WHAT IS FASCISM?
Democratic Model

Power is most important here: the State serves the individual and may be replaced as expendable if it violates personal right to life, liberty, property.
The State

Fascist Model

Power Here

State = eternal, lasting

State casts aside all who do not serve its purpose

Individual = temporary, expendable

Individual exists to serve the State (a tool)
TOTALITARIANISM

- Form of government that theoretically permits no individual freedom and seeks to subordinate all aspects of an individual's life to the authority of the government
- Mussolini coined the term “totalitario”
- "All within the state, none outside the state, none against the state."
## LEFT VS RIGHT TOTALITARIANISM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Left Wing - Communism</th>
<th>Right Wing – Fascism/Nazism</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power Base</strong></td>
<td>• Power comes from workers wishing to eliminate class structures – redistributing power to the working class</td>
<td>• Power comes from upper and middle classes who wish to keep/increase personal status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industry</strong></td>
<td>• Collective and/or governmental ownership of industry</td>
<td>• Government still supports capitalism and private ownership of industry – as long as business goals are in line with nation goals</td>
</tr>
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# LEFT VS RIGHT TOTALITARIANISM

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<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Countries with limited development / industrialization</td>
<td>Industrialized nations with a substantial middle class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of Change</strong></td>
<td>• Violent overthrow of previous regime</td>
<td>• Not as violent, usually relies upon existing upper and middle classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Old institutions replaced with a completely new system of government</td>
<td>for support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Previous institutions kept, but altered to fit new needs</td>
</tr>
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</table>
WHY DID IT HAPPEN?
Countries were in economic crisis and had no tradition of self-government before WWI. New democratic self-government was forced upon nations not ready for it.
CHARISMATIC LEADERS
CONTROL OF NEWSPAPERS AND SCHOOLS AND LED MASSIVE YOUTH MOVEMENTS
REPLACES ALL POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS WITH NEW ONES AND ERASES ALL LEGAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL TRADITIONS

LEADERS ARE UNPREDICTABLE, NEVER ALLOWING THE PEOPLE TO FEEL COMPLETELY SAFE

NEW MEDIA TECHNOLOGY USED TO SPREAD PROPAGANDA
Directed violence controlled by the government becomes an important tool.

Stress of military power and expansion.

Police not limited by laws.
RUSSIA

STALIN
**JOSEPH STALIN**

After a terrible civil war and the death of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin took power in the Soviet Union. He immediately started putting his opponents to death and began a ruthless program to build up industry in the USSR, killing anyone who stood in his way!

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<th>Major Reforms</th>
<th>Examples of Totalitarian Rule</th>
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<td>The USSR was not industrialized and had a very weak military</td>
<td>Collectivization of farms</td>
<td>Single party dictatorship (Communist Party)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Government was unstable after Lenin’s death.</td>
<td>Five year plans to industrialize USSR</td>
<td>Ruled through fear and terror (Reign of Terror)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The economy was improving, but many still suffered from famine.</td>
<td>Total Command Economy - government control all means of production</td>
<td>Used censorship and propaganda - schools, newspapers, government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Built up the military</td>
<td>Secret police</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Agriculture is developing slowly, comrades. This is because we have about 25 million individually owned farms. They are the most primitive and undeveloped form of economy. We must do our utmost to develop large farms and to convert them into grain factories for the country organized on a modern scientific basis.
The Ukrainian Famine in 1932-1933 was the result of Stalin's policy of forced collectivization. The famine broke the peasants’ will to resist collectivization and left Ukraine politically, socially, and psychologically traumatized. The death toll from the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine has been estimated between six and seven million.

According to a Soviet author,

"Before they died, people often lost their senses and ceased to be human beings."

Yet one of Stalin's lieutenants in Ukraine stated in 1933 that the famine was a great success.

“It showed the peasants who is the master here. It cost millions of lives, but the collective farm system is here to stay."
GULAGS

GULAG MAP - USSR
BY MEMORIAL SOCIETY IN MOSCOW
ITALY
MUSSOLINI
**BENITO MUSSOLINI**

Mussolini and his fascist followers, known as the “Blackshirts” marched on Rome and seized power in Italy in 1922. Mussolini became Il Duce (“The Leader”) and set up an efficient but brutal rule over Italy.

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<td>Economic and political problems (Debt, Unemployment, corruption). Peasants lost land and resentment after WWI Fear of communist uprising - Clear division between rich and poor</td>
<td>Developed Fascist party - Extreme sense of nationalism Repaired and built up the infrastructure (roads, bridges, trains) Wanted to return Italy to the glory of the Roman Empire</td>
<td>No criticism of state allowed! “Everything is the state” Forced Italian men to join military, women should have babies Used censorship and propaganda - schools, newspapers, government Secret police, the OVRA</td>
</tr>
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</table>
"War is to man what maternity is to a woman. From a philosophical and doctrinal viewpoint, I do not believe in perpetual peace."

Mussolini and his “Blackshirts” march on Rome in 1922 and take over government.

