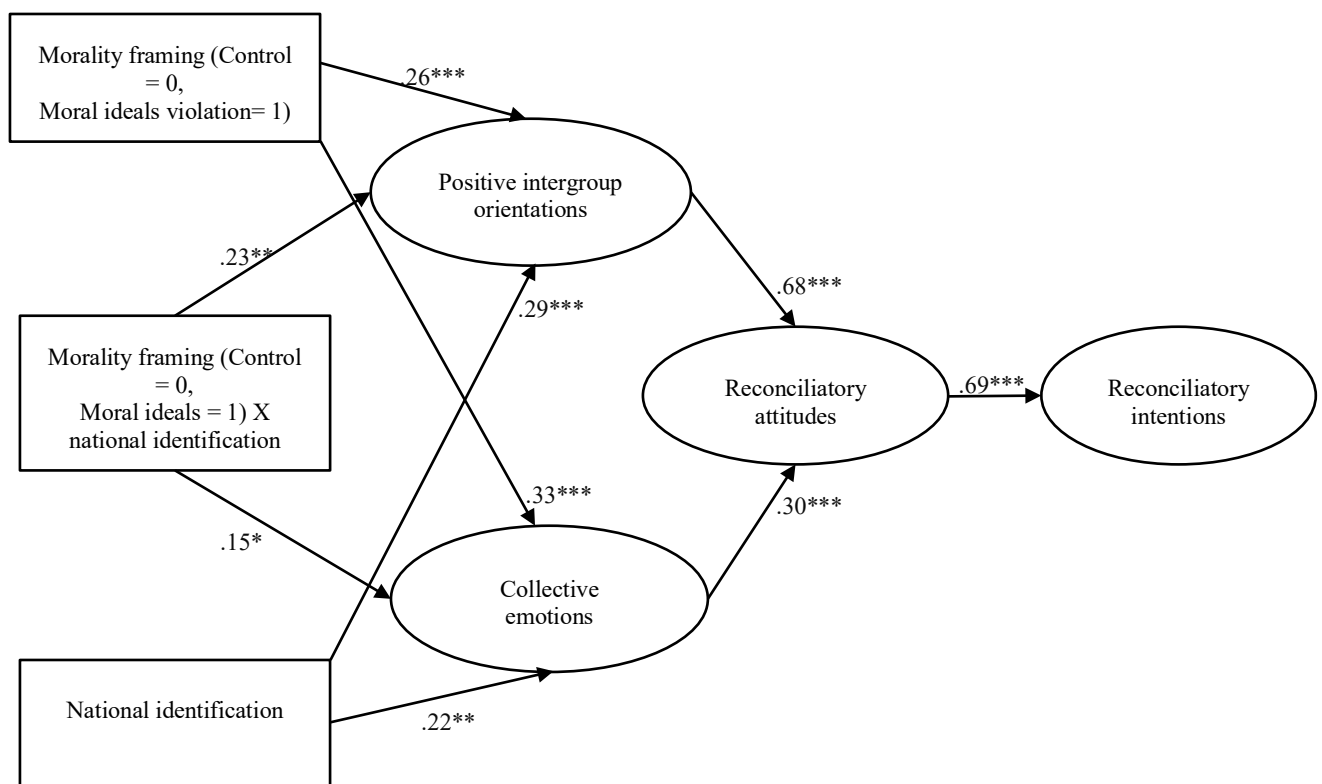


Supplementary materials II

We examined the structural model in which the violation of moral ideals framing was compared with the control condition and looked at how these conditions interacted with national identification in affecting positive intergroup orientations and collective emotions. The results are presented in Figure 4.

Figure 4

The Moderating Role of National Identification on the Effect of Moral Ideals Condition versus Control Condition on Reconciliatory Tendencies

