




Campaigns & Christianity

Activism In The
Age of Apostasy

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 vergreenChurch

Opening note: The descriptions of these offices are given from the text of the constitution and from an originalist perspective. This may, or may not be consistent with your current, modern understanding of how our government works.

1. Introduction

- a. Goal: to take a broad look at where we have been as a people of faith as we have interacted with governments over the course of time.
- b. God created community Gen 2:15-25 (*picture: Adam and Eve in the Garden*)
 - i. **“Then the Lord God said, “It is not good for the man to be alone; I will make him a helper suitable for him.” - Genesis 2:18**
- c. From the beginning, families have created communities and those communities have been organized and ordered for the benefit of their members. As those communities grew, they took on the names of significant leaders and developed into nations.
- d. This community order has come because God has designed us for social connections. The Bible tells us that because our ancestors rebelled against God, we are broken creatures that are incapable of self-control. (*picture: Cain killing Abel*)
 - i. **“The heart is more deceitful than all else And is desperately sick; Who can understand it? I, the Lord, search the heart, I test the mind, To give to each person according to his ways, According to the results of his deeds.” - Jeremiah 17:9-10**
- e. The Bible says that because of our condition, God has delegated different portions of His authority to specific offices in creation. Each of these offices have been given the sacred responsibility to dispense God’s authority in appropriate ways that are consistent with His character and word. Each office will be held accountable for how they express their authority.
- f. Scripture tells us that the areas God has delegated and ordained portions of His authority are:
 - i. Fathers over their families and husbands and wives over their children (Ephesians 5:21-6:4, Proverbs 6:20-21)
 - ii. Pastors over their churches (Ephesians 4:11-16, Hebrews 13:17, and I Peter 5:1-11.)
 - iii. Local, state, & national governments over communities (1 Peter 2:13-17, Romans 13:1-7).
- g. Purposes For Each Type of Authority
 - i. **Family:** Scripture calls fathers to lead their families sacrificially and to serve their wives like Christ sacrificed himself and served the church (His bride). The wife is called to serve and submit to her husband in the same way that the church submits to the authority of Jesus Christ. Children are called to obey their parents as they learn how to walk in godliness and learn spiritual truth and disciplines. The authority of the family is given the task of being the spiritual primary influence in the lives of everyone in the household.
 - ii. **Church:** Scripture establishes the authority of the church as a congregational body led by the delegated authority of pastors. The purpose of the church is to cultivate and develop godliness and discipleship in Christian living through community, accountability, and unified service. The authority that has been given to pastors comes with the divine accountability before God that they will be held accountable for the leadership of God’s people. (James 3:1)
 - iii. **Government:** Scripture teaches that the purpose of government is to restrict the damage caused by sinful people who do not understand their condition. The primary goal of government is to protect the integrity of the community against evil internal and external influences. The most basic expression of this authority is in the ability to limit and take away personal liberties.

"Every person is to be subject to the governing authorities. For there is no authority except from God, and those which exist are established by God. Therefore whoever resists authority has opposed the ordinance of God; and they who have opposed will receive condemnation upon themselves. For rulers are not a cause of fear for good behavior, but for evil. Do you want to have no fear of authority? Do what is good and you will have praise from the same; for it is a servant of God to you for good. But if you do what is evil, be afraid; for it does not bear the sword for nothing; for it is a servant of God, an avenger who brings wrath on the one who practices evil. Therefore it is necessary to be in subjection, not only because of wrath, but also for the sake of conscience. For because of this you also pay taxes, for rulers are servants of God, devoting themselves to this very thing. Pay to all what is due them: tax to whom tax is due; custom to whom custom; respect to whom respect; honor to whom honor."
- Romans 13:1-7 (AD 55-59)

2. The People of God and Government

- a. God's people have been active with government since the ancient world.
 - i. Age of Israel (**Abraham** 17th-10th Century BCE)
 1. Moses - God uses an ungodly government to display His power (Exodus 32:9-14)
 - a. **(picture: Moses in Pharaoh's court)**
 2. **Note:** *As the people of God interact with governments there is always an acknowledgement to the divine will of God and the testimony of His people to the nations. The primary concern from the beginning has focused on elevating God and not man.*
 - ii. Age of the Kings (1020-586 BCE)
 1. **(picture: David being attacked by Saul)**
 2. King David - refused to overthrow king Saul when he became obsessed with him and tried to kill him. Even after being anointed king, David refused to raise his hand against Saul because he would not allow God's reputation to be diminished. David understood that because Saul was chosen by God to be King, deposing him would be offensive to God and would undermine his influence with the people (1 Samuel 24:6-7).
 - iii. Age of Exile (587- 7 BCE)
 1. Promise to Isaiah about a remnant
 2. **Cyrus The Great** and individual religious liberty (Isaiah 45:1-7 written 85-140 years before he was born) (600-530 BCE)
 3. **Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed Nego** (Daniel 3)
 4. **Daniel** - being told not to pray (Daniel 6)
 5. **Esther** (Esther), **Nehemiah** (Nehemiah), **Ezra** (Ezra)
 6. **Note:** *Exile to Jesus: Between the faithfulness of Daniel and the first century, we find the people of God shifting away from peaceful obedience toward appeasement of their conquerors. There were some occasions where the people tried to revolt over religious issues (Maccabean revolt 167 AD), but for the most part, they never saw a revival.*
 - iv. Jesus and the Apostles (6 BCE - AD 70)
 1. Fractured faith: Zealots, Pharisees, Sadducees, Essenes
 - a. The political climate in 1st century Palestine was fractured. Romans believed that Christians were simply another sect of Jews. The Jews couldn't agree on anything and each group tried to exert their political influence in different ways. As a result, to the Romans, Christianity wasn't

even a concern in the beginning. But to the Jews, it was a movement that jeopardized every faction's political interest.

- b. Zealots: a small group of Jews who used a type of guerrilla warfare to fight the Roman invaders. They believed that Rome should be overthrown by military power.
 - c. Pharisees: a sect of religious leaders who rose during the second temple period in order to preserve the Jewish religion and way of life from Gentile influences. They were very strict adherents to the Laws of Moses and other Jewish writings.
 - d. Sadducees: members of the wealthy affluent class in ancient Palestine. In many ways they were more conservative than the Pharisees. They only believed that the first five books of the Old Testament (Torah) were the inspired word of God and did not believe in an afterlife.
 - e. Essenes: a sect of Hebrews who chose to live apart from society while quietly studying and copying scripture. They rejected the political games of the Herodian dynasty and interactions with Rome. This group is responsible for copies of scripture that were later discovered in 1946 known as the "Dead Sea Scrolls."
 - f. **Sanhedrin**: the legislative body and religious leadership that were given limited governing authority by Rome over the Hebrew people. This is the primary group that funded and organized the persecution of the early church through individuals like Saul of Tarsus.
2. The primary persecutors of Christians in the first century were Jews who believed they were heretics. (Examples: Jesus' conflict with the Pharisees, Peter and John and other disciples being persecuted in the book of Acts.
 3. **Claudius** of Rome (reigned 41-54): removed Jews from Rome because they were combative and disturbed the peace. Christian Jews later returned to find their Gentile brothers and sisters partaking in both pagan and Christian traditions. This led to the letter from Paul to the church in Rome.
 4. **Nero** of Rome (reigned 54-68): Was more than likely insane and is thought to have burned down 10 of the 13 sections of Rome and blamed it on the Christians. He would routinely impale Christians on long spears, douse them in tar, and light them as human torches to illuminate his dinner parties. He was known to ride his chariot around his garden basking in the light of their suffering.
- v. The Age of the catholic (united) Church (70-312) (patristic period)
1. **Domitian** (Reigned 81-96): Believed that Rome had lost its prestige in the world because it had turned its back on the Roman gods and traditions. He persecuted the church violently and forced them to swear allegiance to him and Rome. In addition he began to enforce Roman law that dictated that everyone in the empire worship him as Emperor and burn incense on an altar to him in their homes.
 2. Key defenders of the church (Apologists):
 - a. Ignatius of Antioch (30-108)
 - b. Polycarp (69-155)
 - c. Justin Martyr (100-165)
 - d. Tertullian (155-220)
 - e. **Augustine** (354-430) (City of God)
- vi. The Age of the Christian Roman Empire (312-590)

