

Supplemental Materials

We Made History: Citizens of 35 Countries Overestimate their Nation's Role in World History

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These supplemental materials contain a copy of the survey used in the study (the World History and Identity Survey), along with additional commentary and data (Contributions to World History and Perceptions of Religion, Conceptions of World History, and Contributions to World History and Cultural Regions).

World History and Identity Survey

Below is the World History and Identity Survey (Liu et al., 2012; Hanke et al., 2015) that consists of a series of questions about the importance and evaluation of 40 historical events and figures, conceptions about the overall course of world history and its main message(s), as well as questions about participants' demographic characteristics and attitudes on a variety of contemporary issues. All questionnaires were translated from their original language into the language prevalent in the society of administration and back-translated to ensure correct translation (for details see Liu et al., 2012; Hanke et al., 2015). For the basis of the current report, towards the end of the survey participants were asked to answer the following question: "What contribution do you think the country you are living in has made to world history?" by providing an estimate from 0-100%, whereby 0% indicates that the country made no contribution to world history, and 100% indicates that all contributions came from the country.

World History and Identity Survey

The following questions are about your ideas on history. They are part of a world-wide effort to construct an international inventory of opinions about the importance and evaluation of historical events and people, and how they relate to the present day issues. The questions should take only a few minutes of your time. Participation in this project is entirely voluntary and may be withdrawn at any stage of the questionnaire. Your answers are anonymous and only grouped results will be reported. Completing the questionnaire indicates your consent to participate in this project.

Thanks for your participation.

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1. Are you? Female Male
2. What is your age? _____
3. What is/was your major subject at university? _____
4. What is your Country of Birth: _____
5. What is your Nation of Citizenship(s)? _____
6. How many languages do you speak fluently? _____
7. How many countries have you lived in? _____
8. How long have you lived in countries outside of this one? _____ years _____ months
9. How important is religion in your life? (please circle a number between 1 and 4 to describe how you feel)
1=not important at all, 2=somewhat important, 3=fairly important, 4=very important
- 9a. What is your religion (if any)? _____
10. Are there any ethnic or regional groups you belong to that are important to you?

11. We all belong to many different groups, like ethnic groups, nationalities, religious groups, gender, work, family, etc. Thinking of the various groups that you belong to, which ones are the most important to you?

12. Often, when people talk about political matters they use terms like "conservative/ right-wing" or "liberal/ left-wing" to describe their views. How would you describe yourself in these terms? Circle a number between 1 (liberal/left-wing) and 7 (conservative/right-wing) that best describes you:
Liberal/left-wing 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 conservative/right-wing

1. If you were going to tell the story of world history, how would you begin?

2. What do you think happened in history that was most important to bring us to the current state of the world?

3. What sort of future do you foresee for the world?

Below is a list of historical events. Please rate the intensity of your positive or negative feelings about each event (on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1=extremely negative, 4=neutral, and 7=extremely positive), **and** how important you think each event is (on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1=not at all important, 4=fairly important, and 7=extremely important). Please rate all the events, even if you don't know much about them.

	Extremely negative							Extremely positive							Not at all important							Extremely important						
	⇓							⇓							⇓							⇓						
1. Islam-Christian Wars/Crusades (11 th -14 th c)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Abolition of Slavery (19 th c)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Sept 11 Bombing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Iraq War (2005)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Discovery of Americas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Renaissance (15 th c)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. 30 Years War (17th c)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. French Revolution	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. American (war of) Independence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Industrial Revolution	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. American Civil War	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Terrorism (terror bombings)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Opium War (China, 19 th	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

c)														
14. World War I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. World War II	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Creation/Evolution of Humanity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. Rise of Ancient Civilizations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. Sino-Japanese War (1930s)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Atomic Bombings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Cold War	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Women's Emancipation & Suffrage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22. Holocaust	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. Russian Revolution (1917)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Fall of Berlin Wall/End of USSR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25. Cultural Revolution (China)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. "Man on the Moon" / Space Travel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27. Decolonization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28. Great Depression (1930s)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29. Rise of European Union	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Extremely negative							Extremely positive							Not at all important							Extremely important						
	⇓							⇓							⇓							⇓						
30. Global Warming	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. Foundation of United Nations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32. Foundation of the major religions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33. Vietnam War	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34. Invention of Printing Press	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35. Israeli-Palestinian Conflict	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36. Age of Discovery / Colonization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37. Rise of Islamic Civilization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38. Partition of India and Pakistan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39. Asian Tsunami (2004)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40. Digital Age (Computers, Internet)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

