

the doctrine of fascism

the doctrine of fascism is a political ideology that has shaped significant parts of modern history, especially in the early twentieth century. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the doctrine of fascism, analyzing its origins, core principles, political structure, social impact, and legacy. Readers will learn how fascism developed, its philosophical underpinnings, and why its influence remains a subject of debate today. Key topics include the rise of fascist leaders, the movement's relationship to nationalism and authoritarianism, the impact on society and culture, and modern interpretations of fascist doctrine. This informative guide is designed for students, educators, and anyone seeking an authoritative source on fascism, using natural language and relevant keywords to maximize search engine visibility. Explore the complexities and controversies surrounding the doctrine of fascism in this detailed article.

- Origins and Historical Context of the Doctrine of Fascism
- Core Principles and Philosophical Foundations
- Political Structure and Leadership in Fascist Regimes
- Social, Cultural, and Economic Impacts
- Fascism's Legacy and Modern Interpretations
- Common Misconceptions about Fascism

Origins and Historical Context of the Doctrine of Fascism

The doctrine of fascism emerged in the early twentieth century, most notably in Italy under the leadership of Benito Mussolini. Its roots can be traced to the social and political turmoil following World War I, where traditional institutions were challenged, and revolutionary ideas gained prominence.

Fascism developed as a reaction to the perceived failures of liberal democracy and socialist movements, offering an alternative vision centered on national unity and strength.

Fascism quickly spread beyond Italy, influencing movements in Germany, Spain, and other countries. The ideology capitalized on widespread dissatisfaction, economic instability, and fears of communism. Fascist leaders promised to restore national pride, order, and prosperity through strong, centralized authority. The doctrine of fascism drew from various intellectual traditions, including nationalism, syndicalism, and anti-liberal thought, creating a unique and controversial political philosophy.

- Post-World War I disillusionment
- Economic instability and social unrest
- Rejection of parliamentary democracy
- Appeal to national identity and unity

Core Principles and Philosophical Foundations

Authoritarianism and the Role of the State

Central to the doctrine of fascism is the belief in a powerful, centralized state that supersedes individual interests. Fascist ideology rejects liberal democratic values such as pluralism, individual rights, and separation of powers. Instead, it advocates for a hierarchical political system led by a

charismatic leader, often referred to as the “Duce” or “Führer.” The state is seen as an embodiment of the nation, with authority concentrated at the top.

Nationalism and Collective Identity

Fascism places strong emphasis on nationalism, promoting the idea of a unified national community. This collective identity is fostered through symbols, rituals, and propaganda. The doctrine views the nation as an organic entity, often glorifying its history and cultural heritage. National loyalty takes precedence over personal interests, and citizens are encouraged to sacrifice for the greater good of the nation.

Anti-Communism and Anti-Liberalism

The doctrine of fascism is explicitly opposed to both communism and liberal democracy. Fascist movements criticize communism for its internationalism and class-based divisions, claiming that it undermines national unity. Liberalism is rejected for its emphasis on individual rights and parliamentary politics, which fascists view as sources of weakness and fragmentation.

Militarism and Discipline

Fascist ideology often glorifies military values such as discipline, obedience, and sacrifice. The doctrine encourages the organization of society along militaristic lines, with citizens expected to serve the state in various capacities. Parades, uniforms, and public demonstrations are used to cultivate a sense of order and unity.

1. Strong, centralized authority
2. Emphasis on national unity

3. Rejection of political pluralism
4. Glorification of military values
5. Suppression of dissent

Political Structure and Leadership in Fascist Regimes

One-Party System

Fascist regimes typically operate under a one-party system, where opposition parties and political rivals are banned or heavily suppressed. The ruling party controls all aspects of government and society, ensuring that dissenting voices are marginalized. Political power is centralized, with decision-making resting in the hands of a select elite.

Leadership Cult and Charisma

The doctrine of fascism relies heavily on the persona of a charismatic leader who embodies the will of the nation. Leaders such as Mussolini and Hitler used propaganda and mass media to cultivate loyalty and devotion among the populace. The leader is portrayed as infallible and indispensable, often assuming near-mythical status.

Propaganda and Control of Information

Fascist regimes utilize propaganda to shape public opinion and reinforce ideological conformity. State-controlled media disseminates official narratives, glorifies the regime's achievements, and vilifies its enemies. Education systems are restructured to inculcate fascist values, while censorship and

surveillance suppress alternative viewpoints.

