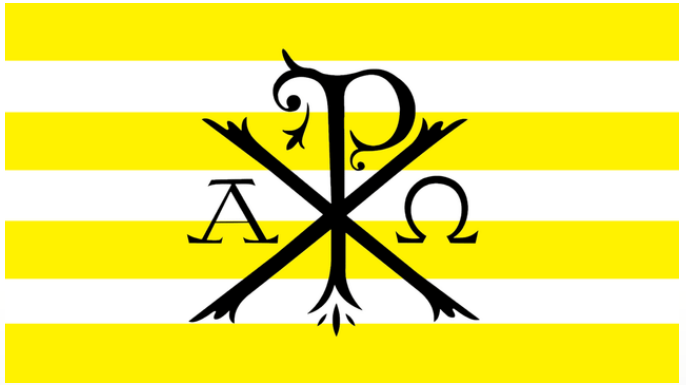
Week Three: A Dive Into the Three Strands of Christian Nationalism

- Reformed Nationalism
- Catholic Integralism
- New Apostolic Reformation

Reformed
Nationalists

An Appeal to Heaven flag, used and popularized by some NAR adherents



Catholic Integralists

The Common Enemy: Liberalism

- Classical liberalism is a political philosophy that centers individual liberty, limited government, private property, free markets, rule of law, and constitutional constraints on state power.
- Modern political liberalism accepts a larger role for the state: it supports economic regulation, social welfare, anti-discrimination laws, and affirmative measures that create conditions for meaningful freedom and equal opportunity.

Which Version Do Christian Nationalists Attack?

- Critiques aimed at modern political liberalism focus on the liberal state's endorsement of **religious neutrality**, **individual autonomy** in matters of sex and family, **expansive civil rights**, and an **activist welfare/regulatory state** that displaces religious institutions' formative role.
- Critiques that implicate classical liberalism address ideas of **strict separation of church and state**, **privatized faith**, **individualism** and contractual society, market absolutism, and **constitutional constraints that limit magistrates or churches from enforcing communal moral norms**.

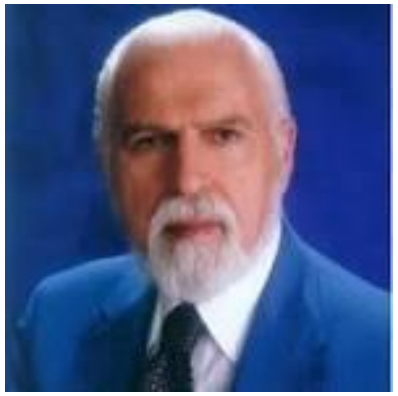
Reformed Christian Nationalists

Reformed

Reformed nationalist

Reformed Ethno-nationalist

Kirk Winslow



Rousas John Rushdoony

Douglas Wilson

Stephen Wolfe

Mike Regele

Pete Hegseth

C. Jay Engel

Andrew Torba

Joel Webbon

Andrew Isker

Reformed Nationalists: Primary Ends

Reformed nationalists: establish a public order in which Reformed Christian teaching significantly shapes law, public institutions, and civic norms so that families, schools, and magistrates cultivate a Christian common good.

Reformed ethno-nationalists: establish and preserve a polity that privileges a particular ethnocultural group understood as a covenant people, securing demographic, cultural, and institutional dominance for that group over the long term.

Reformed Nationalists: Core Beliefs

- **Reformed nationalists** assert that civil authorities bear the responsibility of guiding society toward moral objectives. This obligation, referred to as magistral responsibility…

- **Reformed ethno-nationalists** believe covenantal language supports inherited political membership, **view ethnic continuity as beneficial,** and see immigration, cultural pluralism, and interethnic mixing as threats to covenantal integrity.

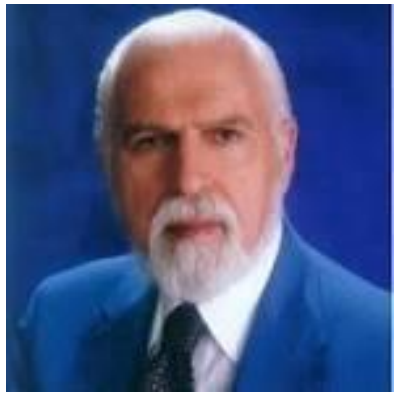
Reformed Nationalists: Key Strategies

- **Reformed nationalists** seek to influence institutions and norms… supporting aligned politicians, publishing arguments for law based on Scripture, shaping courts via natural-law perspectives, and working through denominational and civic bodies.
- **Reformed ethno-nationalists** combine exclusionary politics and deliberate cultural shaping: they push for strict immigration and citizenship laws, create separate social institutions (homeschool networks, heritage groups, insular communities), promote ethnic-centered ideas through media and churches, recruit inside congregations and subcultures, and sometimes endorse provocative or extra-legal tactics when legal channels fail.

Reformed Christian Nationalists

Reformed Nationalist ⟵ ⟶ Reformed Ethno-nationalist

Reconstructionists



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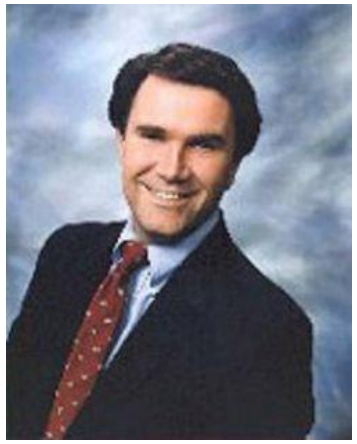
Gary North



