



Ib history mussolini notes

The origins of World War II Triple Entente promised Italy terra Irreccenta (the land of the Habsburgs that they traditionally thought should belong to Italy), so Italy joined the war. Their great involvement in the war was based on the desire for national renewal (Roman glory) and to unite the Italians as a nation. Before Italy enters the war, the Fasci di Azione Rivoluzionaria group will try to launch a revolutionary action in the hope that the government will become more involved in the war. (Mussolini was also involved in the pushing of the war, but at the time he was not an entity) But there were many problems with Italy: -A very small permanent army, so used a mass summons: of the approximately 8 million soldiers, 5 million were called. -A terrible economy without mass production -Heavy borrowing (500x debt increase in 1916) - The sudden split between the industrial north and the agri-south -400% inflation rate led to depression, because it was more advantageous to keep agricultural goods than to sell them on the market worthless money The results of World War II for Italy Crippled victory Although they acquire a lot of territory, they do not get Dalmatian or Fione. If the government had been more active, instead of complaining, Italy could have taken on a severely weakened Austria and Hungary after the war. This relative deprivation has spread dissatisfaction with the government and ultimately fuels support for fascism by calling for action. 1919-1920 Biennio Rosso (Red Year) - The large increase in worker strikes and a huge rash of violent takeovers of communist factories - Socialist trade unions until 1919 acquires more than 2 million members (400% of their World War II membership -This leads to a civil war/anarchy scare and a general fear of communism fascism as the Third Path of Biennial Rosso paved the way for 1921-1922 Biennial Nero. The government was unable to provide people with any security during the communist panic, thus losing all credibility. Mr Mussolini said she would guarantee the safety of the people by promising to get rid of communists and a weak liberal government. His nationalist views have also made the fascist party quite attractive. Mussolini's rise on October 27, 1922 - Ras and squadistri take over 4 major cities in the North and plan a hike to Rome. King Victor Emmanuel III wants to replace Prime Minister Luiji Facta Mussolini and therefore does not stop him from arriving. Facta (Facta) protest and Mussolini is appointed. Only then do blacks march in -Mussolini creates grand fascist council -Strictly advisory, but designed to reduce the influence of communism-Acerbo Law: Any group, which gets most of the votes -MVSN: As Stalin's NKVD it was used to eliminate anti-fascists, but not so large-scale in 1924 -Use voter intimidation to Rome. get votes (Fascist Party increases from 39 to 374 seats out of 535) -Corfu Incident A: An Italiant general gets killed in Corfu and Mussolini attacks (further his popularity) and because the Greeks do not want to fight, they pay money. -Challenge PPI (Christian-based Italian People's Party) -Mussolini becomes Catholic and convinces people of his piety, which brings him the support of the POP and many former PPI supporters (many people thought the PPI was too liberal anyway) -June 10: Mussolini's longtime rival, Giacomo Matteolitti (socialist leader) is assassinated and Mussolini is accused - He speaks in a speech saying he did not know that his party members were going to do so. - The country tells him to move to the right, be stronger or be replaced. Squadistri was loyal to Ras (regional leaders) not him, so he has to do what they say. Mussolini, unlike Stalin, did not have time to remove members, nor did there be any internal conflicts to give him an excuse to do so, so he -6 September: The first murder attempt when Mrs Socialist missed (except for a little bit of her nose). Mussolini creates henchmen: Podesta (instead of Ras), who is the locally elected leader, appoints Mussolini and as such is personally loyal to him. OVRA- Security forces for the state, a.k.a. Mussolini (unlike MVSN, who were does not have the loyalty of a strong party. loyal to the party). In 1925, heavy press censorship began: Magazines must be fascist, and articles must be approved by state judicial reforms: changes to judges' appointments and, in some cases, the removal of judicial proceedings. Mussolini can issue prison orders. Mussolini begins using the name II Duce in 1928. Electoral reform: There must be men, at least 21, and a ~despite voter intimidation in the past, 2.5 million still voted for other parties in the 1929 Lateran Treaty -My Papal Lands, but gives the church 30million lira -Vatican can be an independent party with The Support of Italy. -Mussolini develops his personality cult with movies, flashy speeches, state-run schools (teachers must be fascists... but there were fascist. -Forthuated trade unions: replaced by fascist syndicates, but syndicates eventually abandon workers still Catholic schools) and compulsory youth organisations (despite this, about 40% of young people never joined). Mussolini's Battles of the 1925 Battle of the South problem -creates a business state: making monopolies that are private but regulated by the state. redistribute agricultural production: the government pays farmers to focus on grain production. Although this does indeed remedy the immediate food crisis, Italy now has to import wine, olive oil and meat. The battle was a huge failure because the Italian market was too small and companies could not sell their goods. After that, it cost the Italians more expensive. The 1927 birth battle In order to increase the population, divorce and birth control are discouraged from working. This is very ineffective because women needed to have a job to support their families. The 1928 battle for land drain swamps try to increase farming land, but too expensive. As a result of this project, the area of land increases by only 3%, but many people have been given jobs. In 1931 Mussolini was trying to save the banks by improving the industry. However, the 9% increase in the industry during Mussolini's management has not even kept pace with the inflation rate. However, imports of raw materials decreased significantly and transport was significantly improved. Mussolini's lack of success in this area was not entirely his fault, as Italy does not have a large supply of natural resources. 1935 The Charter of Race Only after his alignment with Hitler -Losing support for Pope Mussolini's foreign policy Mussolini regards himself as international leader in fascism and spends a lot of money to mussolini had anti-semetic policies. This Charter deprived most of the rights of the Jews, but it was not strictly enforced, even the Duke himself (he had a Jewish mistress Margueritta Saffarsi), except for the more metropolitan north. support groups in other countries. This is not really ideologically justified, because fascism is based on nationalism and nationalism and nationalism and nationalism. (1936-11-01)1 November 1936 The Roman-Berlin axis of the 1937 Anti-Comintern Pact of 1936 Mussolini invades Ethiopia (1/2 million Ethiopians killed only 5 thousand Italians) in May 1939 pact steel-bound Italy and Germany, if one goes to war, then the other will do so immediately thereafter, providing full support to all armed forces- land, sea and air. (However, Mussolini did not enter the war (Hitler invaded Poland on 23 August 1939) until, after the Nazis marched through France on 1 May 1940), in June 1940: Italy entered the Second World War mussolini made many mistakes. He trusted Hitler not to go to war until Italy was ready and always overestimated Italy, while underestimating its enemies. The Duke refused to accept German aid in North Africa, and his attack on Greece was a long period of failure (when German aid in North Africa, and his attack on Greece was a long period of failure (when German aid in North Africa, and his attack on Greece was a long period of failure (when German aid in North Italy, coupled with severe food shortages and the presence of the Nazis in Italy, turned public sentiment away from Mussolini. On 24 July, the famous fascist Grandi is moving a resolution asking the king to reassert all constitutional powers after Mussoo declared that the Germans were going to start evacuating the south. Mussolini was arrested on July 25. 12 September German special forces rescue Mussolini from prison and be taken to Germany. Mussolini wanted to retire, but Hitler said that without Duce set for a new fascist state in Italy, he would destroy Genoa, Turin, and Milan. He establishes the Italian Social Republic and lives as a puppet ruler on Lake Garda on 27 April 1945. Mussolini and Clara Pettacci are arrested by communist guerrillas because the former Duke and his mistress were on their way to Switzerland. 28 April Mussolini and his mistress were executed. 29 April The bodies are taken to Milan and hung upside down from the meat. Civilians desecrate bodies, throw stones, spit, etc.

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