Mussolini The Man Of Destiny

Yeah, reviewing a books Mussolini The Man Of Destiny could amass your near associates listings. This is just one of the solutions for you to be successful. As understood, completion does not recommend that you have astounding points.

Comprehending as well as harmony even more than supplementary will provide each success. neighboring to, the publication as without difficulty as keenness of this Mussolini The Man Of Destiny can be taken as well as picked to act.

Mussolini, the Man of Destiny. Translated from the Italian by Mario A. Pei Vittorio Ermete De Fiori 1928

The dramatic story of Mussolini’s fall from power in July 1943, illuminating both the causes and the consequences of this momentous event. Morgan shows how Italians of all classes coped with the extraordinary pressures of wartime living, both on the military and home fronts, and how their experience of the country at war eventually distanced them from the dictator and his fascist regime. Looking beyond Mussolini’s initial fall from power, Morgan examines how the Italian people responded to the invasion, occupation, and division of their country by Nazi German and Anglo-American forces - and how crucial the experience of this period was in shaping Italy’s post-war sense of nationhood and transition to democracy.

Father of the Tuskegee Airmen, John C. Robinson

Phillip Thomas Tucker 2012-02-01 Across black America during the Golden Age of Aviation, John C. Robinson was widely acclaimed as the long-awaited "black Lindbergh." Robinson’s fame, which rivaled that of Joe Louis and Jesse Owens, came primarily from his wartime role as the commander of the Imperial Ethiopian Air Force after Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935. As the only African American who served during the war’s entirety, the Mississippi-born Robinson garnered widespread recognition, sparking an interest in aviation for young black men and women. Known as the “Brown Condor of Ethiopia,” he provided a symbolic moral example to an entire generation of African Americans. While white America remained isolationist, Robinson fought on his own initiative against the march of fascism to protect Africa’s only independent black nation. Robinson’s wartime role in Ethiopia made him America’s foremost black aviator. Robinson made other important contributions that predated the Italo-Ethiopian War. After graduating from Tuskegee Institute, Robinson led the way in breaking racial barriers in Chicago, becoming the first black student and teacher at one of the most prestigious aeronautical schools in the United States, the Curtiss-Wright Aeronautical School. In May 1934, Robinson first planted the seed for the establishment of an aviation school at Tuskegee Institute. While Robinson’s involvement with Tuskegee was only a small part of his overall contribution to opening the door for blacks in aviation, the success of the Tuskegee Airmen—the first African American military aviators in the U.S. armed forces—is one of the most recognized achievements in twentieth-century African American history.

Mussolini: The Rise and Fall of Il Duce

Christopher Hibbert 2008-07-22 With his signature insight and compelling style, Christopher Hibbert explains the extraordinary complexities and contradictions that characterized Benito Mussolini. Mussolini was born on a Sunday afternoon in 1883 in a village in central Italy. On a Saturday afternoon in 1945 he was shot by Communist partisans on the shores of Lake Como. In the sixty-two years in between those two fateful afternoons Mussolini lived one of the most dramatic lives in modern history. Hibbert traces Mussolini's unstoppable rise to power and details the nuances of his fascist ideology. This book examines Mussolini's legacy and reveals why he continues to be both revered and reviled by the Italian people.

Socialism and Superior Brains: The Political Thought of George Bernard Shaw

Gareth Griffith 2002-09-11 Available in paperback for the first time, Gareth Griffith's book provides a comprehensive critical account of the political ideas of one of the most influential commentators of the twentieth century. With close reference to a range of Shaw's texts, from the Fabian tracts to the plays, Gareth Griffith draws out the central theoretical messages of Shaw's engagement with politics. The first part of the book provides an intellectual biography, while at the same time analysing Shaw's key concerns in relation to his Fabianism, arguments for equality of income and ideas on democracy and education. Part Two looks at those areas which Shaw approached as long-standing historical problems or dramas requiring immediate thought or action; sexual equality, the Irish question, war, fascism and sovietism. The book is directed to the general reader as well as to specialists. It will be central reading for anyone seeking to understand Shaw's life, and literary and political writings, or the development of political thinking in this century, or the problems and potential inherent in socialism.

