

The Fever Model

Stages of a Revolution

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

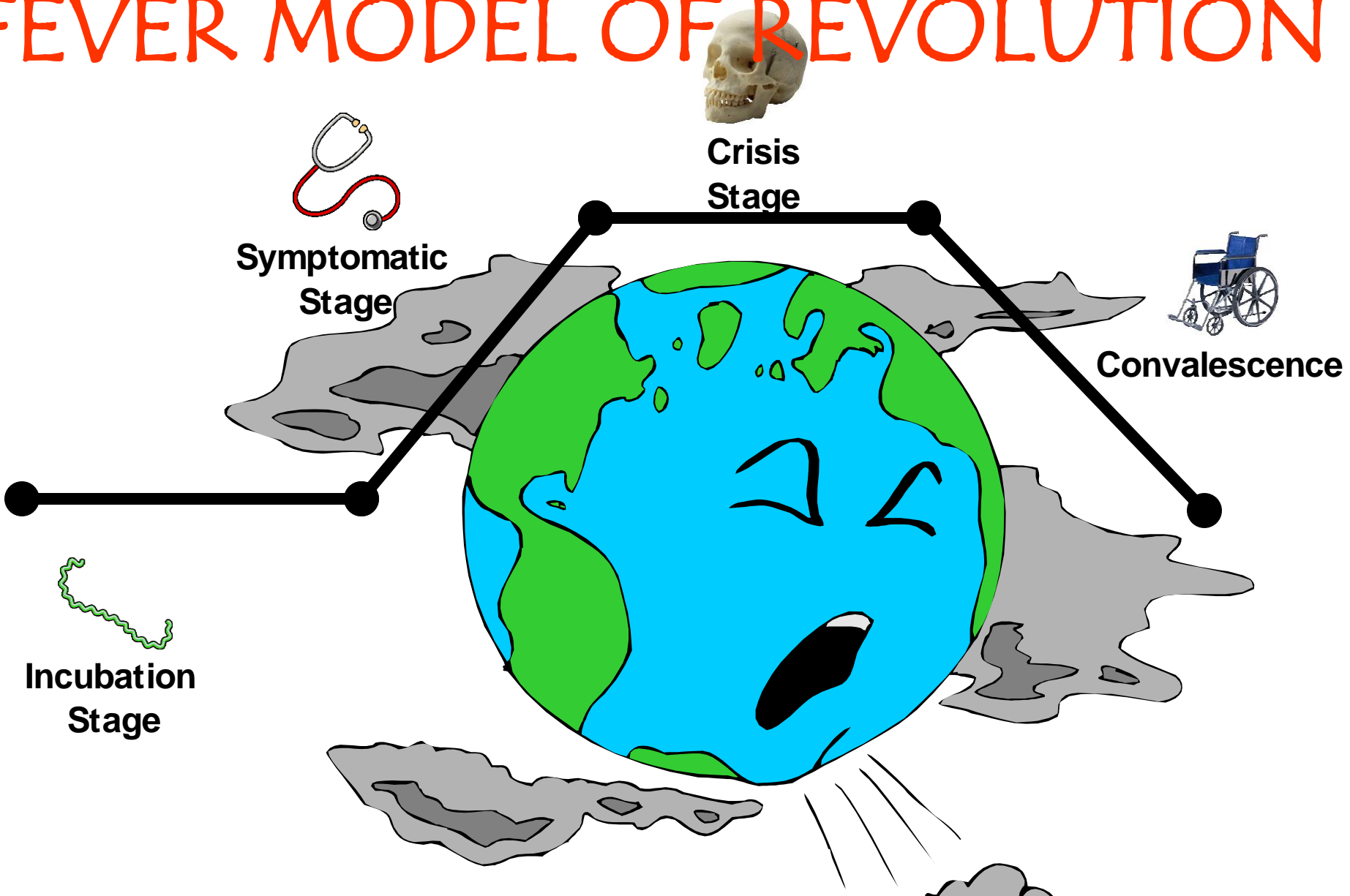
What factors must exist for an illness to occur?

