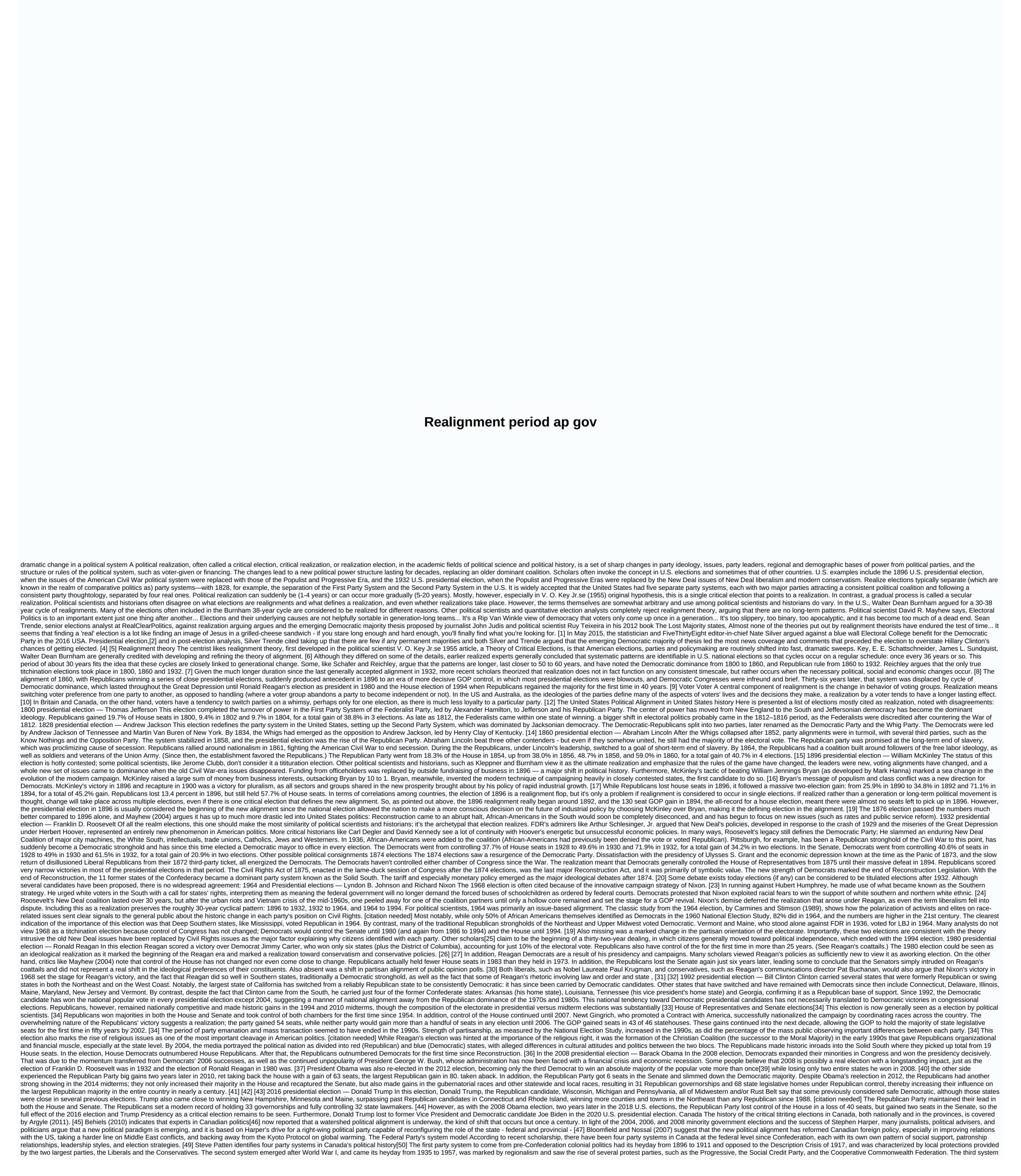
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emerged in 1963 and had its heyday from 1968 to 1983 and subsequently began to unravel. The two largest parties were challenged by a strong third party, the New Democratic Pa
of the era was Keynesian economics. The fourth party system involved the rise of the Reform Party, the Bloc Québécois, and the merger of the Canadian Alliance with the Progressive Conservatives. It has seen most parties move to one-member one-vote leadership contests, and a major reform to campaign finance laws in 2004. The
fourth party system was marked by market-oriented policies that abandoned Keynesian policies but maintained the welfare state. Clarkson (2005) shows how the Liberal Party dominated all the party systems using different approaches. It began with a customer approach under Laurier, which evolved into a brokerage system of the 1920s,
1930s and 1940s under Mackenzie King. The 1950s saw the rise of a pan-Canadian system, which stunced until the 1990s. The 1993 election - categorized by Clarkson as an election earthquake that fragmented the party system, saw the rise of regional politics within a four party system, whereby several groups championed regional
issues and concerns. Clarkson concludes that the inherent bias built into the first-past-the-post system primarily benefited the Liberals ruled action 1896 won a Liberal victory; Sir Wilfrid Laurier Prime Minister. From the 1867 election to 1896, the Conservative Party of Sir John A. Macdonald ruled
Canada except a single term from 1873 to 1878. The Liberals struggled to take back office, under Laurier and his predecessor, Edward Blake. 1896 was the first election held after the death of Macdonald in 1891, and the Conservatives were in disarray in subsequent years, with no fewer than four different leaders. The Liberals would
remain in office until 1911. In addition, political scientists often view this election the Liberal Party made the dominant power in Canadian politics, taking office for more than two thirds of the time between 1896 and 2006. [52] 1984 Main Article: 1984 Canadian federal elections 1984 won the victory of the Progressive Conservatives under
Brian Mulroney. The election of 1984 not only saw Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservatives win the largest number of seats in Canadian History (211 of 282), and the second-largest majority (behind John Diefenbaker's 208 of 265 in 1958), it ended more than twenty years of Liberal rule and not the short 1979-1980 tenure of Joe
Gereken. At the time, the Liberal Party under Prime Minister John Turner suffered its worst defeat ever, winning a mere 40 seats. At the time, it was the worst defeat of a sitting government in Canadian history. Turner had just succeeded Pierre Trudeau as prime minister when he decided to call the election, and the Liberals lost popularity
because of the demise of the economy and Trudeau's last-minute patronship appointments. The computers' victory was aided largely by a massive breakthrough in Quebec over a message that Trudeau's Liberals sold
out the province during the process of prying the Canadian constitution in 1982 because of the fact that Quebec never formally signed up to the new constitution. The Liberals were cut down to only 17 seats, all but four of them in Montreal. Although Quebec has been a Liberal stronghold since 1896 (with the exception of 1958), from 1984
to the 2015 Canadian federal election, the Liberals failed to win the most seats in the province (they came close in 2000 and took the majority by winning multiple elections), making this province the most longstanding rule in this election. Although Mulroney is often grouped with contemporary conservative leaders Margaret Thatcher and
Ronald Reagan, and the 1984 election is seen as Canada's version of the 1979 UK and 1980 United States elections, Mulroney proved in practice as a relatively centrist leader. 1993 Main Article: 1993 Canadian federal election 1993 has not only the sweeping success of the Liberals under Jean Chrétien, but also the fracture of the
Progressive Conservatives' support base to regional parties in Quebec and the western provinces; resulting in a five-party political system with the Liberals as the dominant party. [53] Throughout Canadian history, two parties have taken turns in government and opposition: the Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives (sometimes
known as Liberal-Conservatives, Conservatives, Union and National The Conservative majority election victories in 1984 and 1988 are based on a Grand Coalition between socially conservative populists from the West, Quebec nationalists and fiscal conservatives from van and the Maritimes, making it difficult for the Mulroney
government to balance these diverse interests. During his second term, Mulroney's policies were unpopular, while the failure of the Meech Lake and Charlottetown Accords Quebec stirred up frustrated and Western alienation. New regional parties that formed in protest of Mulroney's government, the Bloc Québécois in Quebec and the
