

Economic Protest Parties



Economic Protest Parties: A Rising Global Force?

Are you tired of feeling like your voice isn't heard in the political arena? Do you believe the established systems are failing to address the growing economic inequalities plaguing our world? Then you're not alone. Across the globe, economic protest parties are emerging, challenging the status quo and demanding radical change. This blog post delves into the rise of these parties, exploring their ideologies, successes, failures, and the potential impact they have on the future of global politics. We'll examine key examples, analyze their strategies, and discuss the broader implications of their growing influence.

What Defines an Economic Protest Party?

An "economic protest party" isn't a neatly defined category. However, several common threads unite these diverse groups. These parties generally:

Focus on economic issues: Their primary platform revolves around addressing economic inequality, job losses, stagnant wages, and the perceived failures of existing economic systems.

Challenge the mainstream: They often position themselves outside the traditional left-right political spectrum, criticizing both established left-wing and right-wing parties for failing to adequately address the concerns of ordinary citizens.

Employ populist rhetoric: They typically employ populist language, appealing to a sense of disillusionment and frustration among the electorate. This often involves framing themselves as champions of "the people" against a corrupt or out-of-touch elite.

Advocate for significant change: Their proposed solutions are frequently radical and disruptive, ranging from wealth redistribution to nationalization of industries or significant alterations to global trade agreements.

Case Studies: Examining Successful and Unsuccessful Examples

Understanding the diverse landscape of economic protest parties requires examining specific examples.

Successful Examples:

Podemos (Spain): Emerging from the Indignados movement, Podemos initially disrupted Spanish politics, securing significant representation in parliament by advocating for social justice and economic reform. While their initial momentum has lessened, they remain a powerful voice in Spanish politics.

Five Star Movement (Italy): This anti-establishment party gained considerable traction by capitalizing on public anger towards traditional political parties and advocating for economic reforms and greater transparency. Their success highlights the potential for protest parties to capitalize on public frustration.

Unsuccessful Examples:

The success of economic protest parties is far from guaranteed. Many fail to translate initial popular support into long-term political influence. Factors contributing to this include:

Internal divisions: Lack of internal cohesion and disagreements on strategy can hinder a party's ability to maintain momentum.

Lack of experienced leadership: A lack of political experience can hamper a party's ability to navigate the complexities of the political system.

Inability to form coalitions: Effective governance often requires forming coalitions, which can be challenging for parties that operate outside the established political norms.

The Strategies Employed by Economic Protest Parties

Economic protest parties employ various strategies to achieve their goals:

Social Media Campaigns: Leveraging the power of social media to bypass traditional media outlets and connect directly with voters.

Grassroots Mobilization: Organizing protests, demonstrations, and other forms of direct action to raise awareness and pressure political leaders.

Strategic Alliances: Forming alliances with other political parties or social movements to expand their reach and influence.

The Broader Implications of Economic Protest Parties

The rise of economic protest parties has significant implications for the future of global politics. They represent a fundamental challenge to established political systems and highlight the growing dissatisfaction with the current economic order. Their success or failure will have profound consequences for how governments address economic inequality and the future of democratic governance. The potential for instability and radical shifts in policy cannot be ignored.

Conclusion

Economic protest parties represent a complex and evolving phenomenon. While their success is far from guaranteed, their emergence signals a deep-seated dissatisfaction with the prevailing economic and political systems. Understanding their strategies, motivations, and impact is crucial for anyone seeking to understand the changing political landscape of the 21st century. Their continued rise suggests a need for existing political systems to adapt and address the concerns that fuel their growth. Ignoring them is no longer an option.

