**Assess the impact of Batista’s leadership in Cuba from 1933 to 1958.**

The extent to which Batista’s regime had an impact on Cuba between 1933 and 1958 was significant. His regime, while it initially began with ideals of democratic and socially progressive politics, ultimately concluded in corruption and totalitarianism, with discontent growing among Cuban society that resulted in the overthrow of his government in 1959. The factors that had the greatest extent in impacting the legacy of Batista’s regime, as a corrupt and totalitarian regime, were the crime and corruption that was prominent under his regime, the social conditions of Cuban society that came about as a result, and the oppressive nature of his rule leading to great discontent. These factors all contributed to the significance of the impact of Batista’s rule between 1933 and 1958.

The crime and corruption that had emerged out of Batista’s regime was one of the most significant impacts of his reign. While it is known that Cuban politics had been plagued by a series of corruption scandals throughout the twentieth century, the extent his corruption had on the legacy of his reign was far greater than other presidents of the time. This was especially the case in his presidency throughout the 1950s following the coup d’état he helped lead, a time where continuous amounts of embezzlement, bribery, and gambling were a prominence in Batista’s economic strategy; an economic strategy that benefitted his inner circle, the upper class, and American tourists who flocked to the island as a ‘gambling destination’. David Detzer, an American journalist who wrote of his experiences of Cuba following a visit in the 1950s, testifies evidence of this corruption being widespread, *“...Government officials received bribes, policemen collected protection money... beyond the slot machines, was one of the poorest – and most beautiful – countries in the Western world.”* This widespread corruption would ultimately result in the loss of support across all classes of Cuban society, as much of this corruption was only beneficial to those in upper classes, who were close to government circles. Thus, the corruption and crime that had been the result of Batista’s regime was one of the most profound impacts of his reign.

The social conditions that had emerged in the wake of his presidency, is one of the major impacts his legacy has had on Cuban society. Batista initially rose to prominence as president purely through his support among labour movements and student groups, which were largely part of the lower end of Cuban society. However, despite this background, the policies and decisions made in his presidency, particularly throughout the 1950s, only had benefits for the upper class, further adding to their control of the monopoly of society. The lower classes were neglected and left to disarray and disillusionment amid all the embezzlement, gambling and bribery in the inner circles of government. They lived in squalor conditions and were regarded as living in some of the poorest livelihoods in Latin America, while the upper classes benefitted greatly. Senator William Fulbright, an American senator, confirms the extent of these squalor conditions, stating, *“... to site one example, 40 per cent of the land is owned by 1 per cent of the people, and in which, a very thin upper crust lives in grandeur while most others live in squalor...”*. This drastic inequality, where most people would live in dire conditions, not only fuelled the uprising against Batista, but also has had a lasting impact on the wealth distribution of Cuban society to this day. Hence, the social conditions that had emerged because of Batista’s presidency was one of the lasting impacts on Cuba that came about from this period.

The oppressiveness of Batista’s presidency, which resulted in great discontent across Cuban society, was one of the lasting impacts of his reign. In the face of growing opposition, particularly in his second term after 1952 following the coup d’état he initiated, Batista had made a series of political decisions that would quell any growing opposition toward his reign. In 1953, he suspended constitutional guarantees, and relied on police inflicting open displays of brutality on the streets, as a way of subjecting the population to not rebel against his regime. To remain silent and not to speak out, or otherwise face extreme retaliation. And ultimately, this quelling of opposition led to Batista’s government making no difference to changing the situation of social and economic inequality widespread on the island, that caused so many people turn against him in the first place. Arthur Schlesinger epitomises this brutality the Batista government inflicted on the people, and their lack of addressing key issues of the people, through a report he was tasked in writing for the U.S. Government on this situation, writing, *“...the brutality of the police, the regime’s indifference... for social injustice and economic injustice... is an open invitation to revolution.”.* And while Batista would make concessions on this brutality and oppression, like lifting press censorship and releasing political prisoners, his unpopularity had only continued growing, and would lead to the eventual revolution at the end of his presidency. Therefore, the oppressive nature of Batista’s regime, consequentially leading to great discontent across Cuba, was a lasting impact of his regime.

The extent to which Batista’s leadership from 1933 to 1958 had a profound impact on the history of Cuba. His regime shifted from being socially progressive, to ending in corruption and totalitarianism. This shift was the ultimate impact of his presidency, and the factors that had the greatest extent that would lead to this outcome, included the crime and corruption that had flourished under him, the social conditions that emerged from the regime’s indifference to social change, and the oppressive nature of the regime generally. These factors were all what contributed to Batista’s regime having a significant impact on Cuban society, and would in time, lead to the eventual revolution of 1959.

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The oppressiveness of Batista’s presidency, which resulted in great discontent across Cuban society, was one of the lasting impacts of his reign. In the face of growing opposition, particularly in his second term after 1952 following the coup d’état he initiated, Batista had made a series of political decisions that would quell any growing opposition toward his reign. In 1953, he suspended constitutional guarantees, and relied on police inflicting open displays of brutality on the streets, as a way of subjecting the population to not rebel against his regime. To remain silent and not to speak out, or otherwise face extreme retaliation. And ultimately, this quelling of opposition led to Batista’s government making no difference to changing the situation of social and economic inequality widespread on the island, that caused so many people turn against him in the first place. Arthur Schlesinger epitomises this brutality the Batista government inflicted on the people, and their lack of addressing key issues of the people, through a report he was tasked in writing for the U.S. Government on this situation, writing, *“...the brutality of the police, the regime’s indifference... for social injustice and economic injustice... is an open invitation to revolution.”.* And while Batista would make concessions on this brutality and oppression, like lifting press censorship and releasing political prisoners, his unpopularity had only continued growing, and would lead to the eventual revolution at the end of his presidency. Therefore, the oppressive nature of Batista’s regime, consequentially leading to great discontent across Cuba, was a lasting impact of his regime.

The extent to which Batista’s leadership from 1933 to 1958 had a profound impact on the history of Cuba. His regime shifted from being socially progressive, to ending in corruption and totalitarianism. This shift was the ultimate impact of his presidency, and the factors that had the greatest extent that would lead to this outcome, included the crime and corruption that had flourished under him, the social conditions that emerged from the regime’s indifference to social change, and the oppressive nature of the regime generally. These factors were all what contributed to Batista’s regime having a significant impact on Cuban society, and would in time, lead to the eventual revolution of 1959.

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The extent to which Batista’s regime had an impact on Cuba between 1933 and 1958 was significant. His regime, while it initially began with ideals of democratic and socially progressive politics, ultimately concluded in corruption and totalitarianism, with discontent growing among Cuban society that resulted in the overthrow of his government in 1959. The factors that had the greatest extent in impacting the legacy of Batista’s regime, as a corrupt and totalitarian regime, were the crime and corruption that was prominent under his regime, the social conditions of Cuban society that came about as a result, and the oppressive nature of his rule leading to great discontent. These factors all contributed to the significance of the impact of Batista’s rule between 1933 and 1958.

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The oppressiveness of Batista’s presidency, which resulted in great discontent across Cuban society, was one of the lasting impacts of his reign. In the face of growing opposition, particularly in his second term after 1952 following the coup d’état he initiated, Batista had made a series of political decisions that would quell any growing opposition toward his reign. In 1953, he suspended constitutional guarantees, and relied on police inflicting open displays of brutality on the streets, as a way of subjecting the population to not rebel against his regime. To remain silent and not to speak out, or otherwise face extreme retaliation. And ultimately, this quelling of opposition led to Batista’s government making no difference to changing the situation of social and economic inequality widespread on the island, that caused so many people turn against him in the first place. Arthur Schlesinger epitomises this brutality the Batista government inflicted on the people, and their lack of addressing key issues of the people, through a report he was tasked in writing for the U.S. Government on this situation, writing, *“...the brutality of the police, the regime’s indifference... for social injustice and economic injustice... is an open invitation to revolution.”.* And while Batista would make concessions on this brutality and oppression, like lifting press censorship and releasing political prisoners, his unpopularity had only continued growing, and would lead to the eventual revolution at the end of his presidency. Therefore, the oppressive nature of Batista’s regime, consequentially leading to great discontent across Cuba, was a lasting impact of his regime.

The extent to which Batista’s leadership from 1933 to 1958 had a profound impact on the history of Cuba. His regime shifted from being socially progressive, to ending in corruption and totalitarianism. This shift was the ultimate impact of his presidency, and the factors that had the greatest extent that would lead to this outcome, included the crime and corruption that had flourished under him, the social conditions that emerged from the regime’s indifference to social change, and the oppressive nature of the regime generally. These factors were all what contributed to Batista’s regime having a significant impact on Cuban society, and would in time, lead to the eventual revolution of 1959.

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The extent to which Batista’s regime had an impact on Cuba between 1933 and 1958 was significant. His regime, while it initially began with ideals of democratic and socially progressive politics, ultimately concluded in corruption and totalitarianism, with discontent growing among Cuban society that resulted in the overthrow of his government in 1959. The factors that had the greatest extent in impacting the legacy of Batista’s regime, as a corrupt and totalitarian regime, were the crime and corruption that was prominent under his regime, the social conditions of Cuban society that came about as a result, and the oppressive nature of his rule leading to great discontent. These factors all contributed to the significance of the impact of Batista’s rule between 1933 and 1958.

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The oppressiveness of Batista’s presidency, which resulted in great discontent across Cuban society, was one of the lasting impacts of his reign. In the face of growing opposition, particularly in his second term after 1952 following the coup d’état he initiated, Batista had made a series of political decisions that would quell any growing opposition toward his reign. In 1953, he suspended constitutional guarantees, and relied on police inflicting open displays of brutality on the streets, as a way of subjecting the population to not rebel against his regime. To remain silent and not to speak out, or otherwise face extreme retaliation. And ultimately, this quelling of opposition led to Batista’s government making no difference to changing the situation of social and economic inequality widespread on the island, that caused so many people turn against him in the first place. Arthur Schlesinger epitomises this brutality the Batista government inflicted on the people, and their lack of addressing key issues of the people, through a report he was tasked in writing for the U.S. Government on this situation, writing, *“...the brutality of the police, the regime’s indifference... for social injustice and economic injustice... is an open invitation to revolution.”.* And while Batista would make concessions on this brutality and oppression, like lifting press censorship and releasing political prisoners, his unpopularity had only continued growing, and would lead to the eventual revolution at the end of his presidency. Therefore, the oppressive nature of Batista’s regime, consequentially leading to great discontent across Cuba, was a lasting impact of his regime.

The extent to which Batista’s leadership from 1933 to 1958 had a profound impact on the history of Cuba. His regime shifted from being socially progressive, to ending in corruption and totalitarianism. This shift was the ultimate impact of his presidency, and the factors that had the greatest extent that would lead to this outcome, included the crime and corruption that had flourished under him, the social conditions that emerged from the regime’s indifference to social change, and the oppressive nature of the regime generally. These factors were all what contributed to Batista’s regime having a significant impact on Cuban society, and would in time, lead to the eventual revolution of 1959.

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The extent to which Batista’s regime had an impact on Cuba between 1933 and 1958 was significant. His regime, while it initially began with ideals of democratic and socially progressive politics, ultimately concluded in corruption and totalitarianism, with discontent growing among Cuban society that resulted in the overthrow of his government in 1959. The factors that had the greatest extent in impacting the legacy of Batista’s regime, as a corrupt and totalitarian regime, were the crime and corruption that was prominent under his regime, the social conditions of Cuban society that came about as a result, and the oppressive nature of his rule leading to great discontent. These factors all contributed to the significance of the impact of Batista’s rule between 1933 and 1958.

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The extent to which Batista’s regime had an impact on Cuba between 1933 and 1958 was significant. His regime, while it initially began with ideals of democratic and socially progressive politics, ultimately concluded in corruption and totalitarianism, with discontent growing among Cuban society that resulted in the overthrow of his government in 1959. The factors that had the greatest extent in impacting the legacy of Batista’s regime, as a corrupt and totalitarian regime, were the crime and corruption that was prominent under his regime, the social conditions of Cuban society that came about as a result, and the oppressive nature of his rule leading to great discontent. These factors all contributed to the significance of the impact of Batista’s rule between 1933 and 1958.

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