the wrath of the king because they were not killed nor imprisoned. However, the Black Panthers were not so fortunate, as many of them were killed and put in prison even until this very day. The Black Panthers have a long and unfortunate history with authority figures.

For instance, an article by Farnia (2017), "State Repression and the Black Panther Party: Analyzing Joshua Bloom and Waldo E. Martin's Black against Empire," examined the program COINTELPRO. In this article COINTELPRO is explained as the FBI's counterintelligence program, which existed from 1956 to 1971. The article also reveals how COINTELPRO focused on the Black Panther Party more than any other organization. COINTELPRO records show that the FBI performed 233 formal

counterintelligence actions against the Black Panther Party versus the 295 actions taken out against all black-nationalist groups (see also Street, 2010). Overall, this article is about how the U.S. government caused people to fear the Black Panther Party which then turned people away from affiliating with the Black Panther Party (see also Our Hidden History, 2016). This article reveals how opposition from the government played a significant part in the destruction of the Black Panther Party (Grant & Nelson, 2015; Our Hidden Story, 2016). The Black Panther Party had problems not only with the FBI, but also with local authorities. Yet these conflicts with authorities did not always end up destructive for the Panthers.

In an article by Calloway (1977) entitled ”Group Cohesiveness in the Black Panther Party,” Calloway argues that the Black Panther Party’s conflicts with the police caused more group cohesion with the Black Panther Party due to similarity of members, group goals, activities and leadership (“What you don’t know,” 2018). The Black Panther Party brought people of the same persuasion with similar psychologically damaged background together against the police (Argeris, 2009). Also, group goals and activities helped maintain order within the party because their focus had become survival programs and police patrolling to protect their community against abuse from the government and the police (“What you don’t know,” 2018). Although the Black Panther Party did not become a national organization until after Huey P. Newton was imprisoned in 1968, it became national due to the way that Huey P. Newton stood up to the police both in word and in deed. Thus, this article illustrates how the Black Panther Party members united in times of conflict and opposition from the police and caused their

voices to be heard by the majority in a land where they are the minority (Calloway, 1977).

Was using their voices in times of opposition bravery or suicidal? In the article by Blake (1972), "Is the Black Panther Party Suicidal?" the term revolutionary suicide is examined. This article investigates the question of whether or not the Black Panther Party members were suicidal because they often spoke of revolutionary suicide and because the members took on positions that brought them into much conflict with mainly the police. In this article it explained how Huey P. Newton became at ease with the idea of death and its inevitability in life. Newton studied Durkheim and learned how suicide can relate to social forces. He then realized that if a victim is politically cognizant he will understand that although he must die he can still strike with force to harm his oppressor and cause damage to the social forces that work against him and this act is a revolutionary act which in turn makes it revolutionary suicide. This article helps clarify the misconception about the Black Panther mentality. However, since there was a method to the Black Panther's behavior and they were not suicidal can that also be said of their modern day followers? Were people really aware of the mind-set it takes to be affiliated with the Black Panther Party?

In an article by Heussenstamm (1971), "Bumper Stickers and Cops," the concept of police harassment is examined. A study was done around 1970 at California State College regarding police harassment and students who drove cars with Black Panther Party bumper stickers. The study consisted of 15 students, five black, five Mexican, and five white. All groups consisted of three males and two females. All students had good driving records, attested by a sworn statement that none of the students had received any

moving traffic violations in the past twelve months. Altogether, the students received 33 citations in 17 days. The students received tickets for reasons such as "following too closely" and "driving too slowly in a high-speed lane." Students received citations equally no matter what their race, sex, or personal appearance. Thus, illustrates the notion that the Black Panther Party were targets of the police, not necessarily due to criminal activity or violence, but for their mentality. J. Edgar Hoover is known to have gone on record regarding his statements about the Black Panthers by calling them the greatest threat to national security in the United States of America (Jones, 1988). Hoover also went on record saying that the Black Panthers survival programs were a devious and very skilled tactic to divert media scrutiny and win over the people living in the ghettoes all across the nation (Potori, 2014). This bad press (Jeffries, 2004) led to the ill-treatment of the Black Panthers by many authority figures and undoubtedly made them targets in society (Argeris, 2009; Grant & Nelson, 2015; Our Hidden History, 2016; Rhodes, 1999).

Given the commonality of goals among the three revolutionary groups under study, this study queries whether current citizens support such goals.

RQ1(a): To what extent do people support key U.S. revolutionary goals (as expressed by three different groups: Founding Fathers, Black Panther Party, Black Lives Matter)?

Goals and Social Identity Theory. The Social Identity Theory explains that different people may report different levels of support for the goals of the three revolutionary movements in this study based on their social identity. This means that how people view themselves and categorize themselves influences what they will and will not support in society. The Social Identity Theory reveals that we will support groups that are more like us, and we will not support groups that are different/oppose the group that we are in. This

could mean that race identification and political identification could all affect the level of support a person has of the goals of these three revolutionary movements. This leads to the following question.

RQ1(b): Are people's reactions [to the revolutionary goals articulated by the three groups] predicted by their racial/political identity? [From Social Identity Theory]

This study is investigating whether people of today must relate with the goals of the revolutionary group in order to recognize that revolutionary group. Thus, the second research question is:

RQ2: Does it take someone who strongly identifies with the politics and race of a revolutionary group to be able to identify that revolutionary group from its goals? [From Social Identity Theory]

Goals and Cognitive Dissonance Theory. In relation to Cognitive Dissonance Theory (Festinger, 1957) it can be said that once revolutionary group identification of the goals has been revealed it could possibly make a difference depending on whether or not the participant identifies with that revolutionary group socially. This in turn, could cause a type of cognitive dissonance to arise in that participant if the participant had previously not supported that particular group, but find they supported the stated goal(s) of that group before they found out who the source of that goal was. Thus:

RQ3(a): Does support for the goals of revolutionary movements change when the source is known?

RQ3(b): Do existing attitudes toward the groups predict this change? [From Cognitive Dissonance Theory]

RQ3(c): Does identity (political, racial) predict this change? [From Social Identity Theory]

Conclusion

The United States of America's Founding Fathers are long gone now, but the fight in American regarding the people versus the authority figure continues today through Black Panther Party advocates and Black Lives Matter supporters. The fight in America can still be seen in this present day in areas such as employment, freedom, armed forces, and community goals as expressed by these three revolutionary movements. As previously stated, goals are what we seek to aim or achieve (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/goal). Therefore, the very goals that were important in the time of the United States Founding Fathers, were also important in the times of the Black Panther Party, are still prevalent in the modern times of the Black Lives Matter Group Movement. There was a question posed earlier in this paper, "Are we still the same nation?" One could add, in the current state of disorder in the United States, "must the revolutionary spirit be born again?" This study may give some indication of how the people of the United States of America feel about that question.

Research Questions

In summary, then, the research questions guiding this thesis are:

RQ1(a): To what extent do people support key U.S. revolutionary goals (as expressed by three different groups: Founding Fathers, Black Panther Party, Black Lives Matter)?

RQ1(b): Are people's reactions predicted by their racial /political identity? [From Social Identity Theory]

RQ2: Does it take someone who strongly identifies with the politics and race of a revolutionary group to be able to identify that revolutionary group from its goals? [From Social Identity Theory]

RQ3(a): Does support for the goals of revolutionary movements change when the source is known?

RQ3(b): Do existing attitudes toward the groups predict this change? [From Cognitive Dissonance]

RQ3(c): Does identity (political, racial) predict this change? [From Social Identity Theory]

It should be noted that for this study key aspects of participants' personality were measured using the Big Five Personality Inventory from Rammstedt and John (2006), as potential control variables. The Big Five personality characteristics are Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. These five are thought by scholars to be the most important factors that define a personality. According to Duckitt and Sibley (2016) Personality traits have been found to be influential regarding a person's political leaning. A number of studies have been done regarding how the Big Five predict voting for political parties (Duckitt & Sibley, 2016;

Vecchione, Castro, & Caprara, 2011; Xu & Peterson, 2017). It was found that Openness is more closely associated with left voting (liberal) and that Conscientiousness is more closely associated with voting right (conservative).

CHAPTER III

METHOD

Participants

341 participants were recruited via MTurk, 66 participants from Cleveland State University students from Communication undergraduate courses, and 13 participants from Facebook and were directed to an online questionnaire housed on the website SurveyMonkey.

Procedure

This study used a survey design. All measures were included in a single questionnaire (instrument), the final questionnaire may be found in Appendix B. In the beginning of this survey participants were asked about their attitudes toward various political groups, including the three target revolutionary movements. Participants were asked background questions regarding their personality, racial identity, political identity, and overall knowledge of the three groups.

In the next section of this survey goals of the three revolutionary movements were presented to participants. These goals helped others to understand the purpose and

intentions of each group. The goals of the United States of America's Founding Fathers were collected from the words of the Declaration of Independence; the goals of the Black Panther Party were collected from their ten-point program; the goals of the Black Lives Matter group were collected from their August 1, 2016 press release requests from http://time.com/4433679/black-lives-matter-platform-demands. These particular goals from each group clearly explained each group's individual mission and give a complete idea of what each group represents. It was necessary to use goals that the three groups had in common and also to incorporate the goals in areas where they differ. Doing this was necessary because it illustrates the similarity and the uniqueness of these three revolutionary movements in the United States of America. This in turn revealed how much revolutionary movements over the years have stayed the same or changed in the United States of America.

As noted earlier, from the original 20 goal categories identified (see Appendix A), four that were common across all three groups were selected for further study: Freedom, law enforcement, wars, and community. In addition, one goal specific to each of the three revolutionary movements was also selected: For the Founding Fathers, religion; for the Black Panther Party, health care; and for Black Lives Matter, criminal history. For the Founding Fathers, religion was selected because religion is a goal that many have fought for, lost their lives for, and strive to keep in this country. Healthcare was selected for the Black Panther Party because they really addressed many healthcare needs for people in the United States, and it was also selected because healthcare is vital to all societies. Lastly, criminal history was selected for Black Lives Matter because that group has chosen the issue of bias in law enforcement as a primary notion in their platform. Plus, as

the United States of America evolves, the issue of whether or not to continue to use criminal history as a deciding factor in getting housing or employment is an issue that needed further study. These goals were first presented to participants without any identification. Participants were asked to respond how much they support each goal (RQ1) without knowledge that these goals belong to any group. Following this, participants were shown the goals of the three groups again and asked to try and identify the sources of the goals (RQ2).

The next section presented the goals of each group with identification of the sources, including photos. Then, participants were asked how much they support the goals, in order to test whether they changed their expressed support for these goals after finding out the sources (RQ3).

Measures

Dependent variables. The questionnaire included a series of questions asking participants: (a) their attitudes and beliefs concerning the revolutionary movements, (b) their responses to stated revolutionary goals with no identifying information, (c) to identify the source of each revolutionary goal, and (d) their responses to stated revolutionary goals after the groups who are the sources of the statements have been identified.

Measures of identity. Participants were asked to identify the racial group with which they identify most closely. They were asked to think of this group when responding to the four-item Identity Scale from Luhtanen and Crocker (1992) that has been adapted to measure racial identity. Participants were asked to identify the political group with which they identify most closely, and were asked to respond to the four-item Identity Scale

adapted for political affiliation. Both four-item scales measured each statement on a zero to ten response scale. Zero indicated that the participant strongly disagreed, five indicated that the participant neither disagreed nor agreed, and ten indicated that the participant strongly agreed. This scale helped to clarify whether a person's racial or political identity truly influences his or her revolutionary identity.

In this study, the Cronbach's alpha for the racial identity scale was .885. The Cronbach's alpha for the political identity scale was .880.

Measures of control variables. A number of constructs that define the individual's personality, and therefore may have an impact on a person's potential reaction to the statements by the revolutionary movements, were included as possible control variables.

The scale that was used in this study to measure overall personality is the Big Five Personality Inventory from Rammstedt and John (2006). This is a ten-item scale that measured each item on a one to five response scale. One, indicated that the participant strongly disagreed, and three indicated that the participant neither agreed nor disagreed, and five indicated that the participant strongly agrees. This scale was useful in measuring the participant's personality in terms of extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness.

In this study, reliability was assessed for each of the five personality dimensions with a series of Pearson correlation coefficients. For extraversion, it was r = .472. For agreeableness, it was r=.199. For conscientiousness, it was r= .391. For neuroticism, it was r= .570. For openness, it was r= .336.

Another scale that was included in this study is Short Schwartz Value Survey. This scale is a 10-item scale from Lindeman and Verkasalo (2005) that measures ten key

values that guide an individual's life. This scale used an adapted version of Schwartz's response scale, a zero to ten response scale. Zero indicated that the value was not important at all to the participant, five indicated that the value was neither unimportant nor of supreme importance, and ten indicated that the value was of supreme importance.

Demographic and other descriptive characteristics were measured, using typical items.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

In this study there were 420 respondents, 56.7% female and 43.3% male, who participated, with ages ranging from 18 years of age to 84 years of age, with a mean age of 37.55. In this study, there were various races; there were 74.1% Caucasian, 11.1% African American, 4.4% Latino, 3.9% Asian, 3.6% Mixed, 1.0% Native American, and 1.9% Other. Education levels among respondents were: 0.2% had some high school, 8.3% High school, 2.4% Vocational school, 35.0% Some college, 41.7% College graduates, and 12.4% Advanced College degree. Income levels among respondents were as follows: Less than $25,000 were 33.3%, between $25,00-$49,000 were 31.2%, between $50,000 and $74,999 were 18.1%, between $75,000 and $99,999 were 11.2%, between $100,000 and $149,999 were 3.6%, and respondents who earned $150,000 or more were 2.6%

In the area of religion, there were 32.2% Christian, 14.0% Catholic, 11.7% Agnostic, 9.1% Atheist, 3.0% Protestant, 3.6% Baptist, 1.0% Methodist, 2.5% Muslim, 1.0% Lutheran, 0.3% Gnostic, 0.3% Deist, 0.8% Hindu, 0.3% Taoist, 1.0% Pagan, 1.8%

Jewish, 0.8% Mormon, 0.5% Buddhist, 2.3% Spiritual, 0.3% Eastern Orthodox, 2.0% Other, and 11.7% identified their religion as None.

Research Question 1(a)

RQ1(a) states, "To what extent do people support key U.S. revolutionary goals (as expressed by three different groups: Founding Fathers, Black Panther Party, Black Lives Matter)?"

For the U.S. Founding Fathers, (see Table 1) four out of the five U.S. Founding Fathers goals each had over 50% agreement from respondents, with an exception of FF1 (War), which had a 37.1% agreement from respondents. The highest amount of agreement was given from respondents to FF2 (Freedom) (see Table 1), with 83.9% agreement from respondents. The highest amount of disagreement from respondents for the U.S. Founding Fathers' goals, was 40.7% for FF1 (War) (see Table 1), and the lowest amount of disagreement among respondents was FF2 (Freedom) (see Table 1) with 5.4% disagreement from respondents. The rest of the disagreements for the other three goals of the U.S. Founding Fathers were less than 50% each.

