

Janet Garcia
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Communism emerged as a political ideology in China and Russia in the early 20th century, advocating for a classless society where the state collectively owns and controls the means of production. Communism would give shared power to the people and promote a utopian society where everyone had equal access to resources and opportunities. Its idealistic goals included eliminating economic inequality and eliminating the exploitation of the working class. It was against nationalism, imperialism, and discrimination. It stood against the capitalist system because it was viewed as inherently exploitative and oppressive and sought to abolish private property and individualism to create a truly egalitarian society.

Fascism had emerged in Italy during its industrialization period, promoting a strong, authoritarian government headed by Mussolini, who would unify the nation and restore order and stability. Its idealistic goals included preserving traditional values and the nation's superiority over the individual, promoting nationalism and militarism to ensure the nation's strength and dominance. Fascism stood for preserving traditional order in society, which gave power to the government and controlled modern corporate power. Fascism stood against liberal democracy, socialism, and communism, which it viewed as weak and ineffective systems that would lead to national decline and disorder. It emphasized the need for a strong central government and rejected individual rights and freedoms, promoting the idea of a collective will and identity that superseded the individual.