Reform Party to the west have won many seats previously held by the computers despite a lack of national support. The New Democratic Party, the longtime third party in parliament, fell from 43 seats to nine. The unpopularity of the provincial NDP governments in Ontario and B.C. reflected badly on the federal NDP, also their
endorsement of the Charlottetown Accord and Ouebec nationalism cost them support among organized labor and rural voters in the West, who switched their support to Reform. Meanwhile, the Progressive Conservatives were nearly wiped out, falling from 151 seats to only two — the worst defeat of a sitting government at the federal
level. The Liberals under Chrétien would win a further two consecutive majorities in 1997 and 2000, while never being seriously challenged as the largest party. The Progressive Conservatives never recovered, winning 20 (of 301) seats in 1997 and 12 in 2000 before merging with the Reform Party's successor, the Canadian Alliance, to
form the new Conservative Party of Canada in late 2003. Because of competition with the Liberals for left-leaning voters, the New Democrats had mixed successes in the next few elections, winning 21 in 1997, but dropped back to 13 in 2000, unable to approach their high-water mark until 2006. 2004 Main Article: 2004 Canadian federal
election While Paul Martin's Liberals retain enough seats to continue as the government, it saw the re-origin of the Conservatives and the resulted in a four-party system with the ruling party as a minority government. It was the first of three elections where no party managed a majority of seats. Martin
succeeded a lavatory Jean Chrétien in 2003 and initially polls predicted the Liberals could extend their control of parliament in the next election, as Martin sought inroads into Quebec and Western Canada, while the newly created Conservative Party was begged by controversy over its merger. [54] However, the revelation of the
sponsorship scandal, together with party battles between Chrétien and Martin, weakened the Liberals, while the reunited Conservatives became a viable governing alternative, and the rejuvenated Bloc Québécois. At the centre of the campaign, polls predicted a Conservative lead but Liberals have regained enough support to win a
plurality of seats to remain the ruling party. Several trends will also begin in 2004 that signaled the Liberal party's decline; particularly a high turnover of permanent party leaders (as opposed to predecessors who usually served over two or more elections),[55] and its inability to raise campaign funds competitively once Chrétien has
banned corporate donations, [56] and will gradually lose support to the Conservatives, and later to the NDP. The 2004 election victory of a Canadian conservative party since 1988 and the first conservative government in Canada since November 1993. It ended 13 years
of Liberal government, whose minority government was investigated by the New Democratic Party in 2004–2006 until they withdrew their support following fallout from the sponsorship scandal. As early as 1989, conservative Stephen Harper theorized that a realization would occur, pitting middle-class taxpayers against middle-class tax
recipients. [57] 2011 Main Article: 2011 Canadian federal election The election The election The election The election The election The Liberals first dropped to third-party status in parliament, having previously always been either the ruling party or the
official opposition, nor have a significant number of seats in Quebec (their bastion of support from 1892 to 1984) or Ontario (a fortress since 1993, especially the Greater Toronto area) Some suggested that Rob Ford's mayoral victory in November 2010 swished the way for federal Conservatives' successes in Toronto, with right-of-center
politicians supporting significant support from immigrants who traditionally supported the Liberals. [60] The New Democratic Party, led by Jack Layton, 103 seats won to become the official opposition for the first time in party history, as a late-campaign surge of support in Quebec took them from one to 59 seats at the expense of the other
parties, most notably the Bloc Québécois who took their 47 seats in that province to a hull of four seats. The Bloc previously won the majority of Quebec's seats from 1993 to 2008. The party leaders of the Liberals and the Bloc, Michael Ignatieff and Gilles Duceppe were personally defeated in their own constituencies, respectively. It was a
return to the three party system in parliament last seen in the 1988 elections. [53] Commentators after the great shakeup in 2011 emphasized the theme of a great realisation of Canadian politics since 1993. [63] Lawrence Martin, commentator of the Globe and Mail,
said, Harper had completed a remarkable reconstruction of a Canadian political landscape that had endured for more than a century. realization sees both old parties of the moderate middle, the Progressive Conservatives and the Liberals, either eliminated or marginalized. [64] [64] Said, the election marked an unprecedented realization
of Canadian politics as the Conservatives are now in a position to replace the Liberals as the natural ruling party in Canada. Andrew Covne proclaimed The West is in and Ontario has joined it, noting that the Conservatives have achieved the rare feat of comprotecing a majority by winning in both Ontario and the western provinces
(difficult because of traditionally conflicting interests), while had little representation in Quebec. [53] After the longest campaign in modern Canadian history, the voters chose Harper's Conservative government and elected a new national government on October 19, 2015. New Prime Minister Justin Trudeau led his Liberal Party to a
majority government. The Conservative Party fell by 99 seats in second place, marking a return to previous system with the New Democratic Party also won a majority of seats in Quebec for the first time since 1980. [66] Alberta 1971 alberta general
election – end of the 36-year-old unbroken rule of the Social Credit Party, in favour of the Progressive Conservatives. Peter Lougheed's Conservatives defeated the Socreds led by Premier Harry E. Strom. Although the Socreds lost only a small proportion of its popular vote from 1967, their support in the province's two largest cities,
Edmonton and Calgary, nearly disappeared. They lost all their seats in Edmonton, and all but five seats in Calgary. There were ominous signs of Socreds' decline in the 1967 election, in which they failed to win 50% of the popular vote since 1955. Longtime Premier Ernest C. Manning retired a few months later. His successor Strom failed
to revive a party that had grown tired and complale, while the collapse of the other opposition parties made the computers the only credible challenger to the Socreds. The Socreds sank into opposition in nearly paralysis and are unprepared for that role after being the ruling party before 1971 for virtually all of its history. Their support
collapsed in the 1975 election, in which they barely held off on official status. Although the Socreds remained in the legislature until 1982, they were never a force Albertan politics again. The Progressive Conservatives have won every election since 1968, before 2015, despite losing some glamour during Don Getty's tenure from 1985—
1992, they regained strength under Ralph Klein. 2015 Alberta general election - The 44-year unbroken rule of the Progressive Conservatives (which began in 1971) was ended by the Alberta New Democratic who won a majority government and reduced the computers to third place in the legislature. British Columbia 1991 British
Columbia general election - End of Social Credit as an effective political force in British Columbia politics. The Socreds underneath Rita Johnston was reduced to third-party status, while the New Democratic Party of Mike Harcourt formed the government. Liberal Party leader Gordon Wilson surprised observers by leading his party to win
one-third of the vote brought out. It was enough to not only return them to the legislature, but make them the official opposition. The Socreds are surrounded by scandals during Bill Vander Zalm's last term as premier. Party control shifted from urban fiscal conservatives to social conservatives, causing the coalition to unrayel, pushing
many moderates to eventually switch to the Liberals. After Premier Vander Zalm, over Grace McCarthy, Many considered it a mistake, as Johnston was close to the Vander Zalm legacy; even NDP leader Harcourt later admitted to electing Johnston
over McCarthy. Wilson's party gained steadily but rose after his strong performance in the televised leaders' debates' Wilson was initially not invited, taking legal action to reverse his exclusion. Yet when he became opposition leader, Wilson was initially not invited, taking legal action to reverse his exclusion. Yet when he became opposition leader, wilson was initially not invited, taking legal action to reverse his exclusion. Yet when he became opposition leader, wilson was initially not invited, taking legal action to reverse his exclusion.
New Democrat. 2001 British Columbia general election - The center-right has been coaleced around the BC Liberal Party, which won 77 of 79 seats and 57.6% of the popular vote. It essentially rebuilt much of the Socred coalition around the BC Liberal Party. At the same time, the NDP faced significant unpopularity after several scandals
(such as the Fast Ferry scandal), and failed to break the Liberal majority until 2017. Quebec A substantial number of Quebec general elections, especially: The 1936 election that ended 39 years of Liberal rule, 16 of them recently under Louis-
Alexandre Taschereau and saw the rise of Maurice Duplessis's Union Nationale. The 1960 election, after the death of Duplessis and his successor, Paul Sauvé, which ended 15 consecutive years of Union Nationale. The 1976 election, which not only made
