Describe the progression of a Revolution like an illness or the flu.

What factors must exist for an illness to occur?

What differences are there between the beginning, the height of the flu, and the end?

Describe specific traits that these stages could share with other illnesses?
Much like an illness, revolutions can also be studied in stages.
This stage in an illness is when the cause of the sickness first comes into contact with the individual, infecting them, but not yet causing any symptoms to present themselves.

What would this stage be like in a revolution?

In a revolution, this stage would involve the political, social, intellectual, or economic causes. In some cases, these causes could fester for many years before showing themselves in the form of actual revolutionary action.
This stage in an illness is when sickness starts to affect the person in observable ways. Temperature may rise. A cough might present itself. The individual might become weak and queasy.

What would this stage be like in a revolution?

In a revolution, this stage would be the first to involve direct action resulting from the social, political, intellectual, or economic causes of the incubation stage. This stage might involve the publication of works calling for a change, street level riots by the common people, or more direct attempts at changing the society.
In a revolution, this stage would be the make or break part of the struggle. It may involve conflict where sides for and against the revolution compete. This competition could take the form of debate or full-scale war. Successful revolutions survive this stage. Those that do not are usually considered failed rebellions.
This stage involves recovering from the illness. The individual might be weakened from the experience, but he or she will eventually emerge healthy and with new knowledge and experience that might prevent the illness from occurring again.

What would this stage be like in a revolution?

In a revolution, this stage would involve recovering from the extreme disruptions of the crisis stage. In general, the political, social, intellectual, or economic causes of the revolution must be addressed in some way, though not necessarily to the satisfaction of all revolutionaries.
Crane Briton’s

“Anatomy of a Revolution”
Phase 1 - Problems with the Old Regime

Economically Weak - Government deficits cause the need for excessive taxes

Politically Weak - Government is ineffective and cannot enforce policies.

Intellectual Influences - Reformers speak out against the Government and their policies.

Class Antagonism - Conflict between the Old Regime and the New Ideologies
Crane Briton’s

“Anatomy of a Revolution”

Phase 2 - Growth of Rebellion

-Symbolic Actions -
Rally Points and Patriotic slogans Develop against the Old Regime.

- Planning -
New Forces plan “Spontaneous” Revolt against the Old Regime

- Role of Force -
The Government Can not repress the Growing Rebellion
Crane Briton’s

“Anatomy of a Revolution”

Phase 3 - Rule by the Moderates

- Dual Sovereignty -

A much better organized and obeyed Government challenges Old Regime’s authority to rule

- Moderates take Over -

A New Political Idea is put on paper and Backed by an Armed force
Crane Briton’s
“Anatomy of a Revolution”
Phase 4 - Accession of Extremists

- Coup D'état -
An Illegal Government Seizes Power

- New Organization -
A small number of devoted, Disciplined radicals govern
Crane Briton’s
“Anatomy of a Revolution”
Phase 5 – Terror or Realization

- Forced conformity, Punishment, and Execution

- Causes of Terror:
  • Habitual Violence
  • Pressure of War
  • Economic Crisis
  • Social Class Struggle
  • Ideological Struggle

- Spreading the ideologies of the Revolution to the Masses

“What the mind of man can conceive and believe, he can achieve.”

“The theory of Communism may be summed up in one sentence: Abolish all private property.”

“Congress shall make no law … abridging the freedom of speech…”
Crane Briton’s

“Anatomy of a Revolution”

Phase 6 - Convalescence

- Revolutionary Fever declines
- Rebels granted Oaths of Amnesty
- Repression of continued Radicals
- Reconciliation by key groups
- Return to normal lifestyles
- Re-establishment of the Status-Quo