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Antonio Gramsci - Gianni Fresu 2022-10-31

This intellectual biography provides an organic framework for understanding Antonio Gramsci's process of intellectual development, paying close attention to the historical and intellectual contexts out of which his views emerged. The Gramsci in Notebooks cannot fully account for the young director of L'Ordine Nuovo, or for the communist leader. Gramsci's development did not occur under conditions of intellectual inflexibility, of absence of evolution. However, there is a strong thread connecting the "political Gramsci" with Gramsci as a "cultivated man." The Sardinian intellectual's life is marked by the drama of World War I, the first mass conflict in which the great scientific discoveries of the previous decades were applied on a large scale and in which millions of peasants and workers were slaughtered. In all of his theoretical formulations, this dual relation, which epitomizes the instrumental use of "simpletons" by ruling classes, goes beyond the military context of the trenches and becomes full-fledged in the fundamental relations of modern capitalist society. In contrast with this notion of social hierarchy, which is deemed natural and unchangeable, Gramsci constantly affirmed the need to overcome the historically determined rupture between intellectual and manual functions, due to which the existence of a priesthood or of a separate caste of specialists in politics and in knowledge is made necessary. It is not the specific professional activity (whether material or immaterial) that determines the essence of human nature: to Gramsci, "all men are philosophers." In this passage from

Notebooks, we find the condensed form of his idea of "human emancipation," which is the historical need for an "intellectual and moral reform": the subversion of traditional relations between rulers and ruled and the end of exploitation of man by man.

Caporali tanti, uomini pochissimi - Emilio Gentile 2020-11-12T00:00:00+01:00

«E adesso dove andiamo?», domanda Totò al maggiordomo, che è andato a prenderlo alla Gare de Lyon. «A casa, signor marchese» - «Perché, ho una casa?» - «Il signor marchese voglia scusarmi se mi sono permesso di chiamare casa il palazzo Chemantel Chateau» - «Già, è vero, io ho un palazzo» - «Storico, signor marchese, il più bello di Parigi», precisa il maggiordomo. Ma Totò subito lo zittisce: «Non cominciamo con la Storia!». Il principe Antonio De Curtis non era solito leggere i racconti degli storici. Lo appassionava solo la storia della sua famiglia, che risaliva all'imperatore Costantino. Non lo divertiva la Storia, cioè l'esistenza umana nel fluire del tempo, perché aveva una visione tragica della vita. Ma permetteva a Totò di spernacchiare tutte le persone che nella Storia, e quindi nella vita, si comportano da «caporali»: i prepotenti che tormentano gli «uomini» qualunque, costretti a vivere un'esistenza grama. Nei suoi novantasette film, ambientati nelle più varie epoche storiche, dall'Egitto dei faraoni all'Italia del 'miracolo economico' e all'Europa del Muro di Berlino, Antonio incarna nei personaggi di Totò sia i 'caporali' sia gli 'uomini', ma sempre con lo stesso proposito: «spernacchiare» i caporali, spiegando che la pernacchia «ha tanti scopi: deride, protesta,

esplode con un grido di dolore». E difende così la dignità dell'uomo libero.

Marxist Historical Cultures and Social Movements during the Cold War - Stefan Berger
2019-08-21

This book explores the relationship between diverse social movements and Marxist historical cultures during the second half of the twentieth century in Western Europe, with special emphasis on the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy. During the Cold War, Marxist ideas and understandings of history informed not only the traditional Communist Parties in Western Europe, but also influenced a range of new social movements that emerged in the 1970s in the wake of the 1968 student rebellions. The generation of 1968 was strongly influenced by neo-Marxist ideas that they subsequently carried into the new social movements. The volume asks how Marxist historical cultures influenced third world movements, anti-fascist movements, the peace movement and a whole host of other new social movements that signaled a new vibrancy of civil society in Western Europe from the 1970s onwards.

Fascismo e franchismo - Giuliana Di Febo
2005

La Grande Italia - Emilio Gentile
2014-05-01T00:00:00+02:00

Ideali e ambizioni, speranze e delusioni, dignità e tragedia di una nazione controversa. Alla fine del Novecento, fu annunciata in Italia la 'morte della patria'. Oggi assistiamo alla rinascita del culto della nazione, mentre molti temono tuttora una perdita dell'identità nazionale. Gli italiani, in realtà, non hanno mai avuto una comune idea di nazione, anche se fin dal Risorgimento, per oltre un secolo, il mito di una Grande Italia ha influito sulla loro esistenza. Sono state molte le Italie degli italiani, divisi da ideologie antagoniste, sfociate talvolta in guerra civile. Con un'analisi rigorosa e avvincente, unica nel suo genere, Emilio Gentile narra la storia del mito nazionale nelle sue varie versioni, durante il moto risorgimentale, lo Stato liberale, la Grande Guerra, il fascismo, la Resistenza e la Repubblica, fino a scoprire le ragioni per le quali, dalla metà del secolo scorso, la nazione è scomparsa dalla vita degli italiani per riapparire nell'Italia d'oggi, con un incerto futuro. Una

riflessione storica sul passato, per comprendere il presente.

