

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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***The Rise and Fall of Jeremy
Corbyn Labour Party Leadership***

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Abstract

The fundamental of this study is to present you the rise and fall of Jeremy Corbyn leadership. The ideological roots of labour party in united kingdom. You will able to understand how labour party was began in 19c , then how the first and second government was formed .therefore you will have some information about the chartism movement and Fabian society then who's James Khier Hardie .this study will help you to know more about Jeremy Corbyn and his political career and how dealt with media and criticisms after his winning in election , you are going to see the most import point talk about in fist conference speech's as labour party leader .finally the future of labour party with Jeremy Corbyn, and you will know his plans for government and society for ameliorate the situation of people for good .moreover you understand the relation between him and welfare state , then how he used all his efforts to serve women and to highlight their status in society and the political milieu after it was in the past centuries do not have any rights even in the elections.

Dedication :

This work is dedicated to all whom i know with a special emphasize on : my parents who supported me during all the stages of my life from the date of my birth up to know .

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First of all I would like to thank Mr Houari Mirad for accepting to supervise my humble work and for his relevant advices and guidance .

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Finally ,I would especially like to thank all the student of English ,I am truly grateful.

List of Acronyms

MP :	Member of Prlaiment
MS :	Mister
LRC :	Labour Representation Committee
NHS:	National Health Service
% :	Percentage

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Introduction

General Introduction

The Labour party is a political party in united kingdom ,was founded in 1900, having grown out of the trade union movements and socialist parties of the 19c .it overtook the liberal party to became the main opposition to the conservative party in tye early 1920s, from minority government under Ramsy Macdonald in 1924 and from 1929 to 1931s. labour party party was most recently in government from 1997 to 2010 under Tony Blair and Gondon Brown .since leaving government the party has been led by Ed Miliband from 2010 and Jeremy Corbyn from 2015.

Labour's decision to oppoint Jeremy Corbyn as the leader of the party , began as a seemingly clever strategy .he quickly gained a large degree of support from younger voters .

Jeremy Corbyn faced several criticisms for his work policy, as she did not like everyone, especially Britain's rich class, as well as the press, which did not hesitate to criticize him. Jeremy Corbyn did not have a good relationship with the press, especially after winning the election.

Corbyn in his role as leader of the labour party began as a symbol of change , but has since then been reduced to the image of a useless idealist , the elected served as his greatest challenge which provided him with the opportunity to redeem himself some more time in whish conservatives party are already losing public support .

The fact is that Corbyn hopes to put a stop to everything bad in society that disadvantages civilians ,he did not give up but on the contrary fully promised to improve the conditions of British society and achieve equality between citizens .

Chapter I :

Historical Background of the Labour Party

Introduction:

The general aim of this chapter is to introduce the roots of labour party and how it is begin from 1924 in addition to that the chartisim movement Chartism was a working-class movement for political reform in Britain that existed from 1838 to 1857,more over the most figure in labour party which is James Khier Hardie *become one of Britain's most notable politicians and the first Labour leader.*

I-1. The ideological roots of the labour party:

Labour Party has developed from nothing; which was made in nineteen century .another gathering for another century, it's arrangement was the consequence of numerous times of troublesome exertion by common labourers .The objective of these development was to speak to the enthusiasm of everyone in the British parliament.

From numerous years the new association attempted to flourish in the British political framework .In the conference of February 1900 had made "Work Party" however under the name "The Labour Representation Committee" and it had no individuals around then, yet it created through the time. Work was set up to handle a record number of competitors, when the liberal party spilt in 1916; the Labour Party was all around put to make a test for power, Work has had a few spells in government.

I.1.1 First government1924:¹

In 1923 the general election was battled on the Conservatives' protectionist proposition; despite the fact that they got the most votes and remained the biggest party, they lost their majority in parliament, requiring an administration supporting organized commerce to be shaped. In 1924 Ramsy MacDonald as leader ,he was requested that by the lord shape a legislature. The primary government had unassuming targets .It was reliant on liberal support to stay in power, the administration chop down as the aftereffect of a political battle about the activities of Attorney-General sir Patrick Hastings .In the consequent race , the Daily Mail distributed the notorious Zinoviev letter , a falsification which claimed there were connections between Russian communists and the British Labor Party. With a climate of intense against socialism, Labor lost 40 seats and the Tories were come back to control.

¹http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/mwh/britain/labourpartyrev_print.shtml

I-1.2 Second government 1929:

In the election of Work Party has developed from nothing; which was made in nineteen century .another gathering for another century, it's arrangement was the consequence of numerous times of troublesome exertion by common labourers .The objective of these development was to speak to the enthusiasm of everyone in the British parliament.

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However, these had little effect and in 1931 unemployment caused a crisis within the cabinet. Politically unable to either cut benefits or increase taxes to deal with the financial problem caused by high unemployment, the government was split and fell. Yet MacDonald did not tender his resignation to the King, but instead offered to form a National Government with Liberals and Conservatives. From being one of its founding fathers, Ramsay MacDonald had turned his back on the party and was seen to have betrayed Labour. He was expelled in September 1931; but in the following election, MacDonald's coalition won a large majority. MacDonald continued as Prime Minister of the Conservative dominated National Government until 1935. MacDonald was vehemently denounced by the Labour Party as a "traitor" and a "rat" for what they saw as his betrayal.

I-1.3. Labour Party chronology:¹

The first Labour Prime Minister - Ramsey MacDonald.

1893 - Keir Hardie, a Scottish miner who had been elected MP for West Ham, set up the Independent Labour Party a socialist propaganda society.

1900 - the Trades Union Congress set up the Labour Representation Committee with Ramsey MacDonald as secretary - to support working-class candidates in elections.

