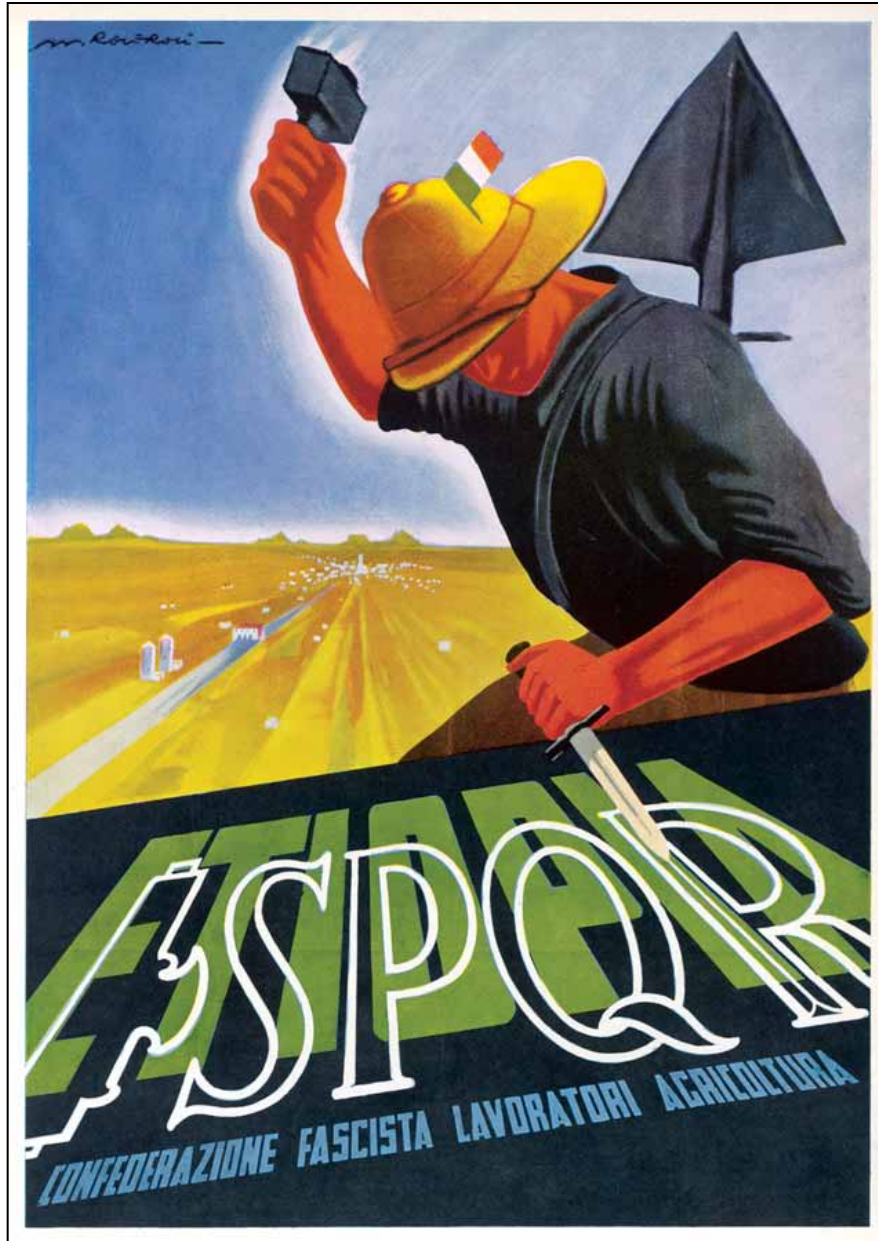


## Italy: Mussolini

**Italian Poster, 1938**

**About the Poster** A smiling Mussolini greets an adoring crowd upon his return from an international conference in Munich in 1938. The conference resulted in the Munich Agreement between Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. The agreement preserved peace in Europe by appeasing Hitler's demands for territory in Czechoslovakia. Mussolini was welcomed back to Italy as a *salvatore della pace* (savior of the peace) who had saved Italy from impending war.

## Italy: Mussolini

**Poster from the Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Laborers, 1938**

**About the Poster** In 1935, Italy invaded the East African nation of Ethiopia. Acquiring colonies was part of Mussolini's promise to restore Italy to the power and glory of the ancient Roman Empire. Here, an Italian farmer is shown inscribing an outline of fasces (the symbol of fascism) as well as the letters "SPQR" (initials that refer to the ancient Roman Republic) on top of the word *Ethiopia*. This poster sought to recruit Italian farmers into the colonial project in Ethiopia.

