

CENTRO DE AVALIAÇÃO DE SUFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUAS ESTRANGEIRAS
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TEXTO: WHO'S QUESTIONING WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE?

A post from Defense Secretary Pete Hegseth showed his support of a fringe evangelical Christianity that is gaining more traction in the Republican Party.

Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth delivers remarks at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

"In my ideal society, we would vote as households," a pastor tells CNN. "And I would ordinarily be the one that would cast the vote, but I would cast the vote having discussed it with my household." Another agrees, saying he'd back an end to a woman's right to vote: "I would support that, and I'd support it on the basis that the atomization that comes with our current system is not good for humans."

The discussion of 19th Amendment rights was part of a news segment focused on Doug Wilson — a self-proclaimed Christian nationalist pastor based in Idaho — that was reposted to X by Defense Secretary Pete Hegseth. The secretary is among Wilson's supporters, and his involvement with Wilson's denomination highlights how a fringe conservative evangelical Christian belief system that questions women's right to vote is gaining more traction in the Republican Party.

Kristin Du Mez, a professor of history at Calvin University and author of "Jesus and John Wayne: How White Evangelicals Corrupted a Faith and Fractured a Nation," said Wilson's broader vision of Christian nationalism has gotten more attention over the past several years, alongside President Donald Trump's rise to power.

"He was a fairly fringe figure, but this moment was really his moment," she said. "And then as part of that, also, I think he signaled and gave permission to others that they didn't need to hide some of their more controversial views, such as, should women have the vote? And that's something that you didn't hear proudly promoted from very many spaces, even just a handful of years ago."

In the CNN interview, Wilson said he'd like to see the United States become a Christian and patriarchal country. He advocates for a society where sodomy is criminalized and women submit to their husbands and shouldn't serve in combat roles in the military — a belief Hegseth has also publicly shared in the past though walked back during his confirmation hearings.

Hegseth appeared to support the nearly seven-minute interview with the caption, "All of Christ for All of Life." Wilson has built an evangelical empire over the past 50 years that is centered in Moscow, Idaho, and now spans more than 150 congregations across four continents — including a new church in Washington, D.C. In July, Hegseth and his family attended the inaugural service at Christ Church, according to CNN.

"The Secretary is a proud member of a church affiliated with the Congregation of Reformed Evangelical Churches (CREC), which was founded by Pastor Doug Wilson," Sean Parnell, the chief Pentagon spokesperson, said in a statement to The 19th. "The Secretary very much appreciates many of Mr. Wilson's writings and teachings."

Du Mez said Wilson built his brand as a vocal critic of mainstream evangelicalism. "They were too wishy washy," Du Mez said, referring to Wilson's view of much of White evangelicalism in the 1990s and early 2000s. "They were too soft. And so he was kind of bringing a harsher biblical truth, and that included things like a much more rigid application of biblical patriarchy."

In 2024, only 1 in 10 Americans qualified as Christian nationalism adherents, according to the Public Religion Research Institute. Ryan Dawkins, an assistant professor of political science at Carleton College, said Christian nationalism hasn't necessarily gotten more popular in the past 20 years. But there have been partisan trends. "While they used to be more evenly divided between the two parties, over the last two decades, Christian

nationalists have sorted into the Republican Party at incredibly high rates,” Dawkins said. “Christian nationalism is almost non-existent within the Democratic Party today, at least among White Democrats.”

While it’s still far from a mainstream opinion, several figures within the Republican Party have flirted with the idea of repealing the 19th Amendment. Paul Ingrassia, who Trump nominated to lead the Office of Special Counsel, suggested approval for the idea in a 2023 podcast. Podcast host Alan Jacoby told Ingrassia that his own wife is the “biggest misogynist this side of the Mississippi, by the way. My wife literally thinks women should not vote.” Ingrassia responded, “She’s very based,” a term expressing support for a bold opinion.

During the 2020 Republican National Convention, Republicans featured anti-abortion activist Abby Johnson, who has advocated for a new kind of voting system where households, not individuals, would cast votes. Head-of-household voting has historically disenfranchised women and people of color by concentrating power on the male leaders of the home.

In the leadup to the 2016 presidential election, FiveThirtyEight, a political forecasting site, shared data that suggested if women didn’t vote, Trump would win. The hashtag #repealthe19th — a reference to the 19th Amendment, which grants women the right to vote — quickly went viral.

And a former Trump-backed Michigan candidate for the U.S. House who has also held positions in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development was found to have made statements criticizing women’s suffrage while in college at Stanford University in the early 2000s. John Gibbs, now an assistant secretary at the agency, said that the country had been damaged by the 19th Amendment because women’s suffrage had led to an increase in the size and scope of the government. He added that women making up half of the population wasn’t enough reason for women’s suffrage. Gibbs’ 2022 congressional campaign denied he opposed women’s right to vote.

Kelly Marino, associate teaching professor at Sacred Heart University and author of “Votes for College Women: Alumni, Students and the Woman Suffrage Campaign” said that while conservative religious sects adamantly opposed to women’s suffrage have always existed, now there is renewed momentum. “If you look at the way things played out in the past, we have this very liberal period followed by a conservative backlash,” Marino said. “And that’s what’s going on now. You have this period of liberalism where people were having a more expansive view of gender ideology, ideas about sexuality and women in politics. We had some pretty prominent female politicians that were making it pretty far in the last couple of years. And now there’s a backlash.”

