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| **Italy and Fascism c.1900-1945 revision self-diagnostic** | **Check 1** | **Check 2** | **Check 3** | **Check 4** | **Check 5** | **Check 6** |
| **1. The Crisis of Liberal Italy, c1900–1915** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * The political, economic and social condition of Italy c1900: the legacy of unification; divisions between North and South; the conflict between Church and State; class divisions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * The political system and Giolittianism: the role of the monarchy; the dominance of government by the liberal oligarchy; anticlericalism; the role of Giolitti |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Challenges to the ruling elites: industrialisation and social change; the rise of socialism and new political movements |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italian foreign policies: the Triple Alliance; colonial ambitions in Abyssinia and Libya; Italy’s decision to enter the war in 1915 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2. The collapse of Liberal Italy and Mussolini’s Rise to Power, 1915–1922** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Italy’s war effort: aims and expectations; military campaigns; Caporetto; the impact of war and defeat on the Home Front |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Italy and the ‘Mutilated Victory’: reactions within Italy to the post-war peace settlement and treaties; the seizure of Fiume by d’Annunzio |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * The post-war economic crisis and social unrest: unemployment and inflation; government instability; the rise of the PSI; the Popolari and the Fascist Party |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Political breakdown and the rise of extremism: strikes; political violence and the collapse of parliamentary government |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3. Mussolini and the establishment of Fascist Italy, 1922–1926** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * The appointment of Mussolini as prime minister: Mussolini’s tactics and the March on Rome; the role of the King; compromises by the ruling elites |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * The Fascist movement: the ideology of Fascist revolution; the different political factions within the Fascist Party; Fascist propaganda; Mussolini as leader |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Mussolini’s consolidation of power: compromises with the elites; the use of terror and violence; constitutional change and moves towards a one-party state; exploitation of the popularity of Fascist economic and foreign policy successes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The Fascist state by 1926: the extent of Mussolini’s political control; the extent of popular support for Mussolini’s regime; the extent of opposition and dissent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **4. Fascist society, 1926–1940** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Propaganda and the cult of Il Duce: control of the media; education as propaganda; the role of Fascist organisations |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * The police state: the machinery of Fascist repression; methods to deal with opposition and dissent; the race laws of 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Fascist economic policies: the establishment and implementation of the Corporate State; Fascist economic policies in response to the 1930s Depression; living standards; the impact on the economy of Fascist military expansion |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Fascist society: relations between the Fascist regime and the Church; the impact of Fascist organisations on women, youth, peasants and workers; the extent of ‘Fascistisation’ of society by 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **5. Fascist foreign policies, 1926–1940** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Mussolini’s foreign policy ambitions: the restoration of prestige; the Mediterranean and ‘Mare Nostrum’; empire in Africa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Mussolini the statesman: relations with Britain and France; Italian influence in Austria; the Stresa Front |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Mussolini and Empire: the invasion of Abyssinia and the conduct of the war; the impact of the war on Mussolini’s popularity and prestige at home and abroad |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * The slide towards war: the Spanish Civil War; changing relations with Hitler’s Germany; the Pact of Steel; the invasion of Albania; the neutrality of Italy in 1939 and the extent of Italy’s military preparedness by 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **6. Fascist Italy and war, 1940–1945** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * The decision to enter the war: Mussolini’s war aims; Italy’s contribution to the conquest of France; the implications for Italy of the continuation of the war |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Italy’s war effort: military campaigns; the impact of the war on the economy and the Italian people; the relationship with Nazi Germany |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * The fall of Mussolini in 1943: Allied invasion of Sicily and the crisis of the Fascist regime; the overthrow of Mussolini by the Fascist Grand Council and the King; the ‘Forty Five Days’ and the continuation of war and civil war in Italy |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * The final collapse of Fascism: the restoration of Mussolini; the Fascist policies of the Salo Republic; the intensification of civil war and the role of the partisans; the end of German occupation; the death and legacy of Mussolini |  |  |  |  |  |  |