

Communism ideology:

In the early 20th century, communism emerged as a revolutionary ideology that sought to overthrow the capitalist system and create a socialist society in which all members of society were equal. China believed that the only way to achieve this goal was through a revolution that would seize power from the ruling class and redistribute wealth and resources to the masses. And in Russia they also sought to abolish private property and redistribute wealth and resources to the working class. In both China and Russia, communism was seen as a solution to the social and economic problems that existed in their respective countries. Both the Chinese and Russian communist parties believed in the importance of collective ownership and shared responsibility. They were against individualism, promoting the idea that individualism and selfishness were harmful to society and that everyone had a responsibility to contribute to the common good. They also advocated for the education and empowerment of the masses, particularly women and minorities, who had been traditionally oppressed under the capitalist system. China believed that the only way to achieve this goal was through a revolution that would seize power from the ruling class and redistribute wealth and resources to the masses. And in Russia they also sought to abolish private property and redistribute wealth and resources to the working class.

Fascism ideology:

Fascism was another political ideology that emerged in the early 20th century in Italy, and was characterized by authoritarianism, nationalism, and a rejection of liberal democracy. The fascist movement in Italy, led by Benito Mussolini, promoted a vision of a strong, centralized state that would serve as the ultimate authority in society. Some goals that were promoted were national unity, strong leadership, social order, and economic development. Fascism emphasized the importance of strong leadership, with Mussolini as the ultimate authority in the state. This leadership was seen as essential to the achievement of the other goals of the movement. It sought to establish a rigid social order in which everyone had a clearly defined role and responsibility. This order would be maintained through strict discipline and obedience to authority. With fascism The state would control and regulate all economic activity, with the goal of achieving self-sufficiency and economic growth. the fascist movement in Italy was opposed to many of the principles of liberal democracy. It rejected the idea of individual rights and freedoms, instead emphasizing the importance of the collective good. It was also opposed to socialism and communism, which it saw as threats to the existing social order. Fascism was also deeply nationalist, emphasizing the importance of the Italian nation and the superiority of Italian culture and society.