Communism is a political ideology that is based on Karl Marx's copious writings. The main purpose of communism was providing a scientific analysis of development of industrial society and to find the problems and have solution for them. In this ideology human relationships with the environment had made class distinctions. Class conflict that made the history and act as an engine, the second was the ancient master-slave economies that brought feudal lord-serf relation and this feudal lord-serf conflict of feudalism brought the bourgeoisie or capitalists that both overthrew feudalism and was called the proletariat. Communism was against nationalism and against imperialism. It was also against gender and race-based discrimination. The dictatorship of the proletariat that was led professional analysts of the communist party was developing to destroy the capitalist interests before the stateless communist utopia could be realized. For instance the communist party in Russia that took place in 1917 and was under-industrialized and lacked any real capitalist class was unlikely place for communism to start developing, according to Marx's viewpoint. "But Lenin and his followers decide that they could force the pace of history", although the communism development needed a long period of party led proletarian dictatorship. Chania is another example that pressed need for development of communism and put the peasants in the forefront of the revolution. Communism theory offered modernization for the countries that disadvantaged of the industrial capitalist network. A professional industrialized state was a mixture of the industrial under-developing and the power of the ruling party. A communist society developed both industrially and Marchant capitalist tumor that exposed Agrarian societies to capitalism. Industrialization brings out social groups that were under rigid political constraints, but these social groups were exacerbated by the image of communism and the reality of communism rule. It was because that communism was good at analysis than providing identity.

Fascism was not like communism as it appeared in the industrialized countries or those countries that were good along in industrializing. It did not change the societies from the agrarian like to industrialization as the communism did. Fascism is a kind of conservative reaction to industrialization in the 19th century. The problem with the fascism was that the leaders wanted the industrial and the military power always have their back. Fascism always have been anti-communism because communism was providing what fascism wanted to suppress. Fascism also was against communism because it was better at providing identity than doing analysis. Fascism promotes culture conformity and try to demolish all forms of class conflict from labor unions to political voices of socialists, communities, and even promotes democracy. The goal of fascism was to have military power created by industrialization without any social transformation that was created by industrialization. Fascism in Italy was led by Benito Mussolini and was started in 1920. Mussolini was the first fascist and brought the name fascism derived from fasces. Their symbols were the classical roman army that Italian fascists adopted it as their party's symbol. Fascists in Germany, Italy and Japan were defeated in WW2 and fascism disappeared. [1]

[1] Textbook