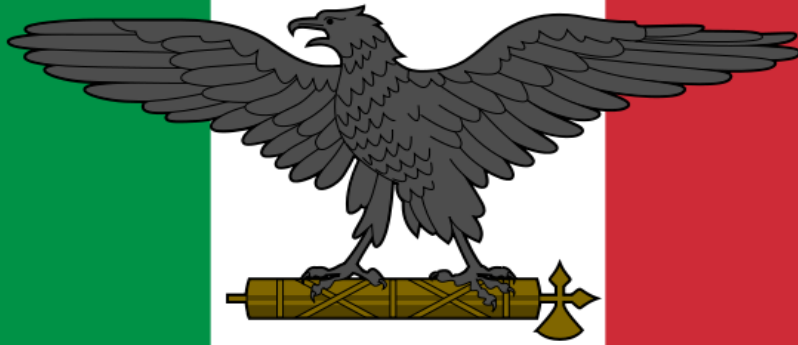


Rise of the dictators



Dictator

- A **dictator** is a ruler who assumes sole and absolute power with military control but, without hereditary ascension such as an absolute monarch.
- A dictator is authoritarian, and his rule is not subject to popular vote or legislative over-ride.



Benito Mussolini

Life: 1883-1945

Country: Italy

Politics: Fascist

Rule 1922-1945





Joseph Stalin



Life: 1879-1953

Country:
Georgia/Russia/Soviet
Union

Party: Communist

Rule: 1928-1953



Adolph Hitler

- Life: 1889-1945
- Country: Austria/Germany
- Party: Nazis (National Socialist German Workers Party)
- Rule: 1933-1945

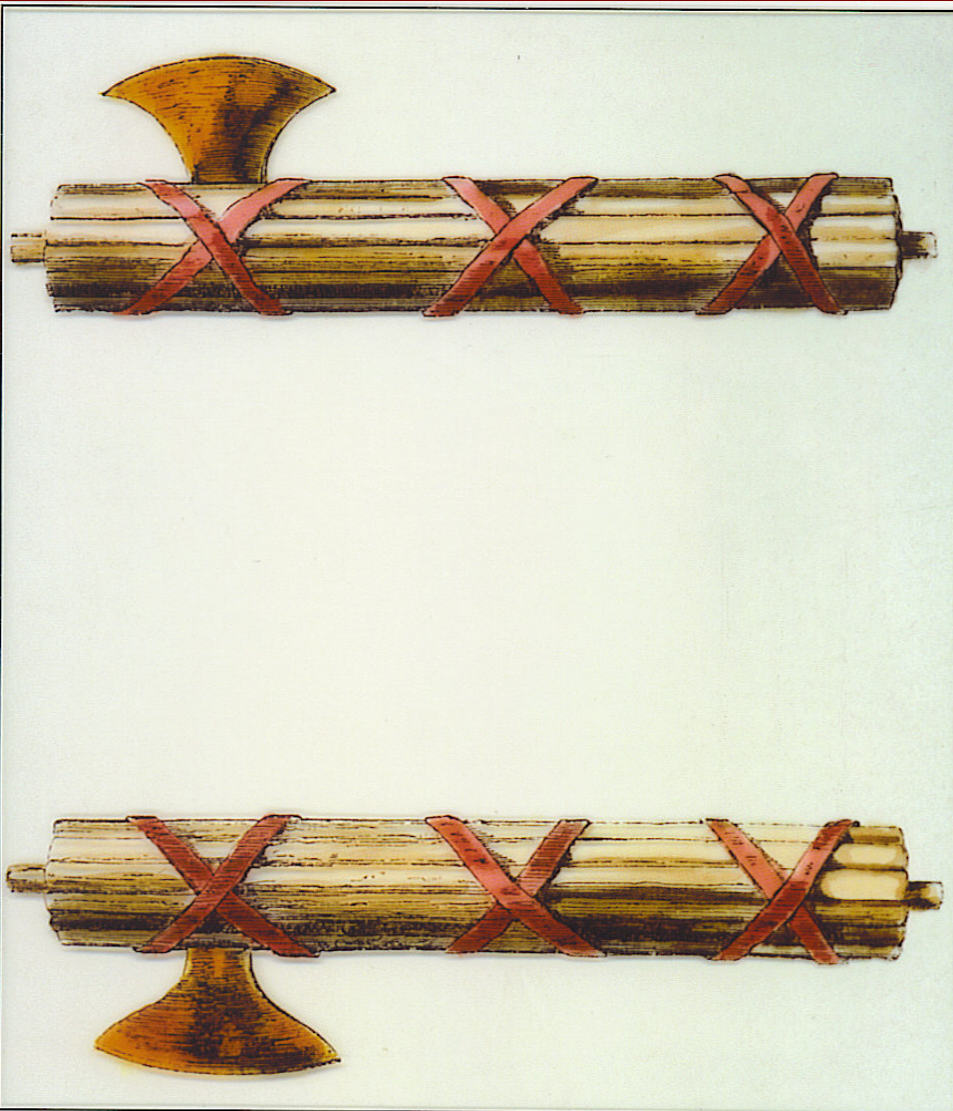


Francisco Franco



- Life: 1892-1975
- Country: Spain
- Party: *FET y de las JONS*, "Traditionalist Spanish *Falange* and of the Unions of the National-Syndicalist Offensive" Fascist
- Rule: 1939-1975

