

Social Justice Watch 0120

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[Breakin' Down Privilege: What It Is and What It Ain't](#)

[British, French and Germans Give Biden High Marks After U.S. Election](#)

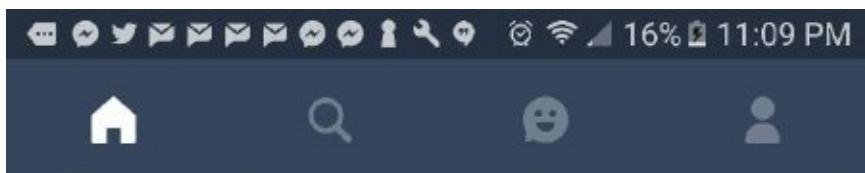
[Even before Capitol riot, most people in Germany, France and the UK had concerns about U.S. political system](#)

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 dismantlethefeminism

I do not understand this "male privilege" bullshit.

What. Fucking. Privileges. Do. Men. Have.???????

Name them. I swear, I challenge you to name these "male privileges" and be able to prove them.

Come on, I fucking dare you.

Name them!

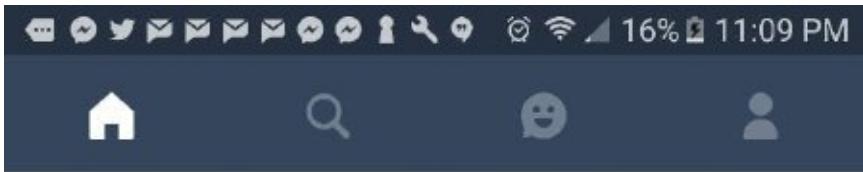


cosmic-kleptomaniac

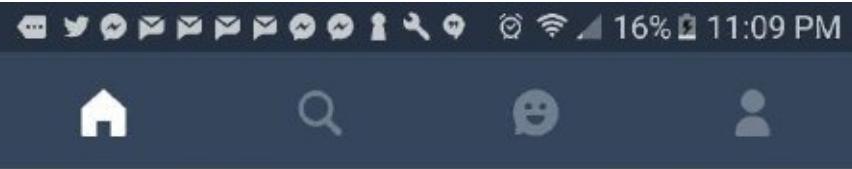
Oh boy. Well, as a man, I'll tell you my male privilege.

1. My odds of being hired for a job, when competing against female applicants, are probably skewed in my favor. The more prestigious the job, the larger the odds are skewed.
2. I can be confident in the fact that my co-workers won't think that I was hired/promoted because of my sex - despite the fact that it's probably true.
3. If I ever am promoted when a woman of my peers is better suited for the job, it is because of my sex.
4. If I ever fail at my job or career, it won't be seen as a blacklist against my sex's capabilities.
5. I am far less likely to face sexual harassment than my female peers.



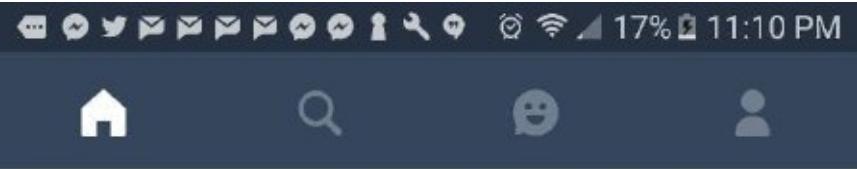


6. If I do the same task as a woman, and if the measurement is at all subjective, chances are people will think I did a better job.
7. If I am a teen or an adult, and I stay out of prison, my odds of getting raped are relatively low.
8. On average, I'm taught that walking alone after dark by myself is less than dangerous than it is for my female peers.
9. If I choose not to have children, my masculinity will not be questioned.
10. If I do have children but I do not provide primary care for them, my masculinity will not be questioned.
11. If I have children and I do care for them, I'll be praised even if my care is only marginally competent.
12. If I have children and a career, no one will think I'm selfish for not staying at home.
13. If I seek political office, my relationship with my children or who I deem to take care of them will more often not be scrutinized by the press.
14. My elected representatives are mostly people of my own sex. The more prestigious the position, the more this is true.
15. When I seek out "the person in charge", it is likely that they will be someone of my own sex. The higher the position, the more often this is true.



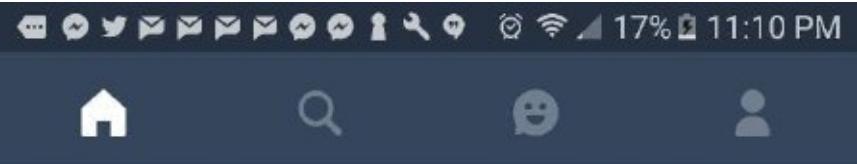
16. As a child, chances are I am encouraged to be more active and outgoing than my sisters.
17. As a child, I could choose from an almost infinite variety of children's media featuring positive, active, non-stereotyped heroes of my own sex. I never had to look for it; male protagonists were (and are) the default.
18. As a child, chances are I got more teacher attention than girls who raised their hands just as often.
19. If my day, week or year is going badly, I need not ask of each negative episode or situation whether or not it has sexist overtones.
(Nobody's going to ask if I'm upset because I'm menstruating.)
20. I can turn on the television or glance at the front page of the newspaper and see people of my own sex widely represented.
21. If I'm careless with my financial affairs it won't be attributed to my sex.
22. If I'm careless with my driving it won't be attributed to my sex.
23. I can speak in public to a large group without putting my sex on trial.
24. Even if I sleep with a lot of women, there is little to no chance that I will be seriously labeled "slut," nor is there any male counterpart to "bashing."





