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fascist dictatorshipDuring World War II, Italy government did Italy have in the 1880s?In the 1800s much of Italy wanted to unify into a single country. In 1871 Italy became a constitutional monarchy and an independent unified country. In 1922 Benito Mussolini came to power in Italy. He turned Italy into a fascist state where he was dictator. What was Italy before 1861? Prior to the 1861 unification of Italy, the United States maintained several legations which served the larger Italian states. What is Italian royalty called? Often, Italian comunes (also in the Kingdom of Naples) and republics granted or recognised the title of patrician, which was only regarded as a rank of nobility in Italy. The patriciate was an urban aristocracy, as opposed to a feudal one. The Republic of Venice also granted feudal titles. When did Italy become known as Italy? 1861 The formation of the modern Italian state began in 1861 with the unification of most of the peninsula under the House of Savoy (Piedmont-Sardinia) into the Kingdom of Italy. Italy incorporated Venetia and the former Papal States (including Rome) by 1871 following the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71). Is there a king in Italy?King of ItalyLast monarchUmberto II of ItalyFormation4 September 476Abolition12 June 1946ResidenceQuirinal PalaceWhat problems did Italy face after WW1?What problems did Ita government. How did these problems help Mussolini win power? His promises to revive Romes greatness, to replace turmoil with order, and to end corruption had great appeal. When did Italy switch sides in WW1? Italy did not swit Powers fighting primarily against the Austro-Hungarian Empire. What was Italy like during World War 2?The participation of Italy in the Second World War 2?The participation of Italy in the Second World War as one of the Axis and diplomacy, while its military actions were often heavily influenced by external factors. Italy joined the war as one of the Axis and diplomacy, while its military actions were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy, while its military actions were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy while its military actions were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy while its military actions were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy while its military actions were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy while its military actions were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy while its military actions were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy while its military actions were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy were often heavily influenced by a complex framework of ideology, politics, and diplomacy were often heavi Powers in 1940, as the French surrendered, What was Italys role in WW1? Italy was mainly in the war to support the Germany, and did not have a great army, but they helped Germany in many ways, including opening up a theater in the north African desert to help distract the allies. Italy was mainly in the war to support the Germany in many ways, including opening up a theater in the north African desert to help Nazi Germany and Japan as part of the Axis powers. Under the leadership of Benito Mussolini, Italy experienced a significant shift in its political structure towards fascism. The countrys involvement in the war had a profound impact on its society, economy, and political structure towards fascism. World War 2, Italy was a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy. However, the government was unstable, with frequent changes in leadership and a weak economy. The country was also embroiled in conflicts abroad, including an unsuccessful attempt to colonize Ethiopia. These challenges fueled public dissatisfaction, which Mussolini was able to capitalize on. In 1922, Benito Mussolini, a former socialist, became the leader of the National Fascist Party. He promised to restore order and create a strong, unified Italy through a new political ideology known as Fascism. Mussolini was able to leverage his charisma and populist appeals to gain support, and in 1925, he assumed dictatorial powers. Fascism in Italy was characterized by extreme nationalism, and the suppression of political opposition. The regime emphasized the importance of the state over the individual, with the goal of creating a strong, centralized government. Mussolini and his followers also championed militarism, expansionism and the superiority of the Italian race. Italys involvement in World War 2 began in 1940, when it declared war on the Allies. The countrys military forces were ill-prepared for the conflict, and Italy suffered a series of defeats both at home and abroad. Mussolinis alliance with Germany ultimately proved disastrous, and Italy was forced to endure a brutal wartime occupation by the Nazi regime. Under Fascism, Italys political structure underwent significant changes. The government became a single-party dictatorship, with Mussolini as the de facto leader. The parliamentary system was abolished, and all political opposition was suppressed. Fascist ideology was imposed on all aspects of society. including education, culture, and the media. The Fascist Grand Council was a group of high-ranking officials in the regime who advised Mussolini on policy decisions. It was made up of party leaders, military chiefs, and members of the government. While the council had some influence, Mussolini remained the ultimate authority in all matters. The Blackshirts were Mussolinis paramilitary force, tasked with maintaining order and suppressing dissent. They were known for their violent tactics and intimidation of political opponents. The Blackshirts played a key role in Mussolinis rise to power, and their actions helped to solidify the regimes control over Italy. In 1943, Italys government collapsed, and Mussolini was deposed. However, he was later reinstated as the leader of the Italian Social Republic, a puppet state created by the Germans in northern Italy. The Social Republic was short-lived, and it was dissolved following Italys surrender in 1945. of political turmoil, with various factions vying for power. The aftermath of the war was marked by economic devastation, social upheaval, and the rise of new political parties. The legacy of Fascism in Italy is complex and controversial. While many Italians view the regime as a dark period in their history, others see it as