Fasces

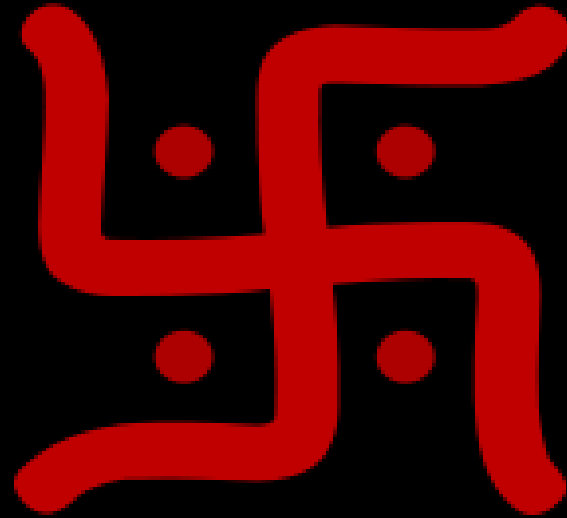


- The Fasces was a bundle of sticks around an axe used in Roman times. The fasces were an ancient Roman symbol of the authority of the civic magistrates; they were carried by his Lictors and could be used for corporal and capital punishment at his command

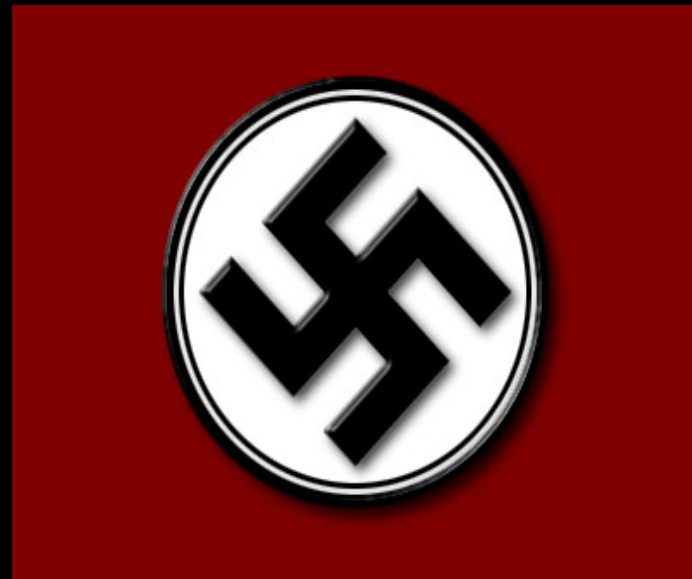
The Swastika

In Hinduism the symbol represents one of the two forms of the creator god

Brahma facing right it represents the evolution of the universe.



"As National Socialists, we see our program in our flag. In *red*, we see the social idea of the movement; in *white*, the nationalistic idea; in the *swastika*, the mission of the struggle for the victory of the Aryan man, and, by the same token, the victory of the idea of creative work." Adolph Hitler



Hammer & Sickle

The two tools are symbols of the industrial proletariat and the peasantry; placing them together symbolizes the unity between industrial and agricultural workers. This emblem was made during the Bolshevik Revolution.



Totalitarianism

- A political system where the state, usually under the control of a single party or faction, recognizes no limits to its authority and strives to regulate every aspect of public and private life wherever feasible.

Totalitarianism is generally characterized by the coincidence of authoritarianism (where ordinary citizens have no significant share in state decision-making) and ideology (a scheme of values promulgated by institutional means to direct the most significant aspects of public and private life).

- Totalitarian regimes maintain themselves in political power by means of an official ideology and propaganda disseminated through state-controlled mass media and a single party that controls the state.

Fascism

- Fascists believe that nations and/or races are in perpetual conflict whereby only the strong can survive by being healthy, vital, and by asserting themselves in conflict against the weak.
- Fascists advocate the creation of a single-party state. Fascist governments forbid and suppress openess and opposition to the government and the fascist movement.
- Italian Fascism involved corporatism, a political system in which economy is collectively managed by employers, workers and state officials by formal mechanisms at national level.