1. In 293, Emperor **Diocletien** divided the empire into four parts because it had become impossible to administer. Each division was ruled by junior caesars but this division only lasted about 20 years. It would soon transition into an eastern empire ruled by Constantine, and western empire ruled by Licinius.
2. Christians and public service: by 295 there had been many Roman citizens who were Christians. Some christians had been put to death for refusing to serve in the legions and some for running away after joining them. One of the four rulers, Galerius, viewed this as a significant national security issue and convinced Diocletien to expel all of the chirstians from the army. There was no punishment given for these soldiers, but given the nature of the order, and the desire for some officers to not see their ranks thinned, there were efforts to “persuade” christian soldiers. There were a number of executions under the rule of Galerius. After these events, he became very hostile to Christians and in 303 convinced Diocletian to issue an edict against them. Christians were subsequently removed from every public office in the empire, and their buildings and writings destroyed. When they resisted, Diocletian began to believe that they were conspiring against him and enacted the worst persecution that the church would endure.
3. Constantine (reigned 306-337): **Constantine** supposedly had a dream while at war with Roman nobles who also claimed the throne of emperor. Ancient historian Eusebius tells us that in his dream Jesus appeared to him and commanded that he mark his shields with the first two Greek letters of the name of Christ (Chi and Rho). Being outnumbered in battle, Constantine said that if God granted him victory, he would accept the gospel of Jesus Christ. He went on to defeat his enemies and embrace christianity. Because of the victory in battle, Constantine began to enact laws that were favorable to Christians and by 325, actually paid for bishops to travel to Nicaea to put to rest the Arian Controversy. After consolidating the empire, Constantine moved the Roman capitol in 330 to the city of Byzantium and renamed it Constantinople (present day Istanbul). This was an effort to diminish the influence of the political elite in Rome. This essentially created two capitols which later served as centers of influence for the church.

vii. The Christian Middle Ages 590-1517

1. **The Fall of the Roman Empire:** In 476, after several invasions from barbarian peoples the city of Rome fell for the final time and the western Roman empire was destroyed. With the government forces defeated, the only authority structure left in the city was the church. At this point in history Rome was still a significant city, but it had lost much of its influence. The bishops of Rome began to negotiate with conquers like Atilla the Hun and press for more authority because they were the only stable force in the region. As this influence continued to grow and Rome continued to be traded by successive empires and military powers, we begin to see the emergence of the claim that the Bishop of Rome is not just any pastor, but the direct successor to the Apostle Peter and the unified figurehead of the church.
2. **Charlemagne** (reigned 800-814): After 300 years of change and political movement, on Christmas Day 800, Pope Leo III crowned Charles, king of the Franks emperor of the western world. He was known as Charlemagne, a French rendition of the English title, “Charles the Great.” Throughout his reign he would unite and expand the old Roman Empire under the umbrella and title of the church in Roman. In his campaign to conquer the world, his enemies were given

the option of death or baptism into the church. Charlemagne's great contribution to the story of the church was the centralization, reform, and establishment of the union of church and state.

