

The platform of the [Republican Party of the United States](#) has historically been based on [American conservatism](#), contrasting with the [modern liberalism](#) of the Democratic Party.^{[1][2][3]} The positions of the Republican Party have [evolved over time](#).

Until recently, the party's [fiscal conservatism](#) included support for lower taxes, smaller government,^[4] [free market capitalism](#), [free trade](#),^[5] [deregulation](#) of corporations, and restrictions on [labor unions](#). However, starting under the [first presidency of Donald Trump](#) and dramatically accelerating in the [second presidency of Donald Trump](#), there has been a major realignment away from the free market and towards [state capitalism](#) and [protectionism](#) through the imposition of large-scale tariffs on the U.S. import of goods from countries around the world, including to raise tax revenue.^{[6][7]} During Trump's second term, tariffs were used to raise over \$100 billion in customs revenue by July 2025, and are estimated to reach \$300 billion in total revenue by the end of 2025.^[8]

The party's [social conservatism](#) includes support for [gun rights](#) outlined in the [Second Amendment](#), the [death penalty](#), and other [traditional values](#), often with a [Christian](#) foundation, including [restrictions on abortion](#).^[9] In foreign policy, Republicans usually favor increased [military spending](#), strong [national defense](#), and [unilateral](#) action. Other Republican positions include opposition to [illegal immigration](#), [drug legalization](#), and [affirmative action](#),^[10] as well as support for [school choice](#), and [school prayer](#).

Economic issues

The Republican Party since the 1920s has adhered to an ideology of [fiscal conservatism](#). Republicans strongly believe that [free markets](#) and [individual achievement](#) are the primary factors behind economic prosperity. To this end, they historically advocated in favor of [laissez-faire](#) economics, [limited government](#), [free markets](#) and [free trade](#), [tax cuts](#), reduced [government spending](#), [privatization](#), and the reduction of government run welfare programs in favor of private-sector nonprofits and encouraging personal responsibility. However, beginning with the [first presidency of Donald Trump](#), some Republicans have switched their support of free trade to [trade protectionism](#) in the lead-up to the imposition of nearly global tariffs in 2025 during the [second presidency of Donald Trump](#).^[11] By 2025, Trump and Republicans largely abandoned traditional Republican orthodoxy about protecting and promoting the free market,^{[12][13][14][15]} instead, in one case, favoring [state capitalism](#) by taking direct government equity stakes in a major US corporation, Intel, in a shift described as a seeming embrace of [socialism](#),^{[16][17]} [Marxism](#) or [Maoism](#).^{[18][19][20][21][22]}

According to [Ross Douthat](#), the party always had strong bases in the local business community, as well as the national Big Business corporations that emerged in the [Gilded Age](#) after the Civil War. That has been changing in the 21st century, as much of Big Business has moved left.^[23]

The Republican Party in the Trump era remained a mostly pro-business party in its policies but its constituencies and rhetoric have tilted more working class and populist, with many Romney Republicans drifting into the Democratic coalition.....much of corporate America has swung culturally into liberalism's camp. That process was well underway a decade ago, but it's been accelerated by anti-Trump backlash, the more left-leaning commitments of big business's younger customers and (especially) younger employees, and the relative ease with which the radical-sounding language of identity politics can be assimilated to corporate management

techniques. As a consequence, today's G.O.P. is most clearly now the party of local capitalism — the small-business gentry, the family firms.... Much of the party elite wish to continue doing business with big business as before. But the party's base regards corporate institutions — especially in Silicon Valley, but extending to more traditional capitalist powers — as cultural enemies, with too much consolidated power and too much interest in pressuring, censoring, and propagandizing against socially conservative views and policy. ^[citation needed]

Taxes

A leading economic theory advocated by modern Republicans is [supply side economics](#). Some fiscal policies influenced by this theory were popularly known as [Reaganomics](#), a term popularized during the [Ronald Reagan administration](#). This theory holds that reduced income tax rates increase [GDP](#) growth and thereby generate the same or more revenue for the government from the smaller tax on the extra growth. ^[24] This belief is reflected, in part, by the party's long-term advocacy of tax cuts. Many Republicans consider the income tax system to be inherently inefficient and oppose graduated tax rates, which they believe are unfairly targeted at those who create jobs and wealth. ^[citation needed] They also believe private spending is usually more efficient than government spending. Republicans generally oppose the [estate tax](#). ^[25]

Between the 19th century and the early-20th century, [Republicans](#) favored tariffs to [protect and encourage](#) American industry and industrial workers. ^[citation needed] In 1896, the GOP platform pledged to "renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection, as the bulwark of American industrial independence, and the foundation of development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry. It puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer. It upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman." ^[26]

Welfare

The Republican Party opposes government run [welfare programs for the poor](#), believing that it encourages laziness and dependence on the government. They instead advocate personal responsibility and self-reliance to empower citizens to take responsibility for their own lives. Republicans introduced and strongly supported the [welfare reform of 1996](#), which was signed into law by Democratic President [Bill Clinton](#) and limited eligibility for welfare for thousands of American households. ^{[27][28]}

Education

Most Republicans support [school choice](#) through [charter schools](#) and [school vouchers](#) for private schools; many have denounced the performance of the public school system and teachers unions. ^[29] The party has insisted on a system of greater accountability for public schools, most prominently in recent years with the [No Child Left Behind Act](#) of 2001. The act received bipartisan support in Congress and was signed by President [George W. Bush](#). Many Republicans, however, opposed the creation of the [United States Department of Education](#) when it was initially created in 1979. ^[30]

Health care

The party opposes a government-run [single-payer health care](#) system, claiming it constitutes [socialized medicine](#). It favors a personal or employer-based system of insurance supplemented by [Medicare](#) for the elderly and [Medicaid](#) which covers approximately 40% of the poor.^{[[citation needed](#)][[31](#)][[failed verification](#)]} In 2003, Congress passed the [Medicare Modernization Act](#) with bipartisan support creating [Medicare Part D](#) covering prescription drugs. It was signed into law by President [George W. Bush](#).

