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**The Rise of the Radical Right and Its Impact  
on the Future of the American Democracy**

*Dissertation submitted to the department of English as partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of Master in Literature & civilization.*

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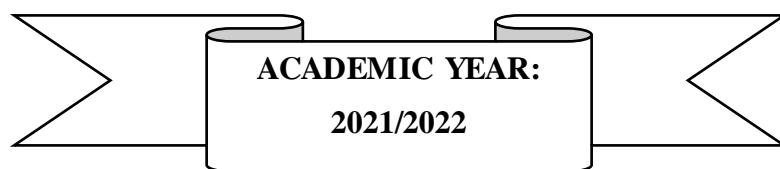
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## ***Dedication***

*I dedicate this humble work to my father who guided me with his precious pieces of advice.*

*I would also like to dedicate this work to my dearest mother for her support and help.*

*To my sisters and brothers.*

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## **Abstract**

The current paper discusses one of the major political transformations in democratic states over the last decades, notably in the United States who has witnessed the emergence of strong radical-wing parties and extreme political movements. In the same period, radical right groups have accordingly earned significant electoral support. This dissertation aims to study the strands of radical right and its spread in the whole world, and the influence of this renewed movement in the future of the American Democracy. Finally, this thesis will demonstrate how a large spectre of the American people has embraced the radical right practices in a plethora of domains. The result of this study will reveal that as group, the radical right aided the United States economically, politically and externally to handle its problems and serve its interests, but via illegal ways such as violence, racism, terrorism, and anti-system and undemocratic practices.

**Key words:** American radical rights United State political parties, racism, and violence.

<b>Acknowledgements.....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>Dedication.....</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Abstract.....</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>Table of Contents.....</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>General Introduction.....</b>	<b>VIII</b>

## **Chapter One: Definitional and conceptual framework.**

<b>1.1</b> Introduction: .....	<b>11</b>
<b>1.2</b> Origin of the word radical.....	<b>11</b>
<b>1.3</b> Definition of the word radical:.....	<b>11</b>
<b>1.4</b> Radicalism: .....	<b>11</b>
<b>1.5</b> The Origin of the word Right: .....	<b>12</b>
<b>1.6</b> Definition of the word right: .....	<b>12</b>
<b>1.7</b> Extremism:.....	<b>12</b>
<b>1.8</b> Populism: .....	<b>12</b>
<b>1.9</b> Radical right: .....	<b>13</b>
<b>1.10</b> Right Wing and left Wing:.....	<b>13</b>
<b>1.11</b> Nativism:.....	<b>15</b>
<b>1.12</b> The Rise of the Radial Right in Europe: .....	<b>16</b>
<b>1.13</b> The Rise of the Radical Right in United States:.....	<b>16</b>
<b>1.14</b> Conclusion.....	<b>16</b>

## **Chapter Two: the American radical right parties**

<b>2.1</b> Introduction: .....	<b>19</b>
<b>2.2</b> The Know Nothing Party:.....	<b>19</b>
<b>2.3</b> The Ku Klux Klan: .....	<b>19</b>
<b>2.4</b> The Second Ku Klux Klan: .....	<b>20</b>
<b>2.5</b> McCarthyism:.....	<b>21</b>
<b>2.6</b> John Birch Society:.....	<b>22</b>
<b>2.7</b> The Tea Party:.....	<b>24</b>
<b>2.8</b> From Tea Party to Trump:.....	<b>25</b>
<b>2.9</b> Conclusion:.....	<b>29</b>

## **Chapter Three: The Impact of the Radical Right on the American Democracy**

<b>3.1</b> Introduction: .....	<b>31</b>
<b>3.2</b> Factors and reasons of the Radical Right's Rise: .....	<b>31</b>
<b>3.3</b> The Impact of The Extreme Right on the American Foreign Policy:.....	<b>32</b>
<b>3.4</b> Indicators of the rise of the extreme right .....	<b>32</b>
<b>3.4.1</b> The Jacksonianians.....	<b>33</b>
<b>3.4.2</b> The American People's Party .....	<b>33</b>
<b>3.4.3</b> The Tea Party:.....	<b>34</b>
<b>3.4.4</b> The president Donald Trump: .....	<b>34</b>
<b>3.5</b> The American vision for its foreign policy under Right Wing leadership.....	<b>35</b>
<b>3.5.1</b> A dangerous world: .....	<b>35</b>
<b>3.5.2</b> Intervention or isolationism: .....	<b>35</b>
<b>3.5.</b> The re-emergence of great power competition:.....	<b>36</b>
<b>3.5.4</b> Protectionism:.....	<b>36</b>

<b>3.5.5</b> The threat posed by rogue states:.....	36
<b>3.5.6</b> Patriotism, not globalization:.....	36
<b>3.5.7</b> Sharing of burdens with allies:.....	37
<b>3.5.8</b> The winning bargain: .....	37
<b>3.6</b> A Global Perspective on the Impacts of Right-Wing Policy:.....	37
<b>3.6.1</b> The rising tide of fanatic extremist religiously, nationally and ethnically: .....	38
<b>3.6.2</b> The effects of the extreme right-wing on human societies' subjectivity.....	38
<b>3.6.3</b> International treaties are being revoked: .....	39
<b>3.6.4</b> Extreme right and populist parties have grown significantly in recent years.....	39
<b>3.6. 5</b> Adopting political beliefs and attitudes that put the system and its economic and political interests at risk.....	40
<b>3.7</b> The Far Right Forces' purpose:.....	40
<b>3.8</b> The extreme right phenomenon in the United States of America:.....	40
<b>3.9</b> Results of the extreme right: .....	41
<b>3.10</b> The ideology and political of far right.....	42
<b>3.11</b> Conclusion:.....	43
<b>General Conclusion</b> .....	45
<b>References</b> .....	47

# **General Introduction**

## General introduction

The Radical Right has re-emerged as an electoral force in both Western Europe such as France, Belgium, Netherlands, Italy...etc. And in other democracies such the United States. Radical Right emerged in the USA in the early post war right-wing (shills 1956), which leads socialists to intrigue the facts of why millions of voters give support to radical trends although it promotes xenophobia, racism, ethno-nationalism, socio cultural authoritarianism, and anti-system populism.

In the late twentieth century, in the United States, a political group that was described as radical, has risen to defend the traditional American ideal and economic interests, opposing the social and economic changes concerning issues such: same-sex marriage, abortion, sex education, taxes, immigration, and gun-ownership.

Since the late 1800s, waves of terrorist activity occurred. Terrorists like Timothy McVeigh and Dylan Roof in the United States demonstrate the destruction of property and lives, driven by far-right ideology and posing a transnational threat.

The purpose of this research is to shed light on the rise of the radical in the American Democracy and how this new phenomenon impacts the political

Based on the previous facts and in order to proceed, this dissertation raises the three following questions:

- How does the radical right get stronghold on the West?
- Do all spectres of the American society embrace this new party?
- To what extent does the radical right affect the future of the American democracy?

The hypotheses proposed for the previous research questions are as following:

- It is hypothesized that the development of the radical right in America refers to many factors all over the world.
- The radical wing may change the American society and its culture throughout its position.
- The radical right might have had many benefits that helped the Americans' culture and allowed them to flourish despite the new changes.

The methodology chosen in the study of this thesis is the qualitative, which is an approach that aims to provide a profound and detailed understanding of the Radical Right and give insights into the outcomes of adopting this trend by Americans. In addition to the quantitative, approach which helps generate knowledge through numeric data.

In order to answer the research questions, this paper is divided into three chapters. The first chapter deals with the history and the beginnings of the radical right as a new party, describing the emergence of the radical in America, its expansion, and the origins of the right. The extreme right's policies and the organisations that back them are discussed in the second chapter. It also investigates the many perspectives on the extreme right. The third chapter, which concludes, displays the effects of the extreme right. And how it affects the future of Americans how many Americans embraced its ideology seeking their own benefit.

Thus, the three chapters complement one another to give an overview About Radical Right in America and the impact of the attacks on the United States especially and the world generally. Hoping to solve the problem of the impact that spread over the whole world.

While doing my research I have faced some obstacles, like the lack of information concerning my topic, and the main obstacle is that i had a hard time combining between my research and my daily job.

# **Chapter one**

## **Conceptual and Definitional Framework**

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION:

This chapter investigates the radical right's attitudes, in the north of America especially in the U.S, it starts with terminology and definitions of words that related with the research then it overviews the emergence of the radical right thoughts and beliefs.

## 1.2. Origin of the word “radical”

Etymologically speaking, Middle English radical “relating to root” from Latin radicalis; (same meaning), from earlier radic, radix “root”. Related to eradicate radish which means:

- 1: relating to, or proceeding from root
- 2: departing sharply from the usual or ordinary

Similarly, it is of or relating to radical in politics, it is also used as an adverb: -rad-ical-ly/-k(a)/ /e/ -and the noun is ‘rad-i-cal-ness’

## 1.3 Definition of the word radical

The word radical was formed from the Latin adjective radicalis. Which mean “root”, and came into English as radical and a new meanings emerged from the word, and came to describe the base or the beginning of something. What is basic and fundamental, later radical used to show something extremely different from the usual, then it applied to describe a person who makes extreme or radical change in various aspects, and in mathematics. Radical sign indicates a root of a number, and in language, radical shows the root of the word. (Webster's revised unabridged dictionary G.C Marriam, 1913)

## 1.4 Radicalism:

The word Radicalism is etymologically divided in to two parts radical +ism. Radicalism is a noun that emerged from French Radical. Radicalism has variety of usages for example social or political movement that aim at fundamental change in the structure of society.

