

The Birth Of Fascist Ideology

[#fascist ideology](#) [#origins of fascism](#) [#birth of fascism](#) [#early fascist thought](#) [#history of fascist ideas](#)

Explore the foundational concepts and historical context surrounding the birth of fascist ideology. This discussion delves into the key thinkers, events, and philosophical currents that shaped the early development and rise of this influential political thought.

We ensure all dissertations are authentic and academically verified.

Thank you for visiting our website.

We are pleased to inform you that the document Origins Fascism Concept you are looking for is available here.

Please feel free to download it for free and enjoy easy access.

This document is authentic and verified from the original source.

We always strive to provide reliable references for our valued visitors.

That way, you can use it without any concern about its authenticity.

We hope this document is useful for your needs.

Keep visiting our website for more helpful resources.

Thank you for your trust in our service.

Many users on the internet are looking for this very document.

Your visit has brought you to the right source.

We provide the full version of this document Origins Fascism Concept absolutely free.

The Birth of Fascist Ideology

When *The Birth of Fascist Ideology* was first published in 1989 in France and at the beginning of 1993 in Italy, it aroused a storm of response, positive and negative, to Zeev Sternhell's controversial interpretations. In Sternhell's view, fascism was much more than an episode in the history of Italy. He argues here that it possessed a coherent ideology with deep roots in European civilization. Long before fascism became a political force, he maintains, it was a major cultural phenomenon. This important book further asserts that although fascist ideology was grounded in a revolt against the Enlightenment, it was not a reactionary movement. It represented, instead, an ideological alternative to Marxism and liberalism and competed effectively with them by positing a revolt against modernity. Sternhell argues that the conceptual framework of fascism played an important role in its development. Building on radical nationalism and an "antimaterialist" revision of Marxism, fascism sought to destroy the existing political order and to uproot its theoretical and moral foundations. At the same time, its proponents wished to preserve all the achievements of modern technology and the advantages of the market economy. Nevertheless, fascism opposed every "bourgeois" value: universalism, humanism, progress, natural rights, and equality. Thus, as Sternhell shows, the fascists adopted the economic aspect of liberalism but completely denied its philosophical principles and the intellectual and moral heritage of modernity.

The Birth of Fascist Ideology

Utilizing hitherto unexplored material that has become available only after the dismantling of the Berlin Wall, this book examines the Monist philosophy of the German zoologist Ernst Haeckel, and its role in stimulating the birth of Fascist ideology in Italy and France. Focusing on the relevance of evolutionary science, Fascist thought is revealed as intimately related to Haeckel's scientific Monism - an approach that differs from most interpretations that tend to voice skepticism about the existence of a specific intellectual origin for Fascist ideology.

Haeckel's Monism and the Birth of Fascist Ideology

"Few books on European history in recent memory have caused such controversy and commotion," wrote Robert Wohl in 1991 in a major review of *Neither Right nor Left*. Listed by *Le Monde* as one of the forty most important books published in France during the 1980s, this explosive work asserts that fascism was an important part of the mainstream of European history, not just a temporary development in Germany and Italy but a significant aspect of French culture as well. Neither right nor left, fascism united antibourgeois, antiliberal nationalism, and revolutionary syndicalist thought, each of which joined in reflecting the political culture inherited from eighteenth-century France. From the first, Sternhell's argument generated strong feelings among people who wished to forget the Vichy years, and his themes drew enormous public attention in 1994, as Paul Touvier was condemned for crimes against humanity and a new biography probed President Mitterand's Vichy connections. The author's new preface speaks to the debates of 1994 and reinforces the necessity of acknowledging the past, as President Chirac has recently done on France's behalf.

Neither Right Nor Left

The masterwork by Gentile fills a broad gap in the understanding of the origins of a major political movement of the 20th Century: fascism. This is the first detailed and definitive study of the development and initial success of fascism as it originated in Italy right after the First World War. the author traces each major influence and gives us a complete understanding of the birth of the doctrine that changed the face of Europe and found imitators of Mussolini around the world for decades.

The Origins of Fascist Ideology 1918-1925

Bringing together studies by art historians, historians, and political scientists, *Fascist Visions* explores the themes and paradigms that pervaded protofascist and fascist aesthetic discourse, cultural policy, and artistic production in France and Italy. Whether traditionalist or innovative in idiom, art functioned as the expression of fascism's ideological polarities: nihilism and idealism, modernism and antimodernism, revolution and reaction. This volume charts the unfolding of fascist aesthetics from its genesis in nationalist and antimaterialist ideologies before World War I to its full development during the interwar period and World War II. It also highlights the shared motivations of advocates of fascist aesthetics, including artists, art critics, political activists, and government officials, outside of Germany. The eight essays in this book investigate the intersection of fascist ideology and aesthetics through a wide range of historical examples. Topics include: theories of cultural regeneration in Italy from the Risorgimento to fascism; the impact of fascism upon the work of such artists and art critics as Ardengo Soffici, Mario Sironi, Valentine de Saint-Point, and Waldemar George; the theories of modernist urbanism developed by Georges Valois's *Faisceau*; and official sponsorship of painting and the decorative arts in Mussolini's Italy and in Vichy France. The contributors to this volume include Walter Adamson, Matthew Affron, Mark Antliff, Emily Braun, Michèle Cone, Emilio Gentile, Nancy Locke, and Marla Stone.

Fascist Visions

Fascism and Political Theory offers both students and researchers a thematic analysis of fascism, focusing on the structural and ideological links between fascism, capitalism and modernity. Intended as a critical discussion of the origins and development of fascist ideology, each chapter deals with a core substantive issue in political theory relevant to the study of fascism and totalitarianism, beginning with an assessment of the current state of debate. The emphasis on formal ideology in contemporary Anglo-American historiography has increased our awareness of the complexity and eclectic nature of fascist ideologies which challenge liberalism and social democracy. Yet in too many recent works, a programmatic or essentialist reading of fascist ideology as a 'secular religion' is taken for granted, while researchers remain preoccupied with the search for an elusive 'fascist minimum'. In this book Woodley emphasizes that many outstanding questions remain, including the structural and ideological links between fascism and capitalism, the social construction of fascist nationalism, and the origins of fascist violence in European colonialism. This volume consolidates the reader's theoretical understanding and provides the interdisciplinary skills necessary to understand the concrete social, economic and political conditions which generate and sustain fascism. A timely critique of culturalist and revisionist approaches in fascism studies which provides a concise overview of theoretical debates between liberalism, Marxism and poststructuralism, this text will be of great interest to students of politics, modern history and sociology.

Fascism and Political Theory

A great deal of effort has been expended by Anglo-American scholars in an attempt to isolate past and contemporary "fascisms"

Phoenix

Alessandra Tarquini's *A History of Italian Fascist Culture, 1922–1943* is widely recognized as an authoritative synthesis of the field. The book was published to much critical acclaim in 2011 and revised and expanded five years later. This long-awaited translation presents Tarquini's compact, clear prose to readers previously unable to read it in the original Italian. Tarquini sketches the universe of Italian fascism in three broad directions: the regime's cultural policies, the condition of various art forms and scholarly disciplines, and the ideology underpinning the totalitarian state. She details the choices the ruling class made between 1922 and 1943, revealing how cultural policies shaped the country and how intellectuals and artists contributed to those decisions. The result is a view of fascist ideology as a system of visions, ideals, and, above all, myths capable of orienting political action and promoting a precise worldview. Building on George L. Mosse's foundational research, Tarquini provides the best single-volume work available to fully understand a complex and challenging subject. It reveals how the fascists used culture—art, cinema, music, theater, and literature—to build a conservative revolution that purported to protect the traditional social fabric while presenting itself as maximally oriented toward the future.

A History of Italian Fascist Culture, 1922–1943

Investigating the central role that theories of the visual arts and creativity played in the development of fascism in France, Mark Antliff examines the aesthetic dimension of fascist myth-making within the history of the avant-garde. Between 1909 and 1939, a surprising array of modernists were implicated in this project, including such well-known figures as the symbolist painter Maurice Denis, the architects Le Corbusier and Auguste Perret, the sculptors Charles Despiau and Aristide Maillol, the "New Vision" photographer Germaine Krull, and the fauve Maurice Vlaminck. Antliff considers three French fascists: Georges Valois, Philippe Lamour, and Thierry Maulnier, demonstrating how they appropriated the avant-garde aesthetics of cubism, futurism, surrealism, and the so-called *Retour à l'Ordre* ("Return to Order"), and, in one instance, even defined the "dynamism" of fascist ideology in terms of Soviet filmmaker Sergei Eisenstein's theory of montage. For these fascists, modern art was the mythic harbinger of a regenerative revolution that would overthrow existing governmental institutions, inaugurate an anticapitalist new order, and awaken the creative and artistic potential of the fascist "new man." In formulating the nexus of fascist ideology, aesthetics, and violence, Valois, Lamour, and Maulnier drew primarily on the writings of the French political theorist Georges Sorel, whose concept of revolutionary myth proved central to fascist theories of cultural and national regeneration in France. Antliff analyzes the impact of Sorel's theory of myth on Valois, Lamour, and Maulnier. Valois created the first fascist movement in France; Lamour, a follower of Valois, established the short-lived *Parti Fasciste Révolutionnaire* in 1928 before founding two fascist-oriented journals; Maulnier forged a theory of fascism under the auspices of the journals *Combat* and *Insurgé*.