a time of national pride and unity. The public display of Fascist symbols and rhetoric is prohibited by law, but some far-right groups continue to promote fascist ideologies. Conclusion: Reflections on Italy During World War 2 serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of authoritarianism and extremism. The countrys transformation from a democracy to a fascist dictatorship was swift and dramatic, and it had far-reaching consequences that are still felt today. As we reflect on this period of history, it is important to remember the lessons learned and work towards creating a more just and equitable society. World War > Chronology > Italy in the Second World War Timeline: Europe 1945-80 > Italy in the Second World WarGermany > Nazi Germany Timeline: Europe 1945-80 > Italy in the Second World WarGermany > Nazi Germany > N of Sardinia and Sicily joined in 1866 and by 1914 only the Vatican and San Marino retained independence within Italy. However, a large Italian population of 34.7 million. Although primarily an agricultural economy, there was considerable industry in the northern areas of the country. To feed its growing population, Italy needed to import some foods, notably grain from Russia and Germany. Italy make a constitutional monarchy. Victor Emmanuel III had been king since 1900. People were appointed to the upper house of the National Assembly but the lower house was elected by universal adult male suffrage. The prime minister was Giovanni Giolitti but after the 1913 elections when socialists and radicals did well, he had a greatly reduced majority in the National Assembly. Italy had been members of Italians and there was some doubt about Italy's military involvement in event of a war with members of the Triple Entente (Britain, France and Russia). The Italian Government introduced military conscription in 1907. However, only about 25 per cent of those eligible for conscription received training and by 1912 there were only 300,000 men in the Italian Army. Over 5.2 million men served in the Italian Army during the First World War. Italy's total wartime casualties was 420,000 killed and almost 955,000 wounded. After the war Benito Mussolini attacked Vittorio Orlando for failing to achieve Italy's objectives at the Versailles Peace Treaty and helped to organize the various right-wing groups in Italy into the Fascist Party. The next prime minister, Francesco Nitti, also came under attack and he was forced to resign in 1920. After a series of riots in 1922 King Victor Emmanuel III appointed Benito Mussolini in an attempt to prevent a communist revolution in Italy. continued until the murder of the socialist leader, Giacomo Matteotti in 1924. Left-wing parties were suppressed and in 1929 Italy became a one-party state. Mussolini carried out an extensive public-works programme and the fall in unemployment made him a popular figure in Italy. Italy controlled Eritrea and Somalia in Africa but had failed several times to colonize neighbouring Ethiopia. When Benito Mussolini came to power he was determined to show the strength of his regime by occupying the country. In October 1935 Mussolini sent in General Pietro Badoglio and the Italian Army into Ethiopia. The League of Nations condemned Italy's aggression and in November imposed sanctions. This included an attempt to ban countries from selling arms, rubber and some metals to Italy. Some political leaders in France and Britain opposed sanctions arguing that it might persuade Mussolini to form an alliance with Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany. Over 400,000 Italian troops fought in Ethiopians were no match for Italy's modern tanks and aeroplanes. The Italians even used mustard gas on the home forces and were able to capture Addis Ababa, the capital of the country, in May 1936, forcing Emperor Haile Selassie to flee to England. Adolf Hitler had been inspired by Mussolini's achievements and once he gained power in Germany he sought a close relationship with Italy. In October 1936 the two men signed a non-military alliance. In 1939 Italy invaded Albania and soon afterwards Benito Mussolini did not declare war on Britain and France until 10th June 1940. Mussolini already had over a million men in the Italian Army based in Libya. In neighbouring Egypt the British Army had only 36,000 men guarding the Suez Canal and the Arabian oilfields. On 13th September, 1940, Marshall Rodolfo Graziani and five Italian divisions began a rapid advance into Egypt but halted in front of the main British defences at Mersa Matruh. In October 1940, Benito Mussolini declared war on Greece. Attempts by the Italian Army to invade Greece ended in failure. The war was also going badly in North Africa. Although outnumbered, General Archibald Wavell ordered a British troops moved along the coast and on 22nd January, 1941, they captured the port of Tobruk in Libya from the Italians. By the end of 1941 Italy was totally dependent on Nazi Germany. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Galaezzo Ciano, became increasingly dissatisfied with the way Mussolini was running the country. After a series of heated arguments with Mussolini, Ciano resigned in February, 1943. At the Casablanca Conference Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt discussed ways of taking Italy out of the war. It was eventually decided to launch an invasion of Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, south-west of Italy. It was hoped that if the island was taken Benito Mussolini would be ousted from power. It was also argued that a successful invasion would force Adolf Hitler to send troops from the Eastern Front and help to relieve pressure on the Red Army in the Soviet Union. The operation was placed under the supreme command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower. General Harold Alexander was commander of ground operations and his 15th Army Group included General George Patton (US 7th Army) and General Bernard Montgomery (8th Army). Admiral Andrew Cunningham was in charge of naval operations and Air Marshal Arthur Tedder was air commander. On 10th July 1943, the 8th Army landed at five points on the south-eastern tip of the island and the US 7th Army at three beaches to the west of the British forces. The Allied troops met little opposition and Patton and his troops quickly took Gela, Licata and Vittoria. The British landings were also unopposed and Syracuse was taken on the the same day. This was followed by Palazzolo (11th July), Augusta (13th July) and