E fu subito regime - Emilio Gentile
2014-09-01T00:00:00+02:00

Una composizione insolita dei materiali raccolti nel corso di quarant'anni di ricerche, una narrazione storica dal ritmo incalzante che enuncia una tesi storiografica in contrasto con quella di molti storici. Il ruolo di Mussolini ne esce ridotto, da protagonista a comprimario. Simonetta Fiori, "la Repubblica" Una magistrale ricostruzione della marcia su Roma, un racconto di profondo spessore di ricerca e insieme grande qualità narrativa. Vi emergono tutte le contraddizioni del contesto politico e sociale e la fragilità interna dello stesso movimento fascista, che si impose come forza determinante in poco più di un anno, spinto da pulsioni diverse e difficilmente controllabili. Una riflessione da tenere presente per valutare dove portino i vuoti di potere e la mala politica. Piero Craveri, "Il Sole 24 Ore"

Faith and Fascism - Jorge Dagnino 2017-03-21
This is a study of the Federazione Universitaria Cattolica Italiana (FUCI) between 1925 and 1943, the organisation of Catholic Action for the university sector. The FUCI is highly significant to the study of Catholic politics and intellectual ideas, as a large proportion of the future Christian Democrats who ruled the country after World War II were formed within the ranks of the federation. In broader terms, this is a contribution to the historiography of Fascist Italy and of Catholic politics and mentalities in Europe in the mid- twentieth century. It sets out to prove the fundamental ideological, political, social and cultural influences of Catholicism on the making of modern Italy and how it was inextricably linked to more secular forces in the shaping of the nation and the challenges faced by an emerging mass society. Furthermore, the book explores the influence exercised by Catholicism on European attitudes towards modernisation and modernity, and how Catholicism has often led the way in the search for a religious alternative modernity that could countervail the perceived deleterious effects of the Western liberal version of modernity.

A History of Italian Fascist Culture, 1922-1943 -
Alessandra Tarquini 2022-04-12
Alessandra Tarquini's *A History of Italian Fascist*

Culture, 1922–1943 is widely recognized as an authoritative synthesis of the field. The book was published to much critical acclaim in 2011 and revised and expanded five years later. This long-awaited translation presents Tarquini's compact, clear prose to readers previously unable to read it in the original Italian. Tarquini sketches the universe of Italian fascism in three broad directions: the regime's cultural policies, the condition of various art forms and scholarly disciplines, and the ideology underpinning the totalitarian state. She details the choices the ruling class made between 1922 and 1943, revealing how cultural policies shaped the country and how intellectuals and artists contributed to those decisions. The result is a view of fascist ideology as a system of visions, ideals, and, above all, myths capable of orienting political action and promoting a precise worldview. Building on George L. Mosse's foundational research, Tarquini provides the best single-volume work available to fully understand a complex and challenging subject. It reveals how the fascists used culture—art, cinema, music, theater, and literature—to build a conservative revolution that purported to protect the traditional social fabric while presenting itself as maximally oriented toward the future.

The Blackshirts' Dictatorship - Matteo Millan 2022-03-21

On October 1922 Mussolini became head of the Italian government, a situation that would last for twenty years. That power was obtained was largely due to the widespread violence perpetrated by blackshirts throughout Italy (squadristi). Violence however did not end. Old and new blackshirts played a major role in making Italy a fascist country. Contrary to the claims of many scholars that have depicted blackshirts after the March on Rome only as troublemakers for Mussolini, the book shows that they played a crucial role in establishing a full and totalitarian dictatorship. Squadristi carried out processes of fascistisation, crushed opponents and convinced bystanders and dubious people, consolidating fascist power in many aspects of social, political and even intimate life. By resorting to new archives, a long chronology and a focus on individual perspectives, this book gives voice to the

perpetrators of fascist violence and offers new insights into the lives of squadristi throughout the dictatorship, outlining their beliefs, outlooks and expectations. The book shows that post-1922 squadristo was not a side effect of Fascism's twenty-year history. On the contrary, violence represents one of the essential components of any definition of Italian Fascism.