This list was compiled from previous research that may have left out many events of importance to particular parts of the world. If you think things are missing, please add the 3 most important events in world history NOT already on the list in the spaces below, rating them on the same scales:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Many people see World War II as one of the most important events in world history. How would you rate the following explanations for the main effects, consequences, and meaning of WWII? (please use the following scale from 1-7)

	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree
	⇓	⇓

Necessary War (end of colonization & beginning of independence for many nations)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Just War (to stop Nazi, Fascist, and Japanese aggression)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Social Catastrophe (casualties, destruction, human suffering)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cold War (establishment of Communist and Capitalist blocks)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Technological and Scientific Advance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Formation of United Nations and Declaration of Human Rights	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Democracy and Economic Reconstruction	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Below is a list of historical figures. Please rate the intensity of your positive or negative feelings about each person (on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1=extremely negative, 4=neutral, and 7=extremely positive), **and** how important you think each person is (on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1=not at all important, 4=fairly important, and 7=extremely important). Please rate all the people, even if you don't know much about them.

	Extremely negative							Extremely positive							Not at all important							Extremely important						
	⇓							⇓							⇓							⇓						
1. Mao	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Stalin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Hitler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Napoleon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Genghis Khan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Saladin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Charlemagne	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Alexander the Great	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. The Qin Emperor	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. George Washington	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Abraham Lincoln	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Franklin D. Roosevelt	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. George Bush Jr	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Osama bin Laden	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Nelson Mandela	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

16. Albert Einstein	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. Mahatma Gandhi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. Martin Luther King	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Mother Theresa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Martin Luther	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Saddam Hussein	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22. Pope John Paul II	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. Columbus	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Jesus Christ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25. Buddha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. Mohammed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27. Confucius	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28. Isaac Newton	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29. Karl Marx	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. Margaret Thatcher	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Extremely negative							Extremely positive							Not at all important							Extremely important						
	↓							↓							↓							↓						
31. Lenin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32. J.F. Kennedy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33. Thomas Edison	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34. Deng Xiaoping	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35. Princess Diana	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36. Che Guevara	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37. Winston Churchill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38. Sun Yatsen	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39. Gorbachev	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40. Bill Gates	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

This list was compiled from previous research that may have left out people of importance to particular parts of the world. If you think things are missing, please add the 3 most important people in world history NOT already on the list in the spaces below, rating them on the same scales:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7

How well do the following statements to describe what you feel is the main message or meaning of World History? (please use the following scale from 1-7, where 1=strongly disagree to 7=strongly agree).

		Strongly Disagree								Strongly Agree						
		↓								↓						
1.	History is a story of warfare and the politics of war	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
2.	History is the story of great men and women who change the world	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
3.	History is a result of the operation of objective laws of nature	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
4.	There are no general laws or rules of history	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
5.	History is a result of the superior plan of a power greater than humankind	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
6.	History will teach us nothing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
7.	History is the march of human society towards economic progress, greater freedom, democracy, equality, and justice	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
8.	History is the story of the pain and suffering of humankind	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
9.	History is a sort of joke. All efforts lead one to laugh at the comedy of it	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
10.	History is a story of technological progress and scientific advance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
11.	History is about the rise and fall of societies; nothing lasts forever	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
12.	History is a cycle that keeps repeating itself again and again	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
1.	To what extent do you feel concerned about the living conditions of...	Not at all								Very much						
		↓								↓						

