

Comparison of totalitarian regimes

	Soviet Union	Fascist Italy	Nazi Germany
An official ideology			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 25-Point Programme and <i>Mein Kampf</i> ▪ State is everything ▪ Law for the protection of German Blood and Honour ▪ Idea of the 'master race'
The one-party state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jan 1918 - abolition of the Constituent Assembly ▪ Resignation of the last non-Bolsheviks from government in March 1918 		
Mass communication			
Terror		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The MVSN ▪ Murder of Matteotti ▪ The creation of the OVRA 	
Control over the economy			
The cult of personality			

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	Soviet Union	Fascist Italy	Nazi Germany
Leader/s			
Main ideology		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fascism 	
Reasons for rise of this ideology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World War One - starvation ▪ Russian Revolution – February and October ▪ Bolshevik versus Menshevik party 		
Who or what were they intolerant of?			
Limits to the regime			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Confusion over who controlled what ▪ Intolerance of diversity not complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5,000 Jews still living in Berlin ○ Pope challenged euthanasia ○ Alternative youth groups ○ Gestapo not all powerful

Mark on the continuum below where you would position the Soviet Union, Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany to show the extent of their totalitarianism.



Explain the reasons why you have placed the three regimes in these positions on the continuum.

Points to consider:

- Which regime do believe to have been the most effective in its totalitarianism?
- Which regime do you believe to have been the least effective?
- Which factors did you consider when you made your decision?
- Are there any factors **e.g. a charismatic leader, the organisation of government, or recent events in the history of a country** that you believe to be pivotal in creating a successful totalitarian state?