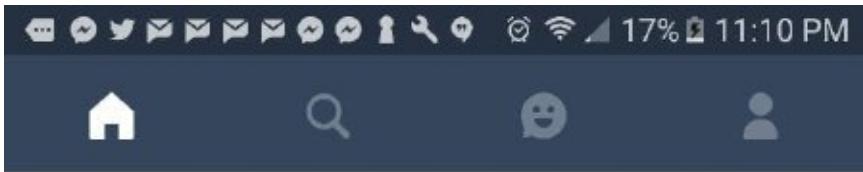
25. I do not have to worry about the message my wardrobe sends about my sexual availability.
26. My clothing is typically less expensive and better-constructed than women's clothing for the same social status. While I have fewer options, my clothes will probably fit better than a woman's without tailoring.
27. The grooming regimen expected of me is relatively cheap and consumes little time.
28. If I buy a new car, chances are I'll be offered a better price than a woman buying the same car. The same goes for other expensive merchandise.
29. If I'm not conventionally attractive, the disadvantages are relatively small and easy to ignore.
30. I can be loud with no fear of being called a shrew. I can be aggressive with no fear of being called a bitch.
31. I can ask for legal protection from violence that happens mostly to men without being seen as a selfish special interest, since that kind of violence is called "crime" and is a general social concern. (Violence that happens mostly to women is usually called "domestic violence" or "acquaintance rape," and is seen as a special interest issue.)
32. I can be confident that the ordinary language





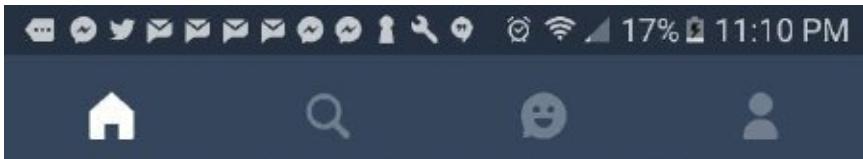
32. I can be confident that the ordinary language of day-to-day existence will always include my sex. "All men are created equal," mailman, chairman, freshman, he.
33. My ability to make important decisions and my capability in general will never be questioned depending on what time of the month it is.
34. I will never be expected to change my name upon marriage or questioned if I don't change my name.
35. The decision to hire me will not be based on assumptions about whether or not I might choose to have a family sometime soon.
36. Every major religion in the world is led primarily by people of my own sex. Even God, in most major religions, is pictured as male.
37. Most major religions argue that I should be the head of my household, while my wife and children should be subservient to me.
38. If I have a wife or live-in girlfriend, chances are we'll divide up household chores so that she does most of the labor, and in particular the most repetitive and unrewarding tasks.
39. If I have children with my girlfriend or wife, I can expect her to do most of the basic childcare such as changing diapers and feeding.
40. If I have children with my wife or girlfriend it turns out that one of us needs to make career





40. If I have children with my wife or girlfriend, and it turns out that one of us needs to make career sacrifices to raise the kids, chances are we'll both assume the career sacrificed should be hers.
41. Assuming I am heterosexual, magazines, billboards, television, movies, pornography, and virtually all of media is filled with images of scantily-clad women intended to appeal to me sexually. Such images of men exist, but are rarer.
42. In general, I am under much less pressure to be thin than my female counterparts are. If I am over-weight, I probably suffer fewer social and economic consequences for being fat than over-weight women do.
43. If I am heterosexual, it's incredibly unlikely that I'll ever be beaten up by a spouse or lover.
44. Complete strangers generally do not walk up to me on the street and tell me to "smile."
45. Sexual harassment on the street virtually never happens to me. I do not need to plot my movements through public space in order to avoid being sexually harassed, or to mitigate sexual harassment.
46. On average, I am not interrupted by women as often as women are interrupted by men.
47. On average, I will have the privilege of not





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47. On average, I will have the privilege of not knowing about my male privilege.

And lastly, I am taken as a more credible feminist than my female peers, despite the fact that the feminist movement is not liberating to my sex.

This is male privilege.



<https://telegra.ph/The-Male-Privilege-Checklist-01-17> source



feminist next door

@emrazz

Men are afraid that feminists want to oppress them when in reality we just want to take a walk at night with our headphones in.

1:23 AM · 12/25/20 · Twitter for iPhone

821 Retweets **45** Quote Tweets **7,630** Likes

<https://www.facebook.com/heroicgirls/photos/a.325763014270749/17564207778>



Sister Helen Prejean ✅

@helenprejean

The death penalty is fundamentally a poor person's issue. Over nearly 40 years of visiting death row facilities across the United States, I have never met a single person with money or resources. Capital punishment means "those without the capital get the punishment."

1:48 AM · 16 Jan 21 · Twitter for iPhone

<https://www.facebook.com/progressivesecularhumanist/photos/a.3012511165691>



Jennifer Wright ✅ @JenAshleyWright

19h

In my early 20's, I worked in a bar. Sometimes drunk guys would try to start fights. The very nice bouncer would then basically pick them up and carry them out, so everyone else at the bar could have a good time.

Precisely zero people present thought this was "cancel culture."

11:07 PM · Jan 13, 2021

252 8,089 176 71,272

<https://www.facebook.com/progressivesecularhumanist/photos/a.3012511165691>



Jessica Grace 🌹
@IsicaLynn

...

I find that a lot of anti-socialist sentiment boils down to a basic belief that people are lazy and won't do good in the world or work hard unless they are suffering.

I believe the opposite. I think most people would do amazing things if they weren't in dire straits constantly.