1903 - the LRC agreed with the Liberal Party that only one candidate (Liberal or Labour) should stand in each seat against the Conservatives in the next election.

1906 - 29 LRC-sponsored candidates won seats in the election and set up as a separate party in Parliament. They called themselves The Labour Party. One Labour MP John Burns was invited by the Liberal government to join the Cabinet the first Labour minister.

1910 - 42 Labour MPs were elected, and the Liberal government needed the Labour Party to support it.

1914-1918 - during the war, the Party struggled, because Labour members disagreed about whether to oppose or support the war.

1918 - the Party reorganised itself, adopted a new constitution and published a manifesto - Labour and the New Social Order which advocated nationalisation of industry and the redistribution of wealth. The Labour Party won 63 seats in the 1918 election.

1922 - the Labour Party won 142 seats in the election.

1924 - in the election the Conservatives won 258 seats, Labour 191 and the Liberals 158. Labour and the Liberals formed a coalition government with Ramsey MacDonald as the first Labour prime.

I-1.4 Why did the labour party come to power in 1924?

- The *Labour Representation Committee* 1900 campaigned for Labour candidates in election. After 1913, the Trade Unions were allowed to fund Labour candidates, and this allowed the LRC to finance election campaigns.
- Payment of MPs 1911 allowed working men to stand for Parliament.
- Labour and the New Social Order, the Party's manifesto (1918) - advocating nationalisation of industry and the redistribution of wealth appealed to working people.

- The Representation of the People Act of 1918 gave the vote to more working-class people, who looked for a 'worker's party' to represent them.
- After 1916, the Liberals were split between those who supported Asquith, and those who supported Lloyd George. This weakened the Liberal Party. Then Lloyd George fell from power after he agreed to the Irish Free State in 1921 there was a second split in the Liberal Party that ruined it forever.
- The Conservatives - who took over the government in 1922 - were also weakened when they failed to deal with a trade depression in 1923.

II-1. The Chartism Movement ²

Chartism from Cambridge dictionary is the standards and practices of a gathering of political reformers predominantly working men, dynamic in England from 1838 to 1848; the word Chartism was began from medieval Latin Charta or contract which implies alluding to the "general population's sanction of 1837".

The starting points of Chartism were mind boggling. It was a development conceived of average workers, disdain at their avoidance from the recently extended establishment. Chartism was perhaps the principal gathering average workers labour on the planet. There were two ideological perspectives in Chartism: physical drive or good constrain.

In May 1838 individuals' contract was distributed as a draft parliamentary charge, it contained six points which are: manhood suffrage, the ticket, abrogation of property qualifications for MPs, instalment of MPs, square with electoral regions and yearly decisions. Thousands of working individuals had revitalized together on the wellsprings of this sanction, and several of them had gone to jail for their convictions.

This technique conflicted with that of Fergus O'Connor. Fearless and enthusiastic, O'Connor was a charismatic rabble rouser, who utilized mass gatherings and the broadly read 'Northern Star' to join the powers of the average workers behind him. His prevalence was colossal; the Chartists named their youngsters after him and he himself was known as the 'Lion of Freedom'.

O'Connor may have inferred bolster for 'physical compel', yet just few Chartists were genuine insurrectionists. John Frost was transported subsequent to driving an ascending in Newport, in November 1839, in which 22 Chartists were shot dead by fighters; Robert Peddle

² http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/society_culture/protest_reform/chartist_01.shtml
Cambridge Dictionary (dictionary –Cambridge.org).

was sentenced to three years with hard work after his contribution in an endeavored Chartist ascending in Bradford in January 1840. Dorothy Thompson dis-cusses her supposition of this British average workers development in her article "Chartism" .as indicated by her , Chartism was the aftereffect of the common labourers acknowledging they would require their own particular portrayal when it came to accomplishing political liberation. Chartism was named after the drafting of the People's Charter, the bill that would accomplish political change for the common labourers. At first the common labourers trusted that on the off chance that they sup-ported the working class in their offer for change, they too would then be incorporated. A couple of men sorting out the development knew the white collar class "had no goal whatever of incorporating working men in their new political partnership." According to Thompson³. Also The chartist legacy was solid by the 1850 , individuals from parliament acknowledged that further change unavoidable .further change acts were passed in 1867 and 1884.by 1918 five the chartists from six requests had been accomplished just the stipulation that parliamentary election be held each year was unfulfilled.

II-1.1. A Chronology Of The Chartism Movement:

A Chronology Of The Chartism Movement:	
1836	London Working Men's Association established. William Lovett is secretary (June).
1837	East London Democratic Association established (January); Birmingham Political Union re-established (May); First issue of <i>Northern Star</i> appears in Leeds. Feargus O'Connor is proprietor and William Hill editor (November).
1838	Great Northern Union established in Leeds by O'Connor (January); The People's Charter, in the main the work of Lovett, published in London. National Petition launched in Birmingham (May); Northern Political Union established in Newcastle (June); Great meetings in Birmingham (August) and on Kersal Moor, Manchester, (September) emphasize emergence of national protest movement.
1839	National Convention of 53 delegates meets in London (February); Re-locates to Birmingham (May); Bull Ring riots lead to arrest of Lovett and others. House of Commons refuses to consider by 235 votes to 46 National Petition of 1,280,000 signatures. Sales of <i>Star</i> reach 50,000 a week (July); A 'sacred month' of strikes abandoned amid arrests (August). Newport Rising results in some 22 deaths and

³ <https://www.kibin.com/essay-examples/tag/chartism>.