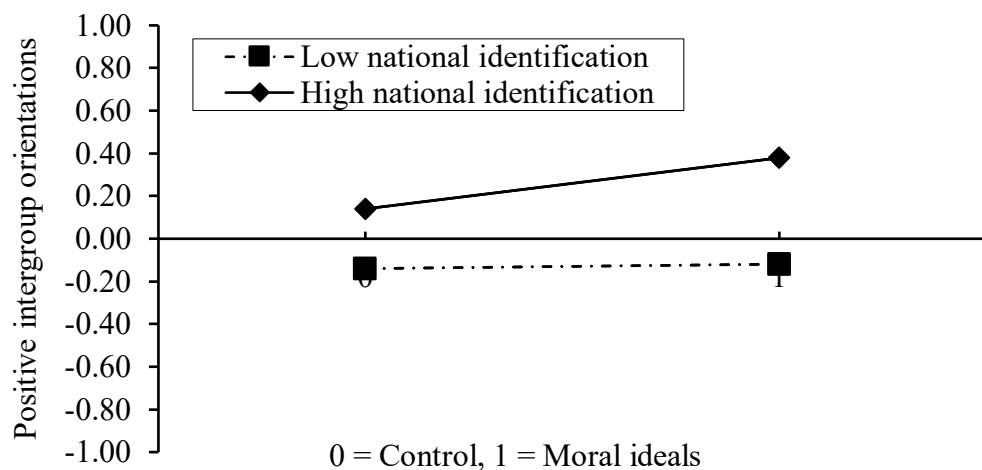


The structural model presented fitted the data very well, RMSEA = .033 (90% CI = [.000, .057]), CFI = .99, TLI = .99. As shown in Figure 4, the interaction term was significant on positive intergroup orientations and on collective emotions. Probing analysis revealed (see Figure 5a) that for low national identifiers, the violation of moral ideals framing and the control condition did not result in significantly different levels of positive intergroup orientations ($\beta = .05$, $SE = .11$, $p = .677$, 95% CI = [-.177, .272]). However, for high national

identifiers, the violation of moral ideals framing resulted in significantly higher levels of positive intergroup orientations as opposed to the control condition ($\beta = .44$, $SE = .09$, $p < .001$, 95% CI = [.275, .610]), Wald Test[1] = 9.961, $p = .002$.

Figure 5a

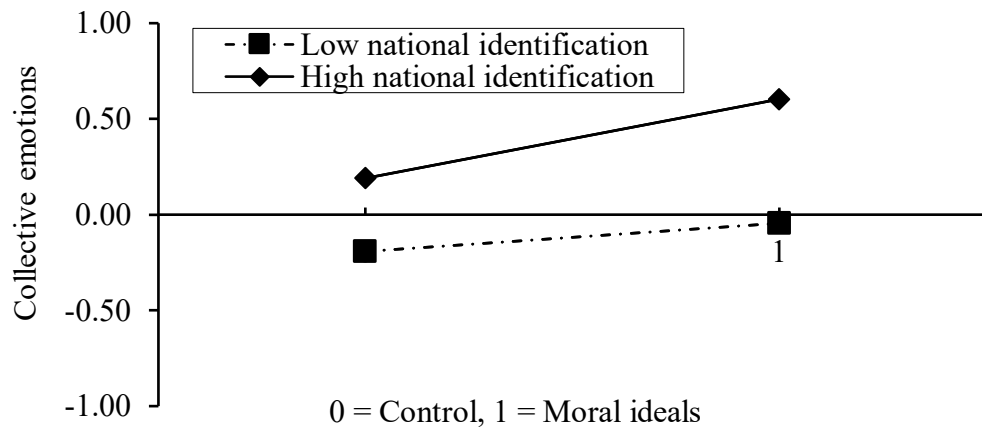
The Effect of Moral Ideals Condition versus Control Condition on Positive Intergroup Orientations among Participants High in National Identification and Low in National Identification



In a similar vein, as shown in Figure 5b, for low national identifiers, the levels of collective emotions were relatively the same in the violation of moral ideals framing and the control condition ($\beta = .19$, $SE = .10$, $p = .069$, 95% CI = [-.015, .385]). But for high national identifiers, the violation of moral ideals framing condition triggered collective emotions more than the control condition ($\beta = .46$, $SE = .08$, $p < .001$, 95% CI = [.307, .614]), Wald Test[1] = 5.077, $p = .024$.

Figure 5b

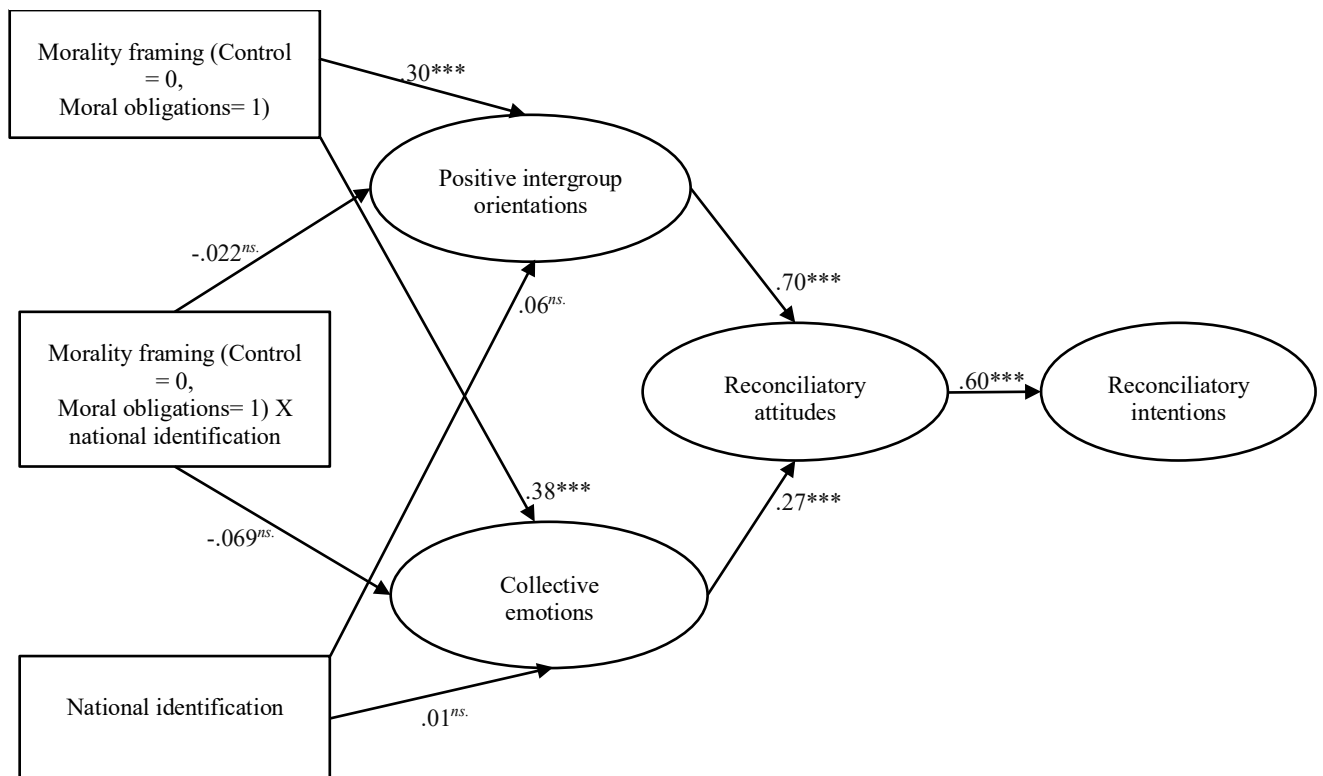
The Effect of Moral Ideals Condition versus Control Condition on Collective Emotions among Participants High in National Identification and Low in National Identification