The people of the small region where you live	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Your fellow countrymen	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Your fellow Europeans/Asians/Middle Easterners etc	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Humankind	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2. To what extent do you think that the power to make important political decisions should rest at the level of :

	Not at all				Very much			
	↓				↓			
Local governments and communities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
National governments (countries)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Supranational Regional bodies (e.g. European Union, ASEAN, NATO, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
World bodies (e.g. United Nations, UNESCO, GATT)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

3. To what extent do you think that environmental problems can be resolved at the level of :

	Not at all				Very much			
	↓				↓			
Local governments and communities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
National governments (countries)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Supranational Regional bodies (e.g. European Union, ASEAN, NATO, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
World bodies (e.g. United Nations, UNESCO, GATT)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

4. To what extent do you think that economic development and prosperity depends primarily on :

	Not at all				Very much			
	↓				↓			
Local and community initiatives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Government policies and big national industries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Building regional trade blocks or alliances	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Worldwide regulating bodies for organizing free trade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following **Strongly** **Strongly**

15. On average, how many hours do you spend on the internet (including email) in one week? _____ hours
16. On average, how many times do you read the newspaper in one week? _____ times
17. On average, how many days do you spend abroad in other countries in one year? _____ days
18. On average, how many trips do you take abroad in other countries in one year? _____ trips
19. Please rate how positively or negatively you rate each Religion (on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1=extremely negative, 4=neutral, and 7=extremely positive):

	Extremely negative				Extremely positive			
	⇓				⇓			
Islam	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Hinduism	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Buddhism	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Judaism	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Confucianism	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Christianity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

To what extent do you think religion should inspire the ideal political system?

Not at all				To some extent				As much as possible
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		7

Contributions to World History and Perceptions of Religion

Table S1 presents correlations examining the relationship between estimated contributions to world history and perceptions of religion and religious systems. The first two columns report correlations for each country's estimated contributions to world history with the following general questions about religion: 1) "How important is religion in your life?" (1 – 4, where 1 = "not important at all" and 4 = "very important"); and 2) "To what extent do you think religion should inspire the ideal political system?" (1 – 7, where 1 = "Not at all" and 7 = "As much as possible"). The remaining columns report correlations for each country with ratings of the intensity of affect towards each of the following major world religions: Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Confucianism, and Christianity (1 – 7, where 1 = "extremely negative" and 7 = "extremely positive").

Although the degree of association between estimated contributions to history and perceptions of religion and religious systems varied by country, estimated contributions to world history for the entire data set were significantly, positively correlated with the perceived importance of religion in students' lives ($r = .21, p < .01$) as well the extent to which individuals thought religion should inspire the ideal political system ($r = .19, p < .01$), showing that individuals who indicated greater personal and positive political significance to religion give higher estimates of their country's contributions to world history. There were smaller, albeit significant, correlations between estimated contributions to world history and individuals' perceptions of Islam and Christianity (r values of .11 and .14, respectively), which provide some indication that estimates of national contributions to world history may be associated with how much these two major world religions shaped the course of world history.

Table S1. *Correlations between Percent Contributions to World History, National Identity, and Perceptions of Religion and Religious Systems by Country*