Table 1. Agreement with Goals (No Source Given) vs. Agreement with Goals when Source of Goals is Known

		Agreement with Goals (No Source Given)				Agreement with Goals When Source is Given			
		Mean	Percent that Agree	Percent that Disagree	95% Confid. Interval (Agree)	Mean	Percent that Agree	Percent that Disagree	95% Confid. Interval (Agree)
U.S. Founding Fathers									
War	FF1.We want to oppose those who declare us out of their will and who wage war against us.	4.83	37.1%	40.7%	± 4.7% (32.4%–41.8%)	7.43	77.4%	6.9%	± 4.3% (73.1%-81.7%)
Freedom	FF2. We want the benefit of trial by jury.	8.07	83.9%	5.4%	± 3.6% (80.3%-87.5%)	8.73	91.2%	2.1%	± 2.9% (88.3%-94.1%)
Law Enforce-ment	FF3. We want no Standing Armies being sent among us in times of peace.	6.56	62.7%	23.9%	± 4.7% (58.0%-67.4%)	8.25	86.6%	4.3%	± 3.5% (83.1%-90.1%)
Community	FF4. We want to oppose those who send swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.	5.98	53.2%	28.5%	± 4.8% (48.4%-58.0%)	7.59	78.3%	7.5%	± 5.6% (72.7%-83.9%)
Religion	FF5. We want the ability to practice religion without hindrance.	7.96	81.5%	9.8%		8.42	87.4%	4.3%	

		Agreement with Goals (No Source Given)				Agreement with Goals When Source is Given			
		Mean	Percent that Agree	Percent that Disagree	95% Confid. Interval (Agree)	Mean	Percent that Agree	Percent that Disagree	95% Confid. Interval (Agree)
Black Panther Party									
War	BPP1.We want the immediate end to all wars of aggression.	7.38	77.8%	10.7%		7.32	78.1%	11.2%	
Freedom	BPP2.We want freedom for all oppressed people held in U.S. Federal, State, County, City, and Military Prison and Jails. We want trials by a jury of peers for all persons charged with so called crimes under the laws of this country.	6.58	63.7%	21.5.%		6.82	69.8%	19.0%	
Law Enforce-ment	BPP3.We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of all oppressed people inside the United States.	7.64	79.3%	12.0%		7.87	83.7%	9.4%	
Community	BPP4. We want power to determine the destiny of our black and oppressed communities.	5.90	54.6%	30.0%	± 4.9% (49.7%-59.5%)	7.03	72.7%	12.6%	± 4.5% (68.2%-77.2%)
Health	BPP5. We want completely free healthcare for all oppressed people.	6.43	63.4%	28.0%		6.47	64.6%	25.7%	

		Agreement with Goals (No Source Given)				Agreement with Goals When Source is Given			
		Mean	Percent that Agree	Percent that Disagree	95% Confid. Interval (Agree)	Mean	Percent that Agree	Percent that Disagree	95% Confid. Interval (Agree)
Black Lives Matter									
War	BLM1. We demand an end to the war against gender nonconforming people.	6.57	62.4%	21.2%	± 4.7% (57.7%-67.1%)	7.07	71.7%	15.5%	± 4.6% (67.1%-76.3%)
Freedom	BLM2. We demand an immediate change in conditions and an end to all jails, detention centers, youth facilities, and prisons.	4.24	35.6%	52.0%	± 4.9% (30.7%-40.5%)	5.31	48.7%	39.6%	± 5.1% (43.6%-53.8%)
Law Enforce-ment	BLM3. We want demilitarization of law enforcement.	5.54	47.8%	37.3%	± 4.8% (43.0%-52.6%)	6.53	65.2%	21.7%	± 4.8% (60.4%-70.0%)
Community	BLM4. We want direct democratic community control of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.	6.18	60.0%	26.6%		6.46	64.2%	22.2%	
Criminal History	BLM5. We want an end to the use of past criminal history to determine the eligibility for housing, education, voting, loans, and employment.	6.00	56.8%	31.5%	± 4.8% (52.0%-61.6%)	6.38	65.6%	27.7%	± 4.8% (60.8%-70.4%)

n = 410 for Agreement variables and *n* = 372 for Source is Given variables

NOTE: Where confidence intervals are shown, they indicate a significant difference between the percent who agree without source identification and the percent who agree after source identification (i.e., tested via no overlap of the two 95% confidence intervals)

For the Black Panther Party, (see Table 1) all five Black Panther Party goals each had over 50% agreement from respondents. The highest amount of agreement was given from respondents to BPP3 (Law Enforcement) (see Table 1), with 79.3 % agreement from respondents. The lowest amount of agreement from respondents was for BPP4 (Community) (see Table 1), with 54.6% agreement. The highest amount of disagreement from respondents for the Black Panther Party goals, was 30.0% for BPP4 (Community) (see Table 1), and the lowest amount of disagreement among respondents was BPP1 (War) (see Table 1) with 10.0% disagreement from respondents. The rest of the disagreements for the other three goals of the U.S. Founding Fathers were less than 50% each.

For the Black Lives Matter, (see Table 1) three of the Black Lives Matter goals each had over 50% agreement from respondents. The highest amount of agreement was given from respondents to BLM1 (War) (see Table 1), with 62.4 % agreement from respondents. The lowest amount of agreement from respondents was for BLM2 (Freedom) (see Table 1), with 35.6% agreement. The highest amount of disagreement from respondents for the Black Lives Matter goals, was 52.0% for BLM2 (Freedom) (see Table 1), and the lowest amount of disagreement among respondents was BLM1 (War) (see Table 1) with 21.2% disagreement from respondents. The rest of the disagreements for the other three goals of the U.S. Founding Fathers were less than 50% each.

Overall, then, there was generally a majority agreement of the revolutionary goals expressed by all three of the revolutionary groups.

Research Question 1(b)

RQ1(b) states, “Are people’s reactions predicted by their racial/political identity?”

Given that this research question includes a consideration of racial and political identities, the analyses were conducted separately, first, for black and for white respondents (as related to racial identity), and then separately for Democrat and for Republican respondents (as related to political identity). In all cases, correlational analyses looked at whether a higher level of racial or political identity was related to greater agreement with revolutionary goal statements.

As for black respondents, correlations between level of racial identity and agreement with the five U.S. Founding Fathers goals are as follows. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF1 (see Appendix C) is -.186; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF2 (see Appendix C) is .045; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF3 (see Appendix C) is .035; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF4 (see Appendix C) is .025; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF5 (see Appendix C) is .313; it is significant ($p < .05$).

As for white respondents, correlations between level of racial identity and agreement with the five U.S. Founding Fathers goals are as follows. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF1 (War) (see Appendix C) is .130; it is significant ($p < .05$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF2 (Freedom) (see Appendix C) is -.055; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix C) is -.195; it is significant ($p < .01$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF4 (Community) (see Appendix C) is -.217; it is significant ($p < .001$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF5 (Religion) (see Appendix C) is .013; it is not significant.

As for Democrat respondents, correlations between level of political identity and agreement with the five U.S. Founding Fathers goals are as follows. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF1 (War) (see Appendix C) is .066; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF2 (Freedom) (see Appendix C) is .172; it is significant ($p < .05$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix C) is .192; it is significant ($p < .05$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF4 (Community) (see Appendix C) is .096; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF5 (Religion) (see Appendix C) is .107; it is not significant.

As for Republican respondents, correlations between level of political identity and agreement with the five U.S. Founding Fathers goals are as follows. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF1 (War) (see Appendix C) is -.020; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF2 (Freedom) (see Appendix C) is .081; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix C) is -.095; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF4 (Community) (see Appendix C) is -.160; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with FF5 (Religion) (see Appendix C) is .006; it is not significant.

As for black respondents, correlations between level of racial identity and agreement with the five Black Panther Party goals are as follows. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP1 (War) (see Appendix C) is -.075; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP2 (Freedom) (see Appendix C) is .007; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix C) is .259; it is near significant ($p < .10$). The Pearson correlation for

agreement with BPP4 (Community)(see Appendix C) is .132; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP5 (Health) (see Appendix C) is .086; it is not significant.

As for white respondents, correlations between level of racial identity and agreement with the five Black Panther Party goals are as follows. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP1 (War) (see Appendix C) -.247; it is significant ($p < .001$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP2 (Freedom) (see Appendix C) is -.213; it is significant ($p < .001$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix C) is -.285; it is significant ($p < .001$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP4 (Community) (see Appendix C) is -.237; it is significant ($p < .001$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP5 (Health) (see Appendix C) is -.232; it is significant ($p < .001$).

As for Democrat respondents, correlations between level of political identity and agreement with the five Black Panther Party goals are as follows. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP1 (War) (see Appendix C) is .009; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP2 (Freedom) (see Appendix C) is .086; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix C) is .272; it is significant ($p < .001$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP4 (Community) (see Appendix C) is .269; it is significant ($p < .001$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP5 (Health) (see Appendix C) is .187; it is significant ($p < .05$).

As for Republican respondents, correlations between level of political identity and agreement with the five Black Panther Party goals are as follows. The Pearson correlation

for agreement with BPP1 (War) (see Appendix C) is -.147; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP2 (Freedom) (see Appendix C) is .016; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix C) is -.146; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP4 (Community) (see Appendix C) is -.127; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BPP5 (Health) (see Appendix C) is -.143; it is not significant.

As for black respondents, correlations between level of racial identity and agreement with the five Black Lives Matter goals are as follows. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM1 (War) (see Appendix C) is .111; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM2 (Freedom) (see Appendix C) is -.270; it is near significant ($p < .10$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix C) is -.003; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM4 (Community) (see Appendix C) is .332; it is significant ($p < .05$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM5 (Criminal History) (see Appendix C) is .226; it is not significant.

As for white respondents, correlations between level of racial identity and agreement with the five Black Lives Matter goals are as follows. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM1 (War) (see Appendix C) is -.239; it is significant ($p < .001$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM2 (Freedom) (see Appendix C) is -.258; it is significant ($p < .001$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix C) is -.270; it is significant ($p < .001$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM4 (Community) (see Appendix C) is -.200; it is

significant ($p < .01$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM5 (Criminal History) (see Appendix C) is -.216; it is significant ($p < .001$).

As for Democrat respondents, correlations between level of political identity and agreement with the five Black Lives Matter goals are as follows. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM1 (War) (see Appendix C) is .172; it is significant ($p < .05$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM2 (Freedom) (see Appendix C) is -.068; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix C) is .115; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM4 (Community) (see Appendix C) is .139; it is near significant ($p < .10$). The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM5 (Criminal History) (see Appendix C) is .071, it is not significant.

As for Republican respondents, correlations between level of political identity and agreement with the five Black Lives Matter goals are as follows. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM1 (War) (see Appendix C) is -.145; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM2 (Freedom) (see Appendix C) is -.093; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix C) is -.078; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM4 (Community) (see Appendix C) is -.124; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation for agreement with BLM5 (Criminal History) (see Appendix C) is -.036; it is not significant.

Overall, the results for RQ1(b) show mixed findings, with more significant relationships indicated for whites and for Democrats than for blacks and for Republicans. Stronger racial identity for blacks relates to greater support for only one Founding

Fathers goal and one Black Lives Matter goal. Stronger political identity for Republicans does not related to support for any of the 15 goals.

However, stronger racial identity for whites relates to greater support for one Founding Fathers goal, but *lesser* support for one Found Fathers goal, *all five* of the Black Panther Party goals, and *all five* of the Black Lives Matter goals. And stronger political identity for Democrats relates to greater support for two Founding Fathers goals, three Black Panther Party goals, and one Black Lives Matter goal.

In sum, racial or political identity does make a difference in support for revolutionary goals, but only for certain groups (white, Democrats).

Research Question 2

RQ2 states, "Does it take someone who strongly identifies with the politics and race of a revolutionary group to be able to identify that revolutionary group from its goals?"

For this question a tally was done for the number of times respondents correctly identified each U.S. revolutionary group/movement. These tallies will be referred to as FFCorrect, BPPCorrect, and BLMCorrect in this section.

For the U.S. Founding Fathers, respondents identified an average of 2.66 of the five goals as authored by the Founding Fathers. Respondents who correctly identified the U.S. Founding Fathers zero times were 5.1%; respondents who correctly identified the U.S. Founding Fathers once were 9.8%; respondents who correctly identified the U.S. Founding Fathers twice were 24.2%; respondents who correctly identified the U.S. Founding Fathers three times were 38.6%; respondents who correctly identified the U.S. Founding Fathers four times were 19.7%; and finally, respondents who correctly identified the U.S. Founding Fathers all five times were 2.7%.

For the Black Panther Party, respondents identified an average of 1.97 of the five goals as authored by the Black Panther Party. Respondents who correctly identified the Black Panther Party zero times were 12.0%; respondents who correctly identified the Black Panther Party once were 23.4%; respondents who correctly identified the Black Panther Party twice were 32.4%; respondents who correctly identified the Black Panther Party three times were 21.0%; respondents who correctly identified the Black Panther Party four times were 10.4%; and finally, respondents who correctly identified the Black Panther Party all five times were 0.8%.

For Black Lives Matter, respondents identified an average of 2.43 of the five goals as authored by Black Lives Matter. Respondents who correctly identified the Black Lives Matter zero times were 7.7%; respondents who correctly identified the Black Lives Matter once were 19.4%; respondents who correctly identified the Black Lives Matter twice were 26.3%; respondents who correctly identified the Black Lives Matter three times were 22.3%; respondents who correctly identified the Black Lives Matter four times were 17.3%; and finally, respondents who correctly identified the Black Lives Matter all five times were 6.9%.

For this question, correlations were also done between the level of racial identity or political identity, and the level of correct identification of each of the three U.S. revolutionary movements. The analyses were conducted separately for white and black respondents, and for democrat and republican respondents.

For white respondents, the Pearson correlation between FFCorrect (See Appendix D) and racial identity is -.006; it is not significant. For black respondents, the Pearson

correlation between FFCorrect (See Appendix D) and racial identity is .083; it is not significant.

For Democrats, the Pearson correlation between FFCorrect (See Appendix D) and political identity is .160; it is significant ($p < .05$). For Republicans, the Pearson correlation between FFCorrect (See Appendix D) and political identity is .167; it is not significant.

For white respondents, the Pearson correlation between BPPCorrect (See Appendix D) and racial identity is -.100; it is not significant. For black respondents, the Pearson correlation between BPPCorrect (See Appendix D) and racial identity is -.003; it is not significant.

For Democrats, the Pearson correlation between BPPCorrect (See Appendix D) and political identity is .081; it is not significant. For Republican respondents, the Pearson correlation between BPPCorrect (See Appendix D) and political identity is -.312; it is significant ($p < .01$).

For white respondents, the Pearson correlation between BLMCorrect (See Appendix D) and racial identity is -.067; it is not significant. For black respondents, the Pearson correlation between BLMCorrect (See Appendix D) and racial identity is -.127; it is not significant.

For Democrats, the Pearson correlation between BLMCorrect (See Appendix D) and political identity is .055; it is not significant. For Republican respondents, the Pearson correlation between BLMCorrect (See Appendix D) and political identity is .057; it is not significant.

Also, for this question ANOVA tests were run, examining means for correct identification of each of the three U.S. revolutionary movements, comparing non-white vs. white, non-black vs. black, Democrat vs. non-Democrat, and Republican vs. non-Republican respondents.

The mean for non-white respondents on FFCorrect (See ANOVAS in Appendix D) is 2.29, while the mean for white respondents on FFCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.81. The F(1, 362) comparing the two groups is 15.032; it is significant ($p < .001$).

The mean for non-black respondents on FFCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.76, while the mean for black respondents on FFCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.07. The F(1,362) comparing the two groups is 14.468; it is significant ($p < .001$).

The mean for non-Democrat respondents on FFCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.71, while the mean for Democrat respondents on FFCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.65. The F(1,365) comparing the two groups is 0.303; it is not significant.

The mean for non-Republican respondents on FFCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.65, while the mean for Republican respondents on FFCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.82. The F(1,365) comparing the two groups is 1.650; it is not significant.

The mean for non-white respondents on BPPCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.01, while the mean for white respondents on BPPCorrect (See Appendix D) is 1.9124. The F(1,362) comparing the two groups is 0.479; it is not significant.