Storia e costituzione. Le basi giuridiche e istituzionali dei 150 anni d'Italia - Debora Migliucci 2011-02-25T00:00:00+01:00 315.2.2

Censorship in Fascist Italy, 1922-43 - G. Talbot 2007-06-28

This is the first comprehensive account of the diversity and complexity of censorship practices in Italy under the Fascist dictatorship. Through archival material it shows how practices of censorship were used to effect regime change, to measure and to shape public opinion, behaviour and attitudes in the twenty years of Mussolini's dictatorship.

Le origini dell'Italia contemporanea - Emilio Gentile 2014-12-01T00:00:00+01:00

Negli anni compresi fra la fine dell'Ottocento e la prima guerra mondiale, dominati dalla personalità politica di Giovanni Giolitti, l'Italia acquistò i caratteri essenziali di una nazione moderna. Un progresso accompagnato da ostacoli, carenze e insidie, che esplosero dopo la prima guerra mondiale e prepararono le condizioni per la nascita e il successo del fascismo. Il giolittismo favorì la modernizzazione e la democratizzazione del paese ma lasciò anche molti problemi irrisolti e si esaurì alla vigilia della Grande Guerra senza aver conseguito il suo scopo più ambizioso: conciliare le masse con lo Stato liberale. Emilio Gentile delinea in questo volume, divenuto un classico e aggiornato con nuovi riferimenti bibliografici, un quadro sintetico di quel complesso e ambivalente periodo storico e, con un'interpretazione originale, fornisce al lettore una guida chiara ed equilibrata alla comprensione delle origini dell'Italia contemporanea.

The Pope and Mussolini - David I. Kertzer 2014
The compelling story of Pope Pius XI's secret relations with Benito Mussolini. A groundbreaking work that will forever change our understanding of the Vatican's role in the rise of

Fascism in Europe.

Fascist Identity - Marco Piraino 2009

âFASCIST IDENTITYâ provides an interpretation which places fascism outside the traditional political categories of right and left, it is proposed as innovative political research compared to a deeper understanding of this ideology, and through consultation with many studies specialists, as well as a whole series of original documents that describe the fascist project, analyzes the totalitarian evolution during Years 20,30 and 40 of the twentieth century, through the writings of founder Benito Mussolini and those who, like the philosopher Giovanni Gentile, contributed to form the fascist political identity. Thus, the authors hope to bring to the attention of readers one of the most original and misunderstood particularities of the history of fascism, what the âregimeâ intended to create, a new social model focused on the direct participation of the masses in political life of the Italian nation, through the totalitarian full adherence to the universal values of Ethical Corporative State.

Der Mussolini-Mythos - Friedrich

Moldenhauer 2009-09-16

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2009 im Fachbereich Romanistik - Italienische u. Sardische Sprache, Literatur, Landeskunde, Note: 1,0, Technische Universität Dresden (Romanistik),

Veranstaltung: Von Garibaldi bis Berlusconi:

Nationale Mythen in Italien, Sprache: Deutsch,

Abstract: Giustino Fortunato, einer der wenigen süditalienischen Vertreter der liberalen

Führungsschicht Italiens, schrieb im Mai 1921 über das allgemeine Befinden der Italiener: Tutti

avvertono che l'Italia si avvia alla guerra civile [...] tutti perciò invocano, come ne' momenti di estremo pericolo, il provvidenziale intervento di

un Uomo - con l'u maiuscola - che sappia finalmente riportare il paese nell'ordine.“¹

Anderthalb Jahre später glaubten viele Italiener, dass ihr Flehen Gehör gefunden hatte. Mit

Mussolini, dem „Duce“, kam ein Mann an die Regierung dessen Macht ganz wesentlich auf einen irrationalen Persönlichkeitskult beruhte.

Kern dieses Kults war die Vorstellung bzw. die Überzeugung, dass Partei, Volk und Nation sich in einer Person, dem Duce, vereinen. Dieses Identitätspostulat nahm schnell groteske Züge an. Mussolini war ein neuer Prophet „delegato di