Avant-Garde Fascism

"Fascism and populism are at the center of political discussions today. Although they are often conflated, they represent alternative global trajectories. This book represents a historian's inquiry into how and why fascism became linked with populism in history. Stressing the significant differences between populism as form of democracy and fascism as a form of dictatorship, *From Fascism to Populism in History* rethinks the conceptual and historical experiences of fascism and populism by assessing their elective ideological affinities and substantial political differences in history and theory"--Provided by publisher.

From Fascism to Populism in History

Fascist Virilities exposes the relation between rhetoric and ideology. Barbara Spackman looks at Italian fascism as a matter of discourse, with "virility" as the master code that articulates and melds its disparate elements. In her analysis, rhetoric binds together the elements of ideology, with "virility" as the key. To reveal how this works, Spackman traces the circulation of "virility" in the discourse of the Italian regime and in the rhetorical practices of Mussolini himself. She tracks the appearance of virility in two of the sources of fascist rhetoric, Gabriele D'Annunzio and F.T. Marinetti, in the writings of the futurist Valentine de Saint Point and the fascist feminist Teresa Labriola, and in the speeches of Mussolini.

A critical and timely contribution to the current reappraisal of fascist ideology, this book will interest anyone concerned with the relations between gender, sexuality, and fascist discourse.

Fascist Virilities

Many studies of the origins of National Socialism claim that the völkisch and proto-Nazi movement arose largely as a reaction to the materialistic ideas of nineteenth-century science and especially to the naturalistic philosophy of Ernst Haeckel and the German Monist League. Using hitherto unexplored material, Daniel Gasman calls this generalization into question. Arguing that the importance of science has been relatively neglected in accounts of the intellectual origins of Nazism, he attempts to show that Haeckel's "scientific" Darwinism, and his movement, the German Monist League, were proto-Nazi in character. Contrary to popular belief, Haeckel's type of social Darwinism actually played a critical role in the formation of National Socialist ideology. In his new introduction, Gasman notes that recent research goes far to confirm Haeckel's role as an ideological progenitor of fascist ideology. This is true not only for Germany, but also for the birth of fascist thought in Italy and France. In general, Gasman claims, the history of science plainly reveals how Haeckel's social Darwinism nourished the roots of fascism no less than avant-garde modernism. When *The Scientific Origins of National Socialism* initially appeared, the *Times Literary Supplement* called it a "very well-argued thesis... that is completely successful... and leaves the reader to extract his own moral lessons." *Medical History*, in its review of *The Scientific Origins of National Socialism*, said, "His book is essential for understanding modern Germany. It has a general message derived from the events in Germany, where scientific data were permitted to take on a mystical significance... with ghastly consequences." Bruce Chatwin, in the *New York Review of Books*, called the book "brilliant." Now available in paperback, with a new introduction by the author, this seminal work will be of interest to intellectual historians, as well as th

The Scientific Origins of National Socialism

The Nature of Fascism draws on the history of ideas as well as on political, social and psychological theory to produce a synthesis of ideas and approaches that will be invaluable for students. Roger Griffin locates the driving force of fascism in a distinctive form of utopian myth, that of the regenerated national community, destined to rise up from the ashes of a decadent society. He lays bare the structural affinity that relates fascism not only to Nazism, but to the many failed fascist movements that surfaced in inter-war Europe and elsewhere, and traces the unabated proliferation of virulent (but thus far successfully marginalized) fascist activism since 1945.

The Nature of Fascism

Ten essays on the nature of fascism by a leading scholar in the field, focusing on how to understand and apply fascist ideology to various movements since the twentieth century, Mussolini's prophesied 'fascist century'. Includes studies of fascism's attempted temporal revolution; Nazism as extended case-study; and fascism's postwar evolution.

A Fascist Century

Many of the foremost experts in the study of European fascism unite to provide a contemporary analysis of the theories and historiography of fascism. Essays discuss the most recent debates on the subject and how changes in the social sciences over the past forty years have impacted on the study of fascism from various perspectives.

Rethinking the Nature of Fascism

Fascist Ideology is a comparative study of the expansionist foreign policies of fascist Italy and Nazi Germany from 1922-1945. *Fascist Ideology* provides a comparative investigation of fascist expansionism by focusing on the close relations between ideology and action under Mussolini and Hitler. With an overview of the ideological motivations behind fascist expansionism and their impact on fascist policies, this book explores the two main issues which have dominated the historiographical debates on the nature of fascist expansionism: whether Italy's and Germany's particular expansionist tendencies can be attributed to a set of generic fascist values, or were shaped by the long term, uniquely national ambitions and developments since unification; whether the pursuit of expansion was opportunistic or followed a grand design in each case.

Fascist Ideology

In the opinion of some historians the era of fascism ended with the deaths of Mussolini and Hitler. Yet the debate about its nature as a historical phenomenon and its value as a term of historical analysis continues to rage with ever greater intensity, each major attempt to resolve it producing different patterns of support, dissent, and even hostility, from academic colleagues. Nevertheless, a number of developments since 1945 not only complicate the methodological and definitional issues even further, but make it ever more desirable that politicians, journalists, lawyers, and the general public can turn to "experts" for a heuristically useful and broadly consensual definition of the term. These developments include: the emergence of a highly prolific European New Right, the rise of radical right populist parties, the flourishing of ultra-nationalist movements in the former Soviet empire, the radicalization of some currents of Islam and Hinduism into potent political forces, and the upsurge of religious terrorism. Most monographs and articles attempting to establish what is meant by fascism are written from a unilateral authoritative perspective, and the intense academic controversy the term provokes has to be gleaned from reviews and conference discussions. The uniqueness of this book is that it provides exceptional insights into the cut-and-thrust of the controversy as it unfolds on numerous fronts simultaneously, clarifying salient points of difference and moving towards some degree of consensus. Twenty-nine established academics were invited to engage with an article by Roger Griffin, one of the most influential theorists in the study of generic fascism in the Anglophone world. The resulting debate progressed through two 'rounds' of critique and reply, forming a fascinating patchwork of consensus and sometimes heated disagreement. In a spin-off from the original discussion of Griffin's concept of fascism, a second exchange documented here focuses on the issue of fascist ideology in contemporary Russia. This collection is essential reading for all those who realize the need to provide the term 'fascism' with theoretical rigor, analytical precision, and empirical content despite the complex issues it raises, and for any specialist who wants to participate in fascist studies within an international forum of expertise. The book will change the way in which historians and political scientists think about fascism, and make the debate about the threat it poses to infant democracies like Russia more incisive not just for academics, but for politicians, journalists, and the wider public.

Fascism Past and Present, West and East

A Primer of Italian Fascism makes available for the first time in English translation the key documents pertaining to one of our century's defining mass political movements. Whereas existing anthologies survey Fascist writings in a multiplicity of national settings, A Primer of Italian Fascism opts for a tightly focused, in-depth approach that emphasizes the development of Fascist ideology in the country of its birth. Historically speaking, Italian Fascism was the original Fascism. The model for subsequent movements including Nazism, Falangism, and Integralism, Italian Fascism set out to define a 'third way' to modernization known as 'corporatism.' A Primer of Italian Fascism situates the rise and fall of corporatist ideals within the framework of the actual history of Mussolini's movement and regime. It includes not only classic doctrinal statements such as Mussolini's 'Foundations and Doctrine of Fascism' and writings by corporatist theorists such as Bottai, Pellizzi, Rocco, and Spirito, but also an array of fundamental political and juridical documents, including the party platforms adopted by the Fascist combat brigades, the 1938 Manifesto of Race, the 1940 Manifesto of Verona, and the Fascist labor and school charters. By making available such an extensive array of source texts, A Primer of Italian Fascism aims to open up for the English reader a more complex and complete vision of Fascism, both in Italy and beyond.

A Primer of Italian Fascism

"The manifesto of Fascist racism"; p. 383-386. Bibliography: p. 455-467.

The Ideology of Fascism

Provides a concise overview of debates surrounding fascism.

Fascism

What is fascism? Is it revolutionary? Or is it reactionary? Can it be both? Fascism is notoriously hard to define. How do we make sense of an ideology that appeals to streetfighters and intellectuals alike? That is overtly macho in style, yet attracts many women? That calls for a return to tradition while maintaining a fascination with technology? And that preaches violence in the name of an ordered society? In the

new edition of this Very Short Introduction, Kevin Passmore brilliantly unravels the paradoxes of one of the most important phenomena in the modern world—tracing its origins in the intellectual, political, and social crises of the late nineteenth century, the rise of fascism following World War I, including fascist regimes in Italy and Germany, and the fortunes of 'failed' fascist movements in Eastern Europe, Spain, and the Americas. He also considers fascism in culture, the new interest in transnational research, and the progress of the far right since 2002. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

Fascism: A Very Short Introduction

In *Transatlantic Fascism*, Federico Finchelstein traces the intellectual and cultural connections between Argentine and Italian fascisms, showing how fascism circulates transnationally. From the early 1920s well into the Second World War, Mussolini tried to export Italian fascism to Argentina, the “most Italian” country outside of Italy. (Nearly half the country’s population was of Italian descent.) Drawing on extensive archival research on both sides of the Atlantic, Finchelstein examines Italy’s efforts to promote fascism in Argentina by distributing bribes, sending emissaries, and disseminating propaganda through film, radio, and print. He investigates how Argentina’s political culture was in turn transformed as Italian fascism was appropriated, reinterpreted, and resisted by the state and the mainstream press, as well as by the Left, the Right, and the radical Right. As Finchelstein explains, *nacionalismo*, the right-wing ideology that developed in Argentina, was not the wholesale imitation of Italian fascism that Mussolini wished it to be. Argentine nationalists conflated Catholicism and fascism, making the bold claim that their movement had a central place in God’s designs for their country. Finchelstein explores the fraught efforts of nationalists to develop a “sacred” ideological doctrine and political program, and he scrutinizes their debates about Nazism, the Spanish Civil War, imperialism, anti-Semitism, and anticommunism. *Transatlantic Fascism* shows how right-wing groups constructed a distinctive Argentine fascism by appropriating some elements of the Italian model and rejecting others. It reveals the specifically local ways that a global ideology such as fascism crossed national borders.