FAQs

1. What is the difference between an economic protest party and a populist party? While there is overlap, economic protest parties specifically focus on economic grievances, whereas populist parties may encompass a broader range of issues, including cultural or social ones.
2. Are economic protest parties always left-wing? No. While many advocate for social justice and redistribution, some adopt right-wing populist rhetoric while still focusing on economic issues like protectionism or anti-globalization sentiments.
3. What are the long-term consequences of the rise of economic protest parties? The long-term consequences are uncertain but could include increased political instability, significant policy shifts, and a reshaping of the political landscape, potentially leading to more representative or more fragmented systems.
4. How can traditional parties respond to the challenge posed by economic protest parties? Traditional parties need to address the underlying economic anxieties that fuel the support for these parties. This involves acknowledging economic inequality, proposing credible solutions, and demonstrating responsiveness to citizen concerns.
5. Are economic protest parties a temporary phenomenon, or will they become a permanent feature of the political landscape? It's too early to say definitively. However, their continued emergence in various countries suggests they may become a more permanent feature, reflecting ongoing dissatisfaction with established political and economic systems.

economic protest parties: Contention in Times of Crisis Hanspeter Kriesi, Jasmine Lorenzini, Bruno Wüest, Silja Hausermann, 2020-08-13 Documents the waves of protest that spread across Europe in the wake of the Great Recession.

economic protest parties: *Contesting Austerity and Free Trade in the EU* Julia Rone, 2020-11-25 The book explores the diffusion of protest against austerity and free trade agreements in the wave of contention that shook the EU following the 2008 economic crisis. It discusses how protests against austerity and free trade agreements manifested a wider discontent with the constitutionalization of economic policy and the way economic decisions have been insulated from democratic debate. It also explores the differentiated politicization of these issues and the diffusion of protests across Western as well as Eastern Europe, which has often been neglected in studies of the post-crisis turmoil. Julia Rone emphasizes that far from being an automatic spontaneous process, protest diffusion is highly complex, and its success or failure can be impacted by the strategic agency and media practices of key political players involved such as bottom-up activists, as well as trade unions, political parties, NGOs, intellectuals and mainstream media. This is an important resource for media and communications students and scholars with an interest in activism, political economy, social movement studies and protest movements.

economic protest parties: *World Protests* Isabel Ortiz, Sara Burke, Mohamed Berrada, Hernán Saenz Cortés, 2021-11-03 This is an open access book. The start of the 21st century has seen the world shaken by protests, from the Arab Spring to the Yellow Vests, from the Occupy movement to the social uprisings in Latin America. There are periods in history when large numbers of people have rebelled against the way things are, demanding change, such as in 1848, 1917, and 1968. Today we are living in another time of outrage and discontent, a time that has already produced some of the largest protests in world history. This book analyzes almost three thousand protests that occurred between 2006 and 2020 in 101 countries covering over 93 per cent of the world population. The study focuses on the major demands driving world protests, such as those for real democracy, jobs, public services, social protection, civil rights, global justice, and those against austerity and corruption. It also analyzes who was demonstrating in each protest; what protest methods they used; who the protestors opposed; what was achieved; whether protests were repressed; and trends such as inequality and the rise of women's and radical right protests. The book concludes that the demands of protestors in most of the protests surveyed are in full accordance with human rights and internationally agreed-upon UN development goals. The book calls for policy-makers to listen and act on these demands.

economic protest parties: *The Impact of the Economic Crisis on South European Democracies* Leonardo Morlino, Francesco Raniolo, 2018-07-21 This book questions whether and to what extent a conjunctural phenomenon such as an economic crisis can bring about lasting political consequences. It focuses on the parties and party systems of four South European countries (Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Greece) between 2008-15. The authors also consider how elections, protests, and interests are affected by the crisis in these four democracies, before assessing how to define the impact of the economic crisis on political participation and competition. In this vein the book analyzes relevant aspects of party systems, the notion of neo-populism as a key to understanding new actors of South European policy, and interest intermediation as a factor of weakness in managing the crisis. Finally, the authors summarize the empirical results emerging from the research: the partial reshaping of cleavages as well as the relevance of the establishment vs. anti-establishment cleavage for the emergence and success of neo-populist parties. The book will be of use to students and scholars interested in South European politics, comparative politics, and democracies.

economic protest parties: *Street Citizens* Marco Giugni, Maria T. Grasso, 2019-04-04 Explains the character of contemporary protest politics through a micro-mobilization analysis of participation in street demonstrations.

economic protest parties: *Mass Politics in Tough Times* Nancy Bermeo, Larry Bartels, 2014 In *Mass Politics in Tough Times*, the eminent political scientists Larry Bartels and Nancy Bermeo

have gathered a group of leading scholars to analyze the political responses to the Great Recession in the US, Western Europe, and East-Central Europe.

economic protest parties: Dynamics of the Party System James L. Sundquist, 2011-10-01 Since the original edition of *Dynamics of the Party System* was published in 1973, American politics have continued on a tumultuous course. In the vacuum left by the decline of the Democratic and Republican parties, single-interest groups have risen and flourished. Protest movements on the left and the New Right at the opposite pole have challenged and divided the major parties, and the Reagan Revolution--in reversing a fifty-year trend toward governmental expansion--may turn out to have revolutionized the party system too. In this edition, as in the first, current political trends and events are placed in a historical and theoretical context. Focusing upon three major realignments of the past--those of the 1850s, the 1890s, and the 1930s--Sundquist traces the processes by which basic transformations of the country's two-party system occur. From the historical case studies, he fashions a theory as to the why and how of party realignment, then applies it to current and recent developments, through the first two years of the Reagan presidency and the midterm election of 1982. The theoretical sections of the first edition are refined in this one, the historical sections are revised to take account of recent scholarship, and the chapters dealing with the postwar period are almost wholly rewritten. The conclusion of the original work is, in general, confirmed: the existing party system is likely to be strengthened as public attention is again riveted on domestic economic issues, and the headlong trend of recent decades toward political independence and party disintegration reversed, at least for a time.

economic protest parties: Guide to the Presidency Michael Nelson, 2015-05-01 The Guide to the Presidency is an extensive study of the most important office of the U.S. political system. Its two volumes describe the history, workings and people involved in this office from Washington to Clinton. The thirty-seven chapters of the Guide, arranged into seven distinct subject areas (ranging from the origins of the office to the powers of the presidency to selection and removal) cover every aspect of the presidency. Initially dealing with the constitutional evolution of the presidency and its development, the book goes on to expand on the history of the office, how the presidency operates alongside the numerous departments and agents of the federal bureaucracy, and how the selection procedure works in ordinary and special circumstances. Of special interest to the reader will be the illustrated biographies of every president from Washington to the present day, and the detailed overview of the vice-presidents and first ladies of each particular office. Also included are two special appendices, one of which gathers together important addresses and speeches from the Declaration of Independence to Clinton's Inaugural Address, and another which provides results from elections and polls and statistics from each office.

economic protest parties: POLITICAL PARTIES NARAYAN CHANGDER, 2024-02-22 THE POLITICAL PARTIES MCQ (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) SERVES AS A VALUABLE RESOURCE FOR INDIVIDUALS AIMING TO DEEPEN THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF VARIOUS COMPETITIVE EXAMS, CLASS TESTS, QUIZ COMPETITIONS, AND SIMILAR ASSESSMENTS. WITH ITS EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF MCQS, THIS BOOK EMPOWERS YOU TO ASSESS YOUR GRASP OF THE SUBJECT MATTER AND YOUR PROFICIENCY LEVEL. BY ENGAGING WITH THESE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS, YOU CAN IMPROVE YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT, IDENTIFY AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT, AND LAY A SOLID FOUNDATION. DIVE INTO THE POLITICAL PARTIES MCQ TO EXPAND YOUR POLITICAL PARTIES KNOWLEDGE AND EXCEL IN QUIZ COMPETITIONS, ACADEMIC STUDIES, OR PROFESSIONAL ENDEAVORS. THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ARE PROVIDED AT THE END OF EACH PAGE, MAKING IT EASY FOR PARTICIPANTS TO VERIFY THEIR ANSWERS AND PREPARE EFFECTIVELY.

economic protest parties: Resource Extraction and Protest in Peru Moisés Arce, 2014-10-25 Natural resource extraction has fueled protest movements in Latin America and existing research has drawn considerable scholarly attention to the politics of antimarket contention at the national level, particularly in Ecuador, Bolivia, and Argentina. Despite its residents reporting the third-highest level of protest participation in the region, Peru has been largely ignored in these

discussions. In this groundbreaking study, Moises Arce exposes a long-standing climate of popular contention in Peru. Looking beneath the surface to the subnational, regional, and local level as inception points, he rigorously dissects the political conditions that set the stage for protest. Focusing on natural resource extraction and its key role in the political economy of Peru and other developing countries, Arce reveals a wide disparity in the incidence, forms, and consequences of collective action. Through empirical analysis of protest events over thirty-one years, extensive personal interviews with policymakers and societal actors, and individual case studies of major protest episodes, Arce follows the ebb and flow of Peruvian protests over time and space to show the territorial unevenness of democracy, resource extraction, and antimarket contentions. Employing political process theory, Arce builds an interactive framework that views the moderating role of democracy, the quality of institutional representation as embodied in political parties, and most critically, the level of political party competition as determinants in the variation of protest and subsequent government response. Overall, he finds that both the fluidity and fragmentation of political parties at the subnational level impair the mechanisms of accountability and responsiveness often attributed to party competition. Thus, as political fragmentation increases, political opportunities expand, and contention rises. These dynamics in turn shape the long-term development of the state. *Resource Extraction and Protest in Peru* will inform students and scholars of globalization, market transitions, political science, contentious politics and Latin America generally, as a comparative analysis relating natural resource extraction to democratic processes both regionally and internationally.

economic protest parties: *The Partisan Sort* Matthew Levendusky, 2009-12-15 As Washington elites drifted toward ideological poles over the past few decades, did ordinary Americans follow their lead? In *The Partisan Sort*, Matthew Levendusky reveals that we have responded to this trend—but not, for the most part, by becoming more extreme ourselves. While polarization has filtered down to a small minority of voters, it also has had the more significant effect of reconfiguring the way we sort ourselves into political parties. In a marked realignment since the 1970s—when partisan affiliation did not depend on ideology and both major parties had strong liberal and conservative factions—liberals today overwhelmingly identify with Democrats, as conservatives do with Republicans. This “sorting,” Levendusky contends, results directly from the increasingly polarized terms in which political leaders define their parties. Exploring its far-reaching implications for the American political landscape, he demonstrates that sorting makes voters more loyally partisan, allowing campaigns to focus more attention on mobilizing committed supporters. Ultimately, Levendusky concludes, this new link between party and ideology represents a sea change in American politics.

economic protest parties: *Elections A to Z* Deborah Kalb, 2022-09-01 *Elections A to Z* is a highly respected legacy title that has long been a staple in the CQ Press reference list. It provides readers with ready reference insight into how campaigns and elections, the hallmark of any democracy, are conducted in the United States. The new fifth edition has been redesigned and updated with new entries covering the vital current elections topics that readers want to know about, especially given the focus on elections over the past year, and the resulting threat to American democracy. Entries range from short definitions of terms such as at-large and front-runner to in-depth essays exploring vital aspects of campaigns and elections, such as the right to vote, turnout trends, and the history, evolution, and current state of House, Senate, presidential, and some state-level elections. As with the prior edition, coverage will continue to entail the stages in the campaign process and the general election; the roles of political consultants, the media, and political parties; debates around term limits, majority-minority districts, and campaign finance; amendments, legislation, and court cases that have shaped electoral, campaign, and voting matters; voter turnout and voting rights in the United States; and highlights of presidential elections throughout U.S. history. Since the last edition published in 2012, there are many pertinent topics and events to explore from recent years, especially surrounding the 2020 elections. New to this edition will be entries discussing social media and communication, political and racial gerrymandering, districting

