

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
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Faculty of Letters and Languages
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**The Re-Rise of The Extreme-Left and The Radical-Right in the United States
during Donald Trump's Presidency.**

**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for A
Master's Degree of Arts in Anglo-American Studies**

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Academic Year: 2022/2023

Candidate Declaration Form

I, Fezzani Med E Amine

Candidate of Master at the Department of English, Larbi Ben M'hidi University, do hereby declare that the dissertation entitles "The Re-Rise of The Extreme-Left and The Radical-Right in the United States during Donald Trump's Presidency" Submitted in partial fulfillment of Master Degree in Arts in Anglo-American Studies is my own original work, and it has not previously, in its entirety or in part, been submitted at any university.

Dedication

I shall not thank, but I shall promise that I will tell your story on the biggest stage in the world one day, my dear Mother, Hebbir. And two quotes from the greatest thinkers I know.

“There’s no shame in not knowing, the shame is not asking” (Lakhder Rabie Fezani)

“To be able to think, you have to risk being offensive” (Jordan Peterson)

Acknowledgment

I want to take the opportunity to acknowledge the effort of my supervisor Doctor LAMRI throughout this year, and her dedication to help me reach my goal. To recognize the impact my good friends Khaled, Adib and Oussama have on me. We found each other through our love and continual search for knowledge. To admire the sacrifices and the blind love my mother has for me, and her gratitude and respect for me. And my father up there in heaven Insha'Allah, whose final words to me were: "study, study, study..." Well father, my journey had just begun. And a special thanks, to my latest closest friend, my future and my rock, my motivation and my soulmate, to you Saru.

Abstract

During the Presidency of Donald Trump, terms that were read in history books from the past century came to our ears constantly. Terms, like Extreme Feminism, Socialism, Radical Capitalism, Identity Politics and many more, rose to prominence in correlation with the Re-Rise of the Extreme-Left and Radical-Right, both of which are the extremes of the left and right ideologies of the political spectrum. The Right is conservative, insisting on nationalism and preservation of social values and a supporter of capitalism; whereas the Left is liberal and progressive, aims to change and challenge the current political ideas and is a supporter of Marxist ideas. The Radical Right figure Donald Trump's flourishing coincided with the Extreme-Left figure Bernie's Rise. This led to the rise of both ideologies in the United States of America. Both Trump and Bernie inspired many youth generations to adopt their philosophy which will shape the future of the nation. The major scene of the conflict between the right and the left, the republican and the democrat, Trump and Bernie; is during their party's presidential primaries, where they shared their ideas for the first time. This research give detailed history of the left and the right in relation to the Democratic and Republican Parties and how they switched between the ideologies in their respective history. It aims at drawing the relation between the rise of the both extremes of the right and the left, with the rise of Donald Trump as president and how he fueled the Radical Right Terrorist Groups. The act that ultimately pushed the left Terrorist Groups, and their present in the USA during Trump's administration. This showed clearly the importance of media and money influence in the US political system giving a psychological explanation to the relationship between one's personality and one's political ideology.

Keywords: Extreme left- Radical Right- Donald Trump- Bernie Sanders- Republican- Democrat

Resumé

Pendant la présidence de Donald Trump, des termes que nous lisions dans les livres d'histoire du siècle dernier résonnaient constamment à nos oreilles. Des termes tels que l'extrême féminisme, le socialisme, le capitalisme radical, la politique identitaire et bien d'autres encore. Ces termes ont pris de l'importance en corrélation avec la renaissance de l'extrême gauche et de l'extrême droite, qui représentent les extrêmes des idéologies de gauche et de droite du spectre politique. La droite conservatrice insiste sur le nationalisme et la préservation des valeurs sociales, et soutient le capitalisme ; tandis que la gauche est libérale et progressiste, cherche à changer et à remettre en question les idées politiques actuelles, et soutient les idées marxistes. La montée du dirigeant d'extrême droite Donald Trump coïncide avec la montée de Bernie, figure de l'extrême gauche, ce qui a conduit à la montée des deux idéologies aux États-Unis. Trump et Bernie ont tous deux inspiré de nombreux jeunes à adopter leur philosophie, ce qui façonnera l'avenir de la nation. La scène majeure du conflit entre la droite et la gauche, les républicains et les démocrates, Trump et Bernie, se situe pendant les primaires présidentiels de leur parti, où ils ont partagé leurs idées pour la première fois. Cette recherche donne une histoire détaillée de la gauche et de la droite en relation avec les partis démocrate et républicain, et comment ils ont changé d'idéologie au fil de leur histoire respective. Cette recherche vise également à établir le lien entre la montée des deux extrêmes de droite et de gauche, avec l'ascension de Donald Trump à la présidence et comment il a alimenté les groupes terroristes de l'extrême droite, ce qui a finalement poussé les groupes terroristes de gauche, et comment tout cela s'est déroulé aux États-Unis pendant son mandat. Tout en montrant également l'importance des médias et de l'influence de l'argent dans le système politique américain, et en fournissant une explication psychologique sur la relation entre la personnalité d'une personne et son idéologie politique.

Mot Clés : Extrême gauche - Droite radicale - Donald Trump - Bernie Sanders - Républicain – Démocrate

ملخص

خلال رئاسة دونالد ترامب، تواترت على أذنيها بشكل مستمر المصطلحات التي نقرأها في كتب التاريخ للقرن الماضي. مصطلحات مثل: النسوية المتطرفة، الاشتراكية، الرأسمالية الجذرية، سياسة الهوية وغيرها الكثير. ارتفعت هذه المصطلحات إلى الواجهة في ترابط وثيق مع إعادة ارتفاع اليسار المتطرف واليمين المتطرف، وكلاهما يمثل النقطتين المتطرفتين في طيف الأيديولوجيا اليسارية واليمينية في المشهد السياسي. اليمين هو المحافظ، يصر على القومية والحفاظ على القيم الاجتماعية ومؤيد للرأسمالية، بينما اليسار هو الليبرالي والمتقدم، يهدف إلى تغيير وتحدي الأفكار السياسية الحالية ومؤيد للأفكار الماركسية. ارتفاع اليمين المتطرف مع صعود دونالد ترامب تزامن مع صعود اليسار المتطرف مع بيرني، مما أدى إلى صعود كلتا الأيديولوجية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. قام كل من ترامب و بيرني بإلهام الكثير من الشباب لاعتماد فلسفتها التي ستشكل مستقبل الأمة. تتمحور المشهد الرئيسي للصراع بين اليمين واليسار، الجمهوريين والديمقراطيين، ترامب و بيرني؛ خلال الترشيحات الرئاسية لحزبهما، حيث شاركوا أفكارهم للمرة الأولى. هذا البحث يقدم تاريخاً مفصلاً للييسار واليمين فيما يتعلق بالأحزاب الديمقراطية والجمهورية وكيف قاموا بالتحول بين الأيديولوجيات في تاريخهما المتعلق. يهدف هذا البحث أيضاً إلى رسم العلاقة بين صعود النقطتين المتطرفتين لليمين واليسار، مع صعود دونالد ترامب كرئيس وكيف ساهم في تعزيز مجموعات الإرهاب اليمينية المتطرفة، مما دفع في نهاية المطاف مجموعات الإرهاب اليسارية، وكيف تم تنفيذ كل هذا في الولايات المتحدة خلال فترة ولايته. مع إظهار أهمية وسائل الإعلام وتأثير المال في النظام السياسي الأمريكي، وتقديم تفسير نفسي للعلاقة بين شخصية الفرد و ايديولوجيته السياسي.

اليسار المتطرف - اليمين المتطرف - دونالد ترامب - بيرني ساندرز - الجمهوري - الديمقراطي: كلمات مفتاحية

List of Acronyms

ABC: American Broadcasting Company.

ACA: Affordable Care Act.

AW: Administrative Waste

CBS: Colombia Broadcasting System

CNN: Cable News Network, Ink.

CR: Civil Rights.

DS: Democratic Socialism.

ERA: Equal Rights Amendment

FDR: Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

HC: Health Care.

HS: Health Spending

GOP: Grand Old Party, the Republican Party.

GD: Great Depression.

LGBTQ+: Lesbians, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer

MSNBC: Microsoft and the national broadcast company

NC: New Conservatism.

NBC: National Broadcast Company.

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General Introduction

In the Athene, seven hundred BCE, the ghost of a Civil War was looming on the city, which forced its leaders to appoint Solon the wise as the city's ruler. Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, for the people. In this sense, what Solon did, was the birth of democracy, as he revolutionized the state by abandoning the previous system of government that favored the rich and the high born and inserted a new one that gave the common people for the first time in history, the chance to be represented in an elected assembly.

As centuries went by, democracy had spread to the world, being reshaped according to the traditions and system of government of the state. Democratic nations have two main groups that are led by two main ideas: conservatism and progressivism/Liberalism, think of those who are creative and embrace change, on the one hand, and those who are interested in optimizing current systems.

The two groups started to be divided and the idea of political parties was born. The first kind of people formed the conservative party who are always loyal to the government, defending it and its actions believing in the superiority of the people of their country above all other countries. Meanwhile the second group's followers are called the Progressivists, who are anti-conservatives by definition, looking for changes, seeking a better way, a new way, a radical way to make things better for the people. Indeed, both parties' (the liberals and conservative) updated their basic principles with the changes that happened in the world.

These changes led to the creation of the far-right and the far-left. The far-right in the US is an extreme political and social movement that grows out of the main principles of the conservative party (the Republicans), and it is based on two main ideas: white supremacy and

nationalism. As for the far-left, it is also a political and social movement that is based on the main elements of the Democratic Party, which are liberty, freedom and individualism.

This research paper aims to answer many questions in regards to the social and political spheres as the two are inseparable. Starting with investigating the history of the radical groups of both the left and the right, putting the spotlight on them. This paper aims to answer the following questions: How did the far right and far left political spectrum escalate in the United States in the Donald Trump era? While also targeting some branching questions like how and why did the Far-Right rise during Trump's era? Why was Trump described as a fascist and a white supremacist? How did all of this affect the United States internally and what is the relation of causality between the two?

To deal with this subject, this research paper explains both demands of the two sides, starting from the base, and elaborating the reason why the democrats are considered as liberals and the republicans considered conservatives. While discussing major conflicts between the two sides: from masculinity and feminism, the LGBTQ+ community, to the armed conflict between the Antifa and the Alt-Right. To reach the consequence of stating the importance of each wing and elaborating how the right and left idea are portrayed in sociology and economy.

