

# Economic Protest Parties Definition

## Economic Protest Parties

- Parties rooted in poor economic times.
- Lacked a clear ideological base.
- Dissatisfied with current conditions and demanded better times.
- Focused their anger on such real and imagined enemies such as:
  - Monetary system
  - "Wall street bankers"
  - Railroads
  - Foreign imports



## Economic Protest Parties: Definition, Rise, and Impact

### Introduction:

Have you ever wondered why, during times of economic hardship, seemingly out-of-nowhere political movements surge in popularity? These aren't always traditional left or right-wing parties; often, they're economic protest parties, fueled by widespread dissatisfaction with the status quo. This post delves deep into the definition of economic protest parties, explores their common characteristics, examines their impact on the political landscape, and analyzes their effectiveness in achieving their goals. We'll unpack the nuances of their ideology, their strategic approaches, and their long-term consequences, providing a comprehensive understanding of this significant political phenomenon. Understanding these parties is crucial for anyone seeking to grasp the complexities of modern political dynamics and the ever-shifting economic landscape.

### What is an Economic Protest Party? A Clear Definition

The term "economic protest party" refers to a political party that primarily arises in response to significant economic grievances within a society. Unlike traditional parties with broad platforms, these groups typically focus their messaging and political action on a narrow set of economic issues. Their core identity is built around addressing perceived injustices within the existing economic system. This might involve issues like:

**Income inequality:** A core complaint often revolves around the widening gap between the rich and the poor.

Unemployment: High unemployment rates often fuel the rise of these parties, promising solutions and criticizing incumbent parties' failures.

Globalization: The perceived negative consequences of globalization, such as job losses and economic instability, are frequent targets.

Austerity measures: Government policies aimed at reducing budget deficits can become significant catalysts for protest party formation.

Financial crises: Economic downturns and financial crises are fertile grounds for the emergence of these movements, offering alternative solutions to the established order.

These parties aren't necessarily defined by a specific ideology (left or right) but rather by their primary focus: challenging the prevailing economic order and advocating for significant change.

Characteristics of Economic Protest Parties:

## **Ideological Flexibility**

While some may lean left or right, their unifying factor is their economic focus. They may borrow from various ideologies to support their arguments, adapting their message to resonate with the prevailing sentiments of the population.

## **Populist Appeal**

Economic protest parties often employ populist rhetoric, directly addressing the concerns of ordinary citizens and portraying themselves as champions of the "common man" against an elite or corrupt establishment.

## **Anti-Establishment Sentiment**

A deep distrust of the existing political and economic systems is a defining characteristic. They often frame themselves as outsiders challenging the entrenched interests of the powerful.

## **Direct Action and Protest**

Beyond electoral politics, these parties may utilize direct action, protests, and civil disobedience to further their agenda and exert pressure on the government.

# Short-Term Focus

While some may evolve into long-term players, many remain focused on the immediate grievances that sparked their creation, potentially hindering their long-term political viability.

The Impact and Effectiveness of Economic Protest Parties:

## Short-Term Impacts

In the short term, these parties can significantly disrupt the political landscape. They can shift public opinion, force established parties to address economic issues, and even impact electoral outcomes by drawing votes away from mainstream contenders.

## Long-Term Impacts

Long-term impacts are more complex and varied. Some may fade away after the initial wave of protest subsides. Others may successfully integrate their key concerns into the mainstream political discourse, forcing lasting policy changes. Still others may evolve into more established political forces, albeit often with a modified focus beyond their initial economic concerns.

## Measuring Effectiveness

Determining the effectiveness of an economic protest party requires a nuanced approach. Did they achieve their specific goals? Did they influence broader policy changes? Did they alter the political landscape in a lasting way? These questions must be considered when assessing their impact.

Examples of Economic Protest Parties:

Numerous examples exist throughout history and across the globe. Analyzing specific case studies – such as the rise of populist movements in various countries – allows for a deeper understanding of their dynamics and impact. Examining both successful and unsuccessful examples provides crucial insights into the factors contributing to their rise and fall.

Conclusion:

Economic protest parties represent a crucial element in the dynamic interplay between the public, the economy, and the political system. Their emergence often signals deep-seated dissatisfaction and a desire for fundamental change. Understanding their definition, characteristics, and impact is essential for comprehending the complexities of modern politics and the ever-evolving relationship between economic realities and political expression. While their longevity and effectiveness vary

considerably, their ability to disrupt the status quo and force a re-evaluation of economic policies cannot be denied.

