

# The Dictators



*Get out of here Liberalism*

# EXTREME NATIONALISM

---

- ❖ Remember Social 20 - What leads to ultranationalism?
- ❖ Crisis
- ❖ Charismatic Leadership
- ❖ Propaganda

# Rejection of Liberalism

---

- ❖ Why would anyone ever want to reject liberalism?
- ❖ Fear
- ❖ Ignorance to leaders' actions
- ❖ Genuine affection for improved conditions
- ❖ Desire for security & stability

# OFFICAL IRAQ VOTING FORM

INSTRUCTIONS: MARK YOUR DECISION CLEARLY WITH AN **X\***



**SADDAM HUSSEIN**



**PLEASE TORTURE ME  
AND KILL MY FAMILY**



\* IF YOU HAVE NO HANDS, PLEASE SMUDGE THE BOX WITH YOUR BLOODY STUMPS

# More like Dumb-ocracy

---

- ❖ “The best argument against democracy is a five minute conversation with the average voter”  
-Winston Churchill
- ❖ “It has been said that democracy is the worst form of government... except all the others that have been tried.” - Winston Churchill
- ❖ “In a democracy, the individual enjoys not only the ultimate power but carries the ultimate responsibility.” - Norman Cousins
- ❖ As a leader, is it better to be loved, or feared?

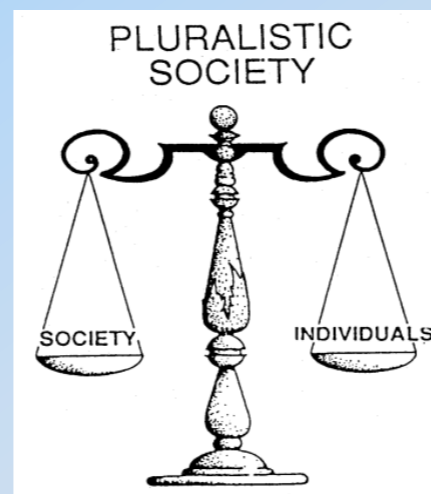
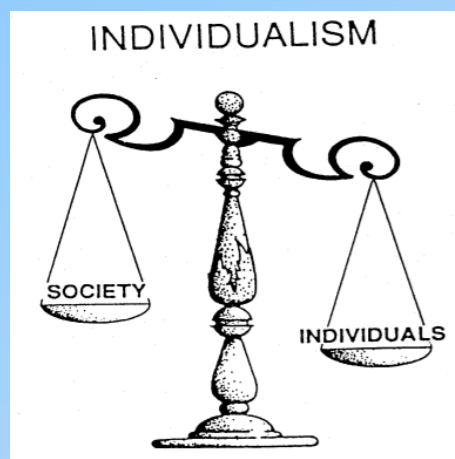
# Fundamentals of Dictatorships

**WHEN STUDYING ALL POLITICAL SYSTEMS, WE MUST ASK...**

- **Who rules?**
- **What organizing principles do rulers use to legitimize their power?**
- **How did the leaders get their power?**

**IT'S ALL ABOUT RIGHTS & SECURITY!!**

- **Democracy: laws protect freedom and security of the people.**
- **Dictatorship: laws protect the powerful elite (in most systems)**



- ❖ freedom to participate in elections
- ❖ obligation to serve the interests of the state
- ❖ not permitted to criticize the government
- ❖ practice responsible citizenship
- ❖ duty to support the leadership without question
- ❖ opportunity to choose one's government
- ❖ place group interest above individual interests
- ❖ freedom to be equal before the law
- ❖ respect the rights of others within a society
- ❖ provide loyalty and obedience to the leadership
- ❖ become involved as part of the duty of a responsible citizen
- ❖ respect the idea of majority rule with respect for minority rights
- ❖ become involved in youth groups and the military to maintain discipline

# Key Concepts

---

- ❖ **Dictatorship:** A system where a small group of leaders have political power, and control the citizens
- ❖ **Authoritarian:** Power is concentrated in the hands of one person or a very small group.
- ❖ **Totalitarian:** A small elite controls every aspect of the country and suppresses any group attempting to oppose it.
- ❖ What's the difference between authoritarian and totalitarian?



**Totalitarian**

**Limited Dictatorship**



1966 - 1976

**MILITARY**



1949 - 1965



**ONE PARTY**

**\* All totalitarian regimes are dictatorships, but not all dictatorships are totalitarian.**

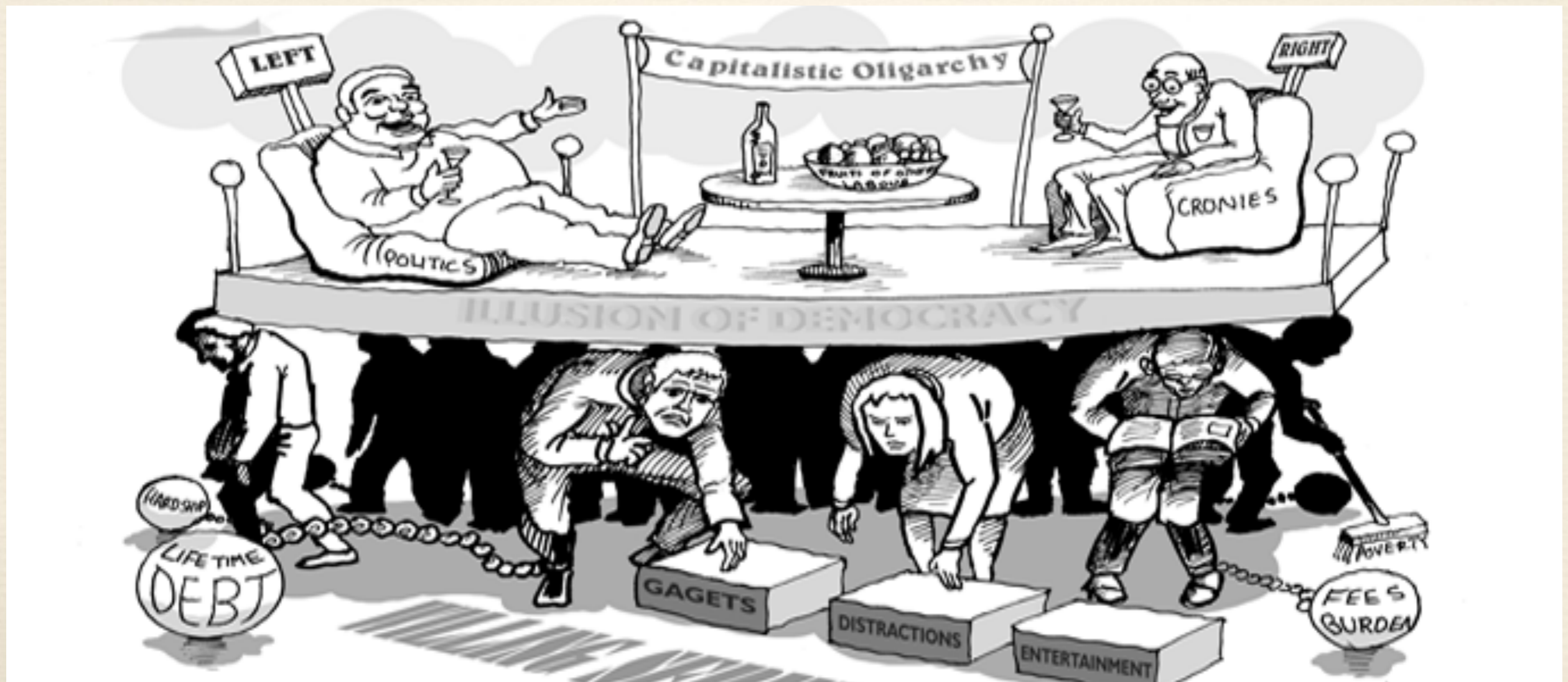
# The Queen is a Dictator



- ❖ **Monarchy** - Typically one individual has high degree of political control and passes leadership on to other family members. Often strict control of citizens, and a long history of rule.