3. Confrontation between the Empire and the Church: Because of the elevation of the papacy with the crowning of Charlemagne, the office of pope became a competitive political position. In the years following his coronation, the office was traded by all kinds of men who used the office for political and carnal gain. Although there were several attempts at reform, none seemed to fully rid the papacy of scandal. This led to political conflict between rulers and popes that has lasted until today. It also led to divisions within church leadership. Things finally reached a boiling point when an unknown monk from Germany wrote a challenge to church doctrine that detailed 95 points of disagreement with scripture.

viii. **The Age of the Reformation 1517-1648 (picture of Martin Luther)**

1. Martin Luther: In 1517 Martin Luther nails his 95 theses on the church door in Wittenberg, Germany challenging the church to a debate. He was called before the church and moderately challenged at first, and later had to flee for his life.
2. Tools for reformation:
 - a. Written word: While the church primarily argued their case in the academic language of Latin, the common person spoke German. Luther was able to make his case to the public in a language that they understood. This strategy of appealing to the people further alienated the religious establishment.
 - b. Gutenberg printing press: The invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in 1440 enabled Luther to write and distribute more literature to the public than ever before. It was said by one church leader that everyday it was "raining" writings of Luther. The number of positions he produced was overwhelming and left the bureaucracy of the church unable to answer every charge. Over his lifetime Luther produced over 600 writings on theology, doctrine, politics, and papal authority.
3. Key events:
 - a. Posting of the 95 Theses (challenges to the church) (1517)
 - b. Heidelberg Disputation (April 1518)
 - c. Leipzig Disputation (July 1519)
 - d. Writings: Three Treatises (1519-1520)
 - e. Diet of Worms (March 1521)
4. Key reformers:
 - a. John Wycliffe (1330-1384)
 - b. John Huss (1372-1415)
 - c. Martin Luther (1483-1546)
 - d. Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531)
 - i. Conrad Grebel & Felix Manz (Anabaptist (Baptist))
 - e. John Calvin (1509-1564)
5. Reformation(s):
 - a. Germany: Lutheranism
 - b. Switzerland: Calvinism & Anabaptism
 - c. England: Henry VIII (Anglican Church/Church of England)
 - d. Rome: Counter Reformation (Council of Trent)
6. Luther and the peasant rebellions (1524)

- a. As the reformation began to inspire people to rebel against the political establishment, Luther realized that he was not willing to be at the front of a violent revolution. He soon began to publicly condemn the revolts.
 - 7. England separates from the Catholic church (1534). **(picture of Henry & Mary)**
 - a. Henry VIII - split to divorce his wife,
 - b. Daughter Mary (catholic) came down hard on protestants and gained the name “bloody Mary” for her treatment (reigned 1553-1558). Many protestant christians fled England under her reign.
 - c. Her middle sister Elizabeth took a moderate position and relaxed restrictions (reigned 1558-1603). The refugees from England settled in parts of Europe where they saw additional persecution and eventually petitioned to settle the new world (America).
 - 8. Pilgrims leaving Europe to flee persecution (mayflower 1620) **(Picture: Mayflower pilgrims)**
 - a. Reformation sparked a division in the church. That division spread all throughout Europe and to England.
 - b. Church power had been so engrained in European political institutions, that it was used for political purposes (i.e. church of England, peasant rebellion). That political tension caused people to flee to the New World (America).
- ix. The Age of Reason and Revival 1648-1789
 - 1. 13 colonies and their denominations:
 - a. Virginia - Anglican/Church of England
 - b. New York - Anglican/Church of England
 - c. Massachusetts - Congregational Church
 - d. Maryland - Anglican/Church of England
 - e. Delaware - None
 - f. Connecticut - Congregational Church
 - g. New Hampshire - Congregational Church
 - h. Rhode Island - None
 - i. Georgia - None
 - j. North Carolina - Anglican/Church of England
 - k. South Carolina - Anglican/Church of England
 - l. Pennsylvania - None
 - m. New Jersey - None
 - 2. Most colonies felt so strongly about the moral compass of their community that they wrote restrictions into their governing documents for only people of faith to hold office.
 - 3. However, not everyone was in agreement early on. In the early to mid 1630's a pastor named Roger Williams in Massachusetts was concerned that the newly formed colonies could take on the same self-destructive powers as the state sponsored religions in Europe. Williams called for a “hedge or wall of separation between the Garden of the church and the wilderness of the world.”
 - a. **Note:** *He was not calling for a protection of the state from religion, but rather a protection of religion from the state.* As a result he was banished for his dissension and established a new state called “Rhode Island.”
 - 4. As the colonies came together they realized that the one thing they all had in common was that they did not want another state, or the federal government to

dictate elements of their faith. **(they could not even open their first meeting in prayer).**