Republicans have a mixed record of supporting [Social Security](#), Medicare, and Medicaid.^{[[citation needed](#)]} Congressional Republicans and the Bush administration supported to reduce Medicaid's growth rate;^{[[32](#)]} however, congressional Republicans expanded Medicare, supporting a new drug plan for seniors starting in 2006.^{[[citation needed](#)]} [House](#) Republicans overwhelmingly voted for a proposal known as [The Path to Prosperity](#) and for major changes to Medicare, Medicaid, and [the Affordable Care Act](#). Many Republicans support increased health insurance portability, laws promoting coverage of pre-existing medical conditions, a cap on malpractice lawsuits, implementing a streamlined [electronic medical records](#) system, an emphasis on preventative care rather than emergency room care, and tax benefits aimed to make health insurance more affordable for the uninsured and to promote universal access.^{[[citation needed](#)]} They generally oppose government funding for elective abortions.^{[[33](#)]}

By 2020, Republican officials have increasingly adopted [anti-vaccine activism](#) and policy.^{[[34](#)]}

Labor unions

Main article: [Labor unions in the United States](#)

Since the 1920s Republicans have generally been opposed to [labor unions](#), which comprise a major component of the Democratic [New Deal coalition](#). Although unions have lost membership in the private sector since the 1970s, they have gained among public sector unions (such as school teachers).^{[[citation needed](#)]} Republicans at the state level generally support various [right to work](#) laws that weaken unions. At the national level, Republicans supported the [Taft–Hartley Act](#) of 1947, which gives workers the right not to participate in unions, as opposed to a [closed shop](#), which prohibits workers from choosing not to join unions in workplaces. Most Republicans are opposed to increases in the [minimum wage](#), believing that such increases hurt many businesses by forcing them to cut jobs and services, export jobs overseas, and raise the prices of goods to compensate for the decrease in profit.^{[[35](#)]} As Taylor Dark has emphasized in his analysis of the enduring alliance between labor unions and the Democrats, the unions' "most virulent opponents have moved into the Republican Party".^{[[36](#)]}

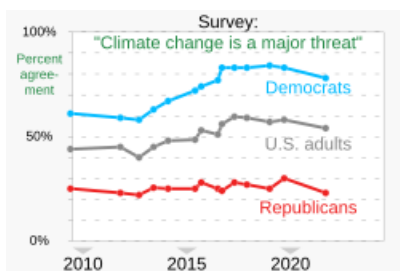
Republicans elected with [Tea Party](#) support in 2010, most notably Governor [Scott Walker](#) of Wisconsin, have launched major efforts against [public sector unions](#) due in part to state government [pension](#) obligations along with the allegation that the unions are too powerful.^{[[37](#)]} Walker was challenged by a coalition of unions and Democrats, but beat back a recall effort and was reelected in 2014.^{[[38](#)]}

Environment

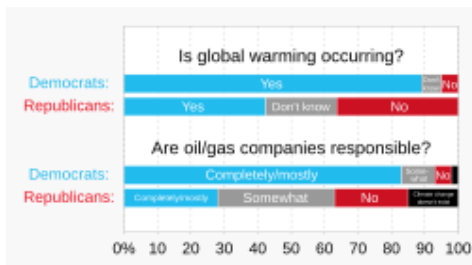
See also: [Environmental policy of the United States](#)

Historically, [more progressive](#) leaders in the Republican party supported [environmental protection](#). For example, Republican President [Theodore Roosevelt](#) was a prominent [conservationist](#) whose policies eventually led to the creation of the modern [National Park Service](#).^[39] Republican President [Richard Nixon](#) was responsible for establishing the [Environmental Protection Agency](#) in 1970.^[40]

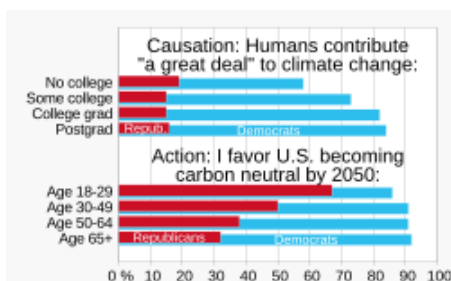
In 2006, [Arnold Schwarzenegger](#), then the Republican [Governor of California](#), signed into law a set of carbon [emission regulations](#) that were the country's first cap on [greenhouse gases](#), and included [vehicle emissions standards](#) higher than those of the Federal Government. These regulations were opposed by the Bush administration.^[41] President [George W. Bush](#) publicly opposed ratification of the [Kyoto Protocol](#) on the claim that they unfairly targeted Western industrialized nations such as the United States while favoring major polluters such as [China](#) and [India](#).^[42]



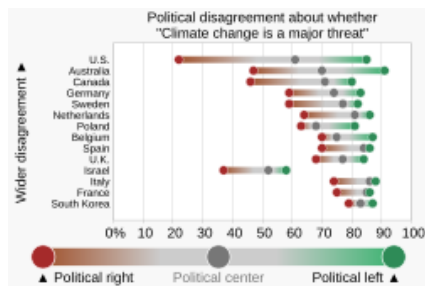
Democrats and Republicans have diverged on the seriousness of the threat posed by climate change, with Republicans' assessment essentially unchanged over the past decade.^[43]



The sharp divide over the existence of and responsibility for global warming and climate change falls largely along political lines.^[44] Overall, 60% of Americans surveyed said oil and gas companies were "completely or mostly responsible" for climate change.^[44]



Opinion about human causation of climate change increased substantially with education among Democrats, but not among Republicans.^[45] Conversely, opinions favoring becoming carbon neutral declined substantially with age among Republicans, but not among Democrats.^[45]



Right-wing political views in the U.S. correlate with the highest degree of disbelief among any surveyed nation about the seriousness of climate change, underpinning the single widest degree of division (left % minus right %) among those nations.^[46]

In 2000, the Republican Party adopted as part of its platform support for the development of market-based solutions to environmental problems. According to the platform, "economic prosperity and environmental protection must advance together, environmental regulations should be based on science, the government's role should be to provide market-based incentives to develop the technologies to meet environmental standards, we should ensure that environmental policy meets the needs of localities, and environmental policy should focus on achieving results processes."^[47]

The [Bush administration](#),^[48] along with several of the [candidates that sought the Republican presidential nomination in 2008](#),^{[49][50][51]} supported increased Federal investment into the development of clean [alternative fuels](#), increased [nuclear power](#), as well as fuels such as [ethanol](#), as a way of helping the U.S. achieve [energy independence](#), as opposed to supporting less use of carbon dioxide-producing methods of generating energy. The Republican party rejects [cap-and-trade](#) policy.^[52] Some Republicans support increased [oil drilling](#) in protected areas such as the [Arctic National Wildlife Refuge](#),^[53] a position that has drawn sharp criticism from some environmental activists.

