**Fascism**


**Noun** 
\ˈfa-ˌshi-zəm\ also ˈfa-, si-

: a way of organizing a society in which a government ruled by a dictator controls the lives of the people and in which people are not allowed to disagree with the government

: Very harsh control or authority

*Often capitalized:* a political philosophy, movement, or regime (as that of the Fascisti) that exalts nation and often race above the individual and that stands for a centralized autocratic government headed by a dictatorial leader, severe economic and social regimentation, and forcible suppression of opposition

: A tendency toward or actual exercise of strong autocratic or dictatorial control <early instances of army fascism and brutality — J. W. Aldridge>
Examples of FASCISM

1. the rise of Fascism in Europe before World War II
2. From the first hours of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union, the propagandists on both sides of the conflict portrayed the struggle in stark, Manichaean language. The totalitarian nature of both regimes made this inevitable. On one side stood Hitler, fascism, the myth of German supremacy; on the other side stood Stalin, communism, and the international proletarian revolution. —Anne Applebaum, New York Review of Books, 25 Oct. 2007

Origin of FASCISM

3. Italian fascismo, from fascio bundle, fasces, group, from Latin fascis bundle & fasces fasces
4. First Known Use: 1921

Fascism

Noun  (Concise Encyclopedia)

Philosophy of government that stresses the primacy and glory of the state, unquestioning obedience to its leader, subordination of the individual will to the state's authority, and harsh suppression of dissent. Martial virtues are celebrated, while liberal and democratic values are disparaged. Fascism arose during the 1920s and '30s partly out of fear of the rising power of the working classes; it differed from contemporary communism (as practiced under Joseph Stalin) by its protection of business and landowning elites and its preservation of class systems. The leaders of the fascist governments of Italy (1922–43), Germany (1933–45), and Spain (1939–75)—Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco—were portrayed to their publics as embodiments of the strength and resolve necessary to rescue their nations from political and economic chaos. Japanese fascists (1936–45) fostered belief in the uniqueness of the Japanese spirit and taught subordination to the state and personal sacrifice. See also totalitarianism; neofascism.
Communism


Noun \ˈkäm-ya-, ˈni-zəm, ˈyü-

: A way of organizing a society in which the government owns the things that are used to make and transport products (such as land, oil, factories, ships, etc.) and there is no privately owned property

Full Definition of COMMUNISM

1
A: a theory advocating elimination of private property
B: a system in which goods are owned in common and are available to all as needed

2
Capitalized
A: a doctrine based on revolutionary Marxian socialism and Marxism-Leninism that was the official ideology of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
B: a totalitarian system of government in which a single authoritarian party controls state-owned means of production
C: a final stage of society in Marxist theory in which the state has withered away and economic goods are distributed equitably
D: communist systems collectively

»See communism defined for English-language learners 
See communism defined for kids »
Examples of COMMUNISM


2. [+|more]

Origin of COMMUNISM

French communisme, from commun common
First Known Use: 1840

Communism

Noun (Concise Encyclopedia)

Political theory advocating community ownership of all property, the benefits of which are to be shared by all according to the needs of each. The theory was principally the work of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Their “Communist Manifesto” (1848) further specified a “dictatorship of the proletariat,” a transitional stage Marx called socialism; communism was the final stage in which not only class division but even the organized state—seen by Marx as inevitably an instrument of oppression—would be transcended (see Marxism). That distinction was soon lost, and “communist” began to apply to a specific party rather than a final goal. Vladimir Ilich Lenin maintained that the proletariat needed professional revolutionaries to guide it (see Leninism). Joseph Stalin’s version of communism (see Stalinism) was synonymous to many with totalitarianism. Mao Zedong mobilized peasants rather than an urban proletariat in China’s communist revolution (see Maoism). European communism (see Eurocommunism) lost most of it’s following with the collapse of the Soviet Union (1991). See also Communist Party, dialectical materialism, First International, Second International.
Totalitarianism

Totalitarianism is never content to rule by external means, namely, through the state and a machinery of violence; thanks to its peculiar ideology and the role assigned to it in this apparatus of coercion, totalitarianism has discovered a means of dominating and terrorizing human beings from within.