We also examined another structural model in which the violation of moral obligations framing was compared with the control condition and investigated how these conditions combined with national identification in affecting positive intergroup orientations and collective emotions. The results are presented in Figure 6.

Figure 6

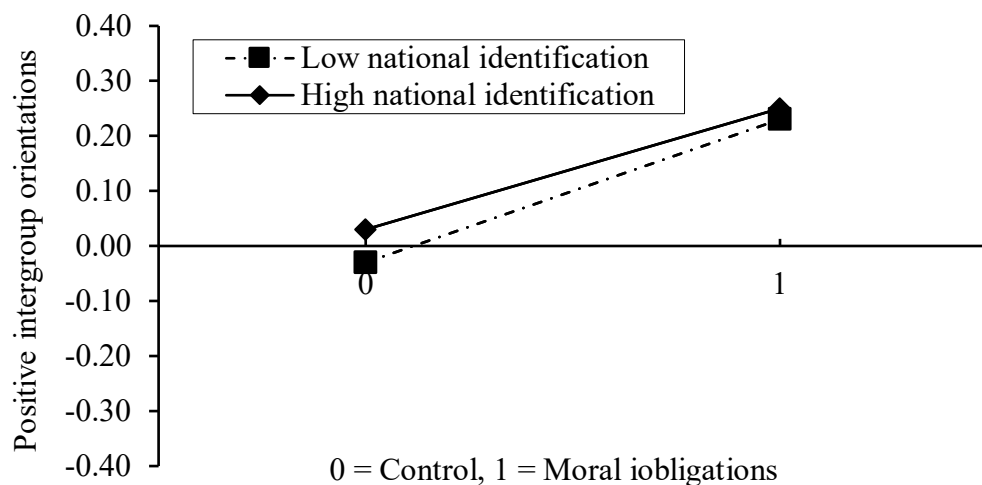
The Moderating Role of National Identification on the Effect of Moral Obligations Condition versus Control Condition on Reconciliatory Tendencies



The structural model presented in Figure 6 above yielded very good fits to the data, RMSEA = .042 (90% CI = [.011, .063]), CFI = .98, TLI = .97. However, the interaction term did not significantly affect positive intergroup orientations and collective emotions. Probing analysis showed that, as can be seen in Figure 7a, the violation of moral obligations framing resulted in higher levels of positive intergroup orientations either for low national identifiers ($\beta = .37$, $SE = .10$, $p < .001$, 95% CI = [.183, .560]) or high national identifiers ($\beta = .25$, $SE = .10$, $p = .013$, 95% CI = [.053, .451]), Wald Test[1] = 0.066, $p = .797$.

Figure 7a

The Effect of Moral Obligations Condition versus Control Condition on Positive Intergroup Orientations among Participants High in National Identification and Low in National Identification



In a similar vein, as can be seen in Figure 7b, the violation of moral obligations framing resulted in higher levels of collective emotions both for low national identifiers ($\beta = .50$, $SE = .07$, $p < .001$, 95% CI = [.358, .646]) and high national identifiers ($\beta = .30$, $SE = .09$, $p = .001$, 95% CI = [.126, .480]), Wald Test[1] = 1.184, $p = .277$.

Figure 7b

The Effect of Moral Obligations Condition versus Control Condition on Collective Emotions among Participants High in National Identification and Low in National Identification

