

Historiography

RISE TO POWER OF AUTHORITARIAN STATES	
Economic conditions	<p style="text-align: center;">GERMANY</p> <p>Kershaw - Great Depression was crucial to the Nazi's RTP</p> <p>Brustein - Nazis rose to power by appealing to the material concerns of the Great Depression</p> <p>McDonough - Other political alternatives like KPD, SPD did not benefit from the Great Depression as the Nazis did.</p> <p>→ McDonough more convincing. NSDAP captured votes from KPD's stronghold of workers through effective propaganda, KPD votes only grew 1.7%.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHINA</p> <p>Webb - GMD's fiscal mismanagement of urban elite</p> <p>Hsu - GMD neglected the age-old problem of landlordism</p> <p>→ Rural neglect created long-term conditions of agricultural distress, cultivating a support base for CCP. Urban mismanagement in the short-term eroded the GMD's financial support base, rendering their civil war campaign unsustainable.</p>
Weakness of prev gvts	<p style="text-align: center;">GERMANY: Normalisation of authoritarianism in politics</p> <p>Fischer (structuralist) - Weimar democracy stymied from its formation</p> <p>Nicholls (intentionalist) - Mismanagement of crises more critical to collapse</p> <p>→ Agree with Fischer. Article 48 embedded in the constitution, used with increasing frequency in the chaos of Great Depression years. President Hindenburg forcefully tried to impose order on collapsing coalition</p>
Ideology	<p style="text-align: center;">GERMANY: Cult of the leader</p> <p>Kershaw (intentionalist) - Hitler filled emotional need of Germans for a strong leader</p> <p>Mommsen (structuralist) - Pan-Germanism embedded militaristic culture within German politics</p>
Propaganda	<p>Noakes - Extremes of propaganda and personality cult only reached a small fraction of the population</p> <p>→ AGREE, impossible to quantify genuine loyalty propaganda engendered, but</p>

	semblance of popularity created an atmosphere of conformity. Especially effective when used in tandem with use of force.
Role of leader	(see cult of leader)
Use of force	<p style="text-align: center;">GERMANY</p> <p>Nicholls - use of force had a marginal impact on NSDAP's rise → Agree: Weimar parliamentary democracy, rose through electoral means</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHINA</p> <p>Hsu - highlights Mao's leadership in Yan'an as crucial in planting the seeds for CCP success → Agree: Elimination of opposition in the Yan'an Rectification campaigns streamlined CCP's pro-peasant ideology, eradicated rival pro-Moscow faction.</p>
Impact of War	<p style="text-align: center;">CHINA</p> <p>Johnson: Rise in peasant nationalism more crucial to CCP than the class struggle</p> <p>Hsu: Blames defeat of GMD on the 8-year long Sino-Japanese War</p> <p>Dikotter: Mao's opportunistic land grab post-SJW</p> <p>→ Evaluate through a short and long-term lens. Addressing structural problems proved the CCP as a viable political alternative, gave them credibility.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GERMANY</p> <p>Kershaw (intentionalist): Hitler fulfilled the emotional need for a strong leader</p>
CONSOLIDATION / MAINTENANCE OF POWER OF AUTHORITARIAN STATES	
Control of Opposition	<p>Delarue - Nazis achieved complete penetration of German society, could arouse terror and compliance</p> <p>Mallman and Paul - Authoritarian ambitions but surveillance and repression was far from comprehensive</p> <p>→ Agree with Mallman and Paul.</p> <p>1, Limitations of Gestapo and SS in terms of scale 2, Use of legal methods to remove opposition from was more effective than the use of force. Excessive use of force would have alienated the more educated, urban Germans. Instead using legal methods provided the facade of legitimacy required for the stability of Hitler's rule.</p>
Use of legal methods	Kershaw - Use of legal methods significant.

	<p>Hiden - Nazis Preserved the facade of rule of law by manipulating the principles of law and judiciary.</p>
Use of force	<p style="text-align: center;">GERMANY</p> <p>Sax - SS became a symbol for the Nazi pursuit of Volksgemeinschaft. Derived legitimacy from ideological vision</p> <p>Mallman and Paul - Authoritarian ambitions but surveillance and repression was far from comprehensive</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHINA</p> <p>Dikotter - Terror and violence were foundations of CCP regime</p> <p>Fairbank - propaganda and cult of personality created support for CCP.</p>
Propaganda	<p>Noakes - Propaganda only intensified existing sympathies for the Nazis but did not actively create them.</p>
Charismatic leadership	<p>Kershaw (intentionalist) - Hitler filled emotional need of Germans for a strong leader</p> <p>Mommsen (structuralist) - Pan-Germanism embedded militaristic culture within German politics</p>
Foreign policy (success/failures)	<p>Kershaw - Pan-Germanism institutionalised in 1920 Nazi Party Programme</p> <p>Noakes - Grossdeutschland ideology could be compromised for political expediency (EG giving up South Tyrol for Italian friendship).</p>
Social policies: Women	<p style="text-align: center;">GERMANY</p> <p>Bendersky - Child-rearing and motherhood tenet of Nazi ideology confined women's roles, condemned desire for rights as selfish.</p> <p>Mason - No evidence that Nazi policies were unpopular amongst women</p> <p>De Grand - conflict between conservative policies towards women and Nazi's economic ambitions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHINA</p> <p>Burger - Milestone inclusion of female's rights in CCP's regime</p> <p>Hinton - Disingenuous, female liberation not the aim of regime</p> <p>→ Agree with Hinton. Female emancipation was a means of including women into the workforce and modernising the state.</p>