- One-party rule
- Centralized decision-making
- Propaganda and censorship
- Charismatic leadership

Social, Cultural, and Economic Impacts

Societal Transformation

Fascism seeks to transform society by fostering a sense of collective purpose and unity. Traditional social hierarchies are reinforced, and citizens are mobilized to participate in state-sponsored activities. The regime promotes values such as loyalty, discipline, and sacrifice, aiming to create a homogeneous national identity.

Cultural Policies

The doctrine of fascism imposes strict controls on cultural expression, favoring art, literature, and media that align with its ideals. Cultural policies are designed to promote nationalism, heroism, and the glorification of the state. Avant-garde or dissenting artistic movements are often suppressed, while propaganda art flourishes.

Economic Organization

Fascist economic policies typically involve a partnership between the state and private industry, known as corporatism. The doctrine rejects both unregulated capitalism and socialist collectivism, seeking a “third way” that harmonizes class interests under state supervision. Labor unions are dissolved or integrated into the state apparatus, and economic planning is directed toward national objectives.

1. State intervention in the economy
2. Suppression of independent labor movements
3. Promotion of national self-sufficiency
4. Prioritization of military and infrastructure projects

Fascism’s Legacy and Modern Interpretations

Post-World War II Impact

The defeat of fascist regimes in World War II marked a turning point in global politics. The doctrine of fascism became synonymous with authoritarianism and human rights abuses, leading to widespread condemnation. However, its legacy continues to influence political discourse, with some groups and movements adopting elements of fascist ideology in new forms.

Contemporary Fascism and Neo-Fascism

Modern interpretations of fascism, often referred to as neo-fascism, retain core principles such as nationalism and authoritarianism but adapt them to contemporary contexts. These movements may emphasize ethnic identity, anti-immigrant sentiment, or populist rhetoric. Scholars debate the definition and boundaries of fascism, considering its evolution in the digital age and global politics.

- Neo-fascist movements
- Debates over the definition of fascism
- Influence on far-right political parties
- Continued relevance in political analysis

Common Misconceptions about Fascism

Fascism Versus Totalitarianism

While the doctrine of fascism shares similarities with other totalitarian ideologies, it is distinct in its emphasis on nationalism, militarism, and charismatic leadership. Totalitarianism refers to any system where the state seeks to control all aspects of life, but fascism is specifically characterized by its unique blend of authoritarian and nationalist principles.

Misuse of the Term “Fascism”

The term “fascism” is often used inaccurately to describe any authoritarian or repressive regime. However, the doctrine of fascism has specific ideological and historical features that distinguish it from other forms of dictatorship. Understanding these differences is essential for accurate analysis and discussion.

- Fascism is not synonymous with all forms of authoritarianism
- It is distinct from communism and socialism
- Historical context is crucial for understanding fascism

Trending Questions and Answers about the Doctrine of Fascism

Q: What are the main principles of the doctrine of fascism?

A: The main principles include strong centralized authority, nationalism, rejection of liberal democracy, glorification of military values, and suppression of dissent.

Q: How did fascism originate and spread in Europe?

A: Fascism originated in Italy after World War I and spread to other countries through political movements reacting to economic instability, national crises, and fears of communism.

Q: What distinguishes fascism from other authoritarian ideologies?

A: Fascism is distinguished by its emphasis on nationalism, charismatic leadership, militarism, and rejection of both liberalism and communism.

Q: What role did propaganda play in fascist regimes?

A: Propaganda was central to fascist regimes, used to shape public opinion, glorify the state, and suppress opposing viewpoints through state-controlled media and education.

Q: What was the economic policy under fascist governments?

A: Fascist governments pursued corporatism, where the state coordinated with private industry and dissolved independent labor unions, focusing on national self-sufficiency and militarization.

Q: How has the legacy of fascism influenced modern politics?

A: The legacy of fascism remains influential, with elements appearing in some far-right and neo-fascist movements, and ongoing debates about the definition and relevance of fascist ideology.

Q: Is fascism the same as totalitarianism?

A: While fascism shares traits with totalitarianism, such as centralized control, it is unique in its combination of nationalism, militarism, and cult of leadership.

Q: Why is the term “fascism” sometimes misused?

A: The term is often misused to describe any authoritarian regime, but true fascism has distinct historical and ideological features.

Q: What impact did fascism have on art and culture?

