



The Cards

Are you an atheist, agnostic, or secular "none" who feels isolated or threatened by radical religionists? Are you a political progressive, advocate for gender equality, or member of the LGBTQ+ or neurodivergent communities facing accusations of immorality?

Then these cards are for you.

Crypto Atheist

Crypto atheists keep their lack of faith private, either as a general principle or in specific situations to avoid persecution and ostracism. This can be an understandable, strategic choice to ensure personal safety and protect their families, especially in highly religious communities.

Their ability to blend in can be a powerful survival tactic, allowing them to navigate environments where open atheism could lead to severe consequences. It is a good choice for those who are ill-suited to stress and conflict.

Firebrand Atheist

Firebrand atheists are passionate and outspoken advocates for secularism and freedom from religious coercion. They use confrontational language and tactics to challenge religious beliefs and institutions directly.

Their uncompromising stance serves as a necessary defense against religious extremism, galvanizing others to take a stand and pushing for significant societal change.

Diplomat Atheist

Diplomat atheists engage in dialogue with religious individuals, aiming to foster mutual understanding and tolerance. They believe in reasoned discussion and compromise, hoping to reduce hostility and build bridges between secular and religious communities.

This approach can help dispel myths and misconceptions about atheism, promoting peaceful coexistence and respect between different belief systems.

Quisling Atheist

Often wealthy and privileged, quisling atheists may align themselves with religionists, often for personal gain or to maintain economic and social status. They may support religious agendas believing, erroneously, that their wealth and power will protect them and their liberties.

They cannot be readily trusted in times of religious oppression, and they might sabotage atheist goals and reveal critical information to religious extremists to save themselves.

Orthodox Religion

Orthodox religions emphasize the adherence to a specific set of core beliefs and doctrines. Examples include Protestants where doctrine is paramount. Salvation for them is through faith alone, not through good works, ritual observance, or ethical behavior.

The rigid focus on doctrine can lead to thought-policing, including crackdowns on the media and intellectuals. The orthodox can also be given to doctrinal purity tests which becoming more stringent the longer they seek and hold political power.

Orthodox & Orthoprax

Religions like Catholicism blend both orthodoxy and orthopraxy, requiring adherence to specific beliefs as well as rituals and moral codes for salvation.

The dual emphasis can lead to a more complex and potentially burdensome religious life, requiring adherence to both belief and practice. This complexity can result in higher levels of guilt and anxiety among followers who struggle to meet all the requirements as well as make it more difficult for non-believers to fly under the radar.

Orthoprax Religion

Orthoprax religions, like Judaism and Islam, focus primarily on correct practice and rituals rather than strictly on belief to maintain control over believers.

There can be significant social pressure to conform to practices, leading to exclusion or ostracism of those who do not comply. In some cases non-believers may face draconian punishments and even death, as in many areas of the Middle East. Fortunately for those who do observe rituals, it is easier to privately question the existence of a deity without raising suspicion.

LGBTQIA+

LGBTQIA+ atheists face heightened discrimination through rejection of religion in addition to their sexual orientation and gender identity. Non-atheist LGBTQIA+ individuals are often assumed to be non-believers, leading to increased persecution by religious extremists.

Their survival strategies offer valuable insights for other marginalized groups, including heterosexual atheists, into fighting oppression given their long history of resistance.

Neurodivergent

Atheists on the autism spectrum often struggle with teleological thinking—the inclination to attribute purpose or design to events. This cognitive difference makes them less inclined toward faith and belief in an anthropomorphic god. Their logical reasoning and directness can lead to social challenges in religious societies, and they may find it difficult to hide their atheism, increasing their vulnerability. Consequently, autistics are often assumed to be atheists even when they are believers.

BIPOC

BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color) atheists face heightened challenges due to intersecting out-group identities in religiously intolerant environments. Non-atheist BIPOC individuals may also face assumptions about their beliefs if they don't adhere to the "right" version of the dominant faith.

BIPOC communities demonstrate resilience, solidarity, and advocacy against systemic oppression. Their experiences in combating discrimination offer valuable lessons to other atheists.

Gen-Z

Gen Z navigates information adeptly and is highly critical and questioning, making them less susceptible to religious radicalism and more likely to advocate for inclusive, secular values.

Gen Z's ability to critically analyze vast amounts of information helps them challenge extremist ideologies. Their commitment to authenticity, non-judgment, and social justice drives activism and accountability, fostering a pluralistic society.

Religio-fascism

Religio-fascism refers to right-wing authoritarian movements and regimes that use religion and appeals to tradition to suppress dissent and enforce conformity. Whether driven by Christian nationalism, radical Islam, or Hindutva, they see the subjugation of women, LGBTQIA+, atheists, and other out-groups as a means of seizing and maintaining control.

Religio-fascists use emotionally charged ideologies and charismatic, populist leadership to build determined support bases that can seize power even when in the minority.

Political Religionists

Politicized religionists actively weaponize their faith, posing a significant threat to atheists and other out-groups. Their strict doctrinal interpretations drive their efforts to influence all aspects of society, from politics to morality and social behavior.

Politicized religionists are highly organized and motivated, forming powerful lobbying groups and pressure organizations. Their shared mission enables quick mobilization and significant influence on political processes.

Project 2025

Project 2025 aims to weaponize the legislative and judicial branches and the US government bureaucracy to serve right-wing presidential interpretations drive their efforts to influence all aspects of society, from politics to morality and social behavior.

Backed by organizations like the Heritage Foundation, Project 2025 uses strategic lobbying, media campaigns, and grassroots mobilization to influence legislation and public opinion. The initiative's goal is to eliminate the line between church and state, religious pluralism and secular governance.

Catastrophe

Real and perceived catastrophes, such as economic downturns and political instability can fuel religious radicalism. These events create fear and uncertainty, often leading people to seek solace in extremist religious ideologies that promise order and stability.

Religious radicals leverage these crises to gain followers by offering simple answers to complex problems. They can often mobilize more quickly than governments, using fear on one hand and financial aid on the other to recruit followers.

Gender Equality

Gender equality among atheists is crucial to combating religious oppression, as women constitute 50% of the population. However, they are currently underrepresented among atheists.

Creating an inclusive community that welcomes all genders can attract more women to atheism, increasing the overall number of non-believers. Male-dominated atheist groups must address internalized misogyny and actively promote women's equality to achieve this goal.

Mysogyny

Enforced gender roles and the disempowerment of women, deeply rooted in religious doctrines, perpetuate women's subjugation and limit their personal and professional growth opportunities. Ironically, women often see themselves as defenders of the faith within the home and in raising children.

Atheist men must confront their own misogyny to create a more equitable space for women, thereby encouraging more women to join the atheist community.