Social policies: Religious groups	<p>Delarue - Sheer size of Christian population facilitated Nazi penetration on a wide scale.</p> <p>Noakes - Hitler faced significant opposition from churches</p> <p>Evans - Galen mobilised the largest protest movement in Nazi regime</p>
Social policies: Minorities	<p>Kershaw - Exclusion of Jews from social sphere possible due to public apathy</p> <p>Hiden - active widespread anti-Jew discrimination</p> <p>→ Kershaw more convincing. Even though anti-Semitic sentiments embedded in 1920 Nazi Party Programme, Hitler avoided large public displays of anti-Semitic activity in fear of international outcry,</p>
Economic policies	<p>Noakes: Nazi economic policy geared the country towards war</p> <p>Overy: Nazi's economic success was not a miracle</p> <p>→ Agree with Overy. Chancellor Brüning had already set German economy on the road to recovery by 1932. Cancelled reparation payments, started employment creation schemes.</p> <p>Mason: German economy strained by rearmament and food shortage</p> <p>Overy: No sign of social or political unrest arising from economic hardship</p> <p>Kershaw: No coherent economic policy under the Nazis.</p>

CAUSES OF CIVIL WARS (SCW AND CCW)

Economic problems	<p>Preston (structuralist) - peasant strikes common and frequent, 1909 General strike. Long-term socio-economic tensions caused SCW.</p> <p>Brenan - Great Depression directly preceded SCW, trigger cause.</p>
Political instability (LT)	<p>Ross - state politically weakened, created conditions for Spanish Civil War</p> <p>Roberts: Lack of political representation cause for Spanish Civil War</p>
Ideological	<p>Johnson: Rise in peasant nationalism more important than class struggle in causing Chinese Civil War</p>

PRACTICES OF CIVIL WARS

Foreign power	<p>Cavero - Hitler and Mussolini solely responsible for Franco's win of the Spanish Civil War</p>
---------------	--

involvement	War
Leadership	Mitchell - acknowledge significance of foreign aid but highlights Franco's military leadership.
Tactics and Tech	Beevor - Republicans lacked military and political resources to cover geographical areas of Spanish Civil War.
Guerilla warfare	<p>Gray: Guerrilla warfare was a prudent strategy for Mao in the Chinese Civil War.</p> <p>Dikotter: Mao's land grab responsible for CCP victory.</p> <p>Sheridan: Mass mobilisation undoubtedly determinant of CCP victory</p> <p>Spence: Jiang's inept military leadership, failed to consolidate control of strongholds below Great Wall before pursuing Communists in North and interior</p>

EFFECTS OF CIVIL WARS

	CHINESE CIVIL WAR
	<p>Burger - Inclusion of women's rights was a milestone in China</p> <p>Hinton - Female liberation never the intention of the regime</p>
	SPANISH CIVIL WAR
Policies towards women (role and status)	<p>Browne - Republican controlled zones saw liberation of women</p> <p>Ballester - SCW put an end to the evolution of female rights</p>

CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL WARS

	WORLD WAR ONE
	Fischer: Blames Germany for being aggressive
	WORLD WAR TWO
Nationalism / Militarism	Storry: Dominant theme of Japanese politics in the 1930s shifted to aggressive militarism.
Alliances	<p>Fay (structuralist): Myriad of structural long-term causes (alliances, imperialism) created conditions for WW1.</p> <p>Stoessinger (intentionalist): Blames personalities for mismanaging July Crisis prior to WW1.</p>
Economic rivalry	<p>Hanneman: Great Depression ignited overwhelming support for Japanese militarism, particularly within the rural farming population. (WW2)</p> <p>AJP Taylor: Railways were the cause of World War One.</p>

PRACTICES OF INTERNATIONAL WARS

Technological developments	<p>Levine - Submarines crucial to allied victory in WW2</p> <p>Terraine: Land technology complemented land strategies in WW1</p> <p>Hastings: Atomic bomb ended WW2 in USA victory</p> <p>Overy: Bomb merely accelerated Japanese defeat, would have surrendered by September 1941.</p>
Mobilisation of resources	<p>Grayzel - British women mobilised by propaganda to perform key functions in WW1</p> <p>Hane: Japan's lack of a war economy in WW2 cause for her defeat.</p> <p>Storry: Japan's technological stagnation led to defeat in WW2.</p> <p>Ferguson: WW1 was a highly industrialised war</p>

EFFECTS OF INTERNATIONAL WARS

WORLD WAR ONE	
Effects: Territorial	<p>Sherer - ToV did not made significant inroads on German sovereignty</p> <p>Birdsall - Post-war treaties were not intrinsically flawed, merely lack of enforcement</p> <p>Kennedy - Treaties were successful in the 1920s but failed in 1930s</p>
Effects: Political	<p>AJP Taylor - (determinist) Peace settlements failed to address strongman political culture in German politics post-WW1.</p> <p>Dower - San Francisco System supported Japan's recovery post-WW2.</p>