

First Last

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English 7

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* This is an essay I received last year from a student who followed the outline. While there are minimal errors, this is a great example of the structure and information I'll want *

Fascist Italy's Influence On Nazi Germany

Hook

Mussolini and Fascist Italy played a crucial role in the growth of Nazi Germany. Many reasons, some small and some large, all helped to boost Hitler's rise to domination in Europe. Six years before the start of World War II, The German public was furious at the harsh terms that were laid down at the Treaty of Versailles after Germany's defeat in WWI (History.com Staff, "WWII"). According to "WWII", Hitler used this resentment and anger to rally the people and get them on his side. Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933 and in 1939, he ordered the invasion of Poland and soon many more countries. France and Britain declared war on Germany due to this unprecedented aggression and violation of the Treaty of Versailles, and then World War II started (History.com Staff, "WWII"). Mussolini was a strong military and political ally with Hitler and was a major supporter of Nazi Germany. In 1935, Mussolini invaded modern day Ethiopia, which was highly shunned and criticized by the League of Nations. It was now evident that Mussolini would have no alliance with any Western European country such as France or Great Britain. Hitler, who pulled his country out of the League of Nations in 1933, backed Mussolini's actions. After that, the two countries supported each other (Llewellyn ect., "Hitler and Mussolini"). Having Fascist Italy on Germany's side gave Hitler a major advantage. Fascist Italy influenced the fate of Nazi Germany in many different ways and forms. Three of the ways that Mussolini impacted the ways of Nazi Germany was through ideals on youth, political

Road map

Background History

③ ideology, and resource support. All three of these reasons show undeniable evidence of Mussolini's brand and legacy on Hitler's Germany. Thesis

Body #1 Topic Sentence

One of the most impactful ways that Mussolini inspired Hitler to take part in was getting

youth and community involved in Nazism. Mussolini came from what he called "peasant stock"; His father was a blacksmith and his mother was a school teacher (Simken, "Benito Mussolini").

He was a man from the commoners and thus he was able to think like the lowly people and relate to them. Time after time in history we have seen rulers who don't understand the wants and needs of the poor and common people and thus the ruler or dictator becomes the enemy of them. Mussolini rallied the people with speeches but was not some far off emperor on an expensive throne who spent most of the national budget on a palace with no idea of what was going on. He had his head in the game and was able to make smart moves with his experience. Ironically, in an interview with the Italian dictator, he commented, "The working class is stupid, dirty, lazy, and only need a cinema. They must be taken care of and learn to obey," in response to a question of

what his opinion was on the working class. He realized his mistake and threatened the interviewer to keep her mouth shut or else (Simken, "Benito Mussolini"). In a photograph titled "Hitler Takes Another Leaf from Mussolini Book: Boy Nazis," taken by Heinrich Hoffman in 1932, it shows young Hitler youth marching down the street in a parade. While you may not be able to draw evidence directly back to Mussolini's influence from the photo itself, the title is what states it all. The photograph title proclaims that Hitler is drawing inspiration from Mussolini and his ideals on the public. Another photograph titles "At a great gathering of fascist youth ect." taken in 1940, depicts Fascist youth and Hitler youth marching together. This proves

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that Hitler not only took Mussolini's idea for dictating the country and community, but he openly expressed that support with Mussolini in public. This also showed a bond not only between dictators, but through the communities of both nations which was significant sign. If a dictator is unpopular with the people, the people may rise up and try to tear down the government or ruler. But if the people are genuinely on the ruler's side, then little to none rebellions are going to rise up against the ruler. When a dictator had the support of the people, his domain can flourish. Had Hitler not taken after Mussolini and his advice, many rebellions may have sprung up in Germany and created a swift downfall for the Herr Führer of Germany.