The word radicalism as an historical political movement is older than extremism, originally used in medicine. The term came to describe a political attitude in the late 1790s. Then it spread from the progressive post 1688 Glorious Revolution England to the enlightenment in 18<sup>th</sup> century France, eventually reaching Germany in the nineteenth century terms of content. It became a symbol of enlightened liberal to left wing political tenets that opposed reactionary political establishments. Radicalism evolved into political doctrine that inspired republican and national movements dedicated to individual and collective liberty and emancipation. This was in opposition to the monarchic and aristocratic, post 1815 status. Radicalism at that time was primarily anti-clerical, antimонаrchist, and emphatically prodemocracy, some of its demands, such female suffrage, became mainstream ideas and implemented in most parts of the world during the twentieth century. Political opponents frequently attempted to portray radicalism as a revolutionary, primarily left-wing, and more recently, religious-subversive force. However, in terms of political parties that embrace its tenets, radicalism is historically more closely

associated with Utopian extremism, whose glorification of mass violence radicals generally rejected.

### **1.5. Origins of the Word Right:**

Etymology (correct, morally correct, direct). The word comes from the old English (right), just, good, fair in conformity with moral law, in other words correct in belief. By 1580s as an in conformity with truth, fact or reason, correct, not erroneous; "of persons, thinking or acting in accordance with truth", Having the base at right angle with axis 1670s.

Right noun comes from old English right (west Saxon, Kentish) which mean being morally right, duty obligation. In Middle English, it often refers to right and wrong, from early 14 century as a right action, a good deed. Hence, the right that is just or true righteousness.

### **1.6 Definition of Right:**

Right as a political movement took place during the French Revolution of 1789 and was included in foundational questions that government and politics dealt with; it emerged as development to socio political institutions. The term was thus referring to political ideology.

While the term right emerged in the United States during the Declaration of Independence to secure humans rights, among these rights are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, moreover, it is the people's right to decide and change the government if it is destructive and does not pursue the people's right. (right Ann Arbor ,Mich university of Michigan 2007 )

### **1.7 Extremism:**

The quality or state of being extreme or the advocacy of extreme measures or views

The term is primarily used in political or religious sense to refer to an ideology that is considered to be far outside the mainstream attitudes of society. It can also be used in an economic context .The term may be used pejoratively by opposing groups ,but is also used in academic and journalistic circles in a purely descriptive and non-condemning sense . Extremists' views are typically contrasted with those of moderates. Political agendas perceived as extremist often include those from the far-left politics or far-right politics as well as radicalism, reactionism, fundamentalism and fanaticism (Mudde, C. (2000). The Ideology of the Extreme Right).

### **1.8 Populism:**

Populism may be traced back to Andrew Jackson's presidency and members of the People's Party in the nineteenth century in the United States. Modern politics is reviving, and not just in the United States. but also in other democracies across the world. Populism is a political philosophy that pits "the people" against "the elite" and is frequently used as a synonym for being anti-establishment. As an ideology, it transcends traditional left-right divisions and has grown more popular in the US as disenfranchisement and apathy toward the establishment have increased. Due to populism's ephemeral character, a wide range of researchers with a variety of areas including political, economic, social, and discursive aspects, has described it. In the US,

populism frequently divided into two types: one that emphasises culture and the other emphasises economy. (Rodrik, Dani (2019-10-29)

### 1.9 Radical right

It is term that indicates a certain social view, thereby, people who hold right wing views are considered extreme, such as authoritarianism, fascism, white supremacy. And more commonly called the far right, and it rose in both Europe and the United States as a movement and an ideology.

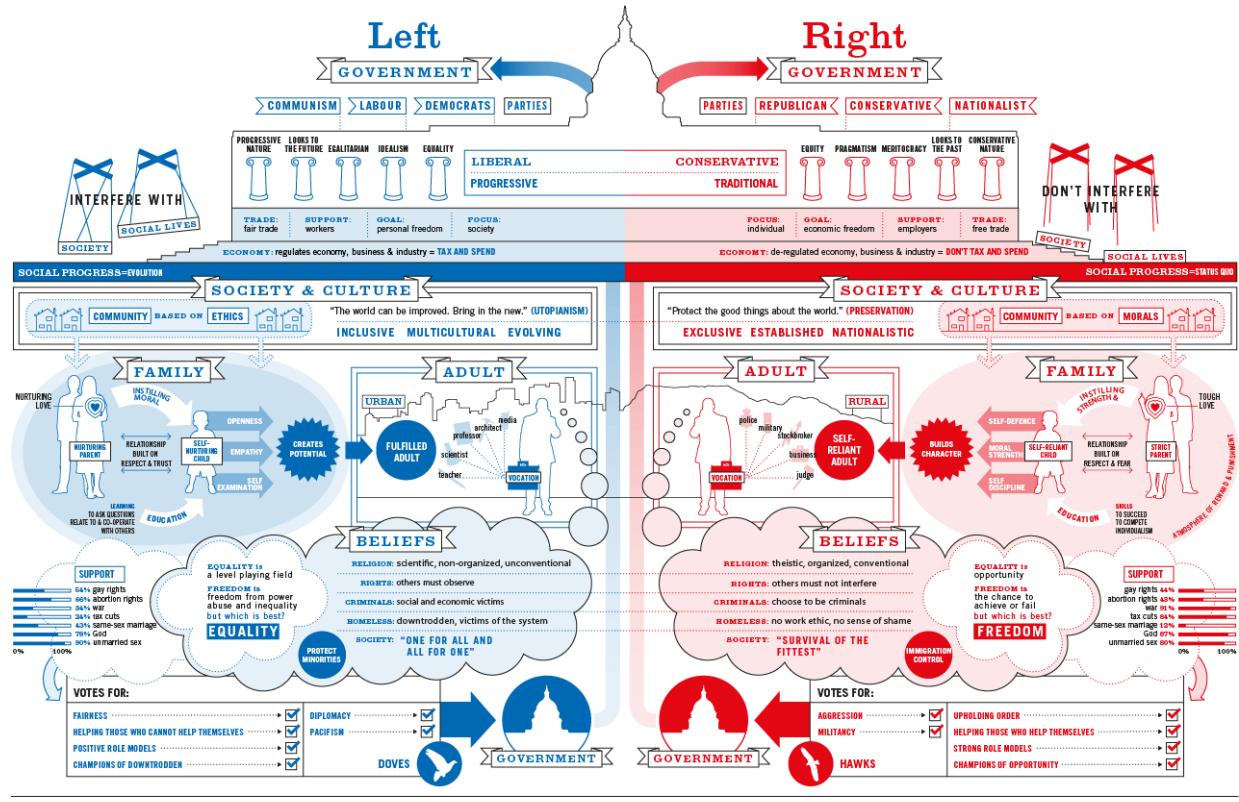
Seymour Martin Lipset invented the word "radical right," and it was also featured in a book titled 'The New American Right', which was released in 1955. The writers of that book distinguished between a conservative "responsible Right" represented by Dwight D. Eisenhower's Republican government and a radical right seeking to transform political and social life. To the right of the radical right, they designated as the "ultra right," whose followers favoured severe change but only committed violence against the state in extreme instances. (Lipset, p. 307)

### 1.10 Right wing and left wing:

Following the Second World War, social conservatives teamed up with right wing Republicans in the US to win over groups that often voted for the Democrats, such as white southerners and Catholics. The partnership between the social conservatives and the religious When Ronald Reagan was elected president of the United States in 1980, the right gained strength. (James Farney 2012).

In the United States, there are no prominent left-wing political parties. despite the fact that left-wing politics introduced there in the 19th century. Although there are left-wing subgroups within the Democratic Party, none of the minor third parties—including the Green Party, Communist Party, Party for Socialism and Liberation, Workers World Party, Socialist Party, and American Solidarity Party—has ever been successful in winning a congressional seat. The reasons why no strong socialist parties have developed in the United States have been extensively researched by academics. Some authors attribute this to the shortcomings of socialist organisation and leadership, others to socialism's conflict with American principles, and still others to the constraints imposed by the United States. (Lipset & Marks, pp. 19–23)

Generally, the right wing focuses on notions: freedom, equality, rights, fraternity, reform and internationalism, it supports political and socio-culture equality , means that international immigrants have the right to be included in political parties and practice freely their religion; by contrast; the left wing describes authority hierarchy; order ;duty ;tradition; reaction and nationalism. Means that it supports national and native born to be included in political and cultural movement while, keeping their traditional beliefs and not opened with the international immigrants. Political scientists and analysts regard left wing as anarchists, communists, and social liberals. (Andrew Heywood, 2015), p. 11

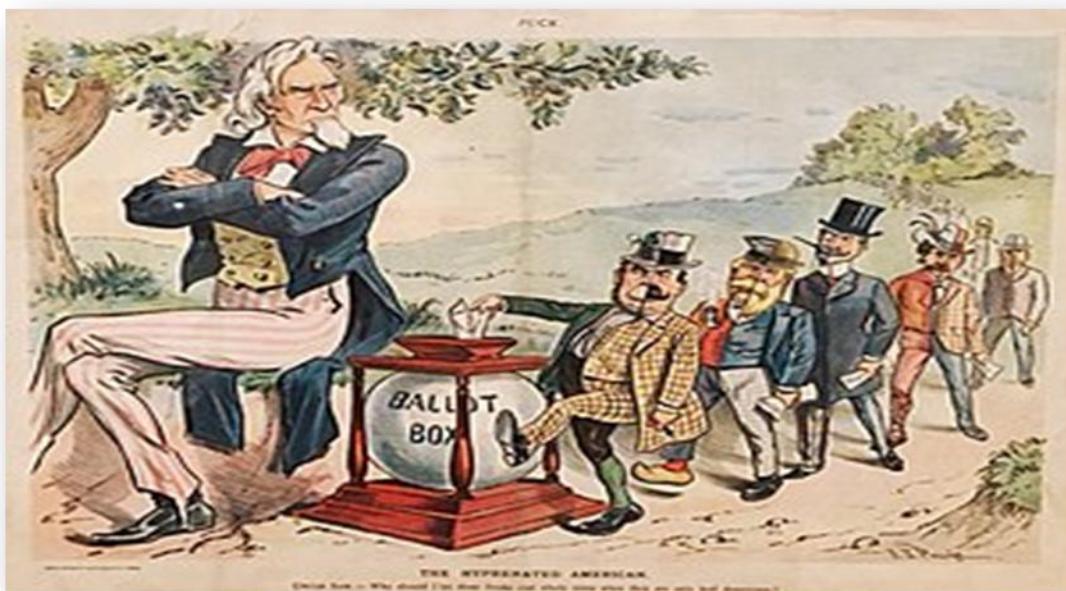


This graphic shows left and right, liberal v.s conservative, blue v.s red, from a US perspective. Wikipedia

**1.11 Nativism:**

Nativism in the United States is described as hostility against an internal minority based on its perceived oppression. "un-American" background. A nativist is someone who despises immigration and their impact on the United States, according to historian Tyler Anbinder. and who wishes to take action against them, whether by violence, immigration restrictions, or limiting the rights of newcomers already in the country "Nativism" refers to the movement to achieve the ideals of nativists. (tyler Anbinder, Nativism 2011) pp. 177-201

Politics were affected by nativism throughout the 1790s and the 1830s–1850s. Although there wasn't much nativism during the colonial era, Benjamin Franklin did label German Americans in colonial Pennsylvania "Palatine Boors" for a period of time. He changed his mind, thought, and sided with the supporters. (John.B Frantz, "Franklin and the Pennsylvania Germans," Pennsylvania History).