The Fascist State

The “Battle” for Births, Land, and Grain

Invasion of Ethiopia
Balcony Speeches

“Mare Nostrum” - Italian Expansion

Libya - 1923
Greek Islands - 1929
Ethiopia - 1935
Albania - 1939
After the Allied occupation of southern Italy (1943), the King ordered Mussolini to be arrested. Imprisoned, then liberated by the Germans, Mussolini lived in northern Italy until his capture and execution, on April 28, 1945, along with his mistress, Claretta Petacci, by military forces of the Italian Resistance. Next day, their corpses and those of Mussolini’s henchmen were hanged in the Piazzale Loreto, Milan, on public view.
JAPAN
TOJO
During the Great Depression, nations could not afford to buy Japanese goods and many factories closed. Some Japanese blamed the democracy movement for the economic problems and thought that a return to military rule would be the solution to Japan’s problems.

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<td>Unhappiness over loss of traditions</td>
<td>Military took over government and ended democracy</td>
<td>Preached service to the state and to honor Emperor Hirohito as a god!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of foreign markets due to Great Depression</td>
<td>Glorified war to build an over sea empire</td>
<td>Invaded Manchuria and China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment, poverty among peasants</td>
<td>Stressed nationalism, shintoism, and anti-western feelings</td>
<td>Used censorship and propaganda - schools, newspapers, government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government was seen as weak, corrupt, and inefficient</td>
<td></td>
<td>Secret police</td>
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**HIDEKI TOJO**
In 1937, the Imperial Japanese Army took over Nanjing, China and massacred an estimated 200,000 to 300,000 Chinese civilians. The Japanese army committed numerous atrocities, such as rape, looting, arson and the execution of prisoners of war and civilians.
TURKEY

ATATURK
MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

His military campaigns led to victory in the Turkish War of Independence. Atatürk then embarked upon a program of political, economic, and cultural reforms, seeking to transform the former Ottoman Empire into a modern and secular nation-state.

Major Reforms

Secularized the government – separation of Islam and the government – removed the Sultan and caliph position
Westernization policy – Latin alphabet, western calendar, developed factories, railroads, western fashion-
Everyone was forced to have a surname
Nationalist movement led to Armenian genocide

Examples of Totalitarian Rule

Ended Sharia law and gave equal rights to women
Imprisoned anyone who wore Turkish clothing – must wear western styles
Only one political party allowed – no one allowed to question his policies.
Use of censorship and propaganda – schools, newspapers, government

Problems

Ottoman Empire collapsed and split into states after losing WWI
Turkish people wanted to avoid being controlled by the Sultan or by the foreigners like the British, French or Greeks.
The economy was weak and Turkey lacked modern industry, military and technology.

Atatürk then embarked upon a program of political, economic, and cultural reforms, seeking to transform the former Ottoman Empire into a modern and secular nation-state.
Westernization and Modernization of Turkey
In 1933 Adolf Hitler promised Germans that he would tear up the Treaty of Versailles. His Nazi Party won the elections and he was appointed Chancellor of Germany. He quickly gathered all power in his own hands and began arresting communists, trade unionists and Jews.

**Problems**
- Damage from WWI and Great Depression caused economy to suffer
- Hyperinflation, unemployment, massive debt due to Treaty of Versailles
- Fear of communist revolution

**Major Reforms**
- Developed Nazi party - Extreme sense of nationalism
- Ignored Treaty of Versailles rebuilt military
- Provided security and leadership to Germans
- Targeted scapegoats - Jews, French, Communists

**Examples of Totalitarian Rule**
- Preached service to the state!
- Developed idea of Aryans, master race, who needed to be purified and regain land that was rightfully theirs. Campaign against Jews
- Used censorship and propaganda - schools, newspapers, government
- Secret police, the Gestapo
Nazi Mythology
“All within the state, none outside the state, none against the state.”

The Fascist State

The Military State
Nazi Youth Movement

Propaganda Posters
FRANCISCO FRANCO

In 1936, civil war broke out in Spain between the Republicans and General Franco’s Nationalists. Mussolini and Hitler sent men and aircraft to help Franco. Stalin sent money to help the Republicans. After two years of bitter fighting, Franco won the war and took control of Spain.

Problems

- Workers began to strike due to poor pay and conditions
- Great Depression led to unemployment, poverty
- Fear of communist uprising
- Government and Church was seen as corrupt and inefficient

Examples of Totalitarian Rule

- Established one party government (Falange)
- Continued to support conservative and traditional activities (Bullfighting and flamenco dancing)
- Imprisonment of political opponents and limited trade unions
- Censorship, Secret police

Major Reforms

- Won bloody civil war against leftist Republicans
- Supported economic modernization
- Stressed nationalism, anti-communist
From 1936 to 1939, two opposing groups of citizens waged a bitter fight for control of Spain. The Spanish Civil War has been seen as a dress rehearsal for World War II, which began in 1939. The two conflicts involved the same participants as well as some of the same issues. The Nationalists in Spain were helped by Italy and Germany. On the other side were the Republicans, helped by the USSR.
Bombing of Guernica

“In the panel on which I am working, which I shall call Guernica, and in all my recent works of art, I clearly express my abhorrence of the military caste which has sunk Spain in an ocean of pain and death.”