

Mussolini E Il Fascismo Italian Edition

[#Benito Mussolini](#) [#Italian Fascism](#) [#History of Italy](#) [#Totalitarian Regimes](#) [#WWII Origins Italy](#)

Explore the profound impact of Benito Mussolini and the rise of Italian Fascism through this comprehensive edition. Delve into the political landscape of 20th-century Italy, understanding the origins, ideology, and brutal reality of this totalitarian regime. This resource offers critical insights into a pivotal era that shaped not only Italy's destiny but also influenced the broader European stage and the path to WWII.

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Il fascismo degli italiani

A differenza del nazismo, al quale sono stati dedicati lavori di storia sociale da parte di studiosi tedeschi e anglosassoni, il fascismo italiano è rimasto per lungo tempo privo di una storia sociale complessiva, proprio mentre diveniva oggetto e modello per una lettura culturale del fenomeno totalitario. Il fascismo degli italiani è il primo ritratto completo della società italiana sotto il regime fascista, dagli anni della presa del potere sino alla sua crisi durante il conflitto mondiale, passando attraverso il lungo decennio dedicato all'organizzazione e al conseguimento del consenso tra classi medie e ceti popolari. Partendo da studi che hanno ricostruito settori specifici dell'organizzazione di massa del partito (le iniziative per l'infanzia, la maternità, i giovani, il dopolavoro) e la mobilitazione della popolazione maschile (la milizia, lo sport) - e soffermandosi su analisi dedicate all'insediamento e alla strutturazione del regime in provincia - il libro esamina l'incidenza del fascismo nella vita quotidiana e nella mentalità degli italiani.

A Primer of Italian Fascism

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.

Mussolini and Fascist Italy

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The March on Rome

The aim of this book is to reconstruct the violent nature of the March on Rome and to emphasise its significance in demarcating a real break in the country's history and the beginning of the Fascist

dictatorship. This aspect of the March has long been obscured: first by the Fascists' celebratory project, and then by the ironic and reductive interpretation of the event put forward by anti-Fascists. This volume focuses on the role and purpose of Fascist political violence from its origins. In doing so, it highlights the conflictual nature of the March by illustrating the violent impact it had on Italian institutions as well as the importance of a debate on this political turning point in Italy and beyond. The volume also examines how the event crucially contributed to the construction of a dictatorial political regime in Italy in the weeks following Mussolini's appointment as head of the government. Originally published in Italian, this book fills a notable gap in current critical discussion surrounding the March in the English language.

Mussolini's Children

I do not think — and the Hon. Mussolini agreed with me in one of the conversations I had with him — that people abroad, especially in England and the United States, know much about Fascismo. It had been diagnosed as a sporadic revolutionary movement, which sooner or later would be put down by drastic measures. Not many have realised that in this after-war period there is no more important historical phenomenon than Fascismo. (1923 - Barone Bernardo Quaranta di San Severino)

Mussolini as revealed in his political speeches

The dramatic story of Mussolini's fall from power in July 1943, illuminating both the causes and the consequences of this momentous event. Morgan shows how Italians of all classes coped with the extraordinary pressures of wartime living, both on the military and home fronts, and how their experience of the country at war eventually distanced them from the dictator and his fascist regime. Looking beyond Mussolini's initial fall from power, Morgan examines how the Italian people responded to the invasion, occupation, and division of their country by Nazi German and Anglo-American forces - and how crucial the experience of this period was in shaping Italy's post-war sense of nationhood and transition to democracy.

