FASCISM IN ITALY and GERMANY

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Background of Hard Times

- Russian Revolution (1917)
- WWI (1918)
 - People that were angered by hard times and peace treaties were in favor of fascism
 - People wanted extreme form of nationalism
- Treaty of Versailles: "Make the Germans Cry" (1919)
- The Grand Depression (1929 Mid 1930s)
 - Germany experienced extreme financial hardship
- Stalinist aftermath (1953)
 - War put peoples hopes of victory in disappointment
 - People were confused with modernity (cities, factories, etc.) and blamed minority, especially Jews
 - People sought for more dramatic solutions
 - √ Rejected representative government
 - ✓ Loss of faith in Democratic Government

Fascism Chart



Benito Mussolini Rise

- Failure at Peace Conference (1919)
- Fasci di Combattimento (fighting units)
- Social unrest
- Decreasing economy of Italy (Post War economy)
- Uprising "Black Shirts"
- Support of middle class, aristocracy and industrial leaders.

Mussolini Rule

- Appointed by King Victor Emmanuel III "legally"
- Abolished democracy
- Government censorship
- Secret police
- Totalitarian fascist regime

Mussolini (1925 -1943)



Rise of Hitler

- Wiemar Republic and Germany has economic crisis
- Mussolini's success
- World wide depression
- Extreme nationalism
 - Dreams of renewal in Germany
- People viewed Hitler as country only hope
- Known as Third Reich under Fascist Rule
 - First Reich: Medieval Holy roman Empire (1806)
 - Second Reich: German Empire (1871-1918)

Rule of Hitler - Füher (leader)

- Right-wing political group
- Brand of fascism known as Nazism
- Private Militia "Brown Shirts Storm troopers"
- Mein Kumpf Book (my struggle)
 - Hitler's Goal as Ruler
- Germans supported Hitler because of fear of collapsed economy
 - Civil unrest without Hitler
- President Paul Von Hindenburg named Hitler legally chancellor
- Totalitarian State
- Nazi Secret Police Gestapo SS Unit
- Propaganda
- Ant-Semitism

Hitler



SS Unit