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?



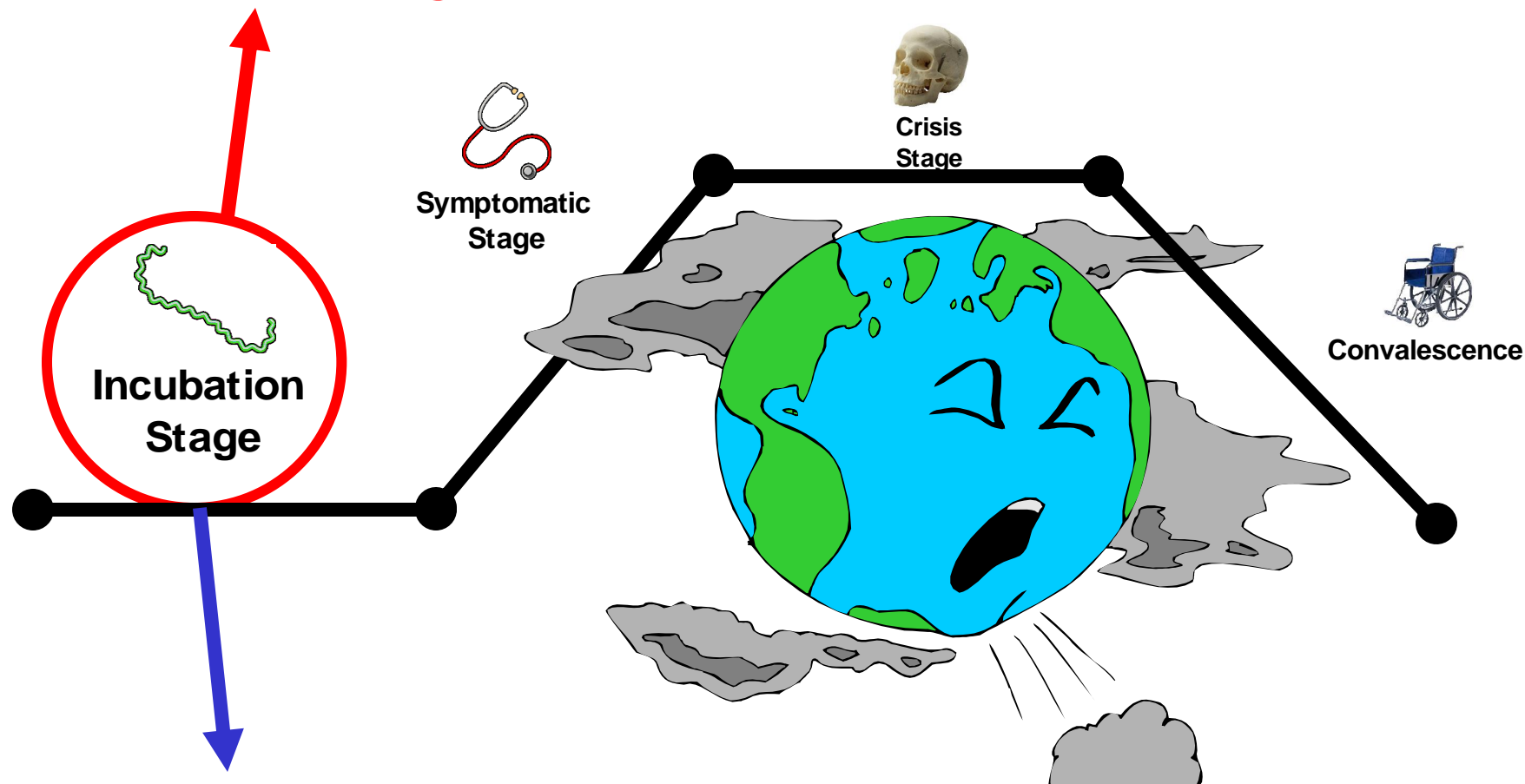
FEVER MODEL OF REVOLUTION



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.