Republican voters are divided over the human causes of climate change and global warming.^[54] Since 2008,^[55] many members of the Republican Party have been criticized for being [anti-environmentalist](#)^{[56][57][58]} and promoting [climate change denial](#)^{[59][60][61]} in opposition to the general [scientific consensus](#), making them unique even among other worldwide conservative parties.^[61]

Younger Republicans express higher levels of concern about climate change. When the College Republican National Committee proposed an anti-carbon tax resolution at its 2019 annual meeting, 25 presidents of statewide college Republican groups responded by forming "an advocacy organization to lobby Congress for conservative solutions to the climate crisis."^[62]

[Green conservatism](#) manifests itself as a movement in groups such as [ConservAmerica](#), which seeks to strengthen the Republican Party's stance on environmental issues and support efforts to conserve natural resources and protect human and environmental health.^[63] Nevertheless, because it requires two-thirds of the Senate to agree, the US is the only [UN member state](#) which has not ratified the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#).^[64]

Social issues

The Republican Party has generally associated with [socially conservative](#) policies, although it does have dissenting centrist and [libertarian](#) factions. Social conservatives advocate for laws that uphold traditional [family values](#), often rooted in [Christianity](#). Such laws include opposition to [abortion](#), [same-sex marriage](#), [transgender rights](#), [comprehensive sex education](#), and [recreational drug use](#).^[65] Most conservative Republicans also oppose [gun control](#), [affirmative action](#), [critical race theory](#), and [illegal immigration](#).^{[65][66]}

Abortion and embryonic stem cell research

A majority of the party's national and state candidates are at the very least moderately [anti-abortion](#) and oppose elective [abortion](#) on religious or moral grounds. However, many hold exceptions in the case of [rape](#), [incest](#) or the mother's life being at risk while others may accept early-stage abortions (firmly opposing "partial-birth" abortion still).^[citation needed] When Congress voted on the [Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act](#) in 2003, congressional Republicans voted overwhelmingly to support the ban. Recently, many Republicans have shifted their position and now hold exceptions only if the mother's life is at risk.^{[67][68]}

Although Republicans have voted for increases in government funding of scientific research, some members actively oppose the federal funding of [embryonic stem cell](#) research beyond the original lines because it involves the destruction of human [embryos](#), while arguing for applying research money into [adult stem cell](#) or amniotic stem cell research.^{[citation needed][69][70][71][failed verification]} The stem cell issue has garnered two vetoes on research funding bills from President George W. Bush, who said the research "crossed a moral boundary".^[72]

The text of the 2012 party platform specifically stated that "the unborn child has a fundamental individual right to life which cannot be infringed." It also opposed using public revenues to promote abortions, to perform them, or to fund organizations that do either such things.^[73]

Not all Republicans support abortion restrictions and the human life amendment. Though anti-abortion planks have been part of the party platform since 1976,^{[74][failed verification]} before 1988 there was little difference between Republicans and other voters regarding abortion, and in 2015, 40 percent of Republicans supported legal abortion.^[75] Despite their divergence from the party platform, pro-abortion rights Republicans are unlikely to switch parties.^[76] Pro-abortion rights ideology has been present in the Republican Party since before the [Roe v. Wade](#) decision in 1973, and the pro-abortion rights ideology is still present today.^[citation needed]

According to some pro-abortion rights Republican groups, the Republican belief in limited government and individualism should extend to social issues, such as abortion rights.^[77] Research indicates that supporters of pro-abortion rights Republican organizations are motivated by [libertarianism](#).^[78] Supporters of pro-abortion rights organizations may hold less conservative views on abortion, but tend to hold relatively conservative views on other political issues.^[79]

Support for abortion rights ranges. The 1992 American National Election study asked respondents about their support for the legal rights of abortion. Respondents either believe abortion should only be allowed in cases of rape, incest, and to save the mother's life, abortion should be allowed if there is a "clear need," or that abortion should not be restricted in any way.^[80]

There are several organizations and Political Action Committees that support pro-abortion rights republican candidates. The most prominent are [Republican Majority for Choice](#), [Republicans for Choice](#), and [The Wish List](#). These organizations provide money, endorsements, and training to candidates who support abortion rights. [Republican Main Street Partnership](#) has shown support for pro-abortion rights legislation.

The Republican Party's shift to an anti-abortion stance was a gradual change and was not caused by one election or event.^[81]

1970s and 1980s

Early abortion laws only allowed the procedure when the woman's life was in danger. At this time many Republicans and Democrats supported less strict abortion laws.^[82] Between 1974 and 1978, studies showed that political ideology had a very weak correlation with support for abortion rights. The correlation between political party identification and support for abortion rights was even weaker.^[83] [Mary Louise Smith](#), the chairwoman of the [Republican National Committee](#) from 1974 to 1977, was pro-abortion rights.^[82] [Justice Harry Blackmun](#) wrote the Supreme Courts decision on *Roe v. Wade*. Blackmun had been conservative Justice appointed by President Nixon, who came out against abortion.^[82] After *Roe v. Wade*, though, Blackmun gradually evolved into a liberal. Some say^[who?] this issue was the symbolic move of Blackmun to becoming a liberal.

During his presidency, [President Gerald R. Ford](#) took a moderately conservative stance on abortion, despite First Lady [Betty Ford](#)'s urges for him to take a liberal stance on the issue. Ford believed abortions should be allowed in certain circumstances, such as rape and incest, and opposed a human life amendment to the Constitution.^[82] After winning the primary, Ford stated he was also unconditionally anti-abortion and fully supported the Republican platform in 1976. Still, Ford later stated that he was pro-abortion rights after he had left office^[84] and [Betty Ford](#) was supportive of the decision made by the court in *Roe v. Wade*.^[82]

The 1976 Republican Party Platform was the first to include an anti-abortion stance. This came during the same year that the [Hyde Amendment](#) was passed.^[85] [Ronald Reagan](#)'s run in the primary for the nomination played a role in getting an anti-abortion plank along with some other positions on other issues into the platform.^{[clarification needed][citation needed]}

Democratic and Republican Party elites and elected officials became more divided on the issue of abortion in the 1980s. Still, Ronald Reagan ran and won the election in 1980, stating he was against all abortions except for saving the life of the mother. He firmly supported *Roe v. Wade* being overturned and a constitutional amendment banning abortion. [Bob Dole](#), who ran in the primary for president in 1980, also firmly opposed abortion.^[citation needed] [George H. W. Bush](#), who also ran in the primary, was firmly pro-abortion rights. Bush wound up being Reagan's vice presidential running mate and after that, he distanced himself from that issue.^[86] It was not until after Republicans in Congress started consistently voting against abortion in the 1980s that polls showed Republican opposition to abortion.^[87]

1990 to current

Until 1988, there was little difference in pro-abortion rights attitudes among Democratic and Republican voters.^[88] [George H.W. Bush](#) entered politics with a reputation as a moderate on

social issues. However, during a 1988 presidential debate he stated after some reflection he came to the conclusion abortion was morally wrong and should only be legal for rape, incest, and to save the life of the mother. He chose [Dan Quayle](#) as his running mate, who also opposed abortion.^[86]

During the 1992 election, President Bush and Vice President Quayle tended to downplay the importance of abortion during the election so they would not risk turning away Republican voters who supported abortion rights.^[89] A substantial number of Pro-abortion rights republicans in the 1992 election did not vote for President Bush because of his stance on abortion. Most of these pro-abortion rights Republicans voted for Perot.^[89] While President Bush and the Republican Party took an anti-abortion stance in 1992, First Lady Barbara Bush stated that she believed abortion to be a "personal choice."^[90]

In an interview in 2001, First Lady [Laura Bush](#) stated that she believed *Roe v. Wade* should not be overturned^[91] and later stated that abortion should remain legal because she believes "it's important for people, for medical reasons and other reasons."^[92] George W Bush though stated he was still anti-abortion and while he would be appointing conservative judges abortion would not be used as a litmus test.^[citation needed]

In 2005, The [Stem Cell Research Enhancement Act](#) was passed by congress with the help of the [Republican Main Street Partnership](#). However, President George W. Bush vetoed this legislation in 2006.^[93]

After the 2012 election, Senator [John McCain](#), who is anti-abortion, advised his fellow Republicans to "leave the issue [abortion] alone." He warned against going beyond stating one's anti-abortion belief and actions could hurt the Republican party with women voters and young voters.^[94] Like Bush I & II, Dole, Reagan, and Ford, McCain promised conservative constructionist judges but again stated he would not use abortion as a litmus test. [Mitt Romney](#) as governor of [Massachusetts](#) was firmly pro-abortion rights but he became anti-abortion running for president in 2012 and stated the same thing about conservative judges but not using abortion as a litmus test.^[citation needed]

[Donald Trump](#) has shifted his position on abortion. For decades as a [Democrat](#) and independent he was firmly pro-abortion rights, but by at least 2011 (when he was considering running for president), Trump often iterated a pro-life stance. Trump said during his [2016 campaign](#) he would appoint pro-life judges to the US Supreme Court and lower courts.^[95] He later said he was not allowed to ask a judge for their personal positions on issues, but affirmed he would appoint judges that interpret rather than make law and on abortion they would hopefully see it as a constitutional issue, turning the rulings over to the states and overturning *Roe v. Wade*. Trump did state he believed in exceptions of rape and incest as well as to saving the life of the mother on his anti-abortion stance.^[citation needed]

Affirmative action

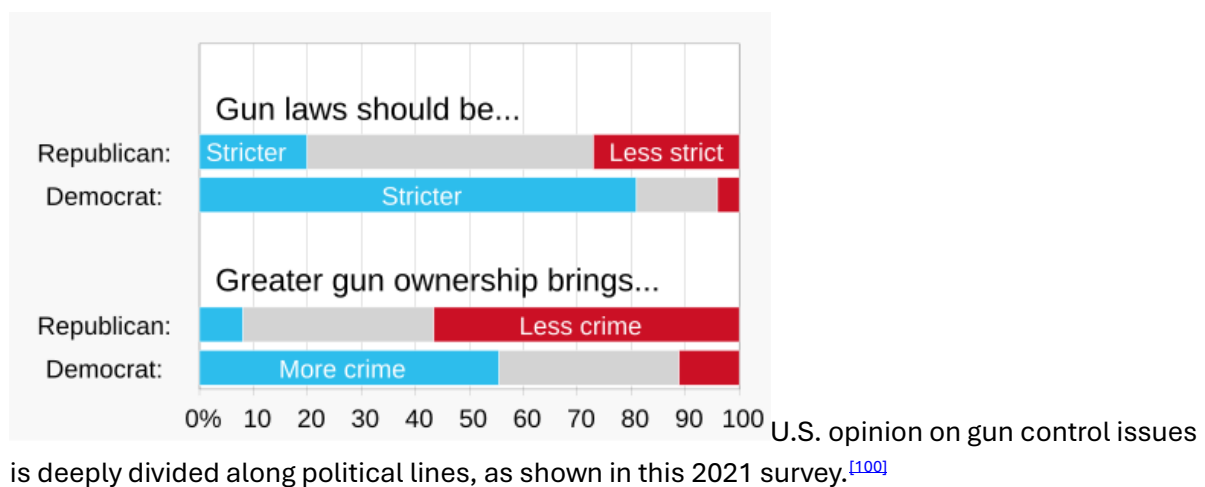
Republicans, especially Republican women,^[citation needed] are generally against [affirmative action](#) for women and some minorities, often describing it as a '[quota system](#)', and believing that it is not [meritocratic](#) and that it is counter-productive socially by only further

promoting [discrimination](#). Many Republicans support race-neutral admissions policies in universities, but support taking into account the socioeconomic status of the student. ^{[96][97]}

