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Will German Americans again put Donald Trump over the top in the presidential election?

German Americans paved Donald Trump's road into the White House in 2016 [through Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania](#).

This ethnic group barely receives attention in American media and politics.

The Midwest, home to many German Americans, is a battleground for the 2020 presidential election. Will this inconspicuous group yet again cast the deciding votes in the upcoming election?



German immigrant Peter Glass came to the United States from Bavaria in 1844.

This is his family's homestead in Scott, Wisconsin, some time after 1862.

[Smithsonian National Museum of American History](#)

The German American experience

Forty-four million Americans claim German ancestry. They constitute a large white heritage group in the United States, and the largest by far in the Midwest.

Between 1850 and 1890, Germans arrived in the millions to settle in the U.S. German American farmers and workers transformed the frontier wilderness into farmland and fueled the Midwestern region's industrialization with manpower and [entrepreneurial spirit](#).

Politically, they were never a unified voting bloc. Many were [freethinkers](#), fighting against slavery and for women's suffrage. They founded [newspapers](#) and led [labor movements](#). Others were leading Evangelicals, [forming the Missouri Synod](#), one of the most conservative religious bodies of the country.

For decades, political parties vied for [the vote of this heterogeneous immigrant group](#).

Things changed in the wake of two world wars. To avoid stigmatization, German Americans [stopped speaking German](#), [anglicized their German names](#) and became outwardly more American than any other European immigrant group.

As a result, most contemporary German Americans have lost an authentic connection to their cultural heritage. Unlike other ethnic groups, they do not collectively link their identity to political action.

Yet, despite this low level of community organization and activism, German Americans show common voting patterns.



A German American farm family in 1938 in Lincoln County, Nebraska.

[John Vachon/Library of Congress](#)

‘Ghost pain of the past’

Today’s German Americans are more conservative than their ancestors. Most counties of heavy German American heritage are [rural and vote Republican](#).

We conducted a post-election analysis of this group’s behavior in the 2016 election. After we looked at occupational distributions, [we suggested in 2016](#) that the steady economic decline in agriculture and domestic manufacturing in the Midwest made German Americans receptive to populist messages with racist overtones, a view implied by other [political scientists](#) and [sociologists](#).

A [new, empirical study](#) suggests that German Americans’ support of Trump in 2016 was not a simple outcome of party affiliation and not primarily an articulation of racism.

Rather, German Americans were enticed by Trump's isolationist agenda, an ideological preference their communities had developed long before 2016. In fact, presidential candidates with policies of protectionism and anti-interventionism have consistently benefited from the German American vote.

For example, in the 1992 race, third-party candidate Ross Perot [opposed NAFTA](#) and [the first Gulf War](#). He shared many views on trade and foreign policy with [Donald Trump](#) and performed [better among German Americans than among any other descendants of 19th-century immigrants](#).

Interestingly, the tendency to support anti-interventionist presidential candidates even extended to Democrat Barack Obama. More successful than any Democrat in presidential elections in decades among German American voters, Obama put forth a [prospective foreign policy agenda](#) that contrasted sharply with that of John McCain, who stood for the continuation of George W. Bush's unpopular wars in the Middle East.

German American support for America's first African American president reached [close to 60% in many counties of America's heartland](#), making it very unlikely that racism was the primary force behind the swing toward Trump in 2016 in these counties.

Rather, this phenomenon shows a consistent attraction to isolationist candidates in these communities rooted in the first half of the 20th century. That's when German Americans vehemently opposed U.S. military intervention in Europe while being [forced to rapidly assimilate](#).

But can past traumas influence voting behavior 80 years later?

Research on the persistence of historical legacies such as the voting behavior in [former slaveholding counties in the South](#) shows that political attitudes indeed can be passed down over generations even while the experiential link to their origin is lost. It appears that German American attraction to isolationism is a ghost pain of the past.



The economic boom Trump promised to Midwestern voters like these in Warren, Michigan, in 2016 hasn't materialized. [Carlos Osorio/AP](#)

What will happen in November?

Trump [has been an isolationist president](#). He [abolished NAFTA](#), [withdrew from the Paris Agreement on climate change](#), [pulled out of the Iran nuclear deal](#), [started trade wars](#), [snubbed military leaders](#) and [announced troop withdrawals from NATO allies](#).

These decisions will increase his popularity among many voters who favor isolationist candidates, including German Americans.

Nevertheless, we believe that Trump's campaign faces a problem in attracting a similarly large number of German American voters this November. Expectations that [isolationist policies would lead to greater prosperity in the Midwest](#) were disappointed. Moreover, throughout Trump's presidency, his record as an isolationist was overshadowed by [his image as a racist](#).

We believe that many of those German American swing voters, who voted for a noninterventionist Obama in 2008 and then were attracted by Trump's isolationist agenda in 2016, are alienated by his incendiary response to police killings and the Black Lives Matter protests.

A central tenet of isolationism is a strong desire to stay out of trouble through noninvolvement. This applies all the more at home. A growing understanding that the president's actions did not deescalate but instead amplified violence and chaos on American streets will likely keep many German Americans from voting for Trump a second time.

Tags: [Barack Obama](#) , [World War II](#) , [World War I](#) , [Donald Trump](#) , [Immigrants](#) , [German Americans](#) , [Isolationism](#)