Transatlantic Fascism

The essays that comprise this study of 20th-century fascism shift the focus away from the German and Italian models and towards the influence of fascist ideology within other countries.

International Fascism, 1919-45

Based on documents collected in six European countries, *European Socialists Respond to Fascism: Ideology, Activism and Contingency in the 1930s* is a transnational study of largely parallel developments in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, and Spain in the years 1933-1936. Triggered into action by the shock effect of the Nazi rise to power in Germany, socialists throughout Western Europe entered an unusually active period of practical reorientation and debate over political strategy which helped determine the contours of European politics up to the outbreak of World War II and beyond. Stressing the transnational dimension of this process while simultaneously integrating local, regional, and national factors, this work finds that it was social democracy, rather than communism, that acted as the primary vehicle for radical change among European marxists during the 1930s. Following major figures within the European left and the significant events that made up the inter-war period, Gerd-Rainer Horn demonstrates the interconnectedness of Europe's interwar socialists. Finally, Horn manages to relate these findings to the ongoing interdisciplinary debate on structure, agency, and contingency in the historical process.

European Socialists Respond to Fascism: Ideology, Activism and Contingency in the 1930s

The epic battle between communism and liberal democracy ended with breathtaking ease, and the first few euphoric years of democracy's triumph seemed to hold out the promise of a world at last entering a political consensus around the rights and values of an individualistic society. But the closing years of the twentieth century have proved the resilience and extent of the century's third great political force: fascism. The success of fascist parties in European elections, the appearance of fascist-inspired groups in the United States, and the recurrence of fascistlike political behavior in the numerous nationalist-inspired wars now consuming the former communistic bloc have provoked a reevaluation

of the political movement once thought utterly defeated and discredited. In fact, fascism has never received the serious attention and sustained scrutiny that has been trained on both communism and liberalism. Only a detailed, objective, and dispassionate approach to the question of what fascism is, and how and why it has been both a success in some countries and a failure in others, will begin to provide useful and constructive answers.

Fascism

Argentina is famous for its ties with fascism as well as its welcoming of Nazi war criminals after World War II. At mid-century, it was the home of Peronism. It was also the birthplace of the Dirty War and one of Latin America's most criminal dictatorships in the 1970s and early 1980s. How and why did all of these regimes emerge in a country that was "born liberal"? Why did these authoritarian traits first emerge in Argentina under the shadow of fascism? In this book, Federico Finchelstein tells the history of modern Argentina as seen from the perspective of political violence and ideology. He focuses on the theory and practice of the fascist idea in Argentine political culture throughout the twentieth century, analyzing the connections between fascist theory and the Holocaust, antisemitism, and the military junta's practices of torture and state violence, with its networks of concentration camps and extermination. The book demonstrates how the state's war against its citizens was rooted in fascist ideology, explaining the Argentine variant of fascism, formed by nacionalistas, and its links with European fascism and Catholicism. It particularly emphasizes the genocidal dimensions of the persecution of Argentine Jewish victims. The destruction of the rule of law and military state terror during the Dirty War, Finchelstein shows, was the product of many political and ideological reformulations and personifications of fascism. The *Ideological Origins of the Dirty War* provides a genealogy of state-sanctioned terror, revealing fascism as central to Argentina's political culture and its violent twentieth century.

The Ideological Origins of the Dirty War

In the last years, the discussion around what is fascism, if this concept can be applied to present forms of politics and if its seeds are still present today, became central in the political debate. This discussion led to a vast reconsideration of the meaning and the experience of fascism in Europe and is changing the ways in which scholars of different generations look at this political ideology and come back to it and it is also changing the ways in which we consider the experience of Italian fascism in the European and global context. The aim of the book is building a general history of Fascism and its historiography through the analysis of 13 different fundamental aspects, which were at the core of Fascist project or of Fascist practices during the regime. Each essay considers a specific and meaningful aspect of the history of Italian fascism, reflecting on it from the vantage point of a case study. The essays thus reinterrogates the history of Fascism to understand in which way Fascism was able to mould the historical context in which it was born, how and if it transformed political, cultural, social elements that were already present in Italy. The themes considered are violence, empire, war, politics, economy, religion, culture, but also antifascism and the impact of Fascism abroad, especially in the Twenties and at the beginnings of the Thirties. The book could be both used for a general public interested in the history of Europe in the interwar period and for an academic and scholarly public, since the essays aim to develop a provocative reflection on their own area of research.

Rethinking the History of Italian Fascism

'For its historical depth, analytical vigour and mobilizational potential, this book is unparalleled ... every page is an urgent invitation to resist' David Lammy MP The bestselling author of *PostCapitalism* offers a guide to resisting the far right The far right is on the rise across the world. From Modi's India to Bolsonaro's Brazil and Erdogan's Turkey, fascism is not a horror that we have left in the past; it is a recurring nightmare that is happening again - and we need to find a better way to fight it. In *How to Stop Fascism*, Paul Mason offers a radical, hopeful blueprint for resisting and defeating the new far right. The book is both a chilling portrait of contemporary fascism, and a compelling history of the fascist phenomenon: its psychological roots, political theories and genocidal logic. Fascism, Mason powerfully argues, is a symptom of capitalist failure, and it has haunted us throughout the twentieth century. History shows us the conditions that breed fascism, and how it can be successfully overcome. But it is up to us in the present to challenge it, and time is running out. From the ashes of COVID-19, we have an opportunity to create a fairer, more equal society. To do so, we must ask ourselves: what kind of world do we want to live in? And what are we going to do about it?

How to Stop Fascism

A fascinating study of expansionist visions of Hitler and Mussolini which enlightens our understanding of the dynamics and evolution of the fascist policies of Italy and Germany to the end of the Second World War.

Fascist Ideology

This book explores the policies and ideologies of a number of individuals and groups who attempted to relaunch fascist, antisemitic and racist politics in the wake of World War II and the Holocaust. Despite the leading architects of fascism being dead and the newsreel footage of Jewish bodies being pushed into mass graves seared into societal consciousness, fascism survived World War II and, though changed, survives to this day. Britain was the country that 'stood alone' against fascism, but it was no exception. This book treads new historical ground and shines a light onto the most understudied period of British fascism, whilst simultaneously adding to our understanding of the evolving ideology of fascism, the persistent nature of antisemitism and the blossoming of Britain's anti-immigration movement. This book will primarily appeal to scholars and students with an interest in the history of fascism, antisemitism and the Holocaust, racism, immigration and postwar Britain.

British Fascism After the Holocaust

In this short companion to his book *From Fascism to Populism in History*, world-renowned historian Federico Finchelstein explains why fascists regarded simple and often hateful lies as truth, and why so many of their followers believed the falsehoods. Throughout the history of the twentieth century, many supporters of fascist ideologies regarded political lies as truth incarnated in their leader. From Hitler to Mussolini, fascist leaders capitalized on lies as the base of their power and popular sovereignty. This history continues in the present, when lies again seem to increasingly replace empirical truth. Now that actual news is presented as "fake news" and false news becomes government policy, *A Brief History of Fascist Lies* urges us to remember that the current talk of "post-truth" has a long political and intellectual lineage that we cannot ignore.

Do We Want Fascism

A bold new history showing that the fear of Communism was a major factor in the outbreak of World War II *The Spectre of War* looks at a subject we thought we knew—the roots of the Second World War—and upends our assumptions with a masterful new interpretation. Looking beyond traditional explanations based on diplomatic failures or military might, Jonathan Haslam explores the neglected thread connecting them all: the fear of Communism prevalent across continents during the interwar period. Marshalling an array of archival sources, including records from the Communist International, Haslam transforms our understanding of the deep-seated origins of World War II, its conflicts, and its legacy. Haslam offers a panoramic view of Europe and northeast Asia during the 1920s and 1930s, connecting fascism's emergence with the impact of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. World War I had economically destabilized many nations, and the threat of Communist revolt loomed large in the ensuing social unrest. As Moscow supported Communist efforts in France, Spain, China, and beyond, opponents such as the British feared for the stability of their global empire, and viewed fascism as the only force standing between them and the Communist overthrow of the existing order. The appeasement and political misreading of Nazi Germany and fascist Italy that followed held back the spectre of rebellion—only to usher in the later advent of war. Illuminating ideological differences in the decades before World War II, and the continuous role of pre- and postwar Communism, *The Spectre of War* provides unprecedented context for one of the most momentous calamities of the twentieth century.

A Brief History of Fascist Lies

"For the third edition, De Grand has substantially revised the discussion of culture and ideology, the conclusion, and the bibliography."--BOOK JACKET.

