

Meaning Of Left Wing In Politics

Unlike the New Left, the Old Left puts less emphasis on social issues such as identity politics, intersectionality, abortion, drugs, feminism, LGBT rights, environmentalism, immigration and the abolition of capital punishment; some Old Leftists outright oppose the New Left positions on these issues.

Old Left Many of these movements were Marxist movements that often took a more vanguardist approach to social justice; focused primarily on labor unionization and social class in the West. Generally, Old Left movements, unlike the New Left, focused more on economic issues than cultural ones. The Old Left is an informal umbrella term used to describe the various left-wing political movements in the Western world prior to the 1960s and subsequent The Old Left is an informal umbrella term used to describe the various left-wing political movements in the Western world prior to the 1960s and subsequent political movements inspired by these movements

== Historical overview == As with the Labor Right faction, the Labor Left faction of the Australian Labor Party is split between multiple competing sub-factions, called "fractions". These vary between state branches and in union support and affiliation.

== Definition ==

Left-right political spectrum In general, left-wing politics are opposed to social hierarchies, while right-wing politics are in favor of social hierarchies. It originated during the French Revolution based on the seating in the French National Assembly. hierarchy. In addition to positions on the left and on the right, there are centrist and moderate positions, which are not strongly aligned with either end of the spectrum. In general, left-wing politics are opposed to social hierarchies, while right-wing politics are in favor of social hierarchies. In addition to The left-right political spectrum is a system of classifying political positions, ideologies, and parties, with emphasis placed upon issues of social equality and social hierarchy

Market anarchism Market anarchism opposes the state and considers it inherently coercive. formation of Individualist anarchism in the United States, such as that of Benjamin Tucker, and after that, left-wing market anarchism also emerged in related Market anarchism is the branch of anarchism that advocates a free-market economic system based on voluntary interactions without state involvement; a form of individualist anarchism. The basic doctrine of market anarchism is that the legislative, adjudicative, and protective functions are unjustly and inefficiently monopolized by the coercive state, and they should be entirely turned over to the voluntary, consensual market forces. Gustave de Molinari is considered to be the originator of the theory

American Left Various left subgroups with a national scope are active. Liberals and progressives believe that equality can be accommodated into existing capitalist structures, but they differ in their criticism of capitalism and on the extent of reform and the welfare state. The left has been involved in both the Democratic and Republican parties at different times, having. The American Left refers to the groups or ideas on the left of the political spectrum in the United States—predominantly the broader democratic socialist The American Left refers to the groups or ideas on the left of the political spectrum in the United States—predominantly the broader democratic socialist and social democratic currents as well as communist, left-liberal, and various socialist ideological sects. Many communes and egalitarian communities have existed in the United States as a sub-category of the broader intentional community movement, some of which were based on utopian socialist ideals. It is occasionally used as a shorthand for the Democratic Party and groups aligned with the Democratic Party. Anarchists, communists, and socialists with international imperatives are also present within this macro-movement. At other times, it refers to groups that seek or have sought egalitarian changes in the economic, political, and cultural institutions of the United States

Right-wing politics results of traditional social differences or competition in market economies. Hierarchy and inequality may be seen as natural results of traditional social differences or competition in market economies. Right-wing politics are considered the counterpart to left-wing politics, and Right-wing politics, or rightism, is the range of political ideologies that view certain social stratifications and orders as inevitable, natural, normal, or desirable, typically supporting this position in favour of conservatism, natural law, economics, authority, property, religion, or tradition

Anti-Stalinist left anti-Stalinist left encompasses various kinds of left-wing political movements that oppose Joseph Stalin, Stalinism, neo-Stalinism and the system of governance The anti-Stalinist left encompasses various kinds of left-wing political movements that oppose Joseph Stalin, Stalinism, neo-Stalinism and the system of governance that Stalin implemented as leader of the Soviet Union between 1924 and 1953. This term also refers to those that opposed Joseph Stalin and his leadership from within the communist movement, such as Leon Trotsky and the party's Left Opposition

In recent years, the term may also refer to left and centre-left wing opposition to dictatorship, cult of personality, totalitarianism and police states, all being features commonly attributed to Marxist-Leninist regimes that took inspiration from Stalinism such as the regimes of Kim Il Sung, Enver Hoxha and others, including in the former Eastern Bloc. Some of the notable movements within the anti-Stalinist left have been Trotskyism and Titoism, anarchism and libertarian socialism, left communism and libertarian Marxism, the Right Opposition within the Communist movement, Eurocommunism, ultra-leftism, democratic socialism and social democracy. While some parties within the Old Left embraced gay rights, influenced by movements like Eurocommunism, others focused on advocating for the working class alone.

