

GIV Fascism

Fascism

- One party system with absolute control (totalitarian)
- Used secret police, propaganda, censorship and denied human rights
- This system places the state above the individual
- EXTREME NATIONALISM

Mussolini

- Italian dictator that used totalitarian rule
- Main idea: State over the Individual
- 1920s and 1930s, problems like political weakness, severe inflation and high unemployment allowed him to come to power

Hitler

- Ruled Nazi Germany and totalitarian dictator
- Main idea: State over the Individual
- 1920s and 1930s, problems like political weakness, severe inflation and high unemployment allowed him to come to power
- Started WWII

Sample Questions

1. Fascist leaders in Italy and Germany came to power in the 1920s and 1930s because they

- (1) supported the League of Nations
- (2) exploited economic hardships to gain popular support
- (3) resisted all forms of extreme nationalism
- (4) maintained political traditions

2. Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Communist Russia were similar in that each

- (1) protected individual rights
- (2) elected their leaders through popular vote
- (3) supported market-based economies
- (4) established totalitarian governments

3. In Europe during the 1920s and 1930s, severe inflation, high unemployment, and fear of communism all contributed to the

- (1) overthrow of monarchies in Italy and Germany
- (2) rise of Fascist governments in Italy, Germany, and Spain
- (3) formation of the Common Market in Italy and Spain
- (4) growth of democratic institutions

“Why should freedom of speech and freedom of the press be allowed? Why should a gov’t, doing what it believes is right, allow itself to be criticized? It would not allow opposition by lethal weapons. Ideas are much more fatal things than guns.”

4. Which political belief would this speaker support?

- (1) Societies need war to bring about progress.
- (2) Education is a necessary ingredient for a stable society.
- (3) All people are born with certain natural rights.
- (4) The needs of the state are more important than the rights of individuals.

5. In the 1920's and 1930's, the rise of totalitarian governments in Germany, Italy, and Spain was largely the result of

- (1) the success of the Communists in establishing a command economy in the Soviet Union
- (2) severe economic and social problems that arose in Europe after World War I
- (3) the active support of the United States
- (4) movements demanding the return of the old monarchies

6. Totalitarian countries are characterized by

- (1) free and open discussions of ideas
- (2) a multiparty system with several candidates for each office
- (3) government control of newspapers, radio, and television
- (4) government protection of people's civil liberties