

Paper 2: World History Topics

Topic 10: Authoritarian States (20th Century)

Emergence of authoritarian states

Conditions in which they emerged

-economic factors

-Social Division

-Impact of war

-Weakness of political system

Germany	<p>-economic factors</p> <p><i>Hyperinflation</i>- Germany's papiermark fell in value 100,000,000%, wiping out the savings of the middle class, hyperinflation eliminated a stabilizing force in society and key support base of the republic</p> <p><i>Multiple recessions</i>- several recessions hurt the German economy</p> <p><i>Reparations to France</i>- Germany had to pay \$33 billion in today's money to make up for the war.</p> <p><i>Wall street crash</i>- The banking system along with the stock market crashed entirely. This fueled public resentment against the Weimar republic.</p> <p>-Social Division</p> <p><i>-Mein Kampf</i>- Hitler created a new common enemy by writing quotes such as "Since the Jew is not the attacked, but the attacker"-- he brewed resentment towards Jewish people creating social division</p> <p><i>- End of the middle class</i>-The middle class was wiped out due to a loss of their savings. This caused them to look for a new leading force. It also further emphasized class divisions between the upper and lower class</p> <p>-Impact of war</p> <p>- See economic impacts and Weakness of Political system</p> <p>-Weakness of political system</p> <p><i>-Vested Interests</i>: Corporations and elite individuals had a large influence over politics</p> <p><i>- Political Stability</i>-The Weimar republic was not able to reach a consensus on many political decisions impeding and progress</p> <p><i>-Internal Conflicts</i>- Many smaller groups were divided making it difficult to fight against extremist groups</p>
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	<p><i>-The Reichstag fire-</i> The Reichstag fire was a fire set by a mentally ill communist. Hitler used this fire to invoke article 48 which gave the chancellor full control in an emergency situation.</p>
Cuba	<p>-Economic factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Economic divide-</i> there was a massive divide between the East and the West of the island, resulting in half the island being landowning middle class and the other lower class - <i>US stakes in Cuba-</i> The US used Cuban labor and land for agriculture and oil refinery, infuriating many pro-Cuba citizens - <i>Abolishment of slavery-</i> Despite the Spanish government abolishing slavery in 1886, the former slaves remained poor. This led to a hatred of the upper classes and a unison among the lower classes. <p>-Social Division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Racism:</i> Division between the whites and the mulattos/black people, giving Castro more followers <p>-Impact of war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Spanish American War:</i> After the Spanish American War, the United States became heavily involved in the Cuban economy and government, which led to a nationalist sentiment that Castro used. <p>-Weakness of political system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Corruption:</i> The Batista government was extremely corrupt, with backing from foreign government (America) and local influences (gangs and militias). This led many Cubans of the lower classes to dislike Batista and protest his rule. - <i>Lack of influence over local populations:</i> Despite Batista ruling over much of Cuba, the government struggled to control rural populations in the East. Castro used this to his advantage to sway over local populations and build his guerilla force

