

Revolutionary Components Worksheet

The chart below lists the six core countries studied in this course across the top, and on the left side, components that lead to revolution. Your task is to **first identify the revolution that led each core country to its current government**, and then fill in the components of that revolution. Use the resources provided in this unit and your E-text book as resources to help you. Submit your completed assignment when finished.

Components	Great Britain Glorious Revolution of 1688	Iran Islamic Revolution of 1979	Russia Soviet Dissolution 1984-1991	China Chinese Civil War 1927-1950	Nigeria 1960 Revolution Biafran War of 1967 - 1970	Mexico Mexican Revolution 1920-1945
Leader(s)	William of Orange	Ruhollah Khomeini and other Islamic leaders	Gorbachev (USSR, inadvertently), Boris Yeltsin (RSFSR), Helsinki-86 (Baltics), Leonid Kravchuk (Ukraine), Stanislav Shuskevich (Belarus), etc.	Mao Tse-tung, Zhon Enlai	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Nnamdi Azikiwe (1960), Johnson Auguiyi-Ironsi & Yakubu Gowon (military coup), Odumegwu Ojukwu (Biafra)	Francisco I. Madero, Pascual Orozco, Bernardo Reyes, Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata, Ricardo Flores Magon, Venustiano Carranza, Alvaro Obregon
Followers <input type="checkbox"/> Radicals <input type="checkbox"/> Masses	Parliamentarians and Protestants	Islamic youth, intellectuals, Shi'ite clergy, radical traditionalists	Democratic reformers, Westerners, anti-Communists, former political dissidents, impoverished masses	Peasantry, Kuomintang-persecuted dissidents, radical intellectuals	Federalists, military supporters, Northern residents (Hausa, Muslims, etc.)	Peasantry, landless citizens, intellectuals, radical reformers

Theme	End of unjust Catholic rule, establishment of fairer government with weaker monarch	Return to traditional Islam, end to Westernization and foreign control	Independence for oppressed Republics and countries, shift from dysfunctional Soviet Union to new policies	Industrialization of China, reconstruction of nation to end foreