



Question 20: Compare and contrast the methods used to maintain power in two authoritarian states, each from a different region.

[Topic 10: Authoritarian states (20th century)]

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Hitler and Mao both successfully maintained power in their countries over an extensive period of time, due to multitudinous factors.

Firstly, both leaders ~~used~~ exploited propaganda, through censorship of newspapers, rallies and events as well as radio in Hitler's Nazi Germany and the PLA under Mao. Secondly, force and terror, underscored by propaganda, allowed the removal of opponents as well as spreading a nation-wide sentiment of fear and loathing.

Lastly, the successful foreign policies of both leaders generated widespread support and helped them to maintain power. Ultimately propaganda was the most important method in the maintenance of power of Mao and Hitler, as it enabled force and terror and exploited foreign policy success.

The two authoritarian leaders ~~use~~ made use of and employed widespread propaganda ^{in the maintenance of power}. ~~The leaders~~ Both leaders emphasised censorship

of the press. In Hitler's Germany this was achieved through the establishment of a Nazi publishing house (-cher Verlag), who controlled 66% of the newspapers by 1939, where as Mao sent the correct version of events to all newspapers including the Peking's people daily and the Liberation Army daily. This was important in the maintenance of power as it prevented the spreading of ~~rumors~~ bad press, particularly important during Mao's failed Great Leap forward (1958-62), and thereby discouraged opposition. Furthermore, rallies and events were of utter importance in the maintenance of

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power. Goerring, as the head of the propaganda, raised Hitler to an archetypal charismatic leader and ~~made~~ ^{made} him a pseudo-religious figure by having special days dedicated to the Führer.

This is most notably exemplified through Hitler's birthday (4th of April), being a day of national celebration. Moreover, rallies were organised to show the strength of the Nazi party (for example ~~to~~ the Nuremberg rallies Sept 1933-34). Similarly, events were

organised to show Mao's strength and virility as a leader and

thoroughly develop his cult. This is seen through the 1966 swim in the Yangtze river. Events and rallies were therefore important in

the maintenance of power as it developed the cult of both leaders and raised them to quasi-religious leaders. Furthermore, while

Hitler used Radio as the "spiritual weapon" of the state, Mao

used the PLA whose strength as the largest army in the world

(5 mil.) undoubtedly increased his support. To conclude, propaganda

was vital in the maintenance of power of both leaders as it

disabled opposition and increased support for both leaders

Force and terror was also important in the maintenance of

power of Hitler and Mao. Although concentration camps did not become

extermination camps until 1939, the sheer brutality displayed discouraged

opposition. From 1933 to 1939 the camps held 225,000 political

opponents. On a similar note, Mao's 1000 laogai held 10 million

prisoners annually, and caused the death of 25 million. Therefore,

the extremely vicious and savage nature of the leaders' respective

work camps, ~~increased~~ decreased opposition and aided the

maintenance of power. In addition, the selective terror of the

Nazi state and the wave of terror following the Reichstag fire

(27th Feb 1933) appealed to many Germans and increased ~~the~~ Hitler's

support. In juxtaposition, the purges of party and society

in Mao's China did not increase support, but rather made opposition

unavailable. This is exemplified through the cultural revolution



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In which 80% of the higher party officials were killed, as well as millions of people. In summary, force and terror was of utmost importance in the maintenance of power of the two leaders as it disposed opposition, ~~and~~ caused fear and increased support for Hitler. However, it was less important than propaganda as the cult of personality established by the two leaders allowed them to carry out this terror with little criticism.

A successful foreign policy can also be deemed important in the maintenance of power. Hitler's withdrawal from the League of Nations (Oct 1933), was widely regarded as a display of German strength and increased support for the leader.

Furthermore, the acquisition of the Sudetenland in September 1938, following the Munich conference, allowed 750,000 Germans to join the "Gross Deutschland". This was very popular in Germany and increased support. Furthermore it was Hitler's personal decision to start WWII on the 1st of September 1939, and thereby if he was successful his support would've been unfounded. However, even Post-1942, following the defeat in Stalingrad (1943) and the declaration of war on the USA (Dec 1941), few expressed doubt. This shows how propaganda and force and terror were more important. Mao also had a successful foreign policy. In 1964 Mao developed the atom bomb and in

1967 he developed the Hydrogen bomb, mockingly named 59/16 after the ~~year~~ year and month Soviet advisors left China. Furthermore, he was recognised as the legitimate government of China in 1971. In conclusion, a successful foreign policy was important to maintain power as it increased domestic support; however, it only did so because it was exploited by propaganda, showing how this was most important.