FAQs:

1. Are economic protest parties always left-wing? No, their ideology can span the political spectrum, unified primarily by their focus on economic grievances.
2. How do economic protest parties differ from traditional political parties? Traditional parties usually have broader platforms, while protest parties primarily focus on specific economic issues.
3. What factors contribute to the success or failure of an economic protest party? Factors like the severity of the economic crisis, the party's messaging, leadership, and ability to mobilize support all play critical roles.
4. Can economic protest parties lead to lasting political change? Yes, though the extent of the change varies. Some may achieve lasting policy reforms, while others may fade away after the initial period of protest.
5. What are some examples of policies advocated by economic protest parties? Policies vary widely, but common themes include wealth redistribution, job creation initiatives, stronger worker protections, and regulation of financial institutions.

**economic protest parties definition: 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 definition: 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 definition: Sociology : A Systematic Introduction** Harry Morton Johnson, 2011

**economic protest parties definition: 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 definition: Political Protest in Contemporary Africa** Lisa Mueller, 2018-06-28 Looking at protests from Senegal to Kenya, Lisa Mueller shows how cross-class coalitions fuel contemporary African protests across the continent.

**economic protest parties definition: *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

**economic protest parties definition: Emotions in Politics** N. Demertzis, 2013-10-31

Prompted by the 'affective turn' within the entire spectrum of the social sciences, this book brings together the twin disciplines of political psychology and the political sociology of emotions to explore the complex relationship between politics and emotion at both the mass and individual level with special focus on cases of political tension.

**economic protest parties definition: 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 definition: Private Wealth and Public Revenue** Tasha Fairfield, 2015-03-05 This book identifies sources of power that help business and economic elites influence policy decisions.

**economic protest parties definition: 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 definition: Magruder's American Government Guided Reading and Review Workbook Student Edition 2003c** William A. McClenaghan, 2002-05-15 (High School) Hailed as a stellar educational resource for nearly a century, Magruder's American Government is updated annually to meet the changing needs of today's high school students and teachers. The program's engaging narrative is enhanced with numerous primary sources, political cartoons, charts, graphs, and photos, making the structure and principals of government accessible and motivating to students of all abilities.

**economic protest parties definition: Power and Popular Protest** Susan Eva Eckstein, 2023-11-10 Eclectic and insightful, these essays—by historians, sociologists, political scientists, and anthropologists—represent a range of subjects on the cause and consequence of protest movements in Latin America, from an examination of the varying faces but common origins of rural guerilla movements, to a discussion of multiclass protests, to an essay on las madres de plaza de mayo. This volume is an indispensable text for anyone concerned with reducing inequities and injustices around the world, so that oppressed people need not be defiant before their concerns are addressed. A new preface and epilogue discuss recent social movements.

**economic protest parties definition: Democracy Protests** Dawn Brancati, 2016-09-08 This book presents a rich analysis of modern democracy protests globally, using qualitative and quantitative evidence to describe trends in causes and consequences.

**economic protest parties definition: Africa's Radicalisms and Conservatisms**, 2021-01-11 This book features essays that untangle, express and discuss issues in and around the intersections

of politics, social justice, intolerance, terrorism, minorities, poverty, and education, and as they relate to the two concepts of radicalisms and conservatism in Africa.

**economic protest parties definition: Responsive Authoritarianism in China** Christopher Heurlin, 2016-10-27 Challenging the notion of China as merely a repressive dictatorship, Heurlin shows that policymaking has been surprisingly responsive to protests.

**economic protest parties definition: A Theory of Parties and Electoral Systems** Richard S. Katz, 2007-09 Winner, George H. Hallett Award, 1998, Representation and Electoral Systems Organized Section of the American Political Science Association Political parties and elections are the mainsprings of modern democracy. In this classic volume, Richard S. Katz explores the problem of how a given electoral system affects the role of political parties and the way in which party members are elected. He develops and tests a theory of the differences in the cohesion, ideological behavior, and issue orientation of Western parliamentary parties on the basis of the electoral systems under which they compete. A standard in the field of political theory and thought, *The Theory of Parties and the Electoral System* contributes to a better understanding of parliamentary party structures and demonstrates the wide utility of the rationalistic approach for explaining behavior derived from the self-interest of political actors.