== Revolutionary era critiques (pre-1924) ==

Hard left In Australia, the term refers especially to the group around Anthony Albanese. The term has been used to describe wings and factions of several political parties across the world, particularly the Labour Left wing of the Labour Party in the United Kingdom and Labor Left faction of the Australian Labor Party, particularly in the 1980s. In the UK, it refers especially to the Socialist Campaign Group and Bennites. left-wing political party or political group. As a noun and modifier it is sometimes used pejoratively in referring to left-wing political movements and ideas seen as outside the mainstream centre-left. As a noun and modifier it is sometimes used pejoratively in referring to left-wing political movements and Hard left (or hard-left) is a term that is used particularly in Australian and British English to describe the most radical members of a left-wing political party or political group

Liberal Fascism In contrast to the mainstream view among historians and political scientists that fascism is a far-right ideology, Goldberg

argues in the book that fascist movements were and are left-wing. Published in January 2008, it reached number one on The New York Times Best Seller list of hardcover non-fiction in its seventh week on the list. Liberal Fascism: The Secret History of the American Left, from Mussolini to the Politics of Meaning is a book by Jonah Goldberg, who was then a syndicated Liberal Fascism: The Secret History of the American Left, from Mussolini to the Politics of Meaning is a book by Jonah Goldberg, who was then a syndicated columnist and the editor-at-large of National Review Online (now at The Dispatch) 732ee3602a

On this type of political spectrum, left-wing politics and right-wing politics are often presented as opposed, although a particular individual or group may take a left-wing stance on one matter and a right-wing stance on another; and some stances may overlap and be considered either left-wing or right-wing depending on the ideology. In France, where the terms originated, the left has been called "the party of movement" or liberal, and the right "the party of order" or conservative. 732ee3602a == Australia == 732ee3602a The emergence of the New Left, which initially originated in the UK, witnessed a shift away from the focus on class struggle and Marxist views of labor. New Left theorists like Herbert Marcuse emphasized the liberation of human sexuality rather... 732ee3602a == Terminology == 732ee3602a == Origin of title == 732ee3602a == History == 732ee3602a Right-wing politics are considered the counterpart to left-wing politics, and the left-right political spectrum is the most common political spectrum. The right includes social conservatives, as well as laissez-faire economic policies. "Right" and "right-wing" have been variously used as compliments and pejoratives describing neoliberal and conservative economic and social ideas. 732ee3602a As with any section within the left-right political spectrum, a label such as Christian left represents an approximation, including within it groups and persons holding many diverse viewpoints. The term left-wing... 732ee3602a Right-wing authoritarianism was defined by Bob Altemeyer as a refinement of the research of Theodor Adorno. Adorno was the first to propose the existence of an authoritarian personality as part of an attempt to explain the rise of fascism and the Holocaust, but his theory fell into disfavor because it was associated with Freudian psychoanalysis. Altemeyer felt that Adorno was on to something, and so developed a more scientifically rigorous theory. 732ee3602a

Right-wing authoritarianism first coined the term and its meaning in 1981, defined right-wing authoritarian as someone who exhibits: a high degree of submission to the authorities In psychology, right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) is a set of attitudes describing somebody who is highly submissive to their authority figures, acts aggressively in their name, and is conformist in thought and behavior. The prevalence of this attitude in a population varies from culture to culture, as a person's upbringing and education play a strong role in determining whether somebody develops this sort of worldview 732ee3602a

Christian left interpretation of the teachings of Christianity. Given the inherent diversity in international political thought, the term Christian left can have different The Christian left is a range of Christian political and social movements that largely embrace social justice principles and uphold a social doctrine or social gospel based on their interpretation of the teachings of Christianity. Given the inherent diversity in international political thought, the term Christian left can have different meanings and applications in different countries. While there is much overlap, the Christian left is distinct from liberal Christianity, meaning not all Christian leftists are liberal Christians and vice versa 732ee3602a

In New South Wales, the left is split mainly between the so-called "hard" left and "soft" left. The hard left was historically focused on the trade union movement and international issues, and organised... 732ee3602a Bob Altemeyer, the Canadian-American social... 732ee3602a == Variations == 732ee3602a Goldberg has said in interviews that the title Liberal Fascism was taken from a 1932 speech by science fiction pioneer H. G. Wells at Oxford. Before being published, alternative subtitles included The Totalitarian Temptation from Mussolini to Hillary Clinton and The Totalitarian Temptation from Hegel to Whole Foods. 732ee3602a In the United States, the Christian left usually aligns with modern liberalism and progressivism, using the social gospel to achieve better social and economic equality. Christian anarchism, Christian communism, and Christian socialism are subsets of the socialist Christian left. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, authors of the Communist Manifesto, both had Christian upbringings; however, neither were devout Christians. 732ee3602a The RWA scale was designed to measure authoritarianism in North America. It has proven to be similarly reliable in English-speaking countries such as Australia, but less effective in other countries such as France due to cultural differences and translation issues. 732ee3602a

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