Self Evaluation questions Chapter 16 Revolutions

What is the likely correlation between demography and revolution?

What is the difference between a coup and a revolution?

What is the difference between a riot and a revolution?

What is the relationship between rising expectations and revolution?

Explain the four stages of a revolution

4. Political breakdown creates the conditions necessary for a small group of people, often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to take over and create a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the political elite; police state

b. the merchant class; new capitalist democracy

c. the military; dictatorship

d. the working class; Marxist revolution

7. Which of the following would you expect to see in a nation with a highly legitimate government?

a. high rates of street violence

b. politically powerful police unions

c. low numbers of police officers

d. high levels of police brutality to keep citizens in line

12. Today, much revolutionary violence is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than Marxist.

a. fascist

b. Islamist

c. communist

d. capitalist

14. Why can economic growth cause political upheaval in a developing society?

a. Once people see that improvement is possible, they become bitter at their relative deprivation.

b. The newly rich resist the tax hikes needed for continued development.

c. The very poor typically organize a Marxist revolution.

d. The new middle class begins to demand a comprehensive welfare state.

33. What is sociologist Theda Skocpol’s theory on revolutions?

a. Revolutions are usually caused by widespread inequality and hardship.

b. Revolutions primarily bubble up from below.

c. Successful revolutions happen when the government stops even pretending to consider public opinion in its decision making.

d. Successful revolutions happen when the government is caught in a situation it cannot manage.

36. Which of the following would confirm that a genuine revolution has taken place?

a. The regime itself claims it is going through a revolution.

b. The old elites are replaced by new elites.

c. The regime is unable to control enormous street protests and riots.

d. The state media declare a revolution has taken place.

37. According to Crane Briton, what happens during the Thermidor stage of revolution?

a. Extremists take over.

b. Moderates and extremists form parallel governments.

c. The people become exhausted from the revolution and prefer stability.

d. The government calls in troops.

44. What is the crux of radical revolutionary thinking?

a. an economic plan to back up political idealism

b. the belief that it is possible to remake society

c. the belief that violence is an end in itself

d. the willingness to make sacrifices for the greater good

45. Which of the following options best describes countries before and after revolutions?

a. Before: Revolutionary movements are still idealistic and leaders are convinced they will bring about a better society.

After: The pressure of leading a country leads to disagreements in the top leadership, and the revolutionary regime fractures.

b. Before: Revolutionary movements are still idealistic and leaders are convinced they will bring about a better society.

After: The revolutionary regime discovers it is a lot harder to make an economy work than it thought.

c. Before: Revolutionary movements believe that the people will continue to support the revolutionary leaders after the old regime has been toppled.

After: The revolutionary regime discovers that public opinion is fickle, and that people expect fast and constant improvement.

d. Before: Revolutionary movements bomb and assassinate in an effort to overthrow corrupt governments.

After: The revolutionary regime almost always finds itself being bombed and in the sights of assassins.