The mean for non-black respondents on BPPCorrect (See Appendix D) is 1.91, while the mean for black respondents on BPPCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.14. The F(1,362) comparing the two groups is 1.467; it is not significant.

The mean for non-Democrat respondents on BPPCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.01, while the mean for Democrat respondents on BPPCorrect (See Appendix D) is 1.86. The F(1,365) comparing the two groups is 1.408; it is not significant.

The mean for non-Republican respondents on BPPCorrect (See Appendix D) is 1.95, while the mean for Republican respondents on BPPCorrect (See Appendix D) is 1.95. The F(1,365) comparing the two groups is 0.003; it is not significant.

The mean for non-white respondents on BLMCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.16, while the mean for white respondents on BLMCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.54. The F(1,362) comparing the two groups is 5.431; it is significant ($p < .05$).

The mean for non-black respondents on BLMCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.47, while the mean for black respondents on BLMCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.26. The F(1.362) comparing the two groups is 0.852; it is not significant.

The mean for non-Democrat respondents on BLMCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.57, while the mean for Democrat respondents on BLMCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.29. The F(1,365) comparing the two groups is 3.784; it is near significant ($p < .10$).

The mean for non-Republican respondents on BLMCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.48, while the mean for Republican respondents on BLMCorrect (See Appendix D) is 2.45. The F(1,365) comparing the two groups is 0.381; it is not significant.

Overall, then, racial and political identity are not strong and systematic predictors of the ability to identify revolutionary groups from their stated goals. Only a handful of relationships were found to be significant. White respondents and non-black respondents were found to be more able to identify the Founding Fathers from their goals, and whites were also more able to identify Black Lives Matter from its stated goals. A stronger

Democrat identity was related to greater ability to identify the Founding Fathers from their goals, while a stronger Republican identity was related to less ability to identify the Black Panther Party from its stated goals.

Research Question 3(a)

RQ3(a) states, "Does support for the goals of revolutionary movements change when the source is known?"

For the U.S. Founding Fathers, (see Table 1) originally four out of the five U.S. Founding Fathers goals each had over 50% agreement from respondents, with an exception of FF1(War), which had a 37.1% agreement from respondents. The highest amount of agreement was given from respondents to FF2 (Freedom) (see Table 1), with 83.9% agreement from respondents. After the source of the goals for each of the three U.S. revolutionary group was revealed to the respondents, the amount of agreement with the goals increased for all five U.S. Founding Father goals. However, the lowest amount of agreement is still FF1 (War) (see Table 1), but it is now 77.4% agreement, and the highest amount of agreement is still for FF2 (Freedom) (see Table 1) now with 91.2% agreement from respondents.

The highest amount of disagreement from respondents for the U.S. Founding Fathers goals, was 40.7% for FF1 (War) (see Table 1), and the lowest amount of disagreement among respondents was FF2 (Freedom) (see Table 1) with 5.4% disagreement from respondents. The rest of the disagreements for the other three goals of the U.S. Founding Fathers were less than 50% each. After the source of the goals for each of the three U.S. revolutionary group was revealed to the respondents, the amount of disagreement with the goals decreased for all five U.S. Founding Father goals. However, the lowest amount

of agreement is still FF2 (Freedom) (see Table 1), but it is now 2.1% disagreement, and the highest amount of disagreement is for FF4 (Community) (see Table 1) now with 7.5% disagreement from respondents.

For the Black Panther Party, (see Table 1) all five Black Panther Party goals each had over 50% agreement from respondents. The highest amount of agreement was given from respondents to BPP3 (Law Enforcement) (see Table 1), with 79.3 % agreement from respondents. The lowest amount of agreement from respondents was for BPP4 (Community) (see Table 1), with 54.6% agreement. After the source of the goals for each of the three U.S. revolutionary group was revealed to the respondents, the amount of agreement with the goals increased for all five Black Panther Party goals. However, the lowest amount of agreement is still BPP5 (Healthcare) (see Table 1), but it is now 64.6% agreement, and the highest amount of agreement is still for BPP3 (Law Enforcement) (see Table 1) now with 83.7% agreement from respondents.

The highest amount of disagreement from respondents for the Black Panther Party goals, was 30.0% for BPP4 (Community) (see Table 1), and the lowest amount of disagreement among respondents was BPP1 (War) (see Table 1) with 10.0% disagreement from respondents. The rest of the disagreements for the other three goals of the Black Panther Party were less than 50% each. After the source of the goals for each of the three U.S. revolutionary group was revealed to the respondents, the amount of disagreement with the goals decreased for four of the Black Panther Party goals. The goal that increased in disagreement from respondents was BPP1 (War) (see Table 1) with 11.2%. However, the lowest amount of agreement is now BPP3 (Law Enforcement) (see

Table 1), with 9.4% disagreement, and the highest amount of disagreement is for BPP5 (Health) (see Table 1) now with 25.7% disagreement from respondents.

For the Black Lives Matter, (see Table 1) three of the Black Lives Matter goals each had over 50% agreement from respondents. The highest amount of agreement was given from respondents to BLM1 (War) (see Table 1), with 62.4 % agreement from respondents. The lowest amount of agreement from respondents was for BLM2 (Freedom) (see Table 1), with 35.6% agreement. After the source of the goals for each of the three U.S. revolutionary group was revealed to the respondents, the amount of agreement with the goals increased for all five Black Lives Matter goals. However, the lowest amount of agreement is still BLM2 (Freedom) (see Table 1), but it is now 48.7% agreement, and the highest amount of agreement is still for BLM1 (War) (see Table 1) now with 71.7% agreement from respondents.

The highest amount of disagreement from respondents for the Black Lives Matter goals, was 52.0% for BLM2 (see Table 1), and the lowest amount of disagreement among respondents was BLM1 (War) (see Table 1) with 21.2% disagreement from respondents. The rest of the disagreements for the other three goals of the U.S. Founding Fathers were less than 50% each. After the source of the goals for each of the three U.S. revolutionary group was revealed to the respondents, the amount of disagreement with the goals decreased for all five Black Lives Matter goals. However, the lowest amount of agreement is still BLM1 (War) (see Table 1), but it is now 15.5% disagreement, and the highest amount of disagreement is for BLM2 (Freedom) (see Table 1) now with 39.6% disagreement from respondents.

As seen earlier in Table 1, among respondents, there were four positive changes in agreement for the Founding Fathers goals, one positive change in agreement for the Black Panther Party, and four positive changes in agreement for Black Lives Matter that were statistically significant, as tested using the construction of confidence intervals around the total percent agreement for goals without source identification, and for goals with source of goals given.

Research Question 3(b)

RQ3(b) states, "Do existing attitudes toward the groups predict this change?"

For this question correlations were done among changes of responses (mathematical differences between respondents' responses when they were asked if they agreed with each of the 15 goals of the three U.S. revolutionary movements before knowing which group had stated the goals and their responses for each goal after they were told which revolutionary groups had stated the goal) and three key questions. The first question asked of respondents for each revolutionary group was how important are they to the respondent's life (measured on a zero to ten scale, where zero is not important, and ten is supreme importance). The second question was how much of an impact do they have on the U.S.A. (measured on a zero to ten scale, where zero is no impact, five is some impact, and ten is a very strong impact). Lastly, the third question asked of respondents of each group is overall, what is your opinion about this group (measured on a zero to ten scale, where zero is extremely negative, five is neither negative nor positive, and ten is extremely positive).

For the U.S. Founding Fathers, the Pearson correlation between a positive change in support for FF1 (War) (see Appendix E) and the question, how important are the

Founding Fathers to you in your life personally? was .034; it is not significant. For a positive change in support for FF1 (War) and the question, how much of an impact do the U.S. Founding Fathers have on the U.S.A? the Pearson correlation was .116; it is significant ($p < .05$). Also, for positive change in support for FF1 (War), and the question, what is your overall opinion about the U.S. Founding Fathers? the Pearson correlation was .220; it is significant ($p < .001$).

For the U.S. Founding Fathers, for the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for FF2 (Freedom) (see Appendix E) and the question, how important are the Founding Fathers to you in your life personally? was .089; it is near significant ($p < .10$). For the correlation between positive change in support for FF2 (Freedom) and the question, how much of an impact do the U.S. Founding Fathers have on the U.S.A? was .040; it is not significant. For the correlation between positive change in support for FF2 (Freedom), and the question what is your overall opinion about the U.S. Founding Fathers? was .128; it is significant ($p < .05$).

For the U.S. Founding Fathers, the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for FF3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix E), and the question how important are the U.S. Founding Fathers personally to you in your life? was .233; it is significant ($p < .001$). Also, the correlation for positive change in support for FF3 (Law Enforcement), and the question, how much of an impact do the U.S. founding Fathers have on the U.S.A? was .243; it is significant ($p < .001$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for FF3 (Law Enforcement), and the question, what is your overall opinion about the U.S. Founding Fathers? was .345; it is significant ($p < .001$).

For the U.S. Founding Fathers, for the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for FF4 (Community) (see Appendix E), and the question how important are the U.S. Founding Fathers to you in your life? was .188; it is significant ($p < .001$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for FF4 (Community), and the question, how much of an impact do the U.S. founding Fathers have on the U.S.A, was .153; it is significant ($p < .01$). Also, the correlation between positive change in support for FF4 (Community), and the question, what is your overall opinion about the U.S. Founding Fathers? was .336; it is significant ($p < .001$).

For the U.S. Founding Fathers, for the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for FF5 (Religion) (see Appendix E), and the question, how important are the U.S. Founding Fathers to you in your life? was .114; it is significant ($p < .05$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for FF5 (Religion), and the question, how much of an impact do the U.S. founding Fathers have on the U.S.A? was .151; it is significant ($p < .01$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for FF5 (Religion), and the question, what is your overall opinion about the U.S. Founding Fathers? was .124; it is significant ($p < .05$).

For the Black Panther Party, for the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for BPP1 (War) (see Appendix E), and the question, how important are the Black Panther Party to you in your life? was .242; it is significant ($p < .001$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for BPP1 (War), and the question, how much of an impact do the Black Panther Party have on the U.S.A? was .176; it is significant ($p < .01$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for

BPP1 (War), and the question, what is your overall opinion about the Black Panther Party? was .218; it is significant ($p < .001$).

For the Black Panther Party, for the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for BPP2 (Freedom) (see Appendix E), and the question, how important are the Black Panther Party to you in your life? was .101; it is near significant ($p < .10$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for BPP2 (Freedom), and the question, how much of an impact do the Black Panther Party have on the U.S.A? was .113; it is significant ($p < .05$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for BPP2 (Freedom), and the question, what is your overall opinion about the Black Panther Party? was .186; it is significant ($p < .001$).

For the Black Panther Party, for the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for BPP3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix E), and the question, how important are the Black Panther Party to you in your life? was .116; it is significant ($p < .05$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for BPP3 (Law Enforcement), and the question, how much of an impact do the Black Panther Party have on the U.S.A? was .172; it is significant ($p < .01$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for BPP3 (Law Enforcement), and the question what is your overall opinion about the Black Panther Party? was .112; it is significant ($p < .05$).

For the Black Panther Party, for the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for BPP4 (Community) (see Appendix E), and the question, how important are the Black Panther Party to you in your life? was .023; it is not significant. For the correlation between positive change in support for BPP4 (Community), and the question, how much of an impact do the Black Panther Party have on the U.S.A? was .122; it is

significant ($p < .05$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for BPP4 (Community), and the question, what is your overall opinion about the Black Panther Party? was .096; it is near significant ($p < .10$).

For the Black Panther Party, for the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for BPP5 (Health) (see Appendix E), and the question, how important are the Black Panther Party to you in your life? was .071; it is not significant. For the correlation between positive change in support for BPP5 (Health), and the question, how much of an impact do the Black Panther Party have on the U.S.A? was .061; it is not significant. Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for BPP5 (Health), and the question, what is your overall opinion about the Black Panther Party? was .071; it is not significant.

For the Black Lives Matter, the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for BLM1 (War) (see Appendix E), and the question, how important are the Black Lives Matter to you in your life? was .101; it is near significant ($p < .10$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for BLM1 (War), and the question, how much of an impact do the Black Lives Matter have on the U.S.A? was .059; it is not significant. For the correlation between positive change in support for BLM1 (War), and the question, what is your overall opinion about the Black Lives Matter? was .115; it is significant ($p < .05$).

For the Black Lives Matter, the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for BLM2 (Freedom) (see Appendix E), and the question, how important are the Black Lives Matter to you in your life? was .152; it is significant ($p < .01$). For the correlation between positive change in support for BLM2 (Freedom), and the question,

how much of an impact do the Black Lives Matter have on the U.S.A? was .173; it is significant ($p < .01$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for BLM2 (Freedom), and the question, what is your overall opinion about the Black Lives Matter? was .209; it is significant ($p < .001$).

For the Black Lives Matter, the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for BLM3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix E), and the question, how important are the Black Lives Matter to you in your life? was .116; it is significant ($p < .05$). For the correlation between positive change in support for BLM3 (Law Enforcement), and the question, how much of an impact do the Black Lives Matter have on the U.S.A? was .138; it is significant ($p < .01$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for BLM3 (Law Enforcement), and the question, what is your overall opinion about the Black Lives Matter? was .180; it is significant ($p < .001$).

For the Black Lives Matter, the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for BLM4 (Community) (see Appendix E), and the question, how important are the Black Lives Matter to you in your life? was .177; it is significant ($p < .01$). For the correlation between positive change in support for BLM4 (Community), and the question, how much of an impact do the Black Lives Matter have on the U.S.A? was .186; it is significant ($p < .001$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for BLM4 (Community), and the question, what is your overall opinion about the Black Lives Matter? was .249; it is significant ($p <.001$).

For the Black Lives Matter, the Pearson correlation between positive change in support for BLM5 (Criminal History) (see Appendix E), and the question, how important are the Black Lives Matter to you in your life? was .121; it is significant ($p < .05$). For the

correlation between positive change in support for BLM5 (Criminal History), and the question, how much of an impact do the Black Lives Matter have on the U.S.A? was .099; it is near significant ($p < .10$). Also, for the correlation between positive change in support for BLM5 (Criminal History), and the question, what is their overall opinion about the Black Lives Matter? was .111; it is significant ($p < .05$).

Overall, then, there is some evidence for the finding that existing attitudes toward revolutionary movements do relate to how much (positive) change occurs in support when the identities of the revolutionary groups are revealed. There is support—although mixed—support for each of the three revolutionary movements in this study.

Research Question 3(c)

RQ3(c) states, "Does identity (political, racial) predict this change?"

For this question correlations were also done among changes in responses (differences between respondents' responses when they were asked if they agreed with each of the 15 goals of the three U.S. revolutionary movements before knowing which group had stated the goals and their responses to each after they were told which revolutionary groups had stated the goals) and both racial identity and political identity. Analyses were conducted separately for white and black respondents, and separately for Democrats and Republicans.

For the Founding Fathers, the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF1 (War) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for Blacks was .281; it is near significant ($p < .10$). The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF2 (Freedom) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for Blacks was -.143; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in

support for FF3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for Blacks was -.175; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF4 (Community) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for Blacks was -.109; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF5 (Religion) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for Blacks was -.303; it is near significant ($p < .10$).

For the Founding Fathers, the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF1 (War) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was -.029; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF2 (Freedom) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was .129; it is significant ($p < .05$). The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was .224; it is significant ($p < .001$). The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF4 (Community) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was .148; it is significant ($p < .05$). The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF5 (Religion) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was -.137; it is significant ($p < .05$).

