

Unit 6. Interwar Period (1918-1939): Totalitarianisms

3. Totalitarianism

1. Complete the definition with the correct words?

Totalitarianism is a system of government that _____ liberal democracy and aspires to have _____ over society. It involves a cult of personality, _____ one political party, indoctrination, terror, _____ and the _____ of any opposition.

4. Fascism in Italy

2. What was Italy's situation after WW1? (Choose more than 1 option)

- The peace agreements did not satisfy Italian demands, since they did receive Dalmatia and Fiume, but not Trentino and Trieste.
- The peace agreements were a disappointment because Italy received Istria, Trentino and Trieste but not Dalmatia and Fiume.
- Fortunately, there was political stability and only one government had been in charge for many years.
- There was political instability and there were five different governments between 1919 and 1922.
- In addition to the human and economic consequences of the war, wages decline while the cost of living rose and unemployment grew.
- As a consequence of unemployment and low wages, many workers organised strikes with revolutionary goals, and some occupied lands of big landowners or seized factories.

3. Which social groups offered support to the National Fascist Party (NFP)? (choose more than 1 option)

- The king, Victor Emmanuel III.
- Trade Unions.
- The Church.
- Communists and Socialists.
- The petty bourgeoisie
- Working classes
- Agricultural landowners.
- Industrial landowners.

4. Organise the events according to the dates (Drag and Drop)

March on Rome

Invaded Ethiopia to expand the Italian colonies.

The Fasci became the national Fascist party.

Mussolini was shot

Mussolini announced the establishment of an authoritarian regime.

The Fascist party achieved 22 deputies out of a 500-deputy parliament.

Benito Mussolini created the *Fasci*, a parliamentary group that fought to stop the labour movement.

March 1919	
9th November 1921	
21 November 1921	
October 1922	
April 1924	
1935	
28th April 1945	

5. Choose the correct statements about Fascism in Italy

- The fasci were a paramilitary group that wore white shirts and fought peacefully the labour movement.
- The National Fascist Party Programme was based on building a strong state, guarantee private property and an expansionist policy.
- The fasci were a paramilitary group that wore black shirts and fought violently the labour movement and attacked labour unions and their leaders.
- Since 1924, Mussolini established a dictatorship and banned political parties and persecuted their leaders.
- During Mussolini's dictatorship, to protect landowners and industrial owners interests, cooperative unions replaced trade unions.
- Mussolini's economic policy advocated interventionism with a self-sufficient economic policy, that is, an economy that did not depend on foreign products.
- With the NFP, the society was controlled by media and the Church influence.
- The fascists saw women as those who must be responsible for producing children for the homeland.
- Mussolini's desire was to create an Italian Empire similar to the ancient Roman Empire.