Methods Used to establish authoritarian states

Persuasion, coercion, role of leaders, ideology, use of force, propaganda

Germany	<p>Persuasion/ Propaganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Media-</i> The Nazi regime used radio broadcasts, films, torchlight processions, and mass meetings to persuade people to support Hitler—even using phrases like “Hitler over Germany” - <i>Propaganda campaigns-</i> Hitler targeted groups such as the SFP, and KDP, as well as those affected by the treaty of
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	<p>Versailles as they were more susceptible to manipulation tactics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Cult of Personality</i>-Hitler formed his own “cult of personality”--he was very charismatic and persuasive <p>Coercion/ use of force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Secret Police</i>- Prior to Hitler the SA was a brutal police force used to intimidate people, but Hitler purged them. Hitler placed the SS which was his own secret police force used to in. The SS was used to protect Hitler and other Nazi Leaders - <i>Gestapo</i>- Surveilled and eliminated all potential threats to the Nazi regime. They also tortured political opponents and used intimidation tactics - <i>The Knight of Long Knives</i>- Hitler killed many prominent leaders of the SA and prominent figures in Nazism-including Rohm (the architect of Nazism) <p>role of leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>President Hindenberg</i>- President Hindenberg was a leader of the Weimar Republic who appointed Hitler as Chancellor due to his popularity—allowing him to invoke article 48 - <i>Joseph Goebbels</i>- Joseph Goebbels organized much of the propaganda used during the rise of Nazism. He managed Nazi rallies and published <i>Mein Kampf</i> which was propaganda for the Nazi party - <i>Rohm</i>- Rohm was known as the architect of Nazism. He was a prominent SA leader as well as Hitler’s advisor - <i>Hitler</i>- See everything above <p>Ideology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Anti-Semitism</i>- Hitler used Jewish people as scapegoats and blamed them for many of the problems Germans faced—majority of people did not agree with this facet, but extremist groups aligned with this beliefs - <i>Nationalism</i>- Hitler emphasized the Germany identity even calling article 231- “Diktat”- or stab in the back. Hitler created a strong sense of nationalist pride - <i>Anti-communist</i> – Hitler blamed the Reichstag fire on communism as a whole rather than the mentally ill perpetrator - <i>National Socialism</i>- Also known as Nazism. This ideology emphasized racial hierarchies, use of intimidation, and eugenics. It also encompassed the ideological aspects discussed above
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Cuba	<p>Persuasion/propaganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Manipulation of Cubans:</i> Castro often claimed that his opponents were anti-Cuba and pro-American, gaining support. - <i>Propaganda:</i> Castro used propaganda during the Cuban revolution, such as interviews, radio broadcasts, and personal appeals to the rural Cubans. Castro attempted to get personal with the peasants to build his image and persuade more people to join his forces. <p>Coercion/Use of force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Attack on Moncada Barracks July 1953:</i> Castro attempted to take control of the Moncada Barracks and spread the weapons among his forces, beginning a revolution. This was a massive failure and Castro was unable to begin a violent revolution. - <i>Santiago Uprising and Journey to Sierra Maestra:</i> When Castro landed on the Granma, he and his forces were immediately spotted. He lost many of his forces while attempting to reach the haven of the Sierra Maestra range. Meanwhile, the urban forces violently revolted in Santiago, also a failure. - <i>Guerrilla Warfare:</i> As Castro attacked the Batista forces, he used tactics of guerilla warfare to outmaneuver and outsmart them. This tactic was one of the key reasons for Castro's rise to power. - <i>Lack of violence among peasants:</i> Castro understood the violence perpetuated by Batista, and he treated the peasants with respect to gain their trust. Castro did not follow his usual method of violence, but rather punished any Fidelista that was violent towards the peasants. <p>Role of leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Che Guevara:</i> influenced Castro to accept more radical ideas of change (communism), fought with Castro throughout the military campaign against Batista, and implemented social and economic policies under Castro's dictatorship. - <i>Raúl Castro:</i> The brother of Fidel Castro, Raúl Castro was instrumental in the coup against Batista. He assisted Castro in the failed attack on the Moncada Barracks in July 1953. He

	<p>also stayed with Castro throughout the Sierra Maestra Campaign and Castro's eventual dictatorship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Camilo Cienfuegos</i>: One of the key generals in Castro's battle against the Batista government, he helped Castro in the Sierra Maestra campaign. When he died, he was seen as a revolutionary martyr for pro-Castro Cubans. <p>Ideology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Nationalism</i>: Castro used the common Cuban identity as a method to unite the people. This was also used against Batista and other political opponents, claiming they were acting in the interests of America and foreign corporations rather than Cuba. - <i>Lack of communism</i>: It is important to note that while establishing Cuba as an authoritarian state, Castro outright denied communism, fearing the CIA would act. - <i>Populism</i>: Castro wanted to appeal to the ordinary people of Cuba through land reform and nationalization of US industries. He wanted to prove his willingness to help the Cuban people.
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Consolidation & Maintenance of power

Hitler	<p>Use of Legal Methods</p> <p>-<i>Article 48</i>: The Reichstag fire was a fire set by a mentally ill communist. Hitler used this fire to invoke article 48 which gave the chancellor full control in an emergency situation. This allowed him to consolidate total power completely legally.</p> <p>-<i>March 1933 election</i>: Allowed the NSDAP to form a majority coalition in the Reichstag. The violence that followed this election allowed Hitler an excuse to implement tighter measures to prevent chaos in Germany.</p> <p>-<i>Enabling Act</i>: allowed Hitler to rule by decree for 4 years. This is what led to him being dictator. Enabling act was voted in, and so this was a legal method with which Hitler consolidated power.</p> <p>-<i>The Law for the Re-establishment of the Civil Service (April 1933)</i>: enacted to avoid difficulties in Weimar. It purged civil service, which enabled the government to get rid of anything considered anti-nazi.</p>
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-Appointment as Chancellor: Hindenburg appointed Hitler as chancellor, allowing Hitler to be in a position of power to successfully consolidate power. He was only able to enact article 48 because he had this position.

