History 11-IB

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTALITARIANISM (1917-1939)

Characteristic		Italy (Fascist)	Germany (Nazism)	Russia (Stalinist)
1.	Police States	The OVRAThe Blackshirts	 Appointment of 'Gauleiters' by Hitler. The Secret State Police or <i>Gestapo</i>. Imprisonments without trials. 	 The <i>Cheka</i> and its successor, the OGPU. The NKVD The Red Army
2.	Charismatic Leadership	 Mussolini Promised to restore Italy's former glory. 	HitlerVowed to exterminate the Jews.	 Lenin More prominent Stalin. Promised to improve the economic conditions of his people.
3.	Pre-Economic Problems	Squandered resources.Poor standard of living.	The inflation of 1923.Vast unemployment and massive economic crisis.	Industrial production had fallen sharply.Peasants were forced to give up their surplus crops.
4.	Post Economy Policies	 Unorganized economic system Lack of autarky or self- sufficiency. Mussolini imposed high value for Italian currency. 	 Imports on raw-materials were controlled. Exponential increase in military and re-armament expenditure. Decreasing unemployment. Trade unions abolished and the right to strike taken away. 	 Lack of adequate workforce. Rapid collectivisation. Five year plans introduced to increase industry output. Targets were tripled and were forced to be met within short periods of time.
5.	Scapegoats	 Blamed the Socialists and Communists for Italy's problems. 	 Blamed the Communists for Reichstag burning. Anti-Semitism - Jews were responsible for the humiliating defeat and were regarded inferior. 	 Stalin might have mildly used Trotsky as a scapegoat, primarily to divert attention away from himself.
6.	Elimination of Opponents	 Tactfully confused Victor Emmanuel. Passed the Acerbo Law. Matteotti, a vigorous opponent, was kidnapped and murdered. 	 Team-up with one opponent, eliminate another, and double-cross the third. Banned the socialists. Declared the Centre Party illegal. 	 Skilfully eliminated Trotsky and expelled him from the party and later the country. Dismissed Zinoviev, Kamenev and Bukharin from the Central Party.

 7. Violent Behaviour 8. Propaganda 	 Numerous arrests. Harassment of political opponents. Tortures in <i>gaols</i>. Inspiring speeches Always photographed from an upward angle. Set up own newspaper, 'the Italian People.' Liked to be called the 	 Violent tantrums Mass killing Concentration camps Gas chambers Nazi posters. Symbols (the Swastika) Mass rallies. Motivating voice and words of Hitler. Liked to be called the 'Führer' 	 Severe punishments if failed to meet targets. The Purges Several gulags formed. Photographs manipulated to hide cheek and arm. Paintings depicting Stalin's greatness. Change of name to Stalin
	'Duce'	 The Nazi salute, 'Heil Hitler' Appointed Joseph Goebbels Minster for Propaganda. 	(the man of steel).
9. Foreign Policy	 Lacked consistency Increasingly influenced and eventually came under German domination. Signed the Locarno Pacts with France and Britain. 	Dominate the inferior Poles and Russians.Bring back all the Germans not living in Germany.	 Communistic ideas were wide-spread. Strong measures were taken to overtake Britain and Germany in their industrial production.

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