For the Founding Fathers, the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF1 (War) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was .023; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF2 (Freedom) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was -.059; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix F) and the level of political

identity for Democrats was -.142; and it is near significant ($p < .10$). The correlation between the positive change in support for FF4 (Community) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was -.025; and it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF5 (Religion) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was -.044; and it is not significant.

For the Founding Fathers, the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF1 (War) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was .152; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF2 (Freedom) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was a -.022; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was .222; it is significant ($p < .05$). The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF4 (Community) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was .203; it is near significant ($p < .10$). The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for FF5 (Religion) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was .126; it is not significant.

For the Black Panther Party, the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP1 (War) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for blacks was .260; it is near significant ($p < .10$). The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP2 (Freedom) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for blacks was .277; it is near significant ($p < .10$). The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix F) and the level

of racial identity for blacks was -.238; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP4 (Community) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for blacks was .001; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP5 (Health) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for blacks was -.031; and it is not significant.

For the Black Panther Party, the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP1 (War) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was -.088; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP2 (Freedom) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was -.030; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was -.081; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP4 (Community) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was -.049; it is not significant. For the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP5 (Health) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was .027; it is not significant.

For the Black Panther Party, the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP1 (War) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was .128; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP2 (Freedom) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was .031; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was -.032; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation

between the positive change in support for BPP4 (Community) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was -.211; it is significant ($p < .01$). The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP5 (Health) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was -.091; it is not significant.

For the Black Panther Party, the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP1 (War) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was .101; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP2 (Freedom) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was .065; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was -.106; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP4 (Community) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was .091; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BPP5 (Health) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was .020; it is not significant.

For Black Lives Matter, the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM1 (War) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for blacks was -.087; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM2 (Freedom) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for blacks was .149; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for blacks was -.070; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in

support for BLM4 (Community) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for blacks was -.207; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM5 (Criminal History) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for blacks was -.047; it is not significant.

For Black Lives Matter, the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM1 (War) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was -.047; it is not significant. For the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM2 (Freedom) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was -.003; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was -.020; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM4 (Community) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was -.060; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM5 (Criminal History) (see Appendix F) and the level of racial identity for whites was -.028; it is not significant.

For Black Lives Matter, the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM1 (War) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was -.005; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM2 (Freedom) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was .191, and it is significant ($p < .05$). The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was .010; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM4 (Community) (see

Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was -.042; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM5 (Criminal History) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Democrats was .038; it is not significant.

For Black Lives Matter, the Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM1 (War) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was .051; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM2 (Freedom) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was .091; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM3 (Law Enforcement) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was .061; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM4 (Community) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was .025; it is not significant. The Pearson correlation between the positive change in support for BLM5 (Criminal History) (see Appendix F) and the level of political identity for Republicans was -.040; it is not significant.

Table 2 summarizes key findings with regard to each of the 15 revolutionary goals.

Table 2. Findings Related to Goals of U.S. Founding Fathers, Black Panther Party for Self-Defense, and Black Lives Matter Group

	U.S. Founding Fathers	Black Panther Party	Black Lives Matter

Wars	FF1: We want to oppose those who declare us out of their will and who wage war against us.	BPP1: We want an immediate end to all wars of aggression.	BLM1: We demand an end to the war against gender nonconforming people.
Findings:	FF1: Like the other FF goals, had significant correlation between racial identity (for whites only) and agreement.	BPP1: Had the greatest correlation/significance (Pearson correlation was .218, $p < .001$) among all BPP goals for the question, overall, what is your opinion of the Black Panther Party.	BLM1: Had the only significant correlation between political identity (for Democrats only) and agreement ($p < .05$).
Freedom	FF2: We want the benefit of trial by jury.	BPP2: We want freedom for all oppressed people now held in U.S. Federal, State, County, City, and Military Prisons and Jails. We want trials by a jury of peers for all persons charged with so called crimes under the laws of this country.	BLM2: We demand an immediate change in conditions and an end to all jails, detention centers, youth facilities and prisons.

Findings:	FF2: Had the highest percentage of respondents that agree with this goal at 83.9% with no source given and 91.2% when the source is known.	BPP2: Had the least negative correlation (Pearson correlation was -.213, $p < .001$) among all FF goals between racial identity (for whites only) and agreement.	BLM2: Only significant goal of the BLM ($p < .05$) between political identity (for Democrats only) and the change in agreement when source is known.
Law Enforcement	FF3: We want no Standing Armies being sent among us in times of peace.	BPP3: We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of all oppressed people inside the United States.	BLM3: We want the demilitarizatio n of law enforcement.
Findings:	FF3: Had the greatest correlation/significan ce (Pearson correlation was .224, $p < .001$) among all FF goals for the change in agreement after the source is given and racial identity, for whites only.	BPP3: Had the highest significant correlation (Pearson correlation was .272, $p < .001$) among all BPP goals between racial identity (for whites only) and agreement.	BLM3: Had the most negative significant correlation (Pearson correlation was -.270, $p < .001$) among all BLM goals between racial identity (for whites only) and agreement.

Community	FF4: We want to oppose those who send swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.	BPP4: We want power to determine the destiny of our black and oppressed communities.	BLM4: We want direct democratic community control of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.
Findings:	FF4: Had the greatest correlation/significance (Pearson correlation was .336, $p < .001$) among all FF goals for the question, overall, what is your opinion of the founding fathers of America.	BPP4: Was the only goal of the BPP found significant ($p < .05$) between political identity (for Democrats, only) and the change in agreement after the source of the goals are given.	BLM4: Greatest correlation/significance (Pearson correlation was .249, $p < .001$) among all BLM goals in positive change in agreement for the question, overall, what is your opinion of the Black Lives Matter, and prior opinion of BLM.
9. Religion	FF5: We want the ability to practice religion without hindrance.		

Findings:	FF5: Had the only significant correlation for agreement before the source is given ($p < .05$), and racial identity, for blacks only.		
12. Healthcare		We want completely free healthcare for all oppressed people.	
Findings:		BPP5: Had the least amount of significance among all other BPP goals for the correlation between agreement with goals before the source is given and political identity (for Democrats, only) ($p < .05$).	
17. Criminal History			BLM5: We want an end to the use of past criminal history to determine eligibility for housing, education, voting, loans, and employment.

Findings:			BLM5: Had the lowest correlation/significance (Pearson correlation was .111, $p < .05$) among all BLM goals in positive change in agreement for the question, overall, what is your opinion of the Black Lives Matter, and prior opinion of BLM.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

Research Question 1(a) Findings

RQ1(a): To what extent do people support key U.S. revolutionary goals (as expressed by three different groups: Founding Fathers, Black Panther Party, Black Lives Matter)?

In general, respondents do support key revolutionary goals of the three U.S. revolutionary movements. Out of the three U.S. revolutionary movements, all five of the Black Panther Party's goals had over 50% agreement from respondents. While four out of the five goals from the U.S. Founding Fathers had 50% agreement from respondents, and only three out of the five goals for Black Lives Matter had 50% agreement from respondents. Yet, overall the U.S. Founding Fathers had the highest level of agreement (FF2) (see Table 1) at 83.9%.

The fact that the U.S. Founding Fathers had the highest level of agreement from respondents is important because it reveals that people in the United States of America still believe in the U.S.A.'s guiding principles as stated by the U.S. Founding Fathers in

the beginning of this nation as we know it today. Which may indicate that this nation has not lost its core beliefs. If this nation has not lost its core beliefs than on some level, it may be said that we are still united, and if we are united at the core (which means we have a strong foundation) we as a nation can overcome all other lesser problems.

The goal of the U.S. Founding Fathers that had 83.9% of agreement was the freedom goal, "We want the benefit of trial by jury." This supports Dunn (2006), who described the U.S. Founding Fathers as brave men who fought for their equality in all ways from British rule. People may have supported this goal the most because this goal is extremely relevant to the times we live in now because people want justice through a fair trial.

What was also notable, is that the people generally supported/agreed with all the goals of the Black Panther Party. This is notable, because this is the only one of the three U.S. revolutionary movements to receive 50% agreement for all five of its goals from respondents, even over the U.S. Founding Fathers. This may be due to people getting a chance to know what the Black Panther Party believed through purely reading their goals versus seeing the Black Panther Party members brandishing guns, wearing all black, and shouting what they believe. This is consistent with Garcha (2016), because this may indicate that the Black Panther Party demise was not due to its goals, but to F.B.I. interfering with the Party, and the delivery style by the Black Panther Party members (verbal and non-verbal) of their goals to the public. However, this is consistent with Garcha (2018) because it may be said that when people see goals about wanting an end to all wars of aggression, wanting a trial by a jury of peers, wanting an end to police brutality, and wanting power to determine the destiny of black and oppressed communities, and wanting free healthcare for all oppressed people; people may have said

this is what they want for themselves in today's world. It may be said that people agree with all of these goals because they are more modern and relevant to what is going on in our society today and this is consistent with Abron (1998). Abron maintained that the Black Panther Party was more than the militant group portrayed by the media at the behest of J. Edgar Hoover. One might also say that their goals were ahead of their time.

Also, the Black Lives Matter movement had three out of the five goals as 50% agreement from respondents. This could indicate that people do not really support/agree with the basic ideas of the Black Lives Matter movement as much as the other two U.S. revolutionary movements because their goals may be too radical/revolutionary (Rickford, 2016) compared to the other two U.S. revolutionary movements, and therefore the movement may not be supported by all Americans (Ince, Rojas, & Davis, 2017). The goal that had the least amount of support was the freedom goal, "We demand an immediate change in conditions and an end to all jails, detention centers, youth facilities, and prisons." The Black Lives Matter group is calling for an end to all these types of places of confinement, and the majority of people in this study did not support this goal. However, the majority of people did support the Black Panther Party's freedom goal, which stated, "We want freedom for all oppressed people held in Federal, State, County, City, and Military Prison and Jails etc..." The difference between these two goals is the degree of justice given. While the Black Panther Party stated they wanted freedom for all oppressed people, not everyone, but only oppressed people, the Black Lives Matter wanted an end to all confinement facilities for everyone. Perhaps, people feel as though there needs to be some type of confinement for some people in society who commit crimes.

However, regarding this particular research question respondents did not yet know which U.S. revolutionary group was the source of the goals. Therefore, respondents were purely giving their natural level of support for these goals regardless of who stated the goals. The Black Lives Matter goals are reminiscent of the Black Panther Party's goals, and the Black Panther Party's goals are reminiscent of the U.S. Founding Father's goals. It may be said that these respondents, as people in the United States, naturally supported the goals of these three U.S. revolutionary groups because these goals lead back to the foundational documents of the U.S. Founding Fathers (Wood, 2006). Meaning, that perhaps, these goals may exemplify what people think the U.S. is about, and what they want from the U.S. regarding justice.

In sum, people generally do support key U.S. revolutionary goals as expressed by three different groups: Founding Fathers, Black Panther Party, and Black Lives Matter.

Research Question 1(b) Findings

RQ1(b): Are people's reactions predicted by their racial /political identity? [From Social Identity Theory]

For the agreement with the five goals of each of the U.S. revolutionary movements (the U.S. Founding Fathers, Black Panther Party, and Black Lives Matter) the level of racial identity of blacks didn't have much significance in predicting reactions. However, the level of racial identity of whites was more significant. Yet, for each of the three revolutionary movements, the majority of correlations between agreement with the goals and level of identity of white respondents were mainly negative correlations.

This may indicate that the more people identify with being white the more they disagree with certain revolutionary goals. Which in turn could indicate that perhaps, in

today's society people who are white, or at least those who more strongly identify as white, are less radical/revolutionary in their beliefs versus people who identify as black. According to www.Worldatlas.com and Wood, (2006) this finding is contrary to times past because the U.S. Founding Fathers were all white men and they were extremely revolutionary.

Also, political identity of a Democrat had more significance than political identity of a Republican for agreement with the goals of each of the three U.S. revolutionary movements. This may indicate that Democrats are more open to a revolutionary change in society versus Republicans who seem to less support radical/revolutionary goals. This may relate to the contemporary political climate in the U.S., in which Democrats are viewed as more open to change (Foer, 2017).

So, in sum, the answer to Research Question 1(b) is mixed. For blacks there was minimal support for the notion that racial identity relates to responses to revolutionary goals (2 out of 15 correlations were significant). However, for Republicans, there is no support for the notion that political identity relates to responses to revolutionary goals (with 0 out of 15 correlations significant); for whites and Democrats, there is some evidence of relationships. For whites, 13 of the 15 correlations were significant, with all but one of them *negative*. For Democrats, 6 out of the 15 correlations were significant, with all of them *positive*.

Research Question RQ2 Findings

RQ2: Does it take someone who strongly identifies with the politics and race of a revolutionary group to be able to identify that revolutionary group from its goals? [From Social Identity Theory]

In general, the Pearson correlations revealed that there is not really any significance between identifying with the politics and race of a revolutionary group and being more able to identify that revolutionary group. Except, that respondents who identify more so as Republican were less able to correctly identify the Black Panther Party from their goals. However, in the ANOVA analysis it was revealed that for the U.S. Founding Fathers and the Black Lives Matter, whites were actually more able than non-whites to identify these groups from their goals. This could indicate that perhaps whites correctly identified the U.S. Founding Fathers and Black Lives Matter from their goals due to the language of the goals for both of these groups being very radical/revolutionary, thus making the source of the goals somewhat obvious.

Language of the goals for the three U.S. revolutionary groups was a major concern in this study. This was a concern because their language could have given away their identity, such as the according to the Declaration of Independence the U.S. Founding Fathers referencing standing armies eating out their people's substances. Also, according to their platform (https://policy.m4bl.org/platform/) the Black Lives Matter group stating that they want to end the war against all gender non-conforming people. However, we did not want to rid the three groups of their authenticity by making them all sound so modern. By keeping the goals of the three U.S. revolutionary movements in their own time, it keeps their voices alive, which in turn kept the spirit of their goals alive. By keeping the spirit of their goals alive it gave respondents a fair chance to determine if they really recognize each group from its goals, due to respondents resonating with the voice and spirit of each revolutionary movement.

In sum, the answer to this question is mixed. Whites were more able to correctly identify the goals of the U.S. founding Fathers and the Black Lives Matter group than non-whites. Also, according to the Pearson correlations, identifying more as Republican makes you less likely to be able to correctly identify the Black Panther Party from its goals. However, according to the Pearson correlations identifying with Democrat makes a person more able to correctly identify the U.S. Founding Fathers from their goals.

Research Question RQ3(a) Findings

RQ3(a): Does support for the goals of revolutionary movements change when the source is made known?

Support for the goals of revolutionary movements does change when the source is made known. After the source for each of the goals was made known, support increased for all three revolutionary movements.

For instance, the greatest level of increase in support for the U.S. Founding Fathers goal was for the war goal, which rose 40.3% after respondents found out that the source of the goal was the U.S. Founding Fathers. Which could indicate that people may have felt a sense of obligation to agree with this goal because according to www.Worldatlas.com and Wood (2006), the Founding Fathers are credited with documents that set the foundation of this nation. Therefore, to disagree with the Founding Fathers of the United States may have been seen by respondents as being un-American.

Also, the greatest level of increase in support for the Black Panther Party goal was for the community goal, which rose 18.1% after respondents found out that the source of the goal was the Black Panther Party. Thus, this is consistent with Abron (1998),because it may be that as people found out that the Black Panther Party were just trying to protect

their own community, people realized that they were not out to harm anyone unlike what J. Edgar Hoover would have liked the nation to believe about the Black Panther Party (Garcha, 2016; Our Hidden History, 2016).