In order to achieve the final objectives of the research, many approaches are used. Firstly, a historical study is conducted on the birth of the right wing and the left wing separately then going on with their radical sides. On the one hand, the research is based on historical accounts written about the two variables like: *Left Wing Extremism: Assessment and Counter Insurgency Strategy* by Akshaya Handa. Moreover, this research focuses on the interactions and confrontations between the two sides. As a result, there is an enlarging focus on the interactions and confrontations between the radical sides of the two ideologies.

Secondly, an analytical comparative study is to be conducted between the two groups so as to find similarities and differences between them. Thirdly, a critical scrutiny is to be used in the third chapter so as to aid in the process of drawing conclusions or may be generalizations about the topic being discussed. Fourthly, discourse analysis is to be used as this paper will deal with a lot of speeches given by presidents, party leaders, terrorists... In fact, these approaches are pursued under the eighth (8th) edition of the Modern Language Association (MLA).

In order to accomplish the final objectives of the research paper, a two chapters pattern is used. The first chapter aims to deal with the history of conservatism and liberalism as ideas in relation to the Democratic and Republican Parties. Going back to the roots of the Democratic and Republican Parties. Dealing with the rise of its radical side with the spread of nationalism and progressivism in the USA.

The Second Chapter will target the ideologies of the far right and extreme left in the US during Trump's Presidency. It is explaining some of the Far-Right main demands in the United States like capitalism, nationalism, and family values. More, the Chapter is Tackling the Extreme Left demands and elaborating their ideologies in the USA, ranging from socialism, feminism, and gender issues.

The Main aim of the second Chapter is to compare views on important political matters of the United States from the perspective of Donald Trump, Bernie Sanders and Hillary Clinton as they were the face of the political scene in the US in that period. The Chapter will also mention major extremist groups and their rise in relation to the rise of Trump. At the end of the chapter, the thesis will discuss the psychology behind the right and the left ideas.

Chapter 1: History of conservatism and Liberalism in the United States of America

I. Introduction

The United States of America throughout its history had many political parties that were either Liberal or conservative, yet the two major ones that shaped the history of the nation are the Democratic Party and Republican Party. Both parties were created in the 19th century and both were created out of necessity to stand for what they believed was right at the time, aiming to make progress and help the nation to move forward. Therefore, both political parties were considered progressivists, at the left of the political spectrum at some point in their long history. And now, one is considered to be Conservative, and the other is considered to be Progressivist. Yet, throughout their respective history, The Republican and Democratic political parties of the United States didn't always stand for what they do today ("The Great Switch").

This Chapter will be analyzing the historical background of the Democratic and Republican Parties scrutinizing their evolution and progress throughout history. Historically speaking, The Democratic Party is opposite of what it represents today, it represents white supremacist and small government, that is on the one hand. On the Other hand, the Republican Party was the party of the minority and of the big government. Yet, the two major parties of the USA had changed dramatically. Between the 1860s and 1936, the Democratic Party of small government became the party of big government, and the Republican party of

big government became rhetorically committed to curbing federal power (“The Great Switch”).

II. Historical Background:

A. The Democratic Party: History

The Democratic Party can be traced back to 1792, and it was first named Republican Party because of followers of Thomas Jefferson, who wanted to emphasize their anti-monarchical policy (“Democratic-Republican Party”). The Republican Party at the time, also known as Jeffersonian Republican, advocated for a decentralized government with limited powers; very opposite to what the modern Democratic Party stands for today (“Democratic-Republican Party”). The Republican Party had emerged from a faction of the Anti-Federalists, and was opposed by the Federalists who were led by Alexander Hamilton who wanted a centralized government. And it was the Federalists who first added “Democratic” to the Democratic-Republican Party, as an attempt to tie them to the “Radical Democrats” of the 1772 French Revolution of 1789 (“Democratic-Republican Party”). Yet, the name Democratic Republican was not official to the party up until 1798 when the party officially adopted it.

In the 1800 elections, Thomas Jefferson (Democratic-Republican) defeated John Adams (Federalist) in the presidential election of 1800 by an electoral vote of seventy-three to sixty-five (Drexler). Which led to twenty-four years of Democratic-Republican domination over the presidency: Thomas Jefferson (1800 and 1804), James Madison (1808 and 1812), and James Monroe (1816 and 1820). This domination demolished the Federalists Party as it faded away from national politics.

The 1820 Era and the Formation of Parties in the USA

During the 1820s, new states were annexed and several states passed a legislation that gave voters the direct power to elect presidential electorates. As before, presidential electorates were appointed by state legislators. These changes had split the United Democratic-Republican Party into factions, each of which nominated its own electorate for the 1824 presidency (“Democratic-Republican Party”). The congressional faction nominated William H. Crawford, and two other major factions nominated Andrew Jackson and John Adams Quincy (“Democratic-Republican Party”). Quincy won the presidency and division between him and Jackson persisted, as he represented the east and eastern interest, calling themselves the National Republicans. Jackson and his followers represented the western and southern interests where they are strong the most, referring to themselves as the Democrats, or the Jacksonian-Democrats. Jackson went to win the Presidency in 1828 and 1832 defeating the National-Republican Party. Many of Jackson’s opponents started calling him the Jackass, a nickname he took personally as he made the donkey, the symbol of his party. The same opponents joined the National-Republican Party and formed the Whigs Party as an opposition to the Jacksonian Democrats (Faulkner).

Jackson’s administration started expelling Native Americans east of the Mississippi river. This escalated after President Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act into law in 1830. This forced 5 major tribes to diaspora. In 1840, the Democratic Party adopted the doctrine of “Manifest Destiny” (Reuter 22), the idea that the entirety of North America is for the white man to claim. Therefore, the Democratic President James K. Polk passed this doctrine and started to massively expanding westward taking Texas, Oregon and south-west America which was taken from the Mexican empire in a bloody war.

B. The Republican Party: Seeds of Emergence

The anti-slavery members and abolitionists of the former Whigs Party formed the Republican Party. The Party sprung up in opposition of expanding slavery in the new Kansas

and Nebraska territories, as they proposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Republican Party or the GOP (Grand Old Party) was founded in 1854, when opposition of the Democratic Party met in Ripon, Wisconsin and decided that it is best to form a political party to demonstrate their ideas into acts.

During their first presidential nominating convention in 1856, Republicans nominated John C. Frémont. Frémont came up with a platform that called on Congress to abolish slavery in the territories (Kansas and Nebraska), the platform reflected the widely held view in the North of the Union (“Republican Party”). Although he did not win, Frémont carried 11 Northern states and received nearly two-fifths of the electoral vote.

During the first four years of its existence, the party rapidly took over the Whigs as the main opposition to the dominant Democratic Party. In 1860, Democrats split over the slavery issue, as the Northern and Southern wings of the party nominated different candidates (Stephan A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge, respectively). Thus, the prominent political figure and Republican candidate, Abraham Lincoln in 1860 became the President of the United States of America (“Abraham Lincoln”). Winning 18 Northern states and receiving 60 percent of the electoral vote but only 40 percent of the popular vote.

III. The Armed Clash of the Republicans and the Democrats during the Civil War:

The United States is not a homogenous nation although united. As its South and North are very different from each other. It was as if an arbitrary political line divided the two (Olmsted 1). Mainly, most of the political dispute between the North and the South of the USA derives from the matter of Slavery. As Southern States are slave states who rely heavily on Slaves in their economy, and Northern States are Free States, Southern States’ governments and the United States as a whole cannot just ban slavery for it is as much as unethical, profitable. A Southern State family who owns two slaves’ families, can generate around more than three

hundred million dollars in a year (Olmsted 5) which is approximately 10 billion dollars in today's money. This generation was mostly pure profit as Slaves were free labor and their only cost was food and water which they got very few of.

The average slave filled three to five sacks of cotton a day, each sack weighted from 35 to 45 kilograms. This generation of wealth directly relied on Cotton, as the world relied on the USA's southern states' Cotton. The Demand was bigger than the supply which meant that the prices were getting higher and higher and the business was very good and promising for the Southern Cotton Kings. The Cotton farm owners were one of the most powerful and richest people on earth at the time, as they were not planting every land. They tried to keep monopoly on cotton plantations as on the cotton market (Olmsted 5).

All of this made the Southern Cotton Kings, who are already powerful and rich be against anyone that might be contradicting their way of life As the Northerners stood their ground against slavery, and kept pushing for its end, the situation reached a point in which the federal government was gentle with the south on the matter of Slavery and hoped it might agree one day on abandoning it. The Southerners' actions and violations of the United States' constitution meant that the USA's democracy and Republic was a failure (Olmsted 2).

1. The Origins of the dispute:

By the year 1818, the United States of America consisted of 22 states which are: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Georgia, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Massachusetts, Maryland, South and North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Illinois, and Rhode Island ("Order of States' Admission"). These states were divided equally on the matter of slavery, 11 southern slave States and 11 free states which are all Northern States.

In 1819, Maine broke off from Massachusetts and gave its bid to join the United States, soon after Missouri did the same. Missouri from the start was controversial as it

created a debate on whether it should be a slave or free state (“Missouri Compromise”). On the other hand, pro-slavery Southern States who are mainly Democrats said that each State should decide for its own what it would become, either Free or Slave state. In fear of this unbalance between Free and Slave States’ representation in Congress, the Speaker of House of Representatives Henry Clay suggested that the new State of Maine should become a Free State, and Missouri should be added as a Slave State (“Missouri Compromise Ushers in New Era for the Senate”)

A year later, the Senate added that there will be no slave states above the 36° and 30’ latitude, which is the southern border of Missouri. This agreement was named the Missouri compromise, and it was signed into law. The Missouri compromise started a War adding a slave state for every Free State added and vice versa that kept the balance and the peace somehow in the United States up until 1845. In 1845, Florida joined the Union as a Slave State becoming the 27th state, hence, there were 13 Free States Vs 14 Slave States. To keep the balance, everyone thought that the next added state would be a Free State, yet, Texas made its bid to join the Union after the people of Texas voted for the annexation by the USA in 1836 (“Statehood”).

2. Texas joining the Union

The Republic of Texas had gained its independence from Mexico in 1836, and it had joined the USA in 1845. Northern states, at the time, believed that the President James J. Polk who is a Southern Democrat and Pro-Slavery had agreed on adding Texas so that Slave States would dominate the United States. After Joining the Union, Texas made claims on territories from the Mexican Empire, and now it is a member of the United States, the latter had to support it and its claims (Whitehurst).

Polk was also one of the biggest supporters of Manifest Destiny, hence the Texas claim was just an excuse for his ambition. President Polk sent the American diplomat John Slidell to Mexico to negotiate with them about the disputed lands on the aims of buying what

is now California and New Mexico for 30 million dollars. Yet, Mexicans did not even meet Slidell. Hence, Polk sent US troops to the borders of Mexico and Texas to provoke Mexicans, which he succeeded in, as Mexican forces attacked the US troops giving Polk the reason he needed to wage war.

