

Political Ideologies: Nationalism and Fascism

- Nationalism in its modern sense originated in the XVIII century as a form of protest against national oppression and disenfranchisement. The prerequisite for its emergence was the development of communication between representatives of ethnic groups and the formation of their common national identity.
- National ideology is formed on the basis of real national communities of people, but it exaggerates and exaggerates the importance of national differences and the merits of one's own nation. Using national identity, Patriotic feelings, linguistic and other ethnic affinities, it transforms them into a hostile, aggressive position towards

- Nationalism as an ideology is a kind of group egoism that does not recognize the equality of Nations and their representatives.
- Today, separatism and isolationism are widespread manifestations of nationalism, which break the natural ties between peoples and cause damage to the citizens of all Nations.
- Nationalist ideas and values are usually spread by political elites and rulers in order to realize their own selfish goals: justifying their own claims to power, distracting the population from failures in politics, seizing other people's wealth, and

Features of nationalism:

- * Based on the requirement that governments and the governed must have a cultural identity;
- * Cultural nationalism seeks to preserve or restore national heritage;
- * The development of modern mass communication systems facilitates the dissemination of a unifying national ideology;
- * National ideologies are attractive to subordinate classes, providing them with some protection from exploitation;
- * In the twenty-first century, nationalism is associated with the economic development

Fascist ideology

- Fascist ideology is an extremely radical form of nationalism. It treats the concept of nation as the highest eternal community based on the unity of blood. All Nations are divided into higher and lower. At the same time, the former must dominate the latter, ruthlessly suppressing resistance to the point of destruction.
- The classic example of fascism is Italy in the 20-30s of the XX century, the ideology of the Mussolini movement. Fascism is a State ideology that implies the unity of the party, the people, the leader, and the Church (in Germany, the Church was

Fascism is characterized by the following signs and features:

- 1) denial of democracy and its economic and political practices;
- 2) creating a regime based on the principles of totalitarian-corporate statehood and one-party rule;
- 3) suppression of opponents of the state and any forms of dissent;
- 4) the fascization of society, the creation of paramilitary groups and the view of war as a natural engine of development and an important part of human life

The essence of fascism:

- 1) "strong state" and "primacy of statehood" as an ideological basis;
- 2) " corporate company»;
- 3) "the principle of leadership", as a result, the formation of a cult of personality " leader»;
- 4)state management of the economy or at least active state intervention in the economy;
- 5)merging the party apparatus with the state apparatus;6) unlimited powers of the police and "security services", persecution of "dissidents" up to their placement in concentration camps or physical destruction, at the same time, a brutal fight against crime, especially organized crime;

- 7) the dissolution of all parties and social movements, except for the fascist ones, with a special struggle against Communists and any workers' organizations that are not controlled by the ruling fascist party, and a ban on the activities of non-state trade unions;
- 8) developed propaganda, the state's monopoly on mass media and book publishing, party control over education-the desire for full state control over the consciousness of the population;
- 9) active appeal of the state also to the subconscious of people-propaganda hysteria, night marches with torches, etc.;
- 10) the formation of a mass of "unions" and social movements that govern the party

- Fascist States are characterized by the strengthening of the regulatory role of the state both in the economy and in ideology: the corporatization of the state through the creation of a system of mass organizations and social associations, violent methods of suppressing dissent, rejection of the principles of economic and political liberalism, and open terror against the labor movement.
- Fascism developed in different countries, such as Spain, Portugal, and Romania. Of course, the "greatest" flourishing of fascism was observed in Germany. The defeat in 1945 of Germany and its allies by the forces of the anti-Hitler coalition dealt, as we know, a heavy blow to fascism. However, in some countries, especially in Spain and Portugal, dictatorial fascist regimes continue to exist in the post-war years. The "cold war" that began after the Second World War led to the revival of the most reactionary elements, including the fascist ones, in those States that were part of the anti-Hitler coalition in the past. No less important is the fact that the social and political

Thanks for
attention!