Charismatic leadership

-Hitler's Charisma & talent for speaking: This allowed Hitler to reach many audiences and attract many people. Not necessarily WHAT he said, but HOW he said it. This gained Hitler a cult-like following which was instrumental in his consolidation of power.

-Flying Visits: Hitler flew across the country to address audiences. Again, his talent for speaking and meeting with many people aided him in the election process, allowing him to effectively consolidate power.

Use of force

-The Night of the Long Knives (1934): Hitler killed many prominent leaders of the SA and prominent figures in Nazism-including Rohm (the architect of Nazism). This was a purge of the SA and allowed Hitler to get rid of his biggest threat, Rohm.

-The Beerhall Putsch of 1923: This was Hitler's attempted takeover of the government. Although it failed, it gained Hitler attention and fame. This allowed him to build his platform that allowed for his eventual consolidation of power.

-Intimidation of SPD deputies: Hitler intimidated the two-thirds majority to pass the enabling bill. See above for importance of enabling bill.

Dissemination of propaganda

-Control of Media: Nazis had a monopoly over media, allowing them to easily spread Nazi ideals.

-Specific techniques: radio broadcasts, film shows, processions, mass meetings, loudspeakers and banners all quickly spread Nazi propaganda.

-*Literature, music, film*: manipulated to spread Nazi ideology and eliminate contradictory points of views. This helped influence public opinion as Nazis could approve what people were allowed to see.

-*Mein Kampf*: Literature that helped spread Hitler's ideology.

Nature extent & treatment of opposition

-*Communists*: support of USSR was unpopular & attempted to disrupt war production. Gestapo tried to identify and eliminate their threat to the regime in 1942. Ultimately crushed; failed to provide alternative to rise of extreme right.

-*SPD*: SPD had good party membership & wanted to organize resistance to nazis. However, the party quickly became banned from the regime. SOPADE was unable to mobilize mass opposition, wasn't taken as serious resistance anyways.

-*Military*: Army had not committed itself to the republic wholeheartedly. Individual army leaders who questioned Hitler were forced to resign. (Fritsch & Blomberg). This allowed Hitler to assume complete control as Commander in chief of the army. Operation Valkyrie (attempt to end Hitler's regime)

-*Catholic Church*: Catholic bishops protested against a 'new paganism'. Hitler organized a gradual erosion of catholic rights & religious education, press, + youth groups. Individual clerics took stands on policies like euthanasia & sterilization. Catholic church failed to provide actual organized resistance to the state.

-*Opposition from the protestant churches*: Evangelical ministers resisted political machinations used to elect Muller & formed the confessing church. Barmen declaration rejected the false doctrine of the Reich Church.

-*Jehovah's witnesses*: steadfast opponents even though a minority. Banned as soon as Nazis came to power, but still challenged the state by refusal to salute hitler or join nazi organizations. Ruthlessly persecuted.

	<p>-<i>Youth/student</i>: little effect. Killed for unwillingness to perform. “White Rose” group circulated flyers for passive resistance to the state. People were arrested, put on trial, and executed.</p> <p>The impact of the success and failure of foreign policy on the maintenance of power</p> <p>-<i>Lebensraum</i>: Expansionism. Hitler wanted to gain more territory for the Aryan race, so he operated with this foreign policy. However, it wasn’t very feasible & mostly led to disaster.</p> <p>-Hitler’s foreign policies provoked internal opposition as well as external opposition and mostly led to failure.</p>
Castro	<p>Use of legal methods;</p> <p>- <i>Establishment of Communist Party</i>- Castro established the Communist Part of Cuba (PCC) as the sole political party. He enacted constitutional changes in order to ensure dominance of the party</p> <p>-<i>Social Reforms</i>- Castro enacted social reforms to reduce economic inequality. This included agrarian reform, education initiatives (improvement in literacy rates), and healthcare improvements</p> <p>-<i>Use of Judicial Branch</i>- Castro used the judicial branch to suppress and dissenters who stood against the PCC</p> <p>use of force;</p> <p>-<i>DGI</i>- The DGI was a government intelligence agency set up by Castro established by the Soviet Union’s KGB</p> <p>-<i>Intimidation</i>- Castro used force including arrests, executions, and other violence to intimidate people into joining him</p> <p>charismatic leadership;</p> <p>-<i>Cult of Personality</i>- His charismatic persona role in rallying support for the revolution and maintaining ideological conformity</p> <p>-<i>Speeches</i>- His speeches and revolutionary ideals inspired many Cubans to support his cause and endure hardships for the sake of the revolution—his most famous speech being the “History will absolve me speech” while he was on trial and the Moncada attacks,</p> <p>dissemination of propaganda</p> <p>-<i>Idealization</i>-Castro's regime utilized propaganda to promote socialist ideals and portray Castro as a revolutionary hero</p>