**economic protest parties definition: Analyzing Social Media Networks with NodeXL** Derek Hansen, Ben Shneiderman, Marc A. Smith, 2010-09-14 Analyzing Social Media Networks with NodeXL offers backgrounds in information studies, computer science, and sociology. This book is divided into three parts: analyzing social media, NodeXL tutorial, and social-media network analysis case studies. Part I provides background in the history and concepts of social media and social networks. Also included here is social network analysis, which flows from measuring, to mapping, and modeling collections of connections. The next part focuses on the detailed operation of the free and open-source NodeXL extension of Microsoft Excel, which is used in all exercises throughout this book. In the final part, each chapter presents one form of social media, such as e-mail, Twitter, Facebook, Flickr, and Youtube. In addition, there are descriptions of each system, the nature of networks when people interact, and types of analysis for identifying people, documents, groups, and events. - Walks you through NodeXL, while explaining the theory and development behind each step, providing takeaways that can apply to any SNA - Demonstrates how visual analytics research can be applied to SNA tools for the mass market - Includes case studies from researchers who use NodeXL on popular networks like email, Facebook, Twitter, and wikis - Download companion materials and resources at <https://nodexl.codeplex.com/documentation>

**economic protest parties definition: The Aesthetics of Global Protest** Aidan McGarry, Itir Erhart, Hande Eslen-Ziya, Olu Jenzen, Umut Korkut, 2019-12-09 Protestors across the world use aesthetics in order to communicate their ideas and ensure their voices are heard. This book looks at protest aesthetics, which we consider to be the visual and performative elements of protest, such as images, symbols, graffiti, art, as well as the choreography of protest actions in public spaces. Through the use of social media, protestors have been able to create an alternative space for people to engage with politics that is more inclusive and participatory than traditional politics. This volume focuses on the role of visual culture in a highly mediated environment and draws on case studies from Europe, Thailand, South Africa, USA, Argentina, and the Middle East in order to demonstrate how protestors use aesthetics to communicate their demands and ideas. It examines how digital media is harnessed by protestors and argues that all protest aesthetics are performative and communicative.

**economic protest parties definition: 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 definition: Understanding the Tea Party Movement** Nella Van Dyke, 2016-02-24 Hailing themselves as heirs to the American Revolution, the Tea Party movement staged tax day protests in over 750 US cities in April 2009, quickly establishing a large and volatile social movement. Tea Partiers protested at town hall meetings about health care across the country in August, leading to a large national demonstration in Washington on September 12, 2009. The movement spurred the formation (or redefinition) of several national organizations and many more local groups, and emerged as a strong force within the Republican Party. Self-described Tea Party candidates won victories in the November 2010 elections. Even as activists demonstrated their strength and entered government, the future of the movement's influence, and even its ultimate goals, are very much in doubt. In 2012, Barack Obama, the movement's prime target, decisively won re-election, Congressional Republicans were unable to govern, and the Republican Party publicly wrestled with how to manage the insurgency within. Although there is a long history of conservative movements in America, the library of social movement studies leans heavily to the left. The Tea Party movement, its sudden emergence and its uncertain fate, provides a challenge to mainstream American politics. It also challenges scholars of social movements to reconcile this new movement with existing knowledge about social movements in America. Understanding the Tea Party Movement addresses these challenges by explaining why and how the movement emerged when it did, how it relates to earlier eruptions of conservative populism, and by raising critical questions about the movement's ultimate fate.

**economic protest parties definition: Economic Crisis and Mass Protest** Jon Gunnar Bernburg, 2016-06-03 Although the triggering effect of economic crises on revolt is a classic sociological topic, crises have until recently mostly triggered large-scale collective action in developing countries. The antigovernment protests that occurred in several European countries in the aftermath of the global financial crisis brought crises to the forefront of collective action research in democratic societies, as well as provide important opportunities for studying how crises can trigger large-scale collective action. This volume focusses on Iceland's 'Pots and Pans Revolution', a series of large scale antigovernment protests and riots that took place in Iceland in autumn 2008 and January 2009. The Icelandic case offers a rare opportunity to study processes that can trigger political protest in an affluent, democratic society. The protests took place in the aftermath of a national financial collapse triggered by the global financial crisis in early October 2008. While having almost no tradition of mass protest, Iceland was among the first countries to respond to the global crisis with large-scale protest. The level of public mobilization was exceptionally high (about 25 percent participation rate) and the protests did not stop until they had brought down the ruling government of Iceland. Using qualitative and quantitative data, this volume situates the protest in historical-cultural context and applies social movement theory to explore how the economic crisis ended up triggering the protests, thus providing a step toward understanding why the global financial crisis has triggered public unrest in other countries.

