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Dictatorship, Fascism, and Totalitarianism 5 Greatest Dictators of the World Dictators (Collins Gem) Dictators Dictatorship Dictatorship in the Modern World The Dictators Dictatorships Dictators and Tyrants Dictators, Democracy, and American Public Culture Encyclopedia of Modern Dictators Strongman The Palgrave Handbook of Mass Dictatorship Shadow of the Dictators Totalitarian Dictatorship Breaking the Real Axis of Evil Dictators at War and Peace The Rome-Berlin Axis The Dictators Spin Dictators What Is a Dictatorship? The Dictators Tyrants Tyrants Making the World Safe for Dictatorship The Age of the Dictators Dictators and their Secret Police Defeating Dictators The Despot's Apprentice Dictators and Autocrats The End of Europe World's Dictators Dictators and Dictatorships Revolution and Dictatorship Living with Dictators Modern Dictatorship Top 5 Dictators of the World Dictators and Demagogues The World's Most Evil Dictators The Dictator's Learning Curve

In the late nineteenth and twentieth century, with the disappearance of monarchies in many parts of the world, a new autocratic system emerged - the dictatorship, in which all power over a state or community was again concentrated into the hands of one person, without being restricted by constitution, laws or opposition. The individual with this kind of absolute authority was known as the dictator. Here are the twenty dictators of modern times whose actions have left a strong imprint on destiny of the country they ruled, and sometimes even influenced the very history of the world. More often though, dictators rose to the power by leading a coup d'état, in which often a weak monarch of government was deposed and instead a dictatorship established. A nice read book to deep into history. Gaining momentum in the early decades of the 20th century, a number of fascist and other authoritarian regimes could be found around the world by the 1950s. Many persist into the present day. Often led by oppressive dictators, these regimes share many characteristics, though each differ in various ways as well. This volume examines the historical trajectory of dictatorship, fascism, and totalitarianism; their characteristics; where they intersected and how they differed; and some of the individuals-including Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, among many others-infamous for violently imposing their often extreme agendas. Introduces dictatorships, discussing the social, political, economic, religious, and cultural effects, and examining the efforts of various nations to move beyond dictatorships. How do dictators stay in power? When, and how, do they use repression to do so? Dictators and their Secret Police explores the role of the coercive apparatus under authoritarian rule in Asia - how these secret organizations originated, how they operated, and how their violence affected ordinary citizens. Greitens argues that autocrats face a coercive dilemma: whether to create internal security forces designed to manage popular mobilization, or defend against potential coup. Violence against civilians, she suggests, is a byproduct of their attempt to resolve this dilemma. Drawing on a wealth of new historical evidence, this book challenges conventional wisdom on dictatorship: what autocrats are threatened by, how they respond, and how this affects the lives and security of the millions under their rule. It offers an unprecedented view into the use of surveillance, coercion, and violence, and sheds new light on the institutional and social foundations of authoritarian power. The rise of a dictator never happens the same way. Dictators have absolute power over a country, but how they obtain that power and what they use it for makes this form of government one of the most interesting political systems in the world. Readers discover the harsh governments of dictators around the world and learn how ancient dictatorships have influenced modern leaders who rule with an iron fist. Accessible, in the news and relevant subject matter help build a fundamental understanding of this concept. Sidebars, photographs, and captions clarify ideas

