

(Maliyah) **Idi Amin:**

- Idi Amin was born 1925 in Kokobo, West Nile Province, Uganda. He joined the Ugandan military in 1940 and stayed until 1971 when overthrew the current leader and declared himself president.
- Amin became chief of the armed forces and president in 1971, field marshal in 1975 and life president in 1976.
- He sent out “killer squads” to murder Obote’s supporters, that was mostly Acholi and Lango ethnic groups. Soon he started to kill journalists, lawyers, homosexuals, students, senior bureaucrats and then he expelled all Asians from Uganda(1972), that caused the breakdown of Uganda’s economy.
- After all of that, he began to be called the Butcher of Uganda and that is because he was responsible for the death of some 300,000 people during his presidency.
- He was never tried for his crimes.

“Idi Amin.” *Biography.com*, A&E Networks Television, 17 Apr. 2019,

[www.biography.com/political-figure/idi-amin](http://www.biography.com/political-figure/idi-amin).

(Shri) **Mao Zedong:**

- Mao Zedong was born on December 26th, 1893 in Shaoshan, Hunan Province, China. In 1911, the Xinhua Revolution began against the monarchy, Mao joined the Revolutionary army, the Nationalist Party.
- They overthrew the monarchy in 1912, founded the Republic of China. Spurred by the promise of a new future for China and himself, Mao revealed in the political and cultural change sweeping the country.
- In 1921, Mao became one of the inaugural members of the Chinese Communist Party. Mao supported the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, he adopted Leninist ideas and he was key to establishing communism in Asia. Mao helped establish the Soviet Republic of China and was elected chairman of the small republic, he developed a small but strong army of guerilla fighters that directed torture and execution of anyone who defied the party law.
- On October 1, 1949, in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, Mao announced the establishment of the People’s Republic of China. Mao instituted sweeping land reform, through persuasion and coercion, also violence and terror when deemed necessary.
- Mao created the “Great Leap Forward” in January of 58, it was created to increase agricultural and industrial production. In the beginning the reports were good, but three years of floods and bad harvest told a different story. Within a year the famine set in and entire villages died to starvation, this was considered the worst man-made famine in human history and an estimated 40 million people

died of hunger between 1959 and 1961. But Mao was unaware of many of the famine details because his protective inner circle kept them from him. In 1962 Mao was pushed to the sidelines and his rivals took control, this was all due to the failure of the Great Leap Forward and for the first time in 25 years Mao was not a central figure in leadership.

“Mao Tse-Tung.” *Biography.com*, A&E Networks Television, 18 Apr. 2019, [www.biography.com/political-figure/mao-tse-tung](http://www.biography.com/political-figure/mao-tse-tung)

(Mom) **Khorloogiin Choibalsan:**

- Khorloogiin Choibalsan was born on February 8, 1895, and became the leader of the Mongolian People’s Republic and the Marshal of the Mongolian armed forces from 1930 to 1952.
- He was the first and last person in Mongolian modern history to have complete political power.
- Choibalsan oversaw Soviet-ordered purges and killed around 30,000 to 35,000 Mongolians.

*Choibalsan, Khorloogiin - TracesOfWar.com,*

[www.tracesofwar.com/persons/30073/Choibalsan-Khorloogiin.htm?c=aw](http://www.tracesofwar.com/persons/30073/Choibalsan-Khorloogiin.htm?c=aw).

(Gigi) **Pol Pot:**

- Saloth Sar was born as Saloth Sar on May 19, 1925, in Kompong Thom Province, Cambodia. He started his education at a monastery in Phnom Penh and then went on to the French Catholic school after he got a government scholarship for studying carpentry and was sent to Paris to study radio technology in 1949. In Paris, he was involved in the Communist party and took the name Pol Pot.
- In 1962 Pot became his party’s secretary general.
- In spring of 75, the Khmer Rouge took control of Phnom Penh, Pol Pot and Khmer Rouge started building a new Cambodia. As one of the most brutal regimes Pot was influenced and impressed by China's Cultural Revolution under the Mao Tse-tung, Pot followed in their footsteps of evacuating cities and forcing people into a rural, farming life. The evacuation process was ruthless children, elderly, and the hospitalized were forced to move. Hundreds of thousands died in the first few weeks and many more would die each day until 1979 because

Khmer Rouge executed everyone who represented the old society(intellectuals, merchants, Buddhist monks, former government officials, and former soldiers).

