I. Social Construction of Fascist Utopia
    A. Fascist movements
        1. 1920s and 1930s
            a. Germany: Nazi
            b. Italy: Fascist
            c. other European countries
                i. Portugal: Clerical Fascism
                ii. Spain: Falange
                iii. Hungary: Arrow Cross
                iv. England, Ireland, Norway
            d. Japan
            e. U.S.
                i. Father Coughlin
                ii. National Union of Social Justice
                iii. Christian Front
                iv. groups: Black Legion, Defense of Christian Faith, Silver Legion, Silver Shirts
                v. German American Bund
                vi. "It Can't Happen Here" by Sinclair Lewis
        2. Characteristics of movement
            a. nationalism
                i. unique
                ii. sacred
                iii. "holy mission": ordained by god
                iv. highest "calling": patriotism
            b. charismatic leader
            c. nostalgia
                i. idealized/romanticized past
                ii. recovery and renewal
            d. racist
                i. superior racial groups
                ii. superior races need to rule
                iii. threat: mongrelization
            e. social construction of "fascist reality"
                i. appeal: emotions, dreams, fantasies
                ii. means: images, symbols, slogans, repetition
                iii. destruction of critical thinking
                iv. moral responsibility: obey, act, don't reflect
            f. "populist"
                i. glorifying the people: "Das Volk" "Il Popolod'Italia"

        ii. obedience to country: Italy: "Believe, obey, fight."
        iii. elite-driven, or coopted by elite
    g. violent
        i. paramilitary
        ii. Brown shirts, Black Shirts, Christian Front, Blue Shirts
        iii. against: political opponents, socialists, communists, intellectuals
        iv. anyone who criticizes
2. Fascist Utopia: Third Reich
    1. political and judicial system
        a. political system
            i. National Socialist German Workers Party.
            ii. dictator/ Fuhrer
        b. legal system: Nazi judges, exclusionary laws, harsh penalties
        c. police: internal security system
    2. economy dominated by large corporations
        a. highly centralized
        b. production tied to the "divine mission"
        c. workers subordinate
    3. military
    4. education
        a. mythical history
        b. racism
    5. media(propaganda)
        a. radio
        b. film
    6. family was nuclear
    7. Church
    8. culture, literature, music, film, philosophy, religion, sports were shaped by ideology which included "cleansing"
    9. civil society was eliminated accept as a site for mass rallies and events.
    10. ideology
        a. Third Reich
            i. 1000 year utopia
            ii. fulfillment of historical promise of domination ofAryan race
            iii. German nation and its people on divine mission
        b. Fuhrer Principle
            i. Leader embodies the mission, messianic figure
            ii. savior of the people

iii. recover past and renew future
c. Lebensraum
i. master race needs living space
ii. justifiedtaking it from inferior races
d. enemies: the "Other"
i. mentally and physically disabled weaken the master race
ii. evil: Jews and Roma necessarily will destroy it.
iii. racial anti-Semitism
iv. violence is justifiable

3. Historical Context
    1. WWI and the Treaty of Versailles
    2. Great Depression
    3. History of religious anti-Semitism
        a. Judaism refused to accept the divinity of Jesus and had been labeled Christ-killers
        b. segregated socially and economically
        c. targets of pogroms
        d. conversion was an option
        e. as early as middle nineteenth: racial antisemitism
4. Social Factors: Fascist Social theory (Le Bon, Nietzsche, Pareto)
    1. natural hierarchy
        a. individuals
            i. natural elite
            ii. nobles
        b. races
        c. Social Darwinism
        d. Biological Determinism
        e. racial anti-Semitism
    2. life force
        a. works through natural elite
        b. will to power
        c. works through leaders: actions based upon will
        d. works through specific races
    3. democracy contradicts nature/ undermines life force
        a. leveling
            i. undermines natural hierarchy
            ii. constrains their power to act
        b. masses motivated by sentiments/emotions
        c. masses fear life force
        d. inferior races take advantage create morality

4. morality is life denying
    a. denies life force
    b. constrains natural elite, limits power to act
    c. givespower to the weak: slave morality (Jews)
    d. leaders should not be limited by morality
5. Image and the Social Construction of "Pseudo-Reality"
    1. Saturation of cultural space
        a. symbols
            i. Swastika
            ii. Nazi Eagle
        b. architecture
            i. Nuremberg, Nazi Party Rally Ground
            ii. New Reich Chancellery
            iii. traditional Teutonic
        c. events
            i. sporting events
            ii. 1936 Olympics
    2. Domination of civil society
        a. mass rallies
        b. rituals
    3. Visual media
        a. propaganda films/cartoons
        b. Triumph of the Will