Country	Religion - Personal Importance	Religion – Ideal Political System	Islam	Hinduism	Buddhism	Judaism	Confucianism	Christianity
Argentina	.21**	.33**	-.05	.12*	.00	-.05	-.07	.18**
Australia	-.05	.12	-.08	-.25**	-.32**	-.17*	-.34**	-.02
Austria	.03	.05	-.07	-.05	.00	-.12	-.13	-.01
Belgium	.37**	.25**	.07	.08	.01	.01	.15	.18*
Brazil	.22**	.20**	-.05	-.07	-.10	-.07	-.06	.08
Bulgaria	.07	.28**	.07	.09	.12	.18**	.07	.13
Canada	.14	.34**	.07	.05	.04	.01	.05	.15*
China	.10	.03	-.08	-.14	.07	.04	-.02	-.06
Colombia	.09	.15	.00	-.16*	-.15	.01	-.17*	.12
Fiji	-.06	-.04	.00	.01	-.04	-.08	-.03	.08
Germany	.11	.16	-.06	-.03	-.11	.11	-.09	.11
Hong Kong	-.01	.00	-.07	-.08	.09	-.03	.04	.11
Hungary	.07	--	-.01	.00	-.05	-.11	-.15*	-.00
India	.25**	.19*	.07	.08	-.07	.0	.10	.07
Indonesia	.21**	.00	.13	-.03	-.06	-.12	.03	.02
Italy	.15	.23**	.12	.22**	.00	.13	.10	.29**
Japan	.09	-.01	.11	.06	.15	.07	.19	.04
Korea (South)	.15*	.14**	.02	-.05	-.04	-.06	-.06	.09
Malaysia	.03	-.02	.06	-.05	-.11	-.05	-.16*	-.13
Mexico	.13	.12	.04	.02	-.12	.03	-.01	.09
Netherlands	.13	.08	.06	-.04	-.04	.07	.00	.13
New Zealand	--	.04	-.07	.03	.06	.01	.14	.03
Norway	.19*	.11	-.09	-.05	.01	-.01	-.06	.09
Pakistan	.18	.11	.12	.07	-.08	-.03	.02	.14
Peru	.13	.06	.07	-.03	-.19	-.11	-.17	-.02
Philippines	.14*	.14**	.14*	.09	.01	.06	.00	.15**
Portugal	.14	-.01	-.22**	-.17*	-.16*	-.12	-.14	.03
Russia	.13	.10	.08	.02	-.08	.01	-.01	.15*
Singapore	.05	.03	.03	.02	-.08	-.02	.00	-.01
Spain	.03	.06	.07	.03	.02	.19**	.12*	.20**
Switzerland	.05	-.06	.09	.09	-.07	.10	.11	.12
Taiwan	.13*	.06	.03	-.05	.08	-.03	-.02	.08
Tunisia	.00	-.15	.13	.15	-.02	-.06	.15	-.02
United Kingdom	.12	.14	.11	.07	-.06	.15	.00	.20*
USA	.25**	.12	.07	.00	-.07	.04	.00	.20**
Overall	.21**	.19**	.11**	.03**	-.06**	.00	.02	.14**

Note. * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$, one-tailed

Conceptions of World History

We also asked whether individuals' estimates of their country's contributions to world history were related to their conceptions about the meanings and lessons of world history. As shown in Table S2, although the degree of association between estimated contributions to history and their conceptions about the meanings and lessons of world history varied by country, estimated contributions to world history for the entire data set were significantly, positively correlated the tendency to view history as being: (1) the result of the operation of objective laws; (2) the result of a superior plan of a power greater than humankind; (3) a march of human society towards economic progress, greater freedom, democracy, equality, and justice; (4) the story of the pain and suffering of humankind; and (5) a story of technological progress and scientific advance. By contrast, individuals who tended to disagree with the view that history is about the rise and fall of societies, gave higher estimates for their country's contributions to world history.

Table S2. *Correlations between estimated contributions of participants' countries to world history and their ratings of agreement (1 – 7, with 1 = Strongly disagree to 7 = Strongly Agree) with different conceptions of the meanings and lessons of world history.*

