I. Predictions
   A. Past predictions have been shortsighted
      1. After Scopes trial
      2. After failure of Moral Majority
      3. After Robertson presidential nomination defeat
      4. After 1998 congressional elections
   B. Current predictions are mixed

II. Can the Christian Right expand its base?
   A. Empirical evidence % favorability rating among
      1. White evangelicals
         a. Moral Majority in 1980s – 25% separatists
         b. Christian Coalition in 1990s – 56% ecumenalists Table 5.1, p. 135
      2. Mainline Protestants – small minorities
      3. Black Protestants – small minorities
      4. Catholics – small minorities
   B. Casual factor = control by pragmatists or ideologues Table 5.2, p. 136
      1. Moderate issue package, with no single litmus test, attracts support from non-evangelicals
         a. Opposition to gays in military
         b. Support for some restrictions on abortions
         c. Support for a moment of silence in public schools
      2. Extreme issue package, that requires agreement to all three issue positions, does not
         a. Strong opposition to gays in military
         b. Opposition to all abortions
         c. Support for state sponsored spoken prayer in public school
   C. Potential constituency
      1. Most likely non-evangelical allies Table 5.3, p. 138
         a. Consistent conservatives – both social and economic conservatives
         b. Social conservatives
      2. Size of potential constituency – evangelical and non-evangelical combined
         a. Absolute size – nearly 25 % of electorate
         b. Size relative to other recent movements – substantially larger than civil rights or feminists
         c. Size relative to Republican electorate
   D. Dilemmas facing leadership to the Christian Right
      1. Pragmatic or ideological strategy
         a. NAACP model
            (1) Advantages
               (a) Broaden base
               (b) Avoid triggering counter-mobilization
            (2) Disadvantages
               (a) Forced to abandon ideologues’ core objectives
                  i) Ban all abortions vs. only ban only late term
                  ii) Legalize state-sponsored religious exercises in public schools vs. gain only moment of silence
                  iii) Criminalize homosexuality vs. sodomy laws not enforced; some limits on adoption
               iv) Ban all pornography
            (b) Alienation of ideologues – who dominate activists & financial supporters
b. Solution: specialization across groups to broaden base but retain ideologues

2. Republican, bipartisan, or third-party strategy
   a. Uneasy relations between parties and social movements are inevitable – feminists, anti-war protestors, African-Americans, white southerners, labor unions
      (1) Different goals – narrow v. broad
      (2) Different resources – activists, money, communications channels v. access to ballot & campaign & governing experience
   b. Most likely – remain in Republican party

III. Can the Christian Right come to power? pp. 141-47
   A. As a tyrannical theocracy – highly unlikely but not impossible
      1. By violence base too small, but so were Nazis in 1930s; Christian reconstructionists could succeed in a truly great depression
      2. By capture of Republican party – still face checks and balances
   B. As a major player in pluralistic politics – much more likely; c.f., labor, African-Americans, feminists
   C. Major barriers to achieving goals of ideological core
      1. Moderate attitudes of non-evangelicals – but more success at state and local levels
         a. Abortion – procedural restrictions on access in some states
         b. Homosexuality – still not a protected class like gender, race, disability, age; but more integrated into society - military; corp benefits; media portrayals; anti-sodomy laws rarely enforced
         c. Public education – private not state-sponsored prayer & Bible reading, abstinence ed but contraception & condom use for STDs; only limited experiments in charter schools, vouchers
         d. Pornography – voluntary ratings; library & school textbook censorship
      2. US Supreme Court – if can’t change membership, then will need to amend Constitution e.g., Religious Freedom Amendment
      3. Demographic trends – tolerance for differing beliefs & lifestyles; support for individual freedoms
         a. Generational replacement
         b. Access to college education
   D. Most likely successes will be only marginal to core agenda
      1. Examples
         a. Helping economic conservatives achieve some of their agenda
         b. Achieving greater accommodation in church-state issues
         c. Making religious ridicule as socially unacceptable as sexist & racist jokes – Christian anti-defamation league
      2. Explanation
         a. Christian Right not subjected to same level of discrimination as women and blacks vote, education, jobs, housing; exception - UVA ban on religious group funding
         b. Christian Right seeks to significantly expand government regulation of private behavior

IV. Premillennialists in the new millennium
   A. Leadership
      1. Moderates – young, talented, patient, & pragmatic most likely to dominate
      2. Ideologues – will be socialized to moderation or will be disenchanted & drop out
   B. Grassroots – potential growth among conservative Catholics, mainstream Protestants & blacks
   C. Continue evolution from movement to interest group/party faction