

**Summary of the doctoral thesis entitled "The evolution of the republican movement in Australia" written under the scientific supervision of prof. dr hab. Sylwester Wróbel
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The subject of the doctoral dissertation is to present the process of evolution of the republican movement in Australia from the establishment of a penal colony to the end of 2022. This process includes the birth of republican thought, its transformation in the historical, political and social context, the emergence of the republican movement and its further transformations.

Australia is one of fifteen Commonwealth Realms where the British monarch is the head of state. The republican movement seeks to change the form of government and establish the elected president. The tradition of the republican movement was born even before the formal establishment of the state in 1901, and the republicans had an impact on building self-government, local authorities and federation. An important goal of the work is therefore to analyze the activities of the movement and its implications for political changes in Australia. Australian republicans led to constitutional referendum in 1999, in which the society voted against the proposed changes. The aim of the work is therefore also to show what influence the republican movement had on the decisions made and why its actions are ineffective.

The main hypothesis of the work is: *The republican movement in Australia is inextricably linked with the processes of building self-governance and federalization of the state. The evolution of the republican movement is noticeable in political, organizational and social dimensions, and its goals have changed over the years.*

It was supplemented with several detailed hypotheses:

1. The reasons for the creation and development of the Australian republican movement include: religious and cultural conflicts, history of North America, France and England, the process of building self-government and federation, and the birth of the Australian national identity.

2. The republican movement in Australia is grounded in the conservative and labor traditions.

3. The goals of the movement have evolved and changed over the years – from the fight against the British administration, through efforts for self-government and federalism, and gaining political independence, to breaking the personal union with Great Britain.

4. The activities of the supporters of the movement were most radical in the past than nowadays.

5. The most important factors contributing to the low effectiveness of the republican movement in Australia are: the lack of a strong organizational structure and cooperation between organizations, and the lack of a single, clearly outlined model of the republic.

6. The Australian republican movement is little involved in the process of making current political decisions.

7. Support for the ideas and activities of the republican movement has changed over the years and depends on both the current activities of the movement and events related to the British monarchy.

In the dissertation the Author uses a political science approach to explain socio-political phenomena and processes, including the analysis of political movements. The historical method (in pragmatic and genetic terms), comparative analysis, institutional and legal analysis, decision-making analysis and political system analysis were also used. The most important research techniques included: analysis of source materials and scientific literature, analysis of statistical data, analysis of interviews with representatives of the republican movement, documents and websites. During the work on the dissertation, Polish- and English-language publications were used.

The first chapter contains theoretical considerations on social movements (especially political movements). In the second chapter – inspiring theories on republicanism, as well as its political science approach have been collected. The third chapter analyzes the birth of the republican movement and its involvement in the political processes of the colony fully dependent on Great Britain. The fourth chapter discusses the evolution of the movement in the 20th century up to the 1999 referendum. The reasons for the failure of the republican movement were analyzed here. The fifth chapter contains analysis of the contemporary condition of the movement – the most important organizations as well as the opportunities and barriers it faces in 21st century. The last – sixth chapter contains the position of public opinion, central authorities and the Crown towards the idea of the "Republic of Australia". The whole work ends with a summary with conclusions and verification of the research hypothesis.