Country	VIO	IND	LAW	NL	SUP	NOT	PRO	SUF	JOK	SCI	R&F	CYC
Argentina	.15**	-.01	.18**	-.01	.20**	-.03	.17**	.16**	.08	.05	.09	.12*
Australia	-.07	.13	.09	-.03	.16*	-.03	.14	.01	-.24**	-.15	-.24**	-.24**
Austria	.17*	.19**	.12	-.03	.22**	-.03	.11	.07	.02	.10	.08	.15*
Belgium	.01	.00	.23**	.04	.19	.16	.20	.01	.08	.12	-.05	-.01
Brazil	-.20**	.16*	.02	-.17*	-.01	-.03	.22**	.08	.00	.25**	.05	-.05
Bulgaria	-.05	.13	-.04	.07	.09	-.12	.18**	.13	-.11	-.02	-.01	-.05
Canada	.06	.25**	.23**	-.04	.20	-.15*	.21**	.25**	-.07	.03	-.06	-.08
China	.09	.05	.03	-.13	.12	.16*	.18*	.03	.18*	-.05	-.03	.14
Colombia	.23**	.16*	-.01	-.05	.20*	-.10	.11	.07	-.09	.14	-.06	.00
Fiji	-.02	.01	-.08	-.09	-.24**	.08	-.06	.13	.04	-.08	.02	.07
Germany	.05	.23**	.11	-.03	.15	-.12	.17*	.17*	-.07	--	--	--
Hong Kong	-.01	.07	.20*	-.02	.11	.06	.02	.13	.07	.08	-.14	.06
Hungary	-.09	.08	.04	.16*	.19*	-.11	.21**	-.06	-.20**	.05	-.09	.02
India	-.19*	.18*	-.03	-.05	-.02	.01	.02	.18*	.04	.04	-.22**	.00
Indonesia	-.10	-.02	-.04	-.13	-.10	.03	-.01	-.08	.08	.06	-.12	.11
Italy	.08	.32**	.25**	.02	.16	-.07	.14	.10	.08	.22*	.01	.20*
Japan	-.01	-.06	-.10	-.11	-.07	-.11	.16	-.03	.10	.21*	-.25*	-.04
Malaysia	.11	-.02	.13	.02	.03	.14	.13	.24**	.10	.01	-.08	-.01
Mexico	.11	.19**	.14	-.01	.20**	.01	.23**	.04	-.08	.18*	-.12	.17*
Netherlands	.00	.03	.03	-.13	-.09	-.03	.25**	.02	-.03	.08	-.16*	-.08
Norway	-.04	.13	.19*	.01	.14	.06	.07	-.12	.10	--	--	--
New Zealand	.08	.07	.17	.20*	.39**	.04	.22*	.11	-.13	.14	.08	.06
Pakistan	-.05	-.08	-.18*	-.30**	-.03	-.10	.00	.00	-.13	.10	-.02	.03
Peru	-.08	.01	.08	.04	.14	-.09	.10	.01	-.19	-.07	-.22	-.20
Philippines	.02	-.01	.07	-.11	.12*	.02	.06	.09	-.06	.02	-.09	.10
Portugal	-.07	.11	.10	-.10	.14	-.05	.18*	.02	.00	.19**	.02	.09
Russia	.09	.08	.02	.00	.06	-.10	.04	-.09	-.13	.04	.09	.22**
Singapore	.17*	.01	.13	-.09	.12	.00	.09	.07	-.09	--	--	--
South Korea	.01	.00	.06	.12	.11	.23**	.06	.13	.00	.04	.03	.03
Spain	.07	.07	.13*	.09	.20**	.03	.29**	.03	-.16**	.19**	.08	-.02
Switzerland	-.02	.10	.06	-.06	.11	.04	-.07	-.04	.05	-.11	-.17*	.07
Taiwan	.07	.08	.08	.19**	.12*	-.02	.15*	.10	-.02	.08	.05	-.04
Tunisia	-.03	.23*	.03	-.25**	-.06	-.06	.05	.16	-.01	.20*	-.04	-.02
United Kingdom	.04	.14	.03	-.02	.25**	.04	-.06	.06	-.04	-.13	-.25	.04
USA	.01	.14*	.10	.02	.18**	-.12	.21**	.06	-.12	.11	-.10	.04
Total	.03**	.09**	.12**	-.02	.16**	.02	.16**	.07**	-.01	.07**	-.06**	.03*

Note. The conceptions of world history and its main message were: (1) History is a story of warfare and the politics of war; Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun (“VIO”); (2) History is the story of great men and women who change the world (“IND”); (3) History is the result of the operation of objective laws which apply no matter what human beings attempt (“LAW”); (4) There are no general laws or rules of history (“NL”); (5) History is a result of the superior plan of a power greater than humankind (“SUP”); (6) History will teach us nothing (“NOT”); (7) History is the march of human society towards economic progress, greater freedom, democracy, equality, and justice (“PRO”); (8) History is the story of the pain and suffering of humankind (“SUF”); (9) History is a sort of joke. All efforts lead one to laugh at the comedy of it (“JOK”); (10) History is a story of technological progress and scientific advance (“SCI”); (11) History is about the rise and fall of societies; nothing lasts forever (“R&F”); and (12) History is a cycle that keeps repeating itself again and again (“CYC”).

