

successful coups throughout history

Successful Coups Throughout History: Power Shifts That Changed the World

Successful coups throughout history have shaped the political landscape of nations in profound and often unexpected ways. These sudden and decisive seizures of power, usually executed by a small group within the government or military, have toppled established regimes and ushered in new eras. From ancient empires to modern nation-states, coups have frequently altered the course of history, sometimes bringing stability, but often sparking chaos and conflict. Understanding the mechanics and consequences of these historic power grabs offers invaluable insights into the fragility and resilience of political systems.

The Anatomy of Successful Coups Throughout History

A coup d'état, or simply a coup, is characterized by the swift overthrow of a government, typically by a faction within the existing power structure, such as the military or political elites. Unlike revolutions, which often involve mass popular uprisings, coups are generally executed by a limited number of actors who capitalize on existing vulnerabilities within the regime.

The success of a coup depends on several key factors:

- **Control of the military or security apparatus:** Since physical force is usually necessary to seize power, having loyal troops or units is crucial.
- **Political context and public sentiment:** Popular dissatisfaction with the ruling government can create an environment ripe for a coup.
- **Speed and decisiveness:** Quick action minimizes resistance and prevents loyalists from organizing countermeasures.
- **Communication and propaganda:** Controlling information channels helps legitimize the new regime and suppress opposition.

By examining some of the most notable successful coups throughout history, we can better understand these dynamics in action.

Famous Successful Coups: Case Studies

The Coup of Julius Caesar (44 BCE)

Though technically the assassination of Julius Caesar was a political murder, it set off a chain of events that functioned like a coup in the Roman Republic's power structure. Caesar's rise challenged the Senate's authority, and his death at the hands of senators aimed to restore the old order. Yet, paradoxically, it accelerated the fall of the Republic and the rise of the Roman Empire under Augustus. This episode exemplifies how political violence and coups can have unintended consequences, reshaping entire civilizations.

The Bolshevik Revolution (1917)

Often cited as one of the most transformative coups in modern history, the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia was a well-orchestrated seizure of power that overthrew the Provisional Government. Led by Vladimir Lenin, the Bolsheviks capitalized on widespread dissatisfaction stemming from World War I hardships, economic instability, and political chaos. The success of this coup led to the establishment of the Soviet Union, profoundly influencing global politics throughout the 20th century.

The Chilean Coup of 1973

In 1973, General Augusto Pinochet led a military coup against the democratically elected socialist president, Salvador Allende. This event is a textbook example of a military coup that abruptly ended a civilian government. Pinochet's regime established a military dictatorship that lasted nearly two decades, marked by human rights abuses but also economic reforms. The Chilean coup highlights the role of Cold War geopolitics, with foreign interference playing a significant part in its success.

The Turkish Military Coup of 1980

Turkey has experienced multiple military coups throughout its republican history, but the 1980 coup stands out due to its scale and impact. The Turkish Armed Forces took control amid political instability, violence, and economic difficulties. The military justified its intervention by emphasizing the need to restore order, and it suspended the constitution temporarily. The coup reshaped Turkey's political landscape, leading to a new constitution and a period of military influence over civilian affairs.

Common Patterns in Successful Coups Throughout History

When we analyze various successful coups, several patterns emerge that help explain why and how they succeed:

1. **Exploiting political instability:** Coups often occur during times of crisis—economic downturns, social unrest, or faltering governments.
2. **Military involvement is crucial:** Control over armed forces or paramilitary groups is essential for enforcing the coup's objectives.
3. **Weak institutions and governance:** Countries with fragile democratic institutions or authoritarian regimes are more vulnerable to coups.
4. **Elite divisions:** Internal splits among ruling elites create openings for coup plotters.
5. **International factors:** Foreign powers sometimes support or oppose coups based on strategic interests.

Understanding these recurring themes can help analysts and policymakers anticipate and potentially prevent future coups.

The Aftermath: What Happens After a Coup?

The consequences of successful coups are as varied as the events themselves. Some coups lead to long-term dictatorships, while others pave the way for democratic transitions. The aftermath often depends on the motivations of the coup leaders and the broader political environment.