and disenfranchisement, absentee and mail-in voting, new and revised state-by-state election and voter laws, foreign interference and misinformation campaigns, election-related violence, and minority and diverse group candidates and voter participation. Additionally, the book will address recent SCOTUS decisions that have impacted election law, including *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* (2010), *Arizona v. Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.* (2013), *Shelby County, Alabama, v. Holder, Attorney General* (2013), *McCutcheon v. Federal Election Commission* (2014), *Arizona State Legislature v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission* (2015), *Harris v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission* (2016), *Husted, Ohio Secretary of State v. A. Philip Randolph Institute* (2018), *Minnesota Voters Alliance v. Mansky* (2018), *Gill v. Whitford* (2018), *Abbott, Governor of Texas v. Perez* (2018), *Virginia House of Delegates v. Bethune-Hill* (2019), *Rucho v. Common Cause* (2019), *Colorado Department of State v. Baca* (2020), *Chiafalo v. Washington* (2020), and *Texas v. Pennsylvania* (2020). The proposed update to *Elections A to Z* will reflect these changes as it captures an undergraduate-level audience that understands the basics of campaigns and elections but is seeking an understanding of related topics, trends, and current events.

economic protest parties: European Party Politics in Times of Crisis Swen Hutter, Hanspeter Kriesi, 2019-06-27 A study of party competition in Europe since 2008 aids understanding of the recent, often dramatic, changes taking place in European politics.

economic protest parties: The New Politics of Protest Roberta Rice, 2012-03-01 In June 1990, Ecuador saw the first major indigenous rebellion within its borders since the colonial era. For weeks, indigenous protesters participated in marches, staged demonstrations, seized government offices, and blockaded roads. Since this insurrection, indigenous movements have become increasingly important in the fight against Latin American Neoliberalism. Roberta Rice's *New Politics of Protest* seeks to analyze when, where, and why indigenous protests against free-market reforms have occurred in Latin America. Comparing cases in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, this book details the emergence of indigenous movements under and against Neoliberal governments. Rice uses original field research and interviews with indigenous leaders to examine long-term patterns of indigenous political activism and overturn accepted theories on the role of the Indian in democracy. A useful and engaging study, *The New Politics of Protest* seeks to determine when indigenous movements become viable political parties. It covers the most recent rounds of protest to demonstrate how a weak and unresponsive government is more likely to experience revolts against unpopular reforms. This influential work will be of interest to scholars of Latin American politics and indigenous studies as well as anyone studying oppressed peoples who have organized nationwide strikes and protests, blocked economic reforms, toppled corrupt leaders, and even captured presidencies.

economic protest parties: Movement Parties Against Austerity Donatella della Porta, Joseba Fernández, Hara Kouki, Lorenzo Mosca, 2017-04-21 The ascendance of austerity policies and the protests they have generated have had a deep impact on the shape of contemporary politics. The stunning electoral successes of SYRIZA in Greece, Podemos in Spain and the Movimento 5 Stelle (M5S) in Italy, alongside the quest for a more radical left in countries such as the UK and the US, bear witness to a new wave of parties that draws inspiration and strength from social movements. The rise of movement parties challenges simplistic expectations of a growing separation between institutional and contentious politics and the decline of the left. Their return demands attention as a way of understanding both contemporary socio-political dynamics and the fundamentals of political parties and representation. Bridging social movement and party politics studies, within a broad concern with democratic theories, this volume presents new empirical evidence and conceptual insight into these topical socio-political phenomena, within a cross-national comparative perspective.

economic protest parties: *Rebellious Civil Society* Grzegorz Ekiert, Jan Kubik, 2001-08-03 Poland is the only country in which popular protest and mass opposition, epitomized by the Solidarity movement, played a significant role in bringing down the communist regime. This book, the first comprehensive study of the politics of protest in postcommunist Central Europe, shows that organized protests not only continued under the new regime but also had a powerful impact on

