

Classe Quarta Grammatica

Grammatica per la classe quarta**Believe, Obey, Fight****Political Socialization of Youth in Fascist Italy, 1922-1943****UNC Press Books**
di Mappe geografiche e topografiche

Il Caffè Pedrocchi

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Political Socialization of Youth in Fascist Italy, 1922-1943

Quel che dobbiamo studiare

L'unione giornalino didattico-politico degli'insegnanti primari d'Italia

Il risveglio educativo

I diritti della scuola

Programma dell' I. R. ginnasio di Treviso (etc.)

The Fascist regime under Mussolini regarded its youth as its best hope for the future. Young people were courted more assiduously than any other group in the society and their political socialization became a central concern of the government. *Believe, Obey, Fight* discusses the various tools used by the Fascist regime from 1922 to 1943 to shape the political values and environment of the young. Koon focuses on the secondary agents of socialization, including the party, the educational establishment, youth groups, and the media of political communication. She shows that the methods of socialization ranged from apparent consent to dissent and finally to open opposition. The regime employed several methods to produce consensus among the young. Koon's analysis includes an examination of the rhetorical style of Mussolini's message and the key political myths manipulated by his propaganda machine: fascism as continuing revolution and social justice, the glories of war, the hygienic function of war and violence, the religious spirit of the new creed, and the omniscience of the leader. She then describes the pre-Fascist educational system, the "most Fascist" reforms of 1923, and the later revision of those reforms by zealous party men engaged in the Fascist regimentation of teachers and students and the militarization and politicization of curriculum. The most important agents of socialization were the Fascist groups organized for young people from their earliest years through the university level, including the annual national competitions. In these groups members could express their ideas on a range of issues. The regime provided physical, military, sports, and political training to strengthen the new Fascist society. Fascist socialization sought to create a superficial consensus by appealing to both the love of conformity that marks the very young and the economic fears that caused students to conform in the hope of jobs. But Koon argues that the attempt to exert totalitarian control over the young deprived them of personal identity. As time passed, the contradictions of the regime became clearer, the chasm between Fascist ideology and reality obvious. In the end, the majority of young people came to believe that the regime had given them nothing to believe in, no one to obey, and nothing for which to fight. Originally published by UNC Press Enduring Edition -- UNC Press Enduring Editions use the latest in digital technology to make available again books from our distinguished backlist that were previously out of print. These books are published unaltered from the original, and are presented in affordable paperback formats, bringing readers both historical and cultural value.

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L'educatore italiano giornale dell'Istituto di mutuo soccorso fra gli'istruttori ed educatori d'Italia

Imparo la Lingua Italiana: l'alfabeto, la Punteggiatura, Nomi e Verbi

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Per la classe quarta

Rivista viennese

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Norme generali del regolamento di una scuola

Annuario del R. Istituto tecnico "Michele Buniva" di Pinerolo

collezione mensile ...

Believe, Obey, Fight

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La Fabbri dei Fratelli Fabbri