Dio“² und ein Übermensch, der „Alessandro Magno e Cesare, Socrate e Platone, Virgilio e Lucrezio, Orazio e Tacito, Kant e Nietzsche, Marx e Sorel, Machiavelli e Napoleone, Garibaldi e il Milite Ignoto“³ in sich vereinte. Dennoch sahen viele Italiener, d.h. auch diejenigen, die keine Faschisten waren, in Mussolini einen der ihren, einen, wie es Emilio Gentile formulierte, „giustiziere del popolo“.⁴ Aus diesem Grund soll es Ziel dieser Hausarbeit sein, den Mussolini-Mythos in seiner kompletten Ausformung zu beschreiben und zu ergründen warum er bei einer Klassen und Generationen übergreifenden Mehrheit eine starke Verbreitung fand. Dazu ist es notwendig auf die politische, soziale und psychologische Situation Italiens nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg einzugehen. Denn nur unter bestimmten Voraussetzungen konnte der Mussolini-Mythos entstehen und seine Wirkung entfalten. Ferner gilt es den Mussolini-Mythos zu beschreiben. Auf welcher Grundlage entfaltete sich das Duce-Bild? Wie stellte es sich dem Adressaten konkret dar? Hierin liegt der Schlüssel zur Wirkungsmacht des Mythos und zur dessen

Entmythologisierung. Im letzten Teil der Seminararbeit sollen entsprechend dem eingangs gestellten Ziel die Ursachen für Verbreitung und Wirksamkeit des Mussolini-Mythos benannt und analysiert werden. 1 FORTUNATO, Giustino: Il Mezzogiorno e lo Stato italiano, Bd. 2, Florenz 1973, S. 702. 2 BIONDI, Dino: La fabbrica del Duce, Florenz 1967, S. 223. 3 Ebd., S. 223. 4 GENTILE, Emilio: Fascismo. Storia e interpretazione, Rom / Bari 20073, S. 130ff. 4

L'interpretazione del fascismo nel problema storico italiano - Enzo Erra 1971

Rethinking Antifascism - Hugo García

2016-06-01

Bringing together leading scholars from a range of nations, Rethinking Antifascism provides a fascinating exploration of one of the most vibrant sub-disciplines within recent historiography. Through case studies that exemplify the field's breadth and sophistication, it examines antifascism in two distinct realms: after surveying the movement's remarkable diversity across nations and political cultures up to 1945, the volume assesses its postwar

political and ideological salience, from its incorporation into Soviet state doctrine to its radical questioning by historians and politicians. Avoiding both heroic narratives and reflexive revisionism, these contributions offer nuanced perspectives on a movement that helped to shape the postwar world.

Mussolini e il fascismo - Emilio Gentile

2012-05-23T00:00:00+02:00

Ha 39 anni Benito Mussolini, è deputato soltanto da un anno, quando diviene il più giovane presidente del Consiglio nella storia dell'Italia unita. Sono tutti più anziani di lui i leader che lo hanno preceduto: Giolitti quando arriva al governo di anni ne aveva 50, era deputato da 10, era stato già ministro. E più anziani sono gli altri leader europei. Lo stesso Lenin al comando arriva a 48 anni, e Stalin a 45. L'età di Mussolini è una rivoluzione generazionale, rivoluzionario è il modo in cui assume il potere, rivoluzionario il suo stile. Mai il governo parlamentare era stato affidato al duce di un partito milizia. Mai un primo ministro aveva dichiarato che il suo potere era irrevocabile, lo Stato liberale superato, il parlamentarismo morto. Mai un partito aveva assunto il governo di un regime parlamentare, arrogandosi il monopolio della politica, eliminando le opposizioni, imponendo la propria ideologia come una religione. È la prima realizzazione nell'Europa occidentale di un nuovo tipo di regime, il totalitarismo, fondato sul partito unico, sulla organizzazione delle masse, sul culto del capo come un nume vivente. Il duce è il primo dittatore carismatico nella storia del Novecento. Il suo stile di potere diviene un modello per altri duci nazionalisti aspiranti a diventare dittatori, in Europa e nel mondo. Forse anche nella Russia di Stalin.

The "New Man" in Radical Right Ideology and Practice, 1919-45 - Matthew Feldman

2018-01-25

Bringing together an expert group of established and emerging scholars, this book analyses the pervasive myth of the 'new man' in various fascist movements and far-right regimes between 1919 and 1945. Through a series of ground-breaking case studies focusing on countries in Europe, but with additional chapters on Argentina, Brazil and Japan, *The "New Man" in Radical Right Ideology and Practice, 1919-45* argues that what many national forms of far-

right politics understood at the time as a so-called 'anthropological revolution' is essential to understanding this ideology's bio-political, often revolutionary dynamics. It explores how these movements promoted the creation of a new, ideal human, what this ideal looked like and what this things tell us about fascism's emergence in the 20th century. The years after World War One saw the rise of regimes and movements professing totalitarian aims. In the case of revolutionary, radical-right movements, these totalising goals extended to changing the very nature of humanity through modern science, propaganda and conquest. At its most extreme, one of the key aims of fascism - the most extreme manifestation of radical right politics between the wars - was to create a 'new man'. Naturally, this manifested itself in different ways in varying national contexts and this volume explores these manifestations in order to better comprehend early 20th-century fascism both within national boundaries and in a broader, transnational context.