Vizzini (14th July), whereas the US troops took the Biscani airfield and Niscemi (14th July). General George Patton now moved to the west of the island and General Omar Bradley headed north and the German Army was forced to retreat to behind the Simeto River. Patton took Palermo on 22nd July cutting off 50,000 Italian troops in the west of the island. Patton now turned east along the northern coast of the island towards the port of Messina. Meanwhile General Bernard Montgomery and the 8th Army were being held up by German forces under Field Marshal Albrecht Kesselring. The Allies carried out several amphibious assaults attempted to cut off the Germans but they were unable to stop the evacuation across the Messina Straits to the Italian mainland. This included 40,000 German and 60,000 Italian troops, as well as 10,000 German vehicles and 47 tanks. The loss of Sicily created serious problems for Benito Mussolini. It was now clear that the Allies would use the island as a base for invading Italy. A meeting of the Fascist Grand Council was held on 24th July and Galaezzo Ciano got support for his idea that Italy should sign a separate peace with the Allies. The following day Victor Emmanuel III told Mussolini under arrest. On 3rd September, 1943, General Bernard Montgomery and the 8th Army landed at Reggio. There was little resistance and later that day British warships landed the 1st Parachute Division at Taranto. Six days later the US 6th Corps arrived at Salerno. These troops faced a heavy bombardment from German troops and the beachhead was not secured until 20th September. While the Allies were arriving in Italy, Adolf Hitler sent Otto Skorzeny and group of airbourne commandos to rescue Mussolini, who was being held in the Abruzzi Apennines. Mussolini was soon freed and Skorzeny flew him to safety. After a short spell in Germany Mussolini was sent to Gargagno in German-occupied northern Italy where he established the fascist Salo Republic. On 23rd September 1943, Pietro Badoglio and General Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the Italian surrender aboard Nelson off Malta. The German Army continued to fight ferociously in southern Italy and the Allied armies made only slow progress as the moved north towards Rome. The 5th Army took Naples on 1st October and later that day the 8th Army captured the Foggia airfields. In danger of being captured by the German forces, Badoglio and the Italian royal family were forced to escape to Pescara where a government declared war on Germany. General Albrecht Kesselring now withdrew his forces to what became known as the Gustav Line on the Italian peninsula south of Rome. Organized along the Garigliano and Rapido rivers it included Monte Cassino, a hilltop site of a sixth-century Benedictine monastery. Defended by 15 German divisions the line was fortified with gun pits, concrete bunkers, turreted machine-gun emplacements, barbed-wire and minefields. In December 1943, the Allied suffered heavy loses while trying to capture the monastery. In January 1944, General Dwight D. Eisenhower and General Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in Italy, ordered a new Cassino offensive combined with an amphibious operation at Anzio, a small port on the west coast of Italy. nes of the German 10th Army and force a withdrawal from the Gustav Line. Attacks on Monte Cassino on 17th January troops led by General John Lucas landed at Anzio. Lucas decided not to push straight away to the Alban Hills. Heinrich Vietinghoff to order the 14th Army to return to the area and contain the 6th Corps on the Anzio bridgehead. On 12th February the exhausted US Army at Cassino. General Bernard Freyberg, who was in charge of the infantry attack, asked for the monastery be bombed. Despite claims by troops on the front-line that no fire had come from the monastery, General Harold Alexander agreed and it was destroyed by the United States Air Force on 15th February, 1944. Once the monastery had been bombed, the German Army moved into the ruins. As Basil Liddell Hart pointed out later in his book The Other Side of the Hill the bombing "turned out entirely to the tactical benefit of the Germans. For after that they felt free to occupy the ruins, and the rubble provided mud better defensive cover than the Monastery would have been before its destruction. As anyone with experience of street-fighting knows, it is only when buildings are demolished that they are converted from mousetraps into bastions of defence." On 18th May, 1944, Allied troops led by General Wladyslaw Anders (Polish Corps) and General Wlad defence now began to disintegrate and General Harold Alexander ordered General Mark Clark to trap and destroy the retreating 10th Army. Clark ignored this order and instead headed for Rome and liberated the city on the 4th June. After the capture of Rome Pietro Badoglio resigned and Invanoe Bonomi formed a new government. In an attempt to unite the country against Benito Mussolini, Bonomi's government included long-time campaigners against fascism such as Carlo Sforza, Benedetto Croce and Palmiro Togliatti, the leader of the Italian Communist Party. The Allied armies now pursued the German 10th Army and took Grosseto (16th June), Assisi (18th June), Perugia (20th June), Florence (12th August), Rimini (21st September), Lorenzo (11th October) until being held on the Gothic Line in the northern Apennines. The arrival of winter weather meant that a renewed offensive did not begin until 9th April, 1945. On 23rd April the 8th Army began to cross the River Po at Mantua. German resistance now began to collapse and Parma and Verona were taken and partisan uprisings began in Milan and Genoa. With Allied troops approaching, Benito Mussolini and his mistress, Clara Petacci, attempted to escape to Switzerland. They were captured at Lake Como by Italian partisans on 27th April, 1945. The following day they were shot and their bodies displayed in public in Milan.German resistance came to an end on 29th April and General Karl Wolff, who had unofficially been negotiating with the Allies for some time, signed a treaty of unconditional surrender at Caserta on 29th May. Two days later General Heinrich Vietinghoff, commander of all German troops in Italy, agreed to the terms signed by Wolff at Caserta.By John Simkin (john@spartacus-educational.com) September 1997 (updated January 2020). Main Article In the creation of a new State which is authoritarian but not absolutist, hierarchical and organic - namely, open to the