Poland's democratic consolidation. Following the collapse of communism in 1989, the countries of Eastern Europe embarked on the gargantuan project of restructuring their social, political, economic, and cultural institutions. The social cost of these transformations was high, and citizens expressed their discontent in various ways. Protest actions became common events, particularly in Poland. In order to explain why protest in Poland was so intense and so particularized, Grzegorz Ekiert and Jan Kubik place the situation within a broad political, economic, and social context and test it against major theories of protest politics. They conclude that in transitional polities where conventional political institutions such as parties or interest groups are underdeveloped, organized collective protest becomes a legitimate and moderately effective strategy for conducting state-society dialogue. The authors offer an original and rich description of protest movements in Poland after the fall of communism as a basis for developing and testing their ideas. They highlight the organized and moderate character of the protests and argue that the protests were not intended to reverse the change of 1989 but to protest specific policies of the government. This book contributes to the literature on democratic consolidation, on the institutionalization of state-society relationship, and on protest and social movements. It will be of interest to political scientists, sociologists, historians, and policy advisors. Grzegorz Ekiert is Professor of Government, Harvard University. Jan Kubik is Associate Professor of Political Science, Rutgers University.

economic protest parties: Institutionalisation (and De-Institutionalisation) of Right-Wing Protest Parties Robert Harmel, Lars G Svåsand, Hilmar Mjelde, 2018-04-02 When it comes to party institutionalisation - at least for entrepreneurial right-wing protest parties -- leadership matters! That is the primary takeaway from this book. Of the hundreds of new parties that have formed since the 1970s, many have fallen by the wayside, but others have gone on to reach institution-hood. And some of the latter have then met with decay and de-institutionalisation. The experiences of the Progress Parties of Denmark and Norway - both of which institutionalised and one of which then de-institutionalised - shed important light on both topics. While focusing particularly on those two cases, the authors develop conceptual and theoretical frameworks that are broadly applicable, as demonstrated in the final chapter and in an elaborate appendix.

economic protest parties: Elections A to Z David Tarr, Bon Benenson, 2012-07-03 Elections A to Z explains how campaigns and elections, the hallmark of any democracy, are conducted in the United States. The new Fourth Edition has been redesigned and updated with new entries covering the vital current elections topics that readers want to know about. Entries range from short definitions of terms like front-runner to in-depth essays exploring vital aspects of campaigns and elections, such as the right to vote, turnout trends, and the history, evolution, and current state of House, Senate, presidential and some state-level elections. Readers will find essential information on: - stages in the campaign process and the general election - the roles of political consultants, the media and political parties - debates and issues such as term limits, majority-minority districts and campaign finance - amendments, legislation and court cases that have shaped electoral, campaign, and voting matters - voter turnout and voting rights in the United States - important terms and concepts like 'absolute majority' and 'dark horse' - highlights of presidential elections throughout U.S. history.

economic protest parties: *The Impact of the Economic Crisis on South European Democracies* Leonardo Morlino, Francesco Raniolo, 2017-03-30 This book questions whether and to what extent a conjunctural phenomenon such as an economic crisis can bring about lasting political consequences. It focuses on the parties and party systems of four South European countries (Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Greece) between 2008-15. The authors also consider how elections, protests, and interests are affected by the crisis in these four democracies, before assessing how to define the impact of the economic crisis on political participation and competition. In this vein the book analyzes relevant aspects of party systems, the notion of neo-populism as a key to understanding new actors of South European policy, and interest intermediation as a factor of weakness in managing the crisis. Finally, the authors summarize the empirical results emerging from the research: the partial reshaping of cleavages as well as the relevance of the establishment vs. anti-establishment cleavage for the

emergence and success of neo-populist parties. The book will be of use to students and scholars interested in South European politics, comparative politics, and democracies.

