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### Early 20th Century Ideologies

Two significant communist societies—China and Russia—rose during the first half of the 20th century, while a fascist state came to power in Italy. The establishment of an equitable society devoid of social classes, where all resources would be owned collectively and distributed by necessity, was the common goal of these societies. This utopian objective was in direct conflict with the tenets of capitalism, which communist societies viewed as encouraging inequality and taking advantage of the working class. In contrast to Lenin's views of imperialism and emphasis on party organization, Mao Zedong's teachings of self-reliance and peasant revolution had a huge impact on China's communist ideology. Benito Mussolini's authoritarian government in Italy, on the other hand, advocated a nationalist ideology to fortify the country and foster unity while rejecting liberal democracy and socialism.

Sources:

1. Miles-Morillo, L., & Morillo, S. (2014). Frameworks of World History: Networks, Hierarchies, Culture, Volume Two: Since 1350. Oxford University Press.
2. Hobsbawm, E. J. (1995). The Age of Extremes: A History of the World, 1914-1991. Abacus.