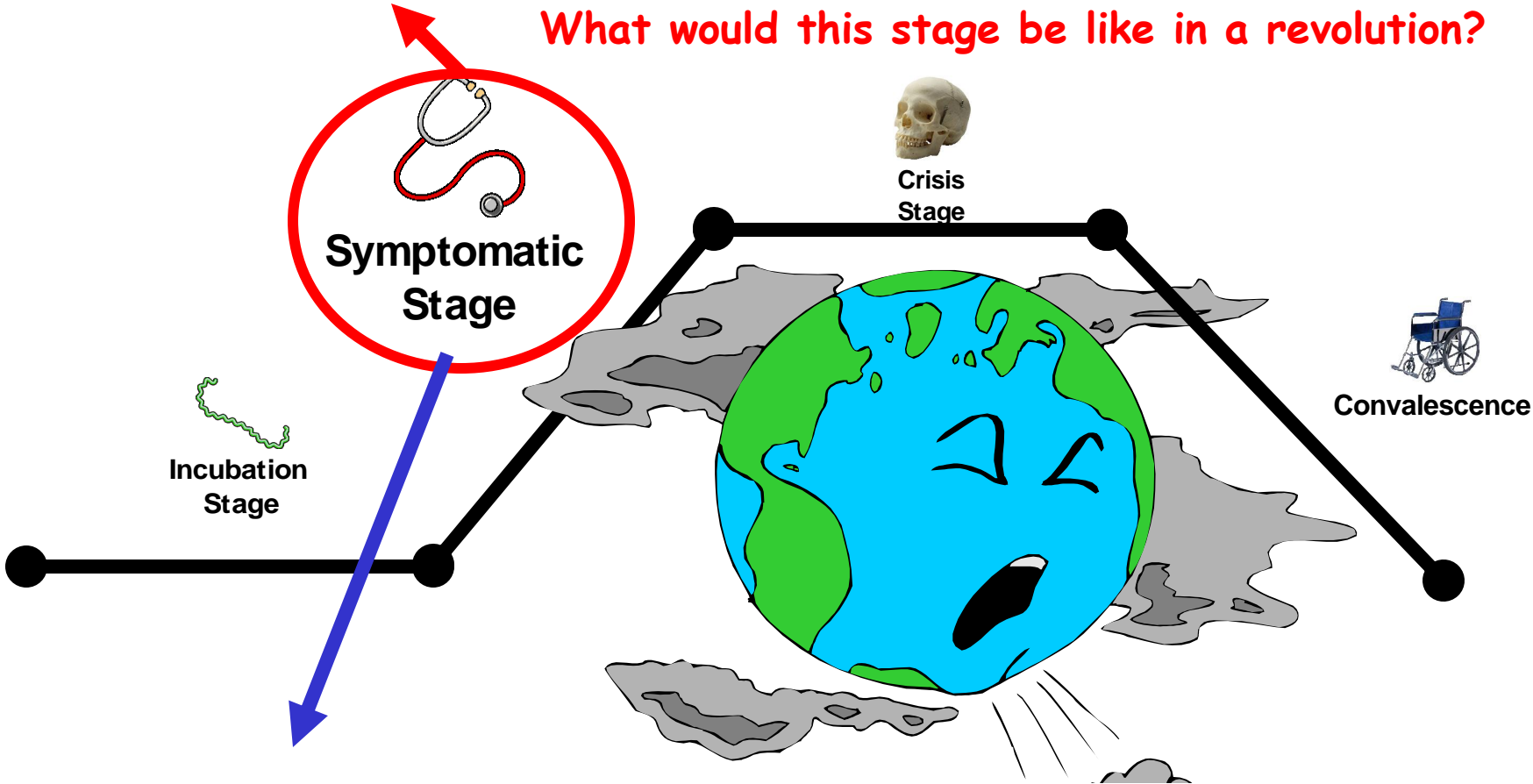
What would this stage be like in a revolution?