Cartoon from *Puck*, August 9, 1899 by J. S. Pughe. Uncle Sam sees hyphenated voters and asks, "Why should I let these freaks cast whole ballots when they are only half Americans?"

**1.12 The rise of radical right in Europe:**

Over many decades; in Europe people claimed fundamental changes in structure of politics and society, emerged firstly during the French Revolution, especially during the Radical phase between 1792-1794, the conventions, new declaration of Rights and constitution in 1793 captured the regimes egalitarian social and political ideals, and then to spread over Belgium with the revolution of 1830.

**1.13 The rise of the radical right in United States:**

Many decades ago, in the United States of America, a social political movement known as radicalism arose, and claim the rights and benefits of its members, and traditionally, those who identified as predominantly white, Males are predominately middle-class, native-born, Christian, and heterosexual. Considered to be the traditional cultural and racial picture of American identity. Canady (2009), Bevos and Banji (2005), and Smith (1997) Furthermore, this group has a large military presence, supports tighter moral values, and opposes free-market capitalism; rejects government measures that equalise all socioeconomic groupings, and favours native-born whites (Dimond 1995). It was a secret organisation of individuals who fought Roman Catholicism and its immigration, beginning with the Know Nothing Party, formed in 1844 by its initial leader Lewis Charles Levin. It was progressive in its attitudes on labour rights, the need for increased government expenditure, and its support for the extension of women's rights. The know nothing movement grew as a significant political party in the shape of the American party, and members of the movement were compelled to answer, "I know nothing," whenever outsiders inquired about the movement's specialty. Providing the group with its colloquial namenem, middle-class, native-born, Christian, and heterosexual. Considered to be the traditional cultural and racial picture of American identity (Canady, 2009, Bevos and Banji 2005, Smith 1997). Furthermore, this group has a large military presence, supports tighter moral values, and opposes free-market capitalism; rejects government measures that equalise all socioeconomic groupings, and favours native-born whites (Dimond 1995). It was a secret organisation of individuals who fought Roman Catholicism and its immigration, beginning with the Know Nothing Party, formed in 1844 by its initial leader Lewis Charles Levin. It was progressive in its attitudes on labour rights, the need for increased government expenditure, and its support for the extension of women's rights. The know nothing movement grew as a significant political party in the shape of the American party, and members of the movement were compelled to answer, "I know nothing," whenever outsiders inquired about the movement's specialty providing the group with a nickname.

**1.14 CONCLUSION:**

Historical facts and archaeological evidence have proved that the radical right movement is so old and has existed for a long In the United States, the researcher provides evidence to support her thesis in the first part of the chapter, followed by ethnic categories and language related to the subject.

The emergence of the radical right is considered as one of the most important movements in the world and especially in U.S over the past two decades.

## **Chapter two**

# **The American radical right parties**

## 2.1 Introduction

Chapter two attempts to give an idea about the status of parties' practices in the U.S, A as well as the historical events of each one starting with the Know Nothing party then John Birch society, Trumpsim came after the Tea Party. Its goal is to provide readers a better understanding of the reactionary right's driving causes and how those forces impact policy decisions and behaviour among its members. However, the investigation of the reactionary right is restricted to a fifty-year span, from the 1960s to the Tea Party. It begins with an overview of reactionary ideas and movements from the middle of the twentieth century. The Tea Party's immediate forerunner, the John Birch Society, was then assessed. A look at the Tea Party, the contemporary reactionary movement in the United States that helped Donald Trump win the presidency.

## 2.2 The know nothing party

Known also as "Native American party" founded by its first leader Lewis Charles Levine in 1844. It was at first a secret society of men who opposed Roman Catholicism and its immigration in many aspects, they were a populist and xenophobic movement, and was progressive on issues of labour rights and the need for more government investment, support for women's rights, industrial regulation, and backing of policies that did little to advance the condition of workers. The Know Nothing Movement briefly rose to prominence as members of significant political parties were required to say, "I know nothing" whenever asked by outsiders, and that is how it gets its name

Supporters of the movement believed that the Roman Catholics conspiracy alleged to civil and religious liberty, therefore they organize a Native-born political protestants defending their traditional religious and political principles. They were concerned that Catholic priests and bishops would seize control of many votes.

## 2.3 The ku klux klan

The Ku Klux Klan first arose in 1865 and utilized the most bizarre methods of cruelty. They represent hatred in America. Many members of this group are teens who identify as skinheads because they shave their heads and sport tattoos. (Hebert, 2010)

Some of them are young males who dress in camouflage, others are dressed professional who publicise their guerrilla warfare methods; they see that the government authority should be concentrated in the hands of country mayors (Hohman, 1916). The KKK did not use only violence, prejudice, but also murders, arson bombings, and assaults. As a result, the KKK wielded influence and instilled terror, particularly among blacks, Jews, and others, even white civil rights activists they act in this manner to maintain the status quo in the south through slavery time.

During the reconstruction, the first organisation formed in Alabama, in the southern U.S, they demolished Reconstruction administrations and imposed their terror and brutality regime on them for three or four years. They were both racist and blood thirsty (Fitzgerald, 2008) following the civil war; the KKK ruled over blacks and treated them like slaves, the major

goal was to intimidate and terrorise blacks via supernatural powers. Whites are aware that blacks had superstitious beliefs, which led to an underestimating of black intelligence. (Hohman, 1916)

The first half of 1866, some racial riots in Memphis and New Orleans caused white police to strike group of blacks without hesitation, killing many new, women, and children. They connected it with armed white men. As a result, those were the worst incidents of white organisation. Also in 1867, congress disbanded the provisional government constituted by the confederate states soon following the war. Some of these governments, however, were corrupt and wanted to protect whites, and historians believe that the main benefactors of the wrongdoing were aristocratic white southerners. southern blacks suffered from political social; and economic power, as well as murder by white mobs. They majority of blacks people moved to northern cities as result of racism and the the danger of violence (Macklin, 1963).

More than a century later, during the summer of 1964, college students from the north descended to Mississippi to respond to the cry of civil rights and stage a rally to end racism and justice. , white Protestants in Atlanta, Georgia, sought to resurrect the Ku Klux Klan, motivated by their romantic picture of the old south

The Klan's second generation was not just anti-black, but also anti-Roman Catholics, Jews, foreigners, and organised labour. It influenced by the increasing immigration that American experienced in the early twentieth century, as well as worries of a communist revolution close to the Bolshevik victory in Russia in 1917. It planned demonstrations and parades around the country. In the 1920's, Klan membership surpassed 4 million individuals countrywide (Chalmers, 2013).

## 2.4The Second KU KLUX KALN

William Joseph Simmons started the second Klan at the top of Stone Mountain, Georgia, in 1915. The newly resurrected Klan heavily inspired by the hugely successful movie The Birth of a Nation, though Simmons also drew on historical records from the original Klan and the memories of some surviving elders. These elements introduced in the book on which the film was based; the earlier Klan had not burned crosses or wore the white costumes. When the movies screened in Atlanta that December, Simmons and his new klansmen paraded to the theatre dressed as they did in the movie, many riding robed horses. These large-scale gatherings—, which did not exist in the original Klan—became another distinguishing feature of the new organisation.

It started utilising full-time, paid recruiters in 1921 and appealed to prospective members as a fraternal organisation, of which there were many flourishing instances at the time. The organisers were rewarded through initiation fees, while the national headquarters profited from having a monopoly on costume sales. In a prosperous period, it expanded quickly across the country. It extended to every state and was prevalent in many places, reflecting the socioeconomic conflicts that divide urban and rural America. The second KKK advocated "One Hundred Percent Americanism," called for the purity of politics, stern morals, and improved

Prohibition enforcement. Its official discourse exploited nativism and anti-Catholicism to highlight the threat posed by the Catholic Church. Pogram, Thomas R. (October 16, 2011).

It attacked Jews, Blacks, Catholics, and recently arrived Southern and Eastern European immigrants including Italians, Russians, and Lithuanians, many of whom were Jewish or Catholic. Its appeal was only made to white Protestants. [66] The violent incidents mostly occurred in the South; certain local organisations threatened violence against rum traffickers and people they believed to be "notorious sinners." The Red Knights were a militant group formed in opposition to the Klan, and they frequently retaliated brutally when the Klan provoked them. (MacLean and Nancy, 1995) *Behind the Mask of Chivalry: The Making of the Second Ku Klux Klan.*

The second Klan had a national and state structure and was a recognised fraternal organisation. The Southern Publicity Association handled the second Klan's publicity during its revival in the 1920s. The Klan had gained 85,000 more members in the first six months of the Association's nationwide recruiting drive. The group had between three and eight million members at its height in the middle of the 1920s. (Blee, 1991)

Hiram Wesley Evans succeeded Simmons as the KKK's head in 1923. From September 1923, there were two Ku Klux Klan organisations: one founded by Simmons and headed by Evans, with its membership concentrated primarily in the South, and another breakaway group headed by Grand Dragon D. C. Stephenson, based in Indiana and with its membership concentrated primarily in the Midwest. Lutholtz, M. William (1993).

