

Name: _____

Date: _____

Rise of New Populism Stations Activity

Directions: We will be looking at the rise of populism in four countries: the United States, the Philippines, Hungary, and Poland. We will look at factors contributing to the rise of populism, the current populist leaders in each country, and policies and ideas they have pushed. Rotate around to each of the four stations and answer the accompanying questions on your packet. You can go to each station in whichever order you would like, but try not to have more than 4 people at a station. Be prepared to apply what you have learned during a class discussion at the end.

Additional information: This is a silent activity. There will be time for a whole class discussion later. I recommend using headphones when watching the video. If you focus better with music, you can listen to music through your headphones while completing the activity. HOWEVER, if I see that you are spending more time on your phone than the worksheet, I will take the right away. You will turn in this worksheet at the end of class.

Station 1: The United States

Part 1: Look at the president's tweets and answer the following questions:

1. Based on the tweets you read and your knowledge of events, what is the president trying to do?

2. Who does the president believe is a threat to our country's national security? (Hint: Who is he trying to keep out?)

3. How do these tweets show populist ideologies?

Part 2: Charlottesville

Jewish people have been scapegoated during times of economic downturns and called "globalists" and "elites" during times of conflict. This was seen, obviously, during the Holocaust, but can be dated back to at least Napoleon's days in France. Watch this clip and answer the questions. (Warning: [This](#) video depicts a group of neo-Nazis marching through Charlottesville, Virginia, and may be upsetting.)

1. What do neo-Nazis mean when they chant "Jews will not replace us"?

2. How does the chant show populist ideologies? (Refer to highlighted portions.)

3. How are the messages in the President's tweets and the neo-Nazi chant similar? How are they different?

Station 2: The Philippines

Watch [the clip](#) from 2:40-4:30 and answer the following questions. (QR codes are provided.)

1. What is President Duterte's rationale for his war on drugs?

2. How does the President justify "illegitimate" killings perpetrated by the police?

3. How is the idea of populism conveyed in this clip?

Station 3: Hungary

Viktor Orbán came to power in Hungary in 2010 after he won 2/3 majority vote. He swiftly enacted radical new changes, including limiting power of the press and the judiciary, exacerbating the 2008 financial crisis by blaming "elitists," and threatened to jail political opponents. Look at the graph and answer the following questions. (source:

https://www.cidob.org/en/articulos/cidob_report/n1_1/hungary_populism_or_politics)

1. What happened in 2009 that helped bring victory to Orbán?

2. Would you consider economic factors the driving force behind populism in Hungary? Why, or why not?

3. Based on what you see in the graph, and what you know about Hungary, how is populism displayed?

Station 4: Poland

Read [this](#) article from the *New York Times*. Then, answer the following questions:

1. How is populism currently practiced in Poland? (Hint: Choose 1 or 2 examples from the article.)

2. According to the article, what is one reason Poles are choosing to support populism? (Hint: How do the Poles feel about the EU?)

3. Based on what you read in the article, why do civilians agree with a lot of the populist decisions? (Hint: Think about what the article says about religious practice.)
