

Abstract

The current situation in politics is defined by the success of new political parties and movements, which are developed as a result of economic recession combined with European migration crisis. However, can we consider them as extreme right? Are these parties and movements ideologically empty, populist and demagogic or they forming a completely new kind of political groups? This issue interferes with current Western world but also the countries of middle and Eastern Europe. Thus, although it might appear to be a well-known topic, it is worth further research. This thesis is focused on new subjects in the territory of Czech Republic (ÚPD, ÚNK, SPD, BPI, BPi, IMK, 7. Republika, ApČR, ČS). The aim of this thesis is prediction of the future of these subjects in Czech environment and whether or not they could be identified as extreme right. The theoretical framework is extreme right by C. Mudde, the theory of islamophobia by A. Quellien enriched by the view of F. Lopez. Then also the definition of populism by P. Taggart and F. Pianizzo, completed with identification signs by V. Havlík and A. Pinková. In this thesis, quality and quantity content analysis of parties documents, web pages and profiles on Facebook is performed. Also, the author uses semi-structured questionnaires and interviews with chosen individuals and a basic monitoring of media. The author performs detailed analysis of Facebook with the tool FanPage Karma and an analysis of regional elections (2016). Statistical method correlation is used to conjoin the data obtained. The results confirmed the main hypothesis of this research – the majority of subjects can be considered as extreme right. Thanks to this research, the author mentions the need of revision of political parties' classification, because the traditional approach as left-right seems to be insufficient. She proposes the possibility of new typology based on cleavage patriots versus globalists and pro-EU versus anti-EU.