Mexico lost the War and signed the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty which forced it to give the US not only California and New Mexico, but also what is now Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Oklahoma, Colorado and Wyoming (“Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 1848”).

3. The Compromise of California:

After different troubles in Texas, the Federal Government thought that there would be long before any new territory from the Mexican Cession would bid for their statehood, hence there would be no troubles concerning the matter of Slavery’s Expansion (Potter 652) Yet, in January 1848, a worker on John Sutter’s sawmill stumbled upon gold. The word spread quickly throughout the country, and the region of California turned into a harbor of Gold mines and Businessmen and workers that came from all around the USA. In the matter of a year, the region had enough people to bid for statehood.

The national government was divided on whether California was a free or a slave state, and so was the country as a whole. The Southern Slave States saw California as a good region for Cotton because of its suitable climate, and Northerners refused to accept this idea. In the middle of all of this, Californians got tired of the Lame-duck Polk administration that couldn’t restrain order in the congress (Potter 652). In 1849, Zachary Taylor of the Whig’s party won the Presidential Elections against the Democratic Candidate Lewis Cass, and he ordered to directly skip the creation of a territory and move to statehood directly concerning California (Potter 652).

The USA’s president at the time, Taylor, wished for California to be a Free State, although he had slaves of his own. Californians also wanted their state to be a free state one

and they reinforced their idea first when they held a convention to draft a state constitution against slavery after Texans came with their slaves to mine for gold (Potter 652). Taylor, although he wished to admit California into the Union as a Free State, he did not wish to enforce it. The historian Michal A. Morrison states that Taylor hoped that non-action in the Capital would allow the people in the west (California) to take initiative with respect to whether they wanted to be a free or a slave state (Potter 652).

Although Congressmen were impatient about the matter. To insure balance over the main issue, the California Compromise was made in 1850, stating that California will join as a free state, yet it should have one of its two senators to be pro-slavery (Quitt). The Compromise also gave the Fugitive Act (“Compromise of 1850”), which states that slave owners can chase down slaves even if they enter a free state. This last act caused an outrage among the abolitionists as they viewed it as a total violation of the State’s government and a massive expansion in the federal government. This latter reason is a main one for the gathering that initially formed the Republican Party in the North, to face the Democratic Party and its domination and expansion of the Federal Government and its pro-slavery base in the South.

It was decided that the other new states shall decide their own fate as the first 13 colonies did by popular sovereignty. Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic Senator of Illinois, suggested that the newly territories of Nebraska and Kansas should be first to decide by popular sovereignty whether they are free or slave states (“Bleeding Kansas”). As Douglas himself was leading the bill regarding the railroad that would pass through both territories.

The vote in Kansas did not go as planned, as settlers from all over the United States went to the territories to sway the vote in their favor (“Bleeding Kansas”). Growing tension between abolitionists and pro-slavery was high, and tension turned into violence in Kansas, as Guerilla warfare started there between the two ideologies. The tension between the North

and the South, the Abolitionists and the Pro-Slavery, the Federal vs the State government, and now the Republican vs the Democratic parties grew each day, and the clash would soon happen.

4. Dred Scott Vs. Stanford

The Boiling point between the Democratic Party and the South and the Republican Party and the North was the Case of Dred Scott Vs. Sanford. The Case is about Dred Scott who was a slave since birth. His owner died in 1832, and he was purchased by a man named Emerson. Emerson Later on died and the ownership of Scott and his family turned to Emerson's wife Irene. While in St Louis in Missouri, Scott offered to buy his and his family's freedom from Mrs. Emerson, yet she refused (Finkelman 5).

Therefore, Scott, supported by Abolitionists, and even his first owner's family, went to the circuit court of St. Louis. The Scotts won but Irene appealed to the Missouri Supreme Court, and two years later in 1852 the Court sided with Irene, thus the re-enslavement of the Scotts (McBride).

The Missouri Supreme Court dismissed precedents of freeing slaves who lived in free soils before, declaring that: "Time are not now as they were when the former decisions on this subject were made" (Finkelman 5). Scott, not giving up, filed for the federal circuit court of the District of Missouri in the following year. Irene transferred the ownership of the Scott's to her brother John Stanford before the trial began. In 1854, the Court ruled for Stanford. Scott appealed again to the United States' Supreme Court with the help of Montgomery Blair, a lawyer who wanted to stop the spread of slavery in the free states. The final trial started in February of 1856, with attention, presence and support for both sides of the case by Republican and Democrats. Roger Taney, the Chief Justice, ruled in favor of Stanford. Yet, not only that, but Taney declared that no African American has the right to sue

for anything in the Federal Court, as they lacked the ability to be United States citizens (McBride).

The Dread Scott Case pushed the Abolitionists to the limit, and one of the most infamous ones is John Brown. Brown wanted to single handedly end Slavery, as he in October 1859 launched an ambitious but failed raid on Harper's Ferry (Wilentz). Brown and his followers took many hostages and captured the US Armory and Arsenal. Yet, for his bad luck, Brown and his group were stumbled upon by the Great General Robert E. Lee, and he was captured and hanged for his act of treason. Brown was dead, but his spirit and animosity for the South was shared even strongly in the North.

5. The Inauguration of Lincoln:

In 1860, the Anti-Slavery Republican Abraham Lincoln Won the Presidency. Immediately after his inauguration South Carolina seceded from the Union. Soon after, 10 more States joined the Secession: Florida, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Virginia. Together they founded the Confederate States of America, Led by the Democratic Jefferson Davis (Foote 1). Fort Sumter was the Last Stronghold of the Union, and it was attacked on April 12 1861, starting the Civil War. During the Civil War itself, the Democratic Party was largely opposed to the War effort and critical of Lincoln's policies, which they saw as infringing on states' rights and individual liberties because most Southern States at that time valued the State more than the Union. The Republican Party, on the other hand, remained committed to the war effort and to Lincoln's goal of preserving the Union and ending slavery.

Republicans in Congress passed several important legislations during the war, including the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, which abolished slavery although there is a big misunderstanding about the Emancipation, as it did not give freedom to slaves from the whole country, but only from rebellious states

against the Union (Stroud 2). The Emancipation was the most important act done by President Lincoln, as it changed the course of the war and gave it a new meaning. It also created the Great Divide, which marked the change from the beginning of the war to its end (Welling 163).

Overall, the Democratic and Republican parties were deeply divided over the issue of slavery and states' rights, and these divisions played a significant role in the events leading up to and during the Civil War.

IV. Reconstruction Era:

After the Civil War, the United States underwent a period of Reconstruction, which lasted from 1865 to 1877. The Reconstruction began after the Union Forces invaded the South. Abraham Lincoln ordered at the time that Military Officials to rule the Ex-Confederate States and ensure his rule. (Stroud 1).

During this time, the federal government sought to rebuild the South and address the social, economic, and political issues that had led to the Civil War. After the Reconstruction Era, the Republican Party wanted to reinforce its vision of the American Society, as a farm home of competency, independence, free labor and family (White 141).

One of the major political developments during this time was the passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, the 14th Amendment granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the U.S., and the 15th Amendment prohibited the denial of voting rights based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude (“The Reconstruction Amendments”).

The Republican Party led by President Abraham Lincoln and late Ulysses S. Grant sought to end segregation in the south by enforcing the laws of the federal government. This was difficult for the Republican Party, as the South was dominated by Southern Democrats who were bitter for their loss in the Civil War. The bitterness and resentment among the

Democrats led to the creation of Terrorist groups like the Ku Klux Klan. The KKK was a white supremacist group that emerged in the Southern United States after the Civil War. While the KKK was not officially supported by any political party, it did have strong ties to the Democratic Party in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This was due in part to the fact that the Democratic Party was dominant in the South at that time, and many of the KKK's members and leaders were Democrats. The organization aimed to attack the Republican Party and his control over the south military, by attacking and tormenting black voters and hence obstruct the political movement of the GOP. (Bryant).

The end of Reconstruction in 1877 marked the beginning of a new era in American politics; it was characterized by the rise of industrialization and the emergence of the modern political party system. Over the next several decades, the country experienced significant social and political changes, including the Progressive Era, the rise of the labor movement, and the fight for women's suffrage. These developments shaped the political landscape of the United States in the 20th century and beyond. The Republican Party did not intentionally stop Reconstruction in the South after the Civil War.

Reconstruction was a complex and challenging period in American history, marked by political conflict, economic turmoil, and social upheaval. One of the main challenges of Reconstruction was the resistance of white Southern, who were mostly Democrats to the federal government's efforts to promote civil rights and political participation for African Americans. They also used terror to force other White American to side with them (Bryant D).

The Republican Party, which had supported Reconstruction policies aimed at promoting civil rights and equal protection under the law, faced opposition from Democrats and other groups who sought to undermine these efforts, as it was opposed by white

Democrats who deprived the African Americans of their rights and continued wars against Native Americans (White 141).

Additionally, the Republican Party faced other challenges during this time, including economic recession, political corruption, and the rise of third-party movements. The recession of 1877 also coincided with the end of Reconstruction in the South, which further contributed to political and social unrest in the country. The recession, combined with other economic, political, and social factors, helped shape the political and economic policies of the United States in the late 19th century and beyond.

Ultimately, the end of Reconstruction was not the result of a deliberate decision by the Republican Party, but rather a combination of factors, including political opposition, economic challenges, and changing social attitudes. The end of Reconstruction marked the beginning of a new era in American history, characterized by the rise of industrialization and the emergence of new political and social movements.

1. The Industrialization of the United States after the Civil War

In the aftermath of the war, the United States experienced a period of rapid industrialization that transformed the nation from an agrarian society into an industrial powerhouse. The nation had its industrial revolution that was characterized by technological, social and economic innovations that turned the nation into a global superpower (“1898: The Birth of a Superpower”).

Expansion of Railroads played a major role in the country's industrialization. Railroads connected cities and regions, making it easier to transport goods and people. The most important shift that helped the development of the economy and also helped the growth of rural cities and towns is the rapid development in the transportation of people and goods (Hillstrom 10).

The United States is rich in natural resources, including coal, iron, oil, and timber. The availability of these resources made it possible to develop industries such as steel production, oil refining, and lumber milling (“1898: The Birth of a Superpower”). Advances in technology, such as the Bessemer steel process, allowed for the mass production of steel. This, in turn, made it possible to construct large buildings, bridges, and other infrastructure. The Bessemer Steel Process changed American society and the world as a whole by reducing the cost of steel (Forestell).