- They then targeted members of Cambodia's ethnic minorities, half of the Chinese as well as 90,000 Muslims and Vietnamese, Khmer Rouge killed over 2 million people.
- The Khmer Rouge controlled every aspect of the lives of the small group that survived, the dictatorship separated children and parents, forced arranged marriages, outlawed money, private property, religion, and books.
- In 1978 Vietnam entered Cambodia, kicked out Pol Pot and Khmer Rouge, they opened the border and everyone was aware of Pol Pot's tenure. Killing fields were evidence of what the Khmer Rouge did and Pol Pot was found guilty of genocide, but he was never imprisoned.
- In 1997 the Khmer Rouge arrested Pol and placed him under house arrest where he died on April 15th, 1998 of natural causes near Anlong Veng, Cambodia.

"Pol Pot." *Biography.com*, A&E Networks Television, 19 Apr. 2019,

[www.biography.com/political-figure/pol-pot](http://www.biography.com/political-figure/pol-pot).

(Monica)**Augusto Pinochet:**

- Augusto Pinochet was born on November 25, 1915, and joined the Chilean Army 20 years later, he was appointed the Commander in Chief in 1973.
- Also in 1973, he overthrew the Allende government and decided that he was in charge of the military regime.
- In 1980 he gave himself an eight-year presidential term but in 1988 the people rejected his candidacy beyond 1990 still he stayed the Commander in Chief until 1998. October 1998 he was the center of international attention after getting arrested in London, this came from Spain because he still did not stand trial for his crimes of genocide and terrorism and this caused problems with the UK and Chile.
- After 25 years in power, he was put under arrest but died in 2006 before he could go to court.

"Augusto Pinochet." *Biography.com*, A&E Networks Television, 18 Apr. 2019,

[www.biography.com/political-figure/augusto-pinochet](http://www.biography.com/political-figure/augusto-pinochet).

(Peyton)**Mehmet Talat Pasa:**

- Mehmet Talat Pasa was the principal architect of the Armenian Genocide.
- He joined the Committee of Union and Progress and quickly became the leader, this allowed him to become the Chief Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs in Salonika.

- After the Turk Revolution Talat became one of the most influential politicians
- As Minister of the Interior, he assumed primary responsibility for planning and implementing the Armenian Genocide.

*Talaat Pasha, Mehmet*, [www.armenian-genocide.org/talaat.html](http://www.armenian-genocide.org/talaat.html).

## P(2MxC+A)=Dictatorship

P is for power: All of these men might not be considered dictators in the history book, but it is this equation that makes a dictator then they all should be. The political power that a dictator holds when he is in charge is more than anyone will know because when someone overthrows the government and assumes all power, there is no one to stop them from making bad choices.

Idi: At the start of his rule, he won over the people by freeing several political prisoners. But at the same time, he sent out "killer squads" to murder Obote's supporters, that was mostly Acholi and Lango ethnic groups. Soon he started to kill journalists, lawyers, homosexuals, students, senior bureaucrats and then he expelled all Asians from Uganda(1972), that caused the breakdown of Uganda's economy.

Mao: Mao created the "Great Leap Forward" in January of 58, it was created to increase agricultural and industrial production. In the beginning the reports were good, but three years of floods and bad harvest told a different story. Within a year the famine set in and entire villages died to starvation, this was considered the worst manmade famine in human history and an estimated 40 million people died of hunger between 1959 and 1961.

