Muslims in the U.S. have been politically targeted as a threat to national culture and security. Yet, little is known about how most Americans form their attitudes toward this growing group. While they are often viewed as othered in terms of their religion, race-ethnicity, and national background, Muslims also constitute the latest minority group in America’s racialized landscape, suggesting that other minorities could recognize them with a level of affective solidarity. This study draws on theories of race and ethnicity, intergroup boundaries, and religious exclusion to situate Muslims relative to existing symbolic boundaries in the United States.