Chi è fascista - Emilio Gentile

2019-03-28T00:00:00+01:00

A 100 anni dalla nascita del movimento fascista, a oltre 70 dalla fine del regime, 'il fascismo è tornato'. In rete e nei media l'allarme è al massimo livello. Caratteristiche del nuovo fascismo sarebbero: la sublimazione del popolo come collettività virtuosa contrapposta a politicanti corrotti, il disprezzo della democrazia parlamentare, l'appello alla piazza, l'esigenza dell'uomo forte, il primato della sovranità nazionale, l'ostilità verso i migranti. Fra i nuovi fascisti sono annoverati Trump, Erdoğan, Orbán, Bolsonaro, Di Maio, Salvini. Insomma, all'inizio del XXI secolo, trapassato il comunismo, disperso il socialismo, rarefatto il liberalismo, il fascismo avrebbe oggi una straordinaria rivincita sui nemici che lo avevano sconfitto nel 1945. Ma cos'è stato il fascismo? È stato un fenomeno internazionale, che si ripete aggiornato e mascherato? Oppure il 'pericolo fascista' distrae dalle cause vere della crisi democratica?

Towards and Beyond the Italian Republic -

Davide Cadeddu 2021-07-12

This book examines the historical process that led to the foundation of the Italian Republic and its constitution, viewed through the personal

experiences and political reflections of Adriano Olivetti (between 1919 and 1960), general manager and president of the well-known typewriter manufacturer "Ing. C. Olivetti & C." An unbroken line of reasoning linked his maturing political reflections during the two post-war periods. The historical context of the 1950s did not prove to be very propitious, but the guidelines dispersed throughout the Italian cultural and political world from the movement that Olivetti founded were certainly seminal – generating a legacy of ideas that has only in part been recognized. What makes this study distinctive is the original approach to reading the history of Italy through Adriano Olivetti's eyes and thoughts, far from the more common Christian Democratic or Communist perspective of those years. It is simply another view of what the Italian Republic could be and was not.

Family Politics - Paul Ginsborg 2014-01-01

An exploration of the convulsive history of the 20th century's first five decades, seen through the lens of families and family life In this masterly twentieth-century history, Paul Ginsborg places the family at center stage, a novel perspective from which to examine key moments of revolution and dictatorship. His groundbreaking book spans 1900 to 1950 and encompasses five nation states in the throes of dramatic transition: Russia in revolutionary passage from Empire to Soviet Union; Turkey in transition from Ottoman Empire to modern Republic; Italy, from liberalism to fascism; Spain during the Second Republic and Civil War; and Germany from the failure of the Weimar Republic to the National Socialist state. Ginsborg explores the effects of political upheaval and radical social policies on family life and, in turn, the impact of families on revolutionary change itself. Families, he shows, do not simply experience the effects of political power, but are themselves actors in the historical process. The author brings human and personal elements to the fore with biographical details and individual family histories, along with a fascinating selection of family photographs and portraits. From WWI--an indelible backdrop and imprinting force on the first half of the twentieth century--to post-war dictatorial power and family engineering initiatives, to the conclusion of WWII, this book shines new light on the

profound relations among revolution, dictatorship, and family.

Totalitarian Societies and Democratic Transition - Vladislav Zubok 2017-07-10

This book is a tribute to the memory of Victor Zaslavsky (1937?2009), sociologist, migr, from the Soviet Union, Canadian citizen, public intellectual, and keen observer of Eastern Europe. In seventeen essays leading European, American and Russian scholars discuss the theory and the history of totalitarian society with a comparative approach. They revisit and reassess what Zaslavsky considered the most important project in the latter part of his life: the analysis of Eastern European - especially Soviet societies and their difficult ?transition? after the fall of communism in 1989?91. The variety of the contributions reflects the diversity of specialists in the volume, but also reveals Zaslavsky's gift: he surrounded himself with talented people from many different fields and disciplines. In line with Zaslavsky's work and scholarly method, the book promotes new theoretical and methodological approaches to the concept of totalitarianism for understanding Soviet and East European societies, and the study of fascist and communist regimes in general. Ÿ

Fascismo - Emilio Gentile 2002

Labour History in the Semi-periphery - Leda Papastefanaki 2020-11-23

This collective volume aims at studying a variety of labour history themes in Southern Europe, and investigating the transformations of labour and labour relations that these areas underwent in the 19th and the 20th centuries. The subjects studied include industrial labour relations in Southern Europe; labour on the sea and in the shipyards of the Mediterranean; small enterprises and small land ownership in relation to labour; formal and informal labour; the tendency towards independent work and the role of culture; forms of labour management (from paternalistic policies to the provision of welfare capitalism); the importance of the institutional framework and the wider political context; and women's labour and gender relations.