The industrialization of the United States required a large and willing labor force. Immigrants from Europe and Asia provided much of the labor for factories and mines. Immigrants were the powerhouse of the rapid industrialization of the USA, because they were more willing to work under harsh conditions and with lower wages. For that lower wages helped in raising capital for the entrepreneurs who used it to develop their business or create new businesses (Zolberg 69). However, labor unrest and strikes were also common as workers fought for better working conditions and wages.

The federal government played a role in the industrialization of the United States through policies such as tariffs and the Homestead Act, which encouraged settlement and farming in the West. As the act stated that any adult citizen, or intended citizen, who had never borne arms against the U.S. government could claim 160 acres of surveyed government land (“Homestead Act”).

The industrialization of the United States after the Civil War transformed the country's economy and society. The growth of industries such as steel, oil, and banking made a small number of individuals enormously wealthy, while providing jobs for millions of Americans. However, the period of industrialization also had negative consequences, such as labor unrest, environmental degradation, and income inequality. Child labor and long hours of work were the norms in the new USA (Chen). Despite these challenges, the industrialization

of the United States laid the foundation for the country's rise to global economic superpower status in the 20th century.

2. Robber Barons: The Rise and Impact of America's Wealthiest Industrialists

"Robber Baron" is a term used frequently in the 19th century during America's Gilded Age to describe successful industrialists whose business practices were often considered ruthless or unethical (Kenton). These men amassed enormous fortunes through their businesses, but they were also accused of exploiting workers, engaging in unethical practices, and monopolizing industries. In the New century, the identity of the Democratic Party started to change. As the United States was dominated by robber barons who dominated all aspects of the economy based on the laissez-faire policy that the republicans pushed for, and by force they had too much influence and power over the policy making of the country (Opitz). This domination of rich individuals led to resentment among the population and slowly politicians from both parties started to adopt the idea of progressivism.

The late 1800s saw the rise of industries such as oil, steel, and railroads, which were dominated by powerful businessmen. Among the most famous robber barons were John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan, and Cornelius Vanderbilt (Kenton). These men controlled vast empires and were known for their ruthlessness in business.

The Robber Barons were accused of engaging in anti-competitive practices, such as forming monopolies and trusts to control entire industries. For example, Rockefeller's Standard Oil controlled 25% of the oil refining business in the United States by 1872 ("BRIA 16 2 b Rockefeller and the SOM").

These practices were seen as harmful to consumers and smaller businesses, and led to calls for government regulation. The Robber Barons were also accused of exploiting workers through low wages, poor working conditions, and long hours. This led to labor unrest and

strikes, such as the famous Homestead Strike of 1892, which pitted workers against Carnegie Steel. The workers had a gun fight with the management that resulted in many kills (“Homestead Strike”).

Despite their negative reputation, many of the Robber Barons also engaged in philanthropy, donating large sums of money to charitable causes. Carnegie, for example, established the Carnegie Foundation and built libraries throughout the United States. Rockefeller established the Rockefeller Foundation, which funded medical research and education. These philanthropic efforts helped to improve the reputation of the robber barons, but did not erase their negative impact on American society. The excesses of the robber barons eventually led to calls for government regulation of business practices. The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 was one of the first laws aimed at preventing monopolies and promoting competition (“Sherman Antitrust act 1890”). The government also passed laws regulating working conditions and wages, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (“the Fair Labor Standards Act signed”).

The push done by the robber banners in the Gilded age, coupled with the high rates of immigration and the chaos of rapid industrialization, caused the rise of liberalism that was the dominant political movement of the age (White 898).

V. USA Political Scene in the Early 20th Century

The early 20th century in the United States was a time of significant political change and upheaval. The country was experiencing rapid industrialization and urbanization, which brought with it new social and economic challenges. The rapid growth of industry under the capitalist regime led to the creation of a vast gulf between the rich and the poor which led to resentment among the population (Goodwin 1).

One of the main figures of Progressivism is also one of the greatest American Presidents ever, Theodore Teddy Roosevelt. Roosevelt was so great that by the end of his 2

terms, he had created a new relationship between the people and the government and had made the people regain their trust in their elected government by passing legislations to regulate railroads, curb political corruption, protect the people from unsafe food and drug.... (Goodwin 2)

1. The Progressive Movement and its Impact on the Democratic and Republican Parties

The Progressive Movement was a political and social movement that emerged in the United States in the late 19th century and lasted through the early 20th century. It was a response to the social and economic changes brought about by industrialization and urbanization, and aimed to address the problems caused by these changes. The movement had a significant impact on the Democratic and Republican parties, shaping their policies and platforms for many years to come. As the 19th century drew to a close, the Republicans had been firmly established as the party of big business during the Gilded Age, while the Democratic Party strongly identified with rural agrarianism and conservative values (“Gould”).

A. Progressive Movement and the Democratic Party:

The Progressive Movement had a significant impact on the Democratic Party, which became increasingly associated with the movement's ideas and policies. Many Progressives were Democrats, and the party adopted many of the movement's ideas, such as social welfare programs, labor protections, and environmental regulation. The Democratic Party also became associated with the women's suffrage movement, which was closely linked to the Progressive Movement.

But during the Progressive Era, which spanned the turn of the century, the Democrats saw a split between its conservative and more progressive members. As the Democratic nominee for president in 1896, William Jennings Byrne advocated for an expanded role of

government in ensuring social justice. Though he lost, Bryan's advocacy of bigger government would influence the Democratic ideology going forward ("The Democratic Party").

B. Progressive Movement and the Republican Party:

The Republican Party was also influenced by the Progressive Movement, although to a lesser extent than the Democratic Party. Some Republicans, such as Theodore Roosevelt, were leading figures in the movement, and the party adopted some of the movement's ideas, such as conservation and regulation of business practices. However, the Republican Party remained more closely associated with business interests than the Democratic Party. Because of the Republican Party's association with business interests (Gould), by the early 20th century it was increasingly seen as the party of the upper-class elite.

VI. The 1912 General Elections:

The 1912 Presidential election in the United States was a four-way race, with candidates representing the Democratic Party, Republican Party, Progressive Party (also known as the Bull Moose Party), and Socialist Party ("US Presidential Elections"). The Democratic Party's nominee was Woodrow Wilson, a former Governor of New Jersey. Wilson campaigned on a platform of "New Freedom". As he faced problems that were new in the American history, due to the rapid urbanization and industrialization of the country ("Wilson's Elections in 1912")

The Republican Party's nominee was President William Howard Taft. Taft ran on a platform of "Old Guard" conservatism, which emphasized the importance of preserving traditional institutions and limited government intervention in the economy. He also supported higher tariffs and opposed some of the Progressive reforms that were gaining popularity at the time.

The Progressive Party's nominee was former President Theodore Roosevelt, who had previously served as a Republican. Roosevelt broke with the Republican Party and formed the Progressive Party in order to promote his vision of "New Nationalism." This platform called for increased government regulation of the economy, social welfare programs, and a strong military.

Finally, the Socialist Party's nominee was Eugene V. Debs, a labor organizer and five-time Presidential candidate. Debs advocated for socialism and the rights of workers, calling for an end to capitalism and the establishment of a cooperative society.

The Republican Party split during the 1912 Presidential election in the United States. This was a result of a bitter feud between President William Howard Taft and his predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt ("The Republican Party"). Despite the bitterness in the 1912 elections, Taft and Roosevelt were great friends who recognized each other's importance. Taft was the Secretary of war during the Roosevelt administration, and also was the main figure that helped him in the race for the 1904 presidential election. Roosevelt himself responded when asked one time on how things are managed in his absence from the white house: "'Oh, things will be alright, I have left Taft sitting on the lid" (Goodwin 5).

Roosevelt had previously served as President from 1901 to 1909 as a Republican, but he broke with the party leadership and formed the Progressive Party (also known as the Bull Moose Party) in 1912 ("Wilson's Elections in 1912"). The Progressive Party represented a more liberal and progressive vision for the country, and Roosevelt's platform included a wide range of reforms such as labor protections, women's suffrage, and conservation policies ("Progressive Party Platform").

Taft, on the other hand, was a more conservative Republican who opposed many of the progressive reforms that Roosevelt advocated for. Roosevelt wanted Taft to be his successor, yet Taft was nothing like Roosevelt, starting from his relationship with the media

and his colleagues, which ultimately led to him being more of a conservative (Goodwin 5).

Yet, Taft won the Republican nomination for President in 1912, but Roosevelt and his supporters felt that the nomination had been unfairly secured through backroom dealings.

As a result, Roosevelt decided to run as a third-party candidate for the Progressive Party, splitting the Republican vote and making it easier for the Democratic nominee, Woodrow Wilson, to win the Presidency. In the end, Woodrow Wilson won the election with 435 electoral votes, while Roosevelt came in second with 88 electoral votes, followed by Taft with 8 electoral votes and Debs with none. The election was notable for the split in the Republican Party between Taft and Roosevelt, which ultimately led to the creation of the Progressive Party and a significant realignment of American politics.

VII. The Great Depression and the New Deal:

1. The Great Depression of 1929:

The Great Depression of 1929 was a severe economic downturn that began in the United States and eventually spread throughout the world. It lasted from 1929 until the late 1930s and is considered the worst economic crisis of the 20th century. The decade was marked with fast growth in business as a whole, specifically in northern states, as people of southern states suffered from hopeless poverty (Galbraith 15). The Depression was caused by a combination of factors, including a stock market crash, an agricultural crisis, and a decline in international trade (Wheelock). The stock market crash occurred on October 29, 1929, also known as "Black Tuesday." On that day, the value of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange plummeted, leading to widespread panic and a wave of selling.

The Market downfall was something that no one can predict. Yet, the market was rising fast and logically it would stop at some point, but no one could've figured out when.

By June of 1929, prices stopped rising, owners on the margin became meaningless, and everyone wanted to sell, hence the crash was something inevitable. (Galbraith 35).

As a result of the stock market crash, many Americans lost their savings, and the banking system was severely strained. Banks began to fail, and depositors rushed to withdraw their money, leading to a further contraction of the money supply and a deepening of the economic crisis. The Depression had far-reaching social and economic consequences. Millions of Americans lost their jobs, and one of every four workers was unemployed. Many people were unable to pay their mortgages or other debts and were forced to sell their homes or farms. Homelessness and poverty were widespread (“Americans react to the GD”).

2. The Republican Party policies during the Great Depression:

During the Great Depression, the Republican Party was in opposition to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policies. The Republicans, who were the minority party in Congress during most of Roosevelt's presidency as the Democratic Party in control of Congress (“The New Deal Realignment”), generally opposed the expansion of government programs and spending that characterized the New Deal. Republicans argued that the New Deal was unconstitutional and violated the principles of free enterprise and limited government. They also criticized the New Deal's emphasis on deficit spending and argued that it would lead to inflation and higher taxes in the long run.