**economic protest parties definition: Anti-political Establishment Parties** Amir Abedi, 2004 First Published in 2003. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

**economic protest parties definition: Regional Economic Voting** Joshua A. Tucker, 2006-01-09 This study demonstrates that in a time of massive change characterized by the emergence of entirely new political systems and a fundamental reorganization of economic life, systematic patterns of economic conditions affecting election results at the aggregate level can in fact be identified during the first decade of post-communist elections in five post-communist countries: Russia, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic. A variety of theoretical

arguments concerning the conditions in which these effects are more or less likely to be present are also proposed and tested. Analysis is conducted using an original data set of regional level economic, demographic, and electoral indicators, and features both broadly based comparative assessments of the findings across all twenty elections as well as more focused case study analyses of pairs of individual elections.

**economic protest parties definition: Economy and Society** Max Weber, 1978 Max Weber's *Economy and Society* is the greatest sociological treatise written in this century. Published posthumously in Germany in the early 1920s, it has become a constitutive part of the modern sociological imagination.

**economic protest parties definition: Party Politics in Post-communist Russia** John Lowenhardt, 2013-01-11 Political parties are the fabric of democratic politics. In 1991 a new Russia emerged after seven decades of one-party dictatorship, claiming to be on the road towards democracy. In this volume the authors analyse the many contradictions, dilemmas, and paradoxes of reconstituting free party politics and democratic rule in a severely traumatized country. Frequently from a comparative perspective they deal with a range of topics, from the behaviour of the new parties in parliament, the role of ideology in cementing party organizations, to the character and prospects of the transient Russian party system.

**economic protest parties definition: The Impact of European Integration on West European Politics** Luca Carrieri, 2020-10-27 This book analyses emerging trends in the politicisation of EU conflicts in Western Europe between 2006 and 2019, evaluating the transformative effects arising from multiple crises – the Euro crisis, the migration crisis and the Brexit Referendum. It describes how EU issues have been increasingly emphasised and polarised by various political parties – both the mainstream pro-EU and anti-EU protest parties – and have been transformed into more meaningful determinants of voting. The respective chapters investigate the fluctuations in EU issue entrepreneurship and EU issue voting, identifying which party types have been more likely to benefit from their EU issue proximity to voters, and assessing the growing politicisation of the EU conflict in both South European and North-Western countries. This book will be of particular interest to students and scholars of political parties, European politics, Euroscepticism and voting behaviour.

**economic protest parties definition: Media Resistance** Trine Syvertsen, 2017-04-03 This book is open access under a CC BY license. New media divide opinion; many are fascinated while others are disgusted. This book is about those who dislike, protest, and try to abstain from media, both new and old. It explains why media resistance persists and answers two questions: What is at stake for resisters and how does media resistance inspire organized action? Despite the interest in media scepticism and dislike, there seems to be no book on the market discussing media resistance as a phenomenon in its own right. This book explores resistance across media, historical periods and national borders, from early mass media to current digital media. Drawing on cases and examples from the US, Britain, Scandinavia and other countries, media resistance is discussed as a diverse phenomenon encompassing political, professional, networked and individual arguments and actions.

**economic protest parties definition: Understanding Democratic Politics** Roland Axtmann, 2003-03-06 This textbook is designed for first-time students of politics. It provides an ideal introduction and survey to the key themes and issues central to the study of democratic politics today. The text is structured around three major parts: concepts, institutions and political behaviour; and ideologies and movements. Within each section a series of short and accessible chapters serve to both introduce the key ideas, institutional forms and ideological conflicts central to the study of democratic politics and provide a platform for further, in-depth studies. Each chapter contains a 'bullet-point' summary, a guide to further reading, and a set of questions for tutorial discussion. Designed and written for an undergraduate readership, *Understanding Democratic Politics: An Introduction* will become an essential guide and companion to all students of politics throughout their university degree.