Gender and the Second World War - Corinna Peniston-Bird 2017-09-16

Showing how gender history contributes to existing understandings of the Second World

War, this book offers detail and context on the national and transnational experiences of men and women during the war. Following a general introduction, the essays shed new light on the field and illustrate methods of working with a wide range of primary sources.

Italian Fascism and Spanish Falangism in Comparison - Giorgia Priorelli 2020-07-01

This book compares the Italian Fascist and the Spanish Falangist political cultures from the early 1930s to the early 1940s, using the idea of the nation as the focus of the comparison. It argues that the discourse on the nation represented a common denominator between these two manifestations of the fascist phenomenon in Mussolini's Italy and Franco's Spain. Exploring the similarities and differences between these two political cultures, this study investigates how Fascist and Falangist ideologues defined and developed their own idea of the nation over time to legitimise their power within their respective countries. It examines to what extent their concept of the nation influenced Italian and Spanish domestic and foreign policies. The book offers a four-level framework for understanding the evolution of the fascist idea of the nation: the ideology of the nation, the imperial projects of Fascism and Falangism, race and the nation, and the place of these cultures in the new Nazi continental order. In doing so, it shows how these ideas of the nation had significant repercussions on fascist political practice.

Populism - Chiara Chini 2018-10-09

Populism is a category which is often abused in current public discourse. It is an issue that is usually looked at from the perspective of political science or cultural studies, while historians have rarely confronted it. Nonetheless, the study of historical cases of populism is a necessary preliminary task for an in-depth examination of the topic. This book opens up a channel of dialogue among political scientists, sociologists, philosophers and historians in order to launch a debate on the declination of the populist phenomenon. The essays here consist of the reflections of various scholars on several national cases through a survey conducted on a large temporal and spatial horizon, from the experiences developed in Eastern Europe at the end of the nineteenth

century to the more recent events of Ukraine's revolution at the end of the twentieth; and from the first case of a populist party in the US to the examples of the Italian political scenario in the 1980s, in order to identify which historical perspective would be the most suitable for understanding populism and if populism can actually be considered a category that fits into the historical investigation of these phenomena. *Studies in the Latin Literature and Epigraphy of Italian Fascism* - Han Lamers 2020-06-19

First collected volume dealing with the use of Latin under Fascism This book deals with the use of Latin as a literary and epigraphic language under Italian Fascism (1922-1943). The myth of Rome lay at the heart of Italian Fascist ideology, and the ancient language of Rome, too, played an important role in the regime's cultural politics. This collection deepens our understanding of 'Fascist Latinity', presents a range of previously little-known material, and opens up a number of new avenues of research. The chapters explore the pivotal role of Latin in constructing a link between ancient Rome and Fascist Italy; the different social and cultural contexts in which Latin texts functioned in the ventennio fascista; and the way in which 'Fascist Latinity' relied on, and manipulated, the 'myth of Rome' of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Italy. Contributors: William Barton (Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Neo-Latin Studies), Xavier van Binnebeke (KU Leuven), Paolo Fedeli (Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro), Han Lamers (University of Oslo), Johanna Luggin (Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Neo-Latin Studies), Antonino Nastasi (Rome), Bettina Reitz-Joosse (University of Groningen), Dirk Sacré (KU Leuven), Valerio Sanzotta (Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Neo-Latin Studies), Wolfgang Strobl (Toblach).

The Civic Foundations of Fascism in Europe - Dylan Riley 2019-01-29

A historical look at the emergence of fascism in Europe Drawing on a Gramscian theoretical perspective and development a systematic comparative approach, *The Civic Foundations of Fascism in Europe: Italy, Spain and Romania 1870-1945* challenges the received Tocquevillian consensus on authoritarianism by arguing that fascist regimes, just like mass democracies,

depended on well-organized, rather than weak and atomized, civil societies. In making this argument the book focuses on three crucial cases of inter-war authoritarianism: Italy, Spain and Romania, selected because they are all counter-intuitive from the perspective of established explanations, while usefully demonstrating the range of fascist outcomes in interwar Europe. Civic Foundations argues that, in all three cases, fascism emerged because the rapid development of voluntary associations combined with weakly developed political parties among the dominant class thus creating a crisis of hegemony. Riley then traces the specific form that this crisis took depending on the form of civil society development (autonomous- as in Italy, elite dominated as in Spain, or state dominated as in Romania) in the nineteenth century.