The Spectre of War

"This book poses the question of why revolutions--from the French Revolution through the Russian and more recent revolutions--tend to produce tragic outcomes ... [The author explores] the combination of extremism and incompetence that characterize most revolutionary movements, the effects of counter-revolutionary forces in complications post-revolutionary regimes, the often tyrannical ap-

plication of idealistic norms on societies experiencing revolutionary change, and the corruption and oppression that often characterize post-revolutionary regimes"--Provided by publisher.

Italian Fascism

This book explores similarities between past and contemporary fascism and seeks to explain in what circumstances fascism develops, to whom it is attractive, and what its reemergence signifies. The book is the first attempt to link fascist ideology and practice in Europe to that in the Third World.

You Say You Want a Revolution?

This unique collection of essays, edited by leading Woolf scholar, brings together for the first time a serious consideration of Virginia Woolf's writing within the political context of fascism. *Virginia Woolf and Fascism* probes Woolf's fiction and non-fiction from *Mrs. Dalloway* in 1927 to *Between the Acts*, 1941, for her responses not only to the growing menaces of dictators abroad, but also to mounting evidence of fascist ideology at home in England. The essays present a portrait of Woolf as a woman writer who was politically engaged, and actively protesting against a worldview which aggressively targeted women for oppression.

Fascism in the Contemporary World

"No single book is as relevant to the present moment."—Claudia Rankine, author of *Citizen* "One of the defining books of the decade."—Elizabeth Hinton, author of *From the War on Poverty to the War on Crime* NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW EDITORS' CHOICE • With a new preface • Fascist politics are running rampant in America today—and spreading around the world. A Yale philosopher identifies the ten pillars of fascist politics, and charts their horrifying rise and deep history. As the child of refugees of World War II Europe and a renowned philosopher and scholar of propaganda, Jason Stanley has a deep understanding of how democratic societies can be vulnerable to fascism: Nations don't have to be fascist to suffer from fascist politics. In fact, fascism's roots have been present in the United States for more than a century. Alarmed by the pervasive rise of fascist tactics both at home and around the globe, Stanley focuses here on the structures that unite them, laying out and analyzing the ten pillars of fascist politics—the language and beliefs that separate people into an "us" and a "them." He knits together reflections on history, philosophy, sociology, and critical race theory with stories from contemporary Hungary, Poland, India, Myanmar, and the United States, among other nations. He makes clear the immense danger of underestimating the cumulative power of these tactics, which include exploiting a mythic version of a nation's past; propaganda that twists the language of democratic ideals against themselves; anti-intellectualism directed against universities and experts; law and order politics predicated on the assumption that members of minority groups are criminals; and fierce attacks on labor groups and welfare. These mechanisms all build on one another, creating and reinforcing divisions and shaping a society vulnerable to the appeals of authoritarian leadership. By uncovering disturbing patterns that are as prevalent today as ever, Stanley reveals that the stuff of politics—charged by rhetoric and myth—can quickly become policy and reality. Only by recognizing fascist politics, he argues, may we resist its most harmful effects and return to democratic ideals. "With unsettling insight and disturbing clarity, *How Fascism Works* is an essential guidebook to our current national dilemma of democracy vs. authoritarianism."—William Jelani Cobb, author of *The Substance of Hope*

Virginia Woolf and Fascism

"*A History of Fascism* is an invaluable sourcebook, offering a rare combination of detailed information and thoughtful analysis. It is a masterpiece of comparative history, for the comparisons enhance our understanding of each part of the whole. The term 'fascist,' used so freely these days as a pejorative epithet that has nearly lost its meaning, is precisely defined, carefully applied and skillfully explained. The analysis effectively restores the dimension of evil."—Susan Zuccotti, *The Nation* "A magisterial, wholly accessible, engaging study. . . . Payne defines fascism as a form of ultranationalism espousing a myth of national rebirth and marked by extreme elitism, mobilization of the masses, exaltation of hierarchy and subordination, oppression of women and an embrace of violence and war as virtues."—*Publishers Weekly*

How Fascism Works

A History of Fascism, 1914–1945

The Zionist Ideology

He then describes the various streams of Zionist thought and how they were transmogrified by events and individuals, and concludes by examining both Zionism's connection with a secular Jewish identity and the nature of the Jewish claim to Eretz Israel.

The City in the Zionist Ideology

In this book, Rubinstein Grapples with the question of what happened to the Zionist dream by reviewing historical Zionist ideology and tracing its development and the development of other ideological, political, and conceptual responses to what Jewish nationalism should be. The Six Day War is viewed as a turning point in Zionist and Israeli history. He analyzes the conditions that gave rise to "gush emunim" and religious militant political groups. In "the end of the Sabra myth\

The Zionist Dream Revisited

Abba Ahimeir (1897 –1962) writer, journalist and historian began his public life as a socialist, but subsequently moved toward the rightward extreme of Zionist ideology. One of the earliest opponents of the British Mandate, in 1930 he founded a radical organization called Brit Habiryonim (the Union of Zionist Rebels). This was a clandestine, self-declared fascist faction of the Revisionist Zionist Movement (ZRM) in Palestine whose official ideology was Maximalist Revisionism, an ideology for which Ahimeir is now most well-known. Ahimeir's career as a political activist came to an early end, when he was arrested in connection with the murder of the Labour Zionist leader, Chaim Arlosoroff. Although acquitted, Ahimeir nonetheless went to prison for his involvement as a political activist. This is the first intellectual biography of one of the most influential figures on the Zionist Right. Based on much unseen primary source material from the Ahimeir archive in Ramat Gan and the Jabotinsky Institute in Tel Aviv, as well as Ahimeir's newspaper articles, the author provides a rigorous analysis of Ahimeir's ideological development. The book positions him more accurately within the contexts of the Israeli right and the Zionist movement in general, updates common misunderstanding about this period of history and revises Israeli collective memory.

The Making of the Israeli Far-Right

"This Very Short Introduction discloses a history of Zionism from the origins of modern Jewish nationalism in the 1870's to the present. Michael Stanislawski provides a lucid and detached analysis of Zionism, focusing on its internal intellectual and ideological developments and divides"--

Zionism

Zionism was a movement of national liberation. It sought to establish a permanent home for the Jewish people where they could attain political independence and instigate a national renaissance. Some Zionists were inspired by a vision of religious redemption and the onset of the messianic age. For others it represented the construction of a perfect society. Others aspired to the more modest creation of a modern technological, capitalist state. The Hebrew Republic which came into being in May 1948 embellished all these possibilities. Today 38 per cent of all Jews live in Israel. The tragedy of Zionism was that it arose during the same period of history as Arab nationalism - and in the same land. Our perception of what it stood for and how it came about has been shaped and distorted by the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians. Colin Shindler explains the evolution of Zionism as a unique ideology and provides a clear and perceptive analysis of its ideas.

Introduction to Zionism and Israel

Comprehensive and critical analysis of the post-Zionist debates and their impact on various aspects of Israeli culture. Post-Zionism emerged as an intellectual and cultural movement in the late 1980s when a growing number of people inside and outside academia felt that Zionism, as a political ideology, had outlived its usefulness. The post-Zionist critique attempted to expose the core tenets of Zionist ideology and the way this ideology was used, to justify a series of violent or unjust actions by the Zionist movement, making the ideology of Zionism obsolete. In Beyond Post-Zionism Eran Kaplan explores how this critique emerged from the important social and economic changes Israel had undergone

in previous decades, primarily the transition from collectivism to individualism and from socialism to the free market. Kaplan looks critically at some of the key post-Zionist arguments (the orientalist and colonial nature of Zionism) and analyzes the impact of post-Zionist thought on various aspects (literary, cinematic) of Israeli culture. He also explores what might emerge, after the political and social turmoil of the last decade, as an alternative to post-Zionism and as a definition of Israeli and Zionist political thought in the twenty-first century. Eran Kaplan is Richard and Rhoda Goldman Chair in Israel Studies at San Francisco State University. He is the author of *The Jewish Radical Right: Revisionist Zionism and Its Ideological Legacy* and coeditor (with Derek J. Penslar) of *The Origins of Israel, 1882–1948: A Documentary History*.

What Do Zionists Believe?

The legitimacy of the Zionist project--establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine--has been questioned since its inception. In recent years, the voices challenging the legitimacy of the State of Israel have become even louder. Chaim Gans examines these doubts and presents an in-depth, evenhanded philosophical analysis of the justice of Zionism. Today, alongside a violent Middle East where many refuse to accept Israel's existence, there are two academically respectable arguments for the injustice of Zionism. One claim is that the very return of the Jews to Palestine was unjust. The second argument is that Zionism is an exclusivist ethnocultural nationalism out of step with current visions of multicultural nationhood. While many therefore claim that Zionism is in principle an unjust political philosophy, Gans seeks out a more nuanced ground to explain why Zionism, despite its manifest flaws, could in principle be just. Its flaws stem from the current situation, where exigencies have distorted its implementation, and from historical forces that have ended up favoring an extreme form of Jewish hegemony. For Gans, the justice of Zionism and of Israel are not black-and-white propositions. Rather, they are projects in need of repair, which can be achieved by reconceptualizing the Jews' relationship with the Palestinian population and by adhering to a significantly more limited version of Jewish hegemony. Ultimately, *A Just Zionism* offers a concrete, historically and geographically rooted investigation of the limits of contemporary nationalism in one of the world's most fraught cases.