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To conclude, propaganda was the most important method in the maintenance of power, as it enabled the establishment of a cult and increased widespread support. Furthermore, it allowed successive terror campaigns, such as the cultural revolution and Hitler in 1933, to be carried out with little to no criticism. Lastly, propaganda used the successful foreign policy of both leaders to increase support.



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Question 21: "The influence of foreign powers determined the outcome of 20th century civil wars." Discuss with reference to two wars.

[Topic 11: Causes and effects of 20th-century wars]

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The Spanish civil war (1936-39) and the Chinese civil war (1946-49), both saw widespread foreign intervention; however the effect on the outcome differed. Where as the foreign intervention in the Spanish civil war enabled nationalist victory, in the Chinese civil war it had little effect. Other factors, such as socio-economic factors and military unity ~~and~~ and supremacy also played a role. Ultimately, the influence of foreign powers determined the outcome of the Spanish civil war as it allowed for economic supremacy ^{*} and military unity ~~and~~ ~~effect~~ on the nationalist side; however, it had little effect in the Chinese civil war as socio-economic factors and military effectiveness were far more important.

The role of foreign intervention was vital in the Spanish civil war, where as it had little effect in the Chinese civil war.

The nationalists received large quantities of aid: 10,000 troops, 800 ~~trucks~~ ^{aircrafts} and 200 tanks (the Condor legion) from the Germans, 70,000 troops, 750 aircrafts and 150 tanks from Mussolini and 20,000 troops from the Portuguese. This was in sharp contrast to the Republicans who merely received 500 Soviet advisors and an international brigade. Similarly, the terms for the aid were easy for the nationalists (only mining rights to the Germans) where as the Republicans had to ship their entire gold reserve to the USSR. This emphasises how foreign powers and the aid



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they sent was vital in the Spanish Civil War. ~~The~~ Contrastingly, in the Chinese civil war foreign powers played little role. Although Chiang-Kai-Shek and the GMD were given aid (80 000 GMD troops were airlifted north by C-54 planes and they received 485 million dollars in 1948) by the United States, it merely worsened corruption and meant the GMD officials did not address the problems of low morale.

~~These~~ economic factors played an important role in the Spanish civil war, where as ~~that~~ ^{it} ^{was} the most important constituent in the Chinese civil war. The Nationalist side had widespread support from the international business community, receiving \$700 million in credit as well as exporting grain for foreign exchange. Furthermore, they were able to finance the war without inflation where as the Republicans faced 300% increases in prices. This exemplifies how economic factors were important; nevertheless foreign intervention was more important as it enabled credit, exports and a stable rate of inflation. In juxtaposition economic factors were the most important reason for CP victory. During the war, the GMD completely mismanaged the economy leading to rapid inflation (prices increased by 30% each month 1945-48). Moreover, 80% of public expenditure was on the 5 million strong GMD army, neglecting the starvation and malnutrition of the peasants. This was in sharp contrast to the CP who carried through land reform in the areas they controlled (decreased rent from 37.5% to 20% of a crop) which was very popular with the peasant population. Therefore economic factors were of utter importance as they increased support for the CP, allowing them to expand their army and increase morale, where as the GMD faced hostile peasants (~80% of population).



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Military unity was also important in both wars. In 1937, Franco named himself "generalissimo" and united the armies of the right (carlists = 70,000 and Falange = 1 mil). This meant they had an organised fighting force with a common goal. In contrast to the nationalists, the Republicans were highly disorganised. This is most notably exemplified through the Barcelona uprising (1937) in which the Anarchists and the POUM fought the communists. The disunity of

the Republicans was fuelled by intervention as it led to increased communist interference, showing this to be the most important reason in determining the outcome.

In the ~~Spanish~~^{Chinese} civil war the united brotherhood of CCP commanders such as Zhu De and Lin Biao was sharply contradicted by the jealous, cynical and self-absorbed nature of GMD officials. This greatly influenced organisation and morale in both armies. In addition the successful guerrilla tactics, which were only carried out if victory was guaranteed, are juxtaposed to the failed attacks of the GMD. An example of this is Yan'an in which 470,000 GMD troops were captured or killed. Therefore military reasons are important, but less important than economic as they enabled CCP military success and GMD failure.

In conclusion, foreign intervention was the most important reason for Nationalist victory in the Spanish civil war as it not only ensured economic and military supremacy, it also fostered the disunity on the Republican side with increased communist interference. However, in the Chinese civil war economic factors were the most important as it led to increased support from the peasants for the CCP, and thereby allowing successful guerrilla campaigns. Moreover the corrupt nature of the GMD and their mismanagement of the economy, meant foreign aid was wasted.



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