René Lévesque's Parti Québécois, drove it robert Bourassa's Liberals out of office. It has also made sovereignty the dominant political issue. The 1985 election was the successful political return of Bourassa and his Liberals, while also resting sovereignty as an issue until a decade later. The 2018 election saw the end of the sovereignty-
federalist split in Quebec in favor of Conservative and Nationalist Alternative The Quebec Liberal Party (unaffiliated with the federal Liberals since 1955) has survived since Confederation, but they have faced otherwise parties, several of which formed the government, often alternating with the Liberals. 2007 Quebec general election -
Ascent of the Action démocratique du Québec (ADQ) to Official Opposition Status While the federalist Liberals maintained a plurality in the National Assembly of Quebec and Jean Charest remained Premier, the conservative, Quebec nationalist ADQ successfully replaced the social democratic and sovereign before this election the ADQ successfully replaced the social democratic and sovereign before this election the ADQ successfully replaced the social democratic and sovereign before this election the ADQ successfully replaced the social democratic and sovereign before this election the ADQ successfully replaced the social democratic and sovereign before this election the ADQ successfully replaced the social democratic and sovereign before this election the ADQ successfully replaced the social democratic and sovereign before this election the ADQ successfully replaced the social democratic and sovereign before this election the ADQ successfully replaced the social democratic and sovereign before this election the ADQ successfully replaced the social democratic and sovereign before this election the ADQ successfully replaced the social democratic and soci
never had more than five members of the National Assembly. 2008 Quebec general election - Return of the seats they gained in the previous year. Shortly after the election, leader Mario Dumont resigned, and the party fell into a period of
disarray. Since the 1990s, provincial elections in Quebec have been showing increasing voter alignment and volatility in most partisan support. [67] Outside of North America, this section needs additional citations for authentication. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Un sources of material can be
challenged and removed. Find sources: Political alignment – news · newspapers · books · 1.1 Films JSTOR (August 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Asia 1977 Indian general election - Janata Party victory, defeated the Indian National Congress The leftist Indian National Congress, which led to
independence from the UK in 1947 and has won every general election since the first post-independence election in 1952, , after the immensely unpopled imposition of The Emergency by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi since 1975. Both Indira Gandhi and her son Sanjay lost their seats. 1977 Israeli legislative elections Likud defeated the
Alignment, led by the Israel Labor Party, allowing Likud to lead a government for the first time ever. For the first time ever approach the
threshold of a majority government; Since 1977, however, a combination of these two blocs has made up the majority of Israel's electorate since 1977, however, a combination of these two blocs has made up the majority of Israel's electorate since 1977, however, a combination of these two blocs has made up the majority of Israel's electorate since 1977, however, a combination of these two blocs has made up the majority of Israel's electorate since 1977, however, a combination of these two blocs has made up the majority of Israel's electorate since 1977, however, a combination of these two blocs has made up the majority of Israel's electorate since 1977, however, a combination of these two blocs has made up the majority of Israel's electorate since 1977, however, a combination of these two blocs has made up the majority of Israel's electorate since 1977, however, a combination of these two blocs has made up the majority of Israel's electorate since 1977, however, a combination of these two blocs has made up the majority of Israel's electorate since 1977, however, a combination of these two blocs has made up the majority of Israel's electorate since 1977, however, a combination of these two blocs has made up the majority of Israel's electorate since 1977, however, a combination of the second si
Movement for Change, which won 15 seats and finished in third place, behind the Likud with 46 seats and flignment (Labour plus Mapam) with 32 seats. The DMC collapsed within three years allowing Labor to join the next can recover. Labour and Likud dominated Israeli politics until 2003 when suddenly declined due to a backlash
