



HISTORICAL GENESIS AND MODERN CLASSIFICATION OF RADICALISM AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON

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Annotation. This article examines the historical genesis and modern classification of radicalism as a social phenomenon. Radicalism is analyzed as a complex socio-political process that has evolved throughout different historical stages of human development. The study explores the early manifestations of radicalism in ancient social protest movements, its development during the Middle Ages in the form of religious movements, and its transformation during the political and industrial changes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Special attention is given to the emergence of radical ideologies in the twentieth century and the appearance of new forms of radicalism in the context of globalization and technological development. The article also discusses various modern classifications of radicalism, including political, religious, ethnic, and social radicalism, as well as ideological and practical forms. Furthermore, the process of radicalization and its influence on contemporary society, particularly among youth, is analyzed. The study concludes that understanding the historical development and typology of radicalism is essential for developing effective strategies to prevent radicalization and ensure social stability and security.

Key words: Radicalism, radicalization, social phenomenon, political radicalism, religious radicalism, ethnic radicalism, social movements, extremism, globalization, social conflicts.

Introduction.

Radicalism, as a social phenomenon, is a complex socio-political process that has formed and developed at different stages of human civilization. It is closely connected with social, economic, political, and spiritual transformations in society and usually emerges as a result of social contradictions, dissatisfaction, and crises within a community. Studying the historical genesis of radicalism makes it possible to better understand its essence, stages of development, and its modern manifestations.

The earliest forms of radicalism appeared in ancient times in the form of social protest movements. Slave uprisings in Ancient Rome, including the revolt led by Spartacus, are considered vivid examples of a radical struggle against the existing social order. These movements aimed to fundamentally change the prevailing social relations and are therefore regarded as early forms of radical social movements.

Material And Methods.

During the Middle Ages, radicalism manifested mainly in the form of religious movements. Since religion occupied a central place in social life at that time, social discontent was often expressed through religious forms. For instance, certain religious movements in Europe opposed the existing church structure and demanded reforms in both religious and social relations. These movements were often based on radical ideas and sought fundamental changes in the existing social order.

The concept of radicalism entered scientific and political discourse widely in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, particularly during the period of political transformations in



Europe. The French Revolution (1789–1799) became an important stage in the formation and dissemination of radical political ideas. During this revolution, radical political movements emerged that aimed to fundamentally change the existing monarchical system. Although these movements promoted the ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity, in some cases they also resorted to harsh and violent methods.

In the nineteenth century, radicalism spread even further in connection with the process of industrialization. Industrialization created new social inequalities, difficult working conditions, and social injustices, which led to the emergence of various radical movements. During this period, socialist, anarchist, and other radical ideologies developed. These ideas aimed to radically transform the economic and social relations within society.

In the twentieth century, radicalism manifested itself in connection with various political ideologies. Ideologies such as fascism, Nazism, and communism were, in certain cases, implemented in radical forms. Totalitarian regimes in particular attempted to control all spheres of social life and imposed their ideas by force. This demonstrated that radical forms of political ideology could lead to dangerous consequences.

From the second half of the twentieth century, new forms of radicalism began to spread widely, including religious and ethnic radicalism. This process was largely related to globalization, migration processes, and cultural conflicts. In some cases, religious ideas were used for political purposes and contributed to the formation of radical movements.

In the twenty-first century, radicalism has acquired new characteristics. The development of modern information technologies and internet networks has accelerated the spread of radical ideas. Through the internet, various radical organizations have gained the opportunity to disseminate their ideas to a wide audience. This indicates that the process of radicalization has entered a new stage.

Discussion And Results.

In modern scientific literature, radicalism is classified according to different criteria. In particular, political, religious, ethnic, and social forms of radicalism are distinguished based on their content. Political radicalism includes ideas and movements aimed at fundamentally transforming the existing political system. Such radicalism is often associated with political revolutions and coups.

Religious radicalism is formed on the basis of rigid and absolutist interpretations of religious teachings. In such cases, religious ideas may be used for political or other purposes.

Ethnic radicalism is associated with the absolutization of the interests of a particular nation or ethnic group. This may lead to the intensification of interethnic conflicts. Social radicalism, in turn, is connected with movements aimed at fundamentally transforming social relations within society.

Radicalism can also be classified according to the forms in which it manifests itself. From this perspective, ideological and practical radicalism can be distinguished. Ideological radicalism manifests itself as a system of ideas and views, while practical radicalism is expressed through concrete actions. In addition, radicalism can be divided into violent and non-violent forms. Violent radicalism is associated with extremism and terrorism, whereas non-violent radicalism usually appears in the form of ideological or political activity.

Modern researchers also examine radicalism as a social process. This process is known as radicalization and is associated with gradual changes in a person's worldview and value system. The process of radicalization occurs more rapidly among young people. This is



explained by their limited life experience, their susceptibility to external influences, and the fact that they are still in the process of forming their personal positions and identities.

Under the conditions of globalization, radicalism has increasingly acquired a transnational character, which makes preventing it more complicated. Therefore, studying radicalism and developing preventive strategies requires a comprehensive approach.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, radicalism is a complex social phenomenon that has developed through a long historical process and has manifested itself in different forms at various stages of history. In modern conditions, radicalism has acquired new characteristics and poses serious threats to social stability and security. Therefore, studying the historical genesis and modern classification of radicalism is of great importance for developing effective mechanisms for its prevention.

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