Arms and the Man (Annotated)

George Bernard George Bernard Shaw 2016-11-28 Arms and the Man is a comedy by George Bernard Shaw, whose title comes from the opening words of Virgil’s Aeneid, in Latin: Arma virumque cano (“Of arms and the man I sing”). The play was first produced on 21 April 1894 at the Avenue Theatre and published in 1898 as part of Shaw’s Plays Pleasant volume, which also included Candida, You Never Can Tell, and The Man of Destiny. Arms and the Man was one of Shaw’s first commercial successes. He was called onto stage after the curtain, where he received enthusiastic applause. Amidst the cheers, one audience member boomed: Shaw replied, in characteristic fashion, “My dear fellow, I quite agree with you, but what are we two against so many?” Arms and the Man is a humorous play that shows the futility of war and deals comically with the hypocrisies of human nature.

The Divo and the Duce

Giorgio Bertellini 2019-01-15 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, co-edited 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.

Cassell's Weekly 1923

**Mussolini** Peter Neville 2014-09-15 This new edition of Peter Neville's Mussolini traces and analyses the life of one of the most fascinating twentieth century European dictators, Benito Mussolini, while placing his life in its Italian and accessible, the Duce's career is traced from his roots as a journalist and socialist to his capture and execution in 1945, addressing crucial issues throughout: was Mussolini really a far right ideologist, or simply a political opportunist? How successful was he at communicating his core beliefs to the Italian people? This thoroughly updated new edition synthesises the scholarship of the last ten years to consider Italian atrocities in Africa, and the reaction to them by ordinary Italians. In addition to a reexamination of the relationship between Mussolini and Hitler while other periods of Mussolini's life are expanded upon and reconsidered. Finally, the author considers Mussolini's legacy and his continuing influence in modern Italy. This biography gives students a useful analytical introduction to the period and the man and provides an explanation of what fascism was and why it resonated with so many people in Italy. It will be essential reading for all students of modern Italy and the history of fascism.

**Widener Library Shelflist: Italian history and literature** Harvard University. Library 1974

**The Man of Destiny** George Bernard Shaw 2022-06-03 Napoleon is the famous central character in this novel by the renowned George Bernard Shaw. Through the writing, Shaw is able to deliver a devastating opinion of the English from the perspective of Napoleon. We also get a glimpse into the life of this major historical figure just at the point when he became truly great and knew it.

**Human Nature and the Causes of War** John David Orme 2018-04-07 What are the causes of war? Wars are generally begun by a revisionist state seeking to take territory. The psychological root of revisionism is the yearning for glory, honor and power. Human nature is the primary cause of war, but political regimes can temper or intensify these passions. This book examines the effects of six types of regime on foreign policy: monarchy, republic and sultanistic, charismatic, and military and totalitarian dictatorship. Dictatorships encourage and unleash human ambition, and are thus the governments most likely to begin ill-considered wars. Classical realism is modified to incorporate the impact of regimes and beliefs, provides a more convincing explanation of war than neo-realism.

**Common Destiny** MacGregor Knox 2000-06-12 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.


**Mussolini's Dream Factory** Stephen Gundle 2013-12-30 The intersection between film stardom and politics is an understudied phenomenon of Fascist Italy, despite the fact that the Mussolini regime deemed stardom important enough to warrant sustained attention and interference. Focused on the period from the start of sound cinema to the final end of Fascism in 1945, this book examines the development of an Italian star system and evaluates its place in film production and distribution. The performances and careers of several major stars, including Isa Miranda, Vittorio De Sica, Amedeo Nazzari, and Alida Valli, are closely analyzed in terms of their relationships to the political sphere and broader commercial culture. Placing Mussolini at the center of their fates in the aftermath of Fascism. A final chapter explores the place of the stars in popular memory and representations of the Fascist film world in postwar cinema.

**Encyclopedia of World War II** Alan Axelrod 2007 Provides over seven hundred entries about the second World War discussing the biographies of key figures, maps and explanations of decisive battles, and the military, historical, political, and diplomatic aspects of the war.

**China Monthly Review** 1923 Vol. 34 includes "Special conference issue" Nov. 6, 1925.

**The Force of Destiny** Christopher Duggan 2008 A sweeping history of Italy describes the turbulent birth of a unified modern nation during the first half of the nineteenth century, its destructive role during World War I, the rise of Mussolini and authoritarianism in the 1920s and 1930s, its defeat during World War II, and the legacy of its tempestuous history for modern-day Italy.