The Fall of Mussolini

The Fascist regime under Mussolini regarded its youth as its best hope for the future. Young people were courted more assiduously than any other group in the society and their political socialization became a central concern of the government. *Believe, Obey, Fight* discusses the various tools used by the Fascist regime from 1922 to 1943 to shape the political values and environment of the young. Tracy Koon focuses on the secondary agents of socialization, including the party, the educational establishment, youth groups, and the media of political communication. She shows that the response to this socialization ranged from apparent consent to dissent and finally to open opposition. The regime employed several methods to produce consensus among the young. Koon's analysis begins with a discussion of the rhetorical style of Mussolini's message and the key political myths manipulated by his propaganda machine: fascism as continuing revolution and social justice, the glories of ancient Rome, the hygienic function of war and violence, the religious spirit of the new creed, and the omniscience of the leader. She then describes the pre-Fascist educational system, the "most Fascist" Gentile reforms of 1923, and the later revision of those reforms by zealous party men engaged in the Fascist regimentation of teachers and students and the militarization and politicization of curricula and textbooks. Equally important agents of socialization were the Fascist groups organized for young people from their earliest years through the university level, including the annual national competitions and forums in which members could express their ideas on a range of issues. The regime provided physical, military, sports, and political training to strengthen the new Fascist society. Fascist socialization did for a time create a superficial consensus by appealing to both the love of conformity that marks the very young and the economic fears that caused students to conform in the hope of jobs. But Koon argues that the regime's attempt to exert totalitarian control over the young deprived them of personal identity. As time passed, the contradictions of the regime became clearer, the chasm between Fascist rhetoric and reality more obvious. In the end, the majority of young people came to believe that the regime had given them nothing to believe in, no one to obey, and nothing for which to fight. Originally published in 1985. A UNC Press Enduring Edition -- UNC Press Enduring Editions use the latest in digital technology to make available again books from our distinguished backlist that were previously out of print. These editions are published unaltered from the original, and are presented in affordable paperback formats, bringing readers both historical and cultural value.

Believe, Obey, Fight

This richly textured cultural history of Italian fascism traces the narrative path that accompanied the making of the regime and the construction of Mussolini's power. Simonetta Falasca-Zamponi reads fascist myths, rituals, images, and speeches as texts that tell the story of fascism. Linking Mussolini's elaboration of a new ruling style to the shaping of the regime's identity, she finds that in searching for symbolic means and forms that would represent its political novelty, fascism in fact brought itself into being, creating its own power and history. Falasca-Zamponi argues that an aesthetically founded notion of politics guided fascist power's historical unfolding and determined the fascist regime's violent understanding of social relations, its desensitized and dehumanized claims to creation, its privileging of form over ethical norms, and ultimately its truly totalitarian nature.

Fascist Spectacle

Account of the rise and fall of Mussolini from 1922 to 1945 based on interviews with 454 persons and extensive research.

Duce!

This book is a long overdue in-depth study of the Italian Social Republic. Set up in 1943 by Hitler in the town of Salò on Lake Garda and ruled by Mussolini, this makeshift government was a last-ditch effort to ensure the survival of Fascism, ending with the murder of Mussolini by partisans in 1945. The RSI was a loosely organized regime made up of professed patriots, apostles of law and order, and rogue militias who committed atrocities against presumed and real enemies. H. James Burgwyn narrates the history of the RSI, with vivid portraits of key figures and thoughtful analysis of how radical fascists managed to take the Salò regime from a dictatorship in Italy to a Continental nazifascismo, hand in hand with the Third Reich. This book stands as an essential bookend to the life of Mussolini, with new insights into the man who duped the Italian people and provoked a war that ended in catastrophic defeat.

Mussolini and the Salò Republic, 1943–1945

Veteran Italian journalist Garibaldi had produced the best research regarding the many secrets Mussolini carried with him at the time of his death in April 1945. This is the first and most detailed book on a subject that has eluded historians for decades!

Mussolini

DIVRecollections of the Italian dictator's public and private life — from his early years as an agitator and journalist to the "March on Rome" and his first years in power. /div

My Autobiography

In this book, Lucia Ceci reconstructs the relationship between the Catholic Church and Fascism, using new and previously unstudied sources in the Vatican Archives.