<https://www.facebook.com/progressivesecularhumanist/photos/a.3012511165691>



Toronto dad inspired by his daughter to create swimwear brand for trans girls

https://www.blogto.com/fashion_style/2021/01/toronto-dad-daughter-swimwear-brand-trans-girls



Nature News & Comment @NatureNews · 4h

In 1847, male students voted to allow Elizabeth Blackwell into medical school – as a prank. A decade later, she and her sister Emily were running their own hospital.



Sisters who kicked down the door of the US medical ...
Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell fought to be doctors in
the mid-nineteenth century, and to train more women...

nature.com

1

47

110



...

Replies 110 to @NatureNews

Re: Engaging to @Na

The few women who began to populate the medical landscape of the United States and Europe in the 1850s and 1860s disagreed on roles and approaches. The Blackwells' acquaintance Florence Nightingale, famed for her epidemiology and sanitation reform during the Crimean War, believed that women should be nurses, and physicians should all be male. Also contentious was the best way to educate female physicians.



Female medical students dissect cadavers at the Medicine College for Women, which was founded by Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell in 1868. Credit: Everett Collection/Alamy

<https://www.facebook.com/WOMENSRIGHTSNEWS/photos/a.2045420629215/>

**“Feminism isn’t about
making women stronger.
Women are already strong.
It’s about changing the way
the world perceives that
strength.”**

— G.D Anderson

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fbid=393909691909347&set=gm.2683685568609805](https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=393909691909347&set=gm.2683685568609805)



<https://www.facebook.com/pinknews/photos/a.10150141268066518/1015937679>

NO MAN WANTS A WOMAN,
WHO...

WE DON'T
CARE.



[https://www.facebook.com/photo?
fbid=1081087459075176&set=gm.2683741755270853](https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=1081087459075176&set=gm.2683741755270853)

So when children see a trans person... knowing children to be curious. How are parents gonna explain to them what this person or character identifies themselves as?



Education Matters
@DrChaeEd

My 10-yo asked. I said, "When you were born, we said you were a boy & you ID as a boy today. Sometimes, as ppl grow, they realize that what they were called at birth isn't accurate for them." He said, "Oh okay. Thanks, mom."

It was pretty simple actually. 🙏

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/249715853190>

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telegra.ph/Breakin-Down-Privilege-What-It-Is-and-What-It-Aint-01-19 | [source](#)
Telegraph

Breakin' Down Privilege: What It Is and What It Ain't

Breakin' Down Privilege: What It Is and What It Ain't OnlyBlackGirlDec 29, 2015 · 8 min read Everyone seems to have different ideas of what exactly privilege in the context of social groups, is. The privilege we are talking about here is that of the privileges...

<https://youtu.be/FO5mgPLjWho>

YouTube

Allies Are Not Entitled to an Explanation

Excerpt from upcoming video for allies. Allies are not entitled to an explanation nor are POCS required to give you one. Do your own research before coming to us.

<https://youtu.be/C8xJXKYL8pU>

YouTube

Getting Called Out: How to Apologize

SUBSCRIBE to Chescaleigh! <http://bit.ly/chesca> SUBSCRIBE

TWEET this video <http://clicktotweet.com/7aZSb>

FACEBOOK this video <http://on.fb.me/1dNkxAp>

• • • • • • • • • •

This video was partially inspired by the "How to deal with getting called...

<https://medium.com/@OnlyBlackGirl/many-international-adoptees-are-at-risk-of-deportation-and-no-one-is-talking-about-it-c78ea6130838>

Medium

Many International Adoptees Are At Risk of Deportation and No One Is Talking About It

With Trump's immigration ban happening, many people are worried for immigrant friends and family and rightfully so. However, one group that...

Thailand jails woman for more than 43 years for insulting monarchy [link source](#)
South China Morning Post

Thai woman jailed for more than 43 years for insulting monarchy

The court halved her original sentence of 87 years because she had confessed, according to the Thai Lawyers for Human Rights group.

telegra.ph/Even-before-Capitol-riot-most-people-in-Germany-France-and-the-UK-had-concerns-about-US-political-system-01-19

Telegraph

Even before Capitol riot, most people in Germany, France and the UK had concerns about U.S. political system

The violent storming of the U.S. Capitol on Jan. 6 by a mob of supporters of President Donald Trump has generated considerable attention overseas, as well as concerns about the health of American democracy. Even before the riot, however, many people in three...

telegra.ph/British-French-and-Germans-Give-Biden-High-Marks-After-US-Election-01-19

Telegraph

British, French and Germans Give Biden High Marks After U.S. Election

This analysis focuses on views of President-elect Joe Biden among three major U.S. allies: France, Germany and the United Kingdom. The survey examines optimism about trans-Atlantic relationships and expectations for U.S. foreign policy under Biden's administration....

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Breakin' Down Privilege: What It Is and What It Ain't

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Breakin' Down Privilege: What It Is and What It Ain't



OnlyBlackGirl Dec 29, 2015 · 8 min read

Everyone seems to have different ideas of what exactly privilege in the context of social groups, is. The privilege we are talking about here is that of the privileges of those in dominant groups. Well, today we are going to break it

down and get everyone on the same page. Privilege is important to understand and recognize if we want any hope of moving forward and fixing our flaws, but if everyone isn't on the same page, that will never happen.

So step one...What exactly is privilege?

It's pretty simple, privilege in the context that we are using it, is exactly the same as what the definition of privilege actually is, "a special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group of people". That is it. It's that easy. It simply means in some way or another, some people have an advantage or special right over others.

So what exactly does this mean in terms of social groups?

This is where, I think people get confused and upset and as a result refuse to recognize that they have it.

Let's talk first about what privilege is NOT.

