

Marx (1848)

The structure of the economic system, the modes of production define the socio-political structure.

In a capitalist society, where the bourgeoisie is the dominant class, the proletarian class is born. With the industrialization process and its growth into more advanced stages, the proletarians get increasingly more alienated and exploited, increasingly more aware of its status

At the end they have nothing left to lose but their chains so INEVITABLY:

Structural elements (but not same as MARX):

State as autonomous, not simply the form of organization that better fits the interests of the dominant class

Workers vs Peasants

SKOCPOL (1979)

-state weakness (due to military defeats/threats) → incapacitation of administrative and military structures
Some type of states by nature of their structures are more vulnerable to pressure to modernize and be military competitive → agrarian bureaucratic states

-with incapacitation of state → space for peasants revolutions (type of peasants that will arise: solidarity + autonomy)
- Radical urban elites channel the mass movement

this state is too dependent on peasants for tax resources, its bureaucracy too infiltrated by the landowner elites, incapable to adjust and mobilize the necessarily resources for modernization and to face military challenges

REVOLUTION

SKOCPOL (1994)

-Again, state structure matters: "exclusionary" regimes → potential for opposition in the form of broad-across classes-coalition

What types of exclusionary regimes are more vulnerable to this?
-neo-patrimonial and directly-ruled colonies → corrupted, hard to reform/adjust and easy to use nationalism against them

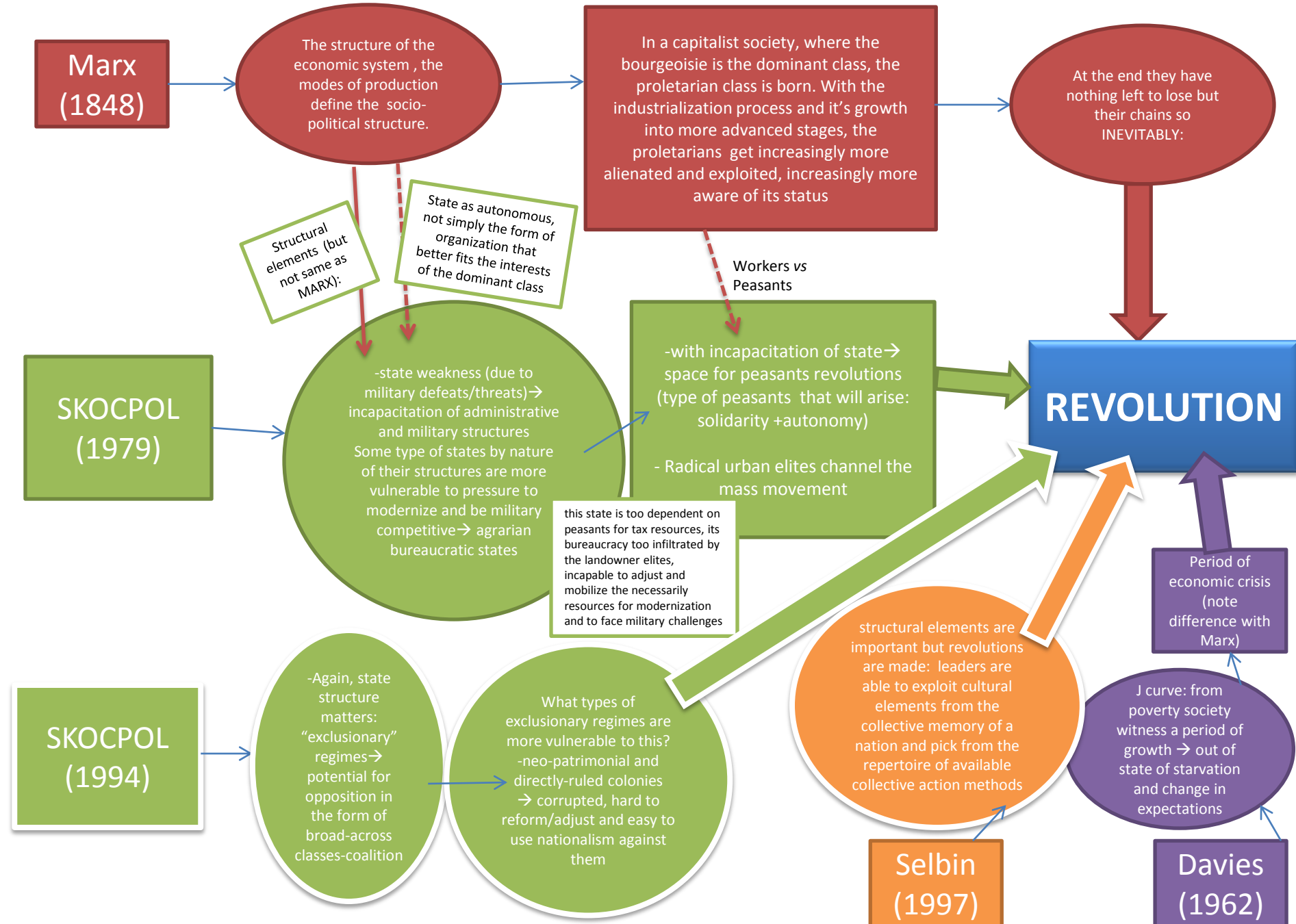
structural elements are important but revolutions are made: leaders are able to exploit cultural elements from the collective memory of a nation and pick from the repertoire of available collective action methods

Selbin (1997)

Period of economic crisis (note difference with Marx)

J curve: from poverty society witness a period of growth → out of state of starvation and change in expectations

Davies (1962)



SKOCPOL's cases

Example	1. State weakness		2. Peasant Insurrection		3. Urban Revolutionary Elite	4. ideology
	1a. Agrarian bureaucracy	1b. Military competition/defeat	2a. Peasant solidarity	2b. Peasant autonomy		
18 th c France	yes – parlements (courts) defended property & privilege	yes – many wars, culminating with War for American Independence – resources strained	yes – lived in communities, looked after own affairs	yes – free and owned a good deal of land	yes – Jacobins, sans culottes	No role
1917 Russia	yes – although took steps to modernize, industrialize	yes – WWI losses caused demoralization/ paralysis + dependent on Western loans/capital	yes – solidarity fueled by protest against heavy redemption payments	yes – emancipation of serfs, 1861	yes – Bolsheviks, Russian industrial workers	No role
20 th China	yes – eg officials recruited from landed gentry	yes – Taiping Rebellion and Szechwan uprising + foreign indebtedness	no – but in periods of crisis marginal peasant outcasts were able to provide support for revolution	no – lived in marketing communities, not clearly separate from landlords	yes – Chinese workers	No role
1905 Russia	yes – see above	No – able to bring back troops in time from the Far East and repress protests	yes – see above	yes – see above	yes – see above	No role
1920s-1979s Iran	No- rentier state, Landlords not mainstay of the Shas and agriculture not important. State vulnerable for its dependence of the person of the Shas	Not really -- Coercive apparatus remains strong	No, it's an urban revolution but that solidarity can be found in the bazars and religious networks	No, but independence of the clerics and bazars was important for the same reasons	Urban mass movement	Fundamental role of Shi'a Islamic religious organization and belief → organization support and moral will to face the army

¹¹ Skocpol calls China's agrarian social structure the exception to her rule: it "did not afford settled Chinese peasants institutional autonomy and solidarity against landlords, yet it did, in periods of political-economic crisis, generate marginal poor-peasant outcasts whose activities exacerbated the crises and...provided potential bases of support for oppositional elite-led rebellions" (153).