	125 arrests (November)
1840	Small scale risings in Sheffield and Bradford (January); Newport leaders transported (February); O'Connor imprisoned for seditious libel (May); National Charter Association established as organizing force of the movement (July).
1841	National Association established by Lovett and denounced in the <i>Star</i> (April); Chartist candidates appear on hustings in general election (July); O'Connor released from prison (August).
1842	Launch of Complete Suffrage Union in Birmingham (January); National Convention meets in London (April); House of Commons refuses to consider by 287 votes to 49 National Petition of 3,317,752 signatures (May); Strikes against wage cuts and in support of People's Charter widely supported in industrial districts. Many of Chartist leaders arrested (August); CSU conference in Birmingham encounters hostility from Chartists (December).
1843	Trial of O'Connor and other Chartists at Lancaster. Not sentenced, but others tried elsewhere, including Thomas Cooper, imprisoned (March); Joshua Hobson becomes editor of the <i>Northern Star</i> (August); Land question discussed at Chartist Convention in Birmingham (September).
1844	Lecture tours maintained by O'Connor and other leaders such as Thomas Clark (January-March); Land question discussed at Chartist Convention in Manchester (April).
1845	Chartist Co-operative Land Society established (April); Fraternal Democrats established in London. George Julian Harney is secretary of this internationalist organization (September); Harney becomes editor of the <i>Northern Star</i> (October); Land Plan considered by special conference in Manchester (December).
1846	Heronsgate, the first Land Plan estate, acquired (March); Cooper's arguments with O'Connor culminate in his expulsion from Chartist Convention at Leeds (August); National Land Company created (December).
1847	Land Plan journal, the <i>Labourer</i> , edited by Ernest Jones, appears. Land Bank opens (January); Heronsgate opens as O'Connorville (May); O'Connor elected MP for Nottingham (July); Chartist estate of Lowbands opens (August).

1848	National Convention meets in London; Kennington Common demonstration; Committee of House of Commons examines National Petition and reports far fewer signatures than claimed (April); National Assembly meets; Arming and drilling in the north (May); Chartist estates of Snigs End and Minster Lovell opened. Committee of House of Commons considers Land Company. Plots in London. Jones and other leaders arrested (June-August).
1849	National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association established (January); O'Connor's motion in House of Commons for the People's Charter defeated. Chartist estate of Dodford opened (July).
1850	National Charter League, led by Clark, established (April); <i>Red Republican</i> , edited by Harney, appears (June); Jones released from prison (July).
1851	O'Connor opposes alliance with NPFRA at Chartist Conference in Manchester (January); Chartists Conference in London adopts socialist programme (March); <i>Notes to the People</i> , edited by Jones, appears (May); Act of Parliament to wind up Land Company (August); <i>Northern Star</i> is sold (December).
1852	<i>Northern Star</i> re-emerges as Harney's <i>Star of Freedom</i> (April); <i>People's Paper</i> is launched by Jones (May); O'Connor arrested in House of Commons and taken to Tuke's asylum (June).
1855	40,000 attend O'Connor's funeral (September).
1857	O'Connor's villa sold (May).
1858	Last Chartist Convention (February).

Table 01 : Chronology of the Chartism movement .

III-1. The Fabian society :⁴

The Fabian is British socialist movement .It was founded in 1884by a group of political thought and intellectuals .the word Fabian derives from the roman general quintusfabiusknowan as cunctator ,who used carefully planned strategies to slowly wear down his enemy over an extended perid of time .this similar to the way Fabian socialism works to implement its agenda of a one world state.the Fabian Society began attractingmany prominent contemporary figures drawn to its socialist cause,were George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Annie Besant, Graham Wallas, and sidneywebb.However, it was in 1900 that the Society finally published a tract drafted by George Bernard Shaw, *Fabianism and the Empire*,

⁴ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/fabian-society>.

which became the most significant statement of the Society's imperial policy. Shaw supported imperial expansion because, as he claimed, the world evolved toward big and powerful states. The Fabians criticised Liberals, but supported British imperial policy as a means of disseminating enlightened principles of governance throughout the world. The early Fabian socialists wanted to reform Britain's imperial rule and turn the British Empire into what was later called by the Webbs the Socialist Commonwealth. They spoke in favour of 'public-spirited' or 'social' imperialism. Hubert Bland defended British imperial policy arguing that "England was the only country fit to pioneer the blessings of civilisation." Shaw presented the view that small nations, like the Boer Republic, were anachronistic in the new world of the twentieth century. Eventually, the Fabians accepted the opinion that Britain must defend and maintain her empire in the most efficient way.

The early Fabians trusted that the Empire could be effectively overseen by insightful and savvy specialists, for example, the individuals who went to the Coefficients feasting club gatherings, sorted out by Beatrice Webb and her better half in 1902, to unite the most powerful choice and conclusion creators Britain. The early Fabians along these lines longed for making the communist paradise under the British royal banner. They were additionally concerned about the raising of a 'supreme race' to help adjust the risk forced by developing German imperialism.

Besides The Fabian were instrumental in shaping the english work party ,school of financial aspects ,and the universal court of equity ;notwithstanding that Fabians likewise assumed awesome part in the production of the association of country. The national participation of the Fabian Society has never been exceptionally incredible (at its top in 1946 it had just around 8,400 individuals), however the significance of the general public has dependably been considerably more prominent than its size may recommend. By and large, a substantial number of Labour individuals from Parliament in the House of Commons, and also huge numbers of the gathering pioneers, are Fabians, and, notwithstanding the national society, there are scores of nearby Fabian social orders.