Greg Bahnsen

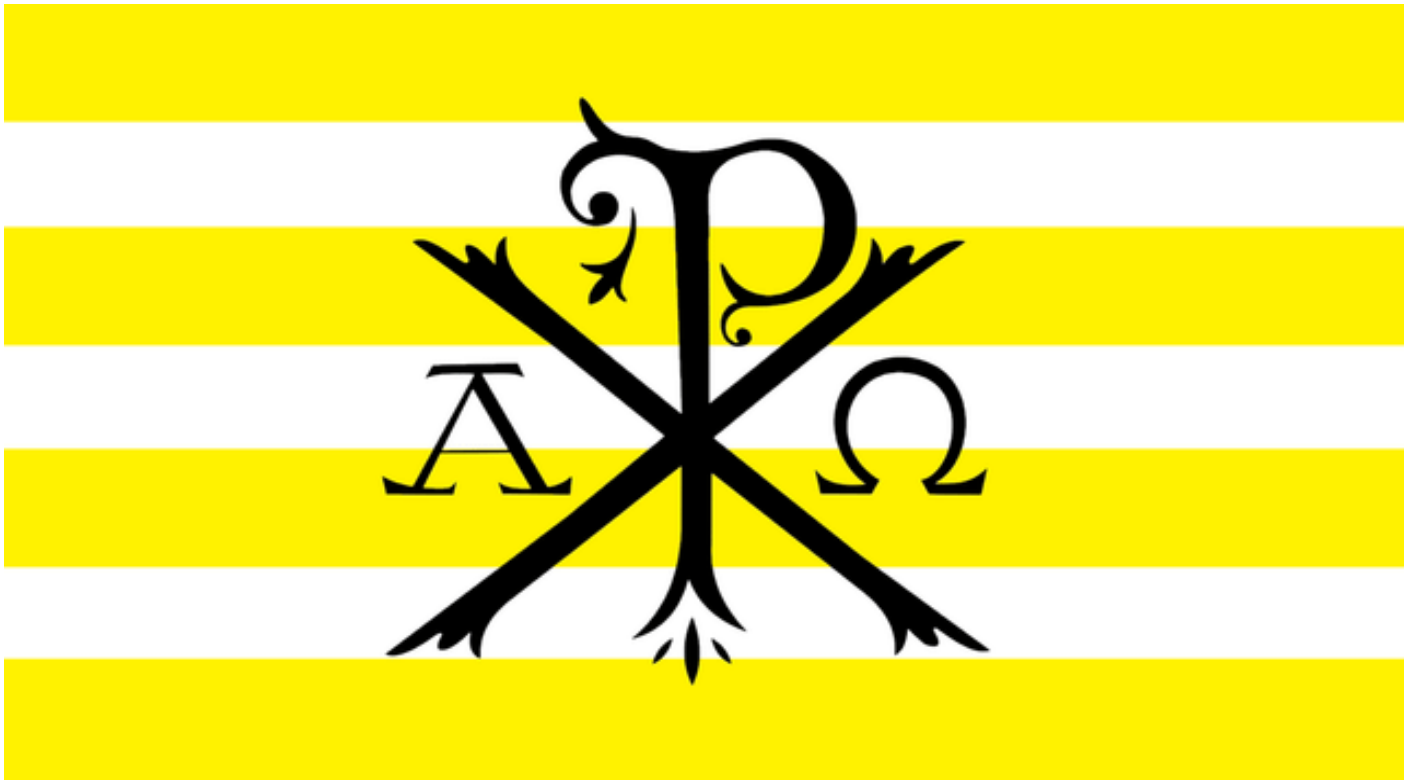
Joel Webbon

Andrew Isker

Difference Between Reformed Christian Nationalists and Reformed Ethno-nationalists

Attribute	Reformed Christian Nationalist	Reformed Ethno-nationalist
Primary claim	Public life ordered by Christian confession and doctrine; seeks confessional influence over law and culture	Same as left column but grounds national belonging in shared ethnicity or race
Typical rhetoric	Covenant, Christian law, cultural renewal	Ethnic preservation, racialized “peoples,” separatism
Policy practice	Legal/constitutional reforms, church influence, cultural institutions	Migration restriction, ethnic enclaves, explicit racial hierarchy

Catholic Integralists



Catholic Integralists

Catholic Integralists: Basic Positions

- T**he spiritual and temporal should be integrated** – with the spiritual being the dominant partner.
- The Catholic Church is the true religion and that public life should be ordered by its teachings
- The state has a duty to recognize and promote the true faith and that society should be shaped, directly or indirectly, by the Church

Church and State

- Catholic Integralists seek a public order in which the Church exercises decisive moral authority over civic life and the state actively recognizes and promotes Catholic teaching.
- Integralists insist the spiritual and temporal goods should be integrated so that the Church's moral and doctrinal judgments shape law, policy, and public institutions

Core Beliefs

- The unity of spiritual and temporal goods is essential to human flourishing.
- The state has a duty to promote the true religion and to shape public policy in accordance with natural law as interpreted by Catholic teaching.
- Liberal constitutionalism and religious neutrality are viewed as inadequate or corrosive frameworks because they separate religion from public life and elevate individual autonomy over ordered community and virtue.

Catholic Integralism Core Beliefs

- Religious liberty as formulated by modern liberalism is treated with suspicion when it is read as endorsing the equal civic standing of doctrines the Church regards as false—such as Protestantism.
- Historical precedents in Christian civilization—i.e. Christendom—and papal teaching on the moral obligations of states are appealed to as resources for restoring a confessional public order.

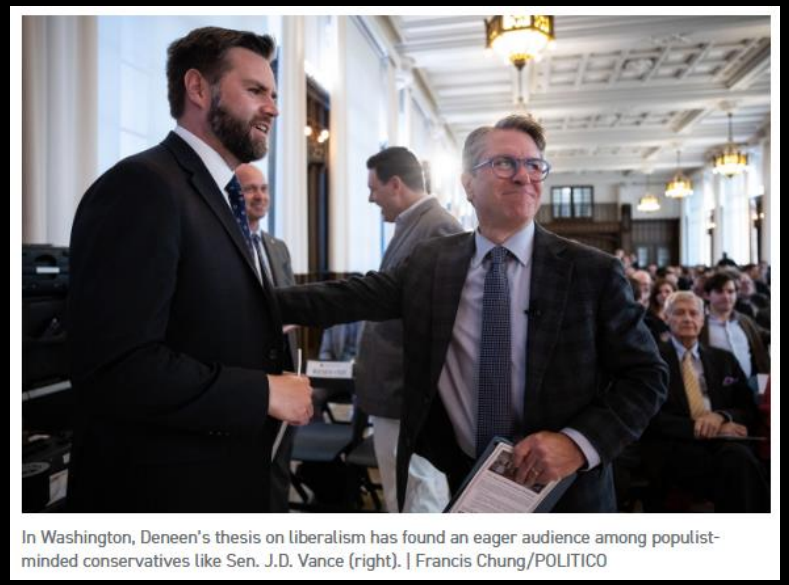
Key strategies for achieving integration in America