Regime Change and Political Repression

Many coups replace one authoritarian regime with another, often accompanied by purges, censorship, and repression. For example, the 1973 Chilean coup led to widespread human rights violations under Pinochet's rule. Similarly, military coups in various African and Asian countries have resulted in prolonged military dictatorships.

Economic Reforms and Stability

In some instances, coup leaders implement policies aimed at stabilizing or reforming the economy. Pinochet's Chile, despite its authoritarianism, introduced neoliberal reforms that transformed the country's economy. However, such reforms may come at the cost of social inequality and political freedoms.

Path to Democracy or Continued Instability

Not all coups end in dictatorship. Some have eventually led to democratic elections and reforms. The 1980 Turkish coup, for example, was followed by a gradual return to civilian rule, although the military retained significant influence. Conversely, some coups spark cycles of instability, counter-coups, or civil wars, as seen in countries like Nigeria and Thailand.

Lessons from Successful Coups Throughout History

Studying successful coups offers practical lessons for governments, civil societies, and international actors:

- **Strengthening institutions:** Robust democratic institutions and rule of law reduce vulnerability to coups.
- **Engaging the military:** Civilian control over the armed forces is vital for political stability.
- **Addressing grievances:** Tackling economic and social issues can diminish the public support or tolerance for coups.
- **International vigilance:** The global community can play a role in condemning or deterring unconstitutional seizures of power.

By learning from history, societies can better safeguard their political systems against abrupt and undemocratic power shifts.

Why Do Successful Coups Continue to Occur?

Despite advances in global governance and democracy, coups remain a reality in various parts of the world. Several factors contribute to their

persistence:

- ****Fragile states with weak governance**** create power vacuums that ambitious actors seek to exploit.
- ****Economic crises and inequality**** increase public dissatisfaction and provide justifications for military intervention.
- ****Regional conflicts and geopolitical rivalries**** sometimes encourage external support for coups as a means to influence local politics.
- ****Cultural and historical legacies**** where the military has traditionally played a political role.

Recognizing these underlying causes is essential for any efforts aimed at reducing the incidence of coups.

Successful coups throughout history remind us that political power is never completely secure and that the balance between military and civilian authority is a delicate one. While coups may temporarily resolve immediate crises or power struggles, their long-term effects on national stability, human rights, and development can be profound and often unpredictable. By studying these dramatic episodes, we gain a deeper appreciation for the complexities of governance and the ongoing struggle to build resilient, inclusive political systems.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is considered one of the most successful coups in modern history?

The 1973 Chilean coup d'état, where General Augusto Pinochet overthrew President Salvador Allende, is often cited as one of the most successful coups due to its lasting impact on Chile's political landscape.

Which factors contribute to the success of a military coup?

Key factors include strong support from the military, control over communication channels, public dissatisfaction with the current government, and the ability to quickly consolidate power.

How did the 1991 Soviet coup attempt affect the USSR's dissolution?

The failed August 1991 coup accelerated the collapse of the Soviet Union by weakening the central government's authority and boosting independence movements within the republics.

What role did the 1952 Egyptian coup play in shaping modern Egypt?

The Free Officers' Movement led the 1952 coup that ended the monarchy and established a republic, significantly reshaping Egypt's political and social structure under leaders like Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Can you name a successful coup that led to long-term authoritarian rule?

The 1933 Nazi Party's rise to power in Germany, following the Reichstag Fire Decree and Enabling Act, can be seen as a successful coup that led to Adolf Hitler's authoritarian regime.

What was the outcome of the 1966 Nigerian coup d'état?

The 1966 coup led to Major General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi becoming Nigeria's first military head of state, marking the beginning of military involvement in Nigerian politics.

How have successful coups impacted democratic institutions historically?

Successful coups often result in the suspension or dissolution of democratic institutions, leading to periods of military or authoritarian rule, which can hinder democratic development and civil liberties.