III-1.1. The principal activities of Fabian society :

- The Fabian society was founded for the purpose of “reconstructing society “ based on the competitive system which means to provide general welfare and happiness to people.
- It consisted in the furtherance of its goals of socialism through the education of the public along socialist lines by means of meetings, lectures ,discussion groups , conferenceect .
- The fabain society had played an important role in the development of the English labour movement.
- The Fabian society chartered by the crown with the purpose of ushering in one world collectivist state through gradualism .
- Many practical reforms can be traced in part to the work of fabians , but much of the impact has been through the gradual spread of their philosophies by teachers ,civil servant ,politicians and others of influential.

III-1.2. The Fabians and labour party:⁵

The British LRC (labour representation committee) was organized in 1900 by Fabian society the member Arthur Henderson became the first labour cabinet minister until 1935 followed by James Middleton, Morgan Philips and others Fabians .

In 1954, on the Fabian Society’s 70th anniversary, its Secretary Margaret Cole described the Society as the “thinking machine of British Socialism” .

In February 1957, *Fabian News*, the official Fabian organ, reported:

This state of affairs has remained unchanged ever since. In its own words, the Fabian Society remains “at the forefront of developing political ideas and public policy on the left”. The Fabian Society also remains affiliated to the Labour Party.

Another important fact is that the Fabian Society has 7000 members 80 percent(5600) of whom are members of the Labour Party, which includes hundreds of Members of Parliament, Prime Ministers, and other members of Labour governments.

What is particularly significant is that this makes about 3 percent in the general Labour Party membership but close to 100 per cent in the Labour leadership. For example, nearly the entire 1997 Labour Cabinet was composed of Fabians.

⁵ www.fabians.org.uk

Moreover, all Labour Prime Ministers have been members of the Fabian Society as have all Labour Party leaders and deputy leaders.

IV-1. James keir Hardie:

James Keir Hardie rose from very humble beginnings to become one of Britain's most notable politicians and the first Labour leader.



Figure 01: James Khier Hardie.

IV-1.1. HIS LIFE:⁶

James Keir Hardie was born in Lanark shire, Scotland on 15 August 1856, the illegitimate son of a servant, Mary Keir ,His mother later married David Hardie, a carpenter. in the age of 8 Hardie was sent to work rather than to go to school because he was

⁶Jhon,Lack. "*Hardie ,james jim (1851.1920)*" .Australian dictionary of biography. Published, Australian national university , 2005.

the sole wage earner of his family .by the age 17 he had thought himself to read and write .The poverty and stress of life in the mines caused Keir Hardie to agitate for better conditions. He began to attend Union meetings and effectively organised local strikes against wage cuts.

In 1879 he was invited to become Secretary of the Ayrshire Miners' Association. He moved to Cumnock and organised a major strike for improved wages in 1881. After this strike collapsed KeirHardie was sacked from his post.

He then began employment as a journalist with the Cumnock News in 1882. During this time he became actively involved with the Cumnock community, founding a Good Templar Lodge promoting the temperance movement. He was also involved with local societies and churches. In 1886 he was offered the post of Secretary to the newly formed Ayrshire Miners' Union.

In 1892, KeirHardie was invited to stand as the Independent Labour Party candidate for West Ham in east London. He won and took his seat in parliament. Although he lost the seat a few years later, he remained as leader of the new Labour Party. In 1900 he was elected as MP for the Merthyr-Tydfil constituency,

in 1900 and was one of only two Labour MPs in parliament. But by 1906 this number had increased to 26. KeirHardie was elected leader of the party in the House of Commons, but was not very good at dealing with internal rivalries and he resigned from the post in 1908. From then on he devoted his energy to promoting the Labour Party and championing equality, particularly in the cause of women's suffrage. In 1910, 40 Labour MPs were elected to parliament and KeirHardie gave up the party leadership to George Barnes.

During the first year of World War One, KeirHardie was an outspoken pacifist. He died on 26 September 1915 in Glasgow.

IV-1.2. The greatest hero:

Keir hardie was one of the key architects of the Labour Party, as Bob Holman's book makes clear.

Two ideas were central to Hardie's politics. First, the working class needed political representation independent of the Liberal and Tory parties.

Some trade union officials had entered alliances with the Liberals they were known as "Lib-Labs".

Hardie opposed this. His skill lay in constructing a coalition of socialists, trade unionists and radical liberals.

The creation of the Labour Party was a step forward, but it created contradictions for Hardie.

He attacked those on the left who wanted the Labour Party to be an openly socialist organisation. Hardie feared this would alienate the trade union leaders.

His second crucial idea was that parliament was the key to improving the position of working class people. He asked an open air meeting of workers in West Ham as he campaigned to be elected as a Labour representative, “How many lives would be saved if parliament were to be based on proper lines, and the representatives were honest working men instead of capitalists, as they now were?”

Hardie supported many strikes, but he didn’t see them as the solution, instead arguing that, “the propoganda of class hatred is not one which can ever take root in this country.”

Hardie believed that conflict between labour and capital could be solved by electing workers who were not tied to the wealthy industrialists.

The central role of parliament for Hardie created a further tension. It meant that the parliamentary Labour Party should not be accountable to the party membership

Chapter II:

Political Career of Jeremy Corbyn

Introduction:

The second chapter introduce the life of Jeremy Corbyn and his first beginnings in British government and the matches brought to it by the British press after winning the Labour Party elections and how Jeremy Corbyn deal with the situation.

I.1. His life :

Jeremy Corbyn was born in Chippenham in Wiltshire in 1949. He was the youngest of four boys .Jeremy is the son Naomi loveday ;whish was a female scientist and later became a math teacher and David Benjamin Corbyn was electrical engineer .His parents were peace campaigners who met in the 1930 at a committee meeting in support of the Spanish republic at Conway hall during the Spanish civil war .

After school , he worked briefly at a local newspaper , the Newport and Market Drayton Advertiser .at the age 19 , he went to Jamaica for two years to volunteer.