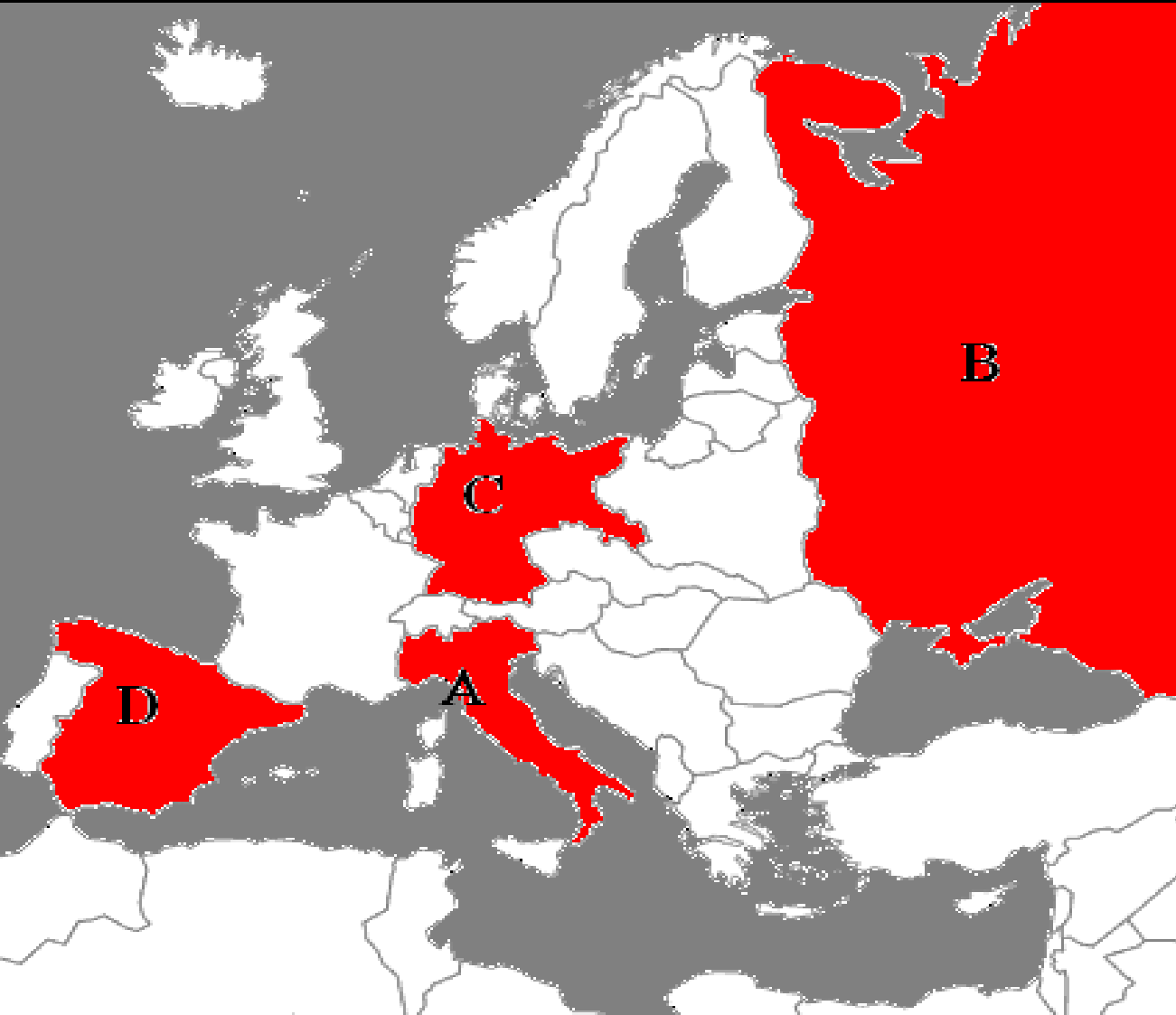
Communism

- **Communism** is a socio-economic structure and political ideology that promotes the establishment of an egalitarian, classless, stateless society based on common ownership and control of the means of production and property in general. The Government, not private owners, plan and run industry and agriculture.

Nazism

- Generally considered a form of fascism.
- Nazism advocated a belief in the superiority of an Aryan race, an abstraction of the Germanic peoples. During Hitler's time, the Nazis advocated a strong, centralized government under the Fuhrer.
- The Nazis stated that their goal was to bring forth a nation-state as the locus and embodiment of the people's collective will.
- Nazism involved militaristic goals of establishing Aryan superiority.

Map Quiz. Match the dictator to the country



- 1) Franco
- 2) Hitler
- 3) Mussolini
- 4) Stalin