against the failed Oslo Accords and the outbreak of the Second Intifada. 2000 Taiwanese presidential election — Chen Shui-bian Although more popular and consistently ranked higher in the polls, James Soong failed to get the ruling Kuomintang 's (KMT) nomination on incumbent Vice President Lien Chan. As a result, he announced his
candidacy as an independent candidate and as a result was expelled from the party. The split in the KMT vote led to victory for Chen Shui-bian of the Democratic Progressive Party, though he won only 39% of the popular vote. After the election, Soong founded the People First Party, which attracted members of the KMT and the pro-
unification New Party, which had begun to fade by then. Angry from defeat, KMT suspended Chairman Lee Teng-hui, who was president until 2000 and was widely suspected of causing the KMT split so Chen would win. Lee then founded the pro-independence Taiwan Solidarity Union. The impact of these events has changed the political
landscape of Taiwan. Not only did the KMT lose the presidency for the first time in half a century, but its policies swung away from Lee's influence and it began intraparty reform. The two newly established parties have become far more viable than other minor parties in the past, and the multiparty nature of Taiwan's politics was confirmed
by the legislative elections of 2001. The KMT would not return to power until 2008 led by Ma Ying-jeou. 2002 Turkish general election — Justice and Development Party victory This election was notable in that each party had been ejected from parliament in the previous Grand National Assembly of Turkey, as none of them had crossed
the 10% threshold. They included not just the ruling coalition of the Democratic Left Party, Motherland Party, but the largest opposition party, the True Path Party, but the largest opposition party, the True Path Party, but the largest opposition party, but the largest opposition party, the True Path Party, but the largest opposition party, the True Path Party, but the largest opposition party, the True Path Party, but the largest opposition party, but the largest opposition party, the True Path Party, but the largest opposition party, the True Path Party, but the largest opposition party, but the largest opposition party, the True Path Party, but the largest opposition party, the True Path Party, but the largest opposition party, the True Path Party, but the largest opposition party, but the largest opposition party, but the largest opposition party, the True Path Party, but the largest opposition party, but the largest opposition party, the True Path Party, but the largest opposition party and largest opposition party.
(Palestinian National Authority) — Hamas victory; Ismail Haniyeh Prime Minister In January 2006, the militant Hamas organization, classified as a terrorist group by the U.S. government and other groups, scored a landslide victory over the ruling Fatah party that was headed by former PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. The Bush
Administration, the Quartet, and Israel all threatened to cut off foreign aid to the Palestinian Authority if Hamas refused to abandon terrorist tactics and recognized the right of the state of Israel to exist. This concession, though booked in Hamas circles, did not come soon enough to have a serious in services under Hamas to prevent
government, and Western (especially U.S.) support of Fatah paramilitary eventually led to the outbreak outbreak of fighting, and
installed a caretaker government led by Salam Fayyad. 2020 South Korean legislative election — Democratic victory [68][69] The ruling liberal Democratic victory with the largest number of seats for any political party in South Korean history with 180 of 300 seats in the National
Assembly. It was also the worst showing for conservative parties in history and was a fourth consecutive election and 2018 local government elections. Previously, liberal administrations had ruled, but in alliances with moderate conservatives or with a divided
conservative opposition. Factors that led to this result include: the negative association of conservatives with the 2008-17 rule of Presidents Park Geun-hye and Lee Myung bowl jailed for corruption and continued divisions over Park's impeachment between party factions. [70] Europe 1918 Irish general election — Sinn Féin victory For the
previous four decades, Irish politics was dominated by the moderate nationalist Irish Parliamentary Party, which sought Home Rule within the UK. The 1918 general election was a landslide victory for the republican Sinn Féin party, which sought Home Rule within the UK. The 1918 general election was a landslide victory for the republican Sinn Féin party, which sought Home Rule within the UK. The 1918 general election was a landslide victory for the republican Sinn Féin party, which sought Home Rule within the UK. The 1918 general election was a landslide victory for the republican Sinn Féin party, which sought Home Rule within the UK.