economic protest parties: *Encounters With The Contemporary Radical Right* Peter H. Merkl, 2019-03-04 The cold war may be over, but there is no shortage of enemies in a world beset by resurgent nationalism, ethnic conflict, and economic rivalry. Right-wing extremists from David Duke to Jean-Marie Le Pen know how to exploit the pressure points of race, religion, and culture in a bid to keep the national and international conflict industry cooking. *Encounters with the Contemporary Radical Right* introduces us to the personalities as well as the systems of rightist repression. It shows, in clearly written and carefully documented essays, how radical right groups have made electoral headway in France, Germany, and Israel while increasingly making headlines in the United States, Great Britain, and other points East and West. The phenomenon is by no means limited to ail skinheads and jackboots; many official governments shelter radical rightism or even sponsor it outright. Reflecting a broad geographical distribution that includes Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the essays in this book lend themselves to comparative analysis on three important dimensions: the historical and intellectual backgrounds of various rightist groups, the way each group fits within the context of social movements theory, and the assessment of relative electoral participation and success. The book goes on to outline both the patterns and peculiarities of radical right action in the settings represented and concludes that it is no accident that the radical right is on the rise internationally, admonishing us of the movement's power without overstating its potential.

economic protest parties: Radical Left Movements in Europe Magnus Wennerhag, Christian Fröhlich, Grzegorz Piotrowski, 2017-07-28 When the Iron Curtain lifted in 1989, it was seen by some as proof of the final demise of the ideas and aspirations of the radical left. Not many years passed, however, before the critique of social inequalities and capitalism was once again a main protest theme of social movements. This book provides an account of radical left movements in today's Europe and how they are trying to accomplish social and political change. The book's international group of leading experts provide detailed analysis on social movement organizations, activist groups, and networks that are rooted in the left-wing ideologies of anarchism, Marxism, socialism, and communism in both newly democratized post-communist and longstanding liberal-democratic polities. Through a range of case studies, the authors explore how radical left movements are influenced by their situated political and social contexts, and how contemporary radical left activism differs from both new and old social movements on one hand, and the activities of radical left parliamentary parties on the other. Ultimately, this volume investigates what it means to be 'radical left' in current day liberal-democratic and capitalist societies after the fall of European state socialism. This is valuable reading for students and researchers interested in European politics, contemporary social movements and political sociology.

economic protest parties: The Presidency A-Z Michael Nelson, 2013-11-26 An illustrated reference guide that offers quick answers to readers' questions about the American presidency and the individuals who have served it (all American presidents are included). Abundant charts, tables, illustrations, and a detailed index enhance more than 300 alphabetical entries that bring to life the history, processes, and personalities connected to America's highest office. This Second Edition includes information up through the 1996 election and President Clinton's second term.

economic protest parties: Protest Cultures Kathrin Fahlenbrach, Martin Klimke, Joachim Scharloth, 2016-03-01 Protest is a ubiquitous and richly varied social phenomenon, one that finds expression not only in modern social movements and political organizations but also in grassroots initiatives, individual action, and creative works. It constitutes a distinct cultural domain, one whose symbolic content is regularly deployed by media and advertisers, among other actors. Yet within social movement scholarship, such cultural considerations have been comparatively neglected. *Protest Cultures: A Companion* dramatically expands the analytical perspective on protest beyond its political and sociological aspects. It combines cutting-edge synthetic essays with concise, accessible case studies on a remarkable array of protest cultures, outlining key literature and future lines of

inquiry.

economic protest parties: Two Parties--or More? John F Bibby, 2019-05-20 Students of American government are faced with an enduring dilemma: Why two parties? Why has this system remained largely intact while around the world democracies support multiparty systems? Should our two-party system continue as we enter the new millennium? This newly revised and updated edition of *Two Parties-Or More?* answers these questions by