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.

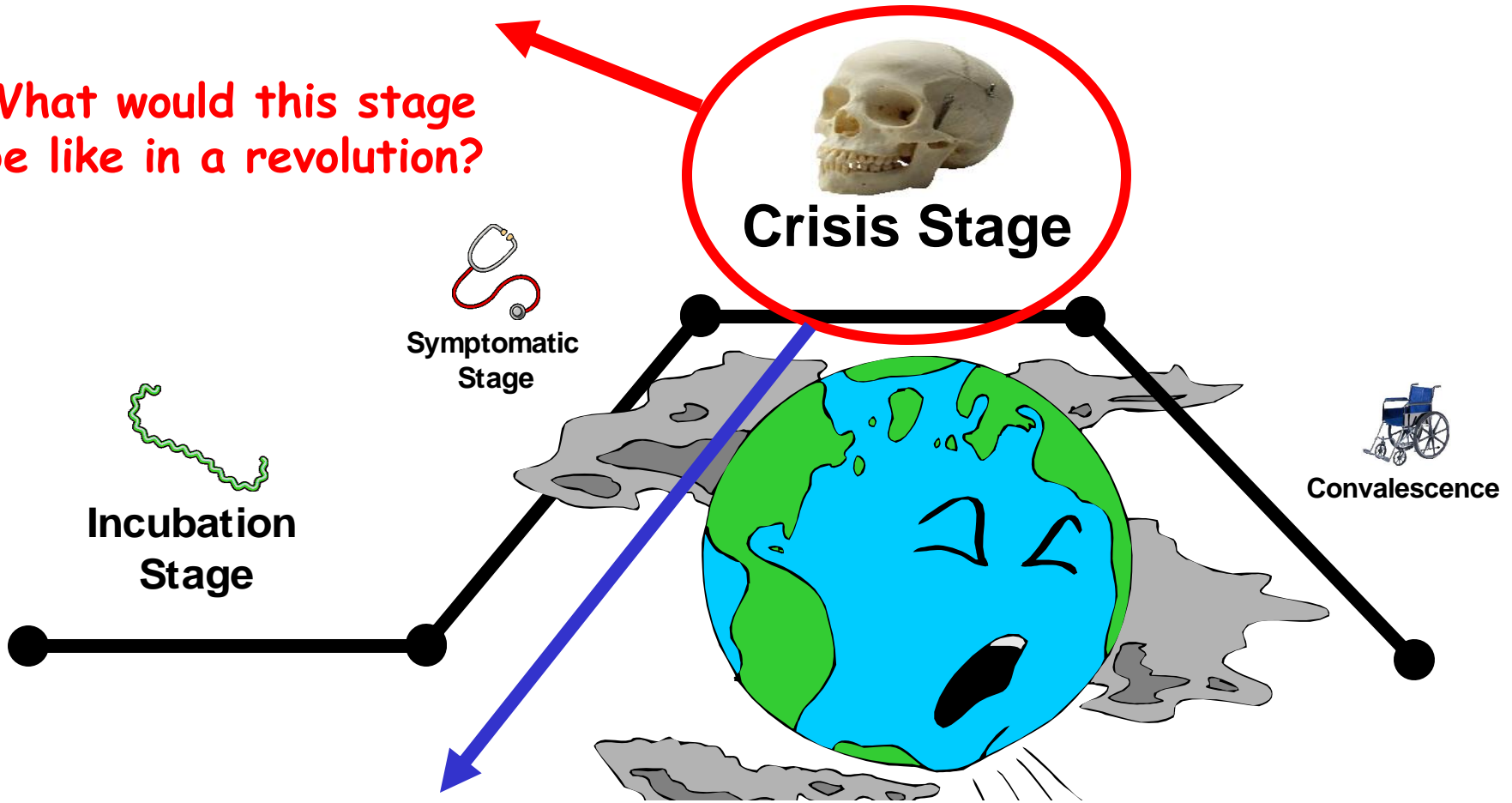
What would this stage be like in a revolution?