Lastly, the greatest level of increase in support for the Black Lives Matter goal was for the law enforcement goal, which rose 17.4% after respondents found out that the source of the goal was the Black Lives Matter group. Perhaps, support for this goal arose because when the source of this goal was known to be the Black Lives Matter group, the goal may have become more relatable and understandable to people. For example, this is consistent with Ransby (2015), who revealed that the Black Lives Matter group was started due to the police brutality and injustice done to blacks in the United States of America. Thus, people in today's society know that the Black Lives Matter group is against police brutality, and due to the media people also are aware of the killings of blacks by police in recent years. Therefore, it may be that when people see that the Black Lives Matter group want demilitarization of law enforcement (https://policy.m4bl.org/platform/), it may all have made perfect sense to people and thus they then increased their support for this goal. In this instance, the goal was closely linked to the public perception of the movement.

Therefore, this increase of support for the goals of these three U.S. revolutionary groups could indicate that respondents had obtained a greater respect for each of the groups when respondents found out what each revolutionary group actually stood for. As this study illustrates, at different times in the U.S. history, the U.S. has had various revolutionary goals promoted in this nation. Therefore, for respondents in this study, this could indicate that it may be one thing to hear about these groups and learn what history

or the media has said about them (Abron,1998; Garcha, 2016), but it may be another thing for people to actually see for themselves what it was and is that these revolutionary movements actually said and say that they stood for and what they were about. Meaning, this study may have served as a means of clarification for people about these three U.S. revolutionary movements. This is consistent accordance with Ransby (2015), Wood (2006), and "What you don't know" (2018), who all illustrate, that these revolutionary groups have been key in shaping our nation as it is today's world.

In sum, yes, support for the goals of revolutionary movements do change when the source is known. The change that occurs is, overall, one that is of an increase of agreement with the goals of the three U.S. revolutionary movements. (However, for some individuals, the change was in the negative direction.)

Research Question 3(b) Findings

RQ3(b): Do existing attitudes toward the groups predict this change? [From Cognitive Dissonance]

There is a high level of significance among all three of the U.S. revolutionary movements regarding respondents' prior attitudes (i.e., perceived impact, perceived importance, and positive/negative opinion) toward a given U.S. revolutionary group and their increase of support for the goals when they find out the source. This may indicate that how respondents feel, what they have learned according to Wood (2006), and what they believed about these three U.S. revolutionary movements (Garcha, 2016; Our Hidden History, 2016) had been confirmed and or clarified after knowing the source of the goals for each of the U.S. revolutionary movements. This in turn has led to the increase of support for the goals of respondents for each of the three U.S. revolutionary

movements. Consistent with Garcha (2016) and Ransby (2015), this could also indicate that people in today's society have a more open outlook and radical philosophy than people of the past in the United States of America. Meaning that the attitudes that people hold today may not be the same attitudes that people have held in the past for these three U.S. revolutionary movements.

In sum, yes, the existing attitudes toward the three U.S. revolutionary movements do predict this change. It should also be noted that personality traits (The Big Five Personality traits) were controlled for as well and it turns out that personality had no real effect on the attitudes of respondents as explained below.

Given the large number of significant findings for RQ3(b), partial correlation analyses were conducted as well. When controlling for all five of the Big Five personality indicators, age, sex (female dummied), race (white dummied), and political identification (Democrat dummied), the pattern of significance held for changes in support for goals of the Founding Fathers—a couple of the significant correlations became near-significant, but generally the relationships held.

For changes in support for the Black Panther Party goals, when controlling for all five of the Big Five personality indicators, age, sex (female dummied), race (white dummied), and political identification (Democrat dummied), the pattern of significance held for changes in support for goals of the Black Panther Party, with no drops in significance.

For changes in support for Black Lives Matter, when controlling for all five of the Big Five personality indicators, age, sex (female dummied), race (white dummied), and political identification (Democrat dummied), the pattern of significance held for changes

in support for goals of Black Lives Matter—a couple of the significant correlations became near-significant, but generally the relationships held.

Research Question 3(c) Findings

RQ3(c): Does identity (political, racial) predict this change? [From Social Identity Theory]

In general, the answer to this question was mixed. Only for the U.S. Founding Fathers, racial identity for white respondents only, did show significance in correlating with the increase of agreement with the goals after finding out the source. This could indicate the more people identify with being white the more they support the U.S. Founding Fathers. The reason that being black has no real significance in the increase of agreement with goals could be because for some blacks though they may feel the Founding Fathers were important because the Founding Fathers were the founders of this nation, but blacks may also feel that the Founding Fathers also had black slaves; this in turn leads to feelings of, alternatively, both support and indifference among blacks. As for Democrats and Republicans in this study, perhaps this had no significance because these goals of the three revolutionary movements were too radical/revolutionary, not addressing issues that conventionally concern the two main established political parties in this nation, such as gun control and abortion. That is, they are not the typical goals that one may see in a modern political movement. In, sum, the answer to this question is mixed. For the U.S. Founding Fathers, racial/political identity for white respondents and Republicans only, did show some significance in correlating with the increase of agreement with the goals after finding out the source.

Although, there was slight significance for Black Panther Party and Black Lives Matter among Democrats. While for the Black Panther Party, respondents identifying with Democrat did show slight significance. However, the single significant correlation was negative. One the other hand, respondents that identify with Democrat regarding the Black Lives Matter group the correlation was significant and positive. This difference in response from Democrats is noteworthy because the Black Panther Party goal that was negatively correlated with political identity among Democrats was the goal about community which stated, "We want power to determine the destiny of our black and oppressed communities" (https//www.marxists.org/history/usa/workers/black-panthers/1966/10/15.htm) (Abron,1998; Jones,1998). However, the Black Lives Matter goal, that positively correlated with political identity among Democrats was the goal about freedom, which stated, "We demand an immediate change in conditions and an end to all jails, detention centers, youth facilities and prisons" (https://policy.m4bl.org/platform/) (Ransby, 2015). One major difference between these two goals is the mention of race by the Black Panther Party. Mentioning the black race, was to be expected of the Black Panther Party because they were for the betterment of their people, this is supported by Abron, (1998) ("What you don't know", 2018). However, as the Black Panther Party was the largest black revolutionary movement in America, (www.socialistalternative.org) (Garcha, 2016), times may have changed. Democrats today may feel as though racially based language automatically causes division in our society, because in the goal stated by the Black Panther Party it is clear that they had concerns for their own black people, but what about everyone else? Whereas, the Black Lives Matter goal stated that they want the end to jails and etc...The

Black Lives Matter goal was focused more along the lines of peace for everyone, because they did not describe any particular race. Thus, Democrats today may be a lot more sensitive to racial division than they were in the past and thus because of this they may be contrary to anything that causes anything remotely like a racial divide in this country.

Theory Findings

Social Identity Theory. Overall in this study, in revisiting the theories of this study, for the Social Identity Theory it can be said that there was partial support in this study's findings. In Social Identity Theory it is believed that groups such as social class and family are a source of pride and self-esteem because groups give us a social identity; this is a way of belonging to and identifying with the social world (Tajfel, 1978). Respondents generally identified with/supported each of the movements of the three U.S. revolutionary movements, and respondents also supported the majority of each U.S. revolutionary group's goals. However, what is most notable are the results from RQ2 which were that whites were more able than non-whites to more correctly identify the U.S. Founding Fathers and the Black Lives Matter group more so than non-whites.

However, this result may have occurred due to the goals of the U.S. Founding Fathers being so prevalent in America. This is consistent with how Wood (2006) stated that the Founding Fathers of the U.S. were credited with creating important documents to this country such as the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. Thus, according to Wood (2006) it can be said that because the U.S. Founding Fathers were vital in shaping this nation by giving this nation its fundamental documents to help govern this country therefore their goals are heavily taught in the schools of the U.S. In many primary and secondary school's children in the U.S. learn

about these documents of the U.S. Founding Fathers. Thus, this could have made their goals more recognizable to whites than non-whites because many of the whites in this study also identified as American, unlike many of the non-whites in this study.

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Cognitive Dissonance Theory. The Cognitive Dissonance Theory was also supported in this study. Cognitive Dissonance occurs when there is a conflict that a person has between beliefs, attitudes, or behaviors (Shaw & Constanza, 1970). This theory was supported because although respondents generally agreed with/supported the goals of the movements of these three U.S. revolutionary movements, and after the source of each of the goals were revealed to respondents there was a slight change in agreement. The change in agreement was a small increase across the board; however, for many individuals (about a third overall) finding out the source of the quote resulted in a decrease in support. This may indicate that although people agreed without knowing the

source of the goals, after knowing the source of the goals they may have felt that they should have supported the goals even more (or given less support to the goals), which is evidence of an attempt to reduce cognitive dissonance. In RQ3(b): Do existing attitudes toward the groups predict this change? as stated earlier, yes, the existing attitudes toward the three U.S. revolutionary movements do predict this change.

In short, people may agree more with the goals from each group due to an amount of respect gained for each of these groups. For instance, people may have realized that according to Wood (2006), the Founding Fathers fought for this nation and laid many rules down to govern this nation, people may not have realized that the Founding Fathers of the U.S. also wanted the benefit of trial by jury or the ability to practice religion without hindrance. In today's society, these are two very important issues affecting the people in this country daily.

Likewise, people may have supported the Black Panther Party more after they found out that the Black Panther Party wanted an end to all police brutality and murder of all oppressed people inside the United States (Argeris, 2009). This may support Garcha (2016) when Garcha stated that J. Edgar Hoover (the head of F.B.I. at the time of the Black Panther Party) had slandered the Black Panther Party and painted them in a negative light for the world to see by calling the Black Panther Party the greatest threat to national security in the United States. From times past until now, people may have just been misinformed about the Black Panther Party and thus they may not have been able to relate to the Black Panther Party at all. However, supporting Grant and Nelson (2015), it could be that now people may see that the Black Panther Party members were not the perpetrators against the police, but rather that they were defending themselves from the

police because they were often the victims of police brutality. People may see the Black Panther Party as another version of today's Black Lives Matter group because the police brutality of the past against the Black Panther Party may not have been seen as a reality for some, because many people did not know if it was the police or the Black Panther Party who was the perpetrator at the time. However, now people may see in today's world, that the police can be overly aggressive and abusive to many people, and thus the support of many increased for the Black Panther Party and Black Lives Matter.

Also, the support for the Black Lives Matter goals increased and this could be because people may have just found out that the Black Lives Matter group is not only for black people (Ransby, 2015), but they also support gender non-conforming people as well. In today's society the fight is still about race, but there are also many people fighting for the right to just be themselves in this society. Therefore, people may have supported the goals of the Black Lives Matter group more, once they received a fuller picture of what exactly the Black Lives Matter group was about.

Limitations

There was a notable limitation in this study. The limitation encountered in this study was that of a lack of prior research on the topic. This was a limitation because there was no precedent set for the topic. Introducing a new topic to people can be exciting, but also confusing for participants. A new study can be exciting because it is giving respondents something new to think about, and so it therefore opens their minds and expands their horizons. However, a new study can also be confusing to respondents because by it being a new study the respondents may not have a preconceived idea about the topic and so they therefore may not know how to think about it. Thus, in conducting the study through

the online survey respondents may have been confused by some of the language used by some of the groups regarding their goals in their movements. This confusion may have occurred among some respondents because some respondents may not have read the Declaration of Independence for themselves, nor may they read the Black Lives Matter group's list of demands/goals for their movement. Therefore, the language/goals of some of the revolutionary movements may not have made sense to them.

This study is also limited by its solely quantitative approach to responses to revolutionary goals. It is possible that other, more critical methods, such as rhetorical analysis (McCroskey, 1993) could help understand the motivations behind the particular choice of language in the revolutionary goals, and the impact the stated goals are intended to have on audience members.

Future Directions

In revisiting the purpose of this study, this study examined individual differences in people's reactions to revolutionary communications (i.e., stated goals of revolutionary movements).

This study is important because as U.S. citizens many are concerned with the current state of our country and with our lack of unity in communication. There seems to be a lot of disagreement between the U.S. government and its people.

What was learned from this study? This study revealed that people in the U.S. do generally support the goals of these three revolutionary movements. Also, this study revealed that while the U.S. is not quite the same nation it was founded to be in practice, the spirit of the founders of this country are still alive in many people.

This study has produced the new knowledge of just how much people in the U.S. actually support this nation, by using the reactions of three U.S. revolutionary movements that were very important in shaping this nation. This thesis has served as a communication bridge between the U.S. and its people. This study shows what the U.S. stands for and what it is about and it has shown where the U.S. stands with its people. The results of this study have revealed that people in the U.S. do generally support the three movements of these U.S. revolutionary movements. This may only mean that the people of the United States want the government/law enforcement/political parties to act in accordance with the goals from the movements of these three U.S. revolutionary movements. Meaning that people of the United States want the life, liberty, and equality that the movements of these three U.S. revolutionary movements fought for people to have in the United States of America.

A revolutionary is a leader who wants to bring about a new change to society. These three groups have been recognized as revolutionary, due to their actions and efforts to bring about change for the betterment of the people in the United States of America.

One particular finding of this study calls for further analyses. It was found that support for the goals of revolutionary movements do change when the source is known. The change that occurs is, overall, one that is of an increase of agreement with the goals of the three U.S. revolutionary movements. However, for some individuals, the change was in the negative direction. This should be examined further—who are these individuals who experienced negative change?

A future direction of this study would be to further investigate this topic by means of a content analysis for all three U.S. revolutionary movements. This content analysis could

analyze the news coverage of, at the least, the Black Panther Party and Black Lives Matter over the years. Also, to accompany this content analysis an experiment could also be done. In the experiment, which could be conducted online, articles (an equal amount of both positive and negative articles) from each of the three U.S. revolutionary movements can be shown to respondents and then respondents could be asked how much they agree with each U.S. revolutionary group presented to them. Thus, this study has shown that people are generally accepting of the goals from the three U.S. revolutionary movements, but a further study could reveal if actual articles on these three U.S. revolutionary movements would change their agreement and perception about these three U.S. revolutionary groups and their movements. This is particularly pertinent for the Black Panther Party, the media coverage of which was strongly influenced by defaming statements by J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI.

Conclusion

This study has examined people to see if they support/agree with the goals of three U.S. revolutionary movements and if whether strongly identifying with these three U.S. revolutionary movements racially and or politically mattered among respondents. The study further queried if support of the three U.S. revolutionary movements changed when the source of the goal is known. Also, this study examined existing attitudes toward the groups predict this change, and also if racial or political identity predicted this change. According to the results, people do support/agree with the goals of these three U.S. revolutionary movements. Also, results show that whites in this study opposed more revolutionary goals, but Democrats were more open to and supported more revolutionary goals. However, after the source of the revolutionary goals were known,

support/agreement from respondents did increase for all three U.S. revolutionary movements. Existing attitudes toward the groups do seem to predict this change, but racial and political identity did not seem to really predict this change. Only for the U.S. Founding Fathers did whites show any significance in the change (increase of support for the U.S. Founding Fathers) as related to their racial identity. It can be said that people do support the three U.S. revolutionary movements, but that their existing beliefs about these three U.S. revolutionary movements do supplement this change. What people have learned in school, from the media, or from family about these three groups has shaped the attitudes of respondents, and the attitudes of respondents have partially determined the level of support/agreement respondents have with these three U.S. revolutionary movements.

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APPENDIX A

GOALS OF U.S. FOUNDING FATHERS, BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF-DEFENSE, AND BLACK LIVES MATTER GROUP

	U.S. Founding Fathers	Black Panther Party	Black Lives Matter
1.Employment	We want to trade with all parts of the world.	We want full employment for our people.	We demand economic justice for all and a reconstruction of the economy to ensure Black communities have collective ownership, not merely access.
2. Freedom	We want the benefit of trial by jury.	We want freedom for all oppressed people now held in U.S. Federal, State, County, City, and Military Prisons and Jails. We want trials by a jury of peers for all persons charged with so called crimes under the laws of this country.	We demand an immediate change in conditions and an end to all jails, detention centers, youth facilities and prisons.
3. Capitalism	We want no taxes imposed on us without our consent.	We want an end to the robbery by the capitalists of our oppressed communities.	We want an end to global capitalism.