# All Ig Garch E!

- ❖ **Oligarchy** - Power is in the hands of a small group, representing the one political party allowed in the system. State policies are guided by a founding doctrine. Opposition to the government is severely controlled.



# Military Junta

- ❖ **Military Junta** - armed forces commanders who use military to gain control. May appear to look democratic but citizens have no political power. Control through violence and brutality.



I thank you for your vote.  
And by vote I mean gun  
to shoot people who don't  
like me.

# This one ism different

---

- ❖ **Communism:** A dictatorial system of gov't where all decisions are made by the government, and the government owns all property. - Public Enterprise. Believes in “equality” among citizens.
- ❖ **Fascism:** A dictatorial form of gov't which advocates the building of a highly nationalistic state. Usually encourages private enterprise (but not “free” market). Believes in Social Darwinism.
- ❖ What similarities/differences do communism & fascism have?

# Tools of Dictatorships

- **Charisma:** Extraordinary personal charm or power
- **Propaganda:** A systematic attempt to manipulate opinions or beliefs, often through the mass media, to maintain control over or to intimidate a populace.
- **Indoctrination:** Brainwashing.
- **Censorship:** Controlling information in the media (books, radio, TV, pamphlets etc.)
- **Repression:** The act of holding other ideas or people in check.

# Back to the USSR



Ivan the Terrible

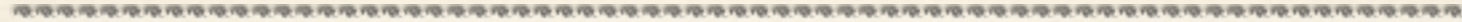
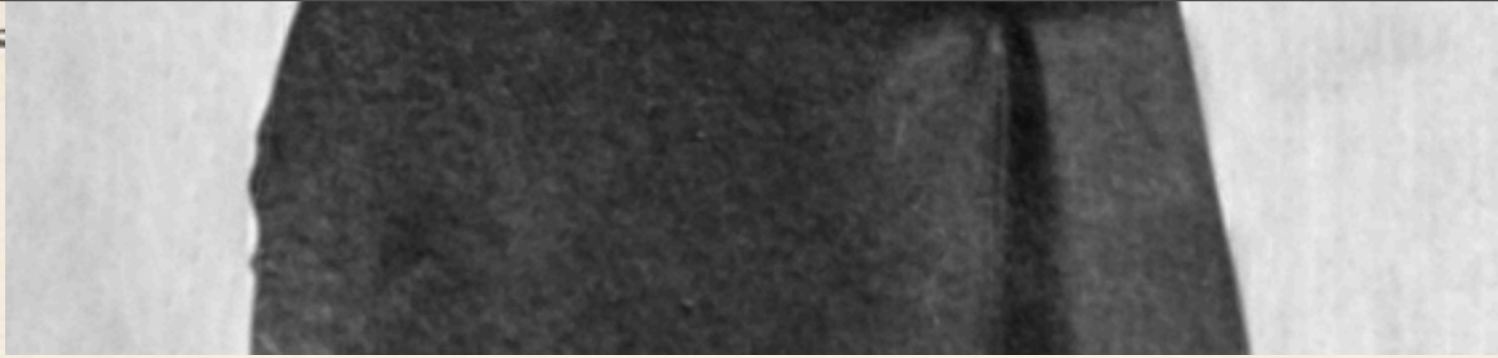


Peter the Great



Catherine the  
Great

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mnS9kr64bPM>





# The Hunt for Red October

Your group (or you by yourself) will find one of the following and report back to the class.

1. What was Bloody Sunday, why did it happen?
2. Who were the Bolsheviks? What was their slogan? How was Lenin different than Marx?
3. What was the Red Terror? Why did Lenin start it?
4. What were the positive changes in the USSR?
5. Who did Lenin want to replace him? Why didn't he? What did he think of Stalin?
6. What was the difference between Stalin's view of communism and Lenin's view?
7. What did Stalin do when he became leader of the USSR?
8. What is the Holodomor? How did it happen?

# Bloody Sunday

---



# Bolsheviks

---



# Red Terror

---



# Positive Changes

---



# Lenin's Replacement

---



# Leninism vs. Stalinism

---



# Stalin's USSR

---





# Holodomor

---