The Vatican and Mussolini's Italy

"Mussolini as revealed in his political speeches (November 1914-August 1923)" by Benito Mussolini (translated by Bernardo barone Quaranta di San Severino). Published by DigiCat. DigiCat publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten or yet undiscovered gems of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each DigiCat edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Mussolini and Italian Fascism

Benito Mussolini was an Italian politician, teacher, and journalist who wrote for left-wing newspapers. He enlisted in the army, rising to the rank of sergeant. In 1922, he organized the "March on Rome," and with the support of King Victor Emmanuel III, he took over the cabinet as the Prime Minister of Italy. In 1925, Mussolini became "Il Duce" (the supreme leader of Italy). Mussolini founded the National Fascist Party and became the most representative politician of fascist ideology. In "The Doctrine of Fascism," Mussolini synthesizes fascist doctrine and its principles while also pointing out what he considers the limitations of other ideologies such as liberalism and socialism.

Under the Axe of Fascism

Benito Mussolini, the son of a peasant, held absolute rule over the Italian nation for the best part of a generation, and played a leading role in high world drama. What happened to Italy was therefore in the fullest sense his personal responsibility, and by this History -- whose ultimate verdict was his constant self-conscious preoccupation -- must judge him. The clue to his character as revealed in this remarkably detailed biography is to be found in a web of almost pathological contradictions. This pretender of jutting chin and iron will was at times of crisis quite incapable of making up his mind or of holding a line of action for more than a few minutes. And when at last his power began to crumble, he remained obstinately blind to all warnings, resolutely irresolute, almost indifferent to his own downfall. While, on the historic plane, power worked on this man its usual corruptions, in one particular he remained incorruptible: for material riches and aggrandisement he cared nothing. Underneath the bombast there lurked a core of human kindness and of physical courage. Still posturing, before the mirror of history, he met his infamous end with dignity.

Mussolini as revealed in his political speeches (November 1914-August 1923)

Fascism was one of the defining experiences of the European 20th Century. Within it many of the economic, political, social and cultural contradictions that had been brewing in the unprecedented transformation that European society underwent in the 19th and early 20th century came to a head. Mussolini, the man who most fashioned Italian Fascism, dramatically expressed the unease and the hopes of his age. To what extent can we compare Mussolini's Italy to Hitler's Germany or Stalin's Russia? What legacy has the experience of Fascism left behind in Italy and in Europe? These and many more important questions are explored in Finaldi's introduction to one of the most important movements of the European 20th Century.

THE DOCTRINE OF FACISM

Ordinary Violence in Mussolini's Italy reveals the centrality of violence to Fascist rule, arguing that the Mussolini regime projected its coercive power deeply and diffusely into society through confinement, imprisonment, low-level physical assaults, economic deprivations, intimidation, discrimination, and other everyday forms of coercion. Fascist repression was thus more intense and ideological than previously thought and even shared some important similarities with Nazi and Soviet terror.

The Doctrine of Fascism

The early twentieth century in Italy was a crucial period in its history. Mussolini and Fascism surveys all the important issues and topics of the period including the origins and rise of Fascism, Mussolini as Prime Minister and Dictator, the Totalitarian state, foreign policy and the Second World War. It also examines how Italian Fascism compared to other inter-war dictatorships.

Benito Mussolini

While Duggan looks at some famous diaries-by such figures as the anti-fascist constitutional lawyer Piero Calamandrei; the philosopher Benedetto Croce; and the fascist minister Giuseppe Bottai-the majority of the voices here come from unpublished journals, diaries, and transcripts. Utilizing a rich collection of untapped archival material, Duggan explores "the cult of Il Duce," the religious dimensions of totalitarianism, and the extraordinarily intimate character of the relationship between Mussolini and millions of Italians. Duggan shows that the figure of Mussolini was crucial to emotional and political engagement with the regime; although there was widespread discontent throughout Italy, little of the criticism was directed at Il Duce himself.

Mussolini and Italian Fascism

The year is 1932. In Rome, the Fascist leader Benito Mussolini unveils a giant obelisk of white marble, bearing the Latin inscription MVSSOLINI DVX. Invisible to the cheering crowds, a metal box lies immured in the obelisk's base. It contains a few gold coins and, written on a piece of parchment, a Latin text: the Codex fori Mussolini. What does this text say? Why was it buried there? And why was it written in Latin? The Codex, composed by the classical scholar Aurelio Giuseppe Amatucci (1867-1960), presents a carefully constructed account of the rise of Italian Fascism and its leader, Benito Mussolini. Though written in the language of Roman antiquity, the Codex was supposed to reach audiences in the distant future. Placed under the obelisk with future excavation and rediscovery in mind, the Latin text was an attempt at directing the future reception of Italian Fascism. This book

renders the Codex accessible to scholars and students of different disciplines, offering a thorough and wide-ranging introduction, a clear translation, and a commentary elucidating the text's rhetorical strategies, historical background, and specifics of phrasing and reference. As the first detailed study of a Fascist Latin text, it also throws new light on the important role of the Latin language in Italian Fascist culture.