**economic protest parties definition: Magruder's American Government** Frank Abbott



Magruder, William A. McClenaghan, 1994

**economic protest parties definition:** *Political Parties and Democratic Linkage* Russell J. Dalton, David M. Farrell, Ian McAllister, 2011-09-29 *Political Parties and Democratic Linkage* examines how political parties ensure the functioning of the democratic process in contemporary societies. Based on unprecedented cross-national data, the authors find that the process of party government is still alive and well in most contemporary democracies.

**economic protest parties definition:** *Magruder's American Government* William A. McClenaghan, 1998

**economic protest parties definition:** *Sustaining Civil Society* Philip Oxhorn, 2011 Devoting particular emphasis to Bolivia, Chile, and Mexico, proposes a theory of civil society to explain the economic and political challenges for continuing democratization in Latin America--Provided by publisher.

**economic protest parties definition:** *That Broader Definition of Liberty* Brian Stipelman, 2012-10-04 *That Broader Definition of Liberty* synthesizes a political theory of the New Deal from the writings of Franklin Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, Henry Wallace, and Thurman Arnold. The resultant theory highlights the need for the public accountability of private economic power, arguing that when the private economic realm is unable to adequately guarantee the rights of citizens, the state must intervene to protect those rights. The New Deal created a new American social contract that accorded our right to the pursuit of happiness a status equal to liberty, and grounded both in an expansive idea of security as the necessary precondition for the exercise of either. This was connected to a theory of the common good that privileged the consumer as the central category while simultaneously working to limit the worst excesses of consumption-oriented individualism. This theory of ends was supplemented by a theory of practice that focused on ways to institutionalize progressive politics in a conservative institutional context. Brian Stipelman, drawing upon a mixture of history, American political development, and political theory, offers a comprehensive theory of the New Deal, covering both the ends it hoped to achieve and the means it used to achieve them.

**economic protest parties definition:** *Political Parties and the Crisis of Democracy* Thomas Poguntke, Wilhelm Hofmeister, 2024-07-13 *Democracy is in decline and the share of world's population living in freedom under democratic government has decreased considerably as authoritarian practices proliferate. Surprisingly, most of the analyses that study these developments give little attention to the role of political parties in the decline of democracy although there is a broad consensus about the relevance of political parties for the functioning of democracy. How parties can contribute to democracy is best understood by looking at a very diverse range of cases in different parts of the world. Instead of taking a regional approach which dominates the literature on political parties, this volume takes a global perspective. It brings together experts from four continents, which opens up fresh comparative perspectives on the role of political parties in the democratic process. Political Parties and the Crisis of Democracy asks how parties contribute to the consolidation of democracy, why they fail today, why new parties emerge and displace old parties, and also what parties need to do in order to survive cutthroat competition, above all with a new (and sometimes not so new) variants of populist parties. It takes a unique global focus, covering old and new democracies in different regions of the world. It covers Western and Central Europe, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and Africa, Turkey and Israel, including presidential, semi-presidential, and parliamentary democracies and also some countries where democracy is seriously threatened or eroding. This volume offers unique comparative perspectives combined with a detailed analysis of individual countries and their party systems. It shows that parties are central actors for the consolidation of democracy, but that organisational reforms are necessary to cope with social change such as individualisation, the decline in party membership and the impact of new media and modern communication, thus counteracting the fragmentation of party systems and the decay of democracy. This is an open access title available under the terms of a [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 International] licence. It is free to read at Oxford Scholarship Online and offered as a free PDF download from OUP and selected open access locations.*

**economic protest parties definition: The Politics of the Extreme Right** Paul Hainsworth, 2016-10-06 Fascist, authoritarian, anti-Semitic and extremist movements made a powerful and devastating contribution to the 20th century. While the experiences of the 1930s and 1940s served to delegitimise such forces, contemporary Europe and the USA have witnessed the resurgence of extreme right-wing politics. Rapid socio-economic change, the appeal of nationalism, the failures of mainstream political parties and intense campaigning around issues such as immigration, security and unemployment have all fuelled the phenomenon. This book, a sequel to *The Extreme Right in Europe and the USA*, provides a comprehensive analysis of the nature and prevalence of extreme right movements in Europe – both West and East – and in the USA at the turn of the millennium. The authors reveal the uneven process of extreme right-wing revival, which has varied from country to country depending on specific political cultures and circumstances, with some movements confined to the margins while others have moved towards the political mainstream. They examine the ideas, policies, personalities, organizations, voters and reasons for the success of extreme right-wing movements in a range of countries, as well as providing a more general examination of the nature and politics of the extreme right.