1. **Train intellectuals and clergy**
2. **Enter elite advisory circles**
3. **Reframe law and court cases**
4. **Strengthen cultural institutions**
5. **Build political coalitions**

JD Vance—
Sympathetic to
Integralism

Thomas Pink

Pater Edmund Waldstein

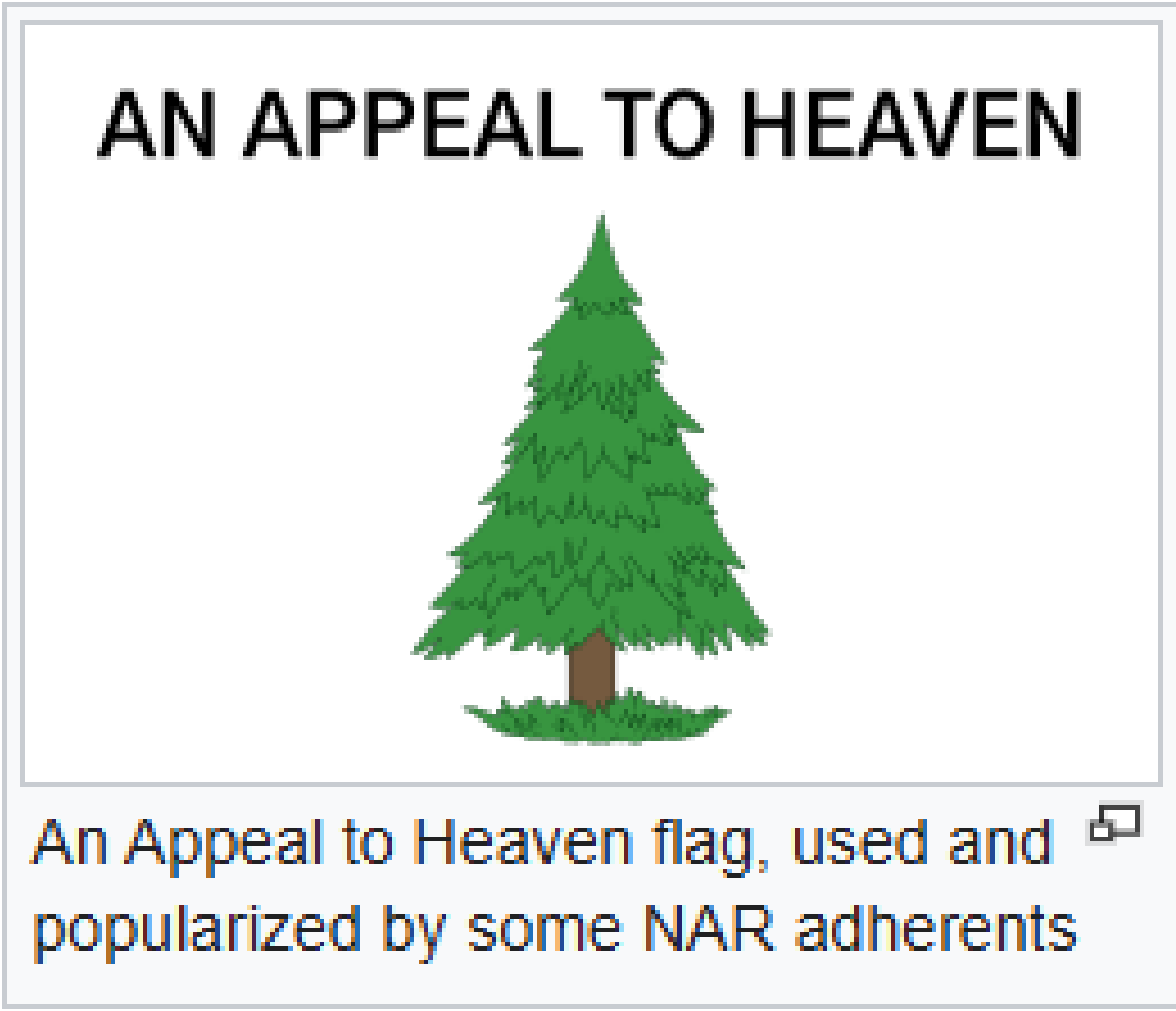


In Washington, Deneen's thesis on liberalism has found an eager audience among populist-minded conservatives like Sen. J.D. Vance (right). | Francis Chung/POLITICO

Patrick J. Deneen

Gladden Pappin

The New Apostolic Reformation (NAR)



An Appeal to Heaven flag, used and popularized by some NAR adherents

The Five-Fold Ministry

Apostles

Prophets

Evangelists

Pastors

Teachers

Contends for

- ongoing direct revelation,
- elevates spiritual warfare, and
- places high importance on supernatural manifestations (prophecy, healing, miracles).

The NAR Primary End

The NAR's primary end is the establishment of **Christian dominion** across society by reclaiming authority in the key cultural spheres referred to by many NAR adherents as the "Seven Mountains Mandate."

Seven Mountain Mandate	Description
1. Religion	Churches, faith communities, and spiritual institutions
2. Family	Marriage, parenting, and domestic life
3. Education	Schools, universities, and curriculum development
4. Government	Lawmaking, public policy, and civil administration
