networking, church-owned television stations raised funds and broadcasted programmes aimed at recruiting new members and making converts. Right-winged Christian pressure groups also became the focus for political campaigning, as well as for strengthening links with the Republican party. Despite all their work their efforts were unsuccessful in bringing about a social change in America. Bruce suggests these reasons: campaigners found it very difficult to cooperate with people from other religions, even when campaigning about the same issues, one of those issues being abortion, and it lacked widespread support and had been met with strong opposition from groups who stand for freedom of choice in the newly segregated America that was changing its views on equality and freedom. This is an example of how religion has been used as a tool for social change, but this movement wasn’t successful because the majority of the nation didn’t share the same views as the people who were part of the movement. So it shows that religion can be used as a tool for creating social change, but the majority have to believe in the same values as you do for the change to actually happen.

These are two ways in which religion has been used as a tool for social change. They show us that religion can be an important tool to utilise if you want to create a social change, but the views and values of the group have to be shared by the majority if you want social change to actually occur. This is shown by the fact that the American civil right movement had the majority believe in their values and they succeeded, but the New Christian Right didn’t have the majority share the same values as them and so they were unsuccessful in creating social change.