Capital punishment

The Republican Party supports strong [law and order](#) policies to control crime. The vast majority of Republicans support [capital punishment](#).^[98] Official party platforms have consistently argued that the death penalty is an effective deterrent to crime and ensures safer neighborhoods, citing the rising crime rates in recent decades. Republicans do not view capital punishment as [cruel and unusual punishment](#) nor unconstitutional, therefore opposing any attempts at [criminal justice reform](#) aimed at repealing the penalty.^[99]

Gun ownership



Republicans generally support [gun ownership rights](#) and oppose laws regulating guns and other related topic areas such as [bump stocks](#) and [large-capacity magazines](#).^[101] However, recently^[when?], some moderate Republicans have started to be an exception to this.^[citation needed] On the evening of Wednesday, November 28, 2018, President [Donald Trump](#) announced that [his administration](#) would be banning bump stocks.^[102] Some Republicans support this and some do not, causing some divide within the party.^[citation needed]

Drug legalization

See also: [Illegal drug trade in the United States](#)

Republicans have historically supported the [war on drugs](#) and oppose the [legalization of drugs](#).^{[103][104]} In recent years, the opposition to the legalization of marijuana is not as strong as it used to be, with some Republicans members of Congress advocating for decriminalization or legalization of marijuana, as well as [criminal justice reform](#) in the context of drug crimes.^{[103][105]}

Immigration

See also: [Immigration to the United States](#) and [Illegal immigration to the United States](#)

Republicans are divided on how to confront [illegal immigration](#) between a platform that allows for migrant workers and easing citizenship guidelines, and border enforcement-first approach. In general, pro-growth advocates within the Republican Party and it support more immigration, and

traditional or populist conservatives oppose it.^[citation needed] In 2006, the White House supported and Republican-led Senate passed [comprehensive immigration reform](#) that would eventually allow millions of illegal immigrants to become citizens, but the House, also led by Republicans, took an enforcement-first approach, and the bill failed to pass the [conference committee](#).^{[106][failed verification]}

Lately,^[when?] after the defeat in the 2012 presidential elections, and considering the low percent of Latino Americans that voted for Republicans, several Republicans are advocating a friendlier approach to immigrants. Former U.S. Secretary of Commerce [Carlos Gutierrez](#) is promoting the creation of a [SuperPAC for immigration reform](#).^[107]

Proposals calling for systematic reform of the U.S. immigration system such that residents that have come into the U.S. illegally have a pathway to legal citizenship have attracted broad Republican support in some polls. For example, the Public Religion Research Institute found in late 2013 that 60% of Republicans supported the pathway concept, compared to 63% of Americans as a whole.^[108]

The 2024 party platform called for the mass deportation of all illegal immigrants in the United States, the construction of a border wall along the [Mexico–United States border](#), stricter vetting, and a merit-based immigration system while opposing sanctuary cities and [family-sponsored immigration](#).^{[109][110]}

LGBTQ+ issues

See also: [Log Cabin Republicans](#)

The Republican platform, as of to date, is officially opposed to [same-sex marriage](#) and other LGBT issues.^{[111][112]} Groups advocating for LGBT issues inside the party include the [Log Cabin Republicans](#), [Young Conservatives for the Freedom to Marry](#), and [College Republicans](#). In the aftermath of the [U.S. Supreme Court](#)'s ruling in [Obergefell v. Hodges](#) that ended bans on [same-sex marriage](#) nationwide, the Republican Party is divided as to whether to accept the ruling or to fight it by measures such as a possible amendment to the [Constitution](#). Individuals such as [2016 presidential candidates Ted Cruz](#) and [Scott Walker](#) have supported an amendment to re-expand government and re-ban same-sex marriages, while other Republican figures such as [Jeb Bush](#) (also a 2016 presidential candidate) have disagreed.^[113] The 2016 platform, however, condemned the Supreme Court's ruling and defined marriage as "natural marriage, the union of one man and one woman."^[111]

A November/December 2013 [Public Religion Research Institute](#) poll sponsored by the [Ford Foundation](#) found that Republicans are divided in their perceptions of their own party: 45% think Republicans are friendly toward LGBT people, while 41% think the party is unfriendly toward them.^[114] A May 2012 poll found that 37% of Republicans supported a constitutional amendment defining marriage between a man and a woman.^[115] A November/December 2013 poll found that 63% of Republicans believe same-sex marriage should be left up to individual states to decide.^[114] In 2017, [Pew Research](#) polling found that for the first time a majority of Republicans weren't opposed to same-sex marriage, with 48% against and 47% in favor.^[116]

Military service

The 1992 Republican Party platform adopted support for continuing to [exclude homosexuals from the military](#) as a matter of good order and discipline.^[117] The support for the exclusion of homosexuals from military service would remain in the Republican Party platform until the 2012 Republican Party platform, which removed that language from it.^[118] A May 2012 [United Technologies/National Journal](#) Congressional Connection Poll found that only 41% of Republicans supported restoring the prohibition against gays serving openly in the military.^[115]

Anti-discrimination laws

The 1992 Republican Party platform adopted opposition to including [sexual preference](#) into anti-discrimination statutes.^[117] The 2000 Republican Party platform included the statement: "We support the First Amendment right of [freedom of association](#) and stand united with private organizations, such as the [Boy Scouts of America](#), and support their positions."^[119] The 2004 Republican Party platform removed both parts of that language from the platform and stated that the party supports anti-discrimination legislation.^[120] The 2008 and 2012 Republican Party platform supported anti-discrimination statutes based on sex, race, age, religion, creed, disability, or national origin, but both platforms were silent on [sexual orientation](#) and [gender identity](#).^{[118][121]}