Instead of the New Deal, Republicans proposed a different set of policies aimed at stimulating economic growth and restoring confidence in the economy. These policies included tax cuts, balanced budgets, and a reduction in government regulation of business. However, despite their opposition to the New Deal, the Republican Party was not able to win the presidency during the 1930s. The party's presidential candidates, such as Alf Landon in 1936 and Wendell Willkie in 1940, were unsuccessful in their attempts to unseat Roosevelt. In the end, it was the New Deal policies of Roosevelt and the Democrats that came to define

the response to the Great Depression, and many of these policies, such as Social Security and the minimum wage, remain in place today.

3. The New Deal and the Rise of Franklin D. Roosevelt:

The New Deal was a series of policies and programs implemented by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in response to the Great Depression. Roosevelt took office in 1933, in the midst of the Depression, and immediately set to work implementing a wide range of measures designed to provide relief to those suffering from economic hardship, stimulate economic recovery, and reform the American economy (“The Democratic Party”).

The New Deal included a wide range of programs and policies, including the Civilian Conservation Corps, which employed young men in public works projects; the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which sought to stabilize farm prices; the National Industrial Recovery Act, which sought to regulate industry and promote fair labor practices; and the Social Security Act, which established a system of retirement benefits for older Americans (“The New Deal Realignment”).

The New Deal also included a number of public works projects, such as the construction of highways, bridges, and dams, designed to create jobs and stimulate economic growth. In addition, Roosevelt established a number of regulatory agencies, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, designed to prevent another stock market crash and restore public confidence in the economy.

The New Deal was controversial at the time, with some critics arguing that it was an overreach of government power and others arguing that it did not go far enough in addressing the root causes of the Depression. However, over time, the New Deal has come to be seen as a landmark achievement in American history, helping to create a more stable and equitable economy and laying the groundwork for many of the social and economic programs that we take for granted today.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, who served as President from 1933 until his death in 1945, was the driving force behind the New Deal. FDR was a charismatic and innovative leader who was able to mobilize public support for his programs and policies. He was also known for his fireside chats, radio broadcasts in which he spoke directly to the American people about the challenges facing the nation and the steps his administration was taking to address them.

VIII. The Civil Rights Movement:

1. The Republican Party:

The Republican Party played a complex and evolving role during the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s in the United States. At the start of the Civil Rights Movement, many Republicans were supportive of civil rights legislation and initiatives. In fact, it was a Republican president, Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1957 sent Congress a proposal for civil rights legislation (“Civil Rights Act of 1957”), the first civil rights legislation since Reconstruction. And the major obstacle for the 1957 legislation was in fact the Democratic southern Bloc, as southern senators in general blocked every civil rights act since 1875 (Carrasco).

Additionally, a higher percentage of Republicans in Congress voted for the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965 than Democrats did. President Dwight D. Eisenhower however, was desperate to have no segregation dispute (Bullard 16). As the issue of the city of Little Rock started, which is about segregation between black and white students. The Governor Orval Faubus on the 4 of September 1957 ordered troops to stop African Americans from attending the high school. Although there was a federal court decision to end segregation.

African American who went to study the following day were faced with anger and rage and violence from whites. The President of the USA, Eisenhower, interfered with sending

federal troops to defend the student (Sara Bullard 16). Later on, Faubus ordered schools to close on the claims that the school became too dangerous for students, yet he did that only because he refused to have schools in which black and white study together.

However, as the Civil Rights Movement gained momentum and became more politicized, the Republican Party began to shift its position. Some Republican politicians and strategists saw an opportunity to gain support from white voters who were uncomfortable with the Democratic Party's support for civil rights. This shift, known as the "Southern Strategy," was exemplified by Republican presidential candidate Barry Goldwater's opposition to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. And through the "Southern Strategy", the Republicans exploited the fears of white voters and their prejudice (Strauss).

During the 1960s, the Republican Party also experienced an influx of conservative voters who were opposed to government intervention in civil rights issues. This conservative movement, which became known as the "New Right," championed states' rights and individual liberties over federal mandates and civil rights protections. The New Right consisted of conservative activists who voiced opposition on a variety of issues, including abortion, homosexuality, ERA, the Panama Canal Treaty, and most forms of taxation (Cunningham). By the end of the 1960s, the Republican Party had become more conservative and less supportive of civil rights initiatives. This shift was exemplified by Richard Nixon's "law and order" campaign in 1968, which was seen as a coded appeal to white voters who were opposed to civil rights protests and urban unrest.

In the decades since the Civil Rights Movement, the Republican Party has continued to grapple with issues of race and civil rights. While some Republicans have worked to promote diversity and inclusion within the party, others have continued to use coded language and appeals to white voters to win elections.

2. The Democratic Party:

The Democratic Party played a pivotal role in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s in the United States. From the early stages of the movement, many Democrats supported civil rights legislation and initiatives, and Democrats in Congress played a critical role in passing landmark civil rights laws.

Democratic President Harry S. Truman issued executive orders 9980 and 9981 which ended segregation in the military. This happened after he became the USA's president right after the end of the 2nd world war on 12 April 1945, and he recognized the violence and humiliation that African American Veterans were faced with at home ("Harry Truman and the quest for CR"). Democratic Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson both used their executive powers to promote civil rights and pass significant civil rights legislation. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin ("Legal Highlights").

The Voting Rights Act of 1965, which prohibited racial discrimination in voting. Democrats in Congress also played a significant role in promoting civil rights. Many Democratic lawmakers supported civil rights legislation, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Some Democrats, such as Georgia Congressman John Lewis and Alabama Congressman Robert Kennedy, were active in civil rights protests and worked alongside civil rights leaders like Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. During the Civil Rights Movement, the Democratic Party became more closely associated with progressive policies and social justice issues. This connection continues today, with Democrats advocating for policies such as affirmative action, criminal justice reform, and the protection of voting rights (Restoring and strengthening our Democracy).

While the Democratic Party has not been without its critics and controversies regarding civil rights, its support for civil rights legislation and initiatives during the Civil Rights

Movement helped shape the political landscape of the United States and advanced the cause of civil rights for all Americans.

IX. The Immigration issue:

Immigration has been a contentious issue in American politics. In 2013, there were 38.5 million immigrants, most of which are Latinos who came to the United States for it is a good market that requires so many jobs and skills. These immigrants are very competitive that many Americans started demanding anti-immigration policies, to limit the immigration wave and make room for the Americans to be able to perform in their country (Ragsdale). This spirit that was shared by many Americans is the demand that prompted a political figure like Donald Trump for presidency.

Many Republicans have taken a more hardline stance, calling for stricter enforcement of immigration laws and tighter restrictions on immigration. This divide has had several effects on the Republican Party. The Republican Party's more hardline stance on immigration has alienated many Hispanic voters, who are a growing demographic in the United States. This has made it difficult for Republicans to win elections in states with large Hispanic populations, such as California, Texas, and Florida. The Republican Party's focus on immigration has also alienated some moderate voters, who are more concerned with issues like health-care and the economy. This has made it difficult for Republicans to win elections in swing states, where moderate voters are key. Yet, the circumstances that the country lived in 2013, was exactly what Republicans waited for.

X. Conclusion

By mentioning the origins of both the Republican and the Democratic party which are the leading entities in the right vs left conflict. The Chapter targets major points in history when the two political parties clashed or changed course of their ideology according to the

social policies of those periods. The Major points were shaped in nine major titles that explain the development of the parties leading to the new century and the rise of Donald Trump and the Re-Rise of the radical left and right. The Chapter also tackled main components of both Conservatism and Liberalism and how, as time passed both terms changed in meaning and in influence in the country.

Chapter Two: The Re-Rise of the Far-Left and The Alt-Right in the USA during Donald Trump's Presidency

I. Introduction

The Left-Wing in the United States of America refers to the political and social movement that ground its basis on the ideas of Socialism: a branch of Marxism that was created by Karl Marx. One of the main branches of socialism is what is called Democratic Socialism. Which is defined in the Website of Democratic Socialists of America (“What is DS?”) as the need for people to collectively hold the key and the dominating drivers of their lives such as Transportation, energy and many more. Bhaskar defines the Democratic Socialism as making Democracy a system for all aspects of government not just policy, as it is contradictory to have a Democratic nation let its economy be led by autocrats. (Lex Fridman 4:38)

The concept of Socialism itself is the contrary of everything that Capitalism stands for, which is the system of government that the USA uses. Socialism was created as an opposition and a critique to the expansion of the Capital System in Europe (Lex Fridman 3:43). The Right-Wing on the other hand is based on the Capitalist System of Government which is based on the Laissez-Faire policy. It means that the Government does not interfere with business and let individuals control the market and the means of production. Yet, the Marxists believe that this exploited class structure will lead to resentment, anger and hostility (Lex Fridman 0:16).

Socialism had emerged in different countries at different times in different cultures and geographies. An example of this is the socialist movement in Russia in 1917 (Lex Fridman

6:01), and the 1960s social rights movement that happened in the USA, demanding the end of segregation between black and whites.

The American Left-Wing is not a new theme or idea that just popped up with Trump's inauguration, as it is a recurring cycle in the country throughout the 20th century. This reemergence of the Left ideas was a concern back at the end of the 20th century. As James N. Gregory describes in his book "Remapping the American Left" in 1999 and even before that, back to the WWII, when there was a major Socialist Party led by Eugene V. Debs, who is also an inspiration to Bernie Sanders (Lex Fridman 7:43).

In the USA, there have always been politicians who leaned more to the left of the political spectrum, which all belonged to the Democratic Party ever since the Civil Rights Movement and the switch that made the Democratic Party become the Party of liberties, equality and progressivism, especially at the end of the 20th century (Gregory 5) when Socialists started to join the Democratic Party. There have always been conservatives on the right of the political spectrum in the US. Yet, after the progressive Republican President Eisenhower, came Barry Goldwater, a radical right conservative Republican who shaped the conservative ideologies and philosophy that the Republican Party had up until the election of Donald Trump ("Is Trumpism the NC?").

The Chapter will discuss major conflict points between the Left and the Right of the Political Scene in the US alongside their extreme ideas in subjects like: Gender Issues, Feminism, Education System, Health-Care and LGBTQ+ Community. It will also tackle the major Extreme Groups and Organizations from both sides and the effect and damage they had during Trump's presidency. The Chapter will also explain the Psychological effect and differences it creates between people with different personalities and the extended benefit for the economy based on the analysis.

