

1924 Il Delitto Matteotti

Benito Mussolini was a brilliant Socialist journalist who in 1914 declared war, put himself at the head of the anti-Socialist movement in Italy, manoeuvred himself into power by 1933 and ruled the country until overthrown in 1943. He was a dynamic but insecure personality, who appeared dictatorial but always had to share power with the military and bureaucratic establishment. Mussolini founded an Empire in Africa and tried to 'make Italians' in his own heroic, war like image, but in fact failed to even control his own family! In June 1940, when France fell, he could not resist joining in the Second World War on the German side, although Italy was not equipped for serious fighting. His rule ended in Military disaster and personal humiliation. This new biography focuses both on Mussolini's personality and on the way he exercised power, and regards these two issues as closely linked. It sees him as a man with all the talents needed to attain power but few of those needed to exercise it well. This book primarily focuses on how Mussolini had absolutely the wrong personality for a successful political leader.

This book analyzes the origins, nature, dynamics, and ruinous end of the Italian and German dictatorships. Emphasizing themes of aggression, fighting power, and staying power, it offers a comparative overview of the two countries' trajectories from unification in the 1860s to national catastrophe in 1943-45. It evaluates Mussolini's foreign policy, a subject still inadequately explored and poorly understood, and offers a novel and compelling interpretation of the synthesis of Prusso-German military tradition and Nazi revolution, which was a key factor in Germany's ability to fight to the bitter end.

Providing a comprehensive history of Italy from around 1800 to the present, *Italy in the Modern World* traces the social and cultural transformations that defined the lives of Italians during the 19th and 20th century. The book focuses on how social relations (class, gender and race), science and the arts shaped the political processes of unification, state building, fascism and the postwar world. Split up into four parts covering the making of Italy, the liberal state, war and fascism, and the republic, the text draws on secondary literature and primary sources in order to synthesize current historiographical debates and provide primary documents for classroom use. There are individual chapters on key topics, such as unification, Italians in the world, Italy in the world, science and the arts, fascism, the World Wars, the Cold War, and Italy in the 21st century, as well as a wealth of useful features for students, including: *

Comprehensive bibliographic essays covering each of the four parts. * 23 images and 12 maps *Italy in the Modern World* also firmly places both the nation and its people in a wider global context through a distinctly transnational approach. It is essential reading for all students of modern Italian history.

Rosselli (1899-1937) was one of the most influential of European antifascist intellectuals. Born into a wealthy Jewish family, and abandoning a career as a professor of political economics, he devoted his fortune and ultimately his life to the struggle against fascism. Pugliese interweaves strands of heresy, exile, and tragedy in this biography.

«Matteotti procedeva a passo svelto. All'improvviso due uomini interruppero il corso dei suoi pensieri. Lo afferrarono bruscamente, cercando di trascinarlo a forza verso la strada. Ad attenderli, un'elegante auto scura»: è il 10 giugno 1924 quando il parlamentare socialista Giacomo Matteotti viene rapito in pieno giorno. I giornali

seguono passo passo le indagini, dalle quali emergerà chiaramente come i mandanti dell'agguato siano da ricercare nelle alte sfere del potere politico. Ci sono tutte le premesse di un terremoto istituzionale: l'Italia è percorsa da un sentimento d'indignazione nei confronti delle violenze fasciste. Ma lo sdegno dell'opinione pubblica e lo scandalo delle forze politiche non basteranno a proteggere la democrazia. Giovanni Borgognone racconta quei mesi convulsi. Da quel 10 giugno 1924 al 3 gennaio 1925 quando Mussolini, parlando alla Camera, si assume, lui solo, la responsabilità politica, morale, storica di quanto è avvenuto. Sono passati sei mesi e l'Italia si scopre sotto una dittatura.

In 1945, disguised in German greatcoat and helmet, Mussolini attempted to escape from the advancing Allied armies. Unfortunately for him, the convoy of which he was part was stopped by partisans and his features, made so familiar by Fascist propaganda, gave him away. Within 24 hours he was executed by his captors, joining those he sent early to their graves as an outcome of his tyranny, at least one million people. He was one of the tyrant-killers who so scarred interwar Europe, but we cannot properly understand him or his regime by any simple equation with Hitler or Stalin. Like them, his life began modestly in the provinces; unlike them, he maintained a traditional male family life, including both wife and mistresses, and sought in his way to be an intellectual. He was cruel (though not the cruellist); his racism existed, but never without the consistency and vigor that would have made him a good recruit for the SS. He sought an empire; but, in the most part, his was of the old-fashioned, costly, nineteenth century variety, not a racial or ideological imperium. And, self-evidently Italian society was not German or Russian: the particular patterns of that society shaped his dictatorship. Bosworth's Mussolini allows us to come closer than ever before to an appreciation of the life and actions of the man and of the political world and society within which he operated. With extraordinary skill and vividness, drawing on a huge range of sources, this biography paints a picture of brutality and failure, yet one tempered with an understanding of Mussolini as a human being, not so different from many of his contemporaries.

This book is a complete reworking and update of Marga Cottino-Jones' popular *A Student's Guide to Italian Film* (1983, 1993). This guide retains earlier editions' interest in renowned films and directors but is also attentive to the popular films which achieved box office success among the public.

Italy is a country that exercises a hold on the imagination of people all over the world. Its long history has left an inexhaustible treasure chest of cultural achievement: Historic cities such as Rome, Florence, and Venice are among the most sought-after destinations in the world for tourists and art lovers. Italy's natural beauty and cuisine are rightly renowned. It's history and politics are also a source of endless fascination. Modern Italy has consistently been a political laboratory for the rest of Europe. This third edition of *Historical Dictionary of Modern Italy* contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 400 cross-referenced entries on important personalities as well as aspects of the country's politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent resource for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Italy.

Giacomo Matteotti (Fratta Polesine, 22 maggio 1885 – Roma, 10 giugno 1924) è stato un politico, giornalista e antifascista italiano, segretario del Partito Socialista Unitario, formazione nata da una scissione del Partito Socialista Italiano. Fu rapito e assassinato da una squadra fascista capeggiata da Amerigo Dumini probabilmente per volontà esplicita di Benito Mussolini, a causa delle sue denunce dei brogli elettorali attuati dalla nascente dittatura nelle elezioni del

6 aprile 1924, e delle sue indagini sulla corruzione del governo, in particolare nella vicenda delle tangenti della concessione petrolifera alla Sinclair Oil. Matteotti, nel giorno del suo omicidio (10 giugno) avrebbe dovuto infatti presentare un nuovo discorso alla Camera dei deputati, dopo quello sui brogli del 30 maggio, in cui avrebbe rivelato le sue scoperte riguardanti lo scandalo finanziario coinvolgente anche Arnaldo Mussolini, fratello minore del Duce. Il corpo di Matteotti fu ritrovato circa due mesi dopo, dal brigadiere Ovidio Caratelli. I mini-ebook di Passerino Editore sono guide agili, essenziali e complete, per orientarsi nella storia del mondo. A cura di Antonio Ferraiuolo.

This volume is a study of Fascism in its country of origin, Italy. It describes the impact of a new type of political movement on Italian government and society. The Fascist seizure of power did not begin or end with Mussolini's famous March on Rome in 1922; it was achieved rather by gradual subversion of the liberal order, which involved not only the destruction of all political opposition but also the creation of new institutions designed to control economic and cultural life. A classic work of wide-ranging scholarship, this book is here republished with a new preface by the author and will be essential reading for all students of Fascism and international history.

In his biography of Stalin, Kotkin rejects the inherited wisdom about Stalin's psychological makeup, showing us instead how Stalin's near paranoia was fundamentally political and closely tracks the Bolshevik revolution's structural paranoia, the predicament of a Communist regime in an overwhelmingly capitalist world, surrounded and penetrated by enemies. At the same time, Kotkin posits the impossibility of understanding Stalin's momentous decisions outside of the context of the history of imperial Russia.