A November/December 2013 [Public Religion Research Institute](#) poll sponsored by the [Ford Foundation](#) found that 61% of Republicans support laws protecting gay and lesbian people against employment discrimination, with only 33% opposing such laws.^[114] A 2007 [Gallup](#) poll showed 60% of Republicans supported expanding federal hate crime laws to include sexual orientation and gender identity, with only 30% opposing such laws.^[122]

School prayer

The Republican Party supports [school-sanctioned school prayer](#), which has been banned in public schools ever since [Engel v. Vitale](#).^[citation needed] They have continued to challenge such decisions for pushing [Christianity](#) out of America's public schools.^[123] Many also support the right of teachers to teach [creationism](#) or [intelligent design](#) alongside evolution to public school students.^{[124][123]}

Foreign policy issues

In modern times, the Republican Party has been [militaristic](#) and [nationalistic](#) in its foreign policy. Republicans, in general, tend to be more pro-military than their Democratic counterparts,^[125] however, the factions of the Republican party do not see eye-to-eye on this. [Neoconservative](#) Republicans and subscribers to other such ideologies tend to advocate for a more [interventionist](#) foreign policy, a bigger military, and using the military to promote [American values](#) around the world, while the more [libertarian](#) and [paleoconservative](#) factions of the party advocate for [non-interventionism](#). Libertarian Republicans call for less government spending on defense,^[126] but paleoconservatives usually are pro-strong national defense, and therefore sometimes are in favor of more defense spending.^[127]

Republicans supported [Woodrow Wilson](#)'s call for [American entry into World War I](#) in 1917, complaining only that he was too slow to go to war. Republicans in 1919 opposed his call for entry into the [League of Nations](#).^[citation needed] A majority supported the League with reservations; a

minority opposed membership on any terms. Republicans sponsored world disarmament in the 1920s, and isolationism in the 1930s.^[128] Most Republicans staunchly opposed intervention in [World War II](#) until the Japanese [attack on Pearl Harbor](#) in 1941.^[citation needed] By 1945, however, internationalists became dominant in the party which supported the [Cold War](#) policies such as the [Truman Doctrine](#), the [Marshall Plan](#), and [NATO](#).^[citation needed]

History

Main article: [History of foreign policy and national defense in the Republican Party](#)

Neoconservatism

Main article: [Neoconservatism](#)

Many liberal Democrats in the 1960s and 1970s who became disenchanted with the leftward movement of their party often became "neoconservatives" ("neocons").^[129] Many became politically prominent during the five cumulative presidential terms under Reagan, and the father-son presidency from the Bush family. They played a major role in promoting and planning the [2003 invasion of Iraq](#).^[130] Vice President [Dick Cheney](#) and Secretary of Defense [Donald Rumsfeld](#), while not identifying themselves as neoconservatives, listened closely to neoconservative advisers regarding foreign policy, especially the defense of Israel, the promotion of democracy in the Middle East, and the buildup of American military forces to achieve these goals. Neocons show a preference for unilateral American activism, along with skepticism regarding the [United Nations](#). The neocons had little influence in the Obama White House, but neoconservatism remains a staple in Republican Party arsenal.^[131] Neoconservatives were more likely than other Republicans to oppose the presidency of Donald Trump.^[132]

Unilateralism

Many in the Republican Party support [unilateralism](#) on issues of national security, believing in the ability and right of the United States to act without external support in matters of its national defense. In general, Republican thinking on defense and [international relations](#) is heavily influenced by the theories of [neorealism](#) and [realism](#), characterizing conflicts between nations as struggles between faceless forces of international structure, as opposed to being the result of the ideas and actions of individual leaders. The realist school's influence shows in Reagan's [Evil Empire](#) stance on the [Soviet Union](#) and George W. Bush's [Axis of evil](#).^[citation needed]

War on terror

Republicans secured gains in the [2002](#) and [2004 elections](#), with the [war on terror](#) being one of the top issues favoring them. Since the [September 11, 2001 attacks](#), some in the party support [neoconservative](#) policies with regard to the war on terror, including the [2001 war in Afghanistan](#) and the [2003 invasion of Iraq](#).

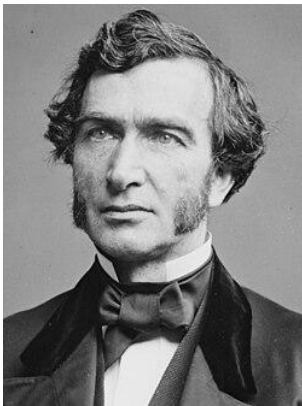
The doctrine of [preemptive war](#), wars to disarm and destroy potential military foes based on speculation of future attacks rather than in defense against actual attack, has been advocated by prominent members of the Bush administration, but the war within Iraq has undercut the influence of this doctrine within the Republican Party. [Rudy Giuliani](#), mayor of New York at the time of the September 11 terrorist attacks, and a candidate for the [Republican presidential](#)

[nomination in 2008](#), has stated his support for that policy, saying America must keep itself "on the offensive" against terrorists. ^[citation needed]

Torture

The George W. Bush administration took the position that the [Geneva Conventions](#) do not apply to [unlawful combatants](#), saying they apply to soldiers serving in the armies of [nation states](#) and not [terrorist organizations](#) such as [Al-Qaeda](#). The Supreme Court overruled this position in [Hamdan v. Rumsfeld](#), which held that the Geneva Conventions were legally binding and must be followed in regards to all enemy combatants. Some prominent Republicans such as [John McCain](#), [Mike Huckabee](#), [Ted Cruz](#) and [Ron Paul](#) strongly oppose the use of [enhanced interrogation techniques](#), which they view as torture. ^[133]

Trade



Representative [Justin S. Morrill](#) (R-VT) drafted the [Morrill Tariff](#), inaugurating a period of protectionism in the United States until 1913. ^[134]