Internal strife, corrupt leadership—most notably Stephenson's conviction for kidnapping, raping, and killing Madge Oberholtzer—and outside resistance caused both groups' membership to dwindle. By 1930, the size of the core group had decreased to around 30,000. It eventually vanished in the 1940s. (Sher 1983, pp. 52–53)

## 2.5 McCarthyism

McCarthyism is the practise of levelling treason and repression-related charges, particularly in relation to communism and socialism. The phrase initially related to Senator Joseph McCarthy's dubious actions and policies. This dates back to the Second Red Scare, which began in the United States in the late 1940s and ended in the early 1950s. Increased political repression and persecution of left-wing people during the 1910s, as well as a drive to instil anxiety about a purported communist and socialist impact on American institutions, were key features of this period. Following the mid-1950s. After numerous of Joseph McCarthy's claims were proven to be untrue, McCarthyism gradually lost popular support and credibility. It also faced persistent resistance from the US Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice Earl Warren, on human rights grounds. The Second Red Scare was put to an end by a succession of judgements by the Warren Court on civil and political rights that invalidated a number of important legislation and government regulations. Since the 1980s, historians have argued that the name "McCarthyism" should be replaced with one that better captures the scope of the phenomena because McCarthy's role was less significant than that of other participants. According to Effen Schrecker, Hooverism followed FBI Director J. Edgard Hoover's more appropriate.

Government workers who were well-known characters in the entertainment sector were the main targets for persecution. Academics, left-wing politicians, and labour union activists frequently accepted inconclusive and dubious evidence, and the degree of harm represented by a person's actual or alleged communist affiliations and opinions was frequently inflated. Many others experienced less loss of work and damage to their careers and means of support. The majority of these retaliations were started by trial judgments that were later reversed and legislation that were later declared illegal as a result of the crackdowns on suspected communists, some of whom were openly imprisoned.

Dismissals for grounds that were later shown to be unlawful or actionable, as well as extrajudicial processes like formal employer policies and public constitutions that would damage the public's reputation. But by that point, many lives had already been wrecked. The House Un-American Activities Committee's hearings and Senator McCarthy's investigations into accused communists are two of the most prominent instances of McCarthyism (HUAC).

## 2.6 John Birch society

The John Birch Society is an American right-wing political movement, founded in 1958 by the businessperson Robert W. Welch Jr named after John Birch a former U.S military.

It was anti-communist associated with Radical right or far-right politics. And supports social conservatism advocates for limited government and spun out Right-wing conspiracy theories about the issues for example: they opposed the government's effort to put fluoride into the water supply. Because it was some kind of mass medicine designed that make it radical conservatism also gained strength representing this stripe is William F Buckley in this influential magazine called the National Review. He denounced the John Birch Society as cranks because; he feared that the completely conservative movement will radicalize their efforts despite never considering itself as religious, the JBS played a role in the rise of the moral majority and the Christian Right as major political forces. Ideologically and tactically influencing multiple leaders in that movement including, Tim Lahaye and Phyllis Schlafly. The historian D.J. Mulloy wrote in 2014 that the JBS has served as a kind of bridge. Between the old right including the McCarthyites of the 1940s the new right of the 1970s-80s, and the tea party right of the 21st century.

The John Birch Society from its start has been known for opposing collectivism and big government. In addition, promoting Americanism as the philosophical antithesis of communism, it states that the United States is republic rather than democracy. And the states' rights should supersede those of the federal government. Moreover, the community's newly appointed chairperson characterized the JBS as belonging to the old right rather than new right. Which made the society opposes the concept of "one world government. The United Nations, The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), and other free trade areas of Americas (FTAA), and other free trade agreement made at that time. It argues the U.S constitution for favouring the political and the economic globalization hence the JBS was made to reduce immigration, the JBS supports auditing and eventually dismantling the Federal Reserve System, and allowing only the congress to coin money, and does not permit to transform the dollar into Fiat currency not

backed by gold or silver. The JBS opposed the civil rights movements of the 1960s and the women's Equal Rights movements in 1970s, an article convention of the new American has described what it sees as American moral decline, which made threats to the American family, including abortions, drugs, homosexuality, crimes, and violence, teenage pregnancy, teen suicide, feminism and pornography. The JBS has alleged that moral degeneracy is perpetrated by a conspiracy to make the United States vulnerable to internationalism.

The JBS has been known as ultraconservative, Far Right, and extremist, it has been associated with the libertarian movement and business nationalism.

In the 1960s the JBS was known as a right wing organization with anti-communist ideology that had 400 American opinion bookstores selling its literature, for example Welch wrote in widely circulated 1960 statement, "cold Eisenhower really simply a smart politician, entirely without principles and hungry for glory, who is only the tool of the communists ?". The sensationalism of Welch's charges against Eisenhower prompted conservatives and Republicans, most prominently cold water and the intellectuals of William F.Buckley's circle, which regarded the accusations against Eisenhower as paranoid and idiotic and became the leading intellectual spokesman and organizer of anti-Bircher conservatives.

While in the 1970s, the JBS was at the centre of a free-speech law case. After American opinion accusations of the Chicago lawyer Elmer Gertz, who was representing the family of a young man killed by a police officer of being part of a communist conspiracy to merge all police agencies in the country into one large force. Which made the JBS key causes including opposition to both the occupational safety and health administration (OSHA) and to the establishment of diplomatic ties with the People 's Republic of Celina, also opposed Earth Day, suggesting that it was a communist plot. And nothing that the first celebration fell on the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Vladmir Lenin's birth.

During this period the JBS was organized into local chapters, a New Jersey regional coordinator claimed that it was virtually in possible for opponents of the society to penetrate its policy-making levels, thereby protecting it "from anti-American" takeover attempts. While in the 1980s and 1990s, the JBS membership and influence declined, especially after the Vietnam's war and death of its spiritual father "Welch" in 1985, and the End of the cold war in 1991, it was estimated at the time between 15.000 and 20.000 while other anti-communist groups and organizations faded away. After that in the 2000s, the JBS along with the Eagle Forum Mobilized conservative opposition to a so-called North American Union and the security and prosperity partnership of North America, as a result of two organizations activities. 23 state legislators saw bills introduced condemning an (NAV) while The Bush Dabama administrations were deterred for many grand initiatives, also it advocated for U.S withdrawal from the U.N, which in 2010 The JBS was a co-sponsor of conservative political Action conference (CPAC), ending its decades-long distance from the mainstream conservative movement.

## 2.7 The tea party

The tea party movement American fiscally conservative political movement inspired its name from the Tea party in Boston On December 16, 1773, a group of colonists disguised as the spirit of liberty in Boston shielded Native Americans. The narrative is significantly more intricate, packed with imperial intrigue, business crises smuggling, and the grass roots beginnings of the American Revolution in Massachusetts. The first thing to say about tea in the 1700s is that it was popular. Every man, woman, and kid in England ingested about 300 cups of this stuff each year, and since the English invaded America, Americans have been obsessed with tea, with millions of pounds drunk each year. Therefore, when Britain wanted to increase taxes and see it as violation of their right; the protestors destroyed an entire shipment of tea sent by the East India Company; the demonstrators boarded the ships and threw the chests of tea into the Boston harbor. Because they had no say in tax decisions made in London, saying “no taxation without representation”. After a fresh batch of British customs commissioners screamed to London for military to aid with tax collection, they refused the shipment of tea from Britain and instead brewed their own. As a result, the Red Coats opened fire on a mob in Boston, killing numerous people in the so-called Boston Massacre. In addition, that the tea party sparked a chain reaction and provided inspiration for radical rights campaigns furthermore, rebellions, which make it an important event in the emergence of American movements and revolutions in 2009 following the election of Barak Obama as President. Barrack Obama as the first black president a conservative political movement, appeared to known as tea movement. The majority of Americans say the country is on wrong track, and no segment of the electorate is more frustrated with the U.S government and President Barack Obama. George Washington University professor Chris Arterton said, “The tea party movement is actually thousands of local groups spread all over the United States, taking pride in not having a national leader and not allowing national leadership to take over their movement”. And direct into in small tea party meeting in restaurants or large gatherings of Tea Party delegates dancing the night away before the next day’s tea party convention, seeing it as a large government, too many taxes, and the constitution was being trampled on the country’s basics. In addition, calling for lower taxes and for reduction of the national debt and federal budget deficit through decreased government spending, and supported small- government principles opposed government sponsored universal health care. It has been described as popular constitutional movement composed of a mixture of liberation Right-Wing populist, and conservative activism, when Obama took office most Americans were really more concerned about their jobs and their mortgage in the midst of global recession. The U.S unemployment rate was hovering close to 10%, Obama’s decisions in response to the economic misery planted the seed of discontent among many Americans including most Tea Party members. This enable them to support state sovereignty, economic management, fewer taxes, and a limited role for the federal government. These fundamental conservative and even libertarian beliefs are in line with the long history of American politics.. (see among others, smith 2007, Rossiter1982).

Furthermore, adherence to these principles is frequently regarded as patriotic. Yet, time and again, Tea Party followers appeared to be unified by something other than a conviction in small government. Tea Party supporters looked to be unified in their hate for President Barack Obama, and they appeared to be vehemently opposed to any programmes that may help minority populations. Individuals seem in the preceding sections to respond to what they believe to be fast societal change in which the prestige of true Americans is under attack. The tea party was a right-wing movement distinct from mainstream conservatism that responded angrily to America's social and demographic changes over the last few decades. We show that tea party supporters harboured substantial out-group hostility, particularly toward blacks, immigrants, and gays, using a detailed analysis of original data. In brief, we next examine public opinion data to see if the findings can be extrapolated to the whole community of Tea Party supporters.