Privilege does NOT mean:

That you have lived a, carefree ,struggle free, perfect life.

That even though you may be in a dominant social group, that you will NEVER face an injustice in that area.

A bad thing.(I will discuss these a little more in depth in a minute)

This comic written by white blogger, Jamie Kapp explain white privilege quite well what privilege DOES mean, is that generally, on a day to day basis those in dominant social groups, have those advantages and special treatments over those who are in the non dominant groups.

EVERYONE has privilege in some way shape or form, and we all fall into a non dominant group as well. We all fall into many social categories and you would be hard pressed to find someone who is not in some way part of the dominate group. When we look at the social groups, we can easily pick out who are the dominant ones. To make this a little more visual, let's look at a diversity wheel:

All of these are social classes, correct? Every single one of us can sit here and fill this out uniquely to ourselves. For example, I am a black, african-american, 23 year old (young adult), able bodied, cisgender female, whose first language is English, transracially adopted, raised in a two parent home, christian, U.S. Citizen...so on and so forth. This is what we talk about when we are talking about social classes/groups. We can also go

around this wheel and fairly easily name the groups that GENERALLY in America, are the dominant group. And when we say dominate, we simply mean that they are considered the “norm”, that our system is set up to cater to them. So, for example, heterosexuals are very obviously the dominant group in america. Any other sexual orientation is faced with limitations and injustices (i.e. banning gay marriage, banning non heterosexual couples from adopting, being able to fire queer people etc). Able-bodied people are the dominant group, they don't face nearly as many limitation compared to those with physical or mental disabilities. White people are the dominate group, native english speakers are dominate, christians are dominate, people with college degrees are dominate, cisgender people are dominate, and you get the point. Now let's put privilege into real life perspective, I will use myself as an example. As I listed, I fall into several dominant groups as well as several non dominant ones. What privilege means, is that in those groups that I am part of the dominant group, I have an advantage. People who have privilege, usually never even know because we don't ever, have to think about the hardships or injustices of those because it simply isn't a part of our lives. Well what on earth do you mean by all that Rebekah? Well as an abled bodied person, how often do you physically stop and think about how you are going to make it up those 5 flights of stairs to your apartment? And i'm not talking about “damn, im going to be tired how am i going to make it”. No I mean physically you never have to stop and think about being able to WALK up those stairs, because you have two function legs and feet. THERE ARE PEOPLE WHO DO NOT HAVE FUNCTIONING LEGS AND/OR FEET. Are you honestly going to try and argue that you don't have an advantage over people with no legs? That you don't have it easier than someone in a wheelchair? The thought never crosses your mind. Now that is a very obvious example because that was something we can physically see. Where people start to flip shit, is over things that cannot necessarily be seen, like race, gender or sexual orientation. Let's talk about race. As white people, when was the last time you walked into the store and had to consciously worry about whether you were being racially profiled, followed and watched like a criminal? Not very often and probably never. THAT is white privilege. White people when was the last time you even had to think about the color of your skin and how it will affect every single life decision you make? Pretty much never. In fact, chances are you never even thought about your whiteness until someone mentioned it to you. For the rest of non white people, we are well aware of the color of our skin as children. There

are BABIES consciously trying to figure out how to deal with racism. You have privilege. Straight people, when was the last time you actually had to think about how marriage would never be an option because it's illegal and in some places, punishable by death? Literally never, you NEVER have to think about that, because everything is catered to you. THAT is straight privilege. This same process can be used for every group. Age groups? Youth are hated because they're young and everyone else think they are stupid, the old get tossed aside because they can't help as much physically. Everyone in between is in a privileged position. Christians, well this country was founded on christianity. When was the last time christians got labeled as a terrorist group because of a few bad apples? And even though there have actually been more harm done in the name of christianity than just about any other religion, it's still considered the "purest" and the only acceptable way. That's a privilege. Men, how often do you have to worry about being sexually harassed every time you walk out the door? Men get praised for sleeping with multiple women, but a woman becomes a slut if she sleeps with more than one man in her life. The workforce is catered to you, there is no glass ceiling for you. No one accuses you of sleeping with someone to get into your position of power. That is male privilege. I'm going to jump back to what privilege is not, for a second.

I talked about how while, you are in the dominant group, that doesn't mean you have lived a perfect life. No, not at all. Yeah, as a white person, you have probably dealt with some shit in one way or another, but difference is there is a system set up to HELP you get past and overcome those challenges. Those options are not available for all of us. As a straight person, maybe you've faced some shit, but at the end of the day, you can still walk into work and not worry about getting fired for who you love, you can still get on a plane and get married anywhere you want and not only not be slaughtered on site, but have it be legal. Another part to add, is that sometimes you may move in and out of a dominant group. For example, when you move from a youth to a young adult your privilege shifts with it. If you move up or down the economic class, you may lose or gain your privilege status. In other words, privilege is not always constant. So what the hell does all this mean and what do you want us to do with it?

As I said before, having privilege is NOT at all a bad thing. It is actually good, it means that you in a position of power to help people who don't have that power and privilege. Where it becomes a problem is if you use that position of power to be an asshole rather than a decent human being and helping to make equality and equity happen so we don't even have a

privilege structure to begin with. Having privilege means that you are in a position of power and you may not be as aware of the actual state of things as much as you think. Privilege is the reason there are white people who still think that racism doesn't exist today. I got a murdered black person by police every 28 hours, racial profiling, wage gaps, misrepresentation and more that says otherwise. What it means is that you, while being a position of power, might have to shut up and listen to those who are actually suffering and use your power to help project THEIR message, not project the message you think needs to be heard on their behalf. You have your time to talk, let those who don't get the platform, have the platform and you can help get them to that platform by using your privilege. That can be as simple as sharing a post on facebook that was written by someone in a non dominant group, talking about the issues their people are facing. And lastly, it means that you might, and probably will mess up. You have been able to glide through life not thinking about these issues and now that you are aware you might say or do something that is out of line and you might get called out. So check your privilege first, are you really in a position to be inserting your opinion here? Are you really qualified to speak for people who are not in the dominant group? Then fall back, and be respectful.