Commons, and instead set up their own republican meeting called Dáil Éireann. This meeting issued a unilateral Declaration of Independence from the UK in 1922. The Irish parliamentary party never recovered from this defeat. The two largest
parties in Ireland, Fianna Fáil and Fine Gael, originated from splits in the Sinn Féin party that won the election of the United Kingdom - Conservative victory; Bonar Law Prime Minister This election was the Conservatives' first general election victory since 1900. More importantly, the Labour Party passed the
two wings of the Liberals to become the Loyal Opposition for the first time ever. For more than 200 years, the Liberals and Conservatives (and their starter; Tory and Whig parties) were the UK's two major parties. However, the 1922 general election saw Labour overtake the Liberals in the political landscape. Labour and the Conservatives
are the UK's two major parties, and the government has since alternated only between the two parties. The Liberal Democrats, Democrats, Democrats, Democrats, formed a coalition government with the Conservatives. The
success was a departure, however, and the Lib Dems were defeated in a landslide at the 2015 general election; go from 57 MPs to just 8. They were inundated as the official UK third party by the Scottish National Party (SNP) in terms of seat numbers, following their landslide victory of 56 seats in Scotland. 1932 Irish general election —
Fianna Fáil victory; Éamon de Valera, becoming the largest party in Dáil Éireann for the lower house of the Oireachtas for the next 79 years,
serving more than 58 of those years as a government. 1973 Danish general election — Poul Hartling Prime Minister The 1973 Danish general election is referred to as the Landslide Election (Danish: Jordskredsvalget), as five new or previously unrepresented parties won seats, and more than half of parliamentarians were replaced. The
Social Democratic Party, which led to this election a minority government, lost one-third of their seats, After the election, Poul Hartling, the leader of the liberal Venstre, formed the smallest minority government in Danish history with only 22 seats, supported by the Progress Party, the Conservative People's Party, the Social Liberal Party,
the Centre Democrats and the Christian People's Party. 1979 General Election of the United Kingdom — Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory; Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister This election brought the Conservative victory victory victory.
very different string of Conservatism to that of previous governments and a bold shift from the postwar consensus that has existed since 1945. The shockwaves led to a new centrist party being formed by some disgruntled Labour MPs (the SDP) in 1981, and a long period in opposition to Labour, during which; they abandoned many
socialist policies (particularly Clause IV which advocated common ownership) and were transformed into New Labour before returning to government in a landslide victory at the 1997 general election led by Tony Blair. At a more basis level, this led to a shift in voting patterns when the traditional class-based vote began to break down and
many of the working classes (particularly skilled workers, homeowners and those in the south of England) voted Conservative, while at the same time many public sector professionals shifted their support to Labour. 1982 General election — Hispanic Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) victory This election saw the ruling Union of the
Democratic Center (UCD), the party that shepherded the country by its side democracy, almost wiped out. The UCD fell to only 11 seats, replaced as the main non-socialist party by the People's Party (OB)—
would go on to dominate Spanish politics for the next three decades. At the same time, the PSOE would establish itself as the dominant party of Spanish politics until the 1996 general election. 1994 Italian general election — Forza Italia/Poland of Freedoms victory This election led to the near-destruction of the Italian People's Party (the
renamed Christian Democrats), who have been the largest party in the country since 1946. The Italian Socialist Party, a major coalition partner for the past thirty years, has also been decimated. 2005 Polish parliamentary elections The elections led to a widely anticipated heavy defeat for the post-Communist Democratic Left Alliance
government, with conservative parties such as Law and Justice and Civic Platform emerging as the dominant parties in Poland, 2010 Hungarian parliamentary elections The election led to the landslide victory of the Fidesz, which gained a two-thirds majority, while the longtime rival, the Hungarian Socialist Party (MSZP) drastically
weakened and ended the de facto bipartisan system. Two major parties of the regime change, the MDF and the SZDSZ have lost their all parliamentary seats. 2011 Irish general election Filanna Fáil, who ruled Ireland for most of the post-independence era, was heavily defeated at the election following anger over the Irish financial crisis.