**The World's Work** 1926

**Mussolini** Vittorio E. de Fiori 1924

**Scenes From Anti-Nazi War** Basil Davidson 1981 A former member of the British SOE recounts his experiences with underground movements in Italy and Yugoslavia during World War II, and discusses their revolutionary goals.

**Mussolini, the man of destiny ... Translated ... by Mario A. Pei, etc. [With portraits].** Vittorio E. de FIORI 1928

**The Struggle for Modernity** Emilio Gentile 2003 During the inter-war period, Italy saw the rapid development of ultra-nationalist & populist politics, which led to the Fascist Party's establishment of a totalitarian state, with the party leader exhausted as an almost divine figure. This text traces the upheavals in Italian politics & society of the times.

**Mussolini** Denis Mack Smith 2002-10-01 "The particular merit of Mack Smith's Mussolini is that it reveals his extraordinary blood-thirstiness...combined with an equally extraordinary incompetence...one of the most severe indictments of Mussolini ever penned."—Sunday Times. An unflinching portrait of a supreme opportunist. Although Mussolini considered himself a man of destiny, he program consisted of little more than aggression overseas, suppression at home, and Hitler's racial laws. In the end, that “destiny” led to his nation's collapse and his own destruction.

**Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature** 1923

**Current History** 1928

**Mussolini's Theatre** Patricia Gaborik 2021-05-06 A vividly written portrait of Benito Mussolini, whose passion for the theatre profoundly shaped his ideology and actions as head of Fascist Italy. This consistently illuminating book transforms our understanding of fascism as a whole, and will have strong appeal to readers interested in both theatre studies and modern Italian history.