I.1.1. Poltical career of Jeremy :⁷

After his returning to united kingdom and after a series of works that he did .Corbyn became the local labour party's agent and organiser ,had responsibility for the general election in Horsey 1979 , in addition to that he was chairman of the constituency labour party .

Jeremy Corbyn was first elected in 1983 as the labour MP for Islington North. In 2005 he was identified as the second most rebellious Labour MP of all time when the party was in government. He was the most rebellious Labour MP in the 1997–2001 Parliament, the 2001–2005 Parliament and the 2005–2010 Parliament, defying the whip 428 times while Labour was in power.

After years of being a backbench MP and following Labour's defeat the the General Election in May 2015 ,Corbyn announced he was standing as a candidate as party leader. He was elected leader in September 2015 and became the Leader of the Official Opposition.

⁷ Richard ,Seymour. " *early careerr of Corbyn the strange rebirth of radical politics .*" Published ,London,17 may 2016,P256.

Moreover Corbyn faced criticism following the EU Referendum in June 2016 and a motion of no confidence was lodged against him by his own party in the same month.

Despite competition from fellow Labour MP, Owen Smith, it was announced in September 2016 that Corbyn had been re-elected the leader of the Labour party, to the surprise of many he was elected with majority votes ,with 61 percent of the vote. In his victory speech, Mr Corbyn said:

*"During these amazing three months, our party has changed. We have grown enormously, because of the hopes of so many ordinary people for a different Britain, a better Britain, a more equal Britain, a more decent Britain. They are fed up with the inequality, the injustice, the unnecessary poverty. All those issues have brought people in in a spirit of hope and optimism."*⁸

Jeremy Corbyn, the “dark horse” candidate for the Labour leadership, won and won big. With a landslide in the first round, this unassuming anti-war socialist crushed the opposition,

Particularly the Blairite opposition.

According to his website, Corbyn says :”I remain every bit as determined to fight for a better society today , as I was then “;whish means I fight for better british society , I was and I still do my best.

⁸ Richard ,Seymour. “ *early careerr of Corbyn the strange rebirth of radical politics .*”Published ,London,17 may 2016,P256.

I.1.2. Jeremy Corbyn's Manifesto :

- A new national investment bank to encourage growth and reduce the deficit
- Public ownership of the railway and energy sector
- Replace Trident with jobs that retain the skills of the workers
- Reduce the welfare bill through growth and investment
- House building programme and rencontrol
- Integrate social care with the NHS
- A new national education service providing universal childcare, abolishing student fees, restoring grants and funding adult skills
- Scrap zero hours contracts and a national living wage for all, regardless of age



Figure 2: Jeremy Corbyn

I.1.3. Result of 2016 Labour Party Leadership election :⁹

	Jeremy Corbyn		Owen Smith	
	Votes	%share	votes	%share
Labour party members	168,216	59	116,960	41
Labour party affiliates	60,075	60	39,670	40
Registered supporters	84,918	70	36,599	30
Total votes received	313,209	61,8	193,229	38,2

Table 02: result of 2016 labour party leadership election .

II.1. Jeremy Corbyn and Media:¹⁰

The relationship between Jeremy Corbyn and media is not good at all ,especially after winning the election of labour party .some press welcomed the news victory and others considered it as an earthquake on the labour party .

Inside seven days of his decision as labour party leadership in September. It was participating in battle the media reform coalition described as an attempt to “systematically undermine” his position. In an avalanche of negative coverage 60 percent of all articles which appeared in the mainstream press about Corbyn were negative with only 13 percent positive. Which means Jeremy Corbyn was represented unfairly by the British press through a process of vilification that went well beyond the moral limits of fair debate and disagreement in democracy .moreover the British press considered him as a friend of UK enemies .the result has been a disappointment to give the readers of newspapers a fair opportunity to form their own judgment about the leader of country.

⁹ Michael, Wilkinson. «result of labour party leadership election.» The Guardian, Published, Liverpool, 24,09,2016

¹⁰ Pominic, Midgley. “ a very middle class revolutionary on the verge becoming labour leader “.Telegraph.issue:10,09,25016.

II.1.1. The media monopoly:¹¹

In many democracies across the world new political leaders get so called honeymoon period ;whereas Jeremy Corbyn as party leader in eight national newspapers demonstrates this did not apply to Corbyn , most of the press did not go about as a basic guard dog of the forces that be , rather more regularly as an opposing attackdog .

The British media's bias against Corbyn made it a useful weapon in the coup attempt against his leadership orchestrated by right-wing Labour MPs. After the departure of Britain from the European Union (Brexit) caused the resignation of many ministers within two days.

On June 29, the Guardian revealed that Thomas Piketty had surrendered as a counsel to Corbyn referring to his weak authority of the Remain battle. This incited another monetary counsel, Anne Pettifor, to discharge an email sent over two weeks before the outcome from Piketty clarifying that his abdication was because of time duties and clarifying that I do bolster Jeremy and his endeavor to convey Labor more to one side.

The following day, an article in the Guardian newspaper, written by Shami Chakrabarti in anti-Semitism, misinterpreted Jeremy's speech as having compared Israel to ISIS, condemning the journalist for the deliberate blunder, who later corrected it.

In July 2, the media had contrived another controversy relating to Corbyn, this time what the Telegraph described as a "furious confrontation" with a journalist at an anti-racism rally. Articles initially reported that Corbyn had "lunged" at a "female journalist."

It can entice, while inspecting the media's reaction to Jeremy Corbyn, to be attracted to the absurd abundance of the conservative press when it reprimands his cultivating abilities or blames him for eating noodles, yet the issue in the British press runs significantly more profound than this.

