

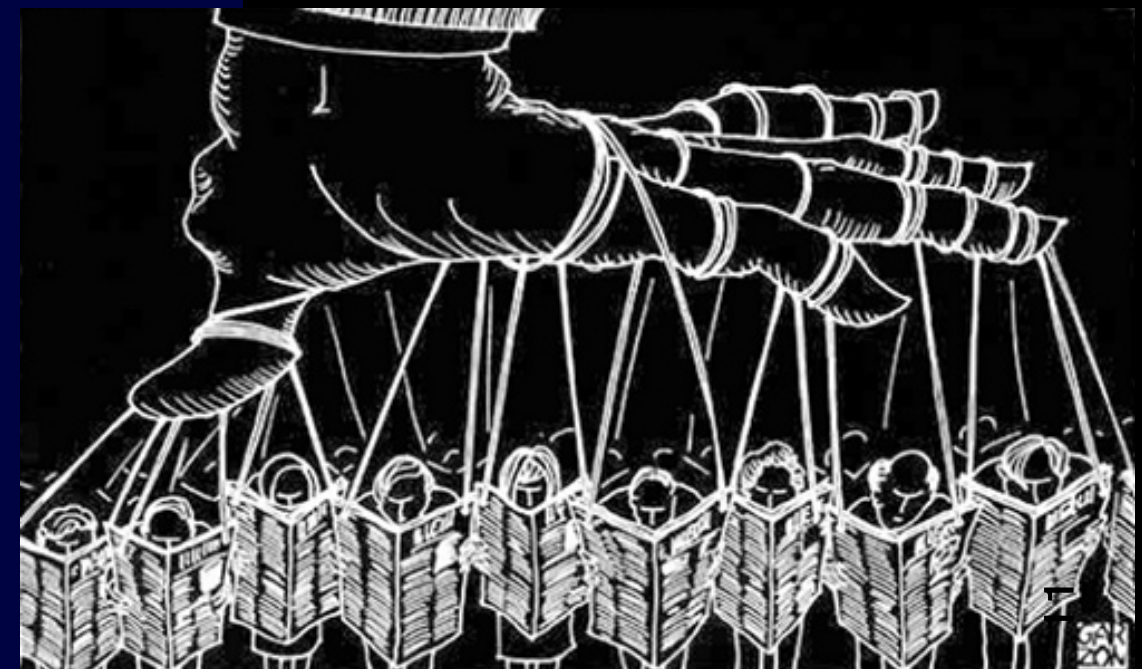


The impact of Totalitarianism on Greece's public life



The definition of totalitarianism

1. a system of highly centralized government in which one political party or group takes control and grants neither recognition nor tolerance to other political groups
2. autocracy in one of its several varieties
3. the character or traits of an autocratic or authoritarian individual, party, government or state



Totalitarian regimes in Greece

- The 4th of August Metaxas regime

Totalitarian regime under the leadership of General Ioannis Metaxas

Conservative, staunchly anti-communist government

Inspiration from the symbolism and rhetoric from Fascist Italy

Close links to Britain and the French Third Republic.

- 1941: the regime collapses, because of German invasion t

Main Ideas of Metaxism



GREEK NATIONALISM

Cultural purity of the Greek nation

"Third Hellenic Civilization"

True Greeks were ethnically Greek and Orthodox Christian

Exclusion of Albanians, Slavs and Turks

MONARCHISM

It considered the institution of monarchy as a pillar of national unity.

ANTI-PARLIAMENTARIANISM:

It denounced the old parliamentary system as a cause of anarchy, division and economic decline.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM

It opposed to the intervention of foreign powers to internal political life.



Ioannis Metaxas
1871-1941



Flag of the "National Youth organization" during the 4th of August regime



Greek Military Junta of 1967-1974

- Started: 21st April 1967
- Ended: 24th July 1974
- What followed: Metapolitefsi ("regime change"), the Establishment of the current Third Hellenic Republic.