**The Force of Destiny** Christopher Duggan 2007 The early and mid-nineteenth century saw a chaotic, fragmented peninsula in southern Europe fused together to form what we know today as Italy. It was a birth that would have
hugely damaging, as well as beneficial, side effects. To many Italians, unification meant that a new Italy would take its rightful place as one of Europe’s great nations and that, swept on by ‘the force of destiny’, it would cease to be a poor and despised country, admired principally by tourists, and emerge instead as a dominant power in the continent, and worthy of its glorious past. The failure of Italian unification to realize these ambitions led to Italy becoming a highly unstable element in Europe, contributing to both world wars and challenging the general international order. In The Force of Destiny, Christopher Duggan tells this extraordinary story, one of the greatest and most dramatic in European history, with vividness and intelligence. Interweaving Italy’s art, music, literature and structure of family and social realities and political development, he exposes the difficulties of building a nation and shows how easily nationalism can slip towards authoritarianism and war. The Man Has a Soul, by Kitty Hull, 2021-01-12 A historical look at the American fascination with Italian fascism during the interwar period. In the interwar years, the United States grappled with economic volatility, and Americans expressed anxieties about a decline in moral values, the erosion of families and communities, and the decline of all that was once wholesome. These concerns led to a pervasive ambivalence toward modernity, leading some individuals to turn to Italian fascism as a possible solution for the problems facing the country. The Machine Has a Soul delves into why Americans of all stripes sympathized with Italian fascism, and shows that fascism’s appeal rested in the image of Mussolini’s regime as “the machine which will run and has a soul”—a seemingly efficient and technologically advanced system that upheld tradition, religion, and family. Kitty Hull focuses on four prominent American sympathizers: Richard Washburn Child, a conservative diplomat and Republican operative; Anne O’Hare McCormick, a distinguished New York Times journalist; Generoso Pope, an Italian-American publisher and Democratic political broker; and Herbert Wallace Schneider, a Columbia University professor of moral philosophy. In fascism’s violent squads they saw youthful glamour and impeccable manners, in the megalomaniacal Mussolini they perceived someone both current and old-fashioned, and in the corporate state they witnessed a politics that could revive addled minds. They argued that with the right course of action, the United States could use fascism to take the best from modernity while withstanding its harmful effects. Investigating the motivations of American fascist sympathizers, The Machine Has a Soul offers provocative lessons about authoritarianism’s appeal during times of intense cultural, social, and economic strain. Photographing Mussolini, by Alessandra Antola Swan, 2020-12-10 This pioneering book offers the first account of the work of the photographers, both official and freelance, who contributed to the forging of Mussolini’s image. It departs from the practice of using photographs primarily for illustration and places them instead at the centre of the analysis. Throughout the 1930s photographs of the Italian dictator Benito Mussolini were chosen with much care by the regime. They were deployed to highlight those physical traits—the piercing eyes, protruding jaw, shaved head—that were meant to evoke the Duce’s strength, determination and innate sense of leadership in the mind of his contemporaries. The chapters in this volume explore the photographic image in the socio-political context of the time and shows how it was a significant contributor to the development of Italian fascism. The interplay between the two worlds. The Man of Destiny (Annotated), by George Bernard Shaw, 2016-11-28 The Man of Destiny is an 1897 play by George Bernard Shaw, set in Italy during the early career of Napoleon. Charisma and Fascism, by Antonio Costa Pinto, 2014-02-25 Fascism remains a topic that fascinates both academic and general audiences. This is the first book to look systematically at the leaders of fascism and related movements in the inter-war era. It shows how fascist leaders came to personify their movements and why the Führerprinzip was applied in all fascist organizations. It also explains how fascist leadership was of a very particular kind: It was almost unlimited in political discipline and required complete subordination. The legitimacy was based on a very vague notion of ‘the organic unity of the state and the people’, giving the leaders competence to rule without accountability to a party organization or state bodies. Thus, we can observe in all fascist parties/movements a practical form of leadership where policies ‘split and rule’. The book traces the nature of the relationship between leaders and opposition feedbacks. The fascist Führer was the leader of the party, the ideology and in power: the state itself. This book was previously published as a special issue of Totalitarian Movements and Political Religions. Mussolini Vittorio Ermste De Fiori 1928 The Vatican and Mussolini’s Italy, by Lucia Ceci, 2016-10-10 In this book, Lucia Ceci reconstructs the relationship between the Catholic Church and Fascism, using new and previously unstudied sources in the Vatican Archives. The Vatican and Mussolini’s Italy, by Kenneth A. Christensen, 18-31 Kenneth A. Christensen’s THE TOSCANINI MYSTIQUE, is the first full length biography about the legendary Italian conductor’s life and career in almost thirty-five years. Maestro Toscanini had a frigid and extremely unhappy childhood, along with a severe musical education at the Parma Conservatory. This unglamorized account of a gifted teenager’s professional conducting debut at Rio de Janerio’s Teatro Imperial, is told as it really happened. Toscanini was married to a ballerina, Carla De Martini, who bore him four children, but also had an illegitimate son with a gifted soprano, who was born retarded. Toscanini’s vulgar mistreatment of nearly all the singers and musicians who performed under his direction was legendary, and is examined with unusual insight about his uncanny memory and talent for musical recreation. The recollection of many famous artists including Caruso, Debussy, Kreisler, Puccini, Stravinsky, Verdi, and Wagner’s descendants are quoted alongside his confrontations with Hitler, Mussolini and the Sicilian mafia. But the Maestro also was the most generous of all musicians, donating both his time and talents to many worthwhile charities, for which he received no financial compensation. The life of this great conductor is presented as the struggles of a musical and theatrical reformer, who was a major historical figure that just happened to be one of the greatest musicians who ever lived. Mr. Christensen has painstakingly wrote his narrative, using all the previous biographies and magazine articles on his life, the scripts of two video documentaries and the liner notes for the most widely available re-releases of his recordings. He rewrote and clarified the awkward passages from his original Italian version for English readers and has supplied new English translations for the numerous operatic titles and other musical works as well as all the foreign language newspapers, magazines and theatres mentioned in the text. In addition, he has provided professional critiques on the most widely available Toscanini recordings from RCA Victor’s ‘Arturo Toscanini Collection’, and historic reissues of Toscanini’s NBC radio broadcast concerts. Here was a man, who had the nerve to stand up to world dictators and fought hard to prevent the Western world’s supreme musical masterpiece from being abused and mistreated, and fought hard to prevent the Western world’s supreme musical masterpiece from being abused and mistreated, but without taking any credit for laboriously recreating all these composers’ inspiration. He enjoyed to play practical jokes on his family and friends, but this humorous side is known only through letters, because Toscanini never published any autobiography or memoirs.
about his art. Toscanini gave the world premieres of 14 operas, including Leoncavallo's Pagliacci, and three by Puccini, including La Bohème, La Fanciulla del West and Turandot. Toscanini served as musical director: the Teatro Regio in Turin (1895-98), La Scala in Milano (1898-1908), New York's Metropolitan Opera (1908-1915), barely missed dying upon the Lusitania, becoming musical director of La Scala again (1920-1929), the New York Philharmonic (1926-1936), and the NBC Symphony Orchestra (1937-1954). In between, he also guest conducted at the Bayreuth, Salzburg and Lucerne Festivals and conducted the inaugural concerts of the Palestine Symphony. Toscanini then recorded his most important repertory with the BBC Symphony and the Philadelphia Orchestra, the New York Philharmonic and NBC Symphony Orchestras, alongside the Robert Shaw Chorale and such esteemed soloists as Jascha Heifetz, Rudolf Serkin, plus, his own son-in-law Vladimir Horowitz. His seven operatic recordings featured Jan Peerce, Helen Traubel, Richard Tucker, Giuseppe di Stefano, Rose Bampton, Cesare Siepi, Herva Nelli, Licia Albanese, Robert Merrill, Jussi Björling, Lauritz Melchior, and many other gifted singers and musicians of the past, whose names alone are too much to mention.