Contemporary observers and Tea Party activities, for example, allude to issues that go beyond limited government and economic conservatism. The NAACP accused the Tea Party of property racism, and tea party leader Mark Williams denied the claim.

## 2.8 From Tea Party to Trump

After the 2012 election, when tea parties failed to assist the COP in capturing the white house, many people began to wonder where the tea party was heading and whether they would still have any influence. However, as the tea party has demonstrated, it's not the end of the world if the executive branch of government cannot be secured. In reality, they have demonstrated that controlling 50 percent of the legislature is sufficient to halt the transformation that the president and his party want to see. In fact, the roughly 20 House Republicans who are in some way associated with the Tea Party have succeeded in frustrating both the conservative establishment and President Obama's agenda.

The events in the US capital on January 6, 2021 demonstrated that the extreme right was a significant force in Trump's administration. And remains firmly entrenched in the Republican Party. Even though the extreme right has played a significant role in the United States and the larger liberal world system since 1945, what has been frequently portrayed as a coup or insurgency clearly represents a significant departure from ordinary politics. (Saull and Anievas 2020) This global context is crucial for understanding the Trump phenomena. Trump laid the groundwork for 6 January and has mainstreamed the far-right movement, which poses a serious threat to democracy. (DROLET and Williams, 2020)

According to Robinson 2019, the analysis questioned how far conservative discourses, elite personalities, and organisations' foreign policy against China, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Covid-19 had evolved, and, more importantly, how popular they had become. Trump has brought together corporate interests, unusual private billionaires, atypical far-right forces, and white working and middle-class supporters to form a white historic bloc.

Simultaneously, Trump heightened Sino-US tensions and intensified rhetoric for a new cold war over Indo-Pacific freedom of navigation and the Wuhan lab leaks, but the US remains connected as an economic power, and its aims are expanding under his leadership. Despite

Trump's heated rhetoric about anti-China plots and trade penalties, which were, at least in part, justified, in part, driven by opening up with China rather than damaging its economy, US corporate connections with China persisted from 2016 to 2020.

The first phase of the US-China trade pact highlighted seemingly contradictory links between US corporate interests, the Trump administration, and the sinophobia of the US radical right.

According to commentators, existing liberal internationalist and realist theories are insufficient to explain the current problems of US power at home and abroad, the causes of the crisis of legitimacy, and the origins, dynamics, and nature of Sino-US interactions and attitudes.

These theories are heavily contested by the Gramscian-Kantskyian theoretical approach because to its elite orientation. In terms of power and class, advanced global capitalism and dame linkages Inequality, constructivism, and ontological security (OST) theories are useful in analysing the complexities of far right and mainstream conservative discourses because they provide insight into the languages of dread and anxiety that are necessary for the mainstreaming of far-right ideologies. (2019; Homotor and Scholz; Lactus, wh11)

The theoretical model complements these paradigms by including the importance of audience participation and emotions. Of Trump's achievement in creating a significant group that pursues a diametrically opposed foreign policy in China.

According to Analysis, conservative and far-right parties today have a large base of support that "represents a broken people" who are vehemently anti-elitist, feel declassed, foster a sense of cultural identity, and feel exploited both domestically and abroad ( Palmas, 2021). These opinions mostly concur that groups against "genuine" Americans have been established by a liberal globalist anti-American elite who cares more about Paris than Pittsburgh (Isenberg, 2017, Winter, and Groll. ho1f). The opposition is made up of Democrats and Republicans just in name because the extreme left and woke politics more widely in this elite rule the Democratic Party but have also existed in the GOP. Illegal immigrants, minorities, refugees, women, and far-left politics are some of these groups (RINOS). However, these far-right organisations have been active in the US at least since the Great Depression and were a key part of the anti-communist alliance during the Cold War, which sought to mobilise white voters and attack the left and Democratic forces like the civil rights, women's, and anti-war movements.

As illustrated by Homolar and Scholz, their role becomes politically significant during times of crisis (2019, pp. 351-3531). Due to the LIO's membership of former Nazis and fascists, (Anievas and Saull 2020) underline the relevance of the extreme right in the organisation. Trump used crisis speak, which caused his listeners' emotional frames of reference to change to one of increased anxiety and terror. over actual or perceived dangers.

US backing for the Right- the The US New Deal played a crucial role in the global struggle against military and authoritarian regimes. There were several social and economic elements that made up the bloc, such as banks, industrial companies, agribusiness, and organised labour,

which was primarily made up of white men. It also included the top echelon of both major political parties as well as a wide range of universities, foundations, and liberal internationalist think institutes. These forces have seen a comeback across the world, especially in the core nations of the LIO, since the end of the Cold War and the LIO crisis in 2008. However, in terms of the strength of each force, incentives, and expenses, it was always hierarchical and unfair. After World War II, this alliance was effectively established. (Worth;2019). The loss of elite-democratic legitimacy is making far-right personalities and authoritarian ideologies far more prevalent in traditional domestic and international politics. Organic, Structural, Systemic, anti-Democratic, Populist. And authoritarian reactions. (Homolar Scholz he 19.PP 354 359)

This suggests a substantially more aggressive nationalist foreign and national security strategy for the United States against all actual and imagined adversaries, including China, as well as the Belt and Road Initiative. Furthermore, given the dominance of the right in US politics, this influences Democrats' views and methods, resulting in a new hegemonic consensus, as demonstrated by Bidea's China policy and rhetoric, as well as military spending. calls for collaboration; unable to address vast income disparities; inability to deal with the undemocratic filibuster in the US Senate; and brand failure to oppose GOP Jeter restriction measures Trump's authoritarianism reintroduced the four fears into political discourse, which had previously been dominated by non-authoritarian leaders and people. (Homolar and Scholz 2019, P 359)

Donald Trump's connection with the American right is complicated. He is a symptom of a big rightward movement in American politics in the twenty-first century. This has essentially been planned. Wealthy Donor Consortia, the Tea Party, right-wing militias, and Christian nationalist leaders are responding to the legitimacy issues of US authority. Trump is the political glue that connects this factionalized Far-Right and conservatives together. (Parmar, 2017; Skocpol and Williamson, 2012; Waring, 2018)

Holding such a prominent position in the far-right network suggests that he is not a malleable instrument of the Far-Right, despite receiving its support. Through more coherent far-right ideologues like as Stephen Bannon and Stephen Miller - His nationalism is far more isolationist than many on the Far Right would want, and his conservatism is far more conservative than many on the Far Right would like, is far from social or traditional. He has even mixed far-right ideals with more mainstream people like Mike Pence and Robert Lighthizers. They argue that Trump's philosophy (apart from his personal and professional interests) is original and reasonably coherent, but it is mediated by three major tendencies: his material, intellectual, and political bases, as well as a white racist historic bloc each of these three orientations faces internal difficulties, which are managed by Trump's uniting personal power. (Synder, 2021). As China has become more forceful, the Trump administration has heightened the idea that the US is declining. As a result, the United States wants to renegotiate its positions and assert its influence in the international system and amongst nations.

The links The connections between conservative and far-right media and think tanks demonstrate an elite network that contributed information to Trump's administration and influenced favourable media pieces (Gräff and Apeldon 2019; Parmar, 2019). This framing,

such as Covid-19 as a Chinese virus, is part of a narrative geared at deflecting public attention away from local issues. mismanagement of the corona virus epidemic.

The Trump administration connected with the far right through a succession of policy appointments. A handful of the 20 far-right appointments have ties to extremist organisations. Six of them, for example, were intimately affiliated with the Gaffney-led Center for Security Policy (CSP), which was based in the south. After a trove of 900 hacked emails revealed his White nationalist and anti-immigrant obsessions in communication with Breitbart News, the Poverty Law Centre (SPLC) labelled him as an extremist organisation. (Hayden, 2019)

The Far Right, Notable appointees to the Department of Homeland Security, which also have a strong connection to the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), claimed that pro-immigrant legislation are liberal revenge for Anglo-Saxon supremacy.

The coercive nature of Trump's international and Domestic policies, including the tougher posture adopted towards Muslims, immigration, and America's allies and enemies in terms of strategy, reflect and accentuate Far-Right concerns. Donald Trump courted and emboldened the Far Right in terms of ideology, style, and policy. The Far Right is now a component of US politics on the whole. Compared to past administrations, Trump's foreign policy turned more in favour of blatant pressure towards China. China is to blame. In order The US covid-19 deaths project mobilised all participants in the far-right Trump Quadrilateral Security Dialogue to coordinate American allies in the Indo-Pacific, attempting to broaden the alliance to include New Zealand, South Korea, and Vietnam. (Turner and Parmar, 2020)

Domestic coercive tactics accompanied the Trump administration's appeals for armed right-wing militias. Constitutional infractions an authoritarian attitude toward political opposition, and media criticism of the administration. And white supremacists as well as its use of force by federal law enforcement against demonstrators. Trump's outspoken backing for the assault on the US capital on January 6 in order to thwart a smooth transition of power following the elections in November 2020 marks a significant shift in US internal politics and the ruling regime. Open discussions of martial law in the White House and Trump's unprecedented second impeachment for inciting rebellion are two examples of the country's politics generally moving to the right and becoming more authoritarian. (Mangan 2020; Synder, 2021)

The Proud Boys, a far-right organisation that sided with Trump and offered a reaction to a prime example of how Trump encouraged the far-right is Antifa and Black Lives. There are objects. They criticised Trump for giving up to the Democratic Party following the 2020 election, joining other extreme right groups like the Calth Keepers in doing so., though. They attempted to regroup locally rather than nationally after losing a prominent supporter; this shows that Trump served as the link that connected the extreme right and the GOP.

## 2.9 Conclusion

Two points stand out. From the Klan to the Tea Party to Trump, a particular segment of the population remains anxious and outraged when rapid social change occurs: white, male, native-born, middle-class, Christian, and middle-aged. This is not to say that every member of this group is a tyrant. This is plainly incorrect. Consider the following instead: This group is more likely to have regressive ideas than, say, a black, female, working-class, young Jamaican immigrant. Second, reactionaries have policy preferences that differ from those of "liberals" and institutional conservatives. Because their tastes differ from those of establishment conservatives, reactionaries' claims that they are basically plain (albeit furious) conservatives are called into question.