The Republican Party has taken widely varying views on [international trade](#) throughout its history. It currently largely opposes free trade, though it supports maintaining existing [free trade agreements](#). ^[135] At its inception, the Republican Party supported [protective tariffs](#), with the [Morrill Tariff](#) being enacted during the [presidency of Abraham Lincoln](#). ^{[136][134]} In the [1896 presidential election](#), Republican presidential candidate [William McKinley](#) campaigned heavily on high tariffs, having been the creator and namesake for the [McKinley Tariff](#) of 1890. ^[137] In the early 20th century the Republican Party began splitting on tariffs, with the great battle over the high [Payne–Aldrich Tariff Act](#) in 1910 splitting the party and causing a realignment. ^[138] Democratic president [Woodrow Wilson](#) cut rates with the 1913 [Underwood Tariff](#) and the coming of World War I in 1914 radically revised trade patterns due to reduced trade. Also, the new revenues generated by the [federal income tax](#) due to the [16th amendment](#) made tariffs less important in terms of economic impact and political rhetoric. ^[139] When the Republicans returned to power in 1921 they again imposed a [protective tariff](#). They raised it again with the [Smoot–Hawley Tariff Act](#) of 1930 to meet the [Great Depression in the United States](#), but the depression only worsened and Democrat [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) became president from 1932 to 1945. ^[140]

The [Reciprocal Tariff Act](#) of 1934 marked a sharp departure from the era of [protectionism](#) in the United States. American duties on foreign products declined from an average of 46% in 1934 to 12% by 1962, which included the presidency of Republican president [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#). ^[141] After World War II, the U.S. promoted the [General Agreement on Tariffs and](#)

[Trade](#) (GATT) established in 1947, to minimize tariffs and other restrictions, and to liberalize trade among all capitalist countries.^{[142][143]} During the [Reagan](#) and [George H. W. Bush](#) administrations, Republicans abandoned protectionist policies^[144] and came out against quotas and in favor of the GATT and the [World Trade Organization](#) policy of minimal economic barriers to global trade. Free trade with Canada came about as a result of the [Canada–U.S. Free Trade Agreement](#) of 1987, which led in 1994 to the [North American Free Trade Agreement](#) (NAFTA) based on Reagan's plan to enlarge the scope of the market for American firms to include Canada and Mexico. President [Bill Clinton](#), with strong Republican support in 1993, pushed NAFTA through Congress over the vehement objection of labor unions.^{[145][146]}

In the 21st century, opinions on trade and protectionism have fluctuated, more recently splitting roughly on partisan lines. In 2017, only 36% of Republicans agreed that free trade agreements are good for the [United States](#), compared to 67% of Democrats. When asked if free trade has helped respondents specifically, the approval numbers for Democrats drop to 54%, however approval ratings among Republicans remain relatively unchanged at 34%.^[147] The 2016 election marked the beginning of the trend of returning to protectionism, an ideology incorporated into Republican president [Donald Trump](#)'s platform.^{[148][149]} During his presidency, Trump withdrew the United States from the [Trans-Pacific Partnership](#), initiated a [trade war](#) with China, and negotiated the [USMCA](#) as a successor to NAFTA.^{[149][150]}

Foreign aid

The 2012 Republican Party platform opposes the Obama administration from attempting to impose what it considers a "cultural agenda", including a "homosexual rights agenda" in other countries by restricting foreign aid.^[118] However, Republicans themselves have also frequently advocated for restricting foreign aid as a means of asserting the national security and immigration interests of the United States.^{[151][152][153]}

Foreign relations

Canada

Republicans support the construction of the [Keystone Pipeline](#), which would connect the [Athabasca oil sands](#) in [Canada](#) to refineries in the United States. American and Canadian environmentalists have strongly opposed the pipeline's construction, although the Canadian government has lobbied for it.^[154]

Israel

The Republican Party generally supports a strong alliance with [Israel](#) and efforts to secure peace in the [Middle East](#) between Israel and its [Arab](#) neighbors.^{[155][156]}

Puerto Rico

The 2016 Republican Party Platform declares: "We support the right of the United States citizens of [Puerto Rico](#) to be admitted to the Union as a fully sovereign state. We further recognize the historic significance of the 2012 local referendum in which a 54 percent majority voted to end Puerto Rico's current status as a U.S. territory, and 61 percent chose statehood over options for sovereign nationhood. We support the federally sponsored political status referendum

authorized and funded by an Act of Congress in 2014 to ascertain the aspirations of the people of Puerto Rico. Once the 2012 local vote for statehood is ratified, Congress should approve an enabling act with terms for Puerto Rico's future admission as the 51st state of the Union".^[157]

Russia

The Republican party argues that with [Russia](#), the U.S. must show resilience and patience.^[citation needed] It also argues that Russia must stop encouraging the proliferation of [weapons of mass destruction](#).^[158] The party stresses the common interests of the two countries, which include ending [terrorism](#), combating [nuclear proliferation](#), promoting [bilateral trade](#).^[159] Leading Republicans have been split on how to respond to the Russian military interventions [in Ukraine](#) and [Syria](#), with some advocating a more [hawkish](#) approach, and others urging a more cautious and conciliatory response.^[160]

Public opinion on foreign policy

In June 2014, the [Quinnipiac](#) Poll asked Americans which foreign policy they preferred:

A) The United States is doing too much in other countries around the world, and it is time to do less around the world and focus more on our own problems here at home. B) The United States must continue to push forward to promote democracy and freedom in other countries around the world because these efforts make our own country more secure.