4. Law Enforcement	We want no Standing Armies being sent among us in times of peace.	We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of all oppressed people inside the United States.	We want the demilitarizatio n of law enforcement.
5. Wars	We want to oppose those who declare us out of their will and who wage war against us.	We want an immediate end to all wars of aggression.	We demand an end to the war against gender nonconforming people.
6. Community	We want to oppose those who send swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.	We want power to determine the destiny of our black and oppressed communities.	We want direct democratic community control of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.
7. Technology		We want people's community control over modern technology.	We want full access to technology.
8. Security	We want the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures.		
9. Religion	We want the ability to practice religion without hindrance.		
10.Speech	We want the ability to speak freely.		

11. Housing		We want decent housing, fit for the shelter of human beings.	
12. Healthcare		We want completely free healthcare for all oppressed people.	
13. Education		We want decent education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society.	
14. Food		We want free breakfast for school children and free food for the oppressed people.	
15. Clothing		We want free clothing and shoes for the poor.	
16. Capital Punishment			We want an end to capital punishment.
17. Criminal History			We want an end to the use of past criminal history to determine eligibility for housing, education, voting, loans, and employment.

18.Jails/Prisons			We want an end to all jails and prisons.
19. Income			We want a guaranteed minimum livable wage as reparations for discrimination and exploitation done against us as a people.
20. Money Bail	We want that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted on the people.		We want an end to money bail, mandatory fines, and court surcharges.

APPENDIX B

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Study of Responses to Group Goals

Welcome to My Survey



Informed Consent Statement
Study of Responses to Group Goals

Dear Participant:

We are Dr. Kimberly Neuendorf and Ms. Dennessa Gooden. We are faculty member and graduate student, respectively, in the School of Communication at Cleveland State University. We are asking you to complete a questionnaire. This questionnaire is being given to gain insight into individuals' perceptions of support for groups in the US. The study will ask questions about racial and political affiliation. It is our hope that information from this study will contribute to a better understanding of individuals' support for US groups.

Your responses to the survey will be treated in a confidential manner. Your name and other identifying information will not be linked with the data collected. Any reportage of research results will be in the aggregate. Your information will not be identifiable.

Participation is completely voluntary. You may withdraw at any time without penalty. There is no consequence for not participating. There is no direct benefit for participating. Any risks associated with this research do not exceed those of daily living. The survey should take about 30 minutes to complete.

The reward for participation will be the extra credit points as approved by your instructor (2 pts. for COM 101, 5 pts. for COM 242). At the completion of the survey you will be directed to a separate SurveyMonkey instrument. There you will enter your CSU ID. No other identifying information will be requested.

For further information regarding this research please contact Ms. Dennessa Gooden at d.d.gooden@vikes.csuohio.edu or Dr. Kimberly Neuendorf at (216) 687-3994, email: k.neuendorf@csuohio.edu.

If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant you may contact the Cleveland State University Institutional Review Board at (216)687-3630.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation and support. Your feedback is important.

* 1. Clicking the box below confirms that you are 18 years or older and have read and understood this statement. This constitutes your informed consent to participate in the study as outlined above.

◯ I agree to continue.

1

Study of Responses to Group Goals v. 2

Welcome to My Survey



Informed Consent Statement
Study of Responses to Group Goals

Dear Participant:

We are Dr. Kimberly Neuendorf and Ms. Dennessa Gooden. We are faculty member and graduate student, respectively, in the School of Communication at Cleveland State University. We are asking you to complete a questionnaire. This questionnaire is being given to gain insight into individuals' perceptions of support for groups in the US. The study will ask questions about racial and political affiliation. It is our hope that information from this study will contribute to a better understanding of individuals' support for US groups.

Your responses to the survey will be treated in a confidential manner. Your name and other identifying information will not be linked with the data collected. Any reportage of research results will be in the aggregate. Your information will not be identifiable.

Participation is completely voluntary. You may withdraw at any time without penalty. There is no consequence for not participating. There is no direct benefit for participating. Any risks associated with this research do not exceed those of daily living. The survey should take about 30 minutes to complete.

As an incentive, you may wish to be included in a drawing for a single $50 Amazon gift card. The odds of winning this drawing are about 1 in 100. If you choose to be included, at the completion of the survey you will be directed to a separate SurveyMonkey instrument. There you will enter your email address. No other identifying information will be requested.

For further information regarding this research please contact Ms. Dennessa Gooden at d.d.gooden@vikes.csuohio.edu or Dr. Kimberly Neuendorf at (216) 687-3994, email: k.neuendorf@csuohio.edu.

If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant you may contact the Cleveland State University Institutional Review Board at (216)687-3630.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation and support. Your feedback is important.

* 1. Clicking the box below confirms that you are 18 years or older and have read and understood this statement. This constitutes your informed consent to participate in the study as outlined above.

- ◯ I agree to continue.

1

Study of Responses to Group Goals v.4

Welcome to My Survey



Informed Consent Statement
Study of Responses to Group Goals

Dear Participant:

We are Dr. Kimberly Neuendorf and Ms. Dennessa Gooden. We are faculty member and graduate student, respectively, in the School of Communication at Cleveland State University. We are asking you to complete a questionnaire. This questionnaire is being given to gain insight into individuals' perceptions of support for groups in the US. The study will ask questions about racial and political affiliation. It is our hope that information from this study will contribute to a better understanding of individuals' support for US groups.

Your responses to the survey will be treated in a confidential manner. Your name and other identifying information will not be linked with the data collected. Any reportage of research results will be in the aggregate. Your information will not be identifiable.

Participation is completely voluntary. You may withdraw at any time without penalty. There is no consequence for not participating. There is no direct benefit for participating. Any risks associated with this research do not exceed those of daily living. The survey should take about 20-30 minutes to complete.

The reward for participants is that you will be compensated one dollar upon completion of the questionnaire via MTurk.

For further information regarding this research please contact Ms. Dennessa Gooden at d.d.gooden@vikes.csuohio.edu or Dr. Kimberly Neuendorf at (216) 687-3994, email: k.neuendorf@csuohio.edu.

If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant you may contact the Cleveland State University Institutional Review Board at (216)687-3630.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation and support. Your feedback is important.

* 1. Clicking the box below confirms that you are 18 years or older and have read and understood this statement. This constitutes your informed consent to participate in the study as outlined above.

◯ I agree to continue.

Study of Responses to Group Goals

* 2. How old are you in years?

* 3. What is your racial or ethnic identity?

* 4. What is your sex?

* 5. What is your education level?

- ◯ Some High School or less
- ◯ High School
- ◯ Vocational Training/ Other Occupation
- ◯ Some College
- ◯ College Graduate
- ◯ Advanced College Degree

* 6. What is your income level?

- ◯ a. Less than $25,000
- ◯ b. $25,000-49,999
- ◯ c. $50,000-74,999
- ◯ d. $75,000-$99,999
- ◯ e. $100,000- $149,999
- ◯ f. $150,000-or more

* 7. What is your occupation?

* 8. What is your religion?

* 9. What is your political leaning?

	0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
a. I consider myself a political liberal.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. I consider myself a political moderate.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. I consider myself a political conservative.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

* 10. What political parties do you support?

	0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10= Strongly Agree
a. I support the Republican party.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. I support the Democratic party.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. I support the Libertarian party.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. I support the Green party.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. I support the Constitution party.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

* 11. How well do the following statements describe your personality? I see myself as someone who...

	1=Strongly Disagree	2=Disagree	3=Neither Agree or Disagree	4=Agree	5=Strongly Agree
...is reserved	○	○	○	○	○
...is generally trusting	○	○			
...tends to be lazy	○	○			
...is relaxed, handles stress well	○	○			
...has few artistic interests	○	○			
...is outgoing, sociable	○	○			
...tends to find fault with others	○	○			
...does a thorough job	○	○	○	○	○
...gets nervous easily	○	○	○	○	○
...has an active imagination	○	○	○	○	○

Big 5 Personality Inventory from Rammstedt and John (2006). Extraversion: 1R, 6; Agreeablesness:2, 7R; Conscientiousness:3R,8; Neuroticism:4R,9; Openness:5R,10

4

* 12. Please rate the following values as a GUIDING PRINCIPLE IN YOUR LIFE.

	0=Not Important	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10= Supreme Importance
1. Power (social power, authority, wealth).	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2. Achievement (success, capability, ambition, influence on people and events).	○	○	○								○
3. Hedonism (gratification of desires, enjoyment in life, self-indulgence).	○	○	○								○
4. Stimulation (daring, a varied and challenging life, an exciting life).	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
5. Self-Direction (creativity, freedom, curiosity, independence, choosing one's own goals).	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
6. Universalism (broad-minded, beauty of nature and arts, social justice, a world at peace, equality, wisdom, unity with nature, environmental protection).	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
7. Benevolence (helpfulness, honesty, forgiveness, loyalty, responsibility).	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
8. Tradition (respect for tradition, humbleness, accepting one's portion in life, devotion, modesty).	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
9. Conformity (obedience, honoring one's parents and elders, self- discipline, politeness).	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
10. Security (national security, family security, social order, cleanliness, reciprocation of favors).	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

This scale is a 10-item scale from Lindeman and Verkasalo (2005) that measured ten key values that guide an individual's life.

5

* 13. Think of the racial group you most closely identify with. What is it?

* 14. For the following four items, please think of this race as your "racial group."

	0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
1. Overall, my racial group has very little to do with how I feel about myself.	○										
2. The racial group that I belong to is an important reflection of who I am.	○										
3. The racial group that I belong to is unimportant to my sense of what kind of person I am.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4. In general belonging to a racial group is an important part of my self- image.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

This is a four-item Identity Scale from Luhtanen and Crocker (1992) that has been adapted to measure racial identity.

* 15. Think of the political group or party you most closely identify with. What is it?

* 16. For the following four items, please think of this group or party as your "political affiliation."

	0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
1. Overall, my political affiliation has very little to do with how I feel about myself.	○										
2. My political affiliation is an important reflection of who I am.	○										
3. My political affiliation is unimportant to my sense of what kind of person I am.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4. In general having a political affiliation is an important part of my self- image.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

This is a four-item Identity Scale from Luhtanen and Crocker (1992) that has been adapted to measure political identity.

6

Study of Responses to Group Goals

* 17. What follows are some goals that have been expressed by different U.S. organizations and groups. How much do you agree with each goal?

	0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10= Strongly Agree
1. "We want to oppose those who declare us out of their will and who wage war against us."	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2. "We want an end to all wars of aggression."	○	○								○	○
3. "We demand an end to the war against gender nonconforming people."	○	○								○	○
4. "We want the benefit/ freedom of trial by jury."	○	○								○	○
5. "We want freedom for all oppressed people now held in U.S. Federal, State, County, City, and Military Prisons and Jails. We want trials by a jury of peers for all persons charged with so called crimes under the laws of this country."	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
6. "We demand an immediate change in conditions and an end to all jails, detention centers, youth facilities and prisons."	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
7. "We want an end to all police brutality and murder of all oppressed people inside the United States."	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
8. "We want no Standing Armies being sent among us in times of peace."	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
9. "We want demilitarization of law enforcement."	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

These are 15 goals from the three U.S. revolutionary groups. U.S. Founding Fathers goals are 1, 4, 8, 12, and 14. Black Panther Party goals are 2, 5, 7, 11, and 13. Black Lives Matter goals are 3, 6, 9, 10, and 15.

8

	0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10= Strongly Agree
10. "We want direct democratic community control of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies."	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
11. "We want power to determine the destiny of our black and oppressed communities."	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
12. "We want to oppose those who send swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substances."	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
13. "We want completely free healthcare for all oppressed people."	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
14. "We want the ability to practice religion without hindrance."	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
15. "We want an end to the use of past criminal history to determine the eligibility for housing, education, voting, loans, and employ-ment.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Study of Responses to Group Goals

* 18. What were the United States of America's founding fathers?

* 19. Where did you hear about them?

* 20. How important are they to you personally in your life?

0=Not important	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10=Supreme Importance
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

* 21. How much of an impact do they have on the U.S.A?

0=No impact	1	2	3	4	5=Some Impact	6	7	8	9	10=A very strong impact
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

* 22. In your own opinion, what are they most known for doing?

* 23. Overall, what is your opinion about the founding fathers of America?

0=Extremely Negative	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Negative nor Positive	6	7	8	9	10=Extremely Positive
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

* 24. What was the Black Panther Party?
(sometimes referred to as the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense)

* 25. Where did you hear about them?

10

* 26. How important are they to you ?

0=Not Important	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10=Supreme Importance
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

* 27. How much of an impact do they have on the U.S.A?

0=No impact	1	2	3	4	5=Some Impact	6	7	8	9	10=A very Strong Impact
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

* 28. In your own opinion, what are they most known for doing?

* 29. Overall, what is your opinion of the Black Panther Party?

0=Extremely Negative	1	2	3	4	5= Neither Negative nor Positive	6	7	8	9	10=Extremely Positive
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

* 30. What is the Black Lives Matter group?

* 31. Where did you hear about them?

* 32. How important are they to you?

0=Not Important	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10=Supreme Importance
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

* 33. How much of an impact do they have on the U.S.A?

0=No impact	1	2	3	4	5=Some Impact	6	7	8	9	10=A very Strong Impact
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

* 34. In your own opinion, what are they most known for doing?

11

* 35. Overall, what is your opinion of Black Lives Matter?

0=Extremely Negative	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Negative nor Positive	6	7	8	9	10=Extremely Positive
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

12

Study of Responses to Group Goals

* 36. For each goal, indicate which group you believe is the source of the statement. Please select only one source.

	United States founding fathers	Black Panther Party	Black Lives Matter
1. "We want to oppose those who declare us out of their will and who wage war against us."	○	○	○
2. " We want an end to all wars of aggression."	○	○	○
3. "We demand an end to the war against gender nonconforming people."	○	○	○
4. "We want the benefit/ freedom of trial by jury."	○	○	○
5. "We want freedom for all oppressed people now held in U.S. Federal, State, County, City, and Military Prisons and Jails. We want trials by a jury of peers for all persons charged with so called crimes under the laws of this country."	○	○	○
6. "We demand an immediate change in conditions and an end to all jails, detention centers, youth facilities and prisons."	○	○	○
7. "We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of all oppressed people inside the United States."	○	○	○
8. "We want no Standing Armies being sent among us in times of peace."	○	○	○
9. "We want demilitarization of law enforcement."	○	○	○

13

	United States founding fathers	Black Panther Party	Black Lives Matter
10. "We want direct democratic community control of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies."	◯	◯	◯
11. "We want power to determine the destiny of our oppressed communities."	◯	◯	◯
12. "We want to oppose those who send swarms of officers to harass our people."	◯	◯	◯
13. "We want completely free healthcare for all oppressed people."	◯	◯	◯
14. "We want the ability to practice religion without hindrance."	◯	◯	◯
15. "We want an end to the use of past criminal history to determine eligibility for housing, education, voting, loans, and employment."	◯	◯	◯

Study of Responses to Group Goals

How much do you support these groups' goals?