Additional Resources

Successful Coups Throughout History: An Analytical Review

Successful coups throughout history have shaped the political landscape of nations, often redefining governance, power structures, and regional dynamics. These abrupt and often violent seizures of power have captured the attention of historians, political scientists, and global observers alike. Understanding the mechanics, motivations, and outcomes of these coups provides valuable insight into the fragility and resilience of political systems. This article delves into some of the most impactful successful coups, exploring their contexts, execution strategies, and long-term implications, while maintaining a critical and professional perspective.

Understanding the Dynamics of Successful Coups

Coups d'état, commonly referred to as coups, involve the sudden overthrow of

an existing government, typically orchestrated by a small faction within the military or political elite. Successful coups throughout history illustrate a complex interplay of factors—weak institutional frameworks, popular discontent, economic instability, and strategic planning. Unlike revolutions, which may involve mass mobilization, coups are characterized by their swift and often covert nature.

Successful coups tend to occur in environments where democratic institutions are fragile or authoritarian regimes face internal dissent. The role of the military is paramount, as they often possess the organizational capacity and coercive power necessary to seize and maintain control. However, the aftermath of coups can vary widely, with some leading to prolonged military dictatorships, others paving the way for democratic transitions, and a few resulting in cycles of instability and conflict.

Case Study 1: The 1973 Chilean Coup

One of the most studied successful coups throughout history is the 1973 Chilean coup that ousted President Salvador Allende. This coup, led by General Augusto Pinochet, was precipitated by severe economic turmoil, political polarization, and Cold War geopolitics. The military's swift takeover, supported covertly by external powers, marked the end of Chile's democratic experiment at the time.

Key features of the Chilean coup include:

- Strategic use of military force to seize critical infrastructure and government buildings.
- Exploitation of existing political divisions and economic hardships to justify intervention.
- Establishment of a military junta that ruled for nearly two decades, marked by authoritarian control and human rights violations.

The long-term ramifications of this coup are still evident in Chile's political discourse, highlighting how successful coups can leave enduring legacies.

Case Study 2: The 1991 Soviet Coup Attempt and Its Aftermath

Though the August 1991 Soviet coup attempt ultimately failed, it is crucial to contrast it with the successful coups that bookend Soviet history. The

Bolshevik coup in 1917, also known as the October Revolution, was a successful seizure of power that dismantled the provisional government and established communist rule.

The 1917 coup's success rested on several factors:

- Widespread disillusionment with the existing government's handling of World War I and internal crises.
- Strong leadership by the Bolshevik Party and Vladimir Lenin.
- Effective mobilization of the Red Guards and alliances with workers and soldiers.

This successful coup not only transformed the Russian Empire but also set the stage for the creation of the Soviet Union, influencing global politics for much of the 20th century. Comparing these two events within the same country underscores how the success or failure of coups can drastically alter historical trajectories.

Common Patterns and Features of Successful Coups

Analyzing successful coups throughout history reveals several recurring elements that contribute to their effectiveness:

1. **Military Control and Coordination:** The military or armed factions typically hold a monopoly on violence, enabling quick and decisive action.
2. **Exploitation of Political Instability:** Coups often occur during times of governmental weakness, civil unrest, or economic crisis.
3. **Strategic Timing and Secrecy:** Surprise and careful planning minimize resistance and maximize the chances of success.
4. **Control of Communication Channels:** Seizing media outlets and communication networks helps the coup leaders manage narratives and suppress opposition.
5. **Legitimization Efforts:** Successful coups frequently involve attempts to justify the takeover through claims of restoring order, combating corruption, or defending national interests.

These features are evident in a range of coups, from post-colonial Africa to Latin America and Southeast Asia, illustrating the universal dynamics at play despite differing cultural and political contexts.

The Role of External Influences

External actors have historically played pivotal roles in both enabling and thwarting coups. During the Cold War, superpowers like the United States and the Soviet Union often supported coups that aligned with their geopolitical interests. For instance, the 1953 Iranian coup d'état, orchestrated by the CIA and British intelligence, toppled Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh, reinstating the Shah's authoritarian rule.

Such interventions highlight the complex relationship between internal power struggles and international diplomacy. In some cases, foreign support has been decisive in the success of coups, while in others, external condemnation or sanctions have undermined coup regimes post-takeover.

