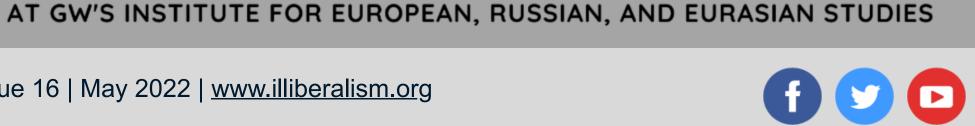




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Previous events

Andrea Pető aims to analyze the complex relationship of gender and illiberalism,

Gendering Illiberalism

discussing reasons why both illiberalism and the category of gender are difficult to grasp. Doing so she engages with previous research on gender pointing out what has been missed. She argues that gender works as "symbolic glue" for illiberal states.

The Challenge of Ethnopopulism and Authoritarian Rule in Europe Milada Anna Vachudova looks at why ethnopopulism has become such a challenge to

liberal democracy in Europe, and how opposition parties and civic movements have responded. She also explores how Russia's war against Ukraine is changing political contestation related to liberal democracy and to relations with Russia in key states including Poland and Germany.

To contribute to a better understanding of the ways illiberalism is developing in Latin America both as politics, grassroots movements, and ideology, GW's Illiberalism Studies

Illiberalism in Latin America

Program and the Latin American and Hemispheric Studies Program organized a workshop on the topic.

Publications

Social Norms and Gender Roles: Sex Education in

Karlygash Kabatova on why sex education in Kazakhstan is limited by social and gender norms among youth.

Kazakhstan

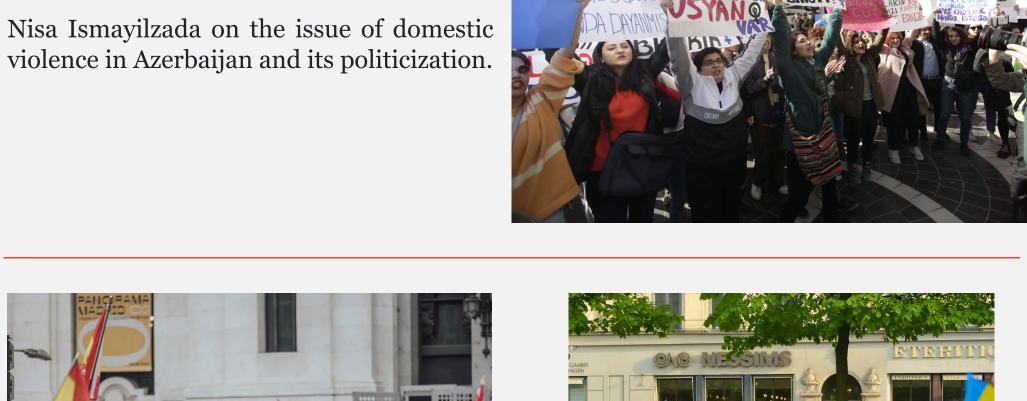


Zarina Burkadze on the slow illiberal shift

of Georgia and how the Georgian Orthodox

Church and the far right contribute to it.







Aurelien Mondon and Aaron

Winter on Illiberalism and

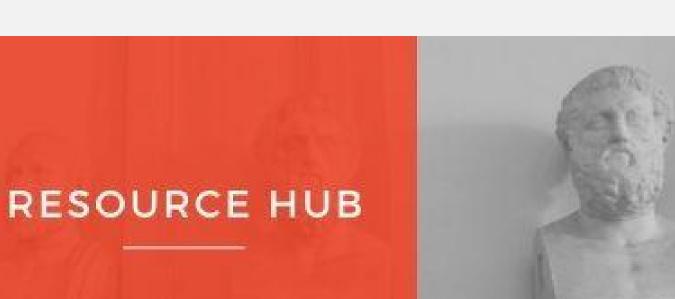
Reactionary Democracy

The Sweden Democrats as an **Example of the Mainstreamization of** the Far Right Madison Rousseau on mainstreamization of the far right through the case study of the Sweden Democrats.

Aurelien Mondon and Aaron Winter on challenging the idea that liberalism always opposes far right ideas and the need for

Agora

challenging claims of objectivity and neutrality in research on the far right.





Looking at the Rassemblement National and Marine Le Pen, Daniel Rueda shows how political parties and actors <u>use history to shape narratives</u> and the importance of understanding the study of history not in the abstract but as a source for far-right parties to signify historical events and figures. Eszter Kovats focuses on the <u>individualist turn in gender theory and politics</u> arguing that understanding the trend can shed light on how right-wing and anti-gender messaging resonates among segments of the European electorate.

Didem Unal explores Muslim feminist counter-discursive activity in Turkey and argues that their resistance <u>against right-wing populist gender politics</u> generates a new "political project" directed at bringing about social change. Maciej Skrzypek conducts a comparative analysis between Austria, Finland, and Sweden looking at how elites use militant democracy means to combat anti-democrats. He argues that <u>neo-militant democracy regulations were adopted</u> effectively protecting freedom of

speech and press. Focusing on foreign media outlets and their reporting on the January 6th insurrection, Robert S. Hinck suggests that the protest paradigm provides only partial insight and fails to account for <u>non-democratic countries' media coverage of the event</u>.

Anthony Lawrence A. Borja proposes and dissects an <u>index of illiberal political values</u> based on a reverse engineering of political illiberalism from existing works on illiberal democracy, political intolerance, and the normative philosophy of political liberalism.

For 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 recentlypublished literature continues to document ongoing global trends of growing illiberal movements around the world.

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