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.

This is the critical stage in an illness where two things can happen. The individual either breaks the fever after a heightened stage of illness or the individual gets progressively worse and does not recover.

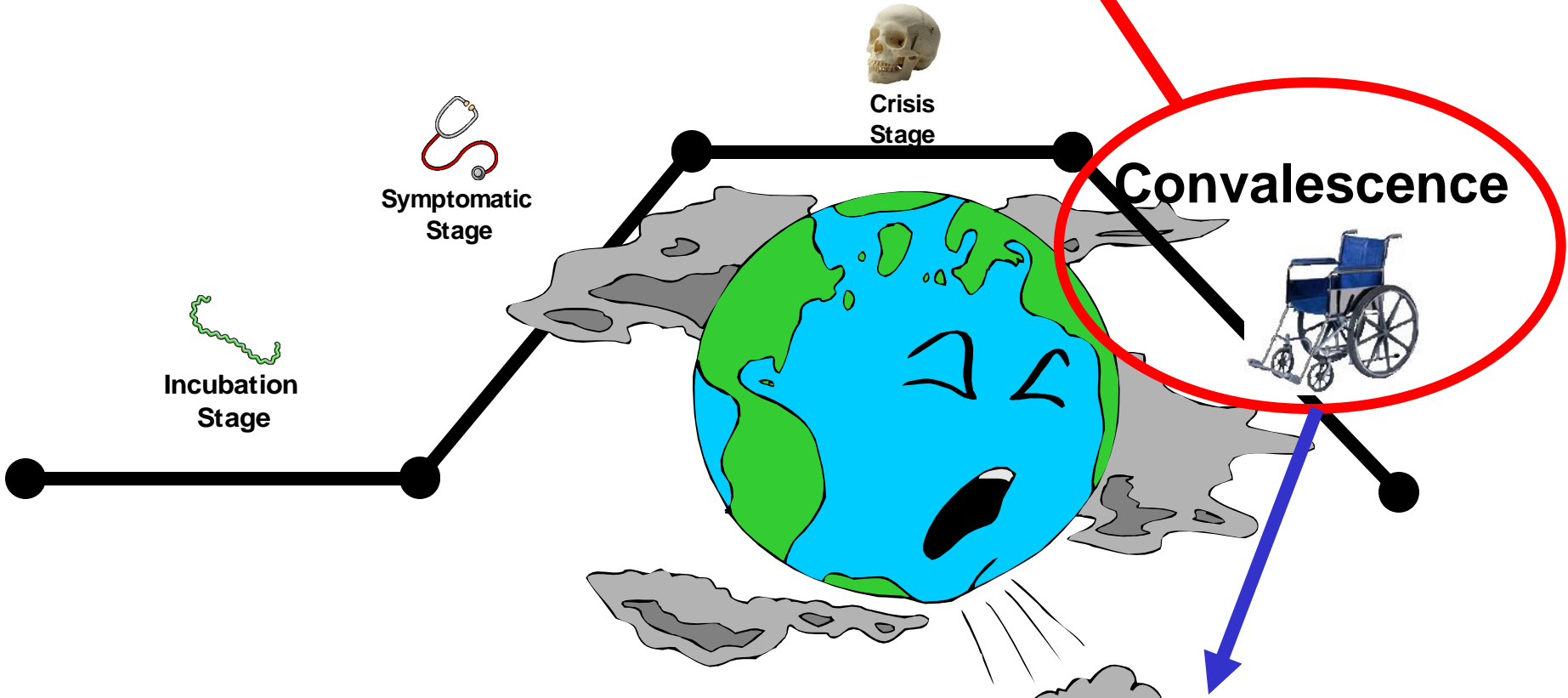
What would this stage be like in a revolution?



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 Britton'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.