¹¹ Grice, Andrew . "Jeremy Corbyn has a toxic relationship with the media – but he's the one to blame." *The Independent*, 11, Ma, 2016

To conclude, the degree of viciousness and antagonism with which the majority of the British newspapers have treated Corbyn is deemed to be highly problematic from a Democratic perspective.. Certainly democracies need their media to challenge power and offer robust debate, but when this transgresses into an antagonism that undermines legitimate political voices that dare to contest the current status, so it is not democracy that is served.

III.1. The Reactions of some Politicians about the Victory of Jeremy Corbyn:¹²

After the announcement of the victory of Jeremy Corbin in the elections, of course there were supporters and opponents of his victory. There are those who accept the victory of the latter with a good heart and there are those who criticized him.

First ,Owen Smith Corbyn's rival in the election, despite he lost by 48%, welcomed the victory of his opponent and he congratulated him. In addition, he praised his leadership of the Labour Party.

Smith said:

"I want to congratulate Jeremy Corbyn on his clear win in this leadership contest. There is no doubt that the Labour Party has changed under his leadership, he has mobilised huge numbers of people over the last 12 months, many of whom are here at Conference in Liverpool, and he deserves the credit for that, and for winning this contest so decisively."

in addition to that he said :

"I entered this race because I didn't think Jeremy was providing the leadership we needed, and because I felt we must renew our party to win back the voters' trust and respect. However, I fully accept and respect the result and I will reflect carefully on it and

¹² www.bbc.co.uk.

on what role I might play in future to help Labour win again for the British people.”

Smith also thanked all those who supported him in the elections and voted for him ,he promised them to continue working until realise what they wanted for the party.

“I am humbled by the more than 193,000 members, supporters and trade union members who have put their faith in me and I want to say a big thank you to them. It has been a privilege to meet so many of you, who have given so much of your lives to Labour, and I promise to continue to work for what we all believe in. It has been a huge honour for me to stand for leader of our great party and I am also deeply grateful to my Parliamentary colleagues for nominating me”.

Second, Mark Serwotka(public and commercial services union general secretary) Mark was impressed by Jeremy's speech and he said that Jeremy Corbyn is a democratic person and he silenced his critics through his brilliant answers.“This was a speech of a real leader, someone who lives and breathes democracy and solidarity.”

“Jeremy has brilliantly answered his critics, setting out a vision of a country where honesty and decency replace greed and conflict.”

Third , Tony Blair has launched a lacerating attack on Jeremy Corbyn, who he accused of reducing the Labour Party to a ‘fringe protest movement’ .moreover the forme prime minister said the current predicament of his party was a ‘tragedy’.

Tony did not digest the victory of Jeremy in the elections and he considered a loss for him because the ideas of Corbyn does not correspond to the British policy and foreign relations, than about his views to Islamic extremism , the Iraq war and the situation in Syria because the later wants world without a nuclear weapon.

On his record, Mr Blair concluded: "Of course we made mistakes, but we were a radical reforming Government."

"And we tried to put the moral purpose of the Labour Party into practice, the only sort of morality worth very much." The former prime minister said New Labour had 'effectively discarded' ideological socialism but still had 'very well-articulated' values.

On foreign policy, Mr. Blair defended his attempt to counter Islamist extremism, and ally with the US.

In an echo of Hilary Benn's speech to the House of Commons the debate on bombing Syria, Mr Blair said Islamist extremism was a 'modern form of fascism'.

During the Labour leadership election campaign, Mr Blair made a series of interventions in which he attacked MrCorbyn's politics. He urged Labour supporters not to walk 'over the cliff edge' into 'annihilation' by backing MrCorbyn.

III.1.1. The reaction of Jeremy Corbyn against Criticism:

The British press, especially the pro-conservatives party wasn't able to lose Corbyn's popularity. That the latter has, particularly in social media, which he is very active on it.

In a victory discourse that set the tone for his media relations, the Labor pioneer scrutinized shocking attacks of his family's protection by the press. "It has been meddling, it has been damaging, it has been basically wrong," he said.

Maybe most tellingly, in any case, Corbyn censured UK squeeze scope of the 2015 general election. "The media and possibly a significant number of us essentially didn't comprehend the perspectives of numerous youngsters inside our general public," he contended.

Corbyn put youngsters at the heart of his media methodology. The arrangement was basic: grasp the online networking and grassroots battling that got him chosen, regardless of the possibility that this was to the detriment of disregarding the predominant press. However He has dramatically multiplied his base supporters in social media. Moreover The social media

push gave rise to WeAreHisMedia, a hashtag pulling together posts from Corbyn is emphasizing positive news about him.

According to political journalists tell us that the early days of Corbyn's leadership were chaotic. His inexperience with the media and reticence to engage caused frustrations as press clamoured to secure access to the new Labour leader. Jeremy Corbyn denied that his party has a problem with anti-Semitism after Ken Livingstone was accused of being a disgusting Nazi apologist by a fellow Labour MP.

Mr Corbyn, who maintained that there was no crisis despite 39 backbenchers and members of the shadow cabinet attacking his handling of the scandal, enraged his MPs further by suggesting that the row has been created by his opponents because they are nervous and jealous of his power.

In conclusion, despite the great criticism of Jeremy Corbyn after winning the election, he did not give up his post as leader of the Labour Party, but on the contrary fully promised to improve the conditions of British society and achieve equality between citizens.

