

Abstract

This bachelor thesis analyses political development in interwar Lithuania, which declared independence in 1918. The years of independence ended in 1940 by Soviet occupation. The thesis is concerned with the period of rule of Antanas Smetona who became the Lithuanian president after military coup d'état in 1926. The analytical part deals with the theory of authoritarian regimes by Juan Linz, who developed this theory in his book „Totalitarian and Authoritarian Regimes“. The thesis explains the main statements of his draft, analyses empirical data which are relevant to Smetona's regime and then provides a comparison. The aim is to find out to what extent the regime of Antanas Smetona is in accordance with Linz's definition of authoritarian regime.