

Fascism Guided Lecture Notes

The Great Depression 1929-1939

- Causes
 - Decline in _____ demand
 - Financial panics
 - Economic _____ declined

Fascism

- A political movement that promotes an ultra-nationalistic anti-democratic dictatorships
 - denial of _____
 - dictatorial _____ rule

Background of Italy

- Humiliated at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference
- Economic Crisis (_____)
- Unemployment
- Social unrest (Need for _____)
 - Rise of Socialist and Communist Parties
 - Fear drove the middle and upper class (the government is weak: no control on people or the economy)

Benito Mussolini Rise to Power

- Newspaper editor
 - Promise: Rescue the _____, rebuild strong _____.
- Fascist party begins to win more support
- Fascist members known as “ _____ ”
 - Attacked communist and socialist on the streets
- October 1922—30,000 _____ march to Rome.
 - King Victor Emmanuel III names _____ the Prime Minister
- Fascist take over the parliament
 - By 1925, Mussolini had consolidated power to himself by having the parliament _____ power to him.

Il Duce, Mussolini Policies

- Abolished _____
- Banned _____ political parties
- Limited _____
- Jailed _____
- Censored the _____
- Outlawed _____
- Utilized an intense _____ machine to maintain obedience of the citizens

Benito Mussolini

- Respected at home and abroad
 - Middle and upper class liked Mussolini
- Modernized Italy
 - _____
 - _____ development
 - _____ campaigns
- Background of Germany
- Humiliated at the 1919 Peace conference
- Economic Crisis (_____)
- War Guilt Clause
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

Adolf Hitler Rise to Power

- 1919– Joined the National _____ German Workers Party (Nazi Party)
- 1923- Munich– Failed _____ (tried to copy Mussolini)
- Prison– _____ (My Struggle).
 - Master Race
 - Regain German Lands
 - Agreed with Mussolini
 - Democracy and _____ are weak

- _____ with one strong leader is best form of government
- Replaced Ultra-nationalism with “Aryan Race”

Adolf Hitler: Rise to Power

- 1920's: built a power base
 - Known as “_____”
 - Used threats and _____ to gain political influence
 - Middle and upper class liked Hitler
 - Opposed the threat of Communism
- 1933– Named _____ (Prime Minister) of Germany by President Paul von Hindenburg
- Hitler calls for new elections in the _____ (German Parliament)

Adolf Hitler: Rise to Power

- 1934– Nazi's have majority
- Reichstag votes powers over to _____
- Hitler named “_____” and takes complete control of the German government
- Creates a _____ state.

Adolf Hitler Policies

- Abolished _____
- Banned _____ parties
- Jailed _____
- Limits _____
- Censored _____
- Outlawed _____
- Intense _____ to maintain obedience

Adolf Hitler

- Respected inside Germany
 - Middle and upper class
- Drastically reduced _____

- Increased _____ output
- Improved _____

Background of Japan

- _____ = most powerful Military Leader
- 1920's: Japanese parliamentary democracy was not in charge of the military
- **Military only reports to the Emperor (_____)**
 - Small group of _____ leaders and Emperor Hirohito share power
 - The military was independent in its authority
- Poor economy blamed on the _____ Government

Rise to Power

- _____ (Hideki Tojo) kept Hirohito as Emperor
 - Puppet
 - Emperor was popular with the people.
- Military steps to take control of the _____
 - Social unrest and popular support facilitated the militaries gradual seizure of power.
- 1931: Military invaded _____ without the authority of the civil government.
 - Iron and Coal
- 1941: Hideki Tojo becomes head of the military and _____

Hideki Tojo Policies

- Nationalism was replaced with _____.
 - Race based political ideology
- Their _____ is destined to control Asia
- Commanded _____ of the population
- Enjoyed widespread success because the economy was improving