within the narrative. The conclusion summary chapter reinforces understanding about dictatorships. Focusing on portrayals of Mussolini's Italy, Hitler's Germany, and Stalin's Russia in U.S. films, magazine and newspaper articles, books, plays, speeches, and other texts, Benjamin Alpers traces changing American understandings of dictatorship from the late 1920s through the early years of the Cold War. During the early 1930s, most Americans' conception of dictatorship focused on the dictator. Whether viewed as heroic or horrific, the dictator was represented as a figure of great, masculine power and effectiveness. As the Great Depression gripped the United States, a few people--including conservative members of the press and some Hollywood filmmakers--even dared to suggest that dictatorship might be the answer to America's social problems. In the late 1930s, American explanations of dictatorship shifted focus from individual leaders to the movements that empowered them. Totalitarianism became the image against which a view of democracy emphasizing tolerance and pluralism and disparaging mass movements developed. First used to describe dictatorships of both right and left, the term "totalitarianism" fell out of use upon the U.S. entry into World War II. With the war's end and the collapse of the U.S.-Soviet alliance, however, concerns about totalitarianism lay the foundation for the emerging Cold War. Studies the rise of dictators and Fascism approaching World War II by looking at the psychological and economic reasons for the rise. This book offers a fresh and original approach to the study of one of the dominant features of the twentieth century. Adopting a truly global approach to the realities of modern dictatorship, this handbook examines the multiple ways in which dictatorship functions - both for the rulers and for the ruled - and draws on the expertise of more than twenty five distinguished contributors coming from European, American, and Asian universities. While confronting the immense complexities of repression and popular response under dictatorship, the volume also poses a series of wide-ranging questions about the political organization of present-day mass society. In the late nineteenth and twentieth century, with the disappearance of monarchies in many parts of the world, a new autocratic system emerged - the dictatorship, in which all power over a state or community was again concentrated into the hands of one person, without being restricted by constitution, laws or opposition. The individual with this kind of absolute authority was known as the dictator. Here are the twenty dictators of modern times whose actions have left a strong imprint on destiny of the country they ruled, and sometimes even influenced the very history of the world. More often though, dictators rose to the power by leading a coup d'état, in which often a weak monarch of government was deposed and instead a dictatorship established. A nice read book to deep into history. Why do some autocratic leaders pursue aggressive or expansionist foreign policies, while others are much more cautious in their use of military force? The first book to focus systematically on the foreign policy of different types of authoritarian regimes, *Dictators at War and Peace* breaks new ground in our understanding of the international behavior of dictators. Jessica L. P. Weeks explains why certain kinds of regimes are less likely to resort to war than others, why some are more likely to win the wars they start, and why some authoritarian leaders face domestic punishment for foreign policy failures whereas others can weather all but the most serious military defeat. Using novel cross-national data, Weeks looks at various nondemocratic regimes, including those of Saddam Hussein and Joseph Stalin; the Argentine junta at the time of the Falklands War, the military government in Japan before and during World War II, and the North Vietnamese communist regime. She finds that the differences in the conflict behavior of distinct kinds of autocracies are as great as those between democracies and dictatorships. Indeed, some types of autocracies are no more belligerent or reckless than democracies, casting doubt on the common view that democracies are more selective about war than autocracies. Provides short biographies of some of history's most infamous dictators and tyrants, detailing their desire for power and their violent ways. In this riveting anatomy of authoritarianism, acclaimed journalist William Dobson takes us inside the battle between dictators and those who would challenge their rule. Recent history has seen an incredible moment in the war between dictators and democracy—with waves of protests sweeping Syria and Yemen, and despots falling in Egypt, Tunisia, and Libya. But the Arab Spring is only the latest front in a global battle between freedom and repression, a battle that, until recently,

dictators have been winning hands-down. The problem is that today's authoritarians are not like the frozen-in-time, ready-to-crack regimes of Burma and North Korea. They are ever-morphing, technologically savvy, and internationally connected, and have replaced more brutal forms of intimidation with subtle coercion. The Dictator's Learning Curve explains this historic moment and provides crucial insight into the fight for democracy. Despite billions of dollars of aid and the best efforts of the international community to improve economies and bolster democracy across Africa, violent dictatorships persist. As a result, millions have died, economies are in shambles, and whole states are on the brink of collapse. Political observers and policymakers are starting to believe that economic aid is not the key to saving Africa. So what does the continent need to do to throw off the shackles of militant rule? African policy expert George Ayittey argues that before Africa can prosper, she must be free. Taking a hard look at the fight against dictatorships around the world, from Ukraine's orange revolution in 2004 to Iran's Green Revolution last year, he examines what strategies worked in the struggle to establish democracy through revolution. Ayittey also offers strategies for the West to help Africa in her quest for freedom, including smarter sanctions and establishing fellowships for African students.