- x. The Age of Progress 1789-1949
 - 1. The American colonies settled on the idea that their federal government would have tight, specific powers, and whatever power was not given would by default be the power of the states.
 - a. **Thomas Jefferson** and others knew that eventually the nation would become corrupt. He commented that the unity of the moment was used to establish as many protections as possible:
 - i. *"I doubt whether the people of this country would suffer an execution for heresy, or a three years imprisonment for not comprehending the mysteries of the Trinity. But is the spirit of the people an infallible, a permanent reliance? [No, it was not]. The spirit of the times may alter, will alter. Our rulers will become corrupt, our people careless."*
 - ii. And so the time was now to put into the constitution as many protections as possible to preserve the union.
 - iii. Jefferson continued, *"It can never be too often repeated, that the time for fixing every essential right on a legal basis is when our rulers are honest, and ourselves united."*
 - 2. The primary social fabric of each community within each state was the network of churches. There were limited powers given to the national government, but the states still governed themselves as they saw fit. This led to inevitable conflict.
 - a. One example is the story of Jacob Henry. In 1808, a Jew named Jacob Henry was elected to the state house in North Carolina, but his colleagues refused to seat him in the legislature because the law said that legislators must be protestant and profess faith in the gospel and the credibility of the Old and New Testaments. It wasn't until 1840 that 24 of the twenty six states afforded equality to Jews to serve in elected office.
 - 3. After the Revolutionary war, there was massive debauchery. (1776-1900)
 - a. Only 5 to 10 percent of the American people were church members at this time. It was far from the idealized religious picture many paint today of the founding generation of the country.
 - b. Unwed pregnancy, alcoholism, pervasive gambling, and prostitution were worse than at any other time in American history.
 - c. This led to the second great awakening (1795-1835).
 - d. This new moral movement was fueled by a resentment toward this degrading lifestyle and the newly converted individuals of the church began an effort to use federal power to force states into moral positions.
 - e. This eventually led to the civil war, and the progressive movement of the late 19th century.
 - f. Note: The civil war acted as validation that the state could be used to enforce moral positions. Just like the aftermath of the revolution, the aftermath of the civil war also left a wake of poverty driven decadence. It was in the critical season of reconstruction that more moral issues seemed in need of addressing by the federal government.
 - 4. European theologians reject the Bible

- a. During the Enlightenment (17th & 18th Centuries), there was a shift in public perception about human nature . This shift was in part because of three primary influences.
 - i. In 1859, Charles Darwin published his work, *The Origin of Species*. This created a challenge between what was traditionally accepted for over 6,000 years about the intentional design of humans by a personal creator and those that wanted to validate (or invalidate) faith with science.
 - ii. The industrial revolution of the mid 19th century brought massive growth to small towns and cities. This growth came from the American countryside as well foreign immigrants who settled from around the world. Each bringing different ideas about God and religious tradition.
 - iii. Finally, the most significant battlefield for Christians in the 19th century continues today. As more American clergy were educated in European seminaries, they brought back with them a skepticism of the Bible and a low view of scripture. This created a more flexible moral foundation as 1900 years of orthodoxy gave way to philosophy and personal experience. All three of these influences worked to shift Western thought away from Christian to secular forms of thought and behavior. As a result American Christians found their way to one of two positions. Either they adopted the progressive worldview and sided with the secular enlightenment, or they dug into a traditional worldview. By the beginning of the 20th century Christians could not agree on what they should do to defend their faith.
 - b. Philosophers of the Enlightenment
 - i. Francis Bacon (1617-1621)
 - ii. René Descartes (1596-1650)
 - iii. David Hume (1711-1776)
 - iv. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)
 - v. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716)
 - vi. John Locke (1632-1704)
 - vii. Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)
 - viii. Voltaire (1694-1778)
 - ix. **Friedrich Schleiermacher** (1768-1834)
 1. A christian theologian who played an integral part in the dismantling of the validity of scripture. Schleiermacher believed that all a person could know about God was determined by what they were able to experience. Scripture and christian tradition therefore took a back seat to personal experience because how else could a personal God communicate with His children?
5. Progressive movement: The reconstruction of the United States after the civil war was built on the philosophic foundation that men were inherently good and their success or failure is determined by what is allowed to influence their life. This worldview led to a new type of moral political reform that placed government as the supreme moral compass for the nation.
 - a. Significant Moral Legislation 1860-1935:

