



## Rise of Dictatorship

After **World War I**, democracy spread but soon collapsed in **Russia, Germany, Italy, and Spain**. These nations rejected the **League of Nations** and focused on military expansion.

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### Fascism in Italy

#### Causes for the Rise of Fascism

- **Unfulfilled War Gains** – Italy joined the Allies but received few territories after WWI, causing discontent.
- **Economic Crisis** – Trade, industries, and employment suffered.
- **Political Instability** – Frequent **coalition governments (1919–1922)** failed to address economic and social issues.
- **Class Conflicts** – Peasants and workers revolted, inspired by the **Russian Revolution**.
- **Weak League of Nations** – Failed to curb Fascism's rise.
- **Mussolini's Charisma** – He gained public support by glorifying Italy's past.

#### Aims of Fascism

- Opposed **democracy, communism, and socialism**.
- Favored **one leader, one party** rule.
- Promoted **aggressive nationalism** and military expansion.

### Fascism in Italy

- **Mussolini's Rise (1922)** – Demanded political reforms, marched on **Rome**, and was invited to form a government.
- Established a **dictatorship**, suppressed opposition, and increased military strength.
- **Expansionist Policy** – Captured **Abyssinia (1936)** and left the **League of Nations**.
- **End of Fascism (1945)** – Mussolini was overthrown and executed.

#### Impact of Fascism

**Positive:** Economic reforms, industrial expansion, military growth, and infrastructure development.

**Negative:** **Political repression**, loss of freedoms, censorship, and suppression of opponents.

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### Nazism in Germany

#### Hitler's Rise to Power

- **Treaty of Versailles (1919)** – Humiliated Germany, leading to economic collapse.
- **Economic Crisis** – Inflation, unemployment, and industrial decline fueled public anger.
- **Fear of Communism** – Nazis gained support by opposing **left-wing ideologies**.
- **Militant Nationalism** – Hitler promised to restore Germany's lost glory.
- **Anti-Semitism** – Blamed **Jews** for Germany's defeat and economic crisis.
- **Weak Opposition** – No strong parties to challenge Nazi rule.

### **Nazism in Germany**

- **Hitler became Chancellor (1933)** – Abolished democracy and established a totalitarian state.
- **Militarization** – Expanded **army, navy, and air force**, violating the Treaty of Versailles.
- **Foreign Expansion** – Annexed **Saar, Rhineland, and Poland**.
- **Persecution of Jews** – Enforced racial laws, created **concentration camps**, and orchestrated mass genocide.
- **End of Nazism (1945)** – Germany lost **World War II**, and Hitler committed suicide.

### **Impact of Nazism**

**Positive:** Economic revival, military buildup, and industrial growth.

**Negative:** **Brutality, dictatorship, war aggression, racial persecution**, and mass killings.

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### **Similarities Between Fascism and Nazism**

- **Totalitarian states** with one leader and one party.
- **Anti-democracy and anti-communism**.
- **Aggressive nationalism** and militarization.
- **Glorified war** and territorial expansion.

Both **Fascism and Nazism** rose due to **economic instability, Treaty of Versailles, fear of communism, weak governance, and failure of the League of Nations**.