II. The Re Rise of the Radical Left and the Alt-Right

Two main figures are responsible for the Re Rise of the Radical Left and the Alt-Right in the USA, who are Bernie Sanders for the Left and Donald Trump for the Right. These two political figures are the main focus of this phenomena. Bernie Sanders is a Democratic Senator who ran for presidency in 2016 against Donald Trump. Bernie is the beginning of a huge socialist movement, one that starts after a long winter of Taboo isolation (Lex Fridman 2:28:14). He became well known to the public and also gained a lot of followers for his case, although Bernie started his campaign way before 2016. Bernie faced harsh criticism from the conservatives, calling him a dictator, and spreading the word about him that his wish is to take their money and wealth. Donald Trump called him “Socialist/Communist” live on TV (MSNBC “Trump Declares war on Bernie” 1:15).

The movement that Bernie started, coupled with the rise of the neo-conservatism led by Donald Trump who had inspired the rapid rise of the joining of many new politicians and organizations to join the socialist cause. Many issues like Women’s Rights, LGBTQ+ and the marginalization of people of color are all challenges that Donald Trump did not support or stand for (Ocampo 6), which pushed the public to split, and which draw the many to follow Sanders and his fellow socialists and their ideas.

This also happened because of the Cold War gap that made the Marxist ideas a taboo in the US community (Lex Fridman 2:17:14). Bhaskar Sunkara, one of the major Leftists, a hardcore socialist who was born in 1989, believes that Capitalism is an accident of history (Elias) and one that should be moved from; describes Sanders as the best communicator on the left of the political spectrum. He was able to give clear messages and make the socialist movement move from the academic books to the masses at the street, having constant and honest opinions and plans for the cause of Socialism throughout his life.

Sanders got a huge following from enthusiastic and sophisticated young socialists who witnessed the fall or the recession of socialism and the fight for equality, who lived through

the economic recession of 2008; who are called “The Millennial Socialists” (Elias). On the other hand, Donald Trump had started to create a movement that changed the GOP, which is called Trumpism. The GOP had been about limited government intervention, free market and American exceptionalism. Yet, Trump gave new meaning to Republican Conservatism, one that is built on ideas like Economic Nationalism, and they are against military interventions. All of which gained Trump huge following from the likes of Steve Bannon and Steven Miller and Tucker Carlson (“Is Trumpism the NC?”).

Trump, through his Economic Exceptionalism ideology, was able to address the millions of working-class Americans (Thompson). Trump said in many of his speeches that he is tired of the fact that Americans are losing their jobs to Chinese and that he is willing to make things right. Bernie tackled this statement by Trump and threatened that he, along with fellow Democrats, will hold him accountable for what he promised (CBS Mornings “Trump Won the Pres” 1:30).

III. The Health Care System

The American Health-Care system is one of the main topics of the US citizens and one that is quite controversial. In a statistic made, most Americans believe that the US health-care is ranked below that of other industrial countries (“Few See the US as the Best”) And in politics, the same research states that most Conservative Republicans praise the US health-care system as the Best in the world and the majority of the Democratic Liberals rate it as below average.

The Radical-Left main figure Bernie, says that his ideas about health care are far from radical, and that his main campaign goal, which is health care, is a basic human right. He states in his website that: “All Americans are entitled to go to the doctor when they're sick and not go bankrupt after staying in the hospital” (Sanders). Bhaskar Sunkara also believes that the major necessities such as healthcare, food and housing should be provided for everyone and hence give everyone the chance to move forward and be productive (Lex Fridman 4:00).

Bernie also mentioned in the interview that he made with Joe Rogan, that the USA is the only major country that does not guarantee health care for its people as a human right, yet, it spends twice as much per capita for health care (compared to Canada), which indicates that the health care system in the USA as Bernie resulted, is a business that is built not to guarantee quality of care but to profit the Drug companies and the assurance companies (PowerfulJRE 5:25).

About the Health Insurance System at that time in the US, the Affordable Care Act (the Obama care), Bernie says that it is good as it provides for 30 million people the health insurance that they need, yet it is not good enough. As still, 28 million US Citizens still have no health insurance. And even from those who have health insurance, there are people who are under insured because of high Deductibles. Deductibles are the amount of money you pay for insurance, and to get your medical payment covered by insurance it has to meet the number of Deductibles you paid (“Deductibles”).

For example, if you paid \$2000 as Deductibles, your medical payment at the hospital needs to be \$2000 or more for you to get your medical payment covered by your insurance. President Trump, although being the Conservative Façade, did not think great of the American Health-Care (ACA) as his fellow Republican Conservatives did as the statistics provided before suggests. Trump fought the ACA from the beginning in his bid for presidency in 2016, mocking it by saying that the deductibles for ACA are so high that you need to be hit by a truck for you to get insurance covered, and he wants it to be repealed (CBS News “Trump Announces Bid” 7:48).

Sandler’s Democratic colleague and the official Democratic Candidate against Donald Trump in the 2016 Presidential Elections Hillary Clinton who is a moderate Democrat, is for the so-called Obama Care. And although she recognized that there are some “glitches” in the

system; she praised it more saying that it had done more than we notice (ABC News “Glitches” 0:39).

Later on, Trump during his presidency tried to make the ACA unconstitutional by ordering the general Attorney to join in a lawsuit to overturn the law. Yet, he was faced with many angry Democrats, like Senator Jeanne Shaheen of New Hampshire and Representative and Speaker of the house Nancy Pelosi. They were gathered in a rally to stop the President (WMUR-TV) and introduced a resolution in the house and senate to support the ACA. As if Trump wins he would stop the health insurance of more than 23 million Americans (Stolberg).

Donald Trump is a supporter of the single payer health-care system (Blake), in which the individual would pay a single entity a fee to cover his health insurance (“Single-Payer System”). Donald says that using the single-payer system, the US citizens would not need to be in line for so long because of all the administrative work (ABC News “Trump on HC” 0:36). This also would cut huge wages from the budget of the health sector as 15 to 30 percent of the health-care spending go to Administrative Spending (“The Role of AW in Excess HS”).

a. BIG Pharma

Big Pharma is a term that refers to the biggest Pharmaceutical Companies in the US that produce the majority of drugs, and that usually have a bad reputation for being so powerful (“Meaning of BP in English ”). These companies are Johnson & Johnson, Eli Lilly and Co, AbbVie Inc Merck & Co Inc, and Pfizer Inc (“Top 10 Pharma in US”)

The US passed laws that blocked the government from negotiating drug prices with the pharmaceutical companies (PowerfulJRE 8:37), although Medicare is their biggest buyer (The Young Turks 1:48). This issue is the only one that the big three faces of both sides of the political spectrum agree on, Bernie, Hilary and Trump.

Bernie faced the drug companies in 2016 in California, as he stood on behalf of Nurses to lower the prices on some prescription drugs (PowerfulJRE 7:39) The Drug companies

(which made 69 billion dollars in profit in 2015) spent around 131 million dollars to defeat him and his motion. The issue in the United States got to a point where there must be a revolution to change things, and ordinary people need to stand together to do that.

The health care program and Medicare are Bernie's main goal. He explains that he will be reducing the age of eligibility for free healthcare in the United States which is 65, by 10 years every year of his 4 years term as a president and then makes it free for every United States citizen. He also wants to include dental care, hearing aids and eyeglasses (PowerfulJRE 5:15).

For Hilary Clinton, she is also against the Drug Companies and she said that regulations need to be passed as she described the unreasonable prices as predatory pricing (Clinton 1:03). She gave an example of a comparison of a vial shot for the same between the 1980s and the 2016, 10 vials cost approximately \$180 in the 80s and \$15000 in 2016 (Clinton 0:25). Trump on the other hand gives credit to the big Pharmaceutical Companies for the advances they made, yet he also condemned the prices and he stated that he is willing to lower regulations (Trump). (The Young Turks 0:54)

IV. The Education System

One of the most important matters that the left and the right disagreed with in the USA during Trump's administration is the Educational System. As both sides treated the matter from a different perspective than the other. The United States Higher Educational System is one that has public free universities which receive their funding from the Government, and private universities which receive funding through donations and private sources (Sawyer).

The Public Universities are free for everyone, and the private universities require fees to attend. Yet, the Public Universities, although they provide somewhat of a good education, the private schools have better quality and their degrees are much more recognized in companies and corporations of high esteem and salary. Hence students who want to have higher

education to pursue better careers need to pay to attend those universities. Because of high fees, students who want to have higher education rely on Student Debts, by which they lend money from banks or companies to finance their studies. The total student loan in 2020 reached \$1.5 billion and almost 45 million Adult American adults out of 171 million adults in the US have student debt (Grifith).

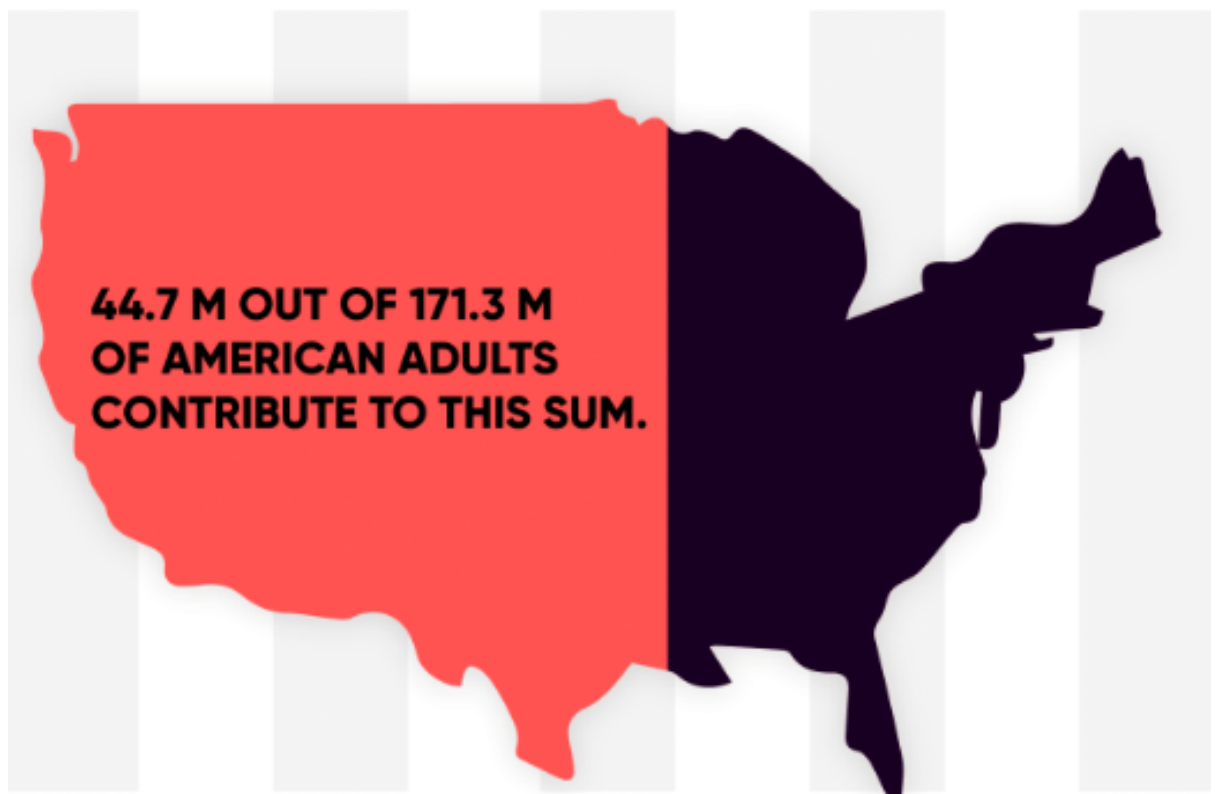


Figure 1: American Adults that contribute to the Student Debt (Grifith)

The typical student debt in the USA in 2020 is from \$20000 to \$25000 per year, and Bernie Sanders says that College graduates suffer from more than fifty thousand dollars in debt (PowerfulJRE 28:40) The Monthly Payment is from \$200 to \$300 per month (“Report on the Eco of the US”) which would take a life time to pay.

