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Chapter 1 : Authoritarianism - Wikipedia

Authoritarianism, Fascism, and National Populism by Gino Germani
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Review by: Barbara Celarent.

Margaret Canovan on how the term populism was used, [2] The term populism is a vague and contested term that has been used in reference to a diverse variety of phenomena. Have people the right, in a democracy, to hold an opinion? If that is the case, then yes, I am a populist. The ideational definition of populism used by Mudde and Kaltwasser [16] A common approach to defining populism is known as the ideational approach. It thus differs from the "thick-centred" or "full" ideologies such as fascism, liberalism, and socialism, which provide more far-reaching ideas about social transformation. As a thin-centred ideology, populism is therefore attached to a thick-ideology by populist politicians. The existence of two homogeneous units of analysis: The antagonistic relationship between the people and the elite. The idea of popular sovereignty. The ideational definition of populism used by Ben Stanley [21] As a result of the various different ideologies which populism can be paired with, the forms that populism can take vary widely, [16] and populism itself cannot be positioned on the left-right political spectrum. For populists, on the other hand, the consciousness of the people, generally referred to as common sense, is the basis of all good politics. Political scientist Cas Mudde [28] In simplifying the complexities of reality, the concept of "the people" is vague and flexible, [29] with this plasticity benefitting populists who are thus able to "expand or contract" the concept "to suit the chosen criteria of inclusion or exclusion" at any given time. In such a framework, all individuals regarded as being "native" to a particular state, either by birth or by ethnicity, could be considered part of "the people". For instance, in Britain, the centre-right Conservative Party conceived of "Middle England" as its heartland, while the far-right British National Party conceived of the "native British people" as its heartland. Because of that its judgement is pure, its will is strong, and none can corrupt or even threaten it. Rather than choosing laws for themselves, these citizens are only mobilized for elections in which their only option is to select their representatives rather than taking a more direct role in legislation and governance. Responding to this critique, Mudde and Kaltwasser argued that the ideational definition did allow for a "non-populism" in the form of both elitism and pluralism. Whereas populists regard the elites as bad and the common people as good, elitists view "the people" as being vulgar, immoral, and dangerous and "the elites" as being morally, culturally, and intellectually superior. In this context, diversity is seen not as a weakness but a strength. Pluralists encourage governance through compromise and consensus in order to reflect the interests of as many of these groups as possible. In this understanding, populism is usually perceived as a positive factor in the mobilization of the populace to develop a communitarian form of democracy. He regarded it as a positive force for emancipatory change in society The Laclauan definition of populism, so called after the Argentinian political theorist Ernesto Laclau who developed it, uses the term in reference to what proponents regard as an emancipatory force that is the essence of politics. Australia is my home and the Australian people are my children. Populist leaders are sometimes also characterised as strongmen or "in Latin American countries" as caudillos. Populists are not generally opposed to political representation, but merely want their own representatives, those of "the people", in power.

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Chapter 2 : Chicago Tribune - We are currently unavailable in your region

This definitive contribution to social science literature describes German's general theory of authoritarianism in modern society, and applies it to authoritarian movements and regimes likely to merge out of the social mobilization of the middle and lower classes.