Body # 2 Topic Sentence

Mussolini also impacted Hitler through political ideology. Mussolini was a veteran of

WWI, and after his service he became the publisher of an Italian socialist paper ("Mussolini Finds the Fascist Party"). Hitler himself even acknowledged that German Nazism and Italian Fascism are very closely related (Llewellyn ect., "Hitler and Mussolini"). "Yet for all of their ideological similarities, the relationship between Hitler and Mussolini was bumpy and complex," (Llewellyn ect., "Hitler and Mussolini"). According to "Hitler and Mussolini," Hitler's ascension to power in 1933 was publicly praised by Mussolini, who hailed it as his own fascist ideology victory. Hitler was a great admirer of Mussolini and his March on Rome, which was a procession where thousands of fascists and fascist supporters strolled right into the capitol building. He attempted to replicate the march with his Munich Putsch but was unsuccessful (Llewellyn ect., "Hitler and Mussolini"). According to "Beer Hall Putsch", Hitler's Munich Putsch was an attempt to overthrow the Bavarian government and start a revolution under the fledgling Nazi party. Hitler was captured though and sentenced to five years in prison (History.com Staff, "Beer

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Hall Putsch"). Although Mussolini was a big influence and was a strong supporter of Hitler, he had a big ego and was sometimes secretly condescending of Hitler. While he supported Hitler's ideas on aryan supremacy and anti semitism, he was not as radical as Hitler and the rest of Nazi Germany and its supporters. In one speech, the Italian leader expressed "pity" for the racial views being expressed by the Nazis, "the descendants of those who were illiterate when Rome had Caesar, Virgil and Augustus," (Lewellyn ect., "Hitler and Mussolini"). Another bond of ideals that Mussolini and Hitler shared was their hate for communism. "Italy joined Germany and Japan in the Anti-Comintern Pact, which was a deal that the three countries would stop the spread of communism" (Lewellyn ect., "Hitler and Mussolini"). According to "Hitler and Mussolini", The reason why Victor Emmanuel III, the ruler of Germany, appointed Mussolini as prime minister was to prevent a communist revolution in Italy. While Mussolini was not as radical as Hitler in political ideology and racial ideas, he provided a main and critical boost for the Nazi's rise to power and helped to mold Hitler's ideology while the iron was hot.

Body #3 Topic Sentence

The final, main way that Mussolini influenced, or more so supported, Hitler was through military and resource support. From the late 1920s, Mussolini provided some financial support to the rising Nazi Party; he even allowed SA and SS men to train with his own paramilitary brigade, the Blackshirts. German-Italian relations were later boosted by their joint involvement in the Spanish Civil War in 1936 (Lewellyn ect., "Hitler and Mussolini"). According to "Hitler and Mussolini," in May 1939 the Nazi-fascist alliance was extended further, with the signing of the Pact of Friendship and Alliance between Germany and Italy. Informally called the 'Pact of Steel', this ten-year agreement committed Rome and Berlin to

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supplying military and economic aid if either nation found itself at war. Mussolini already had a reputation and in siding with Hitler, it gave Hitler some of his reputation. Also, the pact contained secret discussions and protocols where Germany and Italy agreed to prepare for a future European war. Negotiators promised a rapid increase in German-Italian trade and military co-operation, while both nations secretly agreed to avoid waging war without the other until 1943 claimed the article "Hitler and Mussolini". With Mussolini's support, Hitler gained confidence and even invaded Poland without Mussolini's permission. In a political cartoon titled "They'll Push It Through Without Help From Anybody", it depicts Hitler, Mussolini, Japan's leaders, and Franco forcing a defense program through Congress's doors. It is showing that the four countries are forcing America to get a better defense program because of the threat of domination in Europe and potential attempted invasion of the United States. Hitler was the largest "person" depicted in the cartoon, while Mussolini was second largest. This cartoon proves that Mussolini was the biggest support for Nazi Germany. "Although Adolf Hitler's Nazi revolution was modeled after the rise of Mussolini and the Italian Fascist Party, Fascist Italy and the Duce proved overwhelmingly the weaker partner in the Berlin-Rome Axis alliance during World War II" ("Mussolini Founds the Fascist Party"). While Fascist Italy was the weaker partner, Mussolini still did boost Hitler on earlier but crumbled during later World War II. It's like Hitler was a space shuttle while Mussolini was the main rocket booster that falls off when the rocket reaches space and Franco and Japan were the smaller boosters. Overall, Mussolini did not play a part later in World War 2, he was a crucial part in getting Hitler into power.

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In conclusion, Mussolini played many parts in the growth of Nazi Germany. From ideals

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body

on getting community involved in dictatorship, influence on political ideology, and military

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support, he rapidly became a vital piece in the Nazi puzzle of power. The rise of Nazism would

forever leave a large brand on Earth and one of the main reasons was Fascist Italy. Mussolini's

influence would not only change Germany but the course of the world.

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Works Cited * This is another student's works cited page. This is a great example of what yours should look like.

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