Marino said the conservative backlash is reminiscent of the 1960s and 70s. There were significant progressive movements for civil rights, women’s rights, LGBTQ+ rights and environmental protections. But at the same time, the early 1970s saw the emergence of the men’s liberation movement, which focused primarily on issues like divorce law and child custody.

“There’s some men who are promoting a sort of return to tradition, a patriarchal vision for society,” Marino said. “It’s always sort of there, but it’s gaining traction within mainstream consciousness again. And now, you have all this stuff about soft girls and tradwives — this gender ideal of women being the domestic homemaker within a traditional family structure. There’s been a big push for this radical Christianity and some of its values — it’s become really popular even among younger people.”

Joseph Slaughter, an assistant professor of history at Wesleyan University, said Wilson is having his moment in the spotlight — but it’s important to remember that he does not speak for the majority. “He delights in upsetting people or saying transgressive, un-PC things,” Slaughter said. “Ten years ago, when he posted a video talking about man’s biblical duties — people just sort of yawned and dismissed him. Now, he’s saying things and they’re gaining more currency because of some of this other new right-wing masculinity and the online manosphere.” Slaughter said it’s particularly concerning that Wilson’s teachings have found their support in a man as powerful as Hegseth.

“What does it mean for somebody who’s running an organization which has had its struggles over the years integrating women and trying to understand existential questions about women’s role in combat?” Slaughter said. “Are Hegseth’s views reinforced by his religion now? Does this church reinforce his cultural chauvinism? For somebody in his position, it’s certainly fair game to ask.”

Fonte: <https://19thnews.org/2025/08/pete-hegseth-doug-wilson-women-voting/>

QUESTÃO 01

O texto trata principalmente de: (1,0)

- (A) uma diminuição gradativa do feminismo no campo político nos EUA.
- (B) a discussão sobre o direito de voto feminino no contexto do nacionalismo cristão.**
- (C) o fortalecimento do Partido Democrata em questões culturais, religiosas e familiares.
- (D) a defesa do voto familiar não nuclear por representação nos EUA.

QUESTÃO 02

Segundo o texto, Pete Hegseth: (1,0)

- (A) preteriu o pastor Doug Wilson sobre suas ideias conservadoras.
- (B) repostou uma entrevista de Wilson apoiando ideias controversas.**
- (C) declarou-se indiferente ao cristianismo nacionalista.
- (D) Estabeleceu ligeira ligação com a Igreja de Wilson no passado.

QUESTÃO 03

De acordo com Kristin Du Mez, qual foi o impacto da ascensão de Donald Trump em relação a Doug Wilson? (1,0)

- (A) Reduziu sua influência política nas congregações.
- (B) Tornou Wilson uma figura marginal ainda mais popular.
- (C) Deu visibilidade e legitimidade às ideias de Wilson.**
- (D) Impediu a propagação do cristianismo nacionalista.

QUESTÃO 04

Qual das seguintes ideias Doug Wilson defende? (1,0)

- (A) Criminalizar a sodomia e restringir o papel das mulheres ao lar.**
- (B) Estabelecer normas para a igualdade de gênero na política.
- (C) Aumentar a participação das mulheres nas Forças Armadas.
- (D) Resumir a influência religiosa cristã no Estado.

QUESTÃO 05

Segundo Ryan Dawkins, nos últimos 20 anos o nacionalismo cristão: (1,0)

- (A) tornou-se praticamente inexistente entre republicanos.

- (B) cresceu entre democratas brancos.
- (C) deixou de existir como movimento político.
- (D) concentrou-se fortemente no Partido Republicano.

QUESTÃO 06

O episódio da *hashtag* **#repealthe19th** ilustrou que: (1,0)

- (A) a ideia de revogar o sufrágio feminino ganhou visibilidade online.
- (B) Trump teria perdido a eleição de 2016 sem o voto das mulheres.
- (C) houve incentivo para ampliar a participação feminina nas eleições.
- (D) o apoio às mulheres no voto era unanimidade entre republicanos.

QUESTÃO 07

John Gibbs, citado no texto, afirmou em sua época de estudante que: (1,0)

- (A) o sufrágio feminino fortalecia a democracia e ampliava o governo.
- (B) o país havia sido prejudicado pela aprovação da 19ª Emenda.
- (C) deveria haver mais participação feminina no congresso.
- (D) a igualdade de gênero era essencial para a ampliação do governo.

QUESTÃO 08

No conteúdo apresentado, a expressão “*un-PC things*” significa coisas: (1,0)

- (A) culturalmente populares.
- (B) culturalmente impopulares.
- (C) politicamente corretas.
- (D) politicamente incorretas.

QUESTÃO 09

Joseph Slaughter alerta que o perigo maior está em: (1,0)

- (A) Wilson influenciar diretamente o Partido Democrata.
- (B) Hegseth adotar ideias de Wilson em posição de poder.
- (C) o nacionalismo cristão ser maioria nos EUA.
- (D) Wilson ser um porta-voz oficial do governo americano.

QUESTÃO 10

A preocupação levantada por Slaughter sobre Pete Hegseth é que: (1,0)



- (A) ele se afaste do partido Republicano por divergências ideológicas.
- (B) Ele espalhe uma visão chauvinista no exército.
- (C) ele tenha dificuldade de integrar mulheres no exército.
- (D) sua visão religiosa tenha impacto em suas decisões.**