

Crane Briton's "The Anatomy of a Revolution" Case Study –Revolution Résearch Project

Background: Crane Briton studied the revolutions of the past and discovered that most revolutions follow the same pattern. This means, that people can predict how a revolution will happen and what will happen during if they understand his theory.

Assignment: You will research your assigned revolution (_____) and study the patterns it followed according to Crane Brinton's theory, "The Anatomy of a Revolution". Complete the chart for your assigned revolution. You each need to complete a chart. You will be developing a presentation in the upcoming classes around the information you gather today in the library.

Briton's "Anatomy of a Revolution"	Event of the Assigned Revolution- summarize the event and include title and date of event (if possible)	Explanation- How did this event contribute to the assigned Revolution?
<i>Phase One-</i>	<i>Preliminary State Symptoms</i>	<i>(The Old Order)</i>
1. Economically weak- the government has debts and must tax. <i>What are the reasons for the taxes?</i>		
2. Politically Weak- the government is ineffective, the ruler is inept. <i>How is the ruler a bad leader?</i>		
3. Intellectuals desert- reformers speak out against the government. <i>What ideas promoted a change in government?</i>		
4. Class Antagonism- there is a conflict between the old regime and new forces. <i>How did social class issues contribute to feelings of revolutions?</i>		
<i>Phase Two-</i>	<i>First Stage Symptoms</i>	<i>(Moderate Regime)</i>
1. Financial breakdown <i>What are the specific money problems that hurt the people?</i>		
2. Symbolic Actions/ Dramatic Events- rallying point against the old government, protests against the government <i>What are specific acts of protests against the government?</i>		
3. Role of Force- the government cannot stop the rebellion. <i>Why is the government unable to stop the issues?</i>		
4. Dual Sovereignty- there is a better organized and obeyed government <i>What other forms of government were started during the rebellion?</i>		

<p>5. Moderates Attain Power- they make a new constitution or fight a war. <i>How did the people gain power from the old leader?</i></p>		
Phase Three-	Crisis Stage Symptoms	(Radical Regime)
<p>1. Radicals Take Control (coup d'etat)- small number of devoted disciplined radicals govern. <i>Who takes control after the leader is killed/removed?</i></p>		
<p>2. War (civil or foreign) <i>How is the country politically unstable?</i></p>		
<p>3. Centralization of Power in a Revolutionary Council controlled by a Strong Man <i>Who becomes the figurehead of power in the new government or political group?</i></p>		
<p>4. Terror and Virtue- forced conformity or punishment; supporting the revolution <i>What happens to those who don't support the revolution?</i></p>		
Phase Four-	Recover Stage Symptoms	(Thermidorian Reaction)
<p>1. Slow, Uneven Return to Quieter Times- first convalescence from the fever of revolution. <i>What happens when things calm down after stage three?</i></p>		
<p>2. Rule by a Tyrant <i>Who takes control after peace is restored?</i></p>		
<p>3. Radicals Repressed; moderates gain amnesty <i>How are the revolutionaries treated by new leader/tyrant?</i></p>		
<p>4. Aggressive Nationalism <i>How does the new leader/tyrant try to make the country better? What changes does he make?</i></p>		