people in all its classes, categories and interests - lies the great revolutionary originality of Fascism, and a teaching perhaps for the whole modern world oscillating between the authority of the State and that of the individual, between the state and the anti-State. Like all other revolutions, the Fascist revolutions, the Fascist revolution has had a dramatic development but this in itself would not suffice to distinguish it. The reign of terror is not a revolutions, the Fascist revolution has had a dramatic development but this in itself would not suffice to distinguish it. in a determined phase of the revolution. The ignoble phenomenon of a dictatorships, which are equally, if not more bloodthirsty, no less brutal and unjustified by any ideal, even a false one. The Fascist government abolished in Italy every safeguard of the individual and every liberty. No free man can live in Italy, and an immoral law prevents Italians from going to a foreign country on pain of punishment. Italy is a prison where life has become intolerable. Everything is artificial finance - artificial exchange - artificial public economy artificial order - artificial calm.Without a free parliament, a free press, a free opinion and a true democracy, there will never be peace. I am bored by this Italian-Abyssinian dispute, and really I fail to see why we should interfere. Though, of course, the League of Nations will stand or fall by it. But I am a little uneasy that the destinies of countless of millions should be in the exquisite hands of Anthony Eden, for whom I have affection, even admiration - but not blind respect. Why should England fight Italy over Abyssinia, when most of our far flung Empire has been won by conquest? If Germany attacks Poland and the conflict is localised, Italy will give Germany every form of political and economic aid which may be required. If Germany attacks Poland and the allies of the latter counter-attack Germany, I must emphasize to you that I cannot assume the initiative of warlike operations, given the actual conditions of Italian military preparations, given the actual conditions of Italian military preparations. air, Blackshirts of the revolutions and of the legions, men and women of Italy, of the Empire, and of the kingdom of Albania.Listen - the hour of irrevocable decision. The declaration of war has already been handed to the Ambassadors of Britain and France.We are going to war against the plutocratic and reactionary democracies of the West, who have hindered the advance and often threatened the existence even of the Italian people. The events of quite recent history can be summarized in these words - half-promises, constant threats, Blackmail and finally as the crown of this ignoble edifice the League siege of the 52 States. This reference was to sanctions. Our conscience is absolutely tranquil. With you the whole world is witness that the lictor has done what was humanly possible to avoid the hurricane which is overwhelming Europe, but all was in vain. It would have been enough to revise the treaties to adapt them to the vital demands of the life of nations, and not to regard them as infrangible throughout eternity. It would have been enough not to have persisted in the policy of guarantees which have been enough not to have been above all fatal for those who accepted them. It would have been above all fatal for those who accepted them. It would have been enough not to have been above all fatal for those who accepted them. It would have been above all fatal for those who accepted them. It would have been above all fatal for those who accepted them. campaign came to an end.But all that belongs to the past. We are to-day decided to face all the risks and sacrifices of war. A nation is not regard its undertakings as sacred, and if it recoils them those supreme trials which decide the course of history. We are taking up arms after having solved the problem of our land frontiers." he went on. We want to break off the territorial and military chains which are strangling us in our sea for a people of 45.000.000 inhabitants is not truly free if it has no free passage over the ocean. The gigantic struggle is only a phase of the logical development of our revolution. It is the struggle of peoples poor, but rich in workers against the exploiters who fiercely hold on to all the wealth and all the gold of the fruitful and young peoples against the struggle between two centuries and two ideas. Now that the die is east and we have our own will burned the bridges behind us. I solemnly declare that Italy does not intend to drag into the conflict other peoples who are her neighbours by sea and land. Let Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Egypt, and Greece take note of these words of mine, for it will depend entirely on them whether they are fully confirmed or not. At a memorable meeting that in Berlin - I said that according to the law of Fascist morality when one has a friend one stands by him to the end. We have done that and we shall do it with Germany, with her people, and her victorious armed forces. On the eve of this event of historic importance we address our thought that the Italians were capable of holding their own in Africa, with a little German help. He expected too much of them. I had seen them in Spain, 'fighting' on the same side as we were. Hitler seemed to form his idea of their value from the way their commanders talked when he met them at the dinner-table. When he asked me what I thought of them, I retorted: 'I've seen them on the battlefield, not merely in the Officers' Mess.' I told Hitler: 'One British soldier is better than twelve Italians.' I added: 'The Italians are good workers, but they are not fighters. They don't like gun-fire.'Anzio played a vital role in the capture of Rome by giving me the means to employ a double-handed punch - from thee seen them on the battlefield, not merely in the Complex a vital role in the capture of Rome by giving me the means to employ a double-handed punch - from thee seen them on the battlefield. beachhead and from Cassino - which caught the Germans in a pincer movement. Without this double-handed punch I do not believe we should ever have been able to break through the German defences at Cassino. Orders for the operation were issued on 2 January. The objective was defined as to cut the enemy communications and threaten the German rear. Fifth Army was ordered to make "as strong a thrust as possible towards Cassino and Frosinone shortly before the assault