The Radical-Left wants the Federal Government to interfere in finding solutions on the matter as they’re supporters of the big government ideas as explained in Chapter One. Bernie Sanders suggested that student debts of education in the United States reached the total of 1.4

Trillion Dollars in 2018 when he made the interview with Joe Rogan, based on the NSLDS (National Student Loan Debt System) (Kantrowitz).

An outstanding number that Bernie aimed at erasing, and paying for the high education bill by putting what he called “modest taxes” on Wall Street speculations (MSNBC “Modest Taxes” 1:39). Hillary also is for higher income taxes on the wealthy and not more advantages for the people at the top (ABC News “Presidential Debate” 4:04). Donald Trump on the other hand, the face of Republican conservatism is willing to cut taxes to give more freedom to the big businesses to expand as letting business grow will mean creating more jobs than ever. Also, the wealthy people of the US are leaving their money overseas (\$2.5 Trillion) and do not bring it into the US because of high taxes which cripples the economy. (ABC News “Presidential Debate” 0:21).

Another main issue that Bernie aims to address is the educational system in America. As child-care workers get paid the minimum wage, teachers need to have extra jobs to keep afloat (PowerfulJRE 17:01). Donald Trump on the other hand during his presidency along with his secretary of Education DeVos cut federal investment in the Education workforce (Spicklemire & Johnson). With no regards on the impact that this will have on the quality of education that students get. As DeVos criticized teachers after visiting a school and said that they’re on the receive mode and they’re not empowered to facilitate teaching (Brown).

Another issue is that Trump explained why he cut investments to the Education Force. As a long-standing tradition in the US is for the President to host at the white house the state’s Teacher of the year and the National teacher of the year (Brown). Yet, in 2017 when they came to the host of Trump, he met them with disrespect, as he did not stand for them and he did not even shake their hands

V. What is the role of Media and Lobbies in the Re-rise Phenomena?

1. Media

Media in the US is very important to the politics of the nation. As politicians and reporters give critical ideas that change the opinion of the masses. Same thing goes for social media as Politicians use it more now to persuade the public and to interact with them (Dixon). Yet, the media, as important as it is, might not be neutral all the time or perfect as much as it is needed for its important role.

Bernie Sanders blames the American media for the lack of communication on serious matters of the nation, especially giving fair and somewhat of a long time for Presidential Candidates to discuss and talk about their programs in detail. He gave a personal example of him in the 2016 presidential campaign when he struggled to explain the United States' HealthCare system in the 45 seconds he had (PowerfulJRE 0:43).

The Subject of the Left and Right on the political scene is a delegate matter that is hard to deal with, as words can easily be turned into weapons and the ideas can be turned into extremes; and the media played a major role in making these transfers easy. The media label claims and arguments by the left or the right as illegitimate and hence portraying anyone who support these claims as illegitimate, which will eventually fuel those people and lead them to extremism because they will feel they are not represented (Lex Fridman 2:51:15)

A very good example of this is the case of Jordan Peterson. Jordan Peterson has been portrayed in the west, and especially in the USA where he got famous as white supremacist who supports White Male dominance. Jordan is a clinical psychiatrist who is also a professor at the University of Toronto in Canada and the author of 2 books (Frieders dorf). Jordan got famous after he was faced by harsh criticism from the left as they saw him as a Tyrant and labeled him as a Nazi on many occasions after he started posting his lectures on YouTube (Skavlan 24:14).

Jordan's views on delegate matters such as freedom of speech and Feminism put him on the crossroads with many political figures and activists. In a viral interview with Kathy Newman in the UK in 2018, Newman was harsh on him and tried to dismantle everything that Jordan Said. She was hostile to Jordan, by restating what he said, to make his views look offensive and to stray the public from what he was actually saying. This method of restating what the guest is saying in an interview to make him/her clarify what they're saying, although Peterson is willingly explaining himself (Friedersdorf).

2. The Lobby Groups

The matter of the lobbies and donors is one that goes beyond parties, it is about what moves them and what drives both the Radical-Left and the Alt-Right of the USA. In the primary debate of the Republican Party, Donald Trump fully exposed the political realm of the country and gave a peek behind the curtains of that world. He says that he himself donated money to his fellow Republicans before he entered the political scene, and also donated to the opposing Democratic Party like Nancy Pelosi and even Hilary Clinton. When he was asked his reasons he simply said that he did that because they do whatever you want them to do when you give them money (Fox News 2:25).

in his Debate with Hilary Clinton, by admitting that he avoided paying federal income taxes by using a loophole in the Tax Codes, and he proceeded to explain why Hillary never did anything about the Tax Codes is because all her donors use them, From Warren Buffet to George Soros and many more (Bloomberg Television 0:07). She also left the “carried interest” tax bill from her campaign on purpose (Bloomberg Television 0:40). She cannot stand against her donors because they control her, as most politicians are controlled fully by the lobbies, the special interests and by Wall Street Donald (CBS News “Trump announces bid” 12:00).

Bernie says that the Drug companies are powerful and influential to the point they scare some politicians as they have a lot of money to spend. In the past 20 years, Drug companies

spent 4.5 billion Dollars on lobbying and campaign contributions (PowerfulJRE 7:04), as they finance politicians from both the sides of the political spectrum. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez backed Bernie's claim in an interview, where she explained that the matter at hand is much deeper than being about partisans, that it's not just about left and right or Democratic Vs Republicans, it is about the money and corporations, as they're the one financing both parties (Now This News "AOC interview" 4:43) Hence they have control on both of which.

VI. Immigration

Trump says that the US needs strong borders and aims to create a wall that separates the USA from Mexico as illegal immigrants bring drugs and chaos and crime to the USA. The USA is losing and getting nothing in return as The US receives money and Mexico receives Cash flow. Also, he wants to deport all the illegal immigrants.

Hillary says that the US has 11 million illegal immigrants who came to better their lives, who gave birth to 4 million children born in the US deporting them would rip families apart. She's introducing comprehensive immigration reforms, which would give citizenship to illegal immigrants with no records. She wants open borders, and Trump says it's a disaster as there will be a flood of people of all sorts that will run through to the US. (CBS News "The Final Pres Debate" 26:26).

VII. The Gender Issue

The Feminist movement is a socialist constructed movement as it aims to create equality between men and women in earnings, and hence in power. The main matter that feminism targets is the gender wage gap which is the difference between earnings between men and women (Kochhar).

As in the last two decades, the data shows that there has been no change in the gap from 2002 till 2022. Women earn 80 cents to the dollar of what men earned in 2002, and in 2022 they earn 82 cents to dollar of what men earn (Kochhar). For every dollar a white man makes, a white woman makes 0.82 cents, 0.62 cents for black women and 0.55 for Latinas (NBC News “Rapinoe Equal pay” 0:30). Despite the tremendous effort done by the feminist movement, nothing changed on this matter. The gender wage gap had good progress in the last century especially in the 80s and the 90s, yet it had been the same ever since the new century (Kochhar).

Gender pay gap narrowed in the 1980s and '90s, but progress has stalled since

Women’s median hourly earnings in the U.S. as a % of men’s median hourly earnings



Note: Samples include employed workers ages 16 or older with positive earnings, working full time or part time, excluding the self-employed.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the Current Population Survey outgoing rotation group files (IPUMS).

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Figure 02: Women’s pay gap evolution compared to men since 1982.

The matter of education does not influence the gender wage gap, as there is still a gap between uneducated men and women. Although women statistically have more college degrees than men (Kochhar), men do better financially. The Data shows that women and men do have close wages with men, but later on as the career progresses they do set back, which is a clear indication of the male privilege (Kochhar) and discrimination against women.

Jordan Peterson discussed this matter in an interview with Kathy Newman. Jordan, the same as Trump, favors the argument of the equality in opportunities between men and women, yet he says that equality of income can never be done (Skavlan 6:44).

Megan Rapinoe who's a national footballer in the US says that although her and her team fill up stadiums and generate revenue they got paid less than their male counterparts and that if this happens to her, a well-known figure than its certainty happen to women who are not represented (NBC News "Rapinoe Equal pay" 0:20). Hence, Title Nine was passed in congress. It mandates that female sports teams are funded the same as men's sports teams in universities in the US, and those who do not meet the title have their funding revoked (Brain Candy 0:01) which Jordan Peterson believes is an outrageous act of Left Radicalism.

Jordan explains that the wage gap has nothing to do with discrimination against women, however, he says that the matter of the wage gap has many reasons. First of all, it is the level of agreeableness (Channel 4 News 7:22). Jordan continues to explain that people of high level of agreeableness are companionate and polite which make them get paid less for the same job done by a person of low level of agreeableness, regardless of their gender.

Jordan also agrees in this interview with Newman that there is a prejudice done in the workplace against women, yet he recognizes it as it is a smaller proportion of the argument of the gender pay gap than the radical feminists say (Channel 4 News 5:52).

Secondly, is that the data indicates that men are more interested in things, and women are more interested in people. For example, to become an engineer, you have to be

extraordinarily interested in things, which is why it is an occupation that is dominated by men. And to be a nurse you have to be extraordinarily interested in people which is why it is a field dominated by women. And jobs like engineering pay more than nursing.