	<p><i>-State control-</i> State-controlled media outlets disseminated messages glorifying the revolution and demonizing political opponents.</p> <p><i>-Slogans-</i> Castro's imagery of the guerrilla fighter and slogans like "Viva la Revolución" (Long Live the Revolution) appealed to nationalistic and revolutionary ideals</p> <p>Nature extent & treatment of opposition</p> <p><i>-Punishments-</i> Opposition to Castro's regime was met with harsh treatment, including imprisonment, televised executions, and forced exile.</p> <p><i>- Political enemies-</i> Political opponents, dissidents, and critics of the regime were marginalized, silenced, or eliminated to maintain Castro's grip on power. Political enemies were given the opportunity to flee the country</p> <p><i>-Groups-</i> The Committee for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) and the State Security apparatus monitored and suppressed dissent, ensuring compliance with the government's directives</p> <p>The impact of the success and failure of foreign policy on the maintenance of power</p> <p><i>- Political allies-</i> Castro's alignment with the Soviet Union provided crucial economic, military, and political support, bolstering his regime's stability. The Soviet Union became Cuba's primary benefactor, supplying aid, subsidies, and military assistance, which mitigated economic vulnerabilities and external threats.</p> <p><i>-United States-</i> with the United States, including the imposition of economic sanctions and the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, strained relations and impacted Cuba's international standing</p> <p><i>-The Cuban Missile Crisis-</i> 1962, brought the United States and Cuba to the brink of nuclear war, highlighting the volatile nature of Castro's foreign policy and its implications for maintaining power. Russia played missile in Cuba in response to US placing Missiles in Turkey</p> <p><i>-Chilean Revolution-</i> Fidel Castro supported Salvador Allende's government in Chile, providing political backing, economic assistance, military training to leftist groups, despite US opposition</p>
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Hitler	<p>Aims & impact of domestic, economic, political, cultural & social policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Domestic Policies:</i> Hitler aimed to create a German population that would serve him throughout his attempted conquest of Europe and termination of the Jewish people. Such policies impacted the younger generation as they praised Hitler. Other groups were also impacted if they went against the idea of Hitler's Superior Germany. - <i>Political Policies:</i> Hitler aimed to create a politically united Germany that was solely fascist. This resulted in less political freedom for the people and the ban of communist parties in Germany. - <i>Economic Policies:</i> Hitler focused on a fascist and united workforce, along with a heavily wartime focused economy. Many industries of Germany focused on raw materials and the creation of military tools to prepare for his plans of lebensraum. Some critics claim that the economy of Hitler was fragmented under different ideas of command. - <i>Cultural Policies:</i> The media had to be widely censored for Hitler to ensure a loyal population. Such resulted in a mass indoctrination of citizens through means of radio, art, and literature. Youth groups brainwashed the youth and were meant to develop the youth into loyal subjects of Hitler. - <i>Social Policies:</i> Women were praised for their childbearing and were given benefits based on their ability to birth many children. Hitler offered higher bonuses to families that contained more kids. Minorities were extremely oppressed during this time, as Hitler sought to perfect the Aryan race of Germany. See more below for more details. <p>The impact of policies on women & minorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Women:</i> Women were forced out of the work force, as Hitler believed that they served three purposes to Germany, childrearing, cooking, and attending church. As a result, Hitler created a patriarchy that later suffered due to the smaller workforce and lack of women in occupations like education and medical industries. Women were seen with the sole purpose of providing for the men of society. This hindered their ability to gain higher education, pursue high-ranking jobs, or climb the ranks of society. - <i>Minorities:</i> Jewish people were the primary target of Hitler. He blamed them for many problems occurring within German society, using them as a scapegoat to justify his hatred of Jews. At first, they
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	<p>were barred from owning businesses or partaking in legal examinations, but during the Holocaust they were sent to concentration camps to be systematically executed. Homosexuals were persecuted and subsequently sent to concentration camps, imprisoned, or sterilized. Because Jehovah's Witnesses objected to serving in the military, they were often sent to concentration camps or forcefully converted by the government. Gypsies followed the same fate of the Jewish people of Germany, as Hitler attempted to exterminate them through systematic execution and labor. The "Hereditarily diseased" were at first sterilized, and later killed by the T-4 program. They were euthanized for a short period of time before protests arose.</p> <p>Authoritarian control & the extent to which it was achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Political Control:</i> Hitler had extreme political control over Germany. The Nazi Party was the only permissible party, and communism was outlawed. Any citizen who disagreed with his political views was likely to be jailed or sent to a concentration camp. Other political parties were banned, and every member of society was encouraged to join the Nazi Party. - <i>Media Control:</i> Hitler had vast control over the media of Germany. Mediums from literature, news, music, cinema, and art were controlled by Hitler. The most prominent method is the use of the radio. Radios were established throughout German society, such as the workplace and home. Any form of media or radio that did not come from Hitler was controlled by the Nazi party, as reporters had to prove their allegiance to Hitler. - <i>Civil Society:</i> Hitler controlled almost all aspects of everyday life. He controlled the workforce, as Germans had to join his labor unions, such as the DAF and KdF. This would unite the workers under a common cause of supporting Germany and supporting Hitler. The youth were also controlled through his policies, through youth camps such as Hitler's Youth and German League of Maidens. Hitler brainwashed younger generations into believing a better Germany and a better Europe would arrive if they supported him.
Castro	Aims & impact of domestic, economic, political, cultural & social policies

- *Domestic Policies*- Castro's policies focused on land distribution which led to more equitable distribution. He also focused heavily on improved literacy rates--> Cuba had one of the highest global literacy rates despite having a lower GDP. He also reformed the healthcare system.
- *Economic Policies*- Castro nationalized many US industries leading to the US placing embargos on Cuba. This caused Cuba to turn to the Soviet Union and become communist. He implemented agrarian reform despite inefficiencies in the special period.
- *Political policies*- Castro centralized power and gave the communist party full control. Dissent was suppressed through censorship, propaganda, and violence
- *Cultural & Social Policies*- Castro gave women the ability to join the workforce and had more progressive policies regarding women's rights. Freedom of expression was mostly suppressed in Cuba as it was an authoritarian regime. Castro also established a free healthcare system

The impact of policies on women & minorities

- *Women*- Educational opportunities were expanded for women, leading to increased participation in higher education. Access to healthcare was also improved, with initiatives aimed at providing reproductive healthcare and reducing maternal mortality rates. Women were also encouraged to join the workforce, leading to greater economic independence. Women were still mostly responsible for domestic work though.
- *Minorities*- While Castro's government aimed to address socioeconomic disparities, particularly Afro-Cubans, continued to face discrimination and marginalization. Economic reforms and social welfare programs aimed to alleviate poverty and improve living standards for all Cubans, but afro-cubans didn't see much improvement. Afro-Cubans remained underrepresented in positions of power and faced barriers to accessing education and employment opportunities.

Authoritarian control & the extent to which it was achieved

- *Political control*- The Communist Party of Cuba became the sole legal political party, and dissent was suppressed through propaganda, censorship, and repression. Castro achieved almost total political control as his brother came to power after him and even in current day Cuba is under a communist regime.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Media Control</i>- Castro's government-controlled media outlets, ensuring ideological conformity and limiting freedom of expression. Castro achieved media control to a fair extent, though there were times where youth in Cuba attempted to protest. - <i>Civil Society</i>- Organizations like the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution monitored and suppressed dissent, ensuring compliance with the government's directives, but he did not have entire control as there were many attempts by the US's CIA to assassinate Castro, showing weaknesses in the Committee of defense
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