Representing or appealing to the interests and opinions of ordinary people. An authoritarian and nationalistic right-wing system of government. Oxford English Dictionary Photo: Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and wife, Sophie Gregoire-Trudeau Sometimes a little clarity and precision is helpful before wading into a controversial area. Populist leaders, and populism as political movements, have been around a long time. The rub-your-face-in-the dirt treatment to the Germans, a proud people with a long history, combined with a populace susceptible to a charismatic World War I corporal by the name of Adolf Hitler, led eventually to World War II. Reflect on this for a moment: Loss of national pride places a populace in a very vulnerable position to the emotional appeal of a charismatic leader. To be clear, Hitler was not a populist politician. Add on the role that technology is playing in enabling most jobs to be done anywhere on the planet, and you have a potent mix to stoke the fears of citizens. Introduce a charismatic politician who cleverly knows how to manipulate the public and you have a potentially dangerous situation for a nation. Indeed, when one reflects on the individuals through history who have captured the hearts and minds of citizens, charisma is the common ingredient. At this point, readers are likely thinking of one individual in particular: If one does a fast rewind to the founding of the United States or Canada, the founders resisted the notion of citizens having a direct say in decision-making. Much of the population was excluded from potential membership. Constitution was modelled on Republican Rome, which had two consuls that filled a monarchical role. One was a permanent class of senators, while the other was composed of popular assemblies. In the case of the U. Popular assemblies were eliminated. The farmers of the Constitution were aware that they were building a new political structure that blended democratic and aristocratic elements. Representative democracy is what Canada, the United States, Great Britain and other Western nations were founded upon. In some jurisdictions, such as California, the use of referenda has grown to become politically inefficient and costly processes to involve citizens, but with frequent undesired outcomes. And Donald Trump, a real estate tycoon and reality show TV host who shocked the nationâ€”indeed worldâ€”by beating out some 20 other contenders for the leadership of the Republican Party. It has been a bizarre year in U. Donald Trump is not a fascist, and is a rather lousy populist politician because of his hidden agenda for post-national election day on November 8th. Founder and leader of the Party for Freedom, Wilders is one of the most divisive individuals in Dutch politics. He has led the attack on immigration, Muslims and the European Union. The Dutch government is in the process of attempting to try Wilders for hate speech, specifically for inciting discrimination and hatred of Moroccans. However, with the Dutch showing growing intolerance for immigration and Islam, divisions are growing among the populace. Wilders is certainly charismatic and has used this to great effect to rile up Dutch citizens, both those who are for and against him. But is he a populist leader? No, and no more than Donald Trump. Wilders claims to be speaking for ordinary Dutch citizens, yet he has in the process antagonized many people and divided the countryâ€”just like Mr. Putin has capably created a loyal following of Russians through his populist appeal as an outdoors, macho guy who wants to make Russia great again to borrow from Donald Trump. Of these three individuals, Putin is the closest to being a fascist leader, given some of his domestic and foreign antics in the past few years. In contrast to the examples given, perhaps one of the best examples of a true populist leader who aimed to represent the interests of citizensâ€”and succeededâ€”was Tommy Douglas, leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, which later changed to the New Democratic Party. He died in of cancer at age Douglas is a more appropriate example of populism than many of the weak cases given by media commentators. And in the U. Sheri Berman, a professor of political science at Columbia University, wrote an excellence piece in the November issue of Foreign Affairs. However, she

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makes the key point that fascists, regardless of country, have in the past opposed democracy and liberalism enabling free enterprise and been suspicious of capitalism. Berman argues that right-wing extremists today are more oriented towards populism than fascism because they claim to speak for citizens. People are fearful of the unknowns that lie ahead. And when one takes into account the frustrations that many people have with unresponsive elected bodies read the U. Congress and Senate and concerns in Western Europe with immigration, populism becomes very appealing to many voters. Just remember that populism comes in various shapes and forms, some to be very much avoided. Take a moment to reflect on this thought: My dream is for people around the world to look up and to see Canada like a little jewel sitting at the top of the continent.

Chapter 3 : from fascism to populism in history | Download eBook pdf, epub, tuebl, mobi

The book is an inductive attempt to derive from two closely argued empirical cases a theory of two pathways leading from the breakdown of democracy to authoritarianism: one the better-known route from middle-class mobilization to fascism, the other the less familiar route from lower-class mobilization to authoritarian populism.

Chapter 4 : Gino Germani (Author of Authoritarianism, National Populism and Fascism)

Authoritarianism, National Populism and Fascism has 5 ratings and 0 reviews. This definitive contribution to social science literature describes Germani's.

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Chapter 6 : Authoritarianism, Fascism, and National Populism - Gino Germani - Google Books

Authoritarianism, Fascism, and National Populism is one of three books issued at the close of Germani's career. The original manuscript was most likely a compilation of various existing materials, for Germani tells us in the introduction that it was written in a mixture of English, Spanish, and Italian.

Chapter 7 : Populism and Authoritarianism - David Lewis Baker: Fascist Studies and Political Economy

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Chapter 8 : The Allure of Populism and the Confusion with Fascism | ChangingWinds

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Chapter 9 : Authoritarianism, National Populism and Fascism by Gino Germani

National Socialist populism interacted with and facilitated fascism in interwar Germany. In this case, distressed middle-class populists mobilized their anger against the government and big business during the pre- Nazi Weimar period.