A: Fascist regimes controlled cultural expression, promoting art and literature that supported nationalist and militarist ideals while suppressing dissenting movements.

Q: What are the signs of neo-fascism in contemporary society?

A: Neo-fascism can be identified by elements such as extreme nationalism, anti-immigrant rhetoric, authoritarian policies, and the use of propaganda in modern politics.

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The Doctrine of Fascism: Understanding a Complex Ideology

Fascist ideologies, though seemingly disparate in their historical manifestations, share a core set of beliefs and practices. Understanding the doctrine of fascism requires examining its multifaceted nature, dissecting its key tenets, and acknowledging its historical impact. This in-depth exploration delves into the core principles of fascism, its appeal, its methods of control, and its lasting legacy. We'll move beyond simplistic definitions to provide a nuanced understanding of this complex and controversial political ideology.

The Core Tenets of Fascist Doctrine

The doctrine of fascism isn't easily summarized. It's a complex web of ideas that evolved and adapted across various contexts. However, several core principles consistently emerge:

1. Ultrnationalism and Extreme Patriotism:

Fascism prioritizes the nation-state above all else. National unity and strength are paramount, often achieved through the suppression of dissent and the promotion of a singular, often idealized, national identity. This extreme patriotism frequently manifests as aggressive expansionism and a disdain for international cooperation.

2. Authoritarianism and Totalitarianism:

Fascist regimes are characterized by centralized, authoritarian rule. Individual rights are subordinated to the interests of the state, and dissent is brutally suppressed. Control extends into every aspect of life, from the economy and media to education and culture. This totalitarian control aims to shape citizens into unquestioning subjects loyal to the state and its leader.

3. Cult of Personality and the Leader Principle:

A charismatic leader embodies the nation's will and becomes the focus of a powerful cult of personality. This leader is often presented as infallible and possessing exceptional insight and strength, justifying their absolute power. The "leader principle" emphasizes unquestioning obedience and loyalty to this singular figure.

4. Rejection of Liberal Democracy and Marxism:

Fascism vehemently rejects both liberal democracy and Marxist communism. It sees democracy as weak and inefficient, susceptible to manipulation by special interests. Marxism is seen as a threat to national unity and traditional values. Instead, fascism proposes a hierarchical social order where the state dictates economic activity and social relations.

5. Militarism and Violence:

Military strength and the glorification of violence are central to fascist ideology. War is often viewed as a necessary means to achieve national greatness and purify the nation. Paramilitary organizations and the use of force are employed to maintain order and suppress opposition.

6. Anti-intellectualism and Propaganda:

Fascist regimes often suppress intellectual freedom and critical thinking. Propaganda is used extensively to manipulate public opinion, fostering fear, hatred, and blind loyalty. Rational discourse is replaced by emotional appeals and the dissemination of simplistic, often misleading narratives.

The Appeal of Fascism: Why Did it Take Hold?

The rise of fascism was not a random event. It thrived in times of social and economic upheaval, offering a seemingly simple solution to complex problems. Its appeal stemmed from:

National Humiliation: Following defeat in war or periods of economic hardship, fascism offered a path to national redemption and restoration of pride.

Fear of Change: In times of rapid social and economic change, fascism provided a sense of order and stability, promising a return to traditional values.

Economic Instability: The promise of strong leadership and economic control resonated with those disillusioned by existing systems.

Effective Propaganda: Fascist regimes were masters of propaganda, effectively manipulating public opinion and fostering a sense of national unity.

The Methods of Fascist Control

Fascist regimes employed a range of brutal methods to maintain control:

Secret Police and Surveillance: Extensive surveillance networks monitored the population, suppressing dissent through intimidation and violence.

Censorship and Propaganda: The media was tightly controlled, disseminating only government-approved information.

Concentration Camps and Mass Executions: Opponents were imprisoned, tortured, and often killed.

Cult of Personality and Indoctrination: Citizens were subjected to relentless propaganda, aimed at fostering loyalty to the leader and the state.

The Legacy of Fascism

The horrors of the fascist regimes of the 20th century left an indelible mark on the world. Understanding the doctrine of fascism is crucial to preventing its resurgence. Its legacy continues to serve as a stark warning about the dangers of unchecked nationalism, authoritarianism, and the manipulation of public opinion.