Khorloogiin: Choibalsan oversaw Soviet-ordered purges and killed around 30,000 to 35,000 Mongolians.

Pol: The evacuation process was ruthless children, elderly, and the hospitalized were forced to move. Hundreds of thousands died in the first few weeks and many more would die each day until 1979 because Khmer Rouge executed everyone who represented the old society(intellectuals, merchants, Buddhist monks, former government officials, and former soldiers). They then targeted members of Cambodia's ethnic minorities, half of the Chinese as well as 90,000 Muslims and Vietnamese, Khmer Rouge killed over 2 million people.

Augusto: Also in 1973, he overthrew the Allende government and decided that he was in charge of the military regime. In 1980 he gave himself an eight-year presidential term

Mehmet: Mehmet Talat Pasa was the principal architect of the Armenian Genocide.

2M is for military: The military plays a huge part in turning a ruthless leader into a dictator because these men start off as people going into a war that they will most likely not survive. But then when they get a taste of power, they want more. Then they take the tactics they learned from the military and use it as a weapon to hurt the people that don't listen.

Idi: he joined the Ugandan military in 1940 and stayed until 1971 when overthrew the current leader and declared himself president.

Mao: Mao joined the Revolutionary army, the Nationalist Party.

Khorloogiin: he was the leader of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Marshal of the Mongolian armed forces from 1930 to 1952.

Pol: As one of the most brutal regimes Pot was influenced and impressed by China's Cultural Revolution under the Mao Tse-tung.

Augusto: he was in the Chilean Army 20 years later, he was appointed the Commander in Chief in 1973. Also in 1973, he overthrew the Allende government and decided that he was in charge of the military regime.

Mehmet: He joined the Committee of Union and Progress and quickly became the leader, this allowed him to become the Chief Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs in Salonika.

C is for casualties: I think that casualties are a big part of being a dictator because the definition of a dictator is someone to takes control by force. Usually, force makes people think of violence and so dictators try to make it look like they are in control by executions.

Idi: he sent out "killer squads" to murder Obote's supporters, that was mostly Acholi and Lango ethnic groups. Soon he started to kill journalists, lawyers, homosexuals, students, senior bureaucrats and then he expelled all Asians from Uganda(1972), that caused the breakdown of Uganda's economy.

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Augusto: According to a government commission report that included testimony from more than 30,000 people, Pinochet's government killed at least 3,197 people and tortured about 29,000.

Mehmet: The exact amount of people that died in the Armenian Genocide was never put out, but it was said that around 2 million people died because of Mehmet's actions.

A is for allies: Every one of these dictators has someone helping them out, who knows what they are doing. These might be from the U.S. or they might be dictators that need someone to take over when they pass.

Idi: He was allied with the Israelis and they supplied him with guns and soldiers to help make sure that nobody messed with Idi.

Mao: Mao supported the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. So, in turn, they supported him back and made sure that he knew what he was supposed to do to keep his people in line.

Pol: The Khmer Rouge took in Pol on April 17th, 1975 and over time Pol rose up the ranks and soon he was being groomed to take over Mao Tse-Tung's spot as leader. The Khmer Rouge taught Pol everything he knows and they made sure that Pol remained in power for as long as possible.

Khorloogiin: The Soviets allied with Khorloogiin because he was killing all the people that did not stand for the same thing as them. Khorloogiin made sure to keep friendly with them because they would do all of the dirty work for them.

Augusto: Augusto had help from Jaime Guzman (independent democratic union) and Jaime was the eye inside for Augusto since he was only a military dictator. Jaime made sure that Augusto could do whatever he wanted without getting in trouble.

Mehmet: After the Turk Revolution Talat became one of the most influential politicians, in 1909 he was appointed Minister of the Interior of Posts, 1912 he was Secretary General of the CUP. After winning the Turk revolution everyone wanted to be on the winning side, so all of the Muslims started to support him and made sure that Mehmet stayed in power. So that they would never have any trouble.