Original Scholarly Monograph Introduction : making the world safe for dictatorship --The motivations behind authoritarian image management -- Mechanisms of authoritarian image management -- Selling dictatorship & silencing dissent : a global snapshot -- Controlling critical messengers : foreign correspondents in China -- Promoting & controlling the China dream : China's external propaganda and repression -- Projecting peace & prosperity : authoritarian image management and RPF Rwanda -- coping with a post-Communist world : North Korea -- Conclusion : looking backward, forward, and inward -- PR & lobbying data by authoritarian states in the United States, 2018-2019 -- Authoritarian actions abroad database (AAAD) - Codebook - Version 5 (Sept. 2020) -- Pro-DPRK Groups with Internet Presences (as of November 2019). Half a century after their deaths, the dictatorships of Stalin and Hitler still cast a long and terrible shadow over the modern world. They were the most destructive and lethal regimes in history, murdering millions. They fought the largest and costliest war in all history. Yet millions of Germans and Russians enthusiastically supported them and the values they stood for. In this first major study of the two dictatorships side-by-side Richard Overy sets out to answer the question: How was dictatorship possible? How did they function? What was the bond that tied dictator and people so powerfully together? He paints a remarkable and vivid account of the different ways in which Stalin and Hitler rose to power, and abused and dominated their people. It is a chilling analysis of powerful ideals corrupted by the vanity of ambitious and unscrupulous men. With the removal of not only Saddam Hussein but also Jean-Bertrand Aristide, as well as the ongoing civil war against Charles Taylor in Liberia, much has changed in the world of dictators since the first publication of this work less than a year ago. Drawing on his 25 years of extensive diplomatic experience, Ambassador Palmer asks us to embrace a b This volume takes a comparative approach, locating totalitarianism in the vastly complex web of fragmented pasts, diverse presents and differently envisaged futures to enhance our understanding of this fraught era in European history. It shows that no matter how often totalitarian societies spoke of and imagined their subjects as so many slates to be wiped clean and re-written on, older identities, familial loyalties and the enormous resilience of the individual (or groups of individuals) meant that the almost impossible demands of their regimes needed to be constantly transformed, limited and recast. From the bestselling author of the Don't Know Much About® books comes a dramatic account of the origins of democracy, the history of authoritarianism, and the reigns of five of history's deadliest dictators. A Washington Post Best Book of the Year! A Bank Street College of Education Best Book of the Year! A YALSA 2021 Nonfiction Award Nominee! What makes a country fall to a dictator? How do authoritarian leaders—strongmen—capable of killing millions acquire their power? How are they able to defeat the ideal of democracy? And what can we do to make sure it doesn't happen again? By profiling five of the most notoriously ruthless dictators in history—Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Joseph Stalin, Mao Zedong, and Saddam Hussein—Kenneth C. Davis seeks to answer these questions, examining the forces in these strongmen's personal lives and historical periods that shaped the leaders they'd

become. Meticulously researched and complete with photographs, Strongman provides insight into the lives of five leaders who callously transformed the world and serves as an invaluable resource in an era when democracy itself seems in peril. * "A fascinating, highly readable portrayal of infamous men that provides urgent lessons for democracy now." —Publishers Weekly, starred review

"Strongman is a book that is both deeply researched and deeply felt, both an alarming warning and a galvanizing call to action, both daunting and necessary to read and discuss." —Cynthia Levinson, author of *Fault Lines in the Constitution*