This chapter took place both in the 1960s and in the present. Similarly, the Tea Party and its supporters have refused to embrace societal change in regard to racial and sexual minorities. (Parker and Barreto 2013, ch.4),

When it came to racially progressive legislation, the JBS and its supporters were unable to accept it. Even after accounting for everything, reactionary conservative ideology theory remains a valid alternative explanation for what (Towler) sees in both circumstances. This demonstrates that, more than fifty years after the Civil Rights Movement, which helped form the JBS, conservative forces have once again banded together to obstruct change, this time under the guise of the Tea Party. The only difference is that there is only one this time. Despite his influence, the president of the United States organised reactionary forces.

# **Chapter three**

## **Impact of Radical Right in the U.S.A**

### 3.1 Introduction

Following stunning and unexpected victories for the extreme right has evolved on the world political arena as one of the most significant phenomenon during the previous two decades, which has usually been distinguished by stability, making it difficult for the parties. This is done in order to wreak havoc on European political systems. Traditionalism on the right and left is struggling to regain its former steady majority, and it has been compelled to collaborate with radical right-wing groups. This is what motivated these parties to transcend above their status as occasion parties and become successful, powerful, and competitive in Western political life "Donald Trump," The President of the United States of America has resurrected this phenomenon as a tournament, and his wrestlers are participating. in attaining its aims. This is because of his radical right-wing background, as seen by his words and slogans. To accomplish this goal, the research collected data and information to explain the extreme right phenomenon, evaluate how it has influenced its emergence in the United States of America, and assess its implications for local and worldwide affairs.

### 3.2 Factors and reasons of the radical right's rise:

A number of internal and external factors including the West's economic, political, social, and cultural realities, as well as evolving global policies has affected the rise of the extreme right. These factors contribute to the establishment of extreme rightwing organisations or movements in various countries. nations because of the established parties' immune deficiencies, which recently shown incapable of managing the rising Far-Right movements. The pressure to take pre-emptive action to limit the impact the decision-makers were forced to accept some of the right-wing groups' pleas to have them represented in parliament.

Analysts were divided on whether the activity and trajectory of right-wing parties were positive or negative. represent a long-lasting phenomenon or merely a transient boom brought on by the failure and demise of other parties. In certain places, it tried to advance social, political, and economic causes but failed. All of this gave right-wing organisations licence to exploit these flaws and gain progress at their expense.

Many studies have attempted to arrive at objective reasons for the growth of rightwing currents, and theoretical frameworks have been established to explain and ease comprehension of the phenomena, the main one is:

The social demand theory claims that the extreme right's political success reflects the synchronicity of its discourse to the whims of vast social groups that have witnessed an increase in xenophobia, emotions of racial and cultural intolerance, and dissatisfaction with the concepts in recent decades of freedom, equality, and human solidarity This concept is similar to and complementary to its predecessor. Since that time, several political analyses of the phenomena of the extreme right have tried to establish the driving factors behind its expansion and the underlying causes that gave birth to its emergence, including the following:

*Several interpretive* entries relate the rise of extreme right-wing parties to elements of the political establishment. In this regard, there are different points of view. The notion of punitive

or protest voting is the first of these strategies, and it explains the surge in votes cast for extreme right parties in numerous European elections as a reflection of rising displeasure and discontent with right-wing and left-wing policies in particular. (Yemeni Atef Mohamed August 19, 2019)

*Cultural and social factors:* Cultural concerns related to identification have played a significant role in the growth of the far right movements, with ethnic and religious identity serving as the primary tenet of their political rhetoric. Given how deeply ingrained issues of nationality and identity are in both human and political thought, this is particularly true. as well as in all nations and peoples across the world. National aims, national interest, and national security are just a few examples of the many and various labels given to the national political thinking, which has been and continues to be a vital and decisive element in establishing state positions and guiding their policies:

- The significant influx of immigrants from Third World nations that Western nations are seeing, which grew as the Middle East's security situation deteriorated.
- Threatening local cultures are new developments in globalisation.
- National identity and thinking concerns are now again present.

### **3.3 The Impact of the Extreme Right on the United States of America's Foreign Policy**

Particularly in the United States, extreme right parties have clearly grown in popularity in recent years. owing to the attention being paid to a number of topics, including: the unrest inside the American government; the difficulties involved in transferring power to Asia due to domestic conflicts; and the emergence of unsettling trends in the "post-globalization" stage and anticipation of unexpected risks. The changing roles of governments and leaderships because of the unrest in the relations between the government, society, and markets. As well as, the rise in economic pressures brought on by inequality, the hegemony of the wealthy, and the complex effects of rapid technological progress on the economy, society, and security. One of its outcomes was By becoming president of the largest and most important country in the world, the United States of America, "Donald Trump" puts at risk not only the future political and economic interests of these countries but also the safety of the whole planet. but to the general framework of the entire global system, in line with the viewpoints and concepts that these organisations and parties hold in terms of strategy, politics, and economics. The long-standing equilibrium of interests across the world has changed to some extent.(Russell Muirhead and Nancy L Rosenblum; 2019)

### **3.4 Indicators of the rise of the extreme right:**

The forces and currents that underpin the American extreme right's policies and postures toward both internal and external challenges that the American society will face confront have historically profited from two key concerns, each of which is interrelated. The typical perception of the outside world held by the majority of Americans, during the majority of the times of scientific advancement and technical growth that the globe is presently experiencing, they tend to feel both quite far from and unaffected by this environment. Regarding the second,

which the extreme right's forces have backed. The forces and currents that constitute the foundation of the American extreme right's policies and postures toward both internal and foreign difficulties that the American society will confront have historically profited from two key concerns, each of which is interrelated. These two factors have always been utilised by the Extreme Right to dissuade American citizens from supporting the alternative. (Dominic Vidal 2012, p. 81)

Since the early nineteenth century, the United States of America has been aware of this phenomenon, which is represented by two primary currents: The first is who advocates for workers' rights—men and women who carry out crucial jobs for the country and defend the populace. Focuses his rage on the federal government's economic institutions and ruling elites; this tendency is associated with the liberal orientation and has a civic nationalism founded on the equality of all people's rights to life and liberty from oppression. The working classes, peasants, and farmers are included in this for him. Regarding the second, which has a racist, nationalist undertone and refers to white people with European ancestry, this movement adopts Under the pretence of damaging people's economic interests and compromising basic liberties, the notion of the people. (Noman Abdul-Razzaq Al-Samarrai, March 2007, p. 94)

The United States of America has passed through parties, currents and personalities known for their characterization of the extreme right rather than organizational parties, including the following: (Simon Reid-Henry 1971 – 2017).

#### **3.4.1 The "Jacksonians":**

This word is given to Andrew Jackson, the seventh American president who served from 1829 to 1837. The Federal Reserve Bank of the United States of America opposed wealthy people's ownership of it since it did not assist the poor, and Jackson was known for speaking up for the underprivileged and ordinary people.. In addition, this President "Jackson"-related political and intellectual trend is still prevalent in contemporary American political circles. (Amin Saadawi and Masoud El-Sassi , 2018, p. 67)

#### **3.4.2 The American People's Party:**

It was founded in 1890 by a group of Spanish-speaking American journalists with the intention of removing money's influence on politics. It challenges commercial and financial monopolies that cause residents to be impoverished, and the majority of its actions took place in the south and west. Farmers made up the majority of its support base. The underclass is antagonistic to the elites, advocating progressive ideologies, and working to increase federal government authority. As a nationalist, racist movement opposed to Chinese immigration to the United States of America, this party was known for its anti-foreigner attitudes, notably toward the Chinese and Japanese. The entrance of Chinese and Japanese citizens into the United States is prohibited on the grounds that they pose a security risk, and more than 112,000 Japanese have been forcibly removed. The pressure exerted by this campaign on Congress culminated in the enactment of a bill in 1882. (Sherine Hamed Fahmy)

### **3.4.3 The Tea Party:**

It is a political organisation founded in 2009 in response to federal intervention to save financial institutions and major corporations in accordance with a vision based on the support of banks and major corporations to resume growth and increase employment through what was known as a package Economic rescue during President Barack Obama's administration (Barack Obama). Furthermore, rather than being a party in the traditional sense, the Tea Party is a coalition or umbrella organisation for a variety of conservative Yemeni organisations and people. (Naji Abdel-Nour Berlin, 2019, pp. 149-150)

### **3.4.4 President "Donald Trump:**

The election of US President, represents the revival and expansion of hopes for the phenomenon of the extreme right in the United States of America particularly and the rest of the world generally. "Donald Trump" on November 8, 2016. Conservative, ultra-nationalist "Trump" is set apart by his faith. He adopted a speech delivery style that leans The election of US President, represents the revival and expansion of hopes for the phenomenon of the extreme right in the United States of America particularly and the rest of the world generally. Trump "comes from the world of brilliant populists, a world of his pioneers who have amazing capacity to perceive people's sentiments and points of view," claims political science professor Shervin Malikzadeh. Trump distinguishes between those who believe in their calling and those who lack strength, control, and direction (Yahya Saeed Qaoud and Ola Amer Al-Jaab April 2018, p. 21.)