5. Media	News outlets, journalism, and information dissemination
6. Arts & Entertainment	Film, music, sports, and cultural production
7. Business	Commerce, finance, entrepreneurship, and economic systems

NAR Core Beliefs

- Restoration of apostolic and prophetic offices
- Dominionism
- Practical supernaturalism
- Networked authority

NAR Key Strategies

- **Cultural capture via the Seven Mountains mandate:** place sympathetic leaders and institutions into education, media, and business to shift norms and narratives.
- **Political and civic engagement**: mobilize prayer campaigns, endorse candidates, train activists, and cultivate relationships with sympathetic politicians and judicial actors to shape policy outcomes.
- **Institution building and media**: plant churches, conferences, broadcasting outlets, and para-church organizations that propagate prophetic messaging and provide organizational infrastructure for campaigns.
- **Spiritual engagement and symbolic measures**: implement assessments of areas identified as spiritual strongholds, coordinate structured prayer efforts, and conduct symbolic actions that serve to prepare or support future political activities.

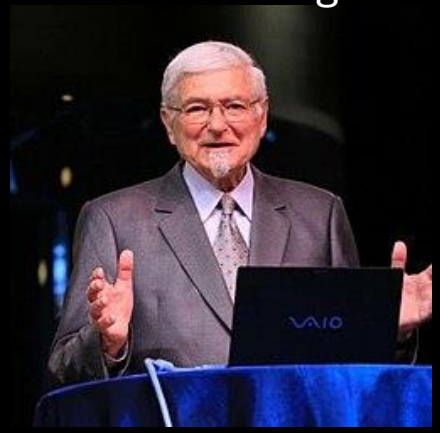
Beliefs and Practices of the NAR

Some Key Ideas Embraced by the NAR

by André Gagne

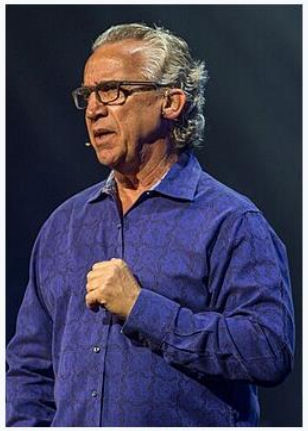
Key Leaders and Supporters of New Apostolic Reformation