Comparative Analysis: Long-Term Outcomes of Successful Coups

The aftermath of successful coups varies widely, influencing political stability, economic development, and human rights conditions. A comparative review of notable coups provides insight into these divergent trajectories.

- **Positive Transitions:** Some coups, albeit controversial, have led to democratization or reform. The 1974 Carnation Revolution in Portugal ended decades of dictatorship and initiated a democratic transition.
- **Entrenchment of Authoritarianism:** Many coups consolidate power in military or autocratic regimes, often resulting in repression, as seen in Myanmar's 1962 coup and subsequent military rule.
- **Prolonged Instability:** Coups can trigger cycles of violence and political turmoil, exemplified by repeated coups in countries like Sudan and Haiti.

Evaluating these outcomes requires a nuanced understanding that while coups may achieve short-term success in power seizure, their long-term effects on governance and society can be profoundly mixed.

Modern-Day Implications and Lessons

In today's globalized world, the frequency and success rate of coups have diminished compared to the mid-20th century but remain significant in certain regions. The international community's response—ranging from sanctions to diplomatic isolation—has evolved, often deterring would-be coup plotters.

However, successful coups throughout history remind us of the vulnerabilities inherent in political systems lacking strong institutions and inclusive governance. They underscore the importance of building resilient democracies that can withstand internal and external shocks without resorting to violent power grabs.

The study of past coups also informs contemporary policy debates around military reforms, civil-military relations, and the role of international actors in supporting democratic stability.

By dissecting successful coups throughout history, this analysis sheds light on the complex mechanisms behind sudden shifts in power. It highlights that while coups can alter political orders swiftly, their legacy depends on a confluence of internal dynamics and external influences, ultimately shaping the future trajectory of nations.

Successful Coups Throughout History

successful coups throughout history: *Unseating Power: A Global History of Coups and Rebellions* Wayne Tapia, 2024-10-21 *Unseating Power: A Global History of Coups and Rebellions* offers a compelling exploration of the history of coups d'état and their far-reaching consequences. From ancient Rome to the modern-day insurrections, this book examines the political, social, and military forces behind the overthrow of governments across the globe. It delves into significant examples of coups throughout history, analyzing the factors that lead to their success or failure, and how these events reshape nations. Through detailed case studies and global comparisons, the book highlights the delicate balance between power and democracy, offering insights into the ongoing struggle for political control and the fragility of authority in a polarized world. Perfect for history enthusiasts, political science students, and anyone interested in understanding the dynamics of political upheaval, *Unseating Power* provides a fresh perspective on how coups continue to shape our world today.

successful coups throughout history: *Historical Dictionary of Modern Coups d'état* John J. Chin, Joseph Wright, David B. Carter, 2022-12-13 "For readers interested in international relations, politics, and global issues." -Library Journal, Starred Review The *Historical Dictionary of Modern Coups d'état* surveys the history of coups d'état in the post-World War II period. The term "modern" in the title therefore demarcates the period since January 1946. This book documents over 582 coup attempts that have occurred in 108 different countries worldwide over a period of 75 years. *Historical Dictionary of Modern Coups d'état* contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has more than 1,400 cross-referenced dictionary

entries. This book is an excellent resource for students, and researchers.

successful coups throughout history: Seizing Power Naunihal Singh, 2014-07-01 How coups happen and why half of them fail. While coups drive a majority of regime changes and are responsible for the overthrow of many democratic governments, there has been very little empirical work on the subject. *Seizing Power* develops a new theory of coup dynamics and outcomes, drawing on 300 hours of interviews with coup participants and an original dataset of 471 coup attempts worldwide from 1950 to 2000. Naunihal Singh delivers a concise and empirical evaluation, arguing that understanding the dynamics of military factions is essential to predicting the success or failure of coups. Singh draws on an aspect of game theory known as a coordination game to explain coup dynamics. He finds a strong correlation between successful coups and the ability of military actors to project control and the inevitability of success. Examining Ghana's multiple coups and the 1991 coup attempt in the USSR, Singh shows how military actors project an image of impending victory that is often more powerful than the reality on the ground. In addition, Singh also identifies three distinct types of coup dynamics, each with a different probability of success, based on where within the organization each coup originated: coups from top military officers, coups from the middle ranks, and mutinous coups from low-level soldiers.

successful coups throughout history: Power Coups Michael Davis, AI, 2025-03-29 *Power Coups* examines the volatile phenomenon of sudden government overthrows, delving into the preconditions, operational tactics, and diverse outcomes that characterize these events. Understanding power coups is crucial, as they often reshape political landscapes, ignite conflicts, and redefine international relations. The book explores how factors like economic grievances, social divisions, and the erosion of democratic institutions create environments ripe for upheaval. It also dissects strategies used by coup leaders, such as military mobilization and manipulation of public opinion. The book distinguishes itself through a systematic analysis of both the micro-level tactics and the macro-level conditions shaping coups. For instance, the book highlights that the success of a coup isn't solely determined by force, but also by establishing legitimacy. Furthermore, the analysis draws from political science, history, sociology, and economics to provide a comprehensive understanding. Beginning with a definition and categorization of coups, the book progresses through historical context and case studies, offering a comparative perspective on regime change across diverse regions and political systems.

successful coups throughout history: Factories of Memory: Cinematic Representations of the 12 September Military Coup Ozan Tekin, 2014-02-01 12 September 1980, the third successful military coup in the history of Turkey has had a debilitating impact on the social, political and cultural life of the country. This study examines the representations of the 12 September coup through the lens of film as memory. Based on the content analysis of the two films, *Beynelmilel* (2006) and *Bu Son Olsun* (2012), and their reception, this study examines the representations of the 12 September military coup by means of the concepts of cultural memory, communicative and material memory (memory of objects), and construes whether the reconstruction of this particular past event is challenged by the abovementioned cinematic products as a way to impinge upon the collective memories of this seminal event in Turkey.

successful coups throughout history: A Concise History of the Middle East Ibrahim Al-Marashi, Arthur Goldschmidt Jr., 2024-10-07 *A Concise History of the Middle East* provides a comprehensive introduction to the history of this region. Spanning from the pre-Islamic era to the present, it explores the evolution of Middle Eastern institutions and culture, the influence of European colonialism and Western imperialism, regional modernization efforts, the struggle of various peoples for political independence, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the reassertion of Islamist values and power, the issues surrounding the Palestinian Question, and the Middle East following 9/11, the 2011 Arab uprisings, and the regional crisis that erupted after 7 October 2023. The thirteenth edition has been fully revised to reflect the most recent events in, and concerns of, the region, including its future in the face of climate change and challenges in Iraq, and developments in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In addition, the important role of Middle Eastern women in the

history of the region is woven into the narrative. New parts and part timelines will help students grasp and contextualize the long and complicated history of the region. With updated biographical sketches and a new concluding chapter, this book remains the quintessential text for students of Middle East history.

successful coups throughout history: *The Resurgence of Military Coups and Democratic Relapse in Africa* Adeoye Akinola, 2024-05-16 This book presents the reality of democratic reversals and waves of coups cutting through Africa, explores the political economy of coups, and through a case study approach, provides a nuanced analysis of the negative impacts of coups in Africa, and interrogates the roles of African regional organisations in curtailing coups and foreign powers in distorting the security architecture of African states, particularly in the Sahel region. It proffers sustainable policy templates for political development, professionalism of the military, and the subsequent withdrawal of the military from African politics. Apart from its policy relevance, it will serve as a resource pool for researchers working in the area of African political development, peace and security, and security sector reforms. With the incremental exit of France from the Sahel, the book will also offer a nuanced perspective on the 'scramble for the soul' of the Sahel by non-Western powers, such as China, Russia, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia.