Beyond Post-Zionism

Yosef Gorny examines the attitudes of Jewish settlers and Zionist intellectual and political leaders towards the Arab population in the period when Jewish settlement began in Palestine, and shows that the ideological principles of Zionism were a decisive influence throughout the world.

A Just Zionism

Since its foundation in 1948, Israel has drawn on Zionism, the movement behind its creation, to provide a sense of self and political direction. In this groundbreaking new work, Ilan Pappé looks at the continued role of Zionist ideology. *The Idea of Israel* considers the way Zionism operates outside of the government and military in areas such as the country's education system, media, and cinema, and the uses that are made of the Holocaust in supporting the state's ideological structure. In particular, Pappé examines the way successive generations of historians have framed the 1948 conflict as a liberation campaign, creating a foundation myth that went unquestioned in Israeli society until the 1990s. Pappé himself was part of the post-Zionist movement that arose then. He was attacked and received death threats as he exposed the truth about how Palestinians have been treated and the gruesome structure that links the production of knowledge to the exercise of power. *The Idea of Israel* is a powerful and urgent intervention in the war of ideas concerning the past, and the future, of the Palestinian–Israeli conflict.

Zionism and the Arabs, 1882-1948

Appraise critically the Likud government's rule from 1977 to 1992 and the version of Zionism that is Central to Likud's ideology.

The Idea of Israel

What has become of Zionism? *Zionism: the sequel* examines the Zionist idea since the movement began over 100 years ago, and it explores the questions raised since Israel celebrated its independence 50 Jewish homeland and grapple with its realities as a broad spectrum of distinguished Israeli and

diaspora writers, historic and contemporary, explore what Zionism has meant and what Zionism now means.

The Land Beyond Promise

After half a century of occupation and tremendous costs of the conflict, Israel is still struggling with the idea of a Palestinian state in what is often perceived as the Biblical Eretz Israel. Mapping Zionism, enemy images, peace and war policies, as well as democracy within the Jewish State, the present study offers original insights into Israel's role in this conflict. By analyzing Israeli history, politics and security-oriented political culture as it has been evolving from 1948 on, this book reveals the ideological and political structures of a Zionist-oriented state and society. In doing so, it uncovers the abyss between the Zionist vision of Eretz Israel on the one hand and the aspiration to achieve normalization, peace and security on the other. In view of this conflict-laden bi-national reality, the Palestinian question is identified as the Achilles' heel of Jewish statehood in the Land of Israel. Thus, Zionist Israel and the Question of Palestine provides a fresh, innovative, critical and yet accessible perspective on one of the most controversial issues in contemporary history.

Zionism

'A Jewish State' is a book written by Theodor Herzl. He was an Austro-Hungarian Jewish lawyer, journalist, playwright, political activist, and writer who was the father of modern political Zionism. Herzl formed the Zionist Organization and promoted Jewish immigration to Palestine in an effort to form a Jewish state.

Zionism in Transition

The Jewish Radical Right is the first comprehensive analysis of Zionist Revisionist thought in the 1920s and 1930s, and of its ideological legacy in modern-day Israel. The Revisionists, under the leadership of Ze'ev Jabotinsky, offered a radical view of Jewish history and a revolutionary vision for its future. Using new archival material, Eran Kaplan examines the intellectual and cultural origins of the Zionist and Israeli Right, when Revisionism evolved into one of the most important movements in the Zionist camp. He presents revisionism as a form of integral nationalism, rooted in an ontological monism and intellectually related to the radical right-wing ideologies that flourished in the early twentieth century. Kaplan provocatively suggests that revisionism's legacies can be found both in the right-wing policies of Likud and in the heart of Post Zionism and its critique of mainstream (Labor) Zionism. Published with support from the Koret Jewish Studies Program

Zionist Israel and the Question of Palestine

An in-depth account of the ideology driving Israel's religious Zionist settler movements since the 1970s. The Jewish settlements in disputed territories are among the most contentious issues in Israeli and international politics. This book delves into the ideological and rabbinic discourses of the religious Zionists who founded the settlement movement and lead it to this day. Based on Hebrew primary sources seldom available to scholars and the public, Moshe Hellinger, Isaac Hershkowitz, and Bernard Susser provide an authoritative history of the settlement project. They examine the first attempts at settling in the 1970s, the evacuation of Sinai in the 1980s, the Oslo Accords and assassination of Yitzhak Rabin in the 1990s, and the withdrawal from Gaza and the reaction of radical settler groups in the 2000s. The authors question why the evacuation of settlements led to largely theatrical opposition, without mass violence or civil war. They show that for religious Zionists, a "theological-normative balance" undermined their will to resist aggressively because of a deep veneration for the state as the sacred vehicle of redemption. "This is a well-written book of sound scholarship that makes an important contribution to the research on settlers' rabbis. The authors refute popular arguments that condemn the rabbis as 'radicals,' instead showing how complex is their worldview." — Motti Inbari, author of Jewish Fundamentalism and the Temple Mount: Who Will Build the Third Temple?

A Jewish State

Detailed historical reconstruction of the origins of Jewish political thought. By tracing the development of Socialist Zionism and Revisionism in the years prior to Israel's independence, the book demonstrates how the political, social and economic foundations of the future state of Israel were negotiated in this period and how these ideologies have endured and are reflected in Israeli diplomacy. In this respect,

the comprehensive analysis is key to an understanding of the basis of Israeli international relations and the fragmentary nature of its politics. The book promises to become a standard reference for students of Zionist and Israeli politics, as well as those interested in the Middle East generally.

The Jewish Radical Right

Judith Butler follows Edward Said's late suggestion that through a consideration of Palestinian dispossession in relation to Jewish diasporic traditions a new ethos can be forged for a one-state solution. Butler engages Jewish philosophical positions to articulate a critique of political Zionism and its practices of illegitimate state violence, nationalism, and state-sponsored racism. At the same time, she moves beyond communitarian frameworks, including Jewish ones, that fail to arrive at a radical democratic notion of political cohabitation. Butler engages thinkers such as Edward Said, Emmanuel Levinas, Hannah Arendt, Primo Levi, Martin Buber, Walter Benjamin, and Mahmoud Darwish as she articulates a new political ethic. In her view, it is as important to dispute Israel's claim to represent the Jewish people as it is to show that a narrowly Jewish framework cannot suffice as a basis for an ultimate critique of Zionism. She promotes an ethical position in which the obligations of cohabitation do not derive from cultural sameness but from the unchosen character of social plurality. Recovering the arguments of Jewish thinkers who offered criticisms of Zionism or whose work could be used for such a purpose, Butler disputes the specific charge of anti-Semitic self-hatred often leveled against Jewish critiques of Israel. Her political ethic relies on a vision of cohabitation that thinks anew about binationalism and exposes the limits of a communitarian framework to overcome the colonial legacy of Zionism. Her own engagements with Edward Said and Mahmoud Darwish form an important point of departure and conclusion for her engagement with some key forms of thought derived in part from Jewish resources, but always in relation to the non-Jew. Butler considers the rights of the dispossessed, the necessity of plural cohabitation, and the dangers of arbitrary state violence, showing how they can be extended to a critique of Zionism, even when that is not their explicit aim. She revisits and affirms Edward Said's late proposals for a one-state solution within the ethos of binationalism. Butler's startling suggestion: Jewish ethics not only demand a critique of Zionism, but must transcend its exclusive Jewishness in order to realize the ethical and political ideals of living together in radical democracy.

Religious Zionism and the Settlement Project

In a detailed historical reconstruction of the origins of Jewish political thought, the book traces the development of Zionist ideology in the years prior to Israel's independence. The analysis demonstrates how the political, social and economic foundations of the future state were negotiated in this period and how these ideologies have endured and are reflected in present-day Israeli diplomacy and in the fragmentary nature of its politics. The book will become a standard reference for students of Zionist and Israeli politics and for those interested in the Middle East generally.

Liberalism and Conservatism in Zionist and Anti-Zionist Ideologies

Offers a novel exploration of the relationship between religion and the state in Israel. The question of Jewish sovereignty shapes Jewish identity in Israel, the status of non-Jews, and relations between Israeli and Diaspora Jews, yet its consequences remain enigmatic. In *Sovereign Jews*, Yaacov Yadgar highlights the shortcomings of mainstream discourse and offers a novel explanation of Zionist ideology and the Israeli polity. Yadgar argues that secularism's presumed binary pitting religion against politics is illusory. He shows that the key to understanding this alleged dichotomy is Israel's interest in maintaining its sovereignty as the nation-state of Jews. This creates a need to mark a majority of the population as Jews and to distinguish them from non-Jews. Coupled with the failure to formulate a viable alternative national identity (either "Hebrew" or "Israeli"), it leads the ostensibly secular state to apply a narrow interpretation of Jewish religion as a political tool for maintaining a Jewish majority. "This book makes an important contribution to the study of Zionist ideology and the relationship between state and religion in Israel. As the author shows rather convincingly, Zionism and the State of Israel needed the Jewish tradition to supply meaning to their political-theological project. This is a fascinating argument that expands our critical understanding of the ideological foundations of the Jewish national movement." — Eran Kaplan, author of *Beyond Post-Zionism*

Zionism and the Foundations of Israeli Diplomacy

Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject History - Miscellaneous, grade: 1,0, University of Potsdam (Historisches Institut), course: Utopia in Distress: Israeli Politics and Society, language:

English, abstract: The focus of this paper is primarily going to be set on the downsides of Zionism for Oriental Jews who arrived from the 1950s to the 1970s. Hereby, I claim that the Zionist movement has not been a liberation movement for all Jews, but rather worked in favor of the Ashkenazim. I will support this claim by displaying not only the disadvantages Zionism carried for Mizrahim but also by examining the unequal treatment of the Sephardim which show parallels to colonial oppression.