**Italian Fascism and the Female Body** Gigliola Gori 2004

In this first text to examine women and sport in Italy during the period 1861-1945, the role women's engagement in sporting activity had upon gender emancipation is explored in the context of the pre-fascist, fascist and post-war eras.

**Current History and Forum** ... 1923

**Hurrah For The Blackshirts!** Martin Pugh 2013-12-31

Britain is celebrated for having avoided the extremism, political violence and instability that blighted many European countries between the two world wars. But her success was a closer thing than has been realized.

Disillusionment with parliamentary democracy, outbreaks of fascist violence and fears of communist subversion in industry and the Empire ran through the entire period. Fascist organizations may have failed to attract the support they achieved elsewhere but fascist ideas were adopted from top to bottom of society and by men and women in all parts of the country. This book will demonstrate for the first time the true spread and depth of fascist beliefs - and the extent to which they were distinctly British. Rich in anecdotes and extraordinary characters, Hurrah for the Blackshirts! shows us an inter-war Britain on the high-road to fascism but never quite arriving at its destination.

**The Birth of Modernism** Leon Surette 1994

In The Birth of Modernism Leon Surette offers a radical revision of our understanding of high modernism. Acknowledging that current post-modern and theoretical critiques have provoked fresh examination of the high culture of the first half of this century, Surette resists their characterization of modernism as positivistic and absolutist, despite the statements in the 1920s of modernists such as Pound, Eliot, and Joyce. He also rejects the diametrically opposed New Critical view of modernism as sceptical and relativistic. Through an explanation of both familiar and little-known theoretical writings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century - the work of Friedrich Nietzsche receives particular attention - Surette develops a portrait of modernism that demonstrates its continuity with American transcendentalism, French symbolism, and English aestheticism. His account is, in many ways, a revival of an early view of modernism as the heir of symbolism, but Surette documents, for the first time, the origins of modernist aesthetics in the occult.

Yeats' occultism has long been acknowledged, but this is the first study to show that Pound's early intimacy with Yeats was based largely on a shared interest in the occult sciences, and that Pound's epic of the modern age, The Cantos, is a deeply occult work. To substantiate these claims, Surette formulates a theory of the occult and analyses the occult speculations of several of Pound's close associates during his London years, relating these to the work of influential Continental occultists and Wagnerians. The author also examines the place of myth and mythopoeia in modernist literature. He scrutinizes the complex provenance of the theories of myth, to which modernists and their apologists appeal, and demonstrates that positive anthropology, Nietzschean philology, Wagnerian opera, symbolism, and occultism all contribute to the theories expressed by Pound and, to some extent, to Eliot's poetry. In light of these discoveries Surette considers Pound's editing of Eliot's 'The Waste Land and concludes that the work's early reception as an expression of scepticism and relativism has obscured aspects of the poem that are consistent with Eliot's earlier and later piety. Pound's ruthless cutting of the manuscript, Surette asserts, was not motivated primarily by stylistic concerns, as has generally been contended in the formalist arguments of the New Critics, but by thematic considerations. It was precisely because Eliot knew Pound to be well-informed about the occult that he asked for his assistance with The Waste Land.