History has shown that dictators often share similarities in the ways they come to power, hold power, and topple from power. *The Dictators* is a fascinating presentation of eighteen of this century's most powerful dictators, representing fourteen countries. Their lives, political and social theories, and their achievements—good and bad—are carefully examined. Learn how men such as Lenin, Hitler, and Franco influenced their people and changed the world, and discover why a country will accept and support the rule of a dictator. The ideological and practical conflicts between dictatorships and democracies are carefully laid out within the pages of this book. The lives of dictators are important because they have, to a large extent, shaped much of the world we live in, and will continue to do so for generations to come. We all know about Hitler, Stalin, Castro, and Mao Tse-tung. But we also have new names, such as Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un, and Muammar Gaddafi and Robert Mugabe. It remains imperative that we understand as much about these men as we can—the peace of the world depends on it. Half a century after their deaths, the dictatorships of Stalin and Hitler still cast a long and terrible shadow over the modern world. They were the most destructive and lethal regimes in history, murdering millions. Yet millions of Germans and Russians enthusiastically supported them and the values they stood for. Examines the cause and effect relationship of European history and civilization from the classical world to the present. Why the world's most resilient dictatorships are products of violent revolution

Revolution and Dictatorship explores why dictatorships born of social revolution—such as those in China, Cuba, Iran, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam—are extraordinarily durable, even in the face of economic crisis, large-scale policy failure, mass discontent, and intense external pressure. Few other modern autocracies have survived in the face of such extreme challenges. Drawing on comparative historical analysis, Steven Levitsky and Lucan Way argue that radical efforts to transform the social and geopolitical order trigger intense counterrevolutionary conflict, which initially threatens regime survival, but ultimately fosters the unity and state-building that supports authoritarianism. Although most revolutionary governments begin weak, they challenge powerful domestic and foreign actors, often bringing about civil or external wars. These counterrevolutionary wars pose a threat that can destroy new regimes, as in the cases of Afghanistan and Cambodia. Among regimes that survive, however, prolonged conflicts give rise to a cohesive ruling elite and a powerful and loyal coercive apparatus. This leads to the downfall of rival organizations and alternative centers of power, such as armies, churches, monarchies, and landowners, and helps to inoculate revolutionary regimes against elite defection, military coups, and mass protest—three principal sources of authoritarian breakdown. Looking at a range of revolutionary and nonrevolutionary regimes from across the globe, *Revolution and Dictatorship* shows why governments that emerge from violent conflict endure. Based on the "Issues Alive" miniseries on NTD! The world is at a dangerous tipping point. It has become clear that many of us face living under an autocracy as opposed to a democracy in the near future. We are seeing that dictators are on the rise all over the world, and they seriously threaten our freedom, liberty and democratic values. There have been many examples throughout history of dictators exercising a tyrannical control over their countries and citizens. The conflict in Europe that we are witnessing in Ukraine echoes events in the 1950s when the communists attempted to conquer Korea. The outcome was an Armistice in 1953 that has led to an uneasy stalemate on the Korean peninsula. The Korean War is technically still being fought between the communist north and the Western allies in the south. Too few people across the world are aware of the Armistice that only provides a fragile peace. Currently new alliances are building that are a serious threat to the stability of North Asia. This book exposes the hidden pressures that have not yet received much attention. The experts describe the alarming situation that the dictators in the

