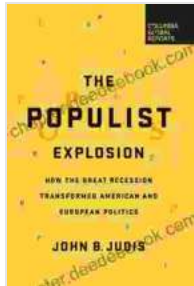


How the Great Recession Transformed American and European Politics



The Populist Explosion: How the Great Recession Transformed American and European Politics

by John B. Judis

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English
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The Great Recession

The Great Recession was the most severe economic downturn since the Great Depression. It began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009. The recession was caused by a number of factors, including the subprime mortgage crisis, the collapse of the housing market, and the failure of several major financial institutions.

The recession had a profound impact on both the United States and Europe. In the United States, the recession led to the loss of millions of jobs and the collapse of several major industries. In Europe, the recession

led to a sovereign debt crisis in several countries, including Greece, Ireland, and Portugal.

The Rise of Populism and Nationalism

One of the most significant political consequences of the Great Recession was the rise of populism and nationalism. Populism is a political ideology that emphasizes the importance of the common people and their concerns. Nationalism is a political ideology that emphasizes the importance of the nation-state.

The rise of populism and nationalism was a reaction to the economic and political turmoil caused by the Great Recession. Many people felt that the traditional political institutions were not responsive to their needs. They were also angry about the growing inequality between the rich and the poor.

Populist and nationalist parties have gained significant support in both the United States and Europe since the Great Recession. In the United States, Donald Trump was elected president in 2016 on a populist and nationalist platform. In Europe, populist and nationalist parties have made significant gains in recent elections in countries such as France, Italy, and Hungary.

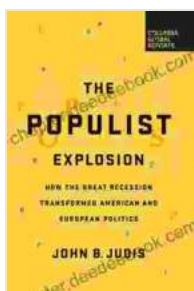
The Decline of Trust in Government

Another significant political consequence of the Great Recession was the decline of trust in government. The recession led to widespread anger and frustration with traditional political institutions. Many people felt that the government was not doing enough to help them during the crisis.

The decline of trust in government has made it more difficult for governments to address the challenges facing their countries. It has also led to a rise in political polarization and gridlock.

The Long-Term Impact of the Great Recession

The Great Recession had a profound impact on both American and European politics. The rise of populism and nationalism and the decline of trust in government are two of the most significant long-term consequences of the recession. These trends are likely to continue to shape politics in both the United States and Europe for years to come.



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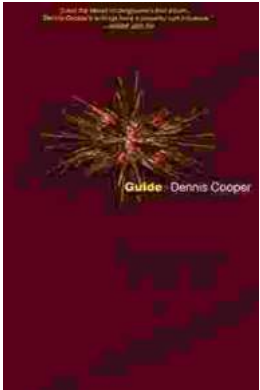
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