Conclusion:

The doctrine of fascism, with its core tenets of ultranationalism, authoritarianism, and a cult of personality, presents a dangerous ideology with devastating consequences. Understanding its historical context, appeal, and methods of control is vital in safeguarding against its recurrence. Awareness and critical thinking are our most potent weapons against the resurgence of such harmful ideologies.

FAQs:

1. Is fascism inherently right-wing or left-wing? Neither. While many historical examples of fascism have incorporated right-wing rhetoric, fascism transcends traditional left-right political paradigms. It's more accurately characterized by its authoritarian nature and rejection of liberal democracy.
2. What's the difference between fascism and Nazism? Nazism is a specific type of fascism, characterized by its extreme racism and antisemitism. While Nazism shares core tenets with fascism, its genocidal focus on specific groups distinguishes it.
3. Can fascism exist in a modern democracy? While full-blown fascist regimes are less likely in established democracies due to checks and balances, elements of fascist ideology, such as nationalism, authoritarian tendencies, and the suppression of dissent, can still emerge and pose a threat.
4. How can we combat the rise of fascist ideologies today? Promoting critical thinking, media literacy, and open dialogue are essential. Strengthening democratic institutions and protecting civil liberties are crucial in resisting the appeal of authoritarianism.
5. What role does economic inequality play in the rise of fascism? Economic hardship and inequality often contribute to social unrest and disillusionment, creating fertile ground for the appeal of extremist ideologies like fascism, which often promise simple solutions to complex economic problems.

the doctrine of fascism: The Doctrine of Fascism Benito Mussolini, 2016-12-08 This is the original Doctrine of Fascism. This doctrine worked as the basis of the Italian Fascist Party and influenced numerous fascist movements and individuals that followed. Fascism, the more it considers and observes the future and the development of humanity quite apart from political considerations of the moment, believes neither in the possibility nor the utility of perpetual peace. It thus repudiates the doctrine of Pacifism - born of a renunciation of the struggle and an act of cowardice in the face of sacrifice. War alone brings up to its highest tension all human energy and puts the stamp of nobility upon the peoples who have courage to meet it. -Mussolini

the doctrine of fascism: The Doctrine of Fascism Benito Mussolini,

the doctrine of fascism: The Doctrine of Fascism Benito Mussolini, 2015-02-01 The Doctrine of Fascism (La dottrina del fascismo) is an essay written by Giovanni Gentile, but credit is given to Benito Mussolini. It was first published in the Enciclopedia Italiana of 1932, as the first section of a lengthy entry on Fascismo (Fascism). The entire entry on Fascism spans pages 847-884 of the Enciclopedia Italiana, and includes numerous photographs and graphic images. The Mussolini essay leads off the entry: FASCISMO - Movimento politico italiano creato da Benito Mussolini (v.). DOTTRINA Idee Fondamentali. (the first section of the essay) A second section of the essay is titled: Dottrina Politica e sociale. The Mussolini entry starts on page 847 and ends on 851 with the credit line Benito Mussolini. All subsequent translations of The Doctrine of Fascism are from this work. A key concept of the Mussolini essay was that fascism was a rejection of previous models: Granted that the 19th century was the century of socialism, liberalism, democracy, this does not mean that the 20th century must also be the century of socialism, liberalism, democracy. Political doctrines pass; nations remain. We are free to believe that this is the century of authority, a century tending to the 'right', a Fascist century. If the 19th century was the century of the individual (liberalism implies individualism) we are free to believe that this is the 'collective' century, and therefore the century of the State.

the doctrine of fascism: The Doctrine of Fascism Benito Mussolini, 2012-08-30 The Doctrine of Fascism (La dottrina del fascismo) is an essay written by Giovanni Gentile, but credit is given to Benito Mussolini. It was first published in the Enciclopedia Italiana of 1932, as the first section of a lengthy entry on Fascismo (Fascism). The entire entry on Fascism spans pages 847-884 of the Enciclopedia Italiana, and includes numerous photographs and graphic images. The Mussolini essay leads off the entry: FASCISMO - Movimento politico italiano creato da Benito Mussolini (v.). DOTTRINA Idee Fondamentali. (the first section of the essay) A second section of the essay is titled: Dottrina Politica e sociale. The Mussolini entry starts on page 847 and ends on 851 with the credit line Benito Mussolini. All subsequent translations of The Doctrine of Fascism are from this work. A key concept of the Mussolini essay was that fascism was a rejection of previous models: Granted that the 19th century was the century of socialism, liberalism, democracy, this does not mean that the 20th century must also be the century of socialism, liberalism, democracy. Political doctrines pass; nations remain. We are free to believe that this is the century of authority, a century tending to the 'right', a Fascist century. If the 19th century was the century of the individual (liberalism implies individualism) we are free to believe that this is the 'collective' century, and therefore the century of the State.