Transatlantic Fascism - Federico Finchelstein
2009-12-21

In *Transatlantic Fascism*, Federico Finchelstein traces the intellectual and cultural connections between Argentine and Italian fascisms, showing how fascism circulates transnationally. From the early 1920s well into the Second World War, Mussolini tried to export Italian fascism to Argentina, the “most Italian” country outside of Italy. (Nearly half the country’s population was of Italian descent.) Drawing on extensive archival research on both sides of the Atlantic, Finchelstein examines Italy’s efforts to promote fascism in Argentina by distributing bribes, sending emissaries, and disseminating propaganda through film, radio, and print. He investigates how Argentina’s political culture was in turn transformed as Italian fascism was appropriated, reinterpreted, and resisted by the state and the mainstream press, as well as by the Left, the Right, and the radical Right. As Finchelstein explains, *nacionalismo*, the right-wing ideology that developed in Argentina, was not the wholesale imitation of Italian fascism that Mussolini wished it to be. Argentine nationalists conflated Catholicism and fascism, making the bold claim that their movement had a central place in God’s designs for their country. Finchelstein explores the fraught efforts of nationalists to develop a “sacred” ideological doctrine and political program, and he scrutinizes their debates about Nazism, the

Spanish Civil War, imperialism, anti-Semitism, and anticommunism. *Transatlantic Fascism* shows how right-wing groups constructed a distinctive Argentine fascism by appropriating some elements of the Italian model and rejecting others. It reveals the specifically local ways that a global ideology such as fascism crossed national borders.

La marcia su Roma - Emilio Gentile
2015-11-19T00:00:00+01:00

Una brillante sintesi della marcia su Roma: le prime ore d'insurrezione nel paese, la titubanza del Re, la lentezza del governo, le trattative fallite, le contraddizioni del contesto politico e sociale.

Townscapes in Transition - Carmen M. Enss
2019-11-30

How did urban Italy come to look the way it does today? This collection of essays assembles recent studies in architectural history and theory exploring the historical paradigms guiding architecture and landscape design between the world wars. The authors explore physical changes in townscapes and landscapes, covering a wide range of architectural designs from strict modernist solutions to variations of regionalism, mediterraneanism and national style from all over Italy. Specifically, the volume explains how conservation, restoration and town planning for historic areas led to the production of heritage, and elucidates the role played by architects like Marcello Piacentini, Innocenzo Sabbatini, Mario De Renzi and Giulio Ulisse Arata.

Maternalism Reconsidered - Marian van der Klein 2012

Beginning in the late 19th century, competing ideas about motherhood had a profound impact on the development and implementation of social welfare policies. This volume reassesses maternalism by providing critical reflections on prior usages of the concept, and by expanding its meaning to encompass geographical areas, political regimes and cultural concerns that scholars have rarely addressed. From Argentina and Mexico City to the Soviet Ukraine, the United States and Canada, these case studies offer fresh theoretical and historical perspectives within a transnational and comparative framework. As a whole, the volume demonstrates how maternalist ideologies have been employed by state actors, reformers and

poor clients, with myriad political and social ramifications.

Fascism and Ideology - Salvatore Garau

2015-03-24

This book develops a number of new conceptual tools to tackle some of the most hotly debated issues concerning the nature of fascism, using three profoundly different national contexts in the inter-war years as case studies: Italy, Britain and Norway. It explores how fascist ideology was the result of a sustained struggle between competing internal factions, which created a precarious, but also highly dynamic, balance between revolutionary/totalitarian and conservative/authoritarian tendencies. Such a balance meant that these movements were hybrids with a surprising degree of internal diversity, which cannot be explained away as simple opportunism or lack of ideological substance. The book's focus on fascist ideology's internal variety and aggregative potential leads it to argue that when fascism "succeeded," this was less an effect of its revolutionary ideas, than of the opposite - namely, its power to integrate elements from other pre-existing ideologies. Given the prevailing opinion that fascism is revolutionary by definition, the book ultimately poses a challenge to the dominant view in the field of fascist studies.

The Seizure of Power - Professor Adrian

Lyttelton 2004-12-15

This volume is a study of Fascism in its country of origin, Italy. It describes the impact of a new type of political movement on Italian government and society. The Fascist seizure of power did not begin or end with Mussolini's famous March on Rome in 1922; it was achieved rather by gradual subversion of the liberal order, which involved not only the destruction of all political opposition but also the creation of new institutions designed to control economic and cultural life. A classic work of wide-ranging scholarship, this book is here republished with a new preface by the author and will be essential reading for all students of Fascism and international history.