region are moving all of us towards, both today and for the future. For many years now the North Korean dictator Kim Jong-un and his family dynasty have led a nuclear weapons program that has cast a shadow over the region. It seems that he is enjoying the support of the all-powerful Chinese dictator Xi Jinping, who has recently openly admitted that his goal is to dominate the world. This book is based on the TV series *Issues Alive* which was broadcast in the first half of 2022 by NTD Television. As you read it you will realize how timely it is to draw attention to the tinderbox developing on the Korean Peninsula, an impending crisis with the potential to threaten the peace of the entire world. We were fortunate to enlist the services of the well-known Washington DC political commentator and pundit Frank Gaffney to host the TV series. His insightful discourses with some of the eminent experts in America focus on issues that are going to determine our future in today's uncertain world. Frank makes us aware of the turmoil in North Asia and his invited guests reflect on the challenges as well as suggesting solutions. These experts contributed their views from many perspectives. They are informed activists from different walks of life, from political pundits to former ambassadors, from military strategists to high-ranking government officials. They continue to share their experiences and knowledge while fighting for their beliefs and we thank them for sharing their opinions with us. Once the world's bastion of liberal, democratic values, Europe is now having to confront demons it thought it had laid to rest. The old pathologies of anti-Semitism, populist nationalism, and territorial aggression are threatening to tear the European postwar consensus apart. In riveting dispatches from this unfolding tragedy, James Kirchick shows us the shallow disingenuousness of the leaders who pushed for "Brexit;" examines how a vast migrant wave is exacerbating tensions between Europeans and their Muslim minorities; explores the rising anti-Semitism that causes Jewish schools and synagogues in France and Germany to resemble armed bunkers; and describes how Russian imperial ambitions are destabilizing nations from Estonia to Ukraine. With President Trump now threatening to abandon America's traditional role as upholder of the liberal world order and guarantor of the continent's security, Europe may be alone in dealing with these unprecedented challenges. Based on extensive firsthand reporting, this book is a provocative, disturbing look at a continent in unexpected crisis. This is a new release of the original 1949 edition. Discusses the influence of Mussolini, Hitler, and Stalin on the twentieth century, describes India's efforts to achieve independence, and recounts the founding of Communist China. Discusses six dictators of the modern world, including Francisco Franco, Adolf Hitler, Joseph Stalin, Mao Zedong, Fidel Castro, and Saddam Hussein, and examines the effects of their actions on their countries. An astonishing compendium of dictators and their crimes against the State. The scope of entries is an all-encompassing chronicle of tyrants. They range from the bizarre to the horrific, from the heartbreaking to the ridiculous. The book includes 100 of history's most infamous despots. In vivid detail it tells the story of the lives that led them... This comprehensive yet succinct history of twentieth century European Dictators stresses both the similarities and differences in each regime. Written for undergraduate students studying modern European History, this book profiles each dictator and sets them within the context of their time and world events. The social, political, economic and foreign policies of the dictatorships are also analysed. The history of dictatorship seems to prove the accuracy of the well-known saying: 'Power tends to corrupt - and absolute power corrupts absolutely.' Many questions are answered in this fascinating account of perhaps the most controversial type of government the world has known. Ages 13+ . "[A] primer on the threat to democracy posed by—and I can't believe I'm saying this—the current president of the United States." —David Litt, New York Times bestselling author Donald Trump isn't a despot. But he is increasingly acting like *The Despot's Apprentice*, an understudy in authoritarian tactics that threaten to erode American democracy, including: Attacking the press Threatening rule of law by firing those who investigate his alleged wrongdoings Using nepotism to staff the White House and countless other techniques Donald Trump is borrowing tactics from the world's dictators and despots. Trump's fascination with the military, his obsession with his own cult of personality, and his deliberate campaign to blur the line between fact and falsehood are nothing new to the world of despots. But they are new to the United States. With each authoritarian tactic or tweet, Trump poses