- i. 14th Amendment (citizenship by birth) (1868)
- ii. 15th Amendment (voter rights act) (1870)
- iii. 16th Amendment (Income tax) (1913)
- iv. 17th Amendment (removal of state legislature oversight for US Senators) (1913)
- v. 18th Amendment (prohibition against alcohol) (1919)
- vi. 19th Amendment (voters rights act) (1920)
- vii. 21st Amendment (repeal of prohibition) (1933)

6. **Scopes Monkey Trial:** One of the champions of the progressive movement in the early twentieth century was a man named William Jennings Bryan. He was a deeply religious man who ran for President of the United States on three separate occasions on the Democratic ticket. He later served as Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of State (1913-1915). In an organized attempt to challenge a Tennessee law that prohibited teaching the theory of evolution, Bryan found himself as the champion of the Biblical perspective of life and the origin of man. On the other side of the courtroom was an experienced attorney named Clarence Darrow. The combination of Darrow's wit and courtroom prowess, Bryan's age, and a slew of biased media who covered the trial moment by moment, all proved too much for the aged politician. Throughout the trial he was regularly turned around and made to look like an uneducated fool. By the end of the trial the nation had seen all that it wanted to. Five days after the trial ended Bryan died peacefully in his sleep. In a very real sense, the evangelical crusade for a Christian America died with him.

xi. The Age of Ideologies 1950-present

1. Soon after the Scopes trial the American church turned inward. There was already a strong pull in that direction after the theological battles of the 19th century over the validity of scripture and the Judeo-Christian worldview. As a result Christians began to turn away from public life and relegated themselves to keeping their head down in society. This was common in American life until the Jesus movement in the 1960's and 70's.
2. Christian activism in modern American Life: There is still a strong pull toward civic involvement in the American Church. The tension between church and the state that existed 400 years ago in the original colonies is still alive and well. It is important to remember where we have come from as a people of faith in our relationship to government and to always look for ways to influence our culture through the biblical strategy of righteous living.
3. Cultural shifts in the 20th century (those professing to be Christian)
 - a. 63% of the total population in the US claim christianity as their faith across all demographics
 - b. 54% of those people attend church services only a few times a year
 - c. Percentages of each generation that claim to be Christian:
 - i. 84% of Silent Generation (1928 and 1945)
 - ii. 76% of Baby Boomers (1946-1964)
 - iii. 67% Gen X (1965-1980)
 - iv. 49% of Millennials (1981-1996) (largest generation in US history)
 1. 64% do not attend church regularly
 2. 36% attend church regularly
 - d. GenZ (1997-present) (data not sufficient)