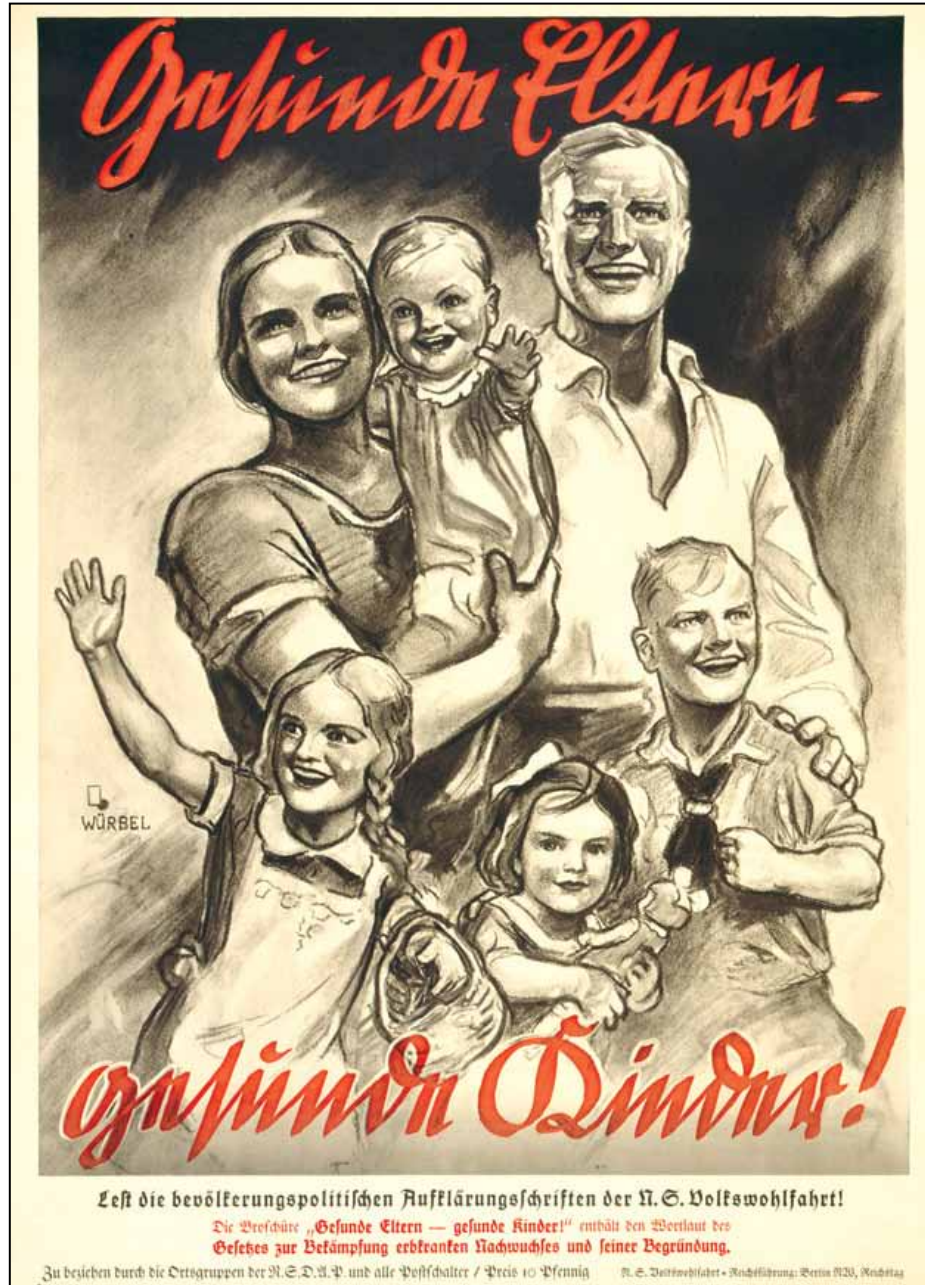
## Nazi Germany: Hitler



**“Children, what do you know about our leader?”  
Nazi poster from 1934**

**About the Poster** The slogan reads, “Children, what do you know about our leader?” Hitler (the *Fuhrer*, which means “leader”) is shown caringly lifting a young girl. He is surrounded by Nazi flags and young supporters, probably members of the Hitler Youth. Hitler inspired mass personal loyalty throughout Germany. Many families hung portraits of him in their homes.

## Nazi Germany: Hitler



**“Healthy Parents, Healthy Children,” German public health brochure, 1934**

**About the Poster** The slogan of this 1934 German public health brochure is “Healthy Parents, Healthy Children.” The Nazi regime saw the family as fundamental to the strength of the German state. They also idealized individual fitness and good health. Women were encouraged to have as many children as possible. These children would serve as future loyal German citizens and soldiers. Women who had four or more children were awarded a Mother’s Cross of Honor medal.

## Spain: Franco



**“Spain Resurrected,” Nationalist poster from the Spanish Civil War, about 1936**

**About the Poster** The poster shows Nationalist planes, tanks, and soldiers roaring to victory, accompanied by an angel of war. Many fascists, including the Spanish fascists affiliated with the Nationalist forces in the Spanish Civil War, believed in the power of warfare to bring about national rebirth. Fascism glorified violence and warfare as forces that strengthened individuals and nations.

## Spain: Franco

**Nationalist poster from the Spanish Civil War, about 1936**

**About the Poster** Spanish men, women, and children march forward in unity under the banner of the fascist-inspired Spanish Falange party, as white doves of peace fly overhead. The Falangists were one component of the right-wing National Bloc that formed in Spain to oppose the leftist Popular Front. The right-wing Nationalists looked to the army and General Francisco Franco to bring order to Spain, a country that had suffered from years of political chaos and uncertainty. The Nationalists also hoped to unite all right-wing interests to save Spain from the dangers of socialism and communism.

## Soviet Union: Stalin

**“Are you ready for the spring sowing?” Soviet Poster from 1932**

**About the Poster** A Soviet farmer is shown with a new tractor, the latest in farming technology, below the slogan, “Are you ready for the spring sowing?” This poster was created during Stalin’s First Five-Year Plan, which focused on the collectivization of agriculture through the creation of large state-owned farms. Another goal of the Five-Year Plan was the introduction of modern, efficient farming machinery. Scenes of life on a collective farm are shown behind the farmer.

## Soviet Union: Stalin

**Soviet poster celebrating women's emancipation, 1920**

**About the Poster** A Soviet woman proudly holds the red banner of socialism. She is dressed as a factory worker and stands in front of a factory, a place where she likely would not have worked in pre-revolutionary times. The Soviets held that the socialist revolution had “emancipated” women from their inferior status under capitalism. The 1936 Soviet Constitution declared women’s rights to vote, to work, to attain an education, and to be given equal legal status with men.