Democrats, Republicans, and Independents all chose A over B by 65% to 32%, by 56% to 39%, and by 67% to 29%, respectively.^[161]

Other issues

Separation of powers

Many contemporary Republicans voice support of [strict constructionism](#) or [textualism](#), the judicial philosophy that the Constitution should be interpreted narrowly and as close to the original intent as is practicable rather than a more flexible "living Constitution" model.^[162] Most Republicans point to [Roe v. Wade](#) as a case of [judicial activism](#), where the court overturned most laws restricting abortion on the basis of a [right to privacy](#) inferred from the [Bill of Rights](#) and the [Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution](#). Some Republicans have actively sought to block judges whom they see as being [activist judges](#) and have sought the appointment of judges who claim to practice [judicial restraint](#).^[citation needed] The issue of [judicial deference](#) to the legislature is a matter of some debate—like the Democrats, most Republicans criticize court decisions that overturn their own (conservative) legislation as overstepping bounds and support decisions that overturn opposing legislation. Some commentators have advocated that the Republicans take a more aggressive approach and support legislative supremacy more firmly.^[163]

The Republican Party has supported various bills within the last decade to strip some or all federal courts of the ability to hear certain types of cases, in an attempt to strengthen the power of individual state's rights. These [jurisdiction stripping](#) laws have included removing federal review of the recognition of same-sex marriage with the [Marriage Protection Act](#),^[164] the constitutionality of the Pledge of Allegiance with the [Pledge Protection Act](#), and the rights of detainees in Guantanamo Bay in the [Detainee Treatment Act](#). The Supreme Court overruled the

last of these limitations in [Hamdan v. Rumsfeld](#). Compared to Democrats, many Republicans believe in a more robust version of [federalism](#) with greater limitations placed upon [federal authorities](#) and a larger role reserved for those of the individual States. Following this view on federalism, Republicans often take a less expansive reading of congressional power under the [Commerce Clause](#), such as in the opinion of [William Rehnquist](#) in [United States v. Lopez](#). Many Republicans on the more libertarian wing wish for a more dramatic narrowing of Commerce Clause power by revisiting, among other cases, [Wickard v. Filburn](#), a case that held that growing wheat on a farm for consumption on the same farm fell under congressional power to "[regulate commerce ... among the several States](#)".^{[[citation needed](#)]}

President George W. Bush was a proponent of the [unitary executive theory](#) and cited it within his [Signing statements](#) about legislation passed by Congress.^{[[165](#)]} The administration's interpretation of the unitary executive theory was called seriously into question by *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*, where the Supreme Court ruled 5–3 that the President does not have sweeping powers to override or ignore laws through his power as commander in chief,^{[[166](#)]} stating "the Executive is bound to comply with the Rule of Law that prevails."^{[[167](#)]} Following the ruling, the Bush administration sought congressional authorization for programs started only on executive mandate, as was the case with the [Military Commissions Act](#), or abandoned programs it had previously asserted executive authority to enact, as in the case of the [National Security Agency domestic wiretapping program](#).

States' rights

Ideologically, the GOP typically supports a smaller federal government. Historically, this translated into keeping power in the hands of powerful state governments, as in the cases of civil rights, abortion laws, regulations on marriage, and mapping of voting districts.^{[[168](#)]}^{[[page needed](#)]} However, some conservatives in recent years have demanded federal intervention to oppose state laws with respect to the [Federal Marriage Amendment](#), the [Terri Schiavo case](#), the [Kelo](#) case regarding eminent domain, and in cases involving [assisted suicide](#) laws and [medical marijuana](#). To a certain extent, this is contingent upon the faction in question. For example, the paleoconservative and social conservative factions would be far more inclined to favor federal drug regulations trumping states' rights, while the libertarian faction would be more inclined to see such power devolved to the states or even further.

Lack of platform in 2020

Main article: [Republican reactions to Donald Trump's claims of 2020 election fraud](#)

See also: [Attempts to overturn the 2020 United States presidential election](#), [Trumpism](#), and [Political positions of Donald Trump](#)

In 2020, the Republican Party decided not to write a platform for that presidential election cycle;^{[[169](#)]} instead, the party simply expressed its support for [Donald Trump's agenda](#),^{[[170](#)]} and criticizing "the media" for biased reporting.^{[[171](#)]} This was cited by critics as an example of how the Republican Party "became a [cult of personality](#)".^{[[172](#)]}^{[[173](#)]}

Embrace of Trumpism and far-right ideology

See also: [Trumpism](#) and [Radical right \(United States\)](#)

The election of Trump in 2016 saw the Republican Party shift to embrace and bring formerly [far-right](#), fringe, and extreme ideas and organizations into the mainstream.^{[174][175][176][177]} His election shifted traditional Republican beliefs and ideology into a new leadership style and political agenda referred to as [Trumpism](#).^{[178][179][180]}

Trump explicitly and routinely disparages racial, religious, and ethnic minorities,^[181] and scholars consistently find that racial animus regarding blacks, immigrants, and Muslims are the best predictors of support for Trump.^[182] By 2025, *The New York Times* reported that congressional Republicans had increasingly used overtly bigoted language and offensive tropes against the racial and religious identity of their political opponents with little to no pushback from GOP leadership.^[183]

The second presidency of Trump saw him nominate several White House officials with ties to [antisemitic](#) extremists.^[184] His administration promoted social media content promoting [remigration](#) and containing antisemitic slurs,^[185] and was criticized as promoting [white nationalism](#) and [Nazism](#).^{[186][187]} The [Southern Poverty Law Center](#) found that some "images and language appear to come directly from antisemitic and neo-Nazi publications and a white Christian nationalist website".^[186]

In late 2025, *Politico* [revealed leaked group chats](#) among high-ranking leaders of the "[Young Republicans](#)" that included language praising Adolf Hitler and promoting Nazism, encouraging the rape and killing of political opponents, extensive use of antisemitic and racial slurs, and favorable opinions on [slavery](#).^[188] The messages drew bipartisan condemnation, and [another incident](#) involving the display of an American flag with a [swastika](#) in Republican Congressman [David Taylor](#)'s office a day later spurred significant political commentary about the future of the GOP and condemnation about the prominence of Nazi ideology within the Republican Party.^{[189][190][191][192]} The same month, *Politico* posted more leaked messages from Republican Office of Special Council nominee [Paul Ingrassia](#) where he stated he had "a [Nazi](#) streak", that he wanted white men in positions of leadership, used ethnic slurs for Black people and Italians, and proposed making [Kwanzaa](#) and all celebrations of Black culture illegal.