This essential book fills a serious gap in the field by synthesizing modern Italian history and placing it in a fully European context. Emphasizing globalization, Italy traces the country's transformation from a land of emigration to one of immigration and its growing cultural importance. Including coverage of the April 2008 elections, this updated edition offers expanded examinations of contemporary Italy's economic, social, and cultural development, a deepened discussion on immigration, and four new biographical sketches. Author Spencer M. Di Scala discusses the role of women, gives ample attention to the Italian South, and provides a picture of how ordinary Italians live. Cast in a clear and lively style that will appeal to readers, this comprehensive account is an indispensable addition to the field.

An incisive account of how Mussolini pioneered populism in reaction to Hitler's rise—and thereby reinforced his role as a model for later authoritarian leaders On the tenth anniversary of his rise to power in 1932, Benito Mussolini (1883–1945) seemed to many the “good dictator.” He was the first totalitarian and the first fascist in modern Europe. But a year later Hitler's entrance onto the political stage signaled a German takeover of the fascist ideology. In this definitive account, eminent historian R.J.B. Bosworth charts Mussolini's leadership in reaction to Hitler. Bosworth shows how Italy's decline in ideological pre-eminence, as well as in military and diplomatic power, led Mussolini to pursue a more populist approach: angry and bellicose words at home, violent aggression abroad, and a more extreme emphasis on charisma. In his embittered efforts to bolster an increasingly hollow and ruthless regime, it was Mussolini, rather than Hitler, who offered the model for all subsequent authoritarians. 1924. Il delitto Matteotti Gius. Laterza & Figli Spa

«Amendola attribuiva [...] un nuovo e più ampio significato al termine "totalitario" da lui coniato: totalitario non era solo il sistema di dominio politico del fascismo, ma "spirito totalitario" era la pretesa del fascismo di estendere il proprio dominio sulle coscienze degli italiani, obbligandoli a convertirsi alla sua ideologia come una religione politica

integralista ed esclusiva ». Un'acuta analisi della nascita del concetto di totalitarismo nell'ambito del primo Gaetano Salvemini Colloquium in Italian History and Culture Le vicende del Partito Socialista Unitario, nato dalla scissione del Partito socialista italiano, a poche settimane prima della Marcia su Roma. Un saggio che non si concentra solo sulla lotta al fascismo, ma mette in evidenza i principi e gli aspetti riformisti del partito.

This work seeks to take a fresh look at the contentious question of the longevity and popularity of Mussolini's regime in Italy. In particular, it draws upon new research to challenge what has been the most influential paradigm over the last couple of decades, namely, the interpretation of Italian fascism as a consensual dictatorship.

"Benedetto Croce and Italian Fascism provides a unique analysis of the political life of the major Italian philosopher and literary figure Benedetto Croce (1866-1932). Drawing on a variety of resources rarely used before in Croce studies - including police documents, archival materials, and the private edition of Croce's diaries, the Taccuini, published in recent years - Fabio Rizi sheds new light on Croce and his influence throughout the Fascist era." "Tracing important events and influences in Croce's life, this biography clarifies misconceptions about his political contributions and his role in the resistance movement. Well-documented and insightful, Benedetto Croce and Italian Fascism offers a valuable contribution to Croce studies." --Book Jacket.

Attilio Teruzzi, Mussolini's commander of the Black Shirts, exemplified fascism's obsession with male strength. Through the story of his broken marriage to a young Jewish American opera star, Victoria de Grazia explores the cult of masculinity on which the New Rome was to be built, revealing the seductive appeal of fascism.