Well that was a lot to get through, the important thing to remember is that everyone has privilege in some way or another and as people, we need to take the responsibility in recognizing where we have those privileges so that we know when to step forward and when to take a step back.

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British, French and Germans Give Biden High Marks After U.S. Election

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A billboard in Berlin on Nov. 12, 2020, days after Joe Biden was declared the winner of the U.S. presidential election. (Christian Ender/Getty Images)

This analysis focuses on views of President-elect Joe Biden among three major U.S. allies: France, Germany and the United Kingdom. The survey examines optimism about trans-Atlantic relationships and expectations for U.S. foreign policy under Biden's administration. Views of the United States and the newly elected president are considered in the context of long-term trend data.

For this report, we use data from nationally representative telephone surveys of 3,066 adults from Nov. 12 to Dec. 23, 2020, in France, Germany and the UK. Additional data is included from a survey conducted among 1,003 adults in the U.S. from Nov. 10 to Dec. 7, 2020.

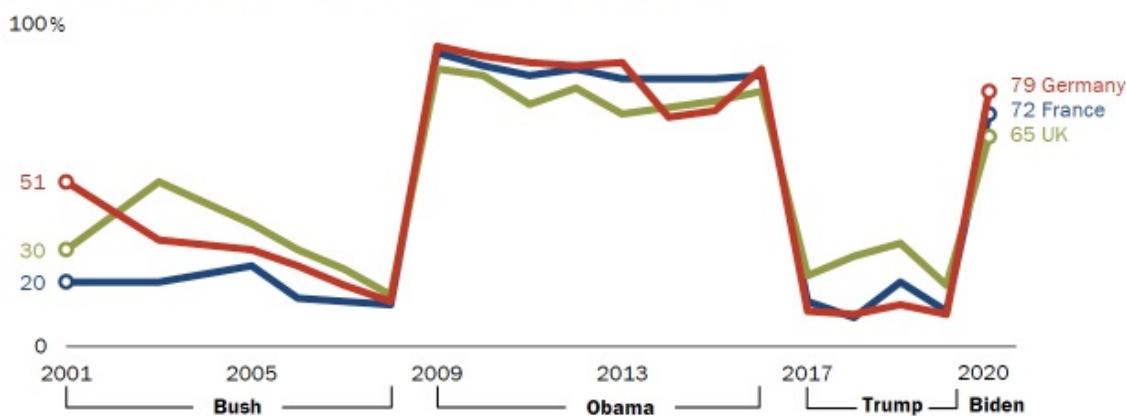
Here are the questions used for the report, along with responses, and the survey

methodology.

Throughout his presidency, Donald Trump was broadly unpopular internationally, and his poor ratings have had a negative impact on America's overall image, especially among key allies and partners of the United States. By contrast, early reviews for his successor, President-elect Joe Biden, are much more positive, according to a new Pew Research Center survey in France, Germany and the United Kingdom. People in all three countries express confidence in Biden and optimism that relations with the U.S. will improve now that he is moving into the White House.

Biden receives much better ratings than Trump did

% who have confidence in ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs



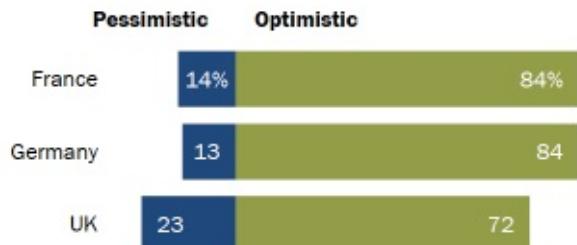
Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q28.

"British, French and German Publics Give Biden High Marks After U.S. Election"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Widespread optimism about relations with the U.S.

% who feel generally ___ about their country's relations with the U.S.



% who feel generally ___ about their country's relations with European countries



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown

Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q31a-b.

"British, French and German Publics Give Biden High Marks After U.S. Election"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Large majorities in Germany (79%), France (72%) and the UK (65%) say they have confidence in Biden to do the right thing in world affairs – a dramatic change from the low ratings Trump received in a survey conducted in the summer of 2020 in these three nations. As he prepares to begin his presidency, Biden’s ratings are only slightly lower than the ratings Barack Obama received near the end of his second term.

Large majorities also say that, when thinking of the future of their country, they are optimistic about their country’s relations with the U.S., including more than eight-in-ten in Germany and France and roughly seven-in-ten in the UK.

There is also considerable optimism on the other side of the Atlantic: 73% of Americans feel optimistic about U.S. relations with European countries. This view is especially widespread among Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (83%), but also held by a majority of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (62%).

In the three European countries surveyed, people have high expectations for the Biden administration on major policy issues. Substantial majorities believe that

with Biden in the White House U.S. policies will improve on issues such as foreign policy, climate change and dealing with the coronavirus outbreak.

In this moment of transition between the Trump and Biden eras, overall ratings for the U.S. are mixed. About half in the UK and France and 40% in Germany have a favorable opinion of the U.S., representing in each case a significant increase from the summer 2020 survey but still somewhat lower favorability than in the last years of Obama’s presidency.