C. Peter Wagner



Bill Johnson

Senior leader



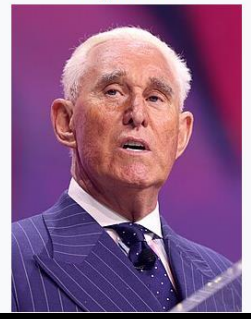
Church Bethel Church

Paula White-Cain

Mike Johnson

Dutch Sheets

Roger Stone



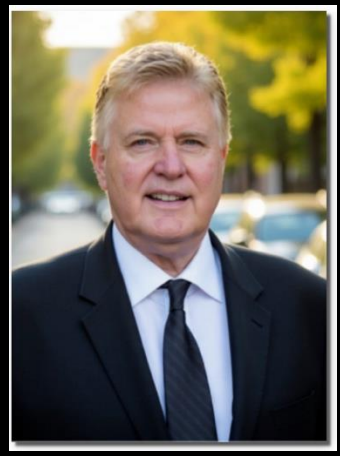
Mike Lindell

Michael Flynn

Lou Engle at TheCall Nashville

Ché Ahn

Church Harvest Rock Church



DR. JIM GARLOW
Well Versed

Sean Feucht

Charlie Kirk

Lance Wallnau

Reformed Nationalists

- **Goal:** A Protestant-guided commonwealth.
- **How:** Civil rulers (magistrates) would be expected to enforce Christian moral norms, not stay “neutral.”
- **Result:** Laws and policies would reflect Reformed theology—family, sexuality, education, and public life all ordered toward biblical standards.
- **Risk:** Democracy might remain in form, but dissenting moral views would be restricted.

Catholic Integralists

- **Goal:** A society where the state formally recognizes Catholicism as the true faith.
- **How:** The Church would guide the state on moral and spiritual matters, with civil law aligned to Catholic teaching.
- **Result:** Catholicism would enjoy legal preference; other religions might be tolerated but not treated as equal.
- **Risk:** Religious liberty as Americans know it would be curtailed, and the Church would wield direct influence over politics.

New Apostolic Reformation (NAR)