**economic protest parties definition: American Government** James Q. Wilson, 2002-03

**economic protest parties definition: *Economic Dignity*** Gene Sperling, 2020-05-05 “Timely and important . . . It should be our North Star for the recovery and beyond.” —Hillary Clinton “Sperling makes a forceful case that only by speaking to matters of the spirit can liberals root their belief in economic justice in people’s deepest aspirations—in their sense of purpose and self-worth.” —The New York Times When Gene Sperling was in charge of coordinating economic policy in the Obama White House, he found himself surprised when serious people in Washington told him that the Obama focus on health care was a distraction because it was “not focused on the economy.” How, he asked, was the fear felt by millions of Americans of being one serious illness away from financial ruin not considered an economic issue? Too often, Sperling found that we measured economic success by metrics like GDP instead of whether the economy was succeeding in lifting up the sense of meaning, purpose, fulfillment, and security of people. In *Economic Dignity*, Sperling frames the way forward in a time of wrenching change and offers a vision of an economy whose guiding light is the promotion of dignity for all Americans.

**economic protest parties definition: The Communist Successor Parties of Central and Eastern Europe** Andras Bozoki, John T. Ishiyama, 2020-07-24 What has become of the Communist parties that once held monopoly power in the east bloc? A decade ago, it was assumed that they would dissolve, but many of them have enjoyed electoral success. This book systematically examines how they have evolved. In the opening section, Herbert Kitschelt and Ivan Szelenyi respectively consider post-communist party strategies and social democratic prospects in the transitional societies. Part II presents nine case studies of the major communist and communist successor parties of the region, and Part III is devoted to seven comparative studies. Appendices provide comparable electoral and party membership data.

**economic protest parties definition: *When Protest Makes Policy*** Laurel Weldon, 2022-10-20 A must-read for scholars across a broad sweep of disciplines. Laurel Weldon weaves together skillfully the theoretical strands of gender equality policy, intersectionality, social movements, and representation in a multimethod/level comparative study that unequivocally places women's movements at the center of our understanding of democracy and social change. ---Amy G. Mazur, Washington State University Laurel Weldon's *When Protest Makes Policy* expands and enriches our understanding of representation by stressing social movements as a primary avenue for the representation of marginalized groups. With powerful theory backed by persuasive analysis, it is a must-read for anyone interested in democracy and the representation of marginalized groups. ---Pamela Paxton, University of Texas at Austin This is a bold and exciting book. There are many fine scholars who look at women's movements, political theorists who make claims about democracy, and policy analysts who do longitudinal treatments or cross-sectional evaluations of various policies. I know of no one, aside from Weldon, who is comfortable with all three of these roles. ---David Meyer,

University of California, Irvine What role do social movements play in a democracy? Political theorist S. Laurel Weldon demonstrates that social movements provide a hitherto unrecognized form of democratic representation, and thus offer a significant potential for deepening democracy and overcoming social conflict. Through a series of case studies of movements conducted by women, women of color, and workers in the United States and other member nations of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Weldon examines processes of representation at the local, state, and national levels. She concludes that, for systematically disadvantaged groups, social movements can be as important---sometimes more important---for the effective articulation of a group perspective as political parties, interest groups, or the physical presence of group members in legislatures. When Protest Makes Policy contributes to the emerging scholarship on civil society as well as the traditional scholarship on representation. It will be of interest to anyone concerned with advancing social cohesion and deepening democracy and inclusion as well as those concerned with advancing equality for women, ethnic and racial minorities, the working class, and poor people. S. Laurel Weldon is Professor of Political Science at Purdue University.

**economic protest parties definition: Parties and Party Systems** Giovanni Sartori, 2014-01-01 In this rich and broad-ranging volume, Giovanni Sartori outlines what is now recognised to be the most comprehensive and authoritative approach to the classification of party systems. He also offers an extensive review of the concept and rationale of the political party, and develops a sharp critique of various spatial models of party competition. This is political science at its best - combining the intelligent use of theory with sophisticated analytic arguments, and grounding all of this on a substantial cross-national empirical base. Parties and Party Systems is one of the classics of postwar political science, and is now established as the foremost work in its field.

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