The survey finds that even before the violent storming of the U.S. Capitol in early January by a mob of Trump’s supporters, there were widespread concerns about the health of U.S. democracy among three of America’s closest allies: 73% of Germans, 64% of the French and 62% of the British think the U.S. political system needs to be subject to either major changes or completely reformed. (See “Even before riot at Capitol, most people in Germany, France and the UK had concerns about U.S. political system” for more on this question, as well as other findings on attitudes regarding the health of American democracy.)

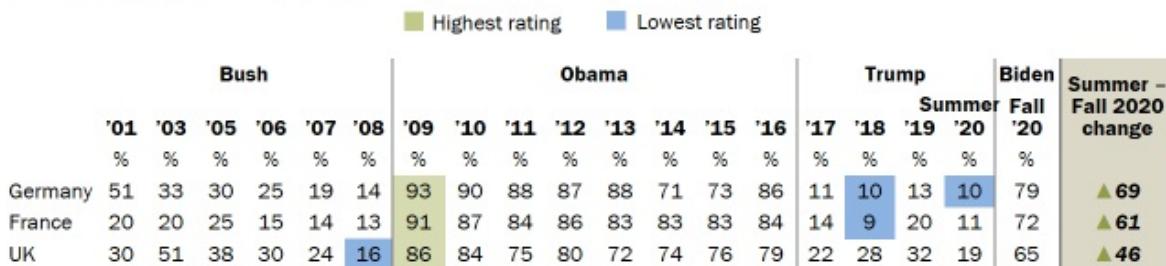
These are among the key findings from a Pew Research Center survey conducted among 3,066 adults in France, Germany and the UK from Nov. 12 to Dec. 23, 2020. Additional data comes from a survey of 1,003 U.S. adults conducted from Nov. 10 to Dec. 7, 2020.

Confidence in Biden high

Ratings for Donald Trump were consistently negative in these three countries throughout his time in office. For instance, only about one-in-ten Germans expressed confidence in Trump in the four surveys Pew Research Center conducted in Germany during his presidency. In contrast, 79% now have confidence in Biden.

As with Bush-Obama transition, Biden election boosts international confidence in U.S. president

% who have confidence in ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: All changes shown are statistically significant.

Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q28.

"British, French and German Publics Give Biden High Marks After U.S. Election"

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Whereas Trump’s low marks often resembled the poor ratings received by George W. Bush during his administration, Biden’s reviews are closer to some of the highly positive ones for Obama during his two terms as president. (A Pew Research Center survey to be conducted later in 2021 will explore whether Biden’s ratings change once he takes office.)

At this point, there are few significant ideological differences between the left and the right regarding attitudes toward Biden in these three nations. He receives roughly the same positive reviews among people who place themselves on the left, center and right of the political spectrum. However, Biden generally gets somewhat lower ratings from supporters of right-wing populist parties. For example, just 51% of Germans with a favorable view of Alternative for Germany (AfD) have confidence in Biden, compared with 84% of those with an unfavorable opinion of the party. Smaller but still significant differences exist between supporters and nonsupporters of the Brexit Party (now called Reform UK) in the UK and National Rally in France. (See appendix for more information on European populist parties.)

In the UK, views about Biden also differ according to how people feel about Brexit. While 76% of those who identify as “remainders” express confidence in Biden, it’s just 52% among “leavers.”

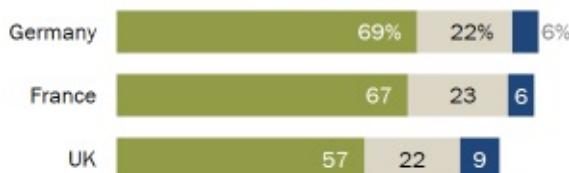
Optimism about U.S. policies under Biden

Many in European countries surveyed expect improvements under Biden

% who say that when Joe Biden becomes president, U.S.
will ...

■ Improve ■ Do not expect it to change ■ Get worse

Foreign policy



Response to climate change



Response to the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q29a-c.

"British, French and German Publics Give Biden High Marks After U.S. Election"

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Reflecting widespread trust in Biden, majorities in France, Germany and the UK are hopeful that America's handling of various international issues will improve once he takes office.

Just under 60% in the UK and roughly two-thirds in Germany and France think U.S. foreign policy will improve under Biden's administration. About 65% in each country anticipate improvements in America's response to climate change. And roughly 70% in all three countries say the same about America's response to the coronavirus outbreak.

Overall, fewer than a third in any country do not expect changes in any of these

areas when Biden becomes president. And only around one-in-ten or fewer believe things will get worse.

The survey did not reference specific potential policy changes under Biden. The substance of Trump policies engendered considerable criticism abroad, suggesting that many believe there is considerable room for improvement. In 2019, 85% in the UK and 90% in both France and Germany disapproved of Trump's withdrawal from international climate change agreements. And fewer than one-in-five in each of the three countries rated America's response to the coronavirus positively in summer 2020.

In the absence of policy particulars, optimism about U.S. policies tends to be more pronounced on the political left than right in France, Germany and the UK. This is particularly true when it comes to America's response to the coronavirus outbreak. In the UK, people on the left are 16 percentage points more likely than those on the right to say America's response to the outbreak will get better. In France and Germany, 80% of those on the left vs. 68% of those on the right share this view.

Optimism about policy changes under Biden is also muted among supporters of right-wing populist parties – a segment that tended to express relatively positive views of Trump and his policies. Yet even among these supporters, the prevailing view is that America's response to the coronavirus pandemic, climate change and overall foreign policy will improve under the new U.S. president. For example, roughly half (51%) of Germans with a favorable view of AfD think the U.S. response to climate change will improve when Biden takes office; in the UK, a 56% majority of Brexit (Reform UK) supporters agree, as do 58% of National Rally backers in France.

