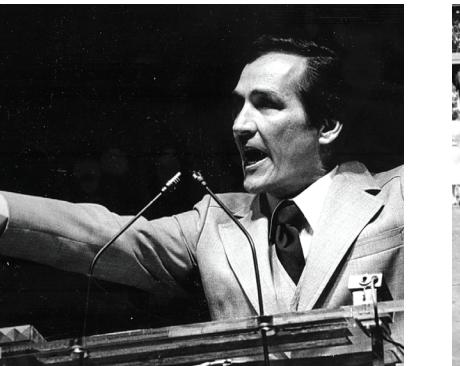


A timeline of the presidential elections during the Conservative Resurgence



1979 Houston, Tx.

11:30 p.m. June 11, 1979: Adrian Rogers prayed with his wife, Paige Patterson and Jerry Vines about whether or not to run for the SBC presidency, eventually he sensed “clear direction” to run. Later, he “won handily” over five other candidates.



Adrian Rogers became the first in a series of conservative presidents.



1982 New Orleans, La.

James T. Draper Jr. wins the SBC presidency with a 56.97 percent vote in a runoff with former Southern Seminary president Duke K. McCall. Long-time pastor of First Baptist Church Dallas, Texas, W.A. Criswell, called Draper’s victory a miracle, “like the crossing of the Red Sea.” Moderates did not oppose Draper’s re-election the next year.



1985 Dallas, Tx.

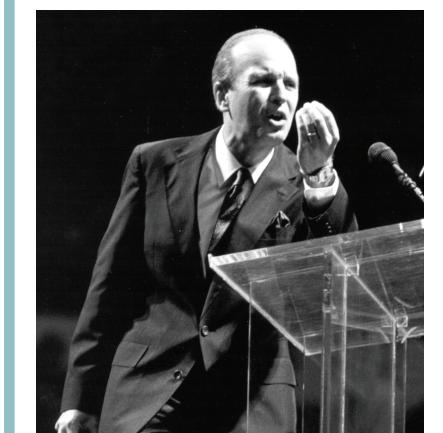
June 11-13: A special 22-member Peace Committee — comprised of an equal number of leading conservatives and moderates — was commissioned to determine the sources of the controversy within the convention in order to recommendation a resolution. The committee made a preliminary report in 1986 and a final report adopted in 1987.

1988 San Antonio, Tx.

Jerry Vines defeats inerrantist moderate — “the turnaround candidate” — Richard Jackson with a mere 50.53 percent of the vote. According to James C. Hefley’s account, “some moderates threw their ballot cards down in disgust. Others walked out of the hall with tears in their eyes.”



Hefley describes the 1988 convention the most “acrimonious” in SBC history, including a group of 200 protesters tearing a copy of a resolution standing in front of the Alamo.



1990 New Orleans, La.

Morris Chapman, in a drawn out, dramatic election, wins against Daniel Vestal by 57.68 percent. This represented the 12th straight victory for conservatives in the SBC presidency. And the last convention at which moderates ran a candidate.

Many moderates and liberals within the convention leave and form the Cooperative Baptist Fellowship, signalling, in part, a withdrawal from the battles of the Southern Baptist Convention.



1980 St. Louis, Mo.

Bailey Smith wins election over five opponents, including the initially favored Richard Jackson. With Smith’s victory, and the traditional second, one-year term, conservatives extended the conservative presidencies for three years (opposed to two, if Rogers ran for reelection)

1981

February: Paige Patterson debates Cecil Sherman in North Carolina; **June:** Patterson debates Kenneth Chafin in Los Angeles, Calif.



1984 Kansas City, Mo.

Charles F. Stanley defeats Grady Cothen and continues conservative momentum. And, for the first time, moderate entity heads speak publicly against the conservative movement.



1986 Atlanta, Ga.

Adrian Rogers elected president again — with more than 40,000 messengers present — this time defeating Winfred Moore.

1987

The Peace Committee issues its widely anticipated report: While the report found some political causes for the SBC controversy, it found the primary cause was theological, with significant diversity of views about the nature of Scripture, especially as defined in the Baptist Faith and Message.

By the end of 1987, every board, except for Southern Seminary, comprised of a clear conservative majority.

Sources

Information drawn from Southern Baptist Convention documents including Annuals and committee reports, as well as James C. Hefley’s Truth in Crisis series.