Parting Ways

While it is widely recognized that architects and their architecture play a key role in constructing a sense of place, the inherent nexus between an architectural ideology and the production of national space and place has so far been neglected. Focusing on the Zionist ideology, this book brings together practising architects and academics to critically examine the role of architects, architecture and spatial practices as mediators between national ideology and the politicization of space. The book first of all sets out the wider context of theoretical debates concerning the role of architecture in the process of constructing a sense of place then divides into six main sections. The book not only provides an innovative new perspective on how the Israeli state had developed, but also sheds light on how architecture shapes national identity in any post-colonial and settler state.

Zionism and the Foundations of Israeli Diplomacy

Since 1901 the Jewish National Fund was the organ of the World Zionist Organization for the purchase of lands in Palestine and settling it with Jewish people. While working towards this goal, the JNF had to design its land and settlement policy, and to decide where to purchase lands, what types of farming and economy to enhance, which types of settlements to develop, which socio-economic sectors of the Jewish people to assist, how to develop national geographic and economic systems, how to secure as wide as possible borders for the anticipated Jewish autonomy, and how to create a Jewish demographic majority in Palestine. This book presents the first deep and detailed research conducted on the subject. In a lively and exciting way it relates the process of decision-making, planning, and carrying out of the policies and enterprises of the JNF in the years prior to World War I, all this against the background of the conditions in Palestine and developments in the Zionist world.

Sovereign Jews

An investigation of Jewish identity politics and Jewish contemporary ideology using both popular culture and scholarly texts. Jewish identity is tied up with some of the most difficult and contentious issues of today. The purpose in this book is to open many of these issues up for discussion. Since Israel defines itself openly as the 'Jewish State', we should ask what the notions of 'Judaism', 'Jewishness', 'Jewish culture' and 'Jewish ideology' stand for. Gilad examines the tribal aspects embedded in Jewish secular discourse, both Zionist and anti Zionist; the 'holocaust religion'; the meaning of 'history' and 'time' within the Jewish political discourse; the anti-Gentile ideologies entangled within different forms of secular Jewish political discourse and even within the Jewish left. He questions what it is that leads Diaspora Jews to identify themselves with Israel and affiliate with its politics. The devastating state of our world affairs raises an immediate demand for a conceptual shift in our intellectual and philosophical attitude towards politics, identity politics and history.

Zionism Through the Statements of Its Leaders

Zohar Segev's book *Immigration, Ideology, and Public Activity from an American Jewish Perspective* follows four Zionist leaders in the mid-twentieth century. Following the paths of Tartakower, Kubovy, Akzin and Robinson reveals the multifaceted nature of modern Jewish history in the mid-twentieth century.

Caution: Zionism!

"Essays ... written as a tribute to Elmer Berger"--P. xii.

The Other Side of the Coin. The Negative Impact of Zionism on Mizrahi Jews

This book examines how Israeli and American Jewish literatures share commonalities and affinities.

Constructing a Sense of Place

What is the meaning of Zionism today? this is the basic question addressed in this work. with the establishment of the State of Israel, Zionism May seem to have become obsolete. but a widely held ideology seems vital for legitimizing the arduous political, emotional, cultural and material hardships from external and internal sources involved in both the consolidation of the state and crystallization of the nation. hence, the dilemma.

Ideology and Settlement

A large number of political plays have been written in Israel over the past fifty years, and they are perceived, by audiences and critics alike, as major interventions in the country's ongoing political debates; the result is that Israeli drama is at the centre of many public controversies. In this first full-length study of Israeli political drama Glenda Abramson shows that during the early years of the State of Israel most of its intellectuals were identified with the 'official' state interpretation of Zionism. After the Six-Day War in 1967 an influential group of playwrights, concerned with the evolution of Zionist ideology in the modern nation state, began to question the ethical basis of Zionism. Hanokh Levin, Yehoshua Sobol, Yosef Mundi, Miriam Kainy, Amos Kenan and others have gone on to examine Zionism as it affects contemporary Israeli society.

The Wandering Who

Sheikh Yusuf al-Qaradawi is regarded as the most influential contemporary Muslim religious figure. His best-selling book, *Al-Halal wal-Haram fi al-Islam* ("The Forbidden and the Permitted in Islam") is perhaps one of the most widely read Islamic works, after the Qur'an. The subject of jihad in Palestine is a salient feature of Qaradawi's thought and is addressed frequently in his books. His views on Israel and on the Jews shape those of many Muslims throughout the world. This book paints al-Qaradawi's portrait within the context of the subject of the struggle for Palestine and assesses why he is committed so fervently to the Palestinian cause. It also sheds light on another important aspect of al-Qaradawi's thought, namely the marked contrast between his ideas regarding the Muslim world and his views on relations with other religions and countries. Whereas al-Qaradawi is considered to be a moderate in Islamic matters, his attitude toward the Jews and to Israel is one of abiding hatred and uncompromising struggle. The book aims to classify Qaradawi's thought along the axis of moderation and extremism by drawing comparisons between Qaradawi's teachings and those of other Muslim jurists. Furthermore, it compares the features of antisemitic writing with that of Qaradawi in order to answer the question as to whether Qaradawi's teachings actually constitute an expression of anti-semitism. Despite the subject of jihad in Palestine being so central to Qaradawi's thought, there has not been a comprehensive and systematic academic study of this to date. The book therefore represents a major contribution to the field and will appeal to anyone studying the Israel-Palestine conflict, Islamic Studies, Jewish Studies, Terrorism and Political Violence.

Immigration, Ideology, and Public Activity from an American Jewish Perspective

Was Einstein a Zionist? Albert Einstein was initially skeptical and even disdainful of the Zionist movement, yet he affiliated himself with this controversial political ideology and today is widely seen as an outspoken advocate for a modern Jewish homeland in Palestine. What enticed this renowned scientist and humanitarian, who repeatedly condemned nationalism of all forms, to radically change his views? Was he in fact a Zionist? *Einstein Before Israel* traces Einstein's involvement with Zionism from his initial contacts with the movement at the end of World War I to his emigration from Germany in 1933 in the wake of Hitler's rise to power. Drawing on a wealth of rare archival evidence—much of it never before published—this book offers the most nuanced picture yet of Einstein's complex and sometimes stormy relationship with Jewish nationalism. Ze'ev Rosenkranz sheds new light on Einstein's encounters with prominent Zionist leaders, and reveals exactly what Einstein did and didn't like about Zionist beliefs, objectives, and methods. He looks at the personal, cultural, and political factors that led Einstein to support certain goals of Jewish nationalism; his role in the birth of the Hebrew University; his impressions of the emerging Jewish settlements in Palestine; and his reaction to mounting violence in the Arab-Jewish conflict. Rosenkranz explores a host of fascinating questions, such as whether Zionists sought to silence Einstein's criticism of their movement, whether Einstein was the real manipulator, and whether this Zionist icon was indeed a committed believer in Zionism or an iconoclast beholden to no one.

Zionism and Economy

This study of "The Stern Gang" attempts to demythologize the image of this extremist, Zionist underground group. The book analyzes the party's split from the Irgun Zvai Leumi (National Military Organization) and its attempts to synthesize the politics and ideals of the right and left.

The Zionist Mind

Self-expression and Democracy in Radical Religious Zionist Ideology

The End Of Ideology

The death of ideology | John Mearsheimer [Full Interview] - The death of ideology | John Mearsheimer [Full Interview] by The Institute of Art and Ideas 201,720 views 1 month ago 22 minutes - John Mearsheimer discusses how the current global political issues came to be. How do states think? Watch him debate the ...

Introduction

Why is the realist school for international relations the best framework for explaining how states behave?

How do you understand the criticism that Russia choosing to invade rather than bomb Ukraine is a sign of an attempt to conquer rather than neutralise?

... declarations of **ideology**, by political leaders like this?

Can states be influenced by **ideology**? If so, is that a ...

Do you think the realist framework should adjust to make sense of these counterexamples?

Do you think the critique that the US focusing on China has caused the world to go up in flames is credible?

Why do you think Israel has been sabotaging a two-state solution with Palestine?

Is the realist framework good for describing or prescribing how states should behave?

PSIR Optional - End of Ideology debate || Paper-I || UPSC || IAS - PSIR Optional - End of Ideology debate || Paper-I || UPSC || IAS by Vajiram and Ravi Official 82,821 views 1 year ago 19 minutes - Political Science and International relation as subjects helps students with an understanding of the political institutions and laws ...

Introduction

End of Ideology Debate

End of Ideology Meaning

proponents of End of Ideology

End of History

End of Ideology by Shubhra Ranjan | UPSC | Political Science | Shubhra Ranjan IAS - End of Ideology by Shubhra Ranjan | UPSC | Political Science | Shubhra Ranjan IAS by SHUBHRA RANJAN IAS 21,118 views 1 year ago 8 minutes, 52 seconds - End of Ideology, by Shubhra Ranjan Crash Course for Prelims 2023 Specially designed for CSE and Indian Railway Management ...