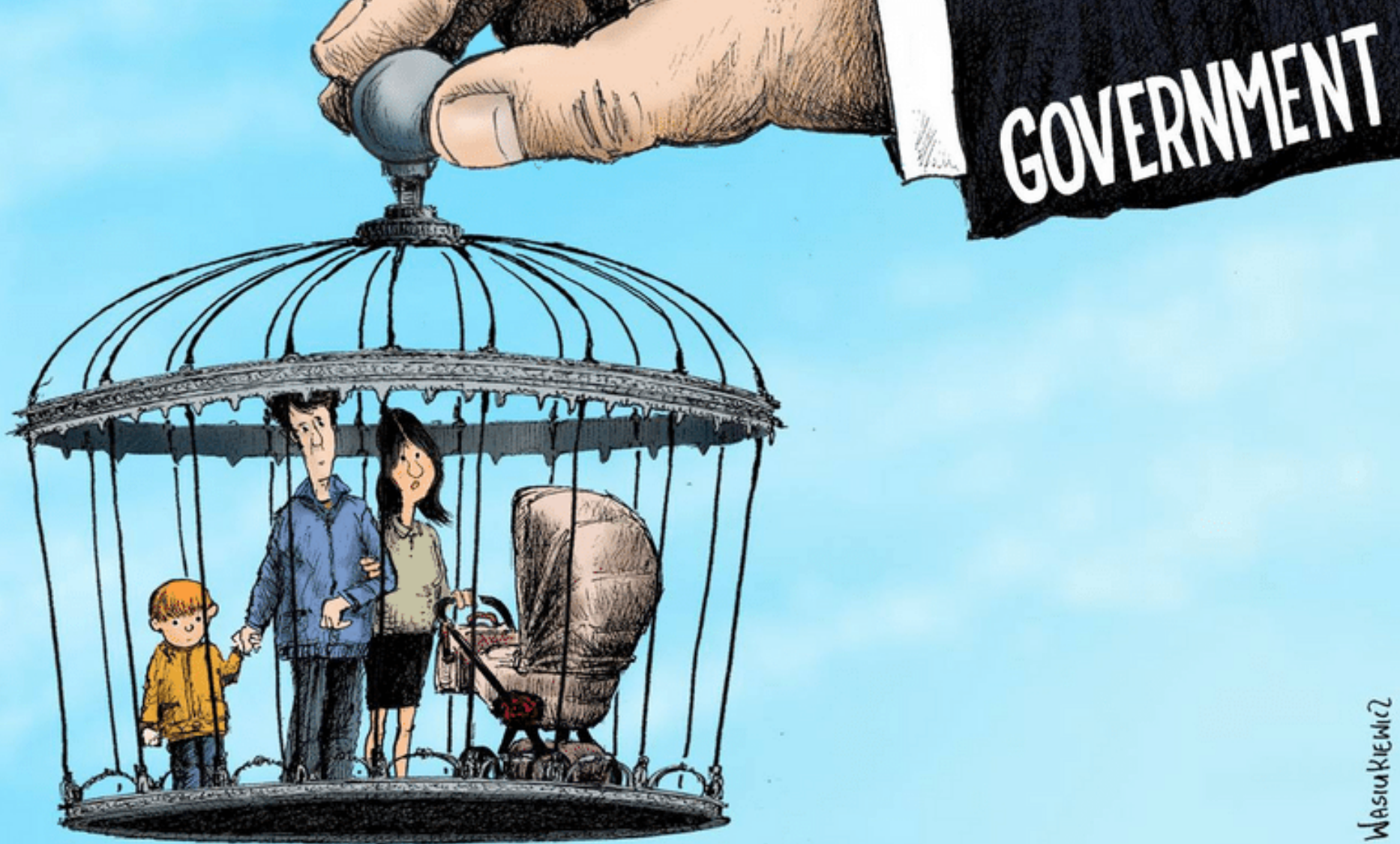
Impacts of totalitarian regimes on public life: Civil and human rights

- Every single human right is violated
- People live under fear and suppression
- No personal opinion
- Citizens forbidden to take part in social organizations
- Everyone is forced to join a single and national movement
- Dissidents are abused, sent in exile or even killed

Impacts of totalitarian regimes on public life: mass media

- 9 different newspapers can be published
- Everything is controlled by the ministry
- The publishing of any kind of article, book, foreign newspaper and picture that is against the regime is forbidden





Impacts of totalitarian regimes in public life: mass media

- Only 2 State-controlled TV channels are allowed, their programs were constantly controlled and censored
- The songs were always previously checked for any message against the regime
- Every employee of the TV or radio was selected through an interview where their political beliefs are asked

Impacts of totalitarian regimes in public life: Education

- Mass dismissals and exiles of teachers and academics who were replaced by people faithful to the regime
- Students should wear specific uniforms and go every Sunday to the church
- Student loans were provided only to students faithful to the regime.



Impacts of totalitarian regimes in public life: Education

14th November 1973: Students in Polytechnic and Law School in Athens rebelled against the regime, asking freedom in Education and society

17th November: a tank crashed through the gate of the Polytechnic School

The memory of the students is honored every year on November 17th





Impacts of totalitarian regimes on public life: Armed forces

1. Military officers were massively executed, mainly in land forces, resulting lack of discipline and ranking collapse
2. Anyone against the regime was led to exile
3. Promotions and assignments to key positions depended on personal relationship with the regime

Impacts of totalitarian regimes on public life:

External Policy

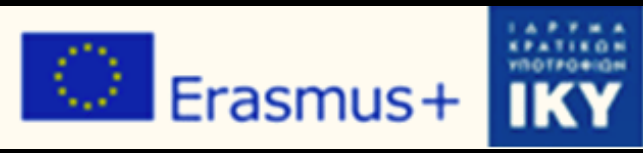


Famagusta bombing 1974

- The regime tried to gain control over Cyprus, independent since 1960
- Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 20th July 1974
- 120.000 Cypriots were displaced, 20.000 remained trapped
- 3.000 Greek Cypriots were killed



Cyprus flag



Thank you
attention



for your