economic protest parties: *Protesting Culture and Economics in Western Europe* Swen Hutter, 2014-08-01 In this far-reaching work, Swen Hutter demonstrates the usefulness of studying both electoral politics and protest politics to better understand the impacts of globalization. Hutter integrates research on cleavage politics and populist parties in Western Europe with research on social movements. He shows how major new cleavages restructured protest politics over a thirty-year period, from the 1970s through the 1990s. This major study brings back the concept of cleavages to social movement studies and connects the field with contemporary research on populism, electoral behavior, and party politics. Hutter's work extends the landmark 1995 *New Social Movements in Western Europe*, the book that spurred the recognition that a broad empirical frame is valuable for understanding powerful social movements. This new book shows that it is also beneficial to include the study of political parties and protest politics. While making extensive use of public opinion, protest event, and election campaigning data, Hutter skillfully employs contemporary data from six West European societies—Austria, Britain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland—to account for responses to protest events and political issues across countries. *Protesting Culture and Economics in Western Europe* makes productive empirical, methodological, and theoretical contributions to the study of social movements and comparative politics. Empirically, it employs a new approach, along with new data, to explain changes in European politics over several decades. Methodologically, it makes rigorous yet creative use of diverse datasets in innovative ways, particularly across national borders. And theoretically, it makes a strong claim for considering the distinctive politics of protest across various issue domains as it investigates the asymmetrical politics of protest from left and right.

economic protest parties: CLEP® American Government Book + Online Preston Jones, 2013-06-10 Earn College Credit with REA's Test Prep for CLEP American Government Everything you need to pass the exam and get the college credit you deserve. REA leads the way in helping students pass their College Board CLEP exams and earn college credit while reducing their tuition costs. With 25+ years of experience in test prep for the College-Level Examination Program (CLEP), REA is your trusted source for the most up-to-date test-aligned content. Whether you're an adult returning to finish your degree, a traditional-age college student, a military service member, or a high school or home-schooled student looking to get a head start on college and shorten your path to graduation, CLEP is perfect for you. REA's expert authors know the CLEP tests inside out. And thanks to our partners at Proctortrack (proctortrack.com/clep), you can now take your exam at your convenience, from the comfort of home. Prep for success on the CLEP American Government exam with REA's personalized three-step plan: (1) focus your study, (2) review with the book, and (3) measure your test-readiness. Our Book + Online prep gives you all the tools you need to make the most of your study time: Diagnostic exam: Pinpoint what you already know and what you need to study. Targeted subject review: Learn what you'll be tested on. Two full-length practice exams: Zero in on the topics that give you trouble now so you'll be confident and prepared on test day. Glossary of key terms: Round out your prep with must-know vocabulary. REA is America's recognized leader in CLEP preparation. Our test prep helps you earn valuable college credit, save on tuition, and accelerate your path to a college degree.

economic protest parties: *African Americans and the Presidency* Bruce A. Glasrud, Cary D. Wintz, 2009-12-04 *African Americans and the Presidency* explores the long history of African American candidates for President and Vice President, examining the impact of each candidate on the American public, as well as the contribution they all made toward advancing racial equality in America. Each chapter takes the story one step further in time, through original essays written by

top experts, giving depth to these inspiring candidates, some of whom are familiar to everyone, and some whose stories may be new. Presented with illustrations and a detailed timeline, *African Americans and the Presidency* provides anyone interested in African American history and politics with a unique perspective on the path carved by the predecessors of Barack Obama, and the meaning their efforts had for the United States.

economic protest parties: The Complete Idiot's Guide to U.S. Government and Politics

Franco Scardino, 2009-06-02 The governed must know their government. Understanding how our government functions and the political forces that influence it is vital for all Americans. As a comprehensive overview and history of the subject, this book is designed to help anyone interested in learning about our government and the origins of its complex inner workings, our political system, and key elements that have affected our growth as a nation, all while serving as the best supplementary reading a student can get. - Author is an experienced Advanced Placement teacher - Students looking to take AP exams are a ready audience, along with citizenship applicants and CNN junkies - Large renewable market - Suitable as supplemental reading for coursework

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Lehman-Wilzig, 1990 Surveys Israeli public protest from the founding of the state until the late 1980s. This work explores the internal characteristics of protest events, the profiles of the protesters, the factors behind the protests, and the relative success rate of Israeli protests.

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