the doctrine of fascism: My Autobiography Benito Mussolini, 2017-07-11 The dictated biography of Benito Mussolini, spanning from his early youth to his successful coup in Rome. Mussolini boisterously narrates his life story, first as a Socialist Radical in his youth, then as a Fascist strongman following World War I. "My Autobiography," first published in 1928, is an in-depth account of the life of a Fascist Revolutionary who inspired countless movements across Europe and was widely (although falsely) credited with suppressing the Bolshevik movement in Europe.

the doctrine of fascism: THE DOCTRINE OF FACISM Benito Mussolini, 2024-01-10 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.

the doctrine of fascism: Giovanni Gentile A. James Gregor, 2017-07-05 The recent rise in Europe of extreme right-wing political parties along with outbreaks of violent nationalist fervor in the former communist bloc has occasioned much speculation on a possible resurgence of fascism. At the polemical level, fascism has become a generic term applied to virtually any form of real or potential violence, while among Marxist and left-wing scholars discredited interpretations of fascism as a product of late capitalism are revived. Empty of cognitive significance, these formulas disregard the historical and philosophical roots of fascism as it arose in Italy and spread throughout Europe. In *Giovanni Gentile: Philosopher of Fascism*, A. James Gregor returns to those roots by examining the thought of Italian Fascism's major theorist. In Gregor's reading of Gentile, fascism was-and remains-an anti-democratic reaction to what were seen to be the domination by advanced industrial democracies of less-developed or status-deprived communities and nations languishing on the margins of the Great Powers. Sketching in the political background of late nineteenth-century Italy, industrially backward and only recently unified, Gregor shows how Gentile supplied fascism its justificatory rationale as a developmental dictatorship. Gentile's Actualism (as his philosophy came to be identified) absorbed many intellectual currents of the early twentieth century including nationalism, syndicalism, and futurism and united them in a dynamic rebellion against new perceived hegemonic impostures of imperialism. The individual was called to an idealistic ethic of obedience, work, self-sacrifice, and national community. As Gregor demonstrates, it was a paradigm of what we can expect in the twenty-first century's response, on the part of marginal nations, to the globalization of the industrialized democracies. Gregor cites post-Maoist China, nationalist Russia, Africa, and the Balkans at the development stage from which fascism could grow. The f

the doctrine of fascism: Democracy Ricardo Blaug, 2016-02-28 Put together specially for students of democracy, this invaluable reader gathers key statements from political thinkers, explained and contextualised with editorial commentaries. This new edition includes a new introduction, new sections and 29 new readings published since the first edition. Arranged into four sections 'Traditional Affirmations of Democracy, Key Concepts, Critiques of Democracy and Contemporary Issues' it covers democratic thinking in a remarkably broad way. A general introduction highlights democracy's historical complexity and guides you through the current areas of controversy. The extensive bibliography follows the same structure as the text to help you deepen your study.

the doctrine of fascism: *Origins and Doctrine of Fascism* Giovanni Gentile, 2017-07-05 Giovanni Gentile (1875-1944) was the major theorist of Italian fascism, supplying its justification and rationale as a developmental form of dictatorship for status-deprived nations languishing on the margins of the Great Powers. Gentile's actualism (as his philosophy came to be called) absorbed many intellectual currents of the early twentieth century, including nationalism, syndicalism, and futurism. He called the individual to an idealistic ethic of obedience, work, self-sacrifice, and national community in a dynamic rebellion against the perceived impostures of imperialism. This volume makes available some of his more significant writings produced shortly before and after the Fascist accession to power in Italy.

the doctrine of fascism: *Readings on Fascism and National Socialism* Alan Swallow, Desmond Gahan, 2013-02-07 A form of government that theoretically permits no individual freedom and that seeks to subordinate all aspects of the individual's life to the authority of the government. Italian dictator Benito Mussolini coined the term *totalitario* in the early 1920s to describe the new fascist state of Italy, which he further described as: All within the state, none outside the state, none against the state. By the beginning of World War II, totalitarian had become synonymous with absolute and oppressive single-party government. In the broadest sense, totalitarianism is

characterized by strong central rule that attempts to control and direct all aspects of civil and political life.

the doctrine of fascism: Essays on Fascism Benito Mussolini, Oswald Mosley, Alfredo Rocco, 2019-03-25 The Ideology of Fascism was written by Oswald Mosley in 1967 and provides a post WW2 analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of Fascism as a political doctrine, and utilising its strengths proposes a United Europe, in union with science, as a prime requirement for the 21st Century. The Doctrine of Fascism was written by Benito Mussolini and the Italian philosopher Giovanni Gentile. A key concept of which was that fascism was a rejection of previous models: If the 19th century was the century of the individual we are free to believe that this is the 'collective' century, and therefore the century of the State. Giovanni Gentile was inspired by Italian intellectuals such as Mazzini, Rosmini, Gioberti, and Spaventa from whom he developed the idea of self-construction, but also was strongly influenced by the German idealist and materialist schools of thought - namely Marx, Hegel, Fichte, and Nietzsche. Gentile was described by Mussolini, as 'the philosopher of Fascism'. Alfredo Rocco developed the economic and political theory of corporatism which would become part of the Fascist Manifesto of the National Fascist Party. Rocco denounced the European powers for imposing foreign culture on Italy and criticized the European powers for endorsing too much liberalism and individualism. The Fascist Manifesto was endorsed by a large number of intellectuals, and writers, including Luigi Pirandello, Gabriele D'Annunzio, Filippo Tommaso Marinetti and Giuseppe Ungaretti.

the doctrine of fascism: *Liberal Fascism* Jonah Goldberg, 2008-01-08 "Fascists," "Brownshirts," "jackbooted stormtroopers"—such are the insults typically hurled at conservatives by their liberal opponents. Calling someone a fascist is the fastest way to shut them up, defining their views as beyond the political pale. But who are the real fascists in our midst? *Liberal Fascism* offers a startling new perspective on the theories and practices that define fascist politics. Replacing conveniently manufactured myths with surprising and enlightening research, Jonah Goldberg reminds us that the original fascists were really on the left, and that liberals from Woodrow Wilson to FDR to Hillary Clinton have advocated policies and principles remarkably similar to those of Hitler's National Socialism and Mussolini's Fascism. Contrary to what most people think, the Nazis were ardent socialists (hence the term "National socialism"). They believed in free health care and guaranteed jobs. They confiscated inherited wealth and spent vast sums on public education. They purged the church from public policy, promoted a new form of pagan spirituality, and inserted the authority of the state into every nook and cranny of daily life. The Nazis declared war on smoking, supported abortion, euthanasia, and gun control. They loathed the free market, provided generous pensions for the elderly, and maintained a strict racial quota system in their universities—where campus speech codes were all the rage. The Nazis led the world in organic farming and alternative medicine. Hitler was a strict vegetarian, and Himmler was an animal rights activist. Do these striking parallels mean that today's liberals are genocidal maniacs, intent on conquering the world and imposing a new racial order? Not at all. Yet it is hard to deny that modern progressivism and classical fascism shared the same intellectual roots. We often forget, for example, that Mussolini and Hitler had many admirers in the United States. W.E.B. Du Bois was inspired by Hitler's Germany, and Irving Berlin praised Mussolini in song. Many fascist tenets were espoused by American progressives like John Dewey and Woodrow Wilson, and FDR incorporated fascist policies in the New Deal. Fascism was an international movement that appeared in different forms in different countries, depending on the vagaries of national culture and temperament. In Germany, fascism appeared as genocidal racist nationalism. In America, it took a "friendlier," more liberal form. The modern heirs of this "friendly fascist" tradition include the New York Times, the Democratic Party, the Ivy League professoriate, and the liberals of Hollywood. The quintessential Liberal Fascist isn't an SS storm trooper; it is a female grade school teacher with an education degree from Brown or Swarthmore. These assertions may sound strange to modern ears, but that is because we have forgotten what fascism is. In this angry, funny, smart, contentious book, Jonah Goldberg turns our preconceptions inside out and shows us the true meaning of Liberal Fascism.

the doctrine of fascism: Fascism Benito Mussolini, 1968

the doctrine of fascism: *Mussolini's Intellectuals* Anthony James Gregor, 2005 Fascism has traditionally been characterized as irrational and anti-intellectual, finding expression exclusively as a cluster of myths, emotions, instincts, and hatreds. This intellectual history of Italian Fascism--the product of four decades of work by one of the leading experts on the subject in the English-speaking world--provides an alternative account. A. James Gregor argues that Italian Fascism may have been a flawed system of belief, but it was neither more nor less irrational than other revolutionary ideologies of the twentieth century. Gregor makes this case by presenting for the first time a chronological account of the major intellectual figures of Italian Fascism, tracing how the movement's ideas evolved in response to social and political developments inside and outside of Italy. Gregor follows Fascist thought from its beginnings in socialist ideology about the time of the First World War--when Mussolini himself was a leader of revolutionary socialism--through its evolution into a separate body of thought and to its destruction in the Second World War. Along the way, Gregor offers extended accounts of some of Italian Fascism's major thinkers, including Sergio Panunzio and Ugo Spirito, Alfredo Rocco (Mussolini's Minister of Justice), and Julius Evola, a bizarre and sinister figure who has inspired much contemporary neofascism. Gregor's account reveals the flaws and tensions that dogged Fascist thought from the beginning, but shows that if we want to come to grips with one of the most important political movements of the twentieth century, we nevertheless need to understand that Fascism had serious intellectual as well as visceral roots.

the doctrine of fascism: *The Origins of Fascist Ideology 1918-1925* Emilio Gentile, 2013-10-18 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 doctrine of fascism: *Political Ideologies and the Democratic Ideal* Terence Ball, Richard Dagger, Daniel I O'Neill, 2015-07-17 *Political Ideologies and the Democratic Ideal*, 9/e, thoroughly analyzes and compares political ideologies to help readers understand these ideologies as acutely as a political scientist does. Used alone or with its companion *Ideals and Ideologies: A Reader*, 9/e, this best-selling title promotes open-mindedness and develops critical thinking skills.

the doctrine of fascism: *Universal Fascism* Michael Arthur Ledeen, 1972

the doctrine of fascism: *The Birth of Fascist Ideology* Zeev Sternhell, Mario Sznajder, Maia Ashéri, 1994 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 doctrine of fascism: *Fascism for the Million* Oswald Mosley, 2019-03-25 Today, the word 'fascism' has become synonymous with political thuggery and persecution. It wasn't always so. Back in the 1930s tens of thousands of ordinary British people joined the British Union of Fascists because they believed that it alone could solve the problems of widespread hunger, slum housing and the threat of world war. Most were motivated by high idealism and when you read 'Fascism for the Million' you can begin to understand why. It was written by Oswald Mosley - the Movement's

charismatic leader and former Minister in the pre-War Labour Government. Mosley had brains, courage and was acknowledged to be the finest orator in Britain. In this book he condemns the evil of 'financial democracy' that allowed global capitalists to live in luxury whilst fellow countrymen and women sweated to feed their families on minimum wages. He also explains how his British Corporate State would empower working people, offer women the freedom to realise their full potential and prevent economic recession from putting millions of unemployed on the dole ever again. Mosley argues that Fascism was for the Millions - not the Millionaires.

the doctrine of fascism: *Fascism: A Very Short Introduction* Kevin Passmore, 2014-05-29 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.

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the doctrine of fascism: Jazz Italian Style Anna Harwell Celenza, 2017-03-06 This book examines the arrival of jazz in Italy, its reception and development, and how its distinct style influenced musicians in America.

the doctrine of fascism: A Primer of Italian Fascism Jeffrey Thompson Schnapp, Olivia E. Sears, Maria G. Stampino, 2000-01-01 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.

the doctrine of fascism: *The Pope and Mussolini* David I. Kertzer, 2014 The compelling story of Pope Pius XI's secret relations with Benito Mussolini. A ground-breaking work, based on seven years of research in the Vatican and Fascist archives by US National Book Award-finalist David Kertzer, it will forever change our understanding of the Vatican's role in the rise of Fascism in Europe.