Ordinary Violence in Mussolini's Italy

The first study of Mussolini as war leader. Focus is the disastrous performance of the Italian army and its consequences.

Mussolini and Fascism

"Benedetto Croce and Italian Fascism provides a unique analysis of the political life of the major Italian philosopher and literary figure Benedetto Croce (1866-1932). Drawing on a variety of resources rarely used before in Croce studies - including police documents, archival materials, and the private edition of Croce's diaries, the Taccuini, published in recent years - Fabio Rizi sheds new light on Croce and his influence throughout the Fascist era." "Tracing important events and influences in Croce's life, this biography clarifies misconceptions about his political contributions and his role in the resistance movement. Well-documented and insightful, Benedetto Croce and Italian Fascism offers a valuable contribution to Croce studies." --Book Jacket.

Fascist Voices

Il fascismo italiano, secondo Wolfgang Schieder da intendersi come modello di riferimento necessario all'interpretazione di tutti gli altri movimenti fascisti nati in Europa nella prima metà del secolo scorso, è indagato nel presente volume seguendo un approccio comparativo e transnazionale. Gli undici saggi qui raccolti si soffermano dapprima sulla figura di Benito Mussolini e sulla nascita del fascismo italiano per poi analizzare le modalità con cui questo venne percepito e accolto in Germania, grazie anche al determinante aiuto di mediatori come Giuseppe Renzetti, Erwin von Beckerath e Carl Schmitt. Di particolare interesse, secondo l'analisi di Schieder, è infatti il modo in cui Hitler guardò al fascismo durante la sua ascesa al potere e come il nazionalsocialismo tedesco, dopo il 1933, una volta evolutosi in regime dittatoriale, si distinse, nonostante le tante similitudini di carattere strutturale, dal suo modello italiano.

The Codex Fori Mussolini

This new addition to the Longman World Biography series integrates the latest scholarship on the life of Mussolini with the story of Italian Fascism. Combines the story of Mussolini, the man, with the story of Italian Fascism. Explores the larger legacy of Mussolini outside of Europe and since 1945. Situates Fascism in a global context and exposes students to debates on historical interpretation. Provides students with a comparative framework for understanding European Fascism.

Mussolini and the New Italy

With his signature insight and compelling style, Christopher Hibbert explains the extraordinary complexities and contradictions that characterized Benito Mussolini. Mussolini was born on a Sunday afternoon in 1883 in a village in central Italy. On a Saturday afternoon in 1945 he was shot by Communist partisans on the shores of Lake Como. In the sixty-two years in between those two fateful afternoons Mussolini lived one of the most dramatic lives in modern history. Hibbert traces Mussolini's unstoppable rise to power and details the nuances of his fascist ideology. This book examines Mussolini's legacy and reveals why he continues to be both revered and reviled by the Italian people.

Mussolini Warlord

This book compares the Italian Fascist and the Spanish Falangist political cultures from the early 1930s to the early 1940s, using the idea of the nation as the focus of the comparison. It argues that the discourse on the nation represented a common denominator between these two manifestations of the fascist phenomenon in Mussolini's Italy and Franco's Spain. Exploring the similarities and differences between these two political cultures, this study investigates how Fascist and Falangist ideologues defined and developed their own idea of the nation over time to legitimise their power within their respective countries. It examines to what extent their concept of the nation influenced Italian and

Spanish domestic and foreign policies. The book offers a four-level framework for understanding the evolution of the fascist idea of the nation: the ideology of the nation, the imperial projects of Fascism and Falangism, race and the nation, and the place of these cultures in the new Nazi continental order. In doing so, it shows how these ideas of the nation had significant repercussions on fascist political practice.