3. Federal Civics 101

- a. *"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."* -Preamble, Constitution of the United States of America
- b. House & Senate
 - i. Legislative power and oversight (the primary authority in Congress)
 1. *"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."*-Article 1, Section 1
 - ii. Difference between House and Senate
 1. House: (435, 6 non voting)
 - a. 2 year terms
 - b. Minimum age of 25
 - c. Initiates the budget and appropriations spending
 - d. Intended to be the "voice of the people" with shorter terms allowing for changes in public sentiment.
 - e. Membership is determined by population
 - f. District boundaries are determined by state legislatures
 - g. Primary offices of leadership decided by the body: Speaker of the House, Speaker pro Tempore
 - i. Other offices: Majority whip, Minority whip, caucus whips
 - h. Role of committees and chairmanships and ranking members
 - i. Non-voting members of Congress:
 - i. American Samoa
 - ii. District of Columbia
 - iii. US Virgin Islands
 - iv. Guam
 - v. Northern Mariana Islands
 - vi. Puerto Rico
 - vii. Cherokee Nation (proposed but not seated)
 - viii. Choctaw Nation (not proposed or seated)
 - j. Oklahoma Members of Congress: Kevin Hern (OK1), Markwayne Mullin (OK2), Frank Lucas (OK3), Tom Cole (OK4), Stephanie Bice (OK5)
 2. Senate: (50)
 - a. 6 year terms - The total body is divided into thirds and elections run so that one third of the Senate is up for reelection every two-year cycle.
 - b. Minimum age: 35
 - c. Intended to be the "mind of the people" with longer terms to ensure institutional expertise and wisdom.
 - d. 2 Senators per state
 - e. Leadership offices: President, President pro Tempore, Majority & Minority leaders
 - f. In the case of a tie, the Vice President acts as the tie breaking vote
 - g. Power to try impeachments (requires $\frac{2}{3}$) for conviction
 - h. Oklahoma Senators: Jim Inhof, James Lankford

- i. Development of the Senate and the 17th Amendment (ratified April 8th, 1913)
 - i. The key development shifted the power of the Senate away from being accountable to the state legislatures, and to the people directly.
 - 3. How business is conducted
 - a. Introduction of legislation to committee
 - b. Committee assignment
 - c. Committee amendment and approval/denial
 - d. Introduction of legislation to the body
 - e. Body amendment and approval/denial
 - f. Political tactics within this process
 - i. Politicians will sign on (sponsor) to blue chip bills for their constituents (abortion, guns, balanced budget)
 - ii. Poison pills for bills in committee and in the body
 - 1. **Example:** Military Construction-Veterans Affairs appropriation has to be passed every year to fund our VAs and construction for military bases and infrastructure. In a GOP led congress, a group of GOP Representatives could introduce an amendment barring the remodel of transgender bathrooms. This would apply political pressure to all Republican members to vote for the measure. When the Senate is controlled by Democrats, that amendment will be stripped out. When it is all sent to conference, the original GOP representatives could refuse to vote on the altered bill and require GOP leadership to get Democrat support, opening up the bill to tremendous political pressure.
 - iii. Refusal for hearing a bill that has been introduced
- c. Executive Branch
 - i. Head office is the President (Article 2, Section 1)
 - ii. 4 year term
 - iii. Elected by electoral college
 - 1. Each state gets an elector for the total number of Senators and Representatives. Those electors then cast their votes according to the laws of the individual state.
 - iv. Enacts what Congress has legislated (delegated authority from congress)
 - v. Administrative rules (regulations)
 - 1. Laws passed by congress are not exhaustive, so nuances must be addressed.
 - 2. Administrative laws are proposed to congress as whole and both houses of congress must pass a resolution denying them within 60 days. If they are not denied, they go into effect and carry the full weight of law.
 - 3. Note: as the problems of the world have grown more complex, Congress has delegated a lot of its authority to professional bureaucrats. This is both a good and bad thing.
- d. Judicial court system
 - i. **Federal Courts**
 - 1. **District (94)**
 - 2. **Circuit (12)**
 - 3. Supreme Court (1)

- e. Unique federal issues in Oklahoma
 - i. Tribes (39 tribes in all)
 - ii. McGirt Decision

4. State Civics 101

- a. House & Senate
 - i. House (101)
 - ii. Senate (48)
- b. Executive Branch: Governor
 - i. Administrative rules
- c. Other statewide elected officials: all elected in 2018, will term limit in 2030
 - i. Lt Governor Matt Pinnell
 - ii. Attorney General J. Mike Hunter
 - iii. State Auditor and Inspector Cindy Byrd
 - iv. State Treasurer Randy McDaniel
 - v. State Superintendent Joy Hofmeister
 - vi. Labor Commissioner Leslie Osborn
 - vii. Insurance Commissioner Glen Mulready
 - viii. Oklahoma Corporation Commission: Todd Hiatt, Dana Murphy, Bob Anthony (6 year terms)
- d. Term limits (12 years)
- e. **State Judicial Court system**
- f. Municipal issues in Oklahoma
 - i. Funding operations through sales tax
 - ii. Collection of sales taxes
- g. Quasi-government agencies: agencies that provide a public service, but do not require complete public financial support
 - i. Oklahoma Turnpike Authority, Rural Water Districts
- h. Unique state issues in Oklahoma
 - i. Native American issues