(Hannah Arendt)


Noun \( \text{ˌtō-ˌtal-əˈˌter-i-əˈni-əm} \)

Definition of TOTALITARIANISM

1: centralized control by an autocratic authority

2: the political concept that the citizen should be totally subject to an absolute state authority

Examples of TOTALITARIANISM

1. <in times of crisis, when a nation's people are frightened, there are often calls for totalitarianism>

First Known Use of TOTALITARIANISM

1926

Related to TOTALITARIANISM

Synonyms

absolutism, autarchy, authoritarianism, autocracy, Caesarism, czarism (also tsarism or
totalitarianism

*Noun* *(Concise Encyclopedia)*

Form of government that subordinates all aspects of its citizens’ lives to the authority of the state, with a single charismatic leader as the ultimate authority. The term was coined in the early 1920s by Benito Mussolini, but totalitarianism has existed throughout history throughout the world (e.g., Qin dynasty China). It is distinguished from dictatorship and authoritarianism by its supplanting of all political institutions and all old legal and social traditions with new ones to meet the state’s needs, which are usually highly focused. Large-scale, organized violence may be legitimized. The police operate without the constraint of laws and regulations. Where pursuit of the state’s goal is the only ideological foundation for such a government, achievement of the goal can never be acknowledged. Hannah Arendt’s *Origins of Totalitarianism* (1951) is the standard work on the subject.

Democracy

Democracy cannot succeed unless those who express their choice are prepared to choose wisely. The real safeguard of democracy, therefore, is education.

*(Franklin D. Roosevelt)*


*Noun* \dɪˈmæ-krə-sē\n
: A form of government in which people choose leaders by voting

: A country ruled by democracy

: An organization or situation in which everyone is treated equally and has equal rights

*Plural* deˈmə-krəˌsēz*
Full Definition of **DEMOCRACY**

1
a: government by the people; especially: rule of the majority

b: a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections

2
: A political unit that has a democratic government

3
*Capitalized:* the principles and policies of the Democratic party in the United States

<from emancipation Republicanism to New Deal *Democracy* — C. M. Roberts>

4
: The common people especially when constituting the source of political authority

5
: The absence of hereditary or arbitrary class distinctions or privileges

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See democracy defined for kids »

Examples of **DEMOCRACY**

1. The nation has chosen democracy over monarchy.
2. In a democracy, every citizen should have the right to vote.
3. The company is not a democracy; decisions are made by a board of directors, not the workers.
4. There is democracy within the company.

Origin of **DEMOCRACY**

Middle French *democratie*, from Late Latin *democratia*, from Greek *dēmokratia*, from *dēmos* + -kratia -cracy

First Known Use: **1576**

Democracy

*Noun* (Concise Encyclopedia)

Form of government in which indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodic free elections. In a direct democracy, the public participates in government directly (as in some ancient Greek city-states, some New England town meetings, and some cantons in modern Switzerland). Most democracies today are representative. The concept of representative democracy supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or arose largely from ideas and institutions that developed during the European Middle Ages and the Enlightenment and in the American and French Revolutions. Democracy has come to imply universal suffrage,
competition for office, freedom of speech and the press, and the rule of law. See also republic

Republic

Form of government in which a state is ruled by representatives elected by its populace. The term was originally applied to a form of government in which the leader is periodically appointed under a constitution; it was contrasted with governments in which leadership is hereditary. A republic may also be distinguished from direct democracy, though modern representative democracies are by and large republics.

