

Section 6

*****Make empty template on the board for the 3 rows we won't have done**

Announcements:

- I'll be handing back your papers Tuesday right after lecture

1) We talk through the filled out parts of the chart

4:12-4:20

- 2) In groups of 4-5, each group fills out one of Skocpol/Goodwin, Iran, and Russia for **7 minutes. If you finish early, start with another row.**
- a. They tell me and I put it up there

4:20

- 3) We go through Goodwin/Skocpol
- a. To what extent do they agree with the other theories?

4:28

- 4) We go through Russia
- a. Talk through the theory
 - i. Do we need to add anything?
 - b. So which theories seem best for this case?
 - c. Do you think these theorists miss anything?
 - d. *As you respond, provide evidence for your claims (like cite historical facts that demonstrate your point or something from the reading)*

4:35

- 5) We go through Iran
- a. Talk through the theory
 - i. Do we need to add anything?
 - b. So which theories seem best for this case?
 - c. Do you think these theorists miss anything for this case?

Iran seems to disprove Skocpol. So was Skocpol wrong?

We read a few weeks ago that monarchies are stable, largely because of their foreign power. Iran was like a monarchy in some ways. Why was this not the case in Iran?

Was it inevitable that revolution would happen in Iran? What should the Shah have done? Was it hopeless?

If time: What are the prospects for revolution in the future? In what countries do they seem likely to occur?

		Previous Political Institutions	Economic Factors	Social Organization	Leadership	Ideology
Theory	Marx		Absolute deprivation; degradation of masses with development of industry	In the factories; unions which become a political party	<i>(Aid of the Communist party?)</i>	<i>(Class consciousness?)</i>
	Davies		Relative deprivation; Rising expectations followed by frustration - the J-curve			<i>(expectations of growth? Or as counter-weight to relative-dep in US case?)</i>
	Skocpol	Weak state (agrarian-bureaucracy, weak army)	Fiscal problems (wars, inability to tax)	Peasant Solidarity and autonomy	<i>(Urban revolutionary class?)</i>	
	Selbin				Leaders exploit aspects of collective memory; pick collective action method	Culture; symbols
	Goodwin and Skocpol					
Cases	Russia					
	Iran					

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	Goodwin and Skocpol	Exclusionary, lack territorial penetration, weak state (Neo-patrimonial, directly-ruled colonies) <i>(repressive, don't mobilize groups into politics, corrupt etc)</i>	<i>(Family controls sectors of economy?)</i>	Broad-based coalition (possible b/c exclusionary) "Other things being equal, the narrower the regime, and the more repressive, the broader the coalition potentially available to be mobilized by revolutionaries" (264)		Nationalism unifies
Cases	Russia	Czar, Upper-level positions of state bureaucracy held by nobility, repression, agrarian bureaucracy	-Late to industrialize; had to play catch up; rapid change, relatively high industrialization by WWI -Increases in national wealth leading up to 1917. Peasantry did not see an improvement in living conditions over	-Peasant solidarity in the mir; work/live close together, collective debt; peasant tradition of violent rebellion against landowners and officials - during provisional government, workers' committees, town	Bolsheviks had a single strong leader in Lenin who saw role of the party and full-time revolutionaries in creating and organizing the revolution	Intelligentsia sees self not as elite but concerned with betterment of society; saw socialism (at least pre-Marx version) as ideal, but didn't see this as incompatible with liberalism

			this time, but did not see deterioration either	soviets		
Iran	Sultanistic regime (Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi) → corruption, repression of the secular opposition, reliance on foreign support, alienation of the middle class, corrupt army run by shah	Economic expansion during 2 decades prior, “contradictory” modernization, oil slowdown, inequality	Wide-ranging alliance of social groups, independence of the bazaars, clergy organized via religious networks	Khomeini → kept his intentions vague, cultivated a “god-given power” to create just society, strategic in when to strike	Islamic ideology of revolutionary legitimacy, martyrdom and sacrifice, hope for future golden age	