End of Ideology/ 5? >0'> End of Ideology/ 5? >0'> Dr. A.M.S. Verma 13,018 views 2 years ago 25 minutes - 8 5@!/?/K .G 9. 0> (@\$? 8?&M'> \$ G *\$(8G 8.M, '?\$!G(?/2 ,G2 ...

The End of Ideology - The End of Ideology by The Dutch - Topic 63 views 3 minutes, 38 seconds - Provided to YouTube by Epic **The End of Ideology**, - The Dutch Collections 1983 Sony Music Released on: 2006-01-27 ...

L63 End of Ideology PSIR Optional 5? >0'> Riddhi Sharma - L63 End of Ideology PSIR Optional 5? >0'> | Unit 8 | Riddhi Sharma by Synopsis IAS 10,387 views 1 year ago 15 minutes - The End of Ideology, On the Exhaustion of Political Ideas in the Fifties is a collection of essays published in 1960 (New York, 2nd ...

End of Ideology | Political Theory | Debate - End of Ideology | Political Theory | Debate by Political Affairs 1,368 views 9 months ago 11 minutes, 25 seconds - Introduction: **End of Ideology**, | Political Theory | Debate In this thought-provoking video, we delve into the intriguing concept of the ...

Introduction to the "End of Ideology" theory

What is the End of Ideology ?

Origin of the debate of End of ideology

Technological advancement and end of ideology

Rise of Middle class and new consensus

Rising technocracy and new challenge

Intellectual challenge to ideological dogma

Daniel Bell and end of Ideology

Francis Fukuyama

Symron Martin Lipset and his ideas

Criticisms and challenges to the theory

Etienne Balibar - Ideology after the End of Ideologies - Etienne Balibar - Ideology after the End of Ideologies by Prague Axiomatic Circle 1,790 views 6 years ago 1 hour, 54 minutes - Ideology after **the End of Ideologies**, International Conference organized by: Princeton University Institute of Philosophy, Academy ...

She Destroys Gender Ideology in 5 Min - She Destroys Gender Ideology in 5 Min by TFP Student Action 5,824,175 views 7 months ago 5 minutes, 22 seconds - Dr. Miriam Grossman, MD delivers a good dose of truth regarding so-called "gender-affirming care" during a recent U.S. House ...

John Mearsheimer: What's Behind Biden's Blank Check Support for Israel? | Endgame #179 (Luminaries) - John Mearsheimer: What's Behind Biden's Blank Check Support for Israel? | Endgame #179 (Luminaries) by Gita Wirjawan 122,340 views 2 days ago 1 hour, 24 minutes - In this second interview with American political scientist and international relations scholar John Mearsheimer, we discussed the ...

Intro

Why Ukraine is in Big Trouble

Guns, Troops and Air Power

Winning the Peace in Ukraine

'The Blob'

Israel Lobby

What Will Iran Do?

Cleansing the Palestinians

Containing China

Conflict in South China Sea

Is Ideology Dead?

Tools of Great Powers

Future of Nuclear Non Proliferation

Hubris-Humility Index

Did The Canaanites Sacrifice Children? A Response Debunking William Lane Craig - Did The Canaanites Sacrifice Children? A Response Debunking William Lane Craig by Based Theory 2,270 views 2 days ago 30 minutes - Christian Apologist William Lane Craig recently appeared on Alex O'Connor's channel to defend genocide. His arguments were ...

Neil Oliver: Anger & Fear drives me to speak!!! - Neil Oliver: Anger & Fear drives me to speak!!! by Neil Oliver 93,395 views 2 days ago 17 minutes - the 'family' & children are under attack.... To help support this podcast & get extra, exclusive content every week sign up to Neil ...

Self-Destructive Beliefs Tier List - Self-Destructive Beliefs Tier List by Kleyko 64,904 views 7 days ago 36 minutes - In this video I will rank beliefs on a Tier list Based on how Self-Destructive they are. Which belief is the ultimate truth and Is truth ...

Self-Destructive Beliefs

Optimism

Hedonism

Materialism

Karma

The Black Pill

The Red Pill

Skepticism

Pessimism

Cynicism

Misanthropy

Anti-natalism

Narcissism

Altruism

Scientific Materialism

The Belief In god

Nihilism

Absurdism

Petersonianism

Subjectivism

Determinism
Doomerism
No-Self
Nonduality
Cosmic Joke

The most important video on Ukraine | Prof. John Mearsheimer - The most important video on Ukraine
| Prof. John Mearsheimer by John Anderson 361,007 views 2 months ago 6 minutes, 31 seconds -
John speaks with Prof. John Mearsheimer about the future of the Ukraine war. See the Full Interview
Here: ...

Why Be Hopeful for the West? - Why Be Hopeful for the West? by Socrates in the City 146 views 2
hours ago 1 minute, 22 seconds - Public intellectual and author Heather Mac Donald and host Eric
Metaxas discuss **ideologies**, that are infecting Western institutions ...

What To Expect From Modi Government 3.0? | India Today Conclave Gazing Table With Rahul Kanwal
- What To Expect From Modi Government 3.0? | India Today Conclave Gazing Table With Rahul
Kanwal by India Today 97,033 views 3 days ago 51 minutes - What To Expect From Modi Government
3.0? | India Today Conclave Gazing Table With Rahul Kanwal #rahulgandhi #pmmodi ...

Ukraine, Taiwan and The True Cause of War | John Mearsheimer - Ukraine, Taiwan and The True
Cause of War | John Mearsheimer by John Anderson 414,930 views 3 months ago 1 hour, 7 minutes
- In this conversation, John speaks with political scientist and international relations scholar Professor
John Mearsheimer about the ...

Intro

Introducing John Mearsheimer

What is realism?

Does realism = 'might makes right'?

Were America's actions wise after WW2?

Domestic vs International politics

Why Liberalism needs nationalism

Why the U.S. should work with Russia against China

How John predicted Russia's invasion

America's failed Democratic export to Russia

Why in 2017 liberal foreign policy died - Unipolar vs Multipolar

The war in Ukraine is a vestige of American Hegemony

What makes a multipolar world so dangerous

American willpower

The U.S. defends Taiwan

Does America have the capacity?

The role of military technology and the quantity/quality trade off

Free enterprise vs Central command in war time

How the foreign policy establishment defeated both Trump and Obama

Can we avoid a war with China?"

Every Political Ideology Explained in 8 Minutes - Every Political Ideology Explained in 8 Minutes by
The Paint Explainer 4,214,530 views 3 months ago 8 minutes, 15 seconds - Every famous political
ideology, gets explained in 8 minutes. I explain stuff through paint, subscribe and activate the bell if
you ...

Conservatism

Liberalism

Moderatism

Capitalism

Socialism

Syndicalism

Corporatism

Libertarianism

Separatism (secessionism)

Communism

Feminism

Anarchism

Environmentalism

Populism

Republicanism

Progressivism
Imperialism
Egalitarianism
Transhumanism
Communitarianism
Authoritarianism
Fascism

'End of History' explained and how is it different from 'End of Ideology'? - 'End of History' explained and how is it different from 'End of Ideology'? by Sleepy Classes IAS 12,739 views 3 years ago 13 minutes, 17 seconds - Creating top-rankers in civil services from all the corners of the country now. We now have SINGLE-DIGIT RANK HOLDERS in ...

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND END OF IDEOLOGY || UPSC EXAM || UGC NET - POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND END OF IDEOLOGY || UPSC EXAM || UGC NET by School of Political Science 12,144 views 4 years ago 8 minutes, 8 seconds - This video has covered the following points- What is ideology? what is Political ideology? What is **the end of ideology**,? what are ...

Intro

WHAT IS IDEOLOGY?

WHAT IS POLITICAL IDEOLOGY?

MARXIST VIEW ON POLITICAL

NON-MARXIST VIEWS ON POLITICAL

END OF IDEOLOGY

Raghav Chadha says " BJP can't end Kejriwal's ideology from India" #arvindkejriwal #planetbulletin - Raghav Chadha says " BJP can't end Kejriwal's ideology from India" #arvindkejriwal #planetbulletin by PLANET BULLETIN 115 views 1 day ago 2 minutes, 24 seconds - Raghav Chadha says, " BJP can't **end**, Kejriwal's **ideology**, from India." #arvindkejriwal #planetbulletin #ArvindKejriwalArrested ...

End of Ideology I NTA UGC NET/JRF I Meenakshi Singh - End of Ideology I NTA UGC NET/JRF I Meenakshi Singh by Jaidev Classes for JRF 3,958 views 2 years ago 18 minutes - In this class, Meenakshi Singh will provide in-depth knowledge on **End of Ideology**,. The class will cover all concepts and would be ...

The End of Ideology - The End of Ideology by Livevil - Topic 332 views 6 minutes, 56 seconds - Provided to YouTube by DistroKid **The End of Ideology**, - Livevil **The End of Ideology**, McGuinnMGMT Released on: 2008-04-20 ...

What is Ideology? - What is Ideology? by PHILO-notes 31,484 views 1 year ago 4 minutes, 29 seconds - This video lecture discusses very briefly the meaning of **ideology**,. Transcript of this video lecture is available at: ...

End of ideology - End of ideology by Release - Topic 23 views 1 minute, 48 seconds - Provided to YouTube by BIG UP! **End of ideology**, - NO NO NO NO NO NO KiliKiliVilla Released on: 2021-10-25 Composer: ...