Ideology and Criminal Law - Stephen Skinner

2019-09-05

With populist, nationalist and repressive governments on the rise around the world, questioning the impact of politics on the nature

and role of law and the state is a pressing concern. If we are to understand the effects of extreme ideologies on the state's legal dimensions and powers - especially the power to punish and to determine the boundaries of permissible conduct through criminal law - it is essential to consider the lessons of history. This timely collection explores how political ideas and beliefs influenced the nature, content and application of criminal law and justice under Fascism, National Socialism, and other authoritarian regimes in the twentieth century. Bringing together expert legal historians from four continents, the collection's 16 chapters examine aspects of criminal law and related jurisprudential and criminological questions in the context of Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany, Nazi-occupied Norway, apartheid South Africa, Francoist Spain, and the authoritarian regimes of Brazil, Romania and Japan. Based on original archival, doctrinal and theoretical research, the collection offers new critical perspectives on issues of systemic identity, self-perception and the foundational role of criminal law; processes of state repression and the activities of criminal courts and lawyers; and ideological aspects of, and tensions in, substantive criminal law.

Storia del fascismo - Emilio Gentile

2022-11-08T00:00:00+01:00

Un movimento antipartito che divenne partito milizia, che divenne regime totalitario in una monarchia, che divenne Stato imperiale e razzista, che divenne alleato di guerra e sconfitto in guerra, che risorse come repubblica subalterna e alla fine fu distrutto, diventando storia del passato: questo, e molto altro, fu il fascismo, la cui storia viene raccontata in questo libro dal più originale dei suoi storici. Nel 1944 un anonimo antifascista pubblicò un opuscolo il cui primo capitolo si intitolava Il fascismo non è mai esistito. Cinquant'anni dopo un illustre intellettuale antifascista dichiarò: «Il fascismo è eterno». La storia del fascismo è stata spesso raccontata per sostenere o confutare una teoria. Questa Storia del fascismo non presuppone né propone una teoria. Racconta i fatti accaduti, come è stato possibile conoscerli attraverso i documenti. Essendo storia e non cronaca, l'autore ha dato risalto a persone, momenti, condizioni, eventi che maggiormente contribuirono a trasformare il minuscolo

movimento del 1919 in un regime totalitario nel 1926, con tutto quello che ne è seguito nei successivi diciannove anni. Dall'inizio alla fine, il fascismo ebbe un solo capo, ma questo libro mostra che non fu Mussolini a generare il fascismo, ma fu il fascismo a generare il duce. Nel corso della sua parabola, il fascismo visse varie metamorfosi, ma la Storia del fascismo mostra che i suoi caratteri essenziali e indelebili ebbero origine non dal minuscolo fascismo mussoliniano del 1919 ma dal fascismo che nel 1920 iniziò la guerra civile squadrista e la proseguì, diventando un partito di massa, fino alla conquista del potere, per istituzionalizzarla nel regime totalitario e riprenderla nell'ultimo momento dell'agonia. Nel raccontare la storia del fascismo, Emilio Gentile non ha seguito il copione del postero, che sa già come è andata a finire. Il caso, l'imprevisto, la scelta, l'iniziativa, fanno parte di questa nuova Storia del fascismo, come fecero parte del fascismo durante la sua storia. Che era storia nuova, senza copione, anche per i suoi protagonisti.

The Popes against the Protestants - Kevin Madigan 2021-08-17

An account of the alliance between the Catholic Church and the Italian Fascist regime in their campaign against Protestants Based on previously undisclosed archival materials, this

book tells the fascinating, untold, and troubling story of an anti-Protestant campaign in Italy that lasted longer, consumed more clerical energy and cultural space, and generated far more literature than the war against Italy's Jewish population. Because clerical leaders in Rome were seeking to build a new Catholic world in the aftermath of the Great War, Protestants embodied a special menace, and were seen as carriers of dangers like heresy, secularism, modernity, and Americanism—as potent threats to the Catholic precepts that were the true foundations of Italian civilization, values, and culture. The pope and cardinals framed the threat of evangelical Christianity as a peril not only to the Catholic Church but to the fascist government as well, recruiting some very powerful fascist officials to their cause. This important book is the first full account of this dangerous alliance.

George L. Mosse's Italy - L. Benadusi
2014-09-10

Twelve years have gone by since the passing of George L. Mosse, yet his work still provides essential tools for historical analysis and influences contemporary research. This volume provides a re-examination of his historiographical production and an analysis of his influence in the context of Italian history.