Benedetto Croce and Italian Fascism

Un movimento antipartito che divenne partito milizia, che divenne regime totalitario in una monarchia, che divenne Stato imperiale e razzista, che divenne alleato di guerra e sconfitto in guerra, che risorse come repubblica subalterna e alla fine fu distrutto, diventando storia del passato: questo, e molto altro, fu il fascismo, la cui storia viene raccontata in questo libro dal più originale dei suoi storici. Nel 1944 un anonimo antifascista pubblicò un opuscolo il cui primo capitolo si intitolava Il fascismo non è mai esistito. Cinquant'anni dopo un illustre intellettuale antifascista dichiarò: «Il fascismo è eterno». La storia del fascismo è stata spesso raccontata per sostenere o confutare una teoria. Questa Storia del fascismo non presuppone né propone una teoria. Racconta i fatti accaduti, come è stato possibile conoscerli attraverso i documenti. Essendo storia e non cronaca, l'autore ha dato risalto a persone, momenti, condizioni, eventi che maggiormente contribuirono a trasformare il minuscolo movimento del 1919 in un regime totalitario nel 1926, con tutto quello che ne è seguito nei successivi diciannove anni. Dall'inizio alla fine, il fascismo ebbe un solo capo, ma questo libro mostra che non fu Mussolini a generare il fascismo, ma fu il fascismo a generare il duce. Nel corso della sua parabola, il fascismo visse varie metamorfosi, ma la Storia del fascismo mostra che i suoi caratteri essenziali e indelebili ebbero origine non dal minuscolo fascismo mussoliniano del 1919 ma dal fascismo che nel 1920 iniziò la guerra civile squadrista e la proseguì, diventando un partito di massa, fino alla conquista del potere, per istituzionalizzarla nel regime totalitario e riprenderla nell'ultimo momento dell'agonia. Nel raccontare la storia del fascismo, Emilio Gentile non ha seguito il copione del postero, che sa già come è andata a finire. Il caso, l'imprevisto, la scelta, l'iniziativa, fanno parte di questa nuova Storia del fascismo, come fecero parte del fascismo durante la sua storia. Che era storia nuova, senza copione, anche per i suoi protagonisti.

L'ombra del duce

Examines the legacy of Italian fascism, discussing how Mussolini's execution, the display of his corpse, and his body's subsequent burial, concealment, and eventual enshrinement reflected the nation's struggle to become a republic.

Benito Mussolini

It is now 80 years since Mussolini's Fascism came to power in Italy, but the political heirs of the original Fascism are part of government in today's Italy. The resurgence of neo-fascist and neo-Nazi extremism all over Europe are a reminder of the continuing place of fascism in contemporary European society, despite its political and military defeat in 1945. This thoroughly revised, updated and expanded edition provides a critical and comprehensive overview of the origins of Fascism and the movement's taking and consolidation of power. Philip Morgan: - Explains how the experience of the First World War created Fascism - Describes how the unsettled post-war conditions in Italy enabled an initially small group of political adventurers around Mussolini to build a large movement and take power in 1922 - Focuses on the workings of the first ever 'totalitarian' system and its impacts on the lives and outlooks of ordinary Italians - Considers the meshing of internal 'fascistisation' and expansionism, which emerged most clearly after 1936 as Italy became more closely aligned with Nazi Germany - Examines the demise of Italian Fascism between 1943 and 1945 as Mussolini and his party became the puppets of Nazism - Provides an explanation and interpretation of Fascism, locating it in contemporary history and taking account of recent debates on the nature of the phenomenon. Clear and approachable, this essential text is ideal for anyone interested in Italy's turbulent political history in the first half of the 20th century.

Mussolini and Italian Fascism

This socio-political study traces the rise to power of a fascist dictatorship in Italy and its control of the state during World War II. It focuses specifically on the institutions of the fascist state, the suppression of anti-fascism, and the use of propaganda in maintaining the state.

Mussolini