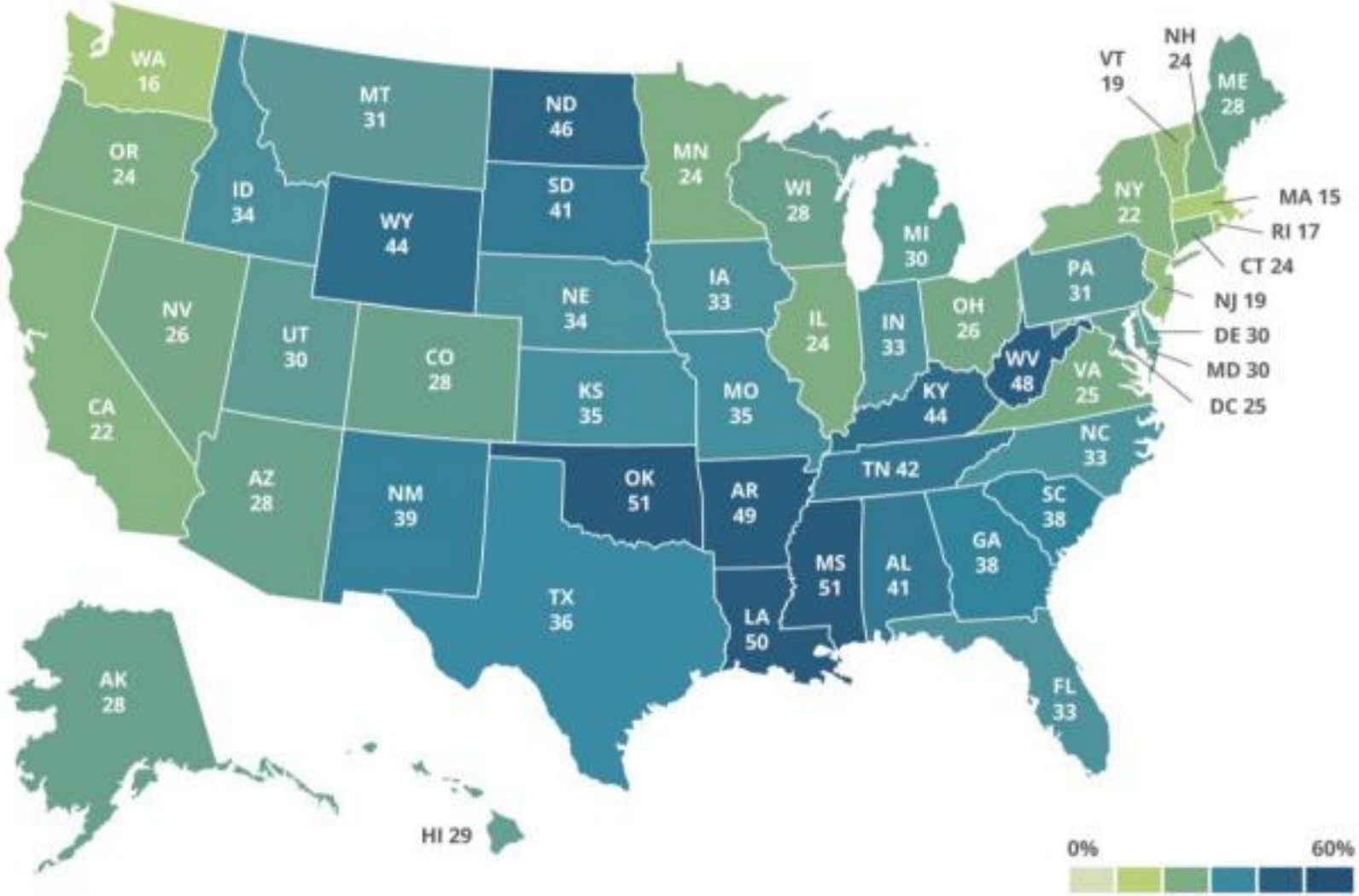
- **Goal:** Christian dominion over the “Seven Mountains” of culture (government, family, religion, education, media, arts, business).
- **How:** Modern apostles and prophets would claim spiritual authority to direct national life.
- **Result:** A charismatic, revivalist style of governance where prophetic voices shape policy and culture.
- **Risk:** Institutions could become unstable, with authority concentrated in charismatic leaders rather than established law.

Big Picture

- **Shared outcome:** Liberal protections for pluralism, neutrality, and individual rights would be dismantled.
- **Divergence:**
  - Reformed Nationalists → a Protestant moral republic.
  - Catholic Integralists → a Catholic-led Christendom.
  - NAR → a prophetic, charismatic dominionist order.
- **Conflict:** If all three gained power at once, they would likely clash with each other, since each envisions a different kind of "Christian nation."

Strand	Goal	Means/Strategy	Method (governing style)	Risks	Outcome
Reformed Nationalists	A Protestant-guided commonwealth	Use magistral responsibility, legal reforms, and alliances with Protestant churches	Magistrates enforce Christian moral norms	Moral coercion, suppression of dissent	Protestant moral republic (Protestant form of Christendom—See Calvin)
Catholic Integralists	A Catholic-led Christendom	Intellectual cultivation, legal advocacy, political alliances	Church guides the state on moral governance	Curtailment of religious liberty, clerical dominance	Catholic-led Christendom
New Apostolic Reformation (NAR)	Christian dominion over the "Seven Mountains"	Spiritual warfare, prophetic acts, cultural infiltration	Apostolic and prophetic leaders direct national life	Charismatic elite rule, institutional instability	Apostolic & Prophetic dominionist order—i.e. Charismatic Christendom

Support for Christian Nationalism (Adherents and Sympathizers) Among All Americans, by State



Source: PRRI American Values Atlas, Mar. 13-Dec. 2, 2024.

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