

		<i>Supported in Experiment 1? (Minimal Groups)</i>	<i>Supported in Experiment 2? (Political Groups)</i>
<i>Hypothesis 1</i>	People will rate themselves and their in-group members (" <i>Self</i> " & " <i>In-group</i> " Conditions) as behaving more fairly than unaffiliated others and out-group members (" <i>Other</i> " & " <i>Out-group</i> " Conditions).	No	No
<i>Hypothesis 2</i>	People will rate themselves (" <i>Self</i> " Condition) as behaving more fairly than all others (" <i>Other</i> ", " <i>In-group</i> ", & " <i>Out-group</i> " Conditions).	No	No
<i>Hypothesis 3</i>	People will rate in-group members (" <i>In-group</i> " Condition) as behaving more fairly than out-group members (" <i>Out-group</i> " Condition).	No	Yes
<i>Hypothesis 6</i>	(a) People who are highly identified with their in-group will rate in-group members (" <i>In-group</i> " Condition) as behaving more fairly.	Yes	No
	(b) People who are highly identified with their in-group will rate out-group members (" <i>Out-group</i> " Condition) as behaving less fairly.	No	No
		<i>Supported?</i>	
<i>Hypothesis 4</i>	<i>H1</i> , <i>H2</i> , and <i>H3</i> will be confirmed in both minimal groups (<i>Experiment 1</i>) and political groups (<i>Experiment 2</i>)	No	
<i>Hypothesis 5</i>	The effects of moral hypocrisy will be stronger for political groups (<i>Experiment 2</i>) than for minimal groups (<i>Experiment 1</i>)	No	

Table 1: Hypothesis table.