

Dangerous Revolutionary Movements and Modern Political Extremism

Russia and Mexico

Russian Empire, 1905–1906

Major Groups

- Bolsheviks
- Mensheviks
- Jewish Labor Bund
- Other Social Democratic parties

What Happened?

During the 1905 Revolution, several political groups promoted different visions for Russia's future. Some organizations cooperated at times, while others disagreed over strategy and political goals. Economic hardship, political unrest, and dissatisfaction with the government contributed to instability.

Historical Remembrance

The assassination of President McKinley, American intellectual property theft, anti-statist movements, and the targeting of the United States military.

Mexico, 1910–1920

Major Groups

- Political regime under President Porfirio Díaz
- Zapatistas
- Constitutionalist
- Other revolutionary forces

What Happened?

The Mexican Revolution grew from concerns about land ownership, political exclusion, and economic inequality. Multiple revolutionary groups pursued different goals, resulting in years of conflict before new political institutions were created.

Historical Remembrance

Contributed to psychological warfare campaigns and anti-White propaganda, deepened anti-U.S. sentiment in Mexico, altered the U.S. map, and resulted in significant loss of life. The United States suffered approximately 13,000 deaths, while Mexico suffered approximately 25,000.

Modern Political Extremism

Topics

- Online radicalization
- Political intimidation
- Extremist organizing
- Vigilante activity
- Political violence

Overview

Modern political extremism and violence can emerge across a range of ideological movements. These movements may involve efforts to intimidate opponents, spread extremist narratives, encourage unlawful activity, or undermine public trust in institutions. Governments, researchers, and communities study these patterns to better understand how radicalization develops and how violence and unlawful conduct can be prevented while protecting constitutional rights and civil liberties.

Educational Note

History shows that political polarization, economic challenges, conspiracy narratives, and social conflict can contribute to instability. Studying historical revolutionary movements alongside modern political extremism helps provide context for understanding how societies can experience periods of conflict and war.

Union of Saints Opinion

Modern revolutionaries, first-born activists, Mexican, Russian, Jewish, Arab, and left socialist factions have partnered to form coalitions and mobilize supporters in pursuit of their political objectives. These coalitions promote instability, racism, anti-White hate, American blackmail and framing, treason, political slavery, and conflict. They use mass immigration as an instrument of war and political power while viewing Americans who oppose their agenda as the opposition.

Sources

<https://hir.harvard.edu/township-rebellion-the-zapatista-movement-three-decades-later/>
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolsheviks>