

THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM

THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM IS A POLITICAL IDEOLOGY THAT EMERGED IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY, PRIMARILY ASSOCIATED WITH BENITO MUSSOLINI'S REGIME IN ITALY. IT REPRESENTS A RADICAL AUTHORITARIAN NATIONALISM CHARACTERIZED BY DICTATORIAL POWER, FORCIBLE SUPPRESSION OF OPPOSITION, AND STRONG REGIMENTATION OF SOCIETY AND THE ECONOMY. THIS DOCTRINE REJECTS LIBERAL DEMOCRACY, INDIVIDUALISM, AND MARXIST SOCIALISM, INSTEAD ADVOCATING FOR A UNIFIED NATIONAL COMMUNITY UNDER A TOTALITARIAN STATE. THE DOCTRINE EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STATE AS THE ULTIMATE AUTHORITY AND VIEWS THE INDIVIDUAL AS SUBORDINATE TO THE COLLECTIVE NATIONAL INTEREST. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE ORIGINS, KEY PRINCIPLES, IDEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS, AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM, PROVIDING A COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF ITS IMPACT ON POLITICAL THOUGHT AND HISTORY. THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS WILL OUTLINE THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CORE TENETS, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS, AND LEGACY OF THIS INFLUENTIAL DOCTRINE.

- HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM
- CORE PRINCIPLES AND IDEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS
- POLITICAL STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE UNDER FASCISM
- SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES IN FASCIST DOCTRINE
- IMPACT AND LEGACY OF THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM

HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM

THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM ORIGINATED IN THE AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR I, DURING A PERIOD OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY, ECONOMIC TURMOIL, AND SOCIAL UNREST IN EUROPE. ITALY, IN PARTICULAR, EXPERIENCED SIGNIFICANT DISSATISFACTION WITH THE OUTCOMES OF THE WAR AND THE PERCEIVED WEAKNESS OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY. BENITO MUSSOLINI, A FORMER SOCIALIST, FOUNDED THE FASCI ITALIANI DI COMBATTIMENTO IN 1919, WHICH LATER EVOLVED INTO THE NATIONAL FASCIST PARTY. THE IDEOLOGY WAS FORMALLY ARTICULATED IN A SERIES OF WRITINGS AND SPEECHES, INCLUDING THE 1932 ESSAY "THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM," CO-AUTHORED BY MUSSOLINI AND PHILOSOPHER GIOVANNI GENTILE. THIS DOCTRINE WAS A RESPONSE TO THE PERCEIVED FAILURES OF LIBERALISM AND SOCIALISM, PROMOTING A NEW POLITICAL ORDER BASED ON AUTHORITARIANISM AND NATIONALISM. IT DREW ON EARLIER NATIONALIST AND SYNDICALIST IDEAS, ADAPTING THEM INTO A COHERENT FRAMEWORK THAT SOUGHT TO MOBILIZE THE MASSES UNDER A SINGLE-PARTY STATE.

CORE PRINCIPLES AND IDEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS

THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM IS GROUNDED IN SEVERAL KEY IDEOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES THAT DEFINE ITS WORLDVIEW AND POLITICAL OBJECTIVES. CENTRAL TO FASCISM IS THE CONCEPT OF THE *TOTALITARIAN STATE*, WHICH EXERCISES ABSOLUTE CONTROL OVER ALL ASPECTS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE. THE DOCTRINE EMPHASIZES THE PRIMACY OF THE STATE OVER INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS, REJECTING LIBERAL NOTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS. NATIONALISM IS ANOTHER CORNERSTONE, PROMOTING AN INTENSE LOYALTY TO THE NATION AND THE IDEA OF NATIONAL REBIRTH OR RENEWAL. FASCISM ALSO ADVOCATES FOR THE UNITY OF THE NATION THROUGH THE SUPPRESSION OF CLASS CONFLICT AND POLITICAL DISSENT, AIMING TO CREATE A HARMONIOUS SOCIETY UNDER A SINGLE LEADER OR PARTY. ADDITIONALLY, THE DOCTRINE INCORPORATES A MILITARISTIC ETHOS, GLORIFYING STRENGTH, DISCIPLINE, AND THE WILLINGNESS TO STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL GREATNESS.

AUTHORITARIANISM AND TOTALITARIAN CONTROL

AT THE HEART OF THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM IS THE BELIEF IN AUTHORITARIAN RULE, WHERE POWER IS CENTRALIZED IN THE

HANDS OF A SINGLE RULER OR RULING PARTY. THIS TOTALITARIAN APPROACH SEEKS TO CONTROL POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS TO ENSURE CONFORMITY AND OBEDIENCE. FASCIST REGIMES TYPICALLY DISMANTLE DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, OUTLAW OPPOSITION PARTIES, AND EMPLOY PROPAGANDA AND CENSORSHIP TO MAINTAIN THEIR GRIP ON POWER. THE DOCTRINE VIEWS DISSENT AS A THREAT TO NATIONAL UNITY AND STABILITY, JUSTIFYING HARSH MEASURES TO ELIMINATE POLITICAL ENEMIES.

ANTI-LIBERALISM AND ANTI-COMMUNISM

THE DOCTRINE EXPLICITLY REJECTS LIBERAL DEMOCRACY AND MARXIST SOCIALISM, WHICH ARE SEEN AS DIVISIVE AND WEAKENING TO THE NATION-STATE. FASCISM CRITICIZES LIBERALISM FOR PROMOTING INDIVIDUALISM AND PARLIAMENTARY INEFFICIENCY, WHILE CONDEMNING COMMUNISM FOR ITS CLASS STRUGGLE AND INTERNATIONALISM. INSTEAD, FASCISM PROPOSES AN ALTERNATIVE POLITICAL SYSTEM THAT TRANSCENDS CLASS CONFLICT BY SUBORDINATING INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS TO THE COLLECTIVE GOOD OF THE NATION.

NATIONALISM AND THE CULT OF THE STATE

NATIONALISM IN FASCIST DOCTRINE IS NOT MERELY PATRIOTISM BUT AN EXALTATION OF THE NATION AS A LIVING ORGANISM THAT REQUIRES ABSOLUTE LOYALTY AND SACRIFICE FROM ITS CITIZENS. THE STATE EMBODIES THE NATIONAL WILL AND DESTINY, MAKING IT SACRED AND INVIOLEABLE. THIS CULT OF THE STATE DEMANDS THAT ALL ASPECTS OF LIFE—SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, CULTURAL—SERVE THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL STRENGTH AND UNITY.

POLITICAL STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE UNDER FASCISM

THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION PRESCRIBED BY THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM REVOLVES AROUND A CENTRALIZED, HIERARCHICAL SYSTEM LED BY A CHARISMATIC LEADER KNOWN AS THE *DUCE* IN ITALY OR *FÜHRER* IN NAZI GERMANY. THE STATE IS ORGANIZED TO ELIMINATE POLITICAL PLURALISM AND CONSOLIDATE POWER WITHIN THE RULING PARTY AND ITS LEADER. DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS PARLIAMENTS AND FREE ELECTIONS ARE EITHER ABOLISHED OR HEAVILY MANIPULATED TO ENSURE FASCIST DOMINANCE. FASCIST GOVERNANCE PROMOTES THE IDEA OF A CORPORATE STATE, WHERE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GROUPS ARE INTEGRATED INTO STATE-CONTROLLED BODIES TO HARMONIZE INTERESTS AND SUPPRESS CONFLICT.

THE ROLE OF THE LEADER

THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM ASSIGNS A CENTRAL ROLE TO THE LEADER, WHO EMBODIES THE WILL OF THE NATION AND EXERCISES UNQUESTIONED AUTHORITY. THIS LEADER IS PORTRAYED AS A UNIFYING FIGURE WHO TRANSCENDS POLITICAL DIVISIONS AND EMBODIES NATIONAL STRENGTH AND PURPOSE. THE LEADER'S DECISIONS ARE FINAL AND UNCHALLENGEABLE, REFLECTING THE BELIEF THAT STRONG LEADERSHIP IS ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL REVIVAL AND SURVIVAL.

SINGLE-PARTY RULE AND SUPPRESSION OF OPPOSITION

FASCIST STATES ESTABLISH A SINGLE-PARTY SYSTEM WHERE THE RULING PARTY MONOPOLIZES POLITICAL POWER. OPPOSITION PARTIES ARE BANNED OR MARGINALIZED, AND POLITICAL DISSENT IS MET WITH REPRESSION, INCLUDING IMPRISONMENT, EXILE, OR EXECUTION. THIS SUPPRESSION IS JUSTIFIED BY THE DOCTRINE AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN NATIONAL UNITY AND PREVENT CHAOS. THE PARTY ALSO CONTROLS MASS ORGANIZATIONS, YOUTH GROUPS, AND TRADE UNIONS TO ENSURE LOYALTY AND MOBILIZE PUBLIC SUPPORT.

CORPORATE STATE AND POLITICAL CORPORATISM

THE DOCTRINE ADVOCATES FOR A CORPORATIST MODEL WHERE DIFFERENT SECTORS OF SOCIETY—WORKERS, EMPLOYERS, PROFESSIONALS—ARE ORGANIZED INTO CORPORATIVE BODIES THAT COOPERATE UNDER STATE SUPERVISION. THIS SYSTEM AIMS TO TRANSCEND CLASS CONFLICT BY INTEGRATING ALL INTERESTS INTO A HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE THAT SERVES THE NATION'S

OBJECTIVES. THE CORPORATE STATE IS SEEN AS A THIRD WAY BETWEEN LIBERAL CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES IN FASCIST DOCTRINE

THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM OUTLINES SPECIFIC SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN THE NATION AND PROMOTE SOCIAL COHESION. ECONOMICALLY, FASCISM SUPPORTS STATE INTERVENTION TO GUIDE AND CONTROL PRODUCTION, WHILE ALLOWING PRIVATE PROPERTY AND ENTERPRISE TO CONTINUE UNDER GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT. THE GOAL IS TO ACHIEVE AUTARKY, OR ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY, TO REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN POWERS. SOCIALLY, FASCISM EMPHASIZES TRADITIONAL VALUES, FAMILY, AND SOCIAL DISCIPLINE, OFTEN PROMOTING CONSERVATIVE CULTURAL NORMS AND ROLES. EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA ARE UTILIZED TO INCULCATE FASCIST IDEALS AND FOSTER LOYALTY TO THE REGIME.

ECONOMIC REGULATION AND AUTARKY

FASCIST ECONOMIC POLICY INVOLVES SIGNIFICANT STATE INTERVENTION TO DIRECT INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE, AND LABOR. THE DOCTRINE OPPOSES BOTH LAISSEZ-FAIRE CAPITALISM AND COMMUNIST COLLECTIVIZATION, INSTEAD PROMOTING A MIXED ECONOMY WITH STRONG STATE CONTROL. AUTARKY IS A KEY OBJECTIVE, AIMING TO MAKE THE NATION SELF-RELIANT AND PREPARED FOR POTENTIAL MILITARY CONFLICT. THE STATE ALSO CONTROLS WAGES, PRICES, AND PRODUCTION QUOTAS TO MAINTAIN STABILITY AND NATIONAL INTERESTS.

SOCIAL CONTROL AND CULTURAL POLICIES

SOCIALLY, THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM PROMOTES A DISCIPLINED, HIERARCHICAL SOCIETY ROOTED IN TRADITION AND NATIONAL PRIDE. IT OFTEN ENFORCES STRICT GENDER ROLES, EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY, AND ENCOURAGES POPULATION GROWTH TO STRENGTHEN THE NATION. CULTURAL POLICIES INCLUDE CENSORSHIP AND PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGNS THAT GLORIFY THE REGIME'S ACHIEVEMENTS AND IDEALS WHILE SUPPRESSING DISSENTING VIEWS. EDUCATION IS TAILORED TO INSTILL LOYALTY, OBEDIENCE, AND THE VIRTUES OF SACRIFICE AND DUTY.

USE OF PROPAGANDA AND MASS MOBILIZATION

PROPAGANDA PLAYS A VITAL ROLE IN THE FASCIST SYSTEM, USED TO SHAPE PUBLIC OPINION, PROMOTE THE CULT OF THE LEADER, AND UNIFY THE POPULATION BEHIND STATE GOALS. MASS RALLIES, SYMBOLS, SLOGANS, AND CONTROLLED MEDIA ARE TOOLS EMPLOYED TO CREATE A SENSE OF BELONGING AND ENTHUSIASM FOR THE REGIME. MOBILIZATION EXTENDS TO YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND PARAMILITARY GROUPS THAT REINFORCE FASCIST DISCIPLINE AND IDEOLOGY.

IMPACT AND LEGACY OF THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM

THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM HAD A PROFOUND IMPACT ON 20TH-CENTURY HISTORY, INFLUENCING POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND REGIMES BEYOND ITALY, INCLUDING NAZI GERMANY, SPAIN UNDER FRANCO, AND OTHER AUTHORITARIAN STATES. ITS EMPHASIS ON NATIONALISM, AUTHORITARIANISM, AND MILITARISM CONTRIBUTED TO AGGRESSIVE FOREIGN POLICIES AND THE OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR II. AFTER THE WAR, FASCISM BECAME WIDELY DISCREDITED DUE TO ITS CONNECTION WITH WAR CRIMES, TOTALITARIAN REPRESSION, AND GENOCIDE. NEVERTHELESS, THE DOCTRINE CONTINUES TO BE STUDIED AS A SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL IDEOLOGY THAT SHAPED MODERN HISTORY AND SERVES AS A CAUTIONARY EXAMPLE OF THE DANGERS OF EXTREME NATIONALISM AND AUTHORITARIANISM.

GLOBAL INFLUENCE AND ADAPTATIONS

WHILE THE DOCTRINE ORIGINATED IN ITALY, ITS PRINCIPLES INFLUENCED VARIOUS NATIONALIST AND AUTHORITARIAN MOVEMENTS WORLDWIDE. SOME REGIMES ADAPTED FASCIST IDEAS TO THEIR LOCAL CONTEXTS, BLENDING THEM WITH OTHER IDEOLOGIES. THE LEGACY OF FASCISM IS VISIBLE IN POST-WAR NEO-FASCIST AND FAR-RIGHT MOVEMENTS THAT DRAW

SELECTIVELY ON ITS THEMES.

POST-WAR REJECTION AND HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT

FOLLOWING THE DEFEAT OF FASCIST REGIMES IN WORLD WAR II, THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM WAS WIDELY CONDEMNED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. IT WAS ASSOCIATED WITH ATROCITIES, SUPPRESSION OF FREEDOMS, AND AGGRESSIVE EXPANSIONISM. HISTORIANS AND POLITICAL SCIENTISTS CONTINUE TO ANALYZE THE DOCTRINE TO UNDERSTAND THE CONDITIONS THAT FOSTER TOTALITARIANISM AND THE MECHANISMS OF AUTHORITARIAN CONTROL.

CONTINUED RELEVANCE IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

THE STUDY OF THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM REMAINS RELEVANT TODAY AS SCHOLARS AND POLICYMAKERS EXAMINE THE RESURGENCE OF NATIONALIST AND AUTHORITARIAN TENDENCIES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD. UNDERSTANDING THE CORE ELEMENTS OF FASCIST IDEOLOGY HELPS IDENTIFY AND COUNTERACT SIMILAR PATTERNS IN CONTEMPORARY POLITICS.

- ORIGINS IN POST-WORLD WAR I ITALY
- AUTHORITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND TOTALITARIAN CONTROL
- NATIONALISM AND STATE PRIMACY
- ANTI-LIBERAL AND ANTI-COMMUNIST STANCE
- CORPORATISM AND ECONOMIC REGULATION
- SOCIAL DISCIPLINE AND PROPAGANDA USE
- HISTORICAL IMPACT AND ONGOING STUDY

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM?

THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM IS A POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND DOCTRINE THAT EMPHASIZES AUTHORITARIAN NATIONALISM, THE SUPREMACY OF THE STATE, AND THE UNIFICATION OF THE NATION UNDER A TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENT. IT WAS MOST NOTABLY ARTICULATED BY BENITO MUSSOLINI IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY.

WHO AUTHORED THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM?

THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM WAS PRIMARILY AUTHORED BY BENITO MUSSOLINI, WITH SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PHILOSOPHER GIOVANNI GENTILE. IT WAS FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1932 AS AN ARTICLE OUTLINING THE PRINCIPLES OF ITALIAN FASCISM.

WHAT ARE THE KEY PRINCIPLES OF THE DOCTRINE OF FASCISM?

KEY PRINCIPLES INCLUDE THE REJECTION OF LIBERAL DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM, THE BELIEF IN A STRONG CENTRALIZED STATE, NATIONALISM, THE SUBORDINATION OF INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS TO THE STATE, AND THE PROMOTION OF A TOTALITARIAN REGIME LED BY A DICTATORIAL LEADER.

How does the Doctrine of Fascism view the role of the individual?

The Doctrine of Fascism views individuals primarily as elements of the state, subordinating personal interests and freedoms to the needs and goals of the nation and the state. Individual identity is seen as secondary to collective national identity.

What is the Doctrine of Fascism's stance on democracy?

The Doctrine of Fascism rejects liberal democracy, viewing it as weak and ineffective. Instead, it supports a totalitarian state led by a single party and leader who embody the will of the nation.

How did the Doctrine of Fascism influence 20th-century politics?

The Doctrine of Fascism influenced the rise of authoritarian regimes in Italy under Mussolini and inspired other fascist movements across Europe and beyond, contributing to the political tensions leading up to World War II.

What is the relationship between Fascism and nationalism according to the Doctrine of Fascism?

According to the Doctrine of Fascism, nationalism is central; the state represents the collective will of the nation and must be strengthened at all costs. National unity and pride are emphasized as essential for the state's power and survival.

How is the economy viewed in the Doctrine of Fascism?

The Doctrine of Fascism advocates for a corporatist economic system where the state mediates relations between employers and workers to serve national interests, rejecting both laissez-faire capitalism and socialist collectivism.

Additional Resources

1. *The Doctrine of Fascism* by Benito Mussolini

This foundational text, written by Benito Mussolini himself, outlines the core principles and ideological framework of fascism. It emphasizes the importance of the state over the individual and advocates for a totalitarian government that unites the nation through strength and discipline. The essay provides insight into the historical and political context that shaped fascist ideology in early 20th-century Italy.

2. *Fascism: A Warning* by Madeleine Albright

In this contemporary analysis, former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright explores the resurgence of fascist ideologies in modern politics. She draws parallels between historical fascism and current authoritarian movements, warning about the dangers of nationalism and the erosion of democratic institutions. The book combines historical scholarship with personal reflections on the consequences of fascist regimes.

3. *Fascism: Comparison and Definition* by Stanley G. Payne

Stanley G. Payne offers a scholarly examination of fascism, defining its characteristics and comparing various fascist regimes throughout history. The book delves into the political, social, and economic aspects of fascism, highlighting both common traits and differences among fascist movements. It is a key resource for understanding the complexity and diversity within fascist ideology.

4. *The Anatomy of Fascism* by Robert O. Paxton

Robert O. Paxton analyzes the rise, functioning, and collapse of fascist regimes, focusing on how fascism gains popular support and maintains power. The book explores the social and political dynamics that enable fascist movements to thrive, including violence, propaganda, and charismatic leadership. Paxton's work is widely regarded as a definitive study on the nature of fascism.

5. *FASCISM AND DICTATORSHIP: THE THIRD REICH AND THE FASCIST STATE* BY STANLEY G. PAYNE

THIS BOOK EXAMINES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FASCISM AND DICTATORSHIP, WITH A PARTICULAR FOCUS ON NAZI GERMANY AND FASCIST ITALY. STANLEY G. PAYNE INVESTIGATES HOW THESE REGIMES ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED AUTHORITARIAN RULE WHILE PROMOTING FASCIST IDEOLOGY. THE WORK PROVIDES A DETAILED HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF FASCIST GOVERNANCE, PROPAGANDA, AND POLICY.

6. *FASCISM: WHAT IT IS AND HOW TO FIGHT IT* BY LEON TROTSKY

WRITTEN AS A POLITICAL PAMPHLET, LEON TROTSKY CRITIQUES FASCISM FROM A MARXIST PERSPECTIVE, EMPHASIZING ITS ROLE AS A REACTIONARY MOVEMENT THAT SUPPRESSES THE WORKING CLASS. TROTSKY WARNS ABOUT THE DANGERS FASCISM POSES TO DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM, ADVOCATING FOR ACTIVE RESISTANCE. THE BOOK REMAINS INFLUENTIAL AMONG SCHOLARS AND ACTIVISTS STUDYING ANTI-FASCIST STRATEGIES.

7. *THE ORIGINS OF FASCIST IDEOLOGY* BY ZEEV STERNHELL

ZEEV STERNHELL EXPLORES THE INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL ROOTS OF FASCISM, TRACING ITS DEVELOPMENT FROM EARLY 20TH-CENTURY EUROPEAN THOUGHT. THE BOOK INVESTIGATES HOW IDEAS LIKE NATIONALISM, ANTI-LIBERALISM, AND ANTI-SOCIALISM COALESCED INTO THE FASCIST DOCTRINE. STERNHELL'S WORK IS NOTABLE FOR ITS INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH, COMBINING PHILOSOPHY, HISTORY, AND POLITICAL THEORY.

8. *FASCISM: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE* BY WALTER LAQUEUR

WALTER LAQUEUR PROVIDES A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF FASCISM'S HISTORICAL TRAJECTORY, FROM ITS ORIGINS TO ITS MANIFESTATIONS IN CONTEMPORARY POLITICS. THE BOOK ADDRESSES THE IDEOLOGICAL UNDERPINNINGS, SOCIAL CONDITIONS, AND POLITICAL STRATEGIES THAT DEFINE FASCIST MOVEMENTS. LAQUEUR ALSO DISCUSSES THE POTENTIAL FOR FASCISM'S RESURGENCE IN THE MODERN WORLD.

9. *UNDERSTANDING FASCISM* BY MATTHEW FELDMAN

MATTHEW FELDMAN OFFERS AN ACCESSIBLE INTRODUCTION TO FASCIST IDEOLOGY, EXPLORING ITS KEY THEMES, SYMBOLS, AND CULTURAL IMPACT. THE BOOK COVERS THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF FASCISM AND EXAMINES ITS LEGACY IN POST-WAR AND CONTEMPORARY CONTEXTS. FELDMAN'S WORK IS USEFUL FOR STUDENTS AND GENERAL READERS SEEKING TO GRASP THE COMPLEXITIES OF FASCIST THOUGHT.

The Doctrine Of Fascism

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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, 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: The Doctrine of Fascism Benito Mussolini,

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: *Benito Mussolini's the Doctrine of Fascism* Benito Mussolini, 2017-03-31 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.