37. Image--United States Founding Fathers:



* 37. Source of quote--United States Founding Fathers:"We want to oppose those who declare us out of their will and who wage war against us."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

15

38. Image--Black Panther Party:



* 38. Source of quote--Black Panther Party:"We want an end to all wars of aggression."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

39. Image--Black Lives Matter:

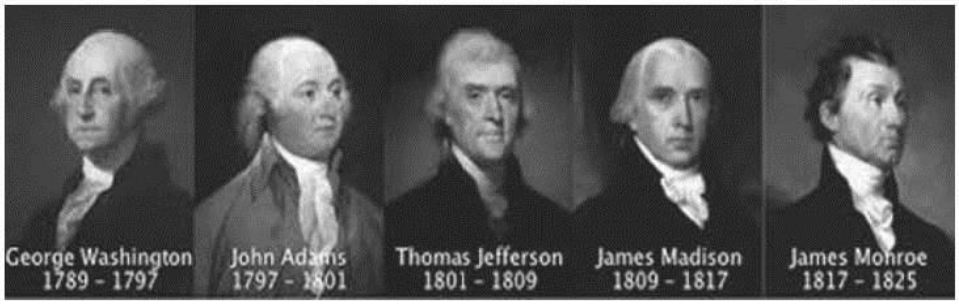


* 39. Source of quote--Black Lives Matter:" We demand an end to the war against gender nonconforming people."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

17

40. Image--United States Founding Fathers:



* 40. Source of quote--United States Founding Fathers:"We want the benefit/ freedom of trial by jury."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

41. Image--Black Panther Party:

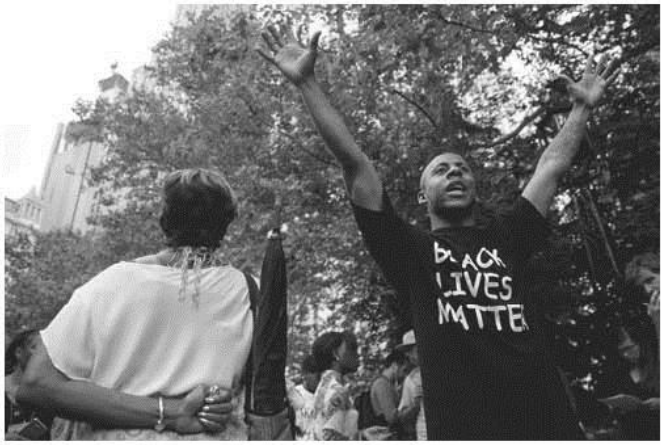


* 41. Source of quote--Black Panther Party: "We want freedom for all oppressed people now held in U.S. Federal, State, County, City, and Military Prisons and Jails. We want trials by a jury of peers for all persons charged with so called crimes under the laws of this country."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Study of Responses to Group Goals

42. Image--Black Lives Matter:



* 42. Source of quote--Black Lives Matter:"We demand an immediate change in conditions and an end to all jails, detention centers, youth facilities and prisons."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

20

43. Image--Black Panther Party:



* 43. Source of quote--Black Panther Party:"We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of all oppressed people inside the United States."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Study of Responses to Group Goals

44. Image--United States Founding Fathers:



* 44. Source of quote--United States Founding Fathers:"We want no Standing Armies being sent among us in times of peace."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

22

45. Image--Black Lives Matter:



* 45. Source of quote--Black Lives Matter:"We want demilitarization of law enforcement."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Study of Responses to Group Goals

46. Image--Black Lives Matter:



* 46. Source of quote--Black Lives Matter:"We want direct democratic community control of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

24

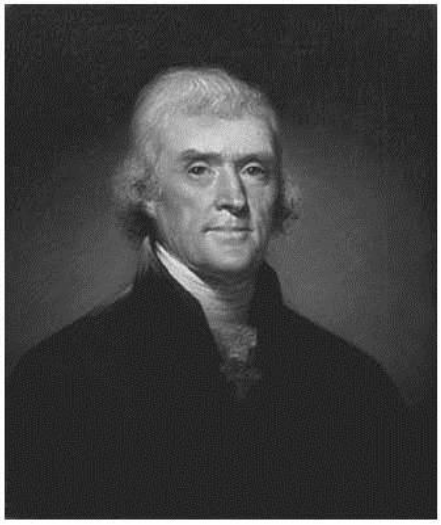
47. Image--Black Panther Party:



* 47. Source of quote--Black Panther Party:"We want power to determine the destiny of our black and oppressed communities."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

48. Image--United States Founding Fathers:



* 48. Source of quote--United States Founding Fathers:"We want to oppose those who send swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Study of Responses to Group Goals

49. Image--Black Panther Party:



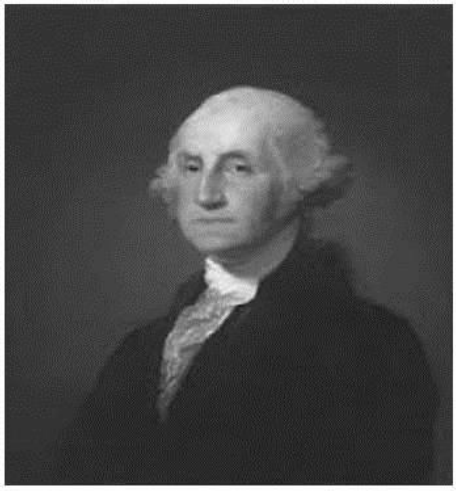
* 49. Source of quote--Black Panther Party:"We want completely free healthcare for all oppressed people."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

27

Study of Responses to Group Goals

50. Image--United States Founding Fathers:

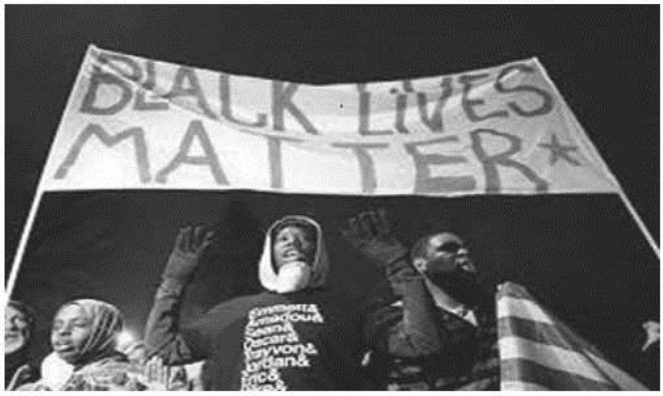


* 50. Source of quote--United States Founding Fathers:"We want the ability to practice religion without hindrance."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

28

51. Image--Black Lives Matter:



* 51. Source of quote--Black Lives Matter:"We want an end to the use of past criminal history to determine eligibility for housing, education, voting, loans, and employment."

0=Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5=Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	7	8	9	10=Strongly Agree
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Study of Responses to Group Goals

* 52. Are you a U.S. citizen?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No. If not, what country are you a citizen of?

* 53. What is your zip code?

Thank you so much for participating in this study!

If you are expecting extra credit for a CSU course, please proceed to the next page.

Study of Responses to Group Goals

54. If you are expecting extra credit in a CSU course for completing this questionnaire, please give the course name and/or number and your CSU ID:

Course name/number

CSU ID

31

Study of Responses to Group Goals v. 2

* 52. Are you a U.S. citizen?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No. If not, what country are you a citizen of?

* 53. What is your zip code?

Thank you so much for participating in this study!

If you would like to be entered into a drawing for a single $50 gift card, please proceed to the next page and enter your email address.

30

54. Please enter your email address below:

Study of Responses to Group Goals v.4

* 52. Are you a U.S. citizen?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No. If not, what country are you a citizen of?

* 53. What is your zip code?

* 54. In order to receive your MTurk credit, you will need to insert the code given to you in the next item. Please indicate that you understand this.

- ◯ Yes, I understand that I need to remember the code below and use it when returning to the MTurk page.

A 10.0%	Thank you for participating in this study! Now you will return to MTurk to register for your incentive. You will need to enter the code "BEN".
B 10.0%	Thank you for participating in this study! Now you will return to MTurk to register for your incentive. You will need to enter the code "GEORGE".
C 10.0%	Thank you for participating in this study! Now you will return to MTurk to register for your incentive. You will need to enter the code "ALICIA".
D 10.0%	Thank you for participating in this study! Now you will return to MTurk to register for your incentive. You will need to enter the code "HUEY".
E 10.0%	Thank you for participating in this study! Now you will return to MTurk to register for your incentive. You will need to enter the code "BOBBY".
F 10.0%	Thank you for participating in this study! Now you will return to MTurk to register for your incentive. You will need to enter the code "THOMAS".
G 10.0%	Thank you for participating in this study! Now you will return to MTurk to register for your incentive. You will need to enter the code "KATHLEEN".
H 10.0%	Thank you for participating in this study! Now you will return to MTurk to register for your incentive. You will need to enter the code "OPAL".
I 10.0%	Thank you for participating in this study! Now you will return to MTurk to register for your incentive. You will need to enter the code "PATRISSE".
J 10.0%	Thank you for participating in this study! Now you will return to MTurk to register for your incentive. You will need to enter the code "GOALS".

APPENDIX C

CORRELATION ANALYSES TESTING RQ1(b)

Correlations: Blacks Only

Correlations

		RaceID
Agreement--FF1. "We want to oppose those who declare us out of their will and who wage war against us."	Pearson Correlation	-.186
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.216
	N	46
Agreement—FF2. "We want the benefit/freedom of trial by jury."	Pearson Correlation	.045
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.769
	N	46
Agreement—FF3. "We want no Standing Armies being sent among us in times of peace."	Pearson Correlation	.035
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.818
	N	46
Agreement—FF4. "We want to oppose those who send swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substances."	Pearson Correlation	.025
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.867
	N	46
Agreement—FF5. "We want the ability to practice religion without hindrance."	Pearson Correlation	.313*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.034
	N	46

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlations: Blacks Only

Correlations

		RaceID
Agreement—BPP1. "We want an end to all wars of aggression."	Pearson Correlation	-.075
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.620
	N	46
Agreement—BPP2. "We want freedom for all oppressed people now held in U.S. Federal, State, County, City, and Military Prisons and Jails. We want trials by a jury of peers for all persons charged with so called crimes under the laws of this country."	Pearson Correlation	.007
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.964
	N	46
Agreement—BPP3. "We want an end to all police brutality and murder of all oppressed people inside the United States."	Pearson Correlation	.259
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.082
	N	46
Agreement—BPP4. "We want power to determine the destiny of our black and oppressed communities."	Pearson Correlation	.132
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.384
	N	46
Agreement—BPP5. "We want completely free healthcare for all oppressed people."	Pearson Correlation	.086
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.572
	N	46

Correlations: Blacks Only

Correlations

		RaceID
Agreement—BLM1. "We demand an end to the war against gender nonconforming people."	Pearson Correlation	.111
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.464
	N	46
Agreement--BLM2. "We demand an immediate change in conditions and an end to all jails, detention centers, youth facilities and prisons."	Pearson Correlation	-.270
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.069
	N	46
Agreement—BLM3. "We want demilitarization of law enforcement."	Pearson Correlation	-.003
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.986
	N	46
Agreement—BLM4. "We want direct democratic community control of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies."	Pearson Correlation	.332*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.024
	N	46
Agreement--BLM5. "We want an end to the use of past criminal history to determine the eligibility for housing, education, voting, loans, and employment.	Pearson Correlation	.233
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.120
	N	46

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlations: Whites Only

Correlations

		RaceID
Agreement--FF1. "We want to oppose those who declare us out of their will and who wage war against us."	Pearson Correlation	.130*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.026
	N	293
Agreement—FF2. "We want the benefit/freedom of trial by jury."	Pearson Correlation	-.055
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.349
	N	293
Agreement—FF3. "We want no Standing Armies being sent among us in times of peace."	Pearson Correlation	-.195**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	293
Agreement—FF4. "We want to oppose those who send swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substances."	Pearson Correlation	-.217**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	293
Agreement—FF5. "We want the ability to practice religion without hindrance."	Pearson Correlation	.013
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.821
	N	293

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations: Whites Only

Correlations

		RaceID
Agreement—BPP1. "We want an end to all wars of aggression."	Pearson Correlation	-.247**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	293
Agreement—BPP2. "We want freedom for all oppressed people now held in U.S. Federal, State, County, City, and Military Prisons and Jails. We want trials by a jury of peers for all persons charged with so called crimes under the laws of this country."	Pearson Correlation	-.213**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	293
Agreement—BPP3. "We want an end to all police brutality and murder of all oppressed people inside the United States."	Pearson Correlation	-.285**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	293
Agreement—BPP4. "We want power to determine the destiny of our black and oppressed communities."	Pearson Correlation	-.237**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	293
Agreement—BPP5. "We want completely free healthcare for all oppressed people."	Pearson Correlation	-.272**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	293

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations: Whites Only

Correlations

		RaceID
Agreement—BLM1. "We demand an end to the war against gender nonconforming people."	Pearson Correlation	-.239**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	293
Agreement—BLM2. "We demand an immediate change in conditions and an end to all jails, detention centers, youth facilities and prisons."	Pearson Correlation	-.258**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	293
Agreement—BLM3. "We want demilitarization of law enforcement."	Pearson Correlation	-.270**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	293
Agreement—BLM4. "We want direct democratic community control of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies."	Pearson Correlation	-.200**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	293
Agreement--BLM5. "We want an end to the use of past criminal history to determine the eligibility for housing, education, voting, loans, and employment.	Pearson Correlation	-.216**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	293

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations: Democrats Only

Correlations

		PolitID
Agreement--FF1. "We want to oppose those who declare us out of their will and who wage war against us."	Pearson Correlation	.066
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.396
	N	168
Agreement—FF2. "We want the benefit/freedom of trial by jury."	Pearson Correlation	.172*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.026
	N	168
Agreement—FF3. "We want no Standing Armies being sent among us in times of peace."	Pearson Correlation	.192*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013
	N	168
Agreement—FF4. "We want to oppose those who send swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substances."	Pearson Correlation	.096
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.216
	N	168
Agreement—FF5. "We want the ability to practice religion without hindrance."	Pearson Correlation	.107
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.167
	N	168

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlations: Democrats Only

Correlations

		PolitID
Agreement—BPP1. "We want an end to all wars of aggression."	Pearson Correlation	.009
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.912
	N	168
Agreement—BPP2. "We want freedom for all oppressed people now held in U.S. Federal, State, County, City, and Military Prisons and Jails. We want trials by a jury of peers for all persons charged with so called crimes under the laws of this country."	Pearson Correlation	.086
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.267
	N	168
Agreement—BPP3. "We want an end to all police brutality and murder of all oppressed people inside the United States."	Pearson Correlation	.272**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	168
Agreement—BPP4. "We want power to determine the destiny of our black and oppressed communities."	Pearson Correlation	.269**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	168
Agreement—BPP5. "We want completely free healthcare for all oppressed people."	Pearson Correlation	.187*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015
	N	168

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlations: Democrats Only

Correlations

		PolitID
Agreement—BLM1. "We demand an end to the war against gender nonconforming people."	Pearson Correlation	.172*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.026
	N	168
Agreement—BLM2. "We demand an immediate change in conditions and an end to all jails, detention centers, youth facilities and prisons."	Pearson Correlation	-.068
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.380
	N	168
Agreement—BLM3. "We want demilitarization of law enforcement."	Pearson Correlation	.115
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.138
	N	168
Agreement—BLM4. "We want direct democratic community control of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies."	Pearson Correlation	.139
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.071
	N	168
Agreement--BLM5. "We want an end to the use of past criminal history to determine the eligibility for housing, education, voting, loans, and employment.	Pearson Correlation	.071
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.362
	N	168