Upbeat view of future relations with U.S.

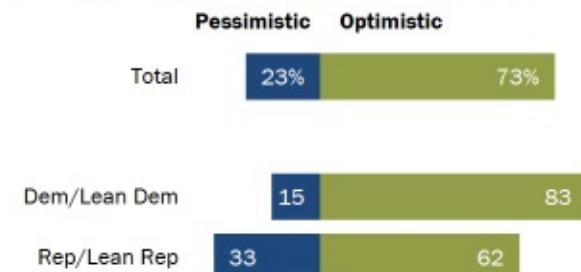
A generally positive outlook extends to trans-Atlantic relations as well. More than eight-in-ten in France and Germany are optimistic about their country's future relations with the U.S., and roughly seven-in-ten in the UK share this view.

In Germany, this optimism follows a recent low point in bilateral relations. In a survey conducted by Körber-Stiftung in September 2020, 79% of Germans described present relations between their country and the U.S. as bad, and many

did not view the U.S. as a partner on important international issues.

Most Americans are optimistic about future trans-Atlantic relations

% of Americans who feel generally ___ about their country's future relations with European countries



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q31b.

"British, French and German Publics Give Biden High Marks After U.S. Election"

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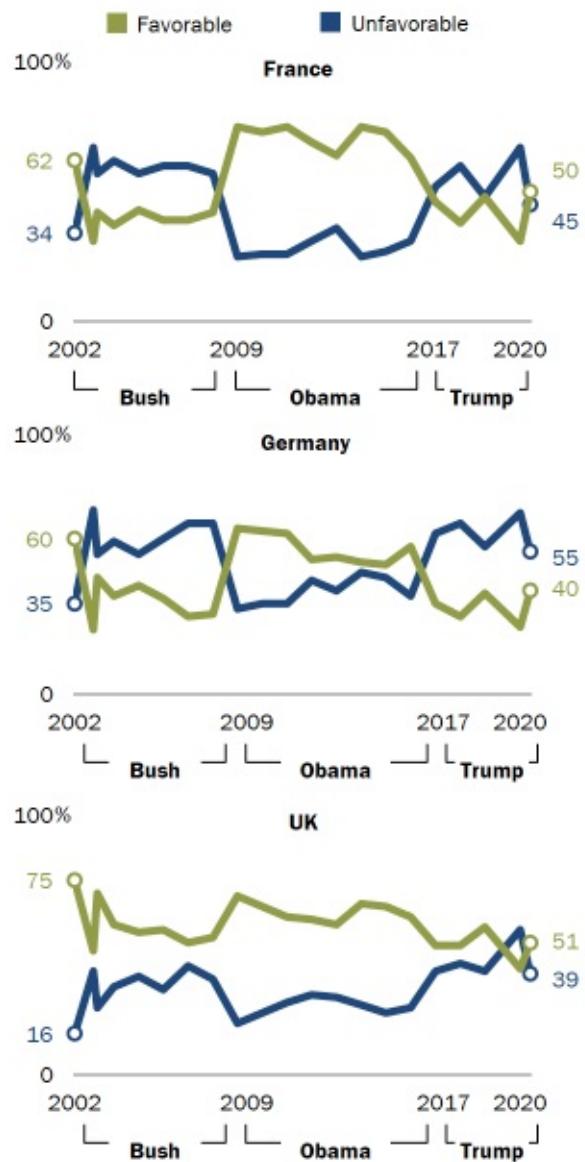
In all three countries polled, people who express confidence in President-elect Biden to do the right thing in world affairs are much more likely to be optimistic about bilateral relations with the U.S. Among those who have confidence in Biden, overwhelming majorities in France (92%), Germany (91%) and the UK (79%) say they are optimistic on future relations. However, even among those who do not trust Biden, most are hopeful about their country's relations with the U.S., including 64% in France, 62% in Germany and 60% in the UK.

Nearly three-in-four Americans are also optimistic about relations between their country and countries in Europe. This opinion is particularly common among Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (83%), but a majority of Republicans and Republican leaners (62%) also hold this view.

A slight uptick in ratings of the U.S.

European publics surveyed divided on views of the U.S.

% who have a ___ view of the U.S.



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q27a.

"British, French and German Publics Give Biden High Marks After U.S. Election"

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Overall views of the U.S. in the three European countries surveyed are lukewarm. In France and the UK, about half see the U.S. favorably while about four-in-ten or more see the country unfavorably. Germans are especially critical,

with a majority holding an unfavorable view of the U.S. and only four-in-ten viewing the U.S. positively.

Still, these evaluations of the U.S. are more sanguine than the ratings the U.S. received last summer. In France, the share who see the U.S. favorably has increased by 19 percentage points, and the share has increased by 14 and 10 points in Germany and the UK, respectively. For the French and Germans, these are also the most favorable views of the U.S. expressed during the Trump presidency.

The increase in positive ratings for the U.S. is not as great as the increase observed in our 2009 survey, following the election of Barack Obama, in which ratings improved dramatically from the lower marks seen throughout much of George W. Bush’s presidency. A Pew Research Center survey to be conducted later this year will examine whether views of the U.S. shift further once Biden takes office.

Although those on the ideological left are in some cases more optimistic about the direction of policy change under a Biden administration, it is those on the right who have more favorable attitudes toward the U.S. overall. For instance, six-in-ten Britons on the ideological right have favorable view of the U.S., compared with only about a third of their compatriots on the left. A similar pattern holds in France, where 56% on the right are favorable toward the U.S., versus 38% on the left. The difference between those on the left and on the right is not statistically significant in Germany.

