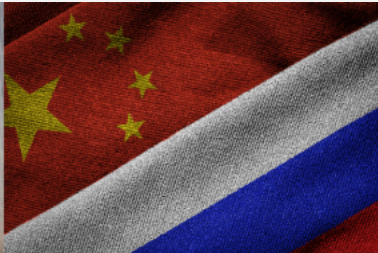


Research Projects



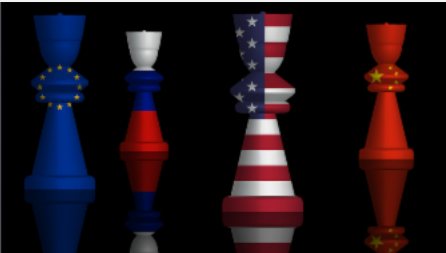
Transnational History of the Far Right



Russia and China as Service Providers of Illiberal Governance



Russian Conservatism



Conceptualizing Hierarchy and Resilience in Global Power Politics



Elites and Institutions in the Russian Thermidor: Regime Instrumentalism, Entrepreneurial Signaling, and Inherent Illiberalism

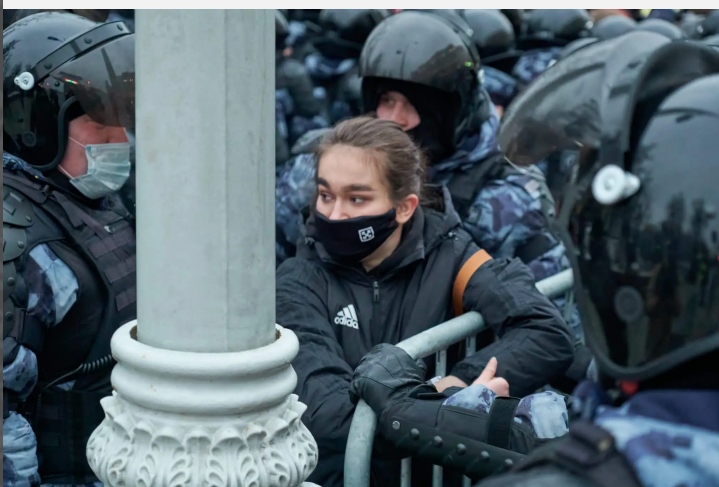
Julian Waller argues that top-down approaches to understand illiberalism in Russia are incomplete without looking at incentives for lower-tier elites and the importance of institutional bastions of illiberalism.

The Great Convergence: How the Italian Far Right and COVID Deniers Tried to Seize the Momentum

Giovanni Savino on how the COVID-19 pandemic created a confluence of narratives from the Italian far-right, national-populists, and anti-vaccine and COVID-19 deniers.

The New Knight: The French Far Right's View of the Middle Ages

Stéphane François on the mythologization of the Middle Ages by the French far right and the figure of the knight as a symbol of legitimate violence against Europe's invaders.



Authoritarianism and Covid-19: Economies, Societies, International Competition

This collective work, published by the Istituto per gli studi di politica internazionale in partnership with GW's Illiberalism Studies Program, discusses responses of authoritarian regimes to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Cynthia Miller-Idriss on the Mainstreamization of Extremist Ideas

Cynthia Miller-Idriss on the mainstreamization of extremist ideas, the physical and digital spaces that they occupy, and the transnational links and cultural elements that contribute to their rise.



Fabio de Sa e Silva on illiberal trends in Brazil

Fabio de Sa e Silva on illiberal trends in Brazil on the illiberal legal culture in Brazil, Bolsonaro, and autocratization.

Melani McAlister on global evangelicalism

Melani McAlister on the rise of evangelicalism around the world, races issues, and the role of Trump's presidency in reshaping the evangelical movement.



Paris Aslanidis on populism as a collective action frame

Paris Aslanidis on the merits of conceptualizing populism as rhetorical frame rather than an ideology and the need to look at populism as grassroots mobilization.



Michal Neubauer-Shani examines recent trends of tension in Israel's liberal democracy and the role of the civic studies field. He argues a relatively small group of ideologically opposed political scientists are responsible for [shaping the discourse](#) surrounding the turn towards illiberalism within Israel.

Giovanni Piccirilli examines the [similarities in the legislative process](#) that the two major opposing political forces (technocratic governments and populist parties) in Italy share and how constitutional limits have thus far mitigated the impact of this synergy.

Thomas Bustmanante and Emilio Peluso Neder Meyer argue that Brazil's unique structure of coalitional presidentialism may be in a [better position than other systems to resist illiberal forces](#) through the political process. They analyze Brazil's last first 18 months as president and other factors that may impact the extent of legislative resistance to illiberalism occurs.

Cleve V. Arguelles writes that despite Duterte's mismanagement of the COVID-19 crisis in the Philippines, the situation has actually helped him [renew his public mandate](#) and advance his illiberal agenda. The state of fear may be influencing public opinion polling on Duterte's management of the crisis.

Anthoula Malkopoulou explores [Greece's approach to prosecuting Golden Dawn](#), a neo-Nazi political party, on criminal charges, and the political ramifications of bringing charges towards a political party and its leaders.

Patrick Porter reviews the history of the post-World War II liberal international order that was ushered in. He argues that the United States [inadvertently promoted authoritarianism and illiberalism](#) during this period, and stresses the importance of recognizing the flaws that the liberal international order had.

Zsolt Boda and Zoltán Gábor Szűcs focus on the [changes in research funding in Hungary since 2012](#) and how it has affected fields such as social and political sciences.

Wolfgang Merkel and Anna Lührmann analyze the differences between liberal democracies and [why some are more resilient to illiberalism than others](#). Some of these factors include political recourse, institutions, and citizens.

Ramona Coman and Clara Volintiru examine the changes occurring in Central and Eastern Europe in regards to democratic institution and how the existing normative core of [anti-liberal ideas contributes to these changes](#).

*For more resources on illiberal, populist, and authoritarian trends across the globe, consult our growing **Resource Hub** aggregating hundreds of published academic articles on illiberalism and other topics relating to illiberal movements. From security and international affairs, to democratic backsliding and public policy, this center of longstanding and recently-published literature continues to document ongoing global trends of growing illiberal movements around the world.*

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