In a speech opposed to elites and institutions, Trump, like other leaders of the Extreme Right, positioned himself as a champion of societal will, vowing to represent it on the ground. In order to protect Americans from drugs and crime, he also made hostile remarks toward immigrants, particularly illegal immigrants. He also made direct appeals to white Americans, saying that they are the true citizens of America and need to be revived spiritually. American conservatism with Christian roots that opposes abortion, gay marriage, and transgender people's rights. (Ahmed Haider Abdul-Ridha, Beirut, 2019, p. 33)

By emphasising the interests of American citizens and the achievement of the American ideal in the United States, Trump's beliefs are a continuation of those of the previous president, Andrew Jackson. His approach was summarised by the term "America first," via which he makes an effort to apply pressure and reduce the power of nations that, in his opinion, oppose America's role in advancing democracy or its worldwide message. In his view, the globe is made up of rivals and opponents who have profited from American generosity in the context of the globalisation system by rebuilding their nations, ensuring their security, and pursuing their interests. The American liberal situation at home and abroad for promoting the values of democracy and pluralism to nations in crisis is in opposition to the 'Trump' project, reflecting the context of Trump's foreign policy That means resurrecting the ideals of conservative right-wing American thought based on liberty and traditional Christian teachings, which drew people from the middle class despite the fact that the Republican Party's foundations have historically belonged to the wealthy classes and elites he is a successful businessperson. ( Mansour Hussain, January 9, 2017)

There are two key reasons why "Donald Trump" should be elected president of the United States. The first is internal, as "Trump" campaigned for the Republican Party, a new understanding of domestic American problems, and remedies. The second is external, as the extreme right has grown in power, influence, and success in European parliaments as a result of the Western world's failure to address climate change challenges and its new populist language that assures the public that all social and economic crises will be fixed. (Patrick Diamond, 2019)

### **3.5 The American vision for its foreign policy under right-wing leadership**

The United States National Security Strategy, which was unveiled on December 18, 2017, is an excellent illustration of several constants that signify "Trump's" perspective of the international system and important global concerns, and that this vision is vividly represented in many of his administration's actions. In addition to various prior pronouncements and speeches, the US President's address to the United Nations General Assembly in September 2018 serves as a main source of information about Trump's worldview, which may be summarised as follows. (Abu Bakr El-Desouky, 2019, p. 82)

#### **3.5.1 A dangerous world:**

The realist school of international affairs, which views nations at conflict with one another based on their various national interests in a competitive international framework, is comparable to Trump's "worldview" in this regard. The The United States' National Security Strategy announces on its opening pages that the country is dealing with a very perilous world. concerns the rise of rivalry between the US and attempts to undermine American interests across the world, as well as Trump's words in his September 2018 speech to the United Nations Working Assembly, among many other concerns that have become more serious in recent years. (Mohamed Kamal January 2019, pp. 88-90)

#### **3.5.2 Intervention or isolationism:**

The worldview of the American president (Andrew Jackson) has evolved to perceive the worldwide community as Hobbesian chaos. Washington must refrain from interfering as much in this situation in order to adequately brace itself for defence. Additionally, he incorporates certain "Trump" principles into that institution; in other words, isolationism is the norm anytime the nation's interests are at stake, but forceful military engagement is justifiable when it's necessary to safeguard the country's economic and security interests. On the other hand, the "Trump" administration's actions show a pragmatic approach to allies and a foreign policy that is not rooted to a single, unified, or constant frame of reference. Additionally, "Trump" promotes isolationism, which holds that the United States should carefully select the foreign issues that are vital to it and adopt the isolationist approach with regard to all others. (Nicholas Lardy, 2019)

### **3.5.3: The re-emergence of great competition:**

China and Russia are specifically mentioned as two nations attempting to review and restore the current international order through the use of technology, propaganda, and pressure in THE Trump administration's national security strategy. The text also examines attempts to harm American security and prosperity by limiting access to information and data, aiming to reduce the freedom and fairness of economies, and attempting to restrict information and data. These initiatives might put the nation's vital leadership and infrastructure at risk by creating cutting-edge weaponry and capabilities.

### **3.5.4 Protectionism:**

"Trump" has no qualms about using morality as justification for enforcing a Protectionist trade policy that links US trade with the need for economic justice and requires trading partners, led by the "European Union" and "NAFTA" nations, to submit to controls that support Washington in achieving a trade surplus and maintaining jobs there. In light of this, "Trump's" speech is appropriate in the context of expediency, which frees the means from all constraints to achieve the desired goal, even if it does so at the expense of a just and equitable global economy. This is demonstrated by his attempts to renege on Washington's international commitments, by the danger he poses to the world's trade balances, and by his opposition to US support for "United Nations" initiatives. Economic justice, in "Trump's" view, is related to economic success, even at the expense of minorities. According to "Trump," economic justice is linked to attaining public welfare because of global warming and climate change, even at the expense of minorities. (Bruno Maçães, 2018)

### **3.5.5 The threat posed by rogue states:**

President "Trump's" administration has adopted confronting the so-called rogue states, and places Iran at the centre of these nations. According to "Trump," Iran is the world's top sponsor of terrorism and is leveraging unrest to increase its influence through allies and proxies. As Iran continues to build more powerful ballistic missiles, as well as by enhancing its intelligence capacities and carrying out electronic activities, these actions help to maintain the cycle of conflict in the so-called "Middle East."

### **3.5.6 Patriotism, not globalisation:**

"Trump" attacked the post-war tenets of the liberal international system, which emphasised free trade and the rule of law. the function of international organisations, in his address to the "United Nations" General Assembly. He said: "We reject the ideology of globalisation, and we embrace a patriotic faith." In his address to the "United Nations" General, he also demanded the return of national interests and sovereignty. (Robert Kaplan, p08)

### **3.5.7 Sharing of burdens with allies:**

Trump stated: "W "made it was clear that wealthier nations were responsible for financing the United States' defence budget. National security in the United States assessment underlined the importance of dividing the responsibilities with allies. Although fair, this is a great improvement over what was occurring. For our country, American taxpayers, and our own way of thinking, it is essential. (Robert Kaplan, p09)

### **3.5.8 The winning bargain:**

Through his speech, "Trump" is attempting to depict himself (as a man of a bargain) and the chief negotiator who can adapt his commercial success to politics. According to pragmatism alone, the basis for advancing US interests, relative to the other parties, requires renegotiation of trade agreements or other agreements reached by the US in order to obtain a profitable deal because there is no ethical approach towards allies and the rest of the world, just as any ideology is possible. (Robert Kaplan, Random House, 2018)

## **3.6 A global perspective on the impact of right wing policy:**

In Western political and cultural circles, the emergence of the Radical Right has sparked intense reactions. Positions vary depending on political tendencies. While traditional (liberal) for example (Yaman Annan) is forgiving in its interactions with followers of this tendency and refrains from referring to them as extremists, the political left appears to be more critical of the extreme right and more steadfast in its opposition to it. On the other hand, in order to persuade people to support him, the two components as right-wing extremist voters frequently support the traditional right when their preferred parties are not represented. As the extremist wave fades, the traditional right pursues a containment strategy, increasing its electoral weight. The first essential point of agreement among the majority of politicians and academics may be the avoidance of naming the radical. Right-wing voters with the two components appear to desire to pursue a route that aims to comprehend and comprehend the conduct of the majority of these individuals in order to break them free from the extremist circle. The second is their absence from the argument that outlawing far-right parties is the best approach to limit their power since doing so will address the issues that fuel them.(Azmi Bishara, November 2016, p. 8)

The first is detrimental and underscores the harm that the tolerance paradigm of the contemporary nation-state may cause. If it persists, the consequences will be disastrous as right-wing extremist groups identify every state's population for the purpose of exclusion, excluding everyone who does not come from that state. This imperils the goal of an unified Europe, which the continent has pursued since the conclusion of Second World War. The young people of today, who were born and raised in a time of prosperity, freedom, peace, democracy, and respect for human rights, have a high level of awareness, which is what the good trend is founded on. In the event that these extreme currents gain strength, this group will sense immense risk, and as a result, they will be shunned and ostracised from society. ( Yaman Annan, , 19 December 2016).

The emergence of Since Muslims have become more prominent in Western cultures, the extreme right will not be constrained to a specific region and instead will enlist the entire world in its murderous endeavours. This will lead to a massive, terrible battle that will engulf the entire planet. The terrible part is that Even while the countries of the world agreed on a comprehensive set of international accords and regulations that regulate world affairs in times of peace and conflict, it was not illegal to leap on it and drop down the roads leading back and out of the globe. This is because despite the "United Nations" Following World War II, the Foundation's trend toward international action, the core causes of domestic conflicts in Western cultures and others remained. Additionally, this collection of charters steadily lost sway over public affairs as well as the international organisations established in the decades that followed. Their functions, like those of the International Court of Justice and human rights organisations, have shrunk. In truth, the "United States" operates badly as a consequence of its vulnerability to political pressure, mainly from Western nations, and the "United Nations'" general security has suffered as a result. genuine authority as a result of being subjected to blackmail by nations that oppose its policies. (Walid Jasad Al-Zaidi, May 8, 2019)

### **3.6.1 The rising tide of fanatic extremist religiously, nationally or ethnically:**

It has expanded throughout many nations, including those in the West, and each of them views the others or part of them as their foes, portraying the radicalism of their adversaries as an explanation and defence of its extremeness. Each squad places responsibility and denies Fanaticism, and even self-defence arguments, are used to draw additional supporters to its class. (Muhammad Al-Hajir; 2016p107)

### **3.6.2 The effects of the extreme Right wing on human societies subjectivities:**

The observation can be used to summarise this. When the function of the The intellectual elite, the media, and educational institutions, whose primary responsibility it is to preserve an acceptable standard of living standard of thought. Tend to look for the most straightforward and analogous explanation of the issues they are facing, and are alienated from realistic, unbiased, and scientific answers because they are tough and sophisticated interpretations that need time and understanding. The rush by the Western camp to build a new global order in quest of quick wealth and total control over the world, as well as the increase of conflict with the camps of China and Russia, is aggravated by this proclivity for confrontation. "collective ignorance." Growing economies, the revolution in communications and human communication, and media disarray all contributed to the emergence of extreme right-wing ideology in the majority of the world's nations. Whether via hostility, such as resistance to right-wing Western extremism and jihadist Islamic extremism, or collaboration, as it did between far-right Western parties,, all of these ideologies feed off of one another and flourish together, regardless of what form of extremism they are.( Maram Zeia,2019p123)