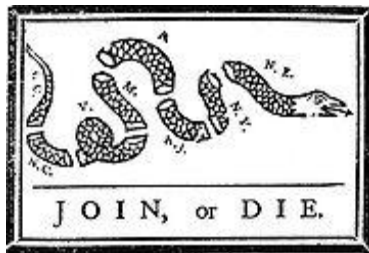
Class Antagonism - Conflict between the Old Regime and the New Ideologies



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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

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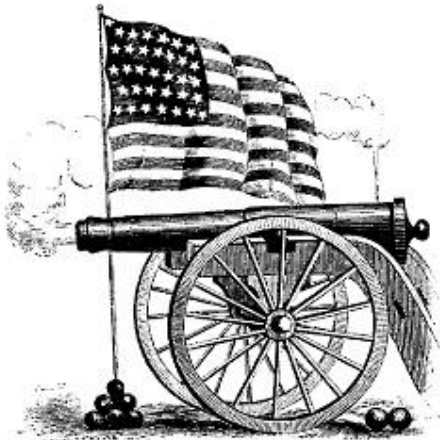
"Anatomy of a Revolution"

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



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Phase 4 - Accession of Extremists



- Coup D'état -

An Illegal Government
Seizes Power

- New Organization -

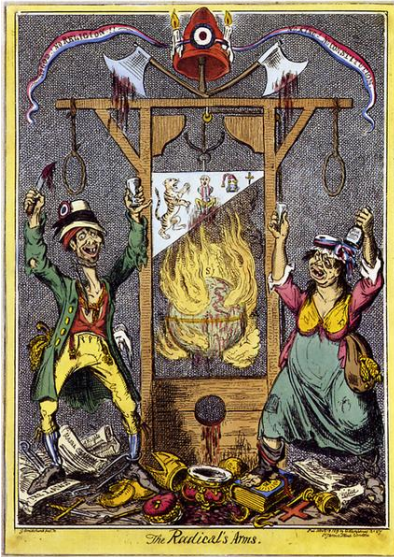
A small number of devoted,
Disciplined radicals govern



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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

*"Congress shall make no law ...
abridging the freedom of speech..."*

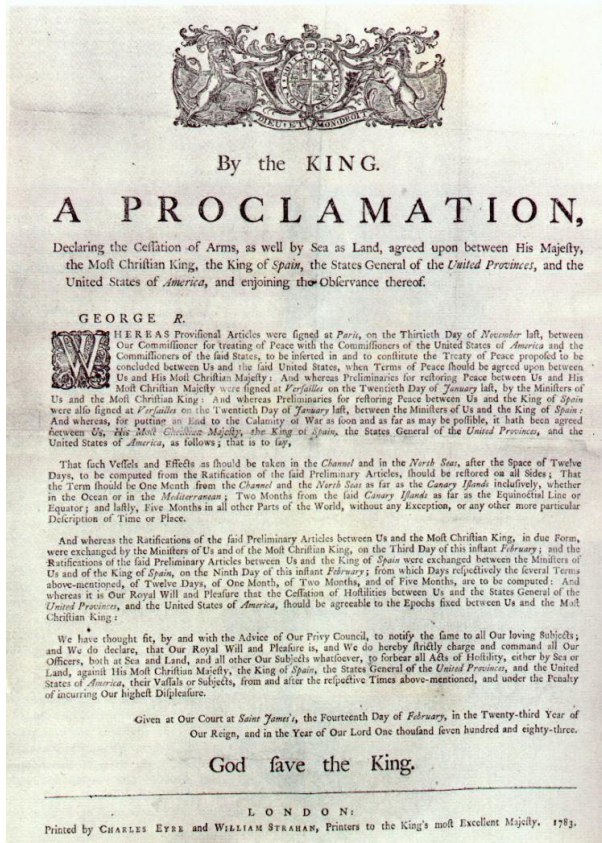
*"What the mind of man can conceive and believe,
he can achieve."*

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

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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