Radical Feminists say that the US society is a patriarchal one, yet Jordan revokes that argument by stating that before 1895, the typical person in the west lived on less than a Dollar a day in today's money, which is two thirds of what the UN declare as the line of poverty. He also emphasizes the important role that women played throughout history alongside men, and the argument that the Radical Feminists say suggests to overlook that role. Also, logically any form of government would want to exploit the best out of what it has no matter what their gender is, so he champions the opportunity of outcome (Skavlan 6:28). Thirdly, Technological discoveries from 1985 onwards enabled women to strive forward without many burdens that they had in the past, such Tampons and birth control. And the narrative that women only got to be able to do business and to work is because of the enlightenment movement of the Feminists is wrong.

Jordan states based on data that the equality that the Radical left is Promoting is very dangerous and wrong, as the more egalitarian your state is between men and women, the biggest the differences between men and women (Skavlan 7:16). And that the idea that the west is a patriarchal tyranny is translated to the idea that young man who strive forward are to be regarded with suspicion because they're manifesting what men did for the past 2000 years to oppress women (Skavlan 16:21).

Jordan is afraid that the new idea of the west to equalize between men and women could destabilize the culture in the west (Skavlan 15:39). Another major matter at hand is the Penalty Wage for Motherhood and the Premium Wage for Fatherhood. As the data shows that women who became mothers suffer from a penalty cut in wages in the USA, whereas men get a wage raise for being fathers (Glauber). Gloria Steinem says that the feminist movement can benefit

men also it will give them the equal chance to be present in their children's life and be able to raise them, as the current culture in the west is estranged from their kids (Late Night with Seth Meyers 0:35).

VIII. The Alt-Right & The Radical Left Extremist Groups

The Re-Rise of the far extremist on the left of the political spectrum in the United States happened with the inauguration of Trump as the Nation's president (Vice News 2:33). As Donald Trump pushed a very conservative agenda in his campaign which fueled the Alt-Right. The rise of the Far-Left had also some political influence from the Democratic party as Trump accused Hillary of financing violence in Trump supporters' rallies. And it is confirmed as 2 Democratic political operatives who have ties with her had made efforts to create chaos at the rallies (Samuelsohn). The media also played a major role in fueling the ideological struggle between the left and the right and their extremes as explained in this chapter above.

One of the major Extreme-Left groups is The Antifa (Anti-Fascist). The Antifa group has no leader, but rather are a group of activists who share the same philosophical views (Bogel-Burroughs & Garcia). The groups' goal is to target and stop individuals or groups they see as fascist or Alt-Right as they consider that their public demonstration leads to the targeting of marginalized people. The Antifa organization had ties and directly did criminal acts in the United States, which made President Trump want to declare them as terrorists, yet there is no domestic terrorism law in the USA (Bogel-Burroughs & Garcia).

A major socialist Extreme-Left terrorist group is Black Lives Matter. The Black Lives Matter was first coined in 2013 by Garza, one of the co-founders of the movement ("BLM: the making of NMR" 1:31). It had made a major terrorist act inside the US, in Atlanta for example where they surrounded the CNN building and engaged and even fought the police

and injured so many people (CNN “violent G.F protest at” 0:15). The BLM movement aims at disrupting the major stuff in society like family and religion (“BLM: the making of NMR”2:34).

The BLM is a Marxist group as stated by one of its three co-founders Patrisse Cullors in 2015 (“BLM: the making of NMR” 0:44). And it is one that demands the disruption of what it called “the Western Nuclear Family” on its official website (“BLM Demands”). Being one of leftist groups in America, the BLM states in its list of demands also that it is its wish that Trump do not hold any official office again.

Richard Wolff, expects that the Socialism we are having now during Trump is a much calmer one, an non confrontational one; yet, soon individuals who’re feisty for their ideological ideas will rise. (Lex Fridman 2:24:10).

On the right of the political spectrum, the Oath Keepers are one of the Major Alt-Right groups. Founded and led by Stewart Rhodes, a Republican Conservative and a supporter of Donald Trump (Brut America 1:35). Steward stated that his group is made up from ex-military, firefighters and from other law enforcement agencies, and their sole aim is to fight anyone to protect the US constitution (Brut America 0:55) In 2021 when Trump lost the US Presidency to Joe Biden, Steward sent a message to his comrades telling them there must be a civil war (Brut America 2:33). He, followed by his group, entered the Capitol in protest against Trump’s loss. And he was charged with conspiring to terrorize the District of Columbia.

Surprisingly, the Ku Klux Klan is still active in modern times. The Ku Klux Klan as explained in Chapter one, is a White Supremacist terrorist group. In 2017, they marched in the memorial of General Robert E Lee, who fought for the confederacy against Lincoln and his plans for emancipation, and the KKK was greeted at site with angry citizens (“KKK Rally in VA leads to Protest”). The law enforcement had to separate the crowd as confrontation got physical and had to throw gas bombs to do so.

The movement of the KKK rose observably by the rise of Donald Trump (“KKK Rally in VA leads to Protest”). The movement declared in its newspaper “the Crusader” its support for Trump by putting his campaign slogan for the 2016 Presidency on the front page (“KKK support Trump”). Its former leader David Duke also declared his support for Donald. Although the Trump team denounced the KKK organization and had put down any ties with it.

IX. Psychological differences between the left and the right

Understanding the human mind can help us understand societies and hence matters that we categorize as political. It helps us predict and understand the movement of citizens, movements, companies and nations. An example of this on the matter of the Right and Left of politics, is the understanding of what it means to be a left person or a right person.

Jordan Peterson explains that the right people are more conservative in mind, and not just in politics but in ideas and notions of their life, as they prefer things to remain the same and attack change. On the contrary, people with left minds are more creative and hence more interested in change ((JRE Clips “Rogan & Peterson” 3:12).

By understanding the previous analysis by Jordan, it gives us an understanding on why for example Silicon Valley is supportive of the Democratic Liberals; because it is as Jordan describes “an entrepreneurial geography”, hence it very creative place that will have more progressive ideas than conservatives and by extant be supportive of the Left (Peterson). (JRE Clips “Rogan & Peterson” 3:01).

An economic approach to the matter can be titled on the best way to run a company. As companies are usually created by liberals (lefties); yet, to run the company you most certainly need conservatives (Righties). But at the same time, you must need constant communication between the conservative minds and the liberal ones to both keep the company on track and also adapt to constant changes to improve the company (JRE Clips “Rogan & Peterson” 4:19).

X. Conclusion

Based on the data given, one can conclude that the Re-Rise of the Extreme Left and the Alt-Right happened because of the rise of Donald Trump to the Political scene. Trump's speech when he declared his bid for the United States' Presidency, his programs for his term during his campaign, were Radical and extremely Conservative, which gave the people radical conservative Americans a model to follow, who is Trump himself. This also provoked the left as they felt threatened to lose their freedom under Trump whom they saw as a Tyrant and even a Nazi. They also had a beacon of hope from Bernie Sanders, who represented the people on the left and gave them something that America never witnessed in modern times, a Social American Presidency Candidate.

The Republicans at the influence of Trumpism aim to total Capitalism by lower taxes, nationalize the Economy, and protect the nation from illegal immigrants. All of which will be done by giving the business owners more freedom to rise economically and lowering taxes will make those big business owners bring their money into the US which will create more jobs. The most controversial thing that Trump did is building the wall on the Mexican border. His aim, while something that all American agree on (Securing borders), is controversial because of the Wall and deporting all illegal residents of the country. The populist moves that he did on the other hand, is fixing Medicare and fighting the Affordable Care Act that Obama Passed Democrats fiercely defend; and him standing up for the Pharmaceutical companies.

On the other hand, The Democratic Party supporters were divided. As Bernie's rise and his bid for Presidency split the supporters as millions came for his support against Clinton in the Democratic Party Primary Elections. Clinton is a Moderate Democrat, and her ideas and the Term Program she pushed in her Presidential Campaign against Trump were not as controversial and radical as those of Bernie. Bernie's ideas however were Socialist which was something new in the United States' political scene. He inspired many academics and gave

them a platform on which they could speak publicly on Socialism, which was a taboo thing to do in the US. Figures like Alexandra Ocasio-Cortes, and Sunkara rose to prominence which created more publicity for extreme progressivism in the US.

The Media also played a major role in the Re-Rise of the Extreme Left and the Alt-Right as they fueled the conflict between the both of them. The Media is interested in juicy matters such as ideological conflicts and in pursuit of views and controversial news. Different Media Channels also lean to either the right or the left and hence they talk in favor of one and be skeptical of the other which fuel the public and cloud their Judgment.

General Conclusion

The concept of Liberalism/Progressivism and Conservatism in the United States is not a new theme, as it had emerged since the emergence of the country itself. The Creation of the Democratic Party as Conservative Party and its nationalist ideology, then the Creation of the Republican Party as a liberal Party and its Progressive agenda for social liberty and their political swings from the left to the right historically; shaped the United States history.

The Research aimed at studying the matter of Extremes on the both sides of the political spectrum, right and left; by reviewing the impact they had on the United States of America during Trump's Presidency

The important shift in the history of the parties during the 1960s and the social rights movement by the lead of African Americans who stood together to end segregation between the white and the black. The initial stance on the Republican Party was liberal as it has always been, supporting the end of segregation, yet the Republicans shifted their stance, and ultimately changed the history of the Party.

During the cold war, the subject of Radical-Left and Socialism was a taboo among the citizens and even the academic elite which created a loophole in the of socialist study in the US, that up until the Rise of Bernie Sanders.

Bernie inspired a new generation of sophisticated elites who seek knowledge of Socialism and who are vocal about it in the US, which will eventually be the reason for a socialist to be the US President.

On the other hand, Trump created a new ideology for the Republican Party known as Trumpism, which changed the concept of Conservatism and of the Republican Party itself. As Bernie, Trump inspired a new generation of young men and women who follow his ideas and philosophy about the country and its economy and social life. This would open the door for future research studying these ideologies like Trumpism as an important dogma added to the American great book of political philosophies.

Based on the research, data and speeches made by important political figures and activists' one can realize the importance of each side of the political spectra. As both are very different from one another, yet both are interested in conveying and sharing views they believe to be best for their country.

The Left and The Right are both needed and important elements for policy in any nation as they together can help the nation progress by tackling important matters from different views and perspectives, hence conveying and creating better meaning. The opposition is also vital for it stands in the way of tyranny and totalitarian governments.

The Vital thing however is the importance of keeping the fight oral, as if both sides stopped negotiating and bargaining, war would arise. One can give countless examples of that, like the French Revolution, The Russian Revolution, Nazi Germany, Fascism in Italy, Mao's and China.

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