5. Activism and involvement

a. Roles in a campaign

- i. Candidate - the individual running for office.
- ii. Campaign Consultant - professional political marketer and networker, determines the strategy of the campaign and where resources should be used.
- iii. Campaign Manager - individual who implements the strategy of the candidate and campaign consultant.
- iv. Finance Director - tracks financial activity, handles government reports, fundraises, identifies and organizes donors for phone calls or fundraising events.
- v. Media Director - Individual who organized media appearances and facilitates earned media exposure.
- vi. Volunteer Coordinator - organizes volunteers for door knocking, phone calls, sign placement.
- vii. Volunteers - Individuals who donate their time to help the candidate distribute their message and work to build coalitions of supporters.
- viii. Donor - Individuals who contribute financial or in-kind resources for the campaign.

b. Basics of campaigning

- i. **Campaign 101: “No one will ever vote for someone they’ve never heard of.”**
- ii. County Election Board and **voter lists**: each candidate for office is entitled to a list of all registered voters in their district. This is usually supplied by the County Election Board. However, public data can be inaccurate so some campaign consultants specialize in maintaining a database that can be used more precisely.
- iii. **Vote counting**: The strategy of estimating potential turnout in a district based on past performance and implementing a strategy to win and identify likely voters for your candidate.
- iv. **Voter propensity (1-4)**: Voter propensity is an individual’s likelihood to vote. A voter is considered more likely to vote when it can be seen that they participated in a certain number of previous elections.
- v. Polling: Myths and tactics
 1. There are two types of polling that is typically used in political races.
 - a. Scientific polling: scientific polling focuses on an accurate picture of the opinions of the public. It prioritizes a well balanced sample of respondents, generic and non leading questions, that questions are delivered and answered correctly, and a high enough sample size to reflect the district accurately.
 - b. Push polling: push polling always has an agenda. It’s purpose is to convince the public that the race is moving in a certain direction. It prioritizes as little fairness as possible in order to be considered a valid poll. It will usually be used by campaigns to bolster their favorability.
Illustration: When a football team is right on the goal line and runs the ball but is stopped right by the line, typically you will see the offensive players begin to “help” the referee call a touchdown even though it is too close to tell. This is an example of what push polls are used for. They are intended to skew things in a direction that may or may not be true.

c. Party politics and how they influence campaigns.

- i. Local clubs, county party, state party

d. State & Federal campaigns

- i. Differences
 1. Federal issues vs state issues

- a. Example: a state senator cannot affect federal law such as federal highway funding. A congressman cannot change state law (like changing the turnpike authority).
- e. **Campaign tactics**
 - i. Mail, signs, phone calls, social media
- f. Two constituencies: **stakeholders and general voters**
 - i. Stakeholders: Those who are closely connected to the position, volunteers, family and friends of the candidates, industries affected by it, and political influencers
 - ii. General voters: The general public that does not know about the everyday drama of the campaign
- g. **Cycles of a campaign**
 - i. Primary, Runoff, General Election
- h. **Special interest groups:** Endorsements, monetary contributions
- i. Significance of **money in campaigns**
 - i. Financial tracking and contribution limits
 - 1. State races can have different limits (i.e. Missouri has no contribution limits for state races)
 - ii. Individual contributions (\$2,900 per individual, \$5,800 per couple per cycle)
 - iii. Political Action Committees (PACs) (\$5,000 per cycle)
 - iv. Independent expenditures (Super PACs)
- j. How to **get involved** in a campaign
- k. Building relationships with legislators and other interest groups

Additional Resources

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