landing forces and then to create a breach in his front through which every opportunity will be taken to link up rapidly with the seaborne operation". Despite the switch, in all, of five divisions from Eighth Army to the Fifth Army, German resistance on the main front remained stubborn; and during the early critical days the British and United States divisions at Anzio had to fight unaided for their own salvation. Meanwhile, on the Adriatic sector. General Montgomery had continued with his attempt to break through the enemy's defensive system; but with even less success as the weather worsened and the enemy's strength increased. Against a less formidable foe an operation such as we had devised would have succeeded; but I think we may well have succeeded; but I think expecting them to be frightened by such a threat to their rear. Hitler's orders to Kesselring were to hold on to Cassino at all costs, for political reasons, and to eliminate the Anzio landing. The withdrawal of the Hermann Goring division from Italy was cancelled, and Hitler told Kesselring that he would be reinforced by two motorized divisions, three independent regiments, two heavy tank battalions and some heavy and medium artillery units. Thus the enemy refused to weaken his battlefront at Cassino by drawing back formations to deal with the landings. Every time we attacked Kesselring in Italy we took him completely by surprise; but he showed very great skill in extricating himself from the desperate situations into which his faulty intelligence had led him. I feel now that he would not, in these circumstances, have altered his dispositions on the main front to any great degree until he had tried every means to eliminate the threat to his rear. Nor need his determination be doubted. The forces under his dispositions on the main front to any great degree until he had tried every means to eliminate the threat to his rear. continuous retreat for almost a year since November 1942, a retreat that had brought them just short of Alexandria to just north of Naples - and it was time to put a stop to it. I believe that the first and great principle of war is that you must first win your air battle before you fight your land and sea battle. If you examine the conduct of the campaign from Alamein through Tunisia, Sicily and Italy you will find I have never fought a land battle until the air battle first. The second great principle is that Army plus Air has to be so knitted that the two together from one entity. If you do that, the resultant military effort will be so great that nothing will be able to stand against it. The third principle is that the Air Force command. I hold that it is quite wrong for the soldier to want to exercise command. The Desert Air Force and the Eighth Army are one. We do not understand the meaning of "army cooperation". When you are one entity you cannot cooperate. If you knit together the power of the Army on the land and the power of the Army on the sand dunes at Red Beach south of the Sele River, and in a hole in the sand buttressed by sand bags a soldier sat with a leather-covered steel telephone beside him. His shirt was off and his back was dark with sunburn. His helmet lay in the bottom of the hole and his rifle was on a little pile of brush to keep the sand out of it. He had staked a shelter half on a pole to shade him from the sun, and he had spread bushes on top of that to camouflage it. Beside him was a water can and an empty "C" ration can to drink. "Well, doesn't it?" he said. "It sure you can have a drink. "Well, doesn't it?" he said. "It sure you can have a drink out of. The soldier said. "It sure you can have a drink out of." does," I said. Up in the hills the 88s were popping and the little bursts threw sand about where they hit, and off to the seaward our cruisers were popping away at the 88s in the hills. The soldier slapped at a sand fly on his shoulder and then scratched the place where it had bitten him. His face was dirty and streaked where the sweat had run down through the dirt, and his hair and his eyebrows were sunburned almost white. But there was a kind of gayety about him. His telephone buzzed and he answeredit, and said, "Hasn't come through yet. Sir, no sir. I'll tell him." He clicked off the phone. "When'd you come ashore?" he asked. And then without waiting for an answer he went on. "I came in just before dawnyesterday. I wasn't with the very first, but right in the second." He seemed to be very glad about it. "It was hell," he said, "it was hell," he said, "it was hell," he seemed to be gratified at the hell it was, and that was right. The great question had been solved for him. He had been under fire. He would do under fire. He would never have to go through that uncertainty again. "I got pretty near up to there," he said, and pointed to two beautiful Greek temples about a mile away. "And then I got sent back here for beach communications. When did you say you got ashore?" and again he didn't wait for an answer. "It was dark as hell," he said, "and we were just waiting out there." He pointed to the sea where the mass of the invasion fleet rested. "If we thought we were going to sneak ashore we were nuts," he said. "They knew just where we were going to land. They had machine guns in the sand dunes and 88s on the hills."We were out there all packed in an LCI and then the hell broke loose. The sky was full of it and the star shells lighted it up and the noise - we saw the assault go in, and then one of them hit a surf mine and went up, and in the light you could see them go flying about. I could see the boats land and the guys go wiggling and running, and then maybe there "d be a lot of white lines and some of them would waddle about and collapse and some would hit the beach." It didn't seem like a moving picture. We were pretty crowded up in there though, and then all of a sudden it came on me that this wasn't a moving picture. Those were guys getting the hell shot out of them, and then I got kind of scared, but what I wanted to do mostly was move around. I didn't like being cooped up there where you couldn't get away or get down close to the ground. The situation around Rome calmed down completely when the Commander of the Italian forces accepted in its entirety the German capitulation suggestion. This eliminated the danger to the supply of the 10th Army. At the same time the German Command in Italy was freed from the nightmare of having to use weapons against their former allies. The capitulation ensured for the