1i. The Debate on the End of Ideology - Rama IAS Institute - Bangalore - 1i. The Debate on the End of Ideology - Rama IAS Institute - Bangalore by Rama IAS Institute 1,253 views 3 years ago 4 minutes, 48 seconds - So in this video we'll be looking at the debate on **the end of ideology**, so how do we define ideology ideology is a coherent set of ...

Slavoj Žižek: The Sublime Object of Ideology - Slavoj Žižek: The Sublime Object of Ideology by Epoch Philosophy 227,293 views 3 years ago 35 minutes - Slavoj Žižek is the modern incarnation of an absolute ton of prior theory. Just mixed with some weird mad scientist aesthetic.

Intro

The Symptom

Symbolic Orders/Structures

Sublime Objects and Ideology

Cynicism as Ideology

Lacanian Interaction

Split Subjectivity and the Subject

A Message

5? >End of ideology(?) Daniel Bell | Debate, critics and important question - 5? >End of ideology(?)2, G2 Daniel Bell | Debate, critics and important question by POLITYHOOD 3,981 views 3 years ago 17 minutes - Here is important list of video lectures which will help in the UGC NET and various upcoming exams ...

The End of Ideology (?) (Postmodern Crisis 8) - The End of Ideology (?) (Postmodern Crisis 8) by

Political Philosophy: Dr Laurie Johnson 2,647 views 5 years ago 16 minutes - In this final video in the Postmodern Crisis series, we look at what political options we have moving forward. Must we choose from ...

Intro

We are at that time

Ideology enters as politics exit

Enlightenment Liberalism

The End of Ideology | Daniel Bell | #ugcnetexam | #arifkhansir - The End of Ideology | Daniel Bell | #ugcnetexam | #arifkhansir by The School of Politics 282 views 8 months ago 3 minutes, 51 seconds - Video highlights: #theschoolofpolitics #Arifkhansir #UGCNET #PoliticalScience #Paper2 #ExamPreparation #StudyTips ...

Search filters

Keyboard shortcuts

Playback

General

Subtitles and closed captions

Spherical videos

[Goliath The March Of Fascism](#)

Thousands neo-fascists mark centenary of Mussolini's March on Rome - Thousands neo-fascists mark centenary of Mussolini's March on Rome by The Sun 66,578 views 1 year ago 2 minutes, 13 seconds - Thousands of neo-**fascists**, marked the centenary of Hitler ally Benito Mussolini's **March**, on Rome on in the Italian town of ...

Hundreds gather outside former Italian Social Movement HQ making fascist salutes - Hundreds gather outside former Italian Social Movement HQ making fascist salutes by Guardian News 344,737 views 2 months ago 50 seconds - The Italian Social Movement, a **fascist**, party, later morphed into the ruling Brothers of Italy party, led by incumbent prime minister ...

Fascist March Aka A Bloodless Revolution (1922) - Fascist March Aka A Bloodless Revolution (1922) by British Pathé 22,193 views 9 years ago 1 minute, 21 seconds - Benito Mussolini and **Fascists march**, on Rome, Italy. Full titles read: "A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION - The Black shirted Fascisti ... Fascism in Italy: The hipster fascists trying to bring Mussolini back into the mainstream - Fascism in Italy: The hipster fascists trying to bring Mussolini back into the mainstream by Channel 4 News 1,129,010 views 6 years ago 10 minutes, 19 seconds - In this short documentary we meet the small, **fascist**, party that runs a youth hostel, a medical centre and a food bank - but only if ...

the militancy

And of course, Mussolini.

We were not expecting food banks.

Free medical check-ups.

Fascist hipsters.

Rise of Fascism and Mussolini's March on Rome I Between 2 Wars I 1922 Part 1 of 2 - Rise of Fascism and Mussolini's March on Rome I Between 2 Wars I 1922 Part 1 of 2 by TimeGhost History 288,445 views 5 years ago 20 minutes - In 1922, when Italy is in political chaos, reeling from the effects of The Great War and labour unrest, one man makes a violent grab ...

Introduction

Italy in 1915

Benito Mussolini

Fascism

Conclusion

Chilling Video Shows Hundreds Giving Fascist Salutes in Rome - Chilling Video Shows Hundreds Giving Fascist Salutes in Rome by On Demand News 44,479 views 2 months ago 2 minutes, 19 seconds - A chilling video on social media shows hundreds of men gathered outside the former headquarters of the Italian Social Movement ...

Ten Minute History - Mussolini and Fascist Italy (Short Documentary) - Ten Minute History - Mussolini and Fascist Italy (Short Documentary) by History Matters 3,224,737 views 5 years ago 10 minutes - Frolicking Caption was provided by Norman A. Letterman. Special Thanks to the following Patrons for their support on Patreon: ...

World War I

Postwar Italy

New Election

Fascist Party

History Brief: Benito Mussolini Gains Power in Italy - History Brief: Benito Mussolini Gains Power in Italy by Reading Through History 268,007 views 7 years ago 4 minutes, 23 seconds - *** Follow us on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ReadingThroughHistory/> **** Follow us on Twitter: ...

Who Was Benito Mussolini What Type of Government Did He Implement

1921 Mussolini Established the Fascist Party Fascism

The March on Rome

Ethiopia

Fascism Explained - Fascism Explained by Mr. Beat 1,412,507 views 5 years ago 9 minutes, 54 seconds - Why is it that so many people get the definition of **fascism**, wrong? Basically, because it's a complex thing to define, and it's ...

Intro

Definition

Origins

History

Behind the Insurrections - Mussolini's March on Rome: The First Fascist | BEHIND THE BASTARDS - Behind the Insurrections - Mussolini's March on Rome: The First Fascist | BEHIND THE BASTARDS by Behind the Bastards 12,363 views 8 months ago 1 hour, 43 minutes - Behind the Insurrections - Mussolini's **March**, on Rome: The First **Fascist**, | BEHIND THE BASTARDS Behind the Insurrections ...

What Life Was Like In Fascist Italy - What Life Was Like In Fascist Italy by Weird History 961,035 views 2 years ago 11 minutes, 8 seconds - The period between WWI and WWII brought about major political changes in Italy, and yet it's fairly uncommon to discuss what ...

Intro

Prison

Black Shirts

Trains

Telephones

The Press

How Mussolini Founded The Italian Fascist Party | THE GREAT WAR 1921 - How Mussolini Founded The Italian Fascist Party | THE GREAT WAR 1921 by The Great War 163,141 views 2 years ago 22 minutes - Benito Mussolini's national **fascist**, movement was a fringe phenomenon right after the First World War and couldn't gain much ...

The 10 tactics of fascism | Jason Stanley | Big Think - The 10 tactics of fascism | Jason Stanley | Big Think by Big Think 2,178,373 views 2 years ago 9 minutes, 51 seconds - Fascism, is a cult of the leader, who promises national restoration in the face of supposed humiliation by immigrants, leftists, ...

Introduction

Mythic past

Propaganda

Cult

Truth

Hierarchy

Law and Order

Ruralurban divide

Free labor

Fascists March in Rome - Fascists March in Rome by red. 432,088 views 2 months ago 26 seconds – play Short - Hundreds of **fascists**, marched in Italy doing the Roman salute used by the **fascist**, leader Benito Mussolini until his death in 1945.

The Rise of Italy's Far Right | Decade of Hate - The Rise of Italy's Far Right | Decade of Hate by VICE 1,186,968 views 2 years ago 10 minutes, 43 seconds - In the birthplace of modern **fascism**, Matteo Salvini's 'Italy First' message gained the support of the far right who saw him as a ...

The Diabolical Things Benito Mussolini Did During His Reign - The Diabolical Things Benito Mussolini Did During His Reign by A Day In History 1,515,222 views 9 months ago 31 minutes - Mussolini was born on the 29th July 1893. His father was an avowed socialist while his mother was a devout Catholic.

British Union of Fascists March October 3rd 1937 | BFI National Archive - British Union of Fascists March October 3rd 1937 | BFI National Archive by BFI 102,868 views 6 years ago 9 minutes, 53

seconds - A year after the Battle of Cable Street, Oswald Mosley's **Fascists**, are again out in force, seeking to claim the streets of London for ...

Italians openly make fascist salutes as Italian election dominated by immigration | ITV News - Italians openly make fascist salutes as Italian election dominated by immigration | ITV News by ITV News 196,242 views 6 years ago 3 minutes, 1 second - Sat in a restaurant in Milan, diners openly make **fascists**, salutes as they listen to Mussolini-era **marching**, songs. In a land once ...

Intro

Antifascist marches

Matteo Salvini

The danger

SYND 22-11-69 YOUNG FASCISTS MARCH IN ROME - SYND 22-11-69 YOUNG FASCISTS

MARCH IN ROME by AP Archive 232 views 8 years ago 1 minute, 54 seconds - (22 Nov 1969) Young

Fascist march, in Rome Find out more about AP Archive: <http://www.aparchive.com/HowWeWork>

Twitter: ...

Benito Mussolini: The Man Who Destroyed Democracy - Benito Mussolini: The Man Who Destroyed Democracy by Biographics 1,748,691 views 5 years ago 20 minutes - Credits: Host - Simon Whistler

Author - Steve Theunissen Producer - Samuel Avila Executive Producer - Shell Harris Business ...

Intro

Early Life

Moving to Switzerland

Newspaper editor

War

PostWar

The Grand Council

World War 2

Search filters

Keyboard shortcuts

Playback

General

Subtitles and closed captions

Spherical videos