

War veterans	The official name for the Fascist Party in Italy.	Anti-communist	Fascist newspaper, edited by Mussolini.
Il Popolo d'Italia	The Fascists would be the only party who could lead Italy to be a new, militaristic and heroic state.	One party state	A symbol from Ancient Rome carried by those in power. A sign of strength.
Fasces	The way to a stronger Italy would be through creation of a large army, and conquering land.	Militarism	A strong, patriotic belief in Italy as the greatest nation. A key feature of Fascism.
PNF	Soldiers who felt disappointed by the outcome of World War One turned to Fascism.	Nationalism	Mussolini did not believe in Socialism and disliked Bolshevik ideas.
PM Giolotti	A rise in trade union membership and strikes led to fears of a socialist revolution in Italy.	Fiume	A Socialist journalist who was brutally assassinated after finding evidence of Fascist corruption.
PM Facta	A decree which legally banned all opposition parties in December 1925, as part of creating the one party state.	Acerbo Law	The Liberal Prime Minister directly before Mussolini, who did little to solve the problems of Italy.
Fear of Communism	The Liberal Prime Minister who invited Mussolini into the coalition, legitimising Fascism and violence.	Matteotti	Mussolini planned to march on the capital to claim power, but the King appointed him PM first.
March on Rome	Land not awarded to Italy under the Treaty of Versailles, which was invaded by 2000 Fascists for 15 months.	Legge Fascistissime	The decree which enabled the Fascists to have a two thirds majority with only 25% of the vote.

Individualism	Those in public employment, for instance teachers, had to swear an oath of allegiance to Fascism.	The Lateran Treaty	Groups such as the Balilla and Piccole Italiane, designed to turn children into ideal Fascists (and girls into mothers).
Limited franchise	Anyone who paid less than 100 lire in taxes per year was not allowed to vote under Mussolini, removing working class votes.	Oath of loyalty	Not permitted in Italy as the State was everything – individual concerns did not matter.
King Emmanuel III	A 'third way' between Capitalism and Socialism, which would create harmony between workers and employers.	Youth organisations	A treaty between Mussolini and the Pope which ensured Catholic independence if he supported Fascism.
Corporate state	Regions such as South Tyrol were forced to speak Italian even though they were German.	Italianisation	The one person who had constant power over Mussolini as he could dismiss him at any time.
Ancient Rome	Established in 1937, it controlled radio broadcasts, censored foreign films and created films glorifying Fascism.	Palazzo Venezia	Mussolini was portrayed as a worker, lover, father and was even filmed wrestling lion cubs.
Dictatorship	Victory in the World Cup and Olympic football competitions were used to demonstrate Italian greatness.	Ministry of popular culture	Leader of the Catholic Church who was a threat to Mussolini as a focus of worship.
Italo Balbo	The central idea of the cult of personality was the power of the dictator, the heroic leader.	Pope Pius XI	Leader of the Air Ministry who was shipped to Libya to ensure he could not challenge Mussolini.
Image of Mussolini	The home of Mussolini's office. He left the light on in the evening to suggest he worked all night!	Football	Links to the ancient emperors and their power were a large part of the Cult of Il Duce.

## Teaching notes

This task was originally designed to be taught at the end of the AQA module *HIS1N Fascist Italy*, during revision.

### Objectives

- Match a range of key terms relating to Fascist Italy to their definitions.
- Categorise the key terms into four subtopics.
- Create a revision sheet on Fascist Italy.

### Instructions

- The activity usually takes around 45 minutes, depending on student ability.
- Distribute copies of pp.1-2, one per student.
- Ask students to cut out all the individual squares and match the terms to their definitions. Each definition will be in the same colour as the term.
- Ask students to suggest why the terms are separated into the four colours and what categories they represent. The categories are; Fascist ideology, the rise to power, intolerance to diversity and the cult of Il Duce.
- If finished, you could ask students to prioritise some of the terms and explain the reasoning behind their selections.

Answers

Fascist ideology			
War veterans	Soldiers who felt disappointed by the outcome of World War One turned to Fascism.	Anti-communist	Mussolini did not believe in Socialism and disliked Bolshevik ideas.
Il Popolo d'Italia	Fascist newspaper, edited by Mussolini.	One party state	The Fascists would be the only party who could lead Italy to be a new militaristic and heroic state.
Fasces	A symbol from Ancient Rome carried by those in power. A sign of strength.	Militarism	The way to a stronger Italy would be through creation of a large army, and conquering land.
PNF	The official name for the Fascist Party in Italy.	Nationalism	A strong, patriotic belief in Italy as the greatest nation. A key feature of Fascism.

The rise to power			
PM Giolotti	The Liberal Prime Minister who invited Mussolini into the coalition, legitimising Fascism and violence.	Fiume	Land not awarded to Italy under the Treaty of Versailles, which was invaded by 2000 Fascists for 15 months.
PM Facta	The Liberal Prime Minister directly before Mussolini, who did little to solve the problems of Italy.	Acerbo Law	The decree which enabled the Fascists to have a two thirds majority with only 25% of the vote.
Fear of Communism	A rise in trade union membership and strikes led to fears of a socialist revolution in Italy.	Matteotti	A Socialist journalist who was brutally assassinated after finding evidence of Fascist corruption.
March on Rome	Mussolini planned to march on the capital to claim power, but the King appointed him PM first.	Legge Fascistissime	A decree which legally banned all opposition parties in December 1925, as part of creating the one party state.

<b>Intolerance to diversity</b>			
Individualism	Not permitted in Italy as the State was everything – individual concerns did not matter.	The Lateran Treaty	A treaty between Mussolini and the Pope which ensured Catholic independence if he supported Fascism.
Limited franchise	Anyone who paid less than 100 lire in taxes per year was not allowed to vote under Mussolini, removing working class votes.	Oath of loyalty	Those in public employment, for instance teachers, had to swear an oath of allegiance to Fascism.
King Emmanuel III	The one person who had constant power over Mussolini as he could dismiss him at any time.	Youth organisations	Groups such as the Balilla and Piccole Italiane, designed to turn children into ideal Fascists (and girls into mothers).
Corporate state	A 'third way' between Capitalism and Socialism, which would create harmony between workers and employers.	Italianisation	Regions such as South Tyrol were forced to speak Italian even though they were German.

<b>The cult of Il Duce</b>			
Ancient Rome	Links to the ancient emperors and their power were a large part of the Cult of Il Duce.	Palazzo Venezia	The home of Mussolini's office. He left the light on in the evening to suggest he worked all night!
Dictatorship	The central idea of the cult of personality was the power of the dictator, the heroic leader.	Ministry of Popular Culture	Established in 1937, it controlled radio broadcasts, censored foreign films and created films glorifying Fascism.
Italo Balbo	Leader of the Air Ministry who was shipped to Libya to ensure he could not challenge Mussolini.	Pope Pius XI	Leader of the Catholic Church who was a threat to Mussolini as a focus of worship.
Image of Mussolini	Mussolini was portrayed as a worker, lover, father and was even filmed wrestling lion cubs.	Football	Victory in the World Cup and Olympic football competitions were used to demonstrate Italian greatness.