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlations: Republicans Only

Correlations

		PolitID
Agreement--FF1. "We want to oppose those who declare us out of their will and who wage war against us."	Pearson Correlation	-.020
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.848
	N	97
Agreement—FF2. "We want the benefit/freedom of trial by jury."	Pearson Correlation	.081
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.431
	N	97
Agreement—FF3. "We want no Standing Armies being sent among us in times of peace."	Pearson Correlation	-.095
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.354
	N	97
Agreement—FF4. "We want to oppose those who send swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substances."	Pearson Correlation	-.160
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.117
	N	97
Agreement—FF5. "We want the ability to practice religion without hindrance."	Pearson Correlation	.006
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.952
	N	97

Correlations: Republicans Only

Correlations

		PolitID
Agreement—BPP1. "We want an end to all wars of aggression."	Pearson Correlation	-.147
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.150
	N	97
Agreement—BPP2. "We want freedom for all oppressed people now held in U.S. Federal, State, County, City, and Military Prisons and Jails. We want trials by a jury of peers for all persons charged with so called crimes under the laws of this country."	Pearson Correlation	.016
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.878
	N	97
Agreement—BPP3. "We want an end to all police brutality and murder of all oppressed people inside the United States."	Pearson Correlation	-.146
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.154
	N	97
Agreement—BPP4. "We want power to determine the destiny of our black and oppressed communities."	Pearson Correlation	-.127
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.216
	N	97
Agreement—BPP5. "We want completely free healthcare for all oppressed people."	Pearson Correlation	-.143
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.162
	N	97

Correlations: Republicans Only

Correlations

		PolitID
Agreement—BLM1. "We demand an end to the war against gender nonconforming people."	Pearson Correlation	-.145
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.156
	N	97
Agreement—BLM2. "We demand an immediate change in conditions and an end to all jails, detention centers, youth facilities and prisons."	Pearson Correlation	-.093
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.364
	N	97
Agreement—BLM3. "We want demilitarization of law enforcement."	Pearson Correlation	-.078
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.446
	N	97
Agreement—BLM4. "We want direct democratic community control of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies."	Pearson Correlation	-.124
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.228
	N	97
Agreement--BLM5. "We want an end to the use of past criminal history to determine the eligibility for housing, education, voting, loans, and employment.	Pearson Correlation	-.036
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.726
	N	97

APPENDIX D

CORRELATION AND ANOVA TESTING RQ2

Correlations: Whites Only

		RaceID
FFCorrect	Pearson Correlation	-.006
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.926
	N	274
BPPCorrect	Pearson Correlation	-.100
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.100
	N	274
BLMCorrect	Pearson Correlation	-.067
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.271
	N	274

Correlations: Blacks Only

		RaceID
FFCorrect	Pearson Correlation	.083
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.600
	N	42
BPPCorrect	Pearson Correlation	-.003
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.984
	N	42
BLMCorrect	Pearson Correlation	-.127
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.423
	N	42

Correlations: Democrats Only

		PolitID
FFCorrect	Pearson Correlation	.160*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.048
	N	154
BPPCorrect	Pearson Correlation	.081
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.319
	N	154
BLMCorrect	Pearson Correlation	.055
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.495
	N	154

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlations: Republicans Only

		PolitID
FFCorrect	Pearson Correlation	.167
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.119
	N	88
BPPCorrect	Pearson Correlation	-.312**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	88
BLMCorrect	Pearson Correlation	.057
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.600
	N	88

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

ANOVAS

Report

WHITEID		FFCorrect	BPPCorrect	BLMCorrect
0=Nonwhite	Mean	2.2889	2.0111	2.1556
	N	90	90	90
	Std. Deviation	1.29167	1.27636	1.37319
1=White	Mean	2.8066	1.9124	2.5401
	N	274	274	274
	Std. Deviation	1.02844	1.13856	1.35341
Total	Mean	2.6786	1.9368	2.4451
	N	364	364	364
	Std. Deviation	1.12006	1.17310	1.36656

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
FFCorrect=Who1Correct + Who4Correct + Who8Correct + Who12Correct + Who14Correct * WHITEID	Between Groups	(Combined)	18.156	1	18.156	15.032	.000
	Within Groups		437.237	362	1.208		
	Total		455.393	363			
BPPCorrect=Who2Correct + Who5Correct + Who7Correct + Who11Correct + Who13Correct * WHITEID	Between Groups	(Combined)	.660	1	.660	.479	.489
	Within Groups		498.887	362	1.378		
	Total		499.547	363			
BLMCorrect=Who3Correct + Who6Correct + Who9Correct + Who10Correct + Who15Correct * WHITEID	Between Groups	(Combined)	10.020	1	10.020	5.431	.020
	Within Groups		667.881	362	1.845		
	Total		677.901	363			

Report

BLACKID		FFCorrect	BPPCorrect	BLMCorrect
0=Not Black	Mean	2.7578	1.9099	2.4689
	N	322	322	322
	Std. Deviation	1.09246	1.18188	1.37194
1=Black	Mean	2.0714	2.1429	2.2619
	N	42	42	42
	Std. Deviation	1.15596	1.09481	1.32627
Total	Mean	2.6786	1.9368	2.4451
	N	364	364	364
	Std. Deviation	1.12006	1.17310	1.36656

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
FFCorrect=Who1Correct + Who4Correct + Who8Correct + Who12Correct + Who14Correct * BLACKID	Between Groups	(Combined)	17.502	1	17.502	14.468	.000
	Within Groups		437.891	362	1.210		
	Total		455.393	363			
BPPCorrect=Who2Correct + Who5Correct + Who7Correct + Who11Correct + Who13Correct * BLACKID	Between Groups	(Combined)	2.016	1	2.016	1.467	.227
	Within Groups		497.531	362	1.374		
	Total		499.547	363			
BLMCorrect=Who3Correct + Who6Correct + Who9Correct + Who10Correct + Who15Correct * BLACKID	Between Groups	(Combined)	1.593	1	1.593	.852	.356
	Within Groups		676.308	362	1.868		
	Total		677.901	363			

Report

DEMOCRATID		FFCorrect	BPPCorrect	BLMCorrect
0=Does not identify as Democrat	Mean	2.7136	2.0094	2.5681
	N	213	213	213
	Std. Deviation	1.04955	1.12849	1.30721
1=Identifies as Democrat	Mean	2.6494	1.8636	2.2922
	N	154	154	154
	Std. Deviation	1.17453	1.20494	1.38585
Total	Mean	2.6866	1.9482	2.4523
	N	367	367	367
	Std. Deviation	1.10261	1.16180	1.34582

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
FFCorrect=Who1Correct + Who4Correct + Who8Correct + Who12Correct + Who14Correct * DEMOCRATID	Between Groups	(Combined)	.369	1	.369	.303	.582
	Within Groups		444.595	365	1.218		
	Total		444.965	366			
BPPCorrect=Who2Correct + Who5Correct + Who7Correct + Who11Correct + Who13Correct * DEMOCRATID	Between Groups	(Combined)	1.899	1	1.899	1.408	.236
	Within Groups		492.118	365	1.348		
	Total		494.016	366			
BLMCorrect=Who3Correct + Who6Correct + Who9Correct + Who10Correct + Who15Correct * DEMOCRATID	Between Groups	(Combined)	6.802	1	6.802	3.784	.053
	Within Groups		656.114	365	1.798		
	Total		662.916	366			

Report

REPUBLICANID		FFCorrect	BPPCorrect	BLMCorrect
0=Does not identify as Republican	Mean	2.6452	1.9462	2.4767
	N	279	279	279
	Std. Deviation	1.12824	1.19981	1.36450
1=Identifies as Republican	Mean	2.8182	1.9545	2.3750
	N	88	88	88
	Std. Deviation	1.01195	1.03845	1.28932
Total	Mean	2.6866	1.9482	2.4523
	N	367	367	367
	Std. Deviation	1.10261	1.16180	1.34582

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
FFCorrect=Who1Correct + Who4Correct + Who8Correct + Who12Correct + Who14Correct * REPUBLICANID	Between Groups	(Combined)	2.003	1	2.003	1.650	.200
	Within Groups		442.962	365	1.214		
	Total		444.965	366			
BPPCorrect=Who2Correct + Who5Correct + Who7Correct + Who11Correct + Who13Correct * REPUBLICANID	Between Groups	(Combined)	.005	1	.005	.003	.953
	Within Groups		494.012	365	1.353		
	Total		494.016	366			
BLMCorrect=Who3Correct + Who6Correct + Who9Correct + Who10Correct + Who15Correct * REPUBLICANID	Between Groups	(Combined)	.692	1	.692	.381	.537
	Within Groups		662.224	365	1.814		
	Total		662.916	366			

APPENDIX E

CORRELATION ANALYSES TESTING RQ3(b)

Correlations

		How important are they (FF) to you personally in your life?	How much of an impact do they (FF) have on the U.S.A?	Overall, what is your opinion about the founding fathers of America?
Change for FF1	Pearson Correlation	.034	.116*	.220**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.515	.025	.000
	N	376	376	376
Change for FF2	Pearson Correlation	.089	.040	.128*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.086	.445	.013
	N	374	374	374
Change for FF3	Pearson Correlation	.233**	.243**	.354**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000
	N	374	374	374
Change for FF4	Pearson Correlation	.188**	.153**	.336**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.003	.000
	N	373	373	373
Change for FF5	Pearson Correlation	.114*	.151**	.124*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.028	.003	.017
	N	372	372	372

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

		How important are they (BPP) to you ?	How much of an impact do they (BPP) have on the U.S.A?	Overall, what is your opinion of the Black Panther Party?
Change for BPP1	Pearson Correlation	.242**	.176**	.218**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.000
	N	374	374	374
Change for BPP2	Pearson Correlation	.101	.113*	.186**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.052	.029	.000
	N	374	374	374
Change for BPP3	Pearson Correlation	.116*	.172**	.112*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.025	.001	.030
	N	374	374	374
Change for BPP4	Pearson Correlation	.023	.122*	.096
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.654	.019	.065
	N	373	373	373
Change for BPP5	Pearson Correlation	.071	.061	.071
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.169	.239	.171
	N	373	373	373

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

		How important are they (BLM) to you?	How much of an impact do they (BLM)have on the U.S.A?	Overall, what is your opinion of Black Lives Matter?
Change for BLM1	Pearson Correlation	.101	.059	.115*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.050	.257	.027
	N	374	374	374
Change for BLM2	Pearson Correlation	.152**	.173**	.209**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.001	.000
	N	374	374	374
Change for BLM3	Pearson Correlation	.116*	.138**	.180**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.025	.008	.000
	N	374	374	374
Change for BLM4	Pearson Correlation	.177**	.186**	.249**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	.000
	N	374	374	374
Change for BLM5	Pearson Correlation	.121*	.099	.111*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.019	.056	.032
	N	372	372	372

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

APPENDIX F

CORRELATION ANALYSES TESTING RQ3(c)

Correlations: Blacks Only

Correlations

		RaceID
Change for FF1	Pearson Correlation	.281
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.072
	N	42
Change for FF2	Pearson Correlation	-.143
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.367
	N	42
Change for FF3	Pearson Correlation	-.175
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.266
	N	42
Change for FF4	Pearson Correlation	-.109
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.498
	N	41
Change for FF5	Pearson Correlation	-.303
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.054
	N	41

Correlations: Blacks Only

Correlations

		RaceID
Change for BPP1	Pearson Correlation	.260
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.097
	N	42
Change for BPP2	Pearson Correlation	.277
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.076
	N	42
Change for BPP3	Pearson Correlation	-.238
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.129
	N	42
Change for BPP4	Pearson Correlation	.001
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.993
	N	41
Change for BPP5	Pearson Correlation	-.031
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.847
	N	41

Correlations: Blacks Only

Correlations

		RaceID
Change for BLM1	Pearson Correlation	-.087
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.583
	N	42
Change for BLM2	Pearson Correlation	.149
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.345
	N	42
Change for BLM3	Pearson Correlation	-.070
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.658
	N	42
Change for BLM4	Pearson Correlation	-.207
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.188
	N	42
Change for BLM5	Pearson Correlation	-.047
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.771
	N	41

Correlations: Whites Only

Correlations

		RaceID
Change for FF1	Pearson Correlation	-.029
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.627
	N	274
Change for FF2	Pearson Correlation	.129*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.033
	N	274
Change for FF3	Pearson Correlation	.224**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	274
Change for FF4	Pearson Correlation	.148*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.014
	N	274
Change for FF5	Pearson Correlation	.137*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.024
	N	274

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations: Whites Only

Correlations

		RaceID
Change for BPP1	Pearson Correlation	-.088
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.148
	N	274
Change for BPP2	Pearson Correlation	-.030
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.622
	N	274
Change for BPP3	Pearson Correlation	-.081
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.183
	N	274
Change for BPP4	Pearson Correlation	-.049
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.419
	N	274
Change for BPP5	Pearson Correlation	.027
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.661
	N	274

Correlations: Whites Only

Correlations

		RaceID
Change for BLM1	Pearson Correlation	-.047
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.442
	N	274
Change for BLM2	Pearson Correlation	-.003
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.961
	N	274
Change for BLM3	Pearson Correlation	-.020
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.738
	N	274
Change for BLM4	Pearson Correlation	-.060
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.321
	N	274
Change for BLM5	Pearson Correlation	-.028
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.640
	N	274

Correlations: Democrats Only

Correlations

		PolitID
Change for FF1	Pearson Correlation	.023
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.781
	N	154
Change for FF2	Pearson Correlation	-.059
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.465
	N	154
Change for FF3	Pearson Correlation	-.142
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.079
	N	154
Change for FF4	Pearson Correlation	-.025
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.763
	N	153
Change for FF5	Pearson Correlation	-.044
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.585
	N	153

Correlations: Democrats Only

Correlations

		PolitID
Change for BPP1	Pearson Correlation	.128
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.114
	N	154
Change for BPP2	Pearson Correlation	.031
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.707
	N	154
Change for BPP3	Pearson Correlation	-.032
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.694
	N	154
Change for BPP4	Pearson Correlation	-.211**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009
	N	153
Change for BPP5	Pearson Correlation	-.091
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.265
	N	153

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations: Democrats Only

Correlations

		PolitID
Change for BLM1	Pearson Correlation	-.005
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.952
	N	154
Change for BLM2	Pearson Correlation	.191*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.018
	N	154
Change for BLM3	Pearson Correlation	.010
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.905
	N	154
Change for BLM4	Pearson Correlation	-.042
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.608
	N	154
Change for BLM4	Pearson Correlation	.038
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.642
	N	153

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlations: Republicans Only

Correlations

		PolitID
Change for FF1	Pearson Correlation	.152
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.156
	N	88
Change for FF2	Pearson Correlation	-.022
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.842
	N	88
Change for FF3	Pearson Correlation	.222*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.038
	N	88
Change for FF4	Pearson Correlation	.203
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.057
	N	88
Change for FF5	Pearson Correlation	.126
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.241
	N	88

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlations: Republicans Only

Correlations

		PolitID
Change for BPP1	Pearson Correlation	.101
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.351
	N	88
Change for BPP2	Pearson Correlation	.065
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.546
	N	88
Change for BPP3	Pearson Correlation	-.106
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.328
	N	88
Change for BPP4	Pearson Correlation	.091
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.400
	N	88
Change for BPP5	Pearson Correlation	.020
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.851
	N	88

Correlations: Republicans Only

Correlations

		PolitID
Change for BLM1	Pearson Correlation	.051
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.636
	N	88
Change for BLM2	Pearson Correlation	.091
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.398
	N	88
Change for BLM3	Pearson Correlation	.061
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.573
	N	88
Change for BLM4	Pearson Correlation	.025
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.815
	N	88
Change for BLM5	Pearson Correlation	-.040
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.709
	N	88