III.1.2. Jeremy Corbyn 's First Conference Speech as labour Party Leader:¹³

The labour party conference is formally supreme the decision –making body of the party .the conference is traditionally held on the final week in September .Jeremy Corbyn as leader of labour party in his first conference talked about many points which are:

- Jeremy corbyn said the party can climb an electoral mountain and win.
- Jeremy vowed to crack down on law pay and launch a massive infrastructure drive .
- Britain's army of self-employed workers could receive statutory maternity and paternity pay under a Jeremy Corbyn government in addition to that a study will take place to see how the social security system can support new mums and dads who work for themselves in low paid jobs
- Corbyn warned cyber bullies including some of his own supporters

¹³ <https://www.thelondoneconomic.com>.

- Jeremy Corbyn addressed media attacks on him which he said: "I do not believe in personal abuse of any sort. Treat people with respect, treat people as you wish to be treated yourself."
- Corbyn set his vision of new politics and new direction for the Labour Party, moreover he promised that under his leadership, the Labour Party would always put people's interests before profits.
- Jeremy Corbyn promised that there will be no false promises on immigration.

At the end, Corbyn closed the conference with powerful quotes "the last bearded man to lead the Labour Party was a wonderful Scotsman Kier Hardie" Corbyn said. Moreover he abbreviated his speech in these words "so I say to you, don't accept injustice, stand up against prejudice. Let us build a kinder politics, a more caring society together. Let's put our own values, the values people value, back into politics."

Chapter III:

The Future Of Labour Party

Introduction:

The third chapter present the future of labour party with the iron leader Jeremy Corbyn and his plans for government and society, moreover his futur projects to ameliorate the situation of people in Britain specially kids and women .

I.1. How jeremy corbyn dealt with new labour ?¹⁴

The radical leader Jeremy Corbyn was reelected as head of the British labour Party. His victory over Own Smith showed voters wanting to change the party's path away from traditional political and economic elites, leading to a majority of strengthen the role of workers and people who suffer severely from the continued assault on the welfare state.

The election of Jeremy Corbyn will define the Labour party and how it operates for many years to come, even if he is ousted after a relatively short period.

The composition of the Labour party's membership has changed dramatically in recent months. Labour had 187,000 fully paid up members prior to the general election; membership now stands at 292,973. There are over 112,000 registered supporters, and 148,000 affiliate supporters from trade unions. Corbyn's campaign helped grow the numbers in each of these categories and he won convincingly in each section. There are rumours that Corbyn will attempt to convert registered supporters into fully paid up members to further enhance his support base within the party.

This is what the new leader Jeremy Corbyn wants , as he wants to strengthen the party to its original principles of supporting the interests of the workers. The party should be a party for peace and justice. All those who stand behind these priorities support Corbyn in his political ideas and work to achieve them.

To conclude One of the main Corbyn's priorities as the leader of the Labour Party is to reorientation the center of the party's gravity , where there will be a big shift to the left in the political map of the party where Jeremy's positions have not changed much since the 1980s when he became a first-time deputy.

¹⁴ www.walesonline.cu.com.

I.1.1 His plans:¹⁵**I.1.1.1- For government:****➤ Financial policy :**

The foundation of Corbyn's economic policy is to eliminate the deficit via promoting growth rather than adhering to an austerity focussed approach. This is a significant shift away from Labour's position under Brown and Miliband, which was broadly aligned with the that of the Conservatives although differing on the pace of deficit reduction. Economic policy under Corbyn starts from the premise that austerity is a political choice not an economic necessity.

➤ EU referendum:

Corbyn's victory means the assumption that Labour would take a bipartisan approach supporting the campaign for the UK's continuing membership of the Europe is no longer certain. Despite new Shadow Foreign Secretary Hilary Benn issuing assurances this morning, Corbyn has long held the view that the Europe has weakened workers' protections and throughout the campaign was less than clear about his support for the UK's membership.

➤ Foreign policy:

Perhaps one of the most contentious of Corbyn's views is his approach to the UK's role on the world stage. He is opposed to membership of NATO, has stated support for nuclear disarmament, and is a vocal opponent of the use of drones and of almost every Western military intervention.

I.1.1.2- For society:**➤ Ensure job opportunities for all:**

Creating new jobs in all regions of the country and ensuring them for all, in addition to providing better working conditions, enhancing the participation of workers in decision-making, and expanding the freedom of association

➤ Ensure secure housing:

This is through the provision of new housing units in addition to raising the suffering of tenants through the development of laws to determine the ceiling of rents and guarantees the lease contracts

¹⁵ Gwileb, Rachid. « Jeremy Corbyn revolutionary leader .», Palestinien people's party.issue:28,12,2016.

➤ **Healthy System:**

Integrating all health services into a national health system that relies on public funding, as well as extending health and social security for the aged and the disabled and providing them with decent living

➤ **Educational system:**

Provide a free education system for all their lives and a general system of child care and this in order to provide a good life for them

➤ **Justice and equality for all:**

Work to respect the human rights of all citizens and protect them from prejudice, combating violence against women, child labor, racism and religious extremism.

II.1. Jeremy Corbyn and welfare state:

Welfare state concept of government in which the state a well-established network of social institution ,play a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well-being of citizens , it is based on the principals of equality and opportunity .

Jeremy Corbyn, controversial leftist leader in Britain despite his political positions, which sparked controversy in the British political center, but as a leader of the Labor Party seeks to eliminate capitalism and social justice for all citizens and this by strengthening the role of the welfare state in which the State plays an important role in protecting and providing economic well-being And social benefits of its citizens and by providing them with all their requirements, which include public provision of basic education , health services , housingect .

Jeremy Corbyn describes himself as a socialist activist struggling to combat poverty and devising a program free of some left-wing dreams of social justice and equality, which he says Britain is missing, all due to the erroneous economic policies pursued by successive governments since the 1980s Which led to the closure of hundreds of factories.Corbyn declared that :

“We believe the government has a responsibility to ensure full and fulfilling employment. We believe in making work pay, so that people are always better off in work, and that work is the best way out of poverty”.

