**Why Do Authoritarian and Single-Party Movements Rise to Power?**

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| **Categories of analysis** | **Mao Zedong CCP** |
| **The leader** |  |
| Physical character |  |
| Intelligence, spiritual depth  Personal skills and qualities |  |
| Ability to recruit talented individuals |  |
| Personal history |  |
| Necessary motivation and commitment |  |
| What establishment or cultural traditions exist that help the leader |  |
|  |  |
| What are the problems or issues the leader must address? |  |
| How does ideology translate into policies? |  |
| What connections can be made between the political platform, slogans or statements ? |  |
| Which sections of the ideology are omitted |  |
| Is the platform a pragmatic document with clearly addresses issues? |  |
| Does it attract support from a significant group of the population? |  |
| Which groups are most likely to respond? |  |
| Which groups will not support the platform, are they important? |  |
| **The historical context** |  |
| War, including the aftermath |  |
| Economic crisis |  |
| Political instability |  |
| Lack of leadership |  |
| Unpopular or tyrannical governments |  |
|  |  |
| Fear of revolution |  |
| New ideas introduced into politics |  |
| Nationalism and independence movements |  |
| **The elimination of the opposition** |  |
| The reasons why governments in power succumb to single-party movements include… |  |
| Weak or unpopular policies |  |
| Rigid or insensitive attitudes to some sectors of the population |  |
| Lack of experience and a failure to recognise problems |  |
| Failure to embrace reform or a determination to retain traditional structures and policies |  |
| Divided leadership |  |
| Underestimating the strength and popularity of the opposition |  |