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HIS 114: World Civilization 11

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### Research and Writing

Communism, which first developed in China and Russia in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, was an ideology that promoted a classless and stateless society, where all property was held in common and where all people were treated as equals. It was an idealistic goal to create a society where everyone had the same opportunities and no one was disadvantaged due to their class or stood against capitalism, with the wealth and resources, with the wealthy and powerful having access to more than the working class.

In China, the Communist Party of China (CPC) was founded in 1921 and sought to overthrow the existing government and create a socialist state. This was achieved in 1949 when Mao Zedong and the CPC established the People's Republic of China. Under Mao's rule, the government implemented various policies aimed at creating a more equal society, such as the collectivization of land and the nationalization of industry.

In Russia, the Bolshevik Party was founded in 1903 and sought to overthrow the existing government and create a socialist government and create a socialist state. This was achieved in 1917 when Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks seized power and established the Soviet Union. Under Lenin and later Stalin, the Soviet Union implemented various policies, such as the collectivization of land and the nationalization of the industry that sought to create a more equal society.

Fascism, which developed in Italy in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, was an ideology that promoted a hierarchical society where power was centralized, with a strong emphasis on the nation and national identity. It was an idealistic goal to create a unified and powerful

nation that could stand up to other countries. This ideology stood against democracy and liberalism, which proposed a more open and free society with a greater emphasis on individual rights.

In Italy, the National Fascist party was founded in 1919 and sought to overthrow the existing government and create a unified nation under strong leadership. This was achieved in 1922 when Benito Mussolini and the National Fascist Party seized power and established a fascist dictatorship. Under Mussolini's rule, the government implemented various policies aimed at creating a unified nation, such as censorship and the suppression of dissent.

Reference:

Network, Hierarchies Culture, Volume Two: Since 1350 1<sup>st</sup> Edition