For the first time, Fine Gael took over Fianna Fáil to win the most votes and seats, while Fianna Fáil fell from first place, concerning both votes and seats, while Fianna Fáil to win the most votes and seats, while Fianna Fáil fell from first place, concerning both votes and seats, while Fianna Fáil fell from first place to third place, concerning both votes and seats, while Fianna Fáil fell from first place to third place, concerning both votes and seats, while Fianna Fáil fell from first place to third place, concerning both votes and seats, while Fianna Fáil fell from first place to third place, concerning both votes and seats, while Fianna Fáil fell from first place to third place, concerning both votes and seats.
parties since restoring democracy in 1974, New Democracy and the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), saw a joint drop in support from nearly 80% in 2009 to just one-third for their role in support from first place to third place
This election also saw the shifting left-wing support to the Eurosceptic Coalition of the Radical Left (SYRIZA) that has been at the forefront of opposition to the austerity measures and the neoliberal economic policies of the European Union. 2017 French presidential election Neither the mainstream leaves Socialist Party or the mainstream
right Republicans won the second round of voting, the first time World War II that both of the previously dominant strands of French politics were not represented. Instead, the two leading candidates - the winner, centrist liberal pro-European Emmanuel Macron of En Marche and far-right Eurosceptic Marine Le Pen of the National Front —
has been identified by many analysts as a new open-closed political spectrum between conservative protectionism and liberal globalism. [71] Latin America 2002 Brazilian Presidency (2003–2007) André Singer,
the rise to power of the Worker Party (PT) and the subsequent creation and expansion of revenue redistribution policy (Bolsa Família, minimum wage increases, etc.) realized the Brazilian political scene. Even in the case of a PT's election defeat, it is argued, no president would risk returning Lula's programs, fearing the response from the
lower classes. [72] Lula's victory in 2002 was the beginning of the first leftist government since 1964. 1930 Colombian presidential election - Enrique Olaya Herrera President After a 44-year dominance in national politics by the Conservative Party (since 1886), the division of the conservative ticket (along with the economic crisis and the
Banana Massacre) triggered the first victory of the Liberal Party in half a century. It was the beginning of the period known as Liberal Republic, in which the liberals winning in all elections in which
they participated with either a majority or plural, which was the first force in Congress in 68 out of 75 years. 1998 Venezuelan presidential election — Hugo Chávez Frías President The result means the end of the Puntofijismo that has dominated the political atmosphere of the country in the past 40 years and the beginning of the
dominance of the new MVR party, later renamed PSUV. 2018 Brazilian general election — Jair Bolsonaro was elected president, ending 15 years of Workers' Party rule. Anger over the previous administration's failure to tackle widespread corruption and other crises engulfing Brazil has handed the conservative politician's victory. [73]
Oceania Australia 1910 Australia 1910 Australian federal election — Labor victory; Andrew Fisher Prime Minister The unification of the Protection Party and the Anti-Socialist Party (originally the Free Trade Party) in the Commonwealth Liberal Party earlier in 1909 made this election the first under what would become a bipartisan system. It was also the
first elected majority government federal. 1949 Australian federal election — Liberal victory; Robert Menzies Prime Minister The first time the Liberal Party and the United Australian Party), and it was the beginning of twenty-three years of Liberal government
and and years of Menzies as Prime Minister (he was earlier PM for two years from 1939). No party has kept the government continuous for a longer and no one has been prime minister since. 1972 Australian federal election – Labor victory; Gough Whitlam Prime Minister After twenty-three years of Liberal rule, the Labour Party took
power in 1972, with the slogan, 'It's time'. The significance of this election was broader than simply a change of partisan rule; new issues, such as the environment, Aboriginal affairs, abortion, multiculturalism and a broader adoption of state spending, as a result of the Whitlam government, which in many respects created a bipartisan
consensus on major issues of social policy. Although the Whitlam government was relatively short, its policy reflection — in creating new government day. 1983 Australian federal election — Labor victory; Bob Hawke Prime Minister
Unseating the Fraser government, thirteen years of Labor government, thirteen years of Labor government followed, marking the longest continuous Labor government, policies and economic reforms were enacted that moved Australia to a less protective, more globalised economy,
which included the Prices and Revenue Agreement (Unions agreeing to limit wage requirements in exchange for lower inflation); floating the tariff system, and selling off the state-owned Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Optus, Qantas and CSL
Limited. 1996 Australian federal election - Liberal victory; John Howard Prime Minister The recent Australian political spectrum consisted of two major parties, the conservative Liberal Party of Australia and the democratic socialist Australian Labour Party (ALP) although as of late Labour is more in line with the third way. This election