### **3.6.3: International treaties are being revoked:**

The greatest commercial deal in history, the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the United States of America and the "European Union," emerged as one of the strongest representations of the new world order after the elections. The size of

this deal is unprecedented in economic history. In 2016, he said that he would cease negotiations on this accord because "Trump" "does not like it." The Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement continued this strategy (TPP). The US government started this agreement in 2015 to counteract Chinese influence over the Pacific states, but on January 23, 2017, "Trump" announced his withdrawal from it and repeated his economic policy. The "NAFTA" acronym stands for the North American Free Trade Agreement internationally. The «Trump» government tampered with international trade and investment accords, but this was not enough. Instead, it unilaterally declared a rise in taxes on American goods from abroad, raising the likelihood that the globe would engage in a potentially hazardous trade war that might trigger economic catastrophes, with the United States bearing the brunt of those consequences because it accounts for the highest percentage of global commerce and foreign investment among all nations. Regarding environmental protection laws and addressing the risks posed by global warming, "Trump's" viewpoint has not altered. Midway through 2017, he made the decision should withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement, the most important agreement in recent memory to fight climate change caused by ecologically damaging human behaviour. The "Trump" administration has enhanced this approach by repealing a number of US laws that provide requirements and limitations to safeguard the country's natural environment. Due to the vast size of the United States, the shifting political viewpoints of "Trump" pose a threat to political order. (Sami Al-Salami, 2019p93)

### **3.6.4 Extreme right and populist parties that have grown in the recent years:**

Especially in light of US President "Trumpwin, "s which spurred several elections to be held over whether in France and Germany, or in Austria, the Netherlands, and other nations. Its findings show that populist and right-wing extremist parties are on the rise have become more popular and that a sizeable proportion of the general public has embraced their far-right rhetoric. These parties include the Danish People's Party, the National Front Party in France, the Golden Dawn Party in Greece, the Dutch "Freedom Party," the Podemos Party in Italy, and the Austrian "Freedom Party." Other examples include the right-wing "Alternative for Germany Party," which came in third place in the most recent German elections, the right-wing "Law and Justice Party" in Poland, as well as other parties Populism has lately migrated from Brazil to the United States, following in the footsteps of Mexico and India. Via the Philippines. Additionally, once unpopular presidents reach office in Pakistan and Canada, the people of those countries succumb to economic hardships that have worn them down and polarised political life in those countries. (Xenia Wickett, January 2017, p15)

### **3.6.5 Adopting political beliefs and attitudes that put the system and its economic and political interests at risk:**

This current was effective in convincing the British population to leave the European Union, as well as in winning local elections and European administrations, particularly in the Middle East, which is the core of the Islamic world. Economically, and the accompanying shift in the international balance of power and the impact of diverse interests, altering the pattern and conventional form of alliances in the Middle East area. (Abu Ali's appeal 2019 p07)

Extreme right-wing organisations attempt to spread their ideas and views on the political scene and attract people to it by using the difficult conditions and terrorist attacks that Western nations experience. Although the far right differs from nation to nation, they all share a number of important traits, such as their categorical opposition to immigration and limited work opportunities. By restricting immigration, these parties hope to reduce crime and unemployment rates.

The rise of the fundamentalist apostate movement across the world has been facilitated by the phenomena of the extreme right in the United States of America. This is because, once it seemed that the tide had changed, America returned to aggressive tactics or national, ethnic, religious, and even material intolerance, in the sense of riches and poverty. The extremist right-wing movements in Europe, Russia, and Turkey as well as the radical nationalist movements in Islamic countries all use similar tactics..

### **3.7 The far Right Forces purpose:**

To take advantage of challenging circumstances and terrorist attacks that Western powers face in order to promote People are drawn to the political arena by their ideas and perspectives. Although the far right differs from country to country, they have many notable traits in common, such as their categorical rejection of everything immigration and diminished employment chances. By limiting immigration, these parties want to lower crime and unemployment rates.

### **3.8 The extreme right phenomenon in the United States of America:**

Extreme right has resulted in the global spread and strengthening of the fundamentalist movement. That is, the claimed turn of the American page retreating to militancy or intolerance of riches and poverty, as well as of intolerance toward other cultures, religions, or even materials. The phenomenon is comparable In terms of strategy, it is comparable to extreme right-wing movements in Europe, extreme nationalist currents in Russia and Turkey, and extreme Islamic fundamentalist currents in Islamic states.

### **3.9 Results of the extreme right:**

**1-** The legal principles regulating interstate relations and the provisions of International Relations between States include governed by the United Nations Charter, which the majority of the world's countries have approved in an effort to avert the outbreak of a third global war and to realise the goal of maintaining world peace and security. Although the extreme right phenomena in the United States of America poses a threat to the international accords reached within this framework, and only because the extreme right wants to be, the United States of America continues to support "NATO" despite its member countries disbanding it. remains the world's dominant and lone power. In order to shift the balance of power, it is important to disclose the factors that contributed to the change in the direction of contemporary international relations. Due to the United States of America's exemption from applying the laws of international law in its international interactions, global events and interstate ties have changed to meet its needs. Nevertheless, in accordance with the unique power dynamics that

define America in the absence of other nations, especially those with a strong military, which will support it. To swiftly and drastically alter the current trajectory of international relations.

**2-**It is obvious those efforts to construct the global system has shown to be effective despite the unipolar model's failure. changed irrevocably. New participants logically demand more involvement in critical decision-making and more influence over regional and global processes. A more fair and inclusive structure is required.

**3-**The activation of viewpoints based on inequity, The discourse on "liberalism," "democracy," and a lack of justice go hand in hand with the notion that one has an amazing role. and "human rights."

**4-**The West, particularly the United States of America, portrays itself as a protector of "liberalism," while imposing sanctions, economic limitations, and military threats on a number of nations, including Cuba, Iran, Venezuela, North Korea, and Syria.

**5-** The West is striving to establish a global system that will reexamine the fundamental legal concepts that govern international relations since it is difficult to find long-lasting solutions to global challenges through unilateral action.

**6-** The West's efforts to activate the "rule-based system" run counter to the UN's authority because they aim to use the influence of international organisations to advance goals that are not within the purview of such institutions.

**7-** All fundamental agreements pertaining to strategic stability are up for review under American policies. In this case, the US The United States withdrew from the Missile Defense Treaty, as well as the Intermediate and Short-Range Missile Treaties. Furthermore, Washington withdrew from the nuclear accord with Iran. refused to implement decisions made by the UN Security Council regarding the settlement between Israelis and Palestinians.

**8-** Practically speaking, the United States uses American law outside of its boundaries, constructs barriers of protection, and enacts sanctions as a key tool for corporate activity.

**9-**To discourage Russia and China, the United States is attempting to "recruit" all of its allies overseas, and it is clear that it wants to destabilise regional organisations and structures in Eurasia and the Asia-Pacific area that are forming independently of American control.

### **3.10 The ideology and the political of far right**

In the recent years, the influx of asylum seekers and refugees, dubbed the refugee crisis by the right, has exacerbated tensions by exposing Muslims to more apparent forms of discrimination and abuse. In the United States, Islamophobia has been integrated into a xenophobic politics long characterised by anti-Mexican racism. For Islamophobia nationalists, the Muslims population at large, including those who may not have a strong attachment to religious activities, represents the collective ethnic threat to Western civilization.

Immigrants, particularly those from mostly Muslim nations in Africa and the Middle East, have become a focus of far right ethnic nationalism. By the end of twentieth century,

Islamophobia was on the increase, but it received new momentum in the aftermath of 9/11 and the bombings in London and Madrid. Far right parties took advantage of the opportunity created by heightened uncertainty, singling out Islam as global existential danger. Islamophobia has increased in Britain, as has hostility towards eastern European immigration, especially in the context of the 2008 financial crisis. These types of racism and xenophobia exacerbate Pre existing prejudices towards other black and minority ethnic groups, such as Travellers, Roma, and anyone seen to be the other.

Islamophobia's roots in the history of colonialism help to explain its strength in all over the world. For example, the legacy of Algerian War looms large and people with African and Arab names have long been second-class citizen. Nowadays the ideas of civilisation clash with Islam it helped to build the myths of European and American identities and values.

### **3.11 Conclusion**

This chapter investigated spontaneous terrorist acts and events in which the culprit engaged in a politically motivated violent event or property crime without premeditation in our research. Out wether, Attacks that are unprovoked are more likely to occur in particular socio-political contexts or by offenders with particular traits. It was found that racial characteristics were associated with spontaneous acts of terrorism committed by Far-Right ideology. The ethnic and cultural variety of a society seems to increase the propensity of far-right members to behave impulsively. However, the population of African Americans is growing. do not encourage spontaneity. While African American may be the victims of random acts of violence and property destruction, the Far-Right appears to respond to the existence of other racial minority groups by intensifying their violent activities. While environmental and socioeconomic factors had no meaningful relationship with spontaneity. Therefore, there is a link between a location's median individual income and the likelihood of a spontaneous assault.

# **General Conclusion**

## **General Conclusion**

Radical right is a certain social view that considered radical and extreme seeking to transform political and social life. This present extended Thesis aimed at introducing the Radical right especially in the US, beginning with its first emergence throughout U.S history until nowadays, and its impacts in the United States.

The first chapter defined the phrase "radical right," as well as vocabulary and research-related ideas. It also looked at the growth of the extreme right, first in Europe and subsequently in the United States. and highlighted its ideas, beliefs, and historical and archaeological evidence.

The second chapter focused on the main Parties of the Radical right in the US, and its ideological beliefs and influences on the US at political, economical, and social factors. Starting with the Know Nothing Party then John Birch Society, following with McCarthyism and Tea Party, Finally, Trumpism, thus, the main idea of this chapter is explaining the radical right parties, the changes that made on the US government, and its influences on the economic and society as well.

As for the third chapter, it starts with the factors that have aided in the radical right's rise, then, it reflects the radical right impacts on the U.S as for its foreign Policy, society, humanity and economic factors.

Finally, Radical right movements were ideological thoughts that led United States into positive and negative changes in all governmental aspects, and on the social and economic level. It is wished from this extended essay that all the readers benefit and understand the topic of radical right and its impacts in the United States.

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