È un pomeriggio caldo quello del 10 giugno 1924. Giacomo Matteotti esce di casa e non vi ritorna più. Non è di un deputato qualsiasi il corpo massacrato che verrà trovato due mesi dopo in un bosco vicino Roma. Solo dieci giorni prima della sua sparizione Matteotti ha tenuto un discorso infuocato alla Camera, contro il fascismo e l'irregolarità delle elezioni. È il leader di uno dei maggiori partiti di opposizione, forse il leader dell'intera opposizione. Non è difficile collegare i due avvenimenti, il discorso e la morte, né scoprire che gli autori del delitto, che non si sono preoccupati di cancellare le tracce, sono uomini dello stretto entourage del Duce. Ce n'è abbastanza per far scoppiare il più clamoroso scandalo politico della storia d'Italia. E ce ne sarebbe abbastanza per le dimissioni immediate del governo. Tutto sembra far credere a una crisi. Ma non è questo che accade. L'opposizione parlamentare sceglie la strada della protesta morale, il governo resiste, la maggioranza non accenna a spaccarsi, il regime si consolida. Mussolini, il trionfatore delle elezioni del '24 contro le quali aveva tuonato Matteotti, forza la sorte e instaura la 'dittatura a viso aperto'. Quel delitto che sarebbe potuto essere l'ultima occasione di arrestare il regime, ne diviene invece il punto di svolta, lo snodo decisivo. Ma quel corpo abbandonato e quel rifiuto morale si caricano di un significato simbolico. L'atto di morte del deputato Matteotti è l'atto di nascita dell'antifascismo come scelta politica ed etica.

Il libro curato da Claudio Modena prende in esame la figura di Pasquale Galliano Magno, noto come "L'avvocato di Matteotti" per aver difeso la famiglia del deputato socialista ucciso dai fascisti nel primo processo che si tenne a Chieti. Il 10 giugno 1924 Giacomo Matteotti fu barbaramente assassinato da un commando della Ceka, composto da cinque sicari capeggiati da Amerigo Dumini. I cinque furono rinviati a

giudizio davanti alla Corte di Assise di Roma, per rispondere di correttezza nell'omicidio. Il testo del curatore Claudio Modena è preceduto dalle prefazioni di Mauro Canali e di Angelo G. Sabatini, presidente della Fondazione "Giacomo Matteotti" e seguito dagli interventi degli studiosi Filippo Paziente e Nicola Palombaro.

In this fascinating volume, renowned historian Howard M. Sachar relates the tragedy of twentieth-century Europe through an innovative, riveting account of the continent's political assassinations between 1918 and 1939 and beyond. By tracing the violent deaths of key public figures during an exceptionally fraught time period--the aftermath of World War I--Sachar lays bare a much larger history: the gradual moral and political demise of European civilization and its descent into World War II. In his famously arresting prose, Sachar traces the assassinations of Rosa Luxemburg, Kurt Eisner, Matthias Erzberger, and Walther Rathenau in Germany--a lethal chain reaction that contributed to the Weimar Republic's eventual collapse and Hitler's rise to power. Sachar's exploration of political fragility in Italy, Austria, the successor states of Eastern Europe, and France completes a mordant yet intriguing exposure of the Old World's lethal vulnerability. The final chapter, which chronicles the deaths of Stefan and Lotte Zweig, serves as a thought-provoking metaphor for the assassination of the Old World itself.

I saggi di questo volume si concentrano sui percorsi che portano a scavalcare il labile confine che separa l'avversario dal nemico. Il tema riguarda il fenomeno della legittimazione, delegittimazione o rilegittimazione dello Stato, dedicando particolare attenzione alle cesure storiche come momenti decisivi nella ridefinizione del rapporto amico/nemico. Si sono scelti come campo di verifica analitica la Gran Bretagna dell'imperialismo liberale tardo-ottocentesco; l'Italia postunitaria, il colonialismo crispino, e poi la crisi dello Stato liberale e del fascismo; la Germania dell'impero bismarckiano e la repubblica di Weimar con l'attacco del partito hitleriano alle sue istituzioni, sino alle nuove impostazioni delle relazioni internazionali nella Società delle Nazioni.