successful coups throughout history: *A Quick History of Politics* Clive Gifford, 2021-07-13 How did ancient people make decisions? How do the people in power stay in power? Why did Karl Marx have to go without trousers? *A Quick History of Politics* answers these questions and more, taking a ride through time from plutocrats to people power. What do you think of when you hear politics? Is it grey-haired men in suits, shouting at each other in a weird room? Well, you're partly right... but there's also a whole lot of crazy stories and weird history in the political world. *A Quick History of Politics* takes a look at the silly side of government, big and small, throughout the ages, and also explains the important stuff, like suffrage, elections and getting your voice heard. You will discover: How the earliest tribes got by without a leader. How the first ever kings and queens ruled their people. When and how democracy was invented, and what it actually means. Why there are so many different ways of governing people, with no one right answer. What 'gerrymandering' means (no, we didn't make that up). How empires, wars, and revolutions have shaped the world we live in today. How elections work today. How countries work together (and sometimes fall out). How young activists can use their voice to call for change, before they're even old enough to vote! Plus, read about the women who used ju-jitsu to campaign for equal rights, the dictator who banned beards, and the rhino that became a council member in Brazil. Learn how the media can swing things in modern elections and get savvy to fake news. Test your knowhow with a quiz at the back of the book. Packed with facts and jokes and perfect for introducing young readers to big concepts, the latest in the Quick Histories series is here to make politics funny again.

successful coups throughout history: *Conflict in the Modern Middle East* Jonathan K. Zartman, 2020-03-19 This book provides detailed coverage of all the key conflict-related developments since the Arab Spring, a seminal event that began in December 2010 and continues to have major influence on events in the Middle East, North Africa, and beyond. This important reference offers readers a thorough understanding of the nature of the various conflicts that have erupted in the Middle East and North Africa following the Arab Spring. Clear and concise explanations of important concepts related to Islam, ideology, and ethnicity and the economic, social, and cultural forces propelling conflict and revolution in the region will enable readers to gain insight into key developments there. Biographical and organizational profiles combined with succinct overviews of each country provide a strong research foundation for students. The book offers detailed descriptions of the minority groups that have suffered violence from both the countries and the societies around them, sometimes generating refugee flows that engage neighboring states in security issues. It also discusses the role of women in the region during these turbulent times. Primary source documents and a chronology highlight political struggles to reach durable agreements and develop institutions to meet basic human needs in the modern Middle East.

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Horse Communications, LLC, 2024-10-20 Published annually since 1972, the Historic Documents series has made primary source research easy by presenting excerpts from documents on the important events of each year for the United States and the World. Each volume pairs 60 to 70 original background narratives with well over 100 documents to chronicle the major events of the year, from official reports and surveys to speeches from leaders and opinion makers, to court cases, legislation, testimony, and much more. Historic Documents is renowned for the well-written and informative background, history, and context it provides for each document. Organised chronologically, each volume covers the same wide range of topics: business, the economy and labor; energy, environment, science, technology, and transportation; government and politics; health and social services; international affairs; national security and terrorism; and rights and justice. Each volume begins with an insightful essay that sets the year's events in context, and each document or group of documents is preceded by a comprehensive introduction that provides background information on the event. Full-source citations are provided. Readers have easy access to material through a detailed, thematic table of contents, and each event includes references to related coverage and documents from the last ten editions of the series.

successful coups throughout history: Oil, Politics and Violence Max Siollun, 2009 An insider traces the details of hope and ambition gone wrong in the Giant of Africa, Nigeria, Africa's most populous country. When it gained independence from Britain in 1960, hopes were high that, with mineral wealth and over 140 million people, the most educated workforce in Africa, Nigeria would become Africa's first superpower and a stabilizing democratic influence in the region. However, these lofty hopes were soon dashed and the country lumbered from crisis to crisis, with the democratic government eventually being overthrown in a violent military coup in January 1966. From 1966 until 1999, the army held onto power almost uninterrupted under a succession of increasingly authoritarian military governments and army coups. Military coups and military rule (which began as an emergency aberration) became a seemingly permanent feature of Nigerian politics. The author names names, and explores how British influence aggravated indigenous rivalries. He shows how various factions in the military were able to hold onto power and resist civil and international pressure for democratic governance by exploiting the country's oil wealth and ethnic divisions to its advantage.--Publisher's description.

