PLS 203

Religion & Politics in the U.S. Wald & Calhoun-Brown

Ch. 8: Political Mobilization of White **Evangelical Protestants**

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Religious Great Awakenings occurred in the U.S. in:

- A. 1730s-40s
- B. 1820s-30s
- c. 1880s-1900
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

William Jennings Bryan was:

- A. An economic conservative
- B. A social liberal: but opposed the teaching of evolution in public schools
- c. Both
- D. Neither

Theologically liberal **Protestant denominations** include:

- A. Episcopal
- **B.** Presbyterian in America
- C. Lutheran (Missouri Synod)
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Theologically conservative Protestant denominations include:

- A. Assemblies of God
- **B.** Unitarian Universalist
- **C. United Church of Christ**
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Prior to 1948, the white southern members of the **Christian Right tended to** vote Democratic due to their:

- A. Social/cultural conservatism
- B. Economic liberalism
- Both C.
- D. Neither

After 1948, the white southern members of the **Christian Right tended to** vote Republican due to the:

- A. Increasing social/cultural liberalism of the national Democratic Party
- B. Increasing economic conservatism of southern white evangelical Protestants
- Both
- Neither

Political leaders of the **New Christian Right in the** 1970s included:

- A. Jerry Falwell
- B. Ralph Reed
- c. Pat Robertson
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

New Christian Right groups include:

- A. People for the American Way
- B. American Family **Association**
- c. Both
- D. Neither

Groups opposed to the New Christian Right include:

- A. Americans United for Separation of Church and State
- B. American Civil Liberties Union
- c. Both
- D. Neither

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The New Christian Right movement has been marked by the rise of:

- A. Super churches with very large congregations
- B. Electronic churches with congregations reached by radio and TV
- c. Both
- D. Neither

National-sample polls indicate that the U.S. public's support for traditional moralism is:

- A. Strong
- **B.** Unambiguous
- c. Both
- D. Neither

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Moderate evangelicals hold which beliefs:

- A. Salvation comes through a "born-again" conversion experience
- B. On spiritual matters, the Bible is inerrant and the sole authority
- c. They have a strong religious duty to proselytize the unchurched and those outside the Judeo-Christian tradition
- D. All of the above

An example of a theologically moderate Baptist minister is:

- A. Billy Graham
- **B.** Jerry Falwell
- c. Pat Robertson
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Charismatic-Pentecostal evangelicals hold:

- A. The same three core beliefs as moderate evangelicals, including ecumenicalism
- B. In addition, they believe that, through the grace of the Holy Spirit, they have the gifts or powers of speaking in tongues, healing by faith, and uttering prophecies
- c. All of the above

An example of a theologically charismatic-Pentecostal Baptist minister is:

- A. Billy Graham
- **B. Jerry Falwell**
- c. Pat Robertson
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Fundamentalist evangelicals hold which beliefs:

- A. A completely literal interpretation of the Bible on all matters, not just spiritual
- B. A strong distrust of scientific and intellectual approaches to understanding
- c. A strong religious duty to proselytize the unchurched and those of other faiths -- whether Christian or not
- D. All of the above

An example of a theologically fundamentalist Baptist minister is:

- A. Billy Graham
- **B. Jerry Falwell**
- c. Pat Robertson
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

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