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$, one-tailed.

Contributions to World History and Cultural Regions

Table S3 presents means and standard deviations of estimated contributions to world history by cultural regions, based on traditional versus secular and survival versus post-materialism dimensions of values (see Inglehart and Welzel, 2010, for more details). We used Inglehart's national scores of survival / self-expression or post-materialism available from the WVS (Inglehart and Welzel, 2010). The post-materialism concept results from a factor analysis with one pole representing post-materialist values (high subjective well-being, not giving importance to hard work, encouraging tolerance, and trusting people), and an opposite pole representing materialist values, with items such as "rejection of different groups," "respect for one's parents," "liking for work," and "women need to have children to fulfill themselves" (Basabe & Ros, 2005). Post-materialistic values refer to expressive individualism. Alternatively, materialism values emphasize a greater desire for fulfillment of material needs (such as security, sustenance, and shelter). Post-materialism correlates strongly negative with collectivistic and high power distance Hofstede's values. Power distance reflects how persons relates to authority and individualism-collectivist is related to relation between person and groups. Power distance express the degree to which the less powerful members of a society accept and expect that power is distributed unequally. Individualism emphasize voluntary relationships with different groups and personal autonomy, while collectivism emphasize duties and loyalty to a few ascribed groups (Basabe & Ros, 2005). Importantly, materialism is one of the core values in the modernization process of societies across the world. Socioeconomic development related to modernization, and particularly industrialization is expected to be related to industrialization, while post industrial societies are related to expressive individualism (Inglehart & Welzel, 2010). As a

consequence, highly developed nations are those which tend to endorse post-materialistic values (Basabe & Ros, 2005; Inglehart and Welzel, 2010). Meanings of history conceived as the result of the operation of objective laws, the result of a superior plan of a power greater than humankind, a march of human society towards economic progress, greater freedom, democracy, equality, and justice were strongly endorsed in nations sharing materialistic, collectivistic and traditional values, and these values and social representations of history were associated with a stronger disposition to fight for the nation (Páez, Liu, Bobowik, Basabe & Hanke, 2016). Globally, these results suggest that collective narcissism is related to a strong national political culture and to a more positivistic and stoic view of history – being relatively weak in more post-materialistic and secular national cultures like Protestant Europe.

English speaking nations are Australia, Canada, New Zealand, USA and UK. Protestant Europe nations are Germany, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland. Catholic Europe nations are Austria, Belgium, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Orthodox and Ex-Communist nations are Bulgaria, Hungary and Russia. Latin American nations are Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. Confucian Asia nations are China, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan. South Asia Nations are Fiji, India, Indonesia and Philippines, and Islamic nations are Malaysia, Tunisia and Pakistan. We conducted an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), which revealed significant differences between cultural regions, $F(7,6177) = 48.30, p < .01, \eta^2 = .05$; however, these differences between regions only accounted for 5.2% of the total variance.

Table S3. *Number of participants, means, and 95% confidence intervals for Percent Contributions to World History by cultural regions*

Cultural Region	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	95% <i>CI</i>
Protestant Europe	639	18.9	1.6
Latin America	942	30.9	1.5
Confucian Asia	1147	32.2	1.6
English-Speaking Countries	824	32.3	1.8
Catholic Europe	836	32.4	1.6
Ex-Communist Europe	619	37.5	2.3
Islamic Countries	376	39.9	2.7
South Asia	802	42.4	2.0

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