Ratings of the U.S. also differ with views of right-wing populist political parties. In all three countries surveyed, those who have favorable views of a right-wing populist party are more likely than those with unfavorable views to also see the U.S. favorably.

For those in the UK, attitudes are additionally divided by views about Brexit. Those who think of themselves as “remainders” are 14 percentage points less likely to have a favorable view of the U.S. than those who see themselves as “leavers.”

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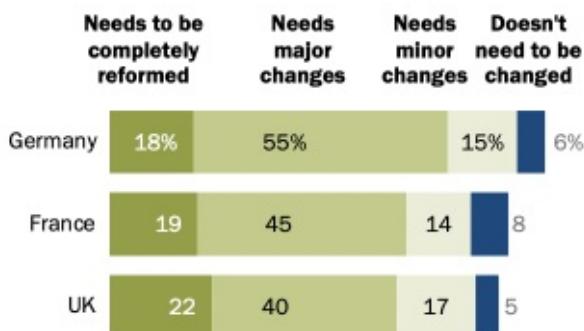
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Even before Capitol riot, most people in Germany, France and the UK had concerns about U.S. political system

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Majorities in three European countries say the U.S. political system needs major changes or complete reform

% who say the political system in the U.S. ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Fall 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q14b.

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The violent storming of the U.S. Capitol on Jan. 6 by a mob of supporters of President Donald Trump has generated considerable attention overseas, as well as concerns about the health of American democracy. Even before the riot, however, many people in three key allies of the United States – Germany, France and the United Kingdom – were worried about the American political system.

Large majorities in all three countries said in a fall 2020 Pew Research Center survey that the U.S. system needs either major changes or to be completely reformed. The view was especially common in Germany, where 55% said major changes are necessary and an additional 18% said the system should be completely reformed. The share of people who said major changes to the U.S.

system are necessary was slightly lower in France (45%) and the UK (40%).

Few people in the three nations said *no* changes to the U.S. system are needed.

This analysis covers how those in Germany, France and the UK see the U.S. political system following the 2020 election. It includes demographic analysis comparing responses to the questions by views about political parties. The post also draws on long-term trend data to contextualize these views.

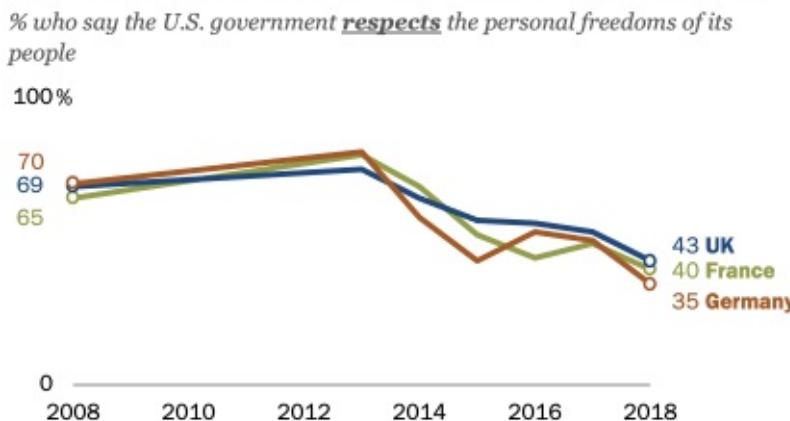
For this post, we use data from nationally representative telephone surveys of 3,066 adults from Nov. 12 to Dec. 23, 2020, in France, Germany and the UK. We also use a Körber-Stiftung survey conducted by Kantar in Germany from Nov. 6-10 among 1,058 respondents.

Here are the questions used for this report, along with responses, and its methodology.

In the UK and Germany, attitudes toward right-wing populist political parties played a role on this question. Those with a favorable view of the UK's Brexit Party (now called the Reform Party) and Germany's Alternative for Germany (AfD) were less likely than people with negative views of those parties to say the U.S. system needs to be completely reformed.

A separate survey conducted in Germany by Körber-Stiftung days after the 2020 election found declining confidence in U.S. democracy. When asked if the election strengthened or weakened their trust in U.S. democracy, 53% of Germans said it weakened their trust. About a third (34%) said it strengthened their trust, and about one-in-ten (7%) said it neither strengthened nor weakened their trust.

Share of the public saying U.S. government respects personal freedoms declined in Germany, France, UK



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q30b.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

While the 2020 election may have raised concerns about the health of the U.S. political system among people in other countries, doubts about certain aspects of American democracy have been growing over the past several years.

In Germany, France and the UK – as well as other nations around the world – the share of people who believe the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its people has declined over time. As is true with many aspects of America’s international image, views on this question turned more negative during the Trump years, but the trend began before he took office.

Pew Research Center first recorded a decrease on this measure between 2013 and 2014, as news broke about Edward Snowden and National Security Agency surveillance around the world. Further declines occurred in 2015 following protests in Ferguson, Missouri, in response to the police killing of Michael Brown the year before. The erosion steadily continued through 2018, the last time the question was asked.

Previous international surveys by the Center also asked a question regarding “American ideas about democracy.” In 2017, the last time the question was asked, global publics were mixed in their views of American ideas about democracy. Globally, a median of 46% said they dislike these ideas, while 43% said they like them. Majorities in France (64%) and Germany (56%) said they dislike American ideas about democracy, but the share who said this was lower

in the UK (44%).

Note: Here are the questions used for this report, along with responses, and its methodology.

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is a research analyst focusing on global attitudes at Pew Research Center.

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Richard Wike

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