

Dictatorships in Europe + Fascism + Italy before 1923:

Key words: Fascism, Dictators in Europe, March on Rome,

Factors in the rise of the dictators:

1. Locarno Treaty in 1925:
2. Depression:
3. Democracy:
4. Communism:
5. Isolationism:
6. Political position of France:
7. Disarmament failed:

Task on the political spectrum:

- Describe each of the political parties - *Communists, Fascists, Nazis, Conservatives, Socialists (Labour), Liberals* - as: 1. Democratic Totalitarian/Authoritative and 2. Left-wing Right-wing:

.....

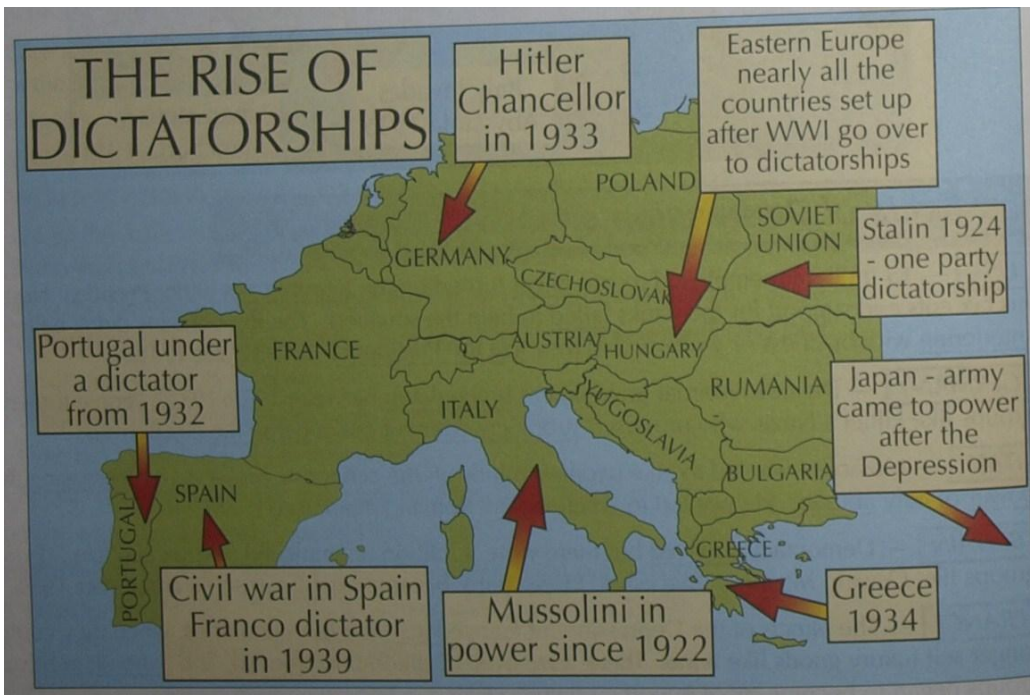
List of totalitarian/authoritative regimes in Europe:

Fascism in Europe :		
Country	Name	Years
Italy :	1922-1943+ 1943-1945 : Republica Salo
Conservative regimes with <i>more or less fascist features</i>:		
Portugal:	Antonio Salazar	1932-1974
Spain	1939-1975
Greece	Ioannis Metaxas	1936-1941
Hungary	Miklos Horthy	1920-1946
Croatia	Ustaše	1941-1945
Slovakia	1939-1945
Austria	Engelbert Dolfuss, Kurt Schuschnigg	1932-1938
Another persons with the lack of all democratic institutions or Dictators:		

Albania: Ahmed Zogu, from 1928 to 1939, **Poland: Josef Pilsudski: 1926-1935**, Lithuania: Antanas Smetona, from 1926 to 1940.

Features of fascism:

- **Fascism** is a political ideology. Fascists seek to organize a nation according to **corporatist** perspectives and values, including the political system and the economy. They advocate the creation of a that seeks the mass mobilization of a nation and the creation of an ideal "....." to form a governing elite through **indoctrination**, physical education, and family policy including eugenics.
- Fascists believe that a **nation** requires: **strong leadership**, singular **collective identity**, and **the will and ability to commit violence in order to keep the nation strong**.
- Fascist governments **forbid and suppress opposition to the state**.
- Fascism embodied left-wing and right-wing political views, but it gravitated to the right in the early 1920s. Scholars generally consider fascism to be on the

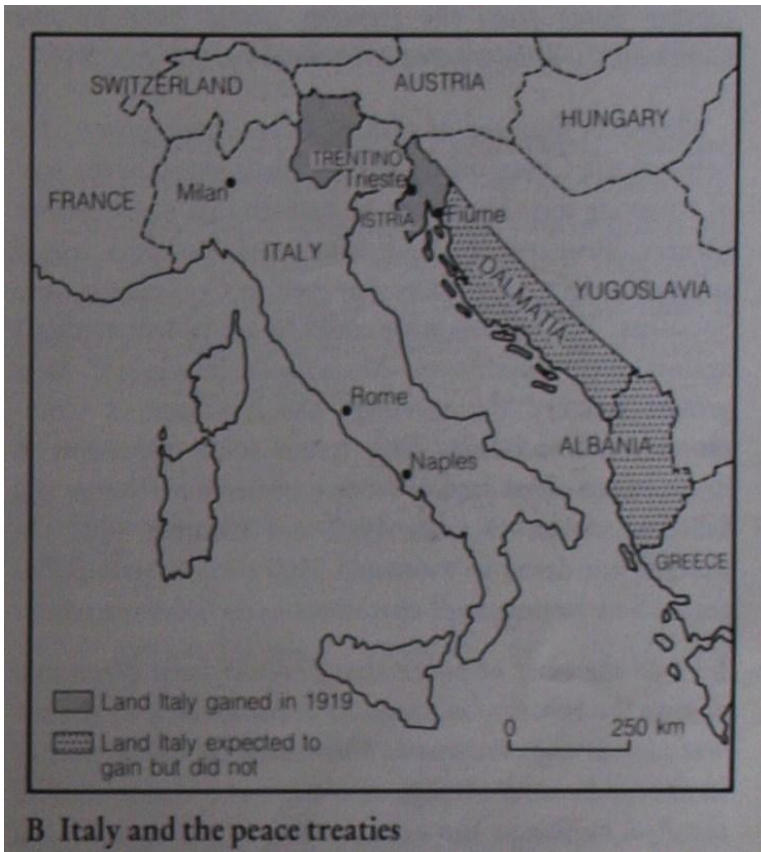


Discuss individual features:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

8. **Corporativism**: Fascists promoted their ideology as a "Third Position" between and

- **Corporatism** was a political system in which the economy is managed by employers, workers, and state officials by formal mechanisms at the national level. This form of state understood selected interests to be the **interests of the state/nation**. This way the Fascists could better circumvent the marginalization of singular interests.
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- In corporativism, state controls the
- **Italy**: by 1936 there were **22 Corporations, each dealing with a main occupation**. *The Mining Corporation*, for example, included everyone involved in the mining industry. With the help of a Fascist chairman, the workers and bosses in the Corporation would meet to agree on



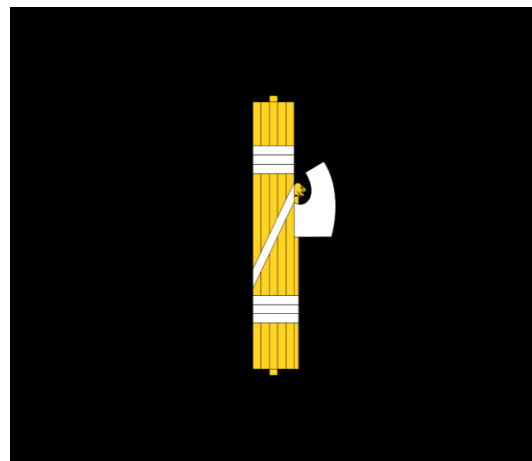
Italy before Mussolini:

- Italy unified in
- political regime:
Republic from 1946.
- head of a state: king Victor Emmanuel III.
- during WWI and **Paris Peace Conference**: from 1915 as a member of the Triple Alliance, at the conference did not get as was expected. As a result, the head of Italian delegation, Vittorio Emanuele, left the conference in a rage.

Situation in Italy before 1922:

- **war** seriously damaged the economy
- many soldiers could not get jobs after the WWI
- prices rose 500% since 1915 and there were many strikes and riots
- north:, while the south
- weak and often bribed government
- people angry with the government and the Allies because of the Paris Peace Conference
- between 1919-1922 Italy had 4 different governments

On the pic: Italian Fascist Flag



Italy and the Fascists:

- 1919: founded his own political force – ... **The Fasci di Combattimento**
- Fascism: *takes its name from the Roman „fasces“, the bundle of rods and the axe that were the symbol of authority in ancient Rome.*
- Fascists wore the uniforms of = in Slovak „čiernokošeliari“
- Mussolini dreamed of **making Italy a great power**: new
- The Fascists were ready to use **violent methods against their opponents**. Mussolini’s groups attacked the meetings and buildings of (political parties). Between October 1920 and October 1922 the Fascists **murdered an estimated 2000 people**.
- **In 1922 the Socialists organized a general strike in an attempt to stop the Fascists**. This was just what Mussolini wanted, because he **could appear as the protector of law and order**. The Fascists helped bring down the strike. They broke up workers’ demonstrations and helped to run buses and trains and deliver mail. Mussolini announced his support for the King and the Pope and organized a march on Rome to overthrow the Government.

March on Rome: October 1922

- In October 1922, thousands of Fascists supporters (.....give number) moved towards Rome to Meanwhile Mussolini went north to Milan, from where he could escape to Switzerland if things went wrong.
- The Prime Minister, Facta, asked the King for permission to order the army to open fire if necessary. But the **King did not trust the Prime Minister**. He was afraid of civil war and worried that he might lose his throne.

March on Rome = Demonstration of Power

- **Eventually, the King decided for Mussolini and invited him to Rome to become the new Prime Minister. Mussolini rushed to Rome and became the Prime Minister on 30 October 1922.**

Off topic:

Name + Title

B. Mussolini: Duce

Stalin: Vozd

A. Hitler: Führer

F. Franco: Caudillo