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: *The Doctrine of Fascism* Benito Mussolini, 1938

the doctrine of fascism: *The Social and Political Doctrines of Contemporary Europe*,

the doctrine of fascism: *Social Darwinism in European and American Thought, 1860-1945* Mike Hawkins, 1997-03-13 An analysis of the ideological influence of Social Darwinists in Europe and America.

the doctrine of fascism: *The Fascist Experience in Italy* John Pollard, 2005-07-22 This source book examines the development of Italian Fascism, and surveys the themes and issues of the movement. It spans from the emergence of the united Italian state in the nineteenth century, to the post-war aftermath of fascism. It provides: * analysis of propaganda and Mussolini's journalism * new documentary material, previously unavailable in English * an extensive range of other source material, including images * thematic coverage of major topics such as the transformation of agrarian and urban society * analysis of the political, social, and economic status of Italy * the legacy of fascism in modern Italy. John Pollard also includes extensive notes on sources as well as a

glossary and guide to further reading.

the doctrine of fascism: Totalitarianism and the Prospects for World Order Alexander Shtromas, 2003-01-01 A remarkably prescient thinker, Aleksandras Shtromas devoted his life to understanding totalitarianism and political change. This posthumous collection of writings, edited by Robert Faulkner and Daniel J. Mahoney, addresses some of the topics that preoccupied Shtromas throughout his life, including totalitarian regimes, postcommunist transitions, the fates of the Baltic states, and the nature of political revolutions.

the doctrine of fascism: NeoConservatism C. Bradley Thompson, 2015-11-17 An obituary so soon! Surely the reports of neoconservatism's death are greatly exaggerated. C. Bradley Thompson has written (with Yaron Brook) the most comprehensive and original analysis of neoconservatism yet published and in the process has dealt it a mortal blow. *Neoconservatism: An Obituary for an Idea* reveals publicly for the first time what the neocons call their philosophy of governance--their plan for governing America. This book explicates the deepest philosophic principles of neoconservatism, traces the intellectual relationship between the political philosopher Leo Strauss and contemporary neoconservative political actors, and provides a trenchant critique of neoconservatism from the perspective of America's founding principles. The theme of this timely book--neoconservatism as a species of anti-Americanism--will shake up the intellectual salons of both the Left and Right. What makes this book so compelling is that Thompson actually lived for many years in the Straussian/neoconservative intellectual world. Neoconservatism therefore fits into the breaking ranks tradition of scholarly criticism and breaks the mold when it comes to informed, incisive, nonpartisan critique of neoconservative thought and action.

the doctrine of fascism: Democracy Ricardo Blaug, John J. Schwarzmantel, 2000 At a time when democracy appears to be universally acclaimed as the only acceptable form of government, it is all the more necessary to be clear about what democracy means. *Democracy: A Reader* provides a range of pivotal statements on this important topic from supporters and defenders as well as critics and skeptics.

the doctrine of fascism: The Far-Right, Education and Violence Michael A. Peters, Tina Besley, 2020-10-19 In the last decade the far-right, associated with white nationalism, identitarian politics, and nativist ideologies, has established itself as a major political force in the West, making substantial electoral gains across Europe, the USA, and Latin America, and coalescing with the populist movements of Trump, Brexit, and Boris Johnson's 2019 election in the UK. This political shift represents a major new political force in the West that has rolled back the liberal internationalism that developed after WWI and shaped world institutions, globalization, and neoliberalism. It has also impacted upon the democracies of the West. Its historical origins date from the rise of fascism in Italy, Germany, and Austria from the 1920s. In broad philosophical terms, the movement can be conceived as a reaction against the rationalism and individualism of liberal democratic societies, and a political revolt based on the philosophies of Nietzsche, Darwin, and Bergson that purportedly embraced irrationalism, subjectivism, and vitalism. This edited collection of essays by Michael A Peters and Tina Besley, taken from the journal *Educational Philosophy and Theory*, provides a philosophical discussion of the rise of the far-right and uses it as a canvas to understand the return of fascism, white supremacism, acts of terrorism, and related events, including the refugee crisis, the rise of authoritarian populism, the crisis of international education, and Trump's 'end of globalism'.

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