a unique threat to democratic government in the world's most powerful democracy. At the same time, Trump's apprenticeship has serious consequences beyond the United States. His bizarre adoration and idolization of despotic strongmen—from Russia's Putin, to Turkey's Erdogan, or to the Philippines' Duterte—has transformed American foreign policy into a powerful cheerleader for some of the world's worst regimes. In *The Despot's Apprentice*, an ex-US campaign advisor who has sat with the world's dictators explains Donald Trump's increasingly authoritarian tactics and how Trump uniquely threatens American democracy... and how to save it from him. Revolutionaries, despots and tyrants - over 40 of the most totalitarian leaders in the world. This ebook has been made from the 2007 edition. Hitler or Stalin are the names that instantly strike us when spoken of the word dictator. Cruel and horrible are what you can say about them. Well, they weren't the only ones. There have been many that have subjected their people to living in an austere environment and were subject to extreme punishments if their rules were broken. The punishments usually led to torturous death. Countries that are under dictators are normally exposed to extreme poverty, exploitive administrations, and unceasing defilement of their basic human rights. People standing for their rights are brutally murdered and set an example to the public to see what could happen to them if they go against their leader. This comprises of some of the most powerful dictators that have ruled in the past while some of them are still in power. > Today more than ever, international headlines are dominated by dispatches from the many dictatorships that still dot the globe. Although Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein has been deposed, North Korea's Kim Jong-il continues to attract attention on the world stage; at the same time, other dictatorships, led by royal families, military juntas, and single political parties, persist in repressing and brutalizing their citizens without ever attracting anything like Saddam's or Kim Jong-il's level of international attention. In this fascinating, eye-opening read, New York Times bestselling author David Wallechinsky offers in-depth portraits of each of the twenty worst dictators -- and the governments they head -- currently in power: exposing their crimes, and revealing their strange personalities and mysterious backgrounds. Tyrants also reveals the extent that foreign corporations and governments support these tyrants despite their policies. Timely and provocative, crafted with the popular touch that has made Wallechinsky a bestselling author, *Tyrants* will awaken you to the criminal regimes of the present -- and pose challenging questions about America's role in curbing (or promoting) their power in the future. The Tyrant Hall of Shame includes: Kim Jong-il/North Korea Hu Jintao/China Seyed Ali Khamenei/Iran King Abdullah/Saudi Arabia Muammar al-Qaddafi/Libya Omar al-Bashir/Sudan Islam Karimov/Uzbekistan Saparmurat Niyazov/Turkmenistan Fidel Castro/Cuba How a new breed of dictators holds power by manipulating information and faking democracy Hitler, Stalin, and Mao ruled through violence, fear, and ideology. But in recent decades a new breed of media-savvy strongmen has been redesigning authoritarian rule for a more sophisticated, globally connected world. In place of overt, mass repression, rulers such as Vladimir Putin, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, and Viktor Orbán control their citizens by distorting information and simulating democratic procedures. Like spin doctors in democracies, they spin the news to engineer support. Uncovering this new brand of authoritarianism, Sergei Guriev and Daniel Treisman explain the rise of such "spin dictators," describing how they emerge and operate, the new threats they pose, and how democracies should respond. *Spin Dictators* traces how leaders such as Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew and Peru's Alberto Fujimori pioneered less violent, more covert, and more effective methods of monopolizing power. They cultivated an image of competence, concealed censorship, and used democratic institutions to undermine democracy, all while increasing international engagement for financial and reputational benefits. The book reveals why most of today's authoritarians are spin dictators—and how they differ from the remaining "fear dictators" such as Kim Jong-un and Bashar al-Assad, as well as from masters of high-tech repression like Xi Jinping. Offering incisive portraits of today's authoritarian leaders, *Spin Dictators* explains some of the great political puzzles of our time—from how dictators can survive in an age of growing modernity to the disturbing convergence and mutual sympathy between dictators and populists like Donald Trump. In order to truly understand the emergence, endurance, and legacy of autocracy, this volume of engaging essays

explores how autocratic power is acquired, exercised, and transferred or abruptly ended through the careers and politics of influential figures in more than 20 countries and six regions. The book looks at both traditional "hard" dictators, such as Hitler, Stalin, and Mao, and more modern "soft" or populist autocrats, who are in the process of transforming once fully democratic countries into autocratic states, including Recep Tayyip Erdoğan in Turkey, Brazilian leader Jair Bolsonaro, Rodrigo Duterte in the Philippines, Narendra Modi in India, and Viktor Orbán in Hungary. The authors touch on a wide range of autocratic and dictatorial figures in the past and present, including present-day autocrats, such as Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping, military leaders, and democratic leaders with authoritarian aspirations. They analyze the transition of selected autocrats from democratic or benign semi-democratic systems to harsher forms of autocracy, with either quite disastrous or more successful outcomes. An ideal reader for students and scholars, as well as the general public, interested in international affairs, leadership studies, contemporary history and politics, global studies, security studies, economics, psychology, and behavioral studies.