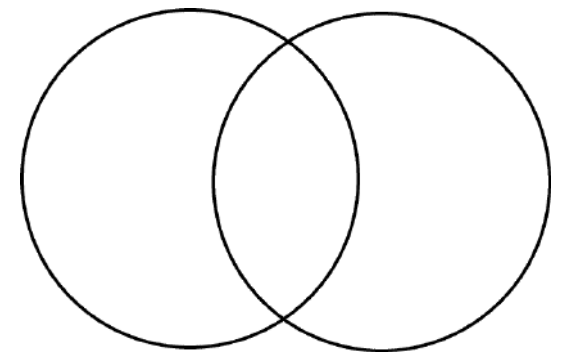


# Chapter 27

Notes for pgs. 904-917

# Conservative Authoritarianism vs. Totalitarianism

- On a half piece of paper...
- Using your notes, textbook (pgs. 904-906), and previous worksheets, create a **Venn Diagram** to compare and contrast Conservative Authoritarianism (17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century) with Totalitarianism (20<sup>th</sup> century).
  - How are the two systems different? What similarities do they have?



# Conservative Absolutism

- The traditional form of **antidemocratic government** in European history.
  - Prevent major changes to undermine social order.
- Limited in power and objective.
  - Preoccupied with the goal of mere survival and limited their demands to taxes, army recruits, and passive acceptance.
  - Stick to the **status quo** → personal independence
- *Why did this government system revive after WWI?*



Klemens von Metternich



Catherine the Great

# Radical Totalitarian Dictatorships

- Leaders of the radical dictatorships rejected parliamentary restraint and liberal values.
  - Leaders exercised **unprecedented control** over the masses and sought to mobilize them for constant action.
  - **Fascism** in Italy & Germany
  - **Communism** in the Soviet Union
- *How did Totalitarian regimes gain support?*



# Mussolini: The Seizure of Power

- Italy was a constitutional monarchy on the eve of WWI.
  - Universal male suffrage
  - Extreme class differences
- **Benito Mussolini (1883-1945)**
  - Influenced by antidemocratic cults of violent action
  - **Black Shirts:** private and violent army → attack socialism
  - Seized power “legally” in 1922



# The Regime in Action

- **Repressive measures** to maintain fascism.
  - Abolished free press, elections were fixed, and the gov. ruled by decrees
- Italy became a one-party dictatorship under Mussolini's leadership.
  - **Lateran Agreement (1929):** Vatican became an independent state & mutual support.
  - **Not** complete establishment of a totalitarian state



# Key components of Fascism

- As you read through Benito Mussolini's, *The Doctrine of Fascism*, answer the following questions in your notes...
  1. Based on the excerpt from Mussolini, what are the key components of Fascism?
  2. What government policies would logically flow from such a doctrine?