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the text are reasons for the affected regions to permanently determine their future. For freedom diehards this book lays the foundation on which to celebrate the birth of Africa's newest sovereign nation along the Nile River.

successful coups throughout history: Jerry John Rawlings Felix Kumah-Abiwu, Sabella Ogbobode Abidde, 2022-11-25 This edited volume examines the leadership and legacy of Ghana's Jerry John Rawlings within the broader context of Africa's leadership and democratic governance. The central purpose of the book is threefold. First, it examines the role and place of good and effective political leadership in the development of Africa. Second, it situates Jerry Rawlings' political style and legacy in the annals of democratic governance in post-independence Africa. Finally, the book adds to the knowledge and understanding of former President Rawlings as one of Africa's preeminent and transformational political leaders. Taking an interdisciplinary and Pan-African approach, this volume will be of great interest to scholars, policymakers, and students of African politics, African studies, governance, political leadership, democracy, development studies, and political economy.

successful coups throughout history: African Memoirs and Cultural Representations Toyin Falola, 2023-02-14 Traditions and cultures represent a set of persisting or prevailing beliefs, social practices, oral, linguistic, and values that define an individual's way of life. In other words, in memoir writing, the emphasis is often to propagate a unilateral need or embrace of self-identity. However, the dominant narrative and method of analysis in this study holds the notion and privileges that tradition and cultures imbibed by memoirists are sometimes subverted, refashioned, or reworked due to the strand of experiences or realities they encounter in different spaces as their narration develops. Thus, memoirists embrace indifference and open-mindedness, which is also greatly explored in the context of autobiography.

successful coups throughout history: Political Fragility: Coups D'État and Their Drivers Aliona Cebotari, Enrique Chueca-Montuenga, Yoro Diallo, Yunsheng Ma, Ms. Rima A Turk, Weining Xin, Harold Zavarce, 2024-02-16 The paper explores the drivers of political fragility by focusing on coups d'état as symptomatic of such fragility. It uses event studies to identify factors that exhibit significantly different dynamics in the runup to coups, and machine learning to identify these stressors and more structural determinants of fragility—as well as their nonlinear interactions—that create an environment propitious to coups. The paper finds that the destabilization of a country's economic, political or security environment—such as low growth, high inflation, weak external positions, political instability and conflict—set the stage for a higher likelihood of coups, with overlapping stressors amplifying each other. These stressors are more likely to lead to breakdowns in political systems when demographic pressures and underlying structural weaknesses (especially poverty, exclusion, and weak governance) are present or when policies are weaker, through complex interactions. Conversely, strengthened fundamentals and macropolicies have higher returns in structurally fragile environments in terms of staving off political breakdowns, suggesting that continued engagement by multilateral institutions and donors in fragile situations is likely to yield particularly high dividends. The model performs well in predicting coups out of sample, having predicted a high probability of most 2020-23 coups, including in the Sahel region.

successful coups throughout history: Coups, Military Rule and Autocratic Consolidation in Angola and Nigeria Ross Harvey, 2020-12-09 This book provides a unique explanation of why Angola and Nigeria—Africa's two largest oil-producing nations—have experienced different political and economic outcomes since attaining independence. It explains why Asian-led oil-for-infrastructure deals materialised in Angola but failed in Nigeria between 2004 and 2007. One hypothesis of the natural resource curse is that resource wealth leads to underdevelopment because it entrenches autocracy, but that fails to explain the different political economy outcomes in Angola and Nigeria, which were both predominantly autocratic post-independence. The book reveals, through the application of a game-theoretic model, that Angola's José Eduardo dos Santos successfully used the country's oil wealth to consolidate power early in his reign by eliminating potential threats to his dictatorial ambitions. He ruled for 38 years, and thus represented one of

Africa's longest autocracies, but was eventually upended by his own ruling party—an unusual outcome. By contrast, no Nigerian leader attained the same level of consolidation over oil or power. Perennial contestation for power—through multiple successful military coups—resulted in an uneven evolution towards a more open and competitive political settlement. The findings of this book will deepen the reader's understanding of the resource curse and illuminate the importance of tailoring governance solutions to reflect the specificities of any resource-wealthy context.

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