the doctrine of fascism: *The Shock Doctrine* Naomi Klein, 2010-04-01 The bestselling author of *No Logo* shows how the global free market has exploited crises and shock for three decades, from Chile to Iraq. In her groundbreaking reporting, Naomi Klein introduced the term disaster capitalism. Whether covering Baghdad after the U.S. occupation, Sri Lanka in the wake of the tsunami, or New Orleans post-Katrina, she witnessed something remarkably similar. People still reeling from catastrophe were being hit again, this time with economic shock treatment, losing their land and homes to rapid-fire corporate makeovers. *The Shock Doctrine* retells the story of the most dominant ideology of our time, Milton Friedman's free market economic revolution. In contrast to the popular myth of this movement's peaceful global victory, Klein shows how it has exploited moments of shock and extreme violence in order to implement its economic policies in so many parts of the world from Latin America and Eastern Europe to South Africa, Russia, and Iraq. At the core of disaster capitalism is the use of cataclysmic events to advance radical privatization combined with the privatization of the disaster response itself. Klein argues that by capitalizing on crises, created by nature or war, the disaster capitalism complex now exists as a booming new economy, and is the violent culmination of a radical economic project that has been incubating for fifty years.

the doctrine of fascism: *Friendly Fascism* Bertram Gross, 2020-07-19 The 8th November 2016 marked a startling new era in American political life. After the creeping ascent of Right wing authoritarian parties in the UK and Europe Donald Trump's victory in the presidential election brought an alarming form of neo-conservatism into the American political mainstream. Many aspects of this descent into the darkness of fascism was predicted by Bertram Gross in *Friendly Fascism*, a provocative and original critique of a subtle yet growing fascism in American political life. Gross shows that the chronic problems faced by the U.S. in the late twentieth century required increasing collusion between big business and big government to manage society in the interests of the privileged and powerful. The resulting 'friendly fascism', Gross suggests, lacks the dictatorships, public spectacles and overt brutality of 20th century fascism, but has at its root the same denial of individual freedoms and democratic rights. No one who cares about the future of democracy can afford to ignore the frightening realities of *Friendly Fascism*.

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Italian legal history.

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the doctrine of fascism: *Varieties of Fascism* Eugen Weber, 1982

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the doctrine of fascism: **The MAGA Doctrine** Charlie Kirk, 2020-03-03 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER. The movement that brought Donald Trump to the White House has better ideas than the old right or the new left. It's time that the rest of America started listening. The Tea Party began as a protest for patriots who feared Big Government. President Trump has become a hero for patriots who are against Big Everything. Fed up with Silicon Valley, the media, liberal higher education, the military-industrial complex, Twitter mobs, swamp monsters, Big Pharma, out-of-control prosecutors, and gun-grabbing fascists, ordinary Americans miss the days when America cared about rule of the people, by the people, and for the people. Remember when you didn't feel bombarded on all sides by coastal billionaires and their government stooges? The MAGA Doctrine urges an overdue restoration of self-rule by a populace long taken for granted by its rulers. Turning Point USA founder and social media superstar Charlie Kirk explains once and for all why a

New York real estate magnate found an audience among young conservatives all over the country. Trump and his allies are working to protect all the small things that both parties dismissed: local businesses, families, churches, and the rights of the individual. Kirk explains why it took a reality TV superstar to see past the sclerotic and power-hungry institutions, from the United Nations and Google to Harvard and Viacom, working to crush real America. The Trump Doctrine is all about giving you a say in the future of America and a hand in making it happen. As the mainstream media keep churning out lies about the “real reasons” behind the new conservative agenda, Charlie Kirk’s The MAGA Doctrine is a powerful reminder of the true narrative of freedom and greatness that swept Donald Trump to the presidency.

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the doctrine of fascism: Fascism Oswald Mosley, 2019-03-25 After World War Two, 'fascist' became the F word of political debate to be applied liberally against anyone who left-wing polemicists disliked. But what did it really mean and what did its British supporters really stand for? In this pre-War book written in convenient Question and Answer form by Oswald Mosley, the Leader of the British Union of Fascists explains Fascism. It acknowledges that if he had been elected to power political party warfare would have been brought to an end. Instead of voting for different party labels General Elections would be based on an occupational franchise. Under this system everybody would vote according to their vocation: miners voting for a choice of mining candidates; farm workers for agricultural candidates; health workers for doctors and nurses; and textile workers for textile worker candidates. There would even have been occupational candidates for housewives and pensioners. In this way, Mosley believed that a government of experts elected by experts would be created: a body far better equipped to provide good government than one based on a multi-party geographical franchise. Other questions and answers covered by Mosley in equal depth include freedom of speech; reform of the banking system; and the roles of trade unions in the modern workplace. Fascism may have lost the war of semantics but its true nature deserves closer scrutiny.

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