

The Rise of Populism in Europe

Acronyms and abbreviations

AfD—Alternative für Deutschland

EC—European Commission

EPP—European People's Party

FPÖ—Freedom Party

GOP—Grand Old Party

MEPs—Member of European Parliament

NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization

OECD—Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

ÖVP—Christian Democratic Austrian People's Party

Glossary

5 Star Movement (M5S): Populist Italian political party.

Anders Fogh Rasmussen: Former Danish Prime Minister (2001–09) and NATO Secretary-General (2009–14).

Angela Merkel: Current Chancellor of Germany since 2005. She is Germany's first female chancellor and world-renowned for her political efforts and accomplishments. She is a part of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany and allowed Germany to accept many migrants during the 2015 migration crisis.

Anna Maria Corazza-Bildt: A Swedish politician who is a member of the European Parliament and of the Moderate Party.

Assimilation: The process of integrating immigrants into their new culture and society, through language acquisition, education, etc.

Bavarian Christian Social Union: A conservative German political party that focuses on Christian ideals within a unified Europe. It is allied with the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, Chancellor Angela Merkel's political party.

Brexit: British exit from the European Union, voted for by British citizens in March 2017.

Chatham House: An international affairs think tank that analyzes world affairs.

David Cameron: Former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (2010–16) who was a part of the Conservative Party.

Donald Tusk: From Poland, he is the European Council President (2014–present) and anti-populist.

European Commission: A part of the European Union responsible for creating and enforcing legislation in Europe.

European People's Party: A Christian, conservative, European political party that consists of smaller political parties throughout Europe.

Fidesz: Federation of Young Democrats-Hungarian Civic Alliance, a national-conservative, right-wing populist political party that is currently in power in Hungary through Prime Minister Orbán.

Frans Timmermans: European Union Commission Vice President from the Netherlands (2014–present).

Franz-Stefan Gady: Austrian journalist who reports on foreign policy and diplomacy.

Gideon Rachman: The chief foreign affairs commentator and columnist for the *Financial Times*.

Green Party: Austrian political party that focuses on the environment, and minority rights; it currently has no seats in the Austrian Parliament.

Ivan Krastev: A political scientist and the chairman of the Centre for Liberal Strategies in Sofia, Bulgaria.

Leave campaign: Campaign advocating for the United Kingdom's exit from European Union membership.

Liberal international order: A system of economic openness, political liberalism and multilateralism in a rules-based system perpetuated through institutions like the UN.

Marine Le Pen: French politician who ran for president in the 2017 election. She is the president of the National Rally right wing political party. She is anti-immigration.

Markus Wagner: Political scientist and professor of government at the University of Vienna.

Moderate Party: A Swedish liberal-conservative political party that advocates for limited migration and more efficient assimilation for immigrants.

National Front/National Rally: Formerly National Front until June 2018. A right-wing and populist political party in France that lost the presidential election in May 2017.

Neo-Nazi: Post World-War II radical beliefs that align with those of Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany, typically focusing hatred on a group of people (usually minorities).

New Austria and Liberal Forum: A liberal political party in Austria that supports immigration.

Northern League: Right-wing Italian political party supporting Italy's separation from EU policies.

Pluralism: An ideology that promotes societal acceptance of diverse perspectives and political views and groups.

Populism: A political ideology that supports the wellbeing of "the people," the definition of who "the people" are can vary from leader to leader and party to party. Populist parties can fall anywhere on the spectrum from left to right but are often authoritarian and anti-immigrant.

Restrictionist: Government policy or belief that places "restrictions" on certain procedures or elements, such as immigration.

Sebastian Kurz: Chancellor of Austria and of ÖVP (Christian Democratic Austrian People's Party) since 2017. He is the youngest-ever Chancellor of Austria.

Social Democrats: Social Democratic Party of Austria, a socialist political party and one of the oldest political parties in Austria.

Sweden Democrats: Populist, anti-immigration political party in Sweden with nationalistic ideologies and has roots in neo-Nazism.

Thomas M. Meyer: Political scientist and associate professor of political science at the University of Vienna.

Tony Blair: Former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (1997–2007) who was a member of the Labour Party.

Ulf Kristersson: Leader of the center-right Moderate Party in Sweden since October 2017.

Viktor Orbán: Hungarian Prime Minister elected in 2010 from the Fidesz party. He is a prominent populist leader in Europe.