

# Here's a note on the Rise of Nazism and Fascism

MJC 7, Semester 4

## Rise of Nazism and Fascism in International Relations History

### Introduction

The rise of Nazism in Germany and Fascism in Italy in the inter-war period (1918-1939) had a profound impact on international relations.

These ideologies emphasized nationalism, militarism, and authoritarianism, leading to aggressive foreign policies and the outbreak of World War II.

# Causes of the Rise of Nazism and Fascism

1. Treaty of Versailles: The Treaty of Versailles imposed harsh penalties on Germany, leading to widespread resentment and a desire for revenge.
2. Economic Crisis: The global economic crisis of the 1930s led to high levels of unemployment and poverty, creating a sense of desperation and frustration.
3. Weakness of the League of Nations: The League of Nations, established after World War I, proved ineffective in preventing aggression and maintaining peace.

# Key Features of Nazism and Fascism

1. Nationalism: Both Nazism and Fascism emphasized the importance of national identity and the need for a strong, centralized state.
2. Militarism: Both ideologies emphasized the importance of military power and the need for aggressive foreign policies.
3. Authoritarianism: Both Nazism and Fascism were characterized by authoritarian leadership and the suppression of individual rights and freedoms.

## Impact on International Relations

1. Outbreak of World War II: The aggressive foreign policies of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy led to the outbreak of World War II, resulting in widespread destruction and loss of life.

2. Collapse of the International Order: The rise of Nazism and Fascism led to the collapse of the international order established after World War I, creating a power vacuum that was filled by the United States and the Soviet Union.

3. Formation of the United Nations: The aftermath of World War II led to the formation of the United Nations, an international organization dedicated to promoting peace,

security, and cooperation among nations.

## Conclusion

The rise of Nazism and Fascism in the inter-war period had a profound impact on international relations, leading to the outbreak of World War II and the collapse of the international order. The aftermath of the war led to the formation of the United Nations and the establishment of a new international order, one that emphasized cooperation, diplomacy, and collective security.