This book explores, from a transnational viewpoint, the historical relationship between war veterans and fascism in interwar Europe. Until now, historians have been roughly divided between those who assume that 'brutalization' (George L. Mosse) led veterans to join fascist movements and those who stress that most ex-soldiers of the Great War became committed pacifists and internationalists. Transcending the debates of the brutalization thesis and drawing upon a wide range of archival and published sources, this work focuses on the interrelated processes of transnationalization and the fascist permeation of veterans' politics in interwar Europe to offer a wider perspective on the history of both fascism and veterans' movements. A combination of mythical constructs, transfers, political communication, encounters and networks within a transnational space explain the relationship between veterans and fascism. Thus, this book offers new insights into the essential ties between fascism and war, and contributes to the theorization of transnational fascism.

Looks at fascist movements around the world, focusing on Mussolini's dictatorship and Hitler's Nazi regime, and argues that Lenin's political model is responsible for fascist practices and institutions

ALBERTO BERGAMINI (1871-1962), giornalista e politico del '900 è stato l'inventore del giornalismo moderno. Fondatore e direttore de «Il Giornale

d'Italia», il quotidiano più diffuso per decenni nel centro e nel Mezzogiorno, ha inventato la terza pagina, ha introdotto l'uso delle illustrazioni e delle fotografie, ha messo al centro del giornalismo la ricerca e l'inseguimento costante delle notizie, arrivando a pubblicare sino a sette edizioni al giorno del suo giornale. Senatore del Regno, è stato, insieme ad Albertini e Frassati, l'artefice e l'interprete di una stagione irripetibile della storia politico-giornalistica del nostro Paese.

Piero Sraffa's work has had a lasting impact on economic theory and yet we know surprisingly little about the man behind it. This is the first intellectual biography of Sraffa and it details his working relationship with thinkers as diverse as Gramsci, Keynes, Wittgenstein as well as discussing the genesis of his major works.

The unknown story of Margherita Sarfatti, the Jewish woman who helped Benito Mussolini come to power, is revealed in a portrait of the leader's mistress, who was ousted from the Fascist Party only to become an influential patron of the arts. 35,000 first printing.

A free ebook version of this title is available through Luminos, University of California Press's Open Access publishing program. Visit www.luminosoa.org to learn more. In the post-World War I American climate of isolationism, nativism, democratic expansion of civic rights, and consumerism, Italian-born star Rodolfo Valentino and Italy's dictator Benito Mussolini became surprising paragons of authoritarian male power and mass appeal. Drawing on extensive archival research in the United States and Italy, Giorgio Bertellini's work shows how their popularity, both political and erotic, largely depended on the efforts of public opinion managers, including publicists, journalists, and even ambassadors. Beyond the democratic celebrations of the Jazz Age, the promotion of their charismatic masculinity through spectacle and press coverage inaugurated the now-familiar convergence of popular celebrity and political authority. This is the first volume in the new Cinema Cultures in Contact series, coedited by Giorgio Bertellini, Richard Abel, and Matthew Solomon. This book is freely available in an open access edition thanks to TOME (Toward an Open Monograph Ecosystem)—a collaboration of the Association of American Universities, the Association of University Presses, and the Association of Research Libraries. Learn more at the TOME website, available at: openmonographs.org.

With Mussolini's Italy, R.J.B. Bosworth—the foremost scholar on the subject writing in English—vividly brings to life the period in which Italians participated in one of the twentieth century's most notorious political experiments. Il Duce's Fascists were the original totalitarians, espousing a cult of violence and obedience that inspired many other dictatorships, Hitler's first among them. But as Bosworth reveals, many Italians resisted its ideology, finding ways, ingenious and varied, to keep Fascism from taking hold as deeply as it did in Germany. A sweeping chronicle of struggle in terrible times, this is the definitive account of Italy's darkest hour.

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