Corbyn said he would pursue austerity policy differently in the next five years. On the poor in the UK, Corbyn stressed that the rich should pay more, and the poor would improve their situation as a result of his proposed policies, denying his efforts to raise taxes on low or middle income earners. Considering that there are many who work hard to survive and provide the minimum requirements, but the issue becomes whether we raise the minimum wage or we have a social security system provides opportunities and appoints disabled people and so on.

II.1.1- Jeremy Corbyn and women :¹⁶

Corbyn succeeded in overcoming the major obstacles he faced after winning the election. He formed a government that reflects the different orientations within the party. His new government included a majority of women in a unique precedent. Women occupy 16 seats compared to 15 for men. This indicates the role of women in politics and society. In the past she does not even have the right to vote, and Corbyn seeks to achieve equal representation in the This demonstrates the active role of women in politics and society . Corbyn also seeks equal representation in Parliament as part of a wide range of measures to address the underrepresentation of women in public and political life in particular. Women by establishing strict laws on harassment and cyber-attacks. He said :

“We will never be a successful society in which everybody is able to achieve their potential until we have full equality for women. We will take action to remove the barriers in our society to women achieving full equality. We will tackle discrimination, sexism and violence against women and girls. We will not transform society overnight but working together we can take us further along the path to an equal society for all”.

II.1.2- The most important measures taken by Jeremy Corbyn for women:

➤ **We will invest in an economy that delivers for women:**

Labour will ensure increased recruitment of women into Science, Technology, Engineering and Manufacturing occupations and will tackle occupational segregation in our economy. Labour will also give enhanced powers to the Equality and Human Rights Commission to penalise companies that do not publish detailed gender pay data at a company-wide level as part of tackling equal pay issues.

¹⁶ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/reith2002>.

➤ **We will increase women’s representation in our society, democracy and party:**

We will support all women shortlists to achieve fifty representation in Parliament and the same aim for all public offices, and support a policy-making annual Labour Women’s Conference.

We will also publish a regular ‘gender audit’ of Labour policies and consult on establishing a high level, strategic Women’s Advisory Board linked to the Leader’s Office to ensure women are at the heart of our policies, and to support the Shadow Secretary of State for Women and Equalities, along with advisory boards on other equality strands.

➤ **We will tackle sexual harassment as well as threats online:**

To tackle harassment and abuse, we will ensure that Sex and Relationship Education is compulsory in all schools, with a focus on sexual health, healthy relationships and consent.

Online, we will deliver a wide-ranging consultation exercise on how to strengthen the law and its implementation and increase organisations’ responsibility towards promoting safe and respectful ‘community standards’. Within the party we will take forward the recommendations of the Shami Chakrabarti Inquiry to consult on and introduce a wider Equal Opportunities Policy, training and guidance for members and staff, recognising that online abuse is often also racist and homophobic in nature as well as misogynist.

III.1- The Future Of Labour Party With Jeremy Corbyn :

The leadership election has come to an end with a huge victory for Jeremy Corbyn. He is given the mandate (again) to demand support from the Westminster rump that still resists his authority. But even with his support, the future is no walk in the park. Since the attempt to force Corbyn to resign, followed by the extended contest, the polls have shown the electorate to be unenthusiastic about the Labour Party’s internal struggles. Widespread media coverage continues to drive home the message that the party will be unelected a la Blair 2020 under Corbyn, when the next General Election seems most likely to occur. The collapse of the party in Scotland and the threat of future boundary changes make the prospects for success seem particularly dim. What is the Labour Party to do in order to present a credible alternative? There are no simple answers.

Corbyn and the Future of Labour looks back on an extra ordinary year in which the Labour Party and its membership change almost beyond recognition – and offers a variety of prescriptions for what needs to be done. Already we have seen that the party is willing to move away from the centre ground for the first time in twenty years and

beginning to offer an authentic alternative to the neoliberal doctrine of austerity. Perhaps the only thing the writers collected to gatherer emightagreeon is that the road ahead is going to be hard.

Despite the great success achieved by Corbyn in his recent elections and the great public he won, especially among young people, he did not satisfy the political class and the velvet class through the changes he made in the party and the group of ideas he came in. Political experts predict that the elections in 2020Will not be easy for Jeremy Corbyn and he may not succeed as he did in the previous elections, but we leaves these thing to the days and proves who is the best to take over the Labour Party

Conclusion

Conclusion

The labour party was created in 1900, a new party for a new century . so the labour party has grown from nothing into a formidable political organisation and one which has achieved major social and political reforms .

during the 20th century for many years the new organisation struggled to take root in the British political system .after years the labour took her place in the British society then began the important party in United Kingdom .

On the other hand, the leadership of this party was punished by a number of people from James Kier Hardy, the great hero who is the first head of the Workers' Party to Jeremy Corbyn, who won the election in 2016 overwhelmingly over his rivals and after his victory received several criticisms, from the press and some politicians instead of congratulations, because of his slogans calling To the equality of members of the British society and foreign policy towards the Syrian war and terrorism, But the latter had a good percentage of fans and supporters of the British people, especially in the youth, as mentioned before despite all the criticism of the party leader, but he did not care for her because his goal is to work to achieve promises, including improved status of the British people in various fields and to work to make a prestigious position for Britain in the world and her word.

In the latter, some agree that Jeremy Corbyn has made positive changes in the party and the community,

but others say that his promises false, just ink on paper, but despite all this, Jeremy Corbyn is one of the most important people Who led the party and worked hard on To give him an important place in the British political milieu.

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