Italian soldiers an immediate return to their homes. This concession had a repercussion because it infringed Hitler's order, according to which all Italian soldiers were to be made prisoners of war. But there can be no doubt that adherence to this order would have held out no inducement to the Italians to accept the German proposals. Field-Marshal Kesselring had given express orders that no German soldier should enter the Monastery, so as to avoid giving the Allies any pretext for bombing or shelling it. I cannot testify personally that this decision was communicated to the Allies but I am sure that the Vatican found means to do so, since it was so directly interested in the fate of Monte Cassino. Not only did Field-Marshal Kesselring prohibit German soldiers from entering the Monastery, but I am sure that the Vatican found means to do so, since it was so directly interested in the fate of Monte Cassino. be also placed a guard at the entrance gate to ensure that his orders were carried out. Yesterday, on June fourth, 1944, Rome fell to American and Allied troops. The first of these capitals to fall should have the longest history of all of them. The story of Rome goes back to the time of the foundations of our civilization. We can still see there monuments of the time when Rome and the Romans controlled the whole of the world. In the future no one city and no one race will be able to control the world. In the future no one city and no one race will be able to control the world. In the future no one city and no one race will be able to control the world. In the future no one city and no one race will be able to control the world. In the future no one city and no one race will be able to control the world. In the future no one city and no one race will be able to control the world. In the future no one city and no one race will be able to control the world. In addition to the monuments of the older times, we also see in Rome the great symbol of Christianity, which has reached into almost every part of the world. There are other shrines and other churches in many places, but the churches in many places, but the churches and shrines of the symbol of the should live and become universal. And tonight (now) it will be a source of deep satisfaction that the freedom of the Pope and the (of) Vatican City is assured by the armed forces of many nations. It is also significant that Rome has been liberated by the armed forces of many nations. It is also significant that Rome has been liberated by the armed forces of many nations. It is also significant that Rome has been liberated by the armed forces of many nations. battle - found at their sides our own North American neighbors, the gallant Canadians. The fighting New Zealanders from the far South Africans, the Poles and the East Indians - all of them fought with us on the bloody approaches to the city of Rome. The Italians, too, forswearing a partnership in the Axis which they never desired, have sent their troops to join us in our battles against the German trespassers on their soil. The prospect of the liberation of Rome meant enough to Hitler and his generals to induce them to fight desperately at great cost of men and materials and with great sacrifice to their crumbling Eastern line and to their Western front. No thanks are due to them if Rome was spared the devastation which the Germans wreaked on Naples and other Italian cities. The Allied Generals maneuvered so skillfully that the Nazis could only have stayed long enough to damage Rome at the risk of losing their armies. Mussolini, with mistress, Clara Petacci, and twelve members of his Cabinet, were executed by partisans in a village on Lake Como vesterday afternoon, after being arrested in an attempt to cross the Swiss frontier. The bodies were brought to Milan last night. A partisan knocked at my door early this morning to tell me the news. We drove out to the working-class guarter of Loreto and there were the bodies heaped together with ghastly promiscuity in the open square under the same fence against which one year ago fifteen partisans had been placed the brass ensign of the Fascist Arditi. With these fourteen were also the bodies of Farinacci and Starace, two former general secretaries of the Fascist party, and Teruzzo, formerly Minister of Colonies who had been caught elsewhere and executed by partisans. Mussolini was caught yesterday at Dongo, Lake Como, driving by himself in a car with his uniform covered by a German greatcoat. He was driving in a column of German cars to escape observation but was recognised by an Italian Customs guard. The others were caught in a neighbouring village. They include Pavolini, Barracu, and other lesser lights in Fascist world on whom Mussolini had to call in later days to staff his puppet Government. This is the first conspicuous example of mob justice in liberated Italy. Otherwise the partisans have been kept well under control by their leaders. The opinion expressed this morning by the partisan C.-in-C., General Cadorna, son of the former field marshal, was that such incidents in themselves were regrettable. Nevertheless, in this case he considered the execution a good thing, since popular indignation against the Fascists demanded some satisfaction. The risk of protracted trials, such as has been taking place in Rome, was thus avoid. New Zealand troops have occupied the Adriatic port of Trieste, which was not covered in the unconditional surrender, agreement providing for the ending of hostilities in Northern Italy and Western Austria on Wednesday. Marshal Tito's Yugoslav forces had already entered the port.Prisoners taken by the Fifteenth Army group in Italy before the German capitulation exceeded 230.000, it was announced from Allied headquarters in the Mediterranean zone. The reaction of the overwhelming majority of the British Eighth army troops to the Nazi surrender in the Italian theatre has been one of marked indifference, cables an Associated Press correspondent with the Eighth Army. The first British soldier to whom the correspondent spoke after peace is good, but it's not getting me home any faster than if we were still fighting. I don't know whether I shall like Austria very much."In Naples, the Communist Party had 150,000 members. All during the Mussolini time, twenty-two years, the railroad workers maintained an illegal, left-led union, underground. The Italian partisans, during the Nazi occupation, were slaughtering the Germans, especially as they are slaughtering the Sector of the front was commanded by a guy who fought with the Garibaldi Battalion in Spain. The guy that captured Mussolini and strung him up by his feet was Muscatalli. He fought in Spain. Subscribe to our Spartacus Newsletter and keep up to date with the latest articles. Benito Mussolini (left) and Adolf Hitler (right)Please look at the excellent article Italians in WWII, by Justin DemetriThe years from 1940 to 1945 in Italy, as well as in many other countries of the world, were those of the Second World War. The Italian military effort in those years has been often criticized: whilethe armyof Italy, it allbegan in June 1940, when the time. For Italy, it allbegan in June 1940, when the second World War. French government declared Parisan open city afterGerman armies invaded the country. At the time, Mussolini feltthe war wouldnot have lasted long, anddeclaredwar on France and Britain. The Attack on FranceThe Italians launched their first attack on France in June, 1940. After being successful initially, they stalled atthe Alpine Line. France along the ItalianFrench border. In November 1942, the Italian armyinvaded againSouth-eastern France and Corsica. From the followingmonth, anItalian military government wasestablished on the east side of Rhone River. This continued until September when Italy decided to quit the war against France.North African CampaignItaly never really experienced any achievements in North African CampaignItaly never really experienced any achievements in North African CampaignItaly never really experienced any achievements in North African CampaignItaly never really experienced any achievements in North African CampaignItaly never really experienced any achievements in North African CampaignItaly never really experienced any achievements in North African CampaignItaly never really experienced any achievements in North African CampaignItaly never neuronal experiments in North African permanence on North African soil, the Italian army experienced several sets back and numerous logistic issues, often solved only by the intervention of better equipped and better lead German effort on the British frontduring the Battle of Britain. The contingent from the Italian Royal Air Forces (La Regia Aeronautica)set to participate to the Battle of Britain were known as CAI, il Corpo Aereo Italiano, or Italian Air Corps. The CAI travelled to Belgium in 1940 and first attacked in October of that year. Italianaircrafts had joined fights towards the end of the battle.All of the equipment used by the Italian Air Corps was obsolete and could not match to that ofBritain or Germany. Due to this, Italy did not gain much success during the battle.East Africa campaign in June. The front had been opened from their colonies in East Africa: Eritrea, Somaliaand Ethiopia. Likein Egypt, the Italian forces joined hands with the native army and outnumbered the British troops. However, Italian East Africa wasfar away from the mainland: this resulted in the forces being cut off from their supply, causing the ultimate halting of operations in the area. Alpini on the Russian FrontDuring the early East African attacks, two different methods were adopted: first, attacks were held both towards Kenya and Sudan. Later, in August, Italian troops were evacuated from the region by the Italian forces. The BalkansEven before Italy declared war, Mussolini had shown great interest to the lands of Albania. At the beginning of 1939, while the other countries were only focused on Hitlers advances on Czechoslovakia, Italian troops attacked Albania in April. In spite of a strenous resistance from the natives, Italy was able to quickly take control of the country. Invasions of ItalyOperation Husky Landing beach on the invasion of SicilyIn July 1943, the British and American troops took up the cause and helped Italy defend the attacks. Though they lost Sicily to the allies, they did succeed in sending a large number of Italian and German forces to safety from Sicily onto the mainland.Later that same month, an air raid onRome caused havoc in the city, provoking destruction on military as well as civil and historical sites. With these attacks, the people of Italy, demoralised and hungry, felt less and less to support the war effort of their country. In July 1943, the Italian dictator Mussolini wasousted by the Grand Council of Fascism. The new government, which had been led jointly by the popular King, Victor Emmanuel III and Pietro Badoglio, took over the power, after having abandoned, however, the capital The Royal Italian government based in Puglia (not to be mistaken with the Fascist Republic of Sal ruling the North of the country)soon began secretnegotiations with the alliesto bring an end to the war. This was mostly dedided because of the dire situation of Italian population and because of the army was not in a state fit to fight a war. InSeptember 1943 an armistice wassecretly signed between Italy and the allies at the Fairfield Camp located in Sicily. This had been announced a few days later. By this time the allies were already in mainland Italy. Winston Churchill had always regarded southern European countries to be military and politically weak: during the First World War, headvocated in favor of the Dardanelles operation and then later, during the Second World War he supported the idea of creating a main operative area in the Balkans. Churchill had called Italy the soft underbelly of the continent and had therefore decided to invade the forces. Due to the rugged mountain terrain the Italian troops had excellent positions for defense; however, it did ignore the advantage that the allies had in terms of mechanized and motorized weapons and units. The Yalta Summit in 1945. From left to right Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Josef StalinThe final victory of the allies over the axis in Italy did not happen until the spring of 1945. This happened when the allies had crossed the Gothic Line. This resulted in the surrender of allGerman forces on Italian soil. With this, the Second Word War finally ended for Italy. Page 2 Page 3 Book Sources: Soviet Union during World War II Click the title for location and availability information. Page 4 The United States' entry into World War II was a pivotal moment in history, triggered by the infamous attack on Pearl Harbor by Japanese forces on December 7, 1941. Before this crucial event, President Franklin D. Roosevelt had maintained a cautious stance of neutrality, supporting Allied powers through initiatives like the Lend-Lease Act. However, the devastating assault on Pearl Harbor, which resulted in over 2,400 American fatalities and more than 1,100 wounded, propelled the nation into a state of war. In response to the attack, Roosevelt delivered his iconic "Day of Infamy" speech to Congress, galvanizing the nation and securing a declaration of war against Japan. Subsequently, Germany and Italy, Japan's allies, also declared war on the United States, thrusting the nation into a multifront global conflict. The United States' entry into World War II necessitated a massive mobilization effort on the home front and the battlefield. Over 16 million Americans served in the Armed Forces during the war, with approximately 405,399 making the ultimate sacrifice and laying down their lives for their country. Additionally, 671,278 Americans were wounded in action, while over 130,000 were taken as prisoners of war, enduring the hardships of captivity until the war's end. American industry underwent a rapid transformation supplied American forces and vital support to Allied nations, bolstering their ability to resist Axis aggression. Meanwhile, American military forces engaged in fierce combat across multiple theaters of war. From the Pacific islands to the beaches of Normandy, American troops displayed remarkable courage and tenacity in confronting the enemy. Key battles, such as the Battle of Midway and the Normandy landings, showcased American military prowess and strategic innovation, turning the tide of the war in favor of the Allies. Ultimately, the United States' unwavering commitment to freedom and democracy, combined with its armed forces' dedication and citizens' resilience, played a pivotal role in securing victory in World War II and shapinghistory. The American in World War II Primary Source Guide provides invaluable firsthand accounts, documents, and artifacts from individuals who experienced the conflict firsthand. Through these primary sources, users gain unique insights into Americans' personal experiences, struggles, and triumphsduring one of the most significant chapters in world history. This guide is a curated collection of resources, but it is not the end of your research, nor does it offer everything. It is merely the beginning of your journey into America's involvement in World War II and the brave men and women who lived during it. Below are videos from the America's involvement in World War II and the brave men and women who lived during it. University with an active FAU username/password. Home Places Countries Italy ItalyFull Name7 Kingdom of ItalyAllianceAxis - Major Member NationEntry into WW210 Jun 1940Population in 193944,394,000Military Deaths in WW2306,400Civilian Deaths in WW2153,100-Civ Deaths from Holocaust8,000Contributor: C. Peter Chen ww2dbaseAlthough Italy emerged victorious from World War 1 and gain territories from the former Austrian-Hungarian Empire, the country paid a heavy price. Over 600,000 were killed, and the economy and political environments remained unstable. In 1922, Benito Mussolini seized power with the support of King Vittorio Emannuelle III, who feared a revolution. From 1925 on, Mussolini slowly gained more and more power until Italy became a totalitarian state enforced by a secret police organization. His dictatorship influenced fascist leaders who came on the scene later such as Adolf Hitler and Francisco Franco. In 1929, Mussolini gained favors with the Vatican by granting it the status of an independent state. ww2dbaseItaly invaded Abyssinia. The League of Nations imposed totally useless sanctions on Italy as a punishment, depriving Italy items such as aluminum (which was among Italy items such as aluminum (which was among Italy items such as aluminum to the did not need. Britain attempted to threaten Italy with military action, but Mussolini correctly guessed that Britain was not ready for war, and called the bluff. Italy also got away lucky after Britain failed to realize by denying the Italians, if not ending it. On 9 May 1936, Mussolini declared King Vittorio Emannuelle III the Emperor of Abyssinia. ww2dbaseIn 1936, Italy and Germany entered into the Pact of Steel. The two nations grew closer together, with Italy supporting Germany's expansion into Central Europe and both nations supporting Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil War. In Apr 1939, Italy occupied Albania. In Sep 1939, in a move that surprised Hitler slightly, Italy refused to enter the European War due to Italy's ill-preparedness for major military action. Mussolini did, however, declare war on the Western Allies in Jun 1940 after France had essentially fallen to the Germans. In Oct 1940, Italy invaded Greece but her army performed poorly and had to be bailed out by German intervention. Although Germany originally had no plans of an excursion into the Balkans, Hitler thought securing Yugoslavia and the Balkans would protect Axis Romania's oil fields, plus it would secure the southern flank of the upcoming campaign against Russia. Italy's war in North Africa, too, did not go as well as Mussolini had hoped. Once again, Germany had to reinforce Italian forces, most notably with Erwin Rommel and his Afrika Korps. The Axis forces in North Africa were eventually defeated by the Allies, and from there an invasion of Sicily was so devastating to Italian morale that Mussolini's regime was toppled in Sep 1943. Italy surrendered in Sep 1943. Germany immediately invaded Italy and established a puppet state under Mussolini in the northern part of the country while the Allies invaded and took control of the southern and central parts. Italy remained a bitter battlefield until Apr 1945. ww2dbaseAfter the war, Italy lost some territory to France and Yugoslavia. The monarchy fell in 1946 and a close national referendum established a republic. ww2dbaseSource: Wikipedia.Last Major Update: Apr 2007PeopleBadoglio, PietroCiano, GaleazzoMussolini, BenitoBorghese, Junio ValerioGeloso, CarloRiccardi, ArturoBrenta, EmilioGiartosio, CarloVittorioCampioni, InigoGraziani, Rodolfode Courten, RaffaeleCavagnari, DomenicoIachino, AngeloCavallero, UgoMesse, GiovanniFacilitiesCantieri TosiShipyardFoggia Airfield ComplexAir BaseWeatherWW2-Era Weather Data for ItalyPhotographsSee all 400 photographs of Italy in World War II Interactive Map Visitor Submitted CommentsAll visitor submitted c

What type of government did italy have during ww2. What type of government was italy during wwii. What type of government was italy during ww2.