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Liberalism


Noun \li-b(ə)rəˌli-zəm\ :
: Belief in the value of social and political change in order to achieve progress

Full Definition of LIBERALISM

1: the quality or state of being liberal
2 often capitalized: a movement in modern Protestantism emphasizing intellectual liberty and the spiritual and ethical content of Christianity
B: a theory in economics emphasizing individual freedom from restraint and usually based on free competition, the self-regulating market, and the gold standard
C: a political philosophy based on belief in progress, the essential goodness of the human race, and the autonomy of the individual and standing for the protection of
political and civil liberties; specifically: such a philosophy that considers government as a crucial instrument for amelioration of social inequities (as those involving race, gender, or class)

D capitalized: the principles and policies of a Liberal party

Examples of LIBERALISM

1. <liberalism had always claimed to stand for the greatest social good

First Known Use of LIBERALISM

1819

Liberalism

Noun  (Concise Encyclopedia)

Political and economic doctrine that emphasizes the rights and freedoms of the individual and the need to limit the powers of government. Liberalism originated as a defensive reaction to the horrors of the European wars of religion of the 16th century (see Thirty Years' War). Its basic ideas were given formal expression in works by Thomas Hobbes and John Locke, both of whom argued that the power of the sovereign is ultimately justified by the consent of the governed, given in a hypothetical social contract rather than by divine right (see divine kingship). In the economic realm, liberals in the 19th century urged the end of state interference in the economic life of society. Following Adam Smith, they argued that economic systems based on free markets are more efficient and generate more prosperity than those that are partly state-controlled. In response to the great inequalities of wealth and other social problems created by the Industrial Revolution in Europe and North America, liberals in the late 19th and early 20th centuries advocated limited state intervention in the market and the creation of state-funded social services, such as free public education and health insurance. In the U.S. the New Deal program undertaken by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt typified modern liberalism in its vast expansion of the scope of governmental activities and its increased regulation of business. After World War II a further expansion of social welfare programs occurred in Britain, Scandinavia, and the U.S. Economic stagnation beginning in the late 1970s led to a revival of classical liberal positions favouring free markets, especially among political conservatives in Britain and the U.S. Contemporary liberalism remains committed to social reform, including reducing inequality and expanding individual rights. See also conservatism; individualism.
New Deal


Noun

Definition of NEW DEAL

: The legislative and administrative program of President F. D. Roosevelt designed to promote economic recovery and social reform during the 1930s; also : the period of this program

— New Dealer noun
— New Deal-ish adjective
— New Deal-ism noun

Origin of NEW DEAL

From the supposed resemblance to the situation of freshness and equality of opportunity afforded by a fresh deal in a card game
First Known Use: 1932

New Deal

Noun (Concise Encyclopedia)

U.S. domestic program of Pres. Franklin Roosevelt to bring economic relief (1933–39) to the U.S.A. The term was taken from Roosevelt's speech accepting the 1932 presidential nomination, in which he promised “a new deal for the American people.” New Deal legislation was enacted mainly in the first three months of 1933 (Roosevelt's
“hundred days”) and established such agencies as the Civil Works Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps to alleviate unemployment, the National Recovery Administration to revive industrial production, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the Securities and Exchange Commission to regulate financial institutions, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to support farm production, and the Tennessee Valley Authority to provide public power and flood control. A second period of legislation (1935–36), often called the second New Deal, established the National Labor Relations Board, the Works Progress Administration, and the social security system. Some legislation was declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court, and some programs did not accomplish their aims, but many reforms were continued by later administrations and permanently changed the role of government. See also Public Works Administration.

**Learn More about NEW DEAL**


**New Deal**, the domestic program of the administration of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt between 1933 and 1939, which took action to bring about immediate economic relief as well as reforms in industry, agriculture, finance, waterpower, labour, and housing, vastly increasing the scope of the federal government’s activities. The term was taken from Roosevelt’s speech accepting the Democratic nomination for the presidency on July 2, 1932. Reacting to the ineffectiveness of the administration of President Herbert Hoover in meeting the ravages of the Great Depression, American voters the following November overwhelmingly voted in favor of the Democratic promise of a “new deal” for the “forgotten man.” Opposed to the traditional American political philosophy of laissez-faire, the New Deal generally embraced the concept of a government-regulated economy aimed at achieving a balance between conflicting economic interests.

Much of the New Deal legislation was enacted within the first three months of Roosevelt’s presidency, which became known as the Hundred Days. The new administration’s first objective was to alleviate the suffering of the nation’s huge number of unemployed workers. Such agencies as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) were established to dispense emergency and short-term governmental aid ... (200 of 681 words)