followed Labour's re-election in the 1993 election dubbed the unprofit election for The Labour Prime Minister Paul Keating, It was the end of the Falcons/Keating Labor government that has been in power for 13 years. During this time, the conservative Liberal party underwent several failed leadership changes, including Andrew Peacock in
1984 and 1990, John Howard in 1987 and John Hewson in 1993. The 1996 election saw the ALP lose 31 seats in the House of Representatives with a bipartisan preferred result of 46.37%, the lowest for Labor since 1934. The 1996 election was significantly influenced by the demographic coin as the Howard's warners. It was traditionally
lower middle-class Labour party voters who felt the ALP no longer gives them the recognition they deserve. Notorious demographics that fell in 1996 were outer suburb mortgage front stage Areas. Howard's strugglers played a role in the 2007 election where the ALP was returned to power under Kevin Rudd. Big gains made by Labor
occurred in many of the former Liberal strongholds in this regard belt due to various issues related to the 1996 election in terms of general discontent as well as high interest rates. Queensland state election — Labor victory; T.J Ryan Premier of Queensland Labor constitutes majority government in Queensland for the
first time, and would win 13 out of 14 state elections (the exception is in 1929) until the ALP-DLP split to the expulsion of Labor Premier Vince Gair from the ALP in 1957. 1957 Queensland state election — Country/Liberal Coalition victory; Frank Nicklin Premier of Queensland The Country Party forms majority government in Queensland
in coalition with the Liberal Party following the split from the ruling Labour Party. The Country Party would be in government in Queensland for the premiership of Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen as the longest serving premier of Queensland. The Country/National
Party would even win a parliamentary majority in its own right at the Queensland state elections in 1983 and 1986, the only opportunities where the party ruled a state or territory of Australia without being in Coalition with the Liberal Party. 1989 Queensland state election — Labor victory; Wayne Goss Premier of Queensland. Labor is
forming majority government in Queensland for the first time since 1957, after the Fitzgerald inquiry into police and political corruption led to the resignation of Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen and the crackdown in support of the National Party that ruled from 1957 to 1989. Labor has won 11 out of the 12 Queensland state elections since 1989, the
exception is in 2012, just twice the Liberal/National coalition has formed the government under Rob Borbidge (1996-1998) and Campbell Newman (2012-2015). New Zealand This section does not name any sources. Please help improve this section by adding quotes to trusted sources. Un sources of material can be challenged and
removed. (October 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) 1890 New Zealand general election - Liberal victory; John Ballance Prime Minister The coming of the Liberal Party has been heralded as a major milestone in New Zealand history. It was the beginning of proper party politics in New Zealand. While
groupings of 'Liberals' and 'Conservative' politicians date back to the 1870s they were more akin to loose factions rather than properly organized parties. Massive economic and social reforms took place after 1890 with a progressive land tax worked with rent sponsorship to stimulate agriculture that restored the country of the Long
Depression. Ballance's successor Richard Seddon continued concentrates largely on establishing welfare. Arguably, the Liberals' most famous and important achievement was the entrenchment of women, a major social upheancy that saw New Zealand become the first country in the world to allow women to vote. 1935 New Zealand's
general election - Labour victory; Michael Joseph Savage Prime Minister The 1935 election brought Labour to power for the Great Depression that would remain in place for half a century. A generous welfare system labelled as social security has been
incited and the country's existing free-market economy has been completely abandoned in favour of a Keynesian system with higher rates, guaranteed prices for producers and emphasis on local manufacturing to create jobs. The government was praised for their policies that led to another landslide victory in 1938. The political landscape
was also to change, with the three party era ending with the United And Reformist Parties (which formed a coalition between 1931 and 1935) merging entirely into the new National Party, which remains Labour's main mother to this day, both of which have since occupied either the government or opposition. 1984 New Zealand general
election - Labour victory; David Lange Prime Minister The election of the Labour government led by David Lange and Roger Douglas, brought about radical economic reform and moved New Zealand from what was arguably one of the most protected, regulated and state-dominated system of any capitalist democracy to an extreme
position at the open, competitive, free-market side of the spectrum. Social policy has also taken in a dramatic change with New Zealand's largely socially conservative outlook being reshaped with more liberal prospects in the Lange government's policies portrayed by policies such as the passing of anti-nuclear legislation and the
legalization of homosexuality. Foreign relations have also changed dramatically with New Zealand abandoning their allegiance with the U.S. and Australia. 1996 New Zealand general election – National–New Zealand First
coalition victory; Jim Bolger Prime Minister The 1996 election was the first held under the new mixed-member proportional (MMP) voting system, introduced after two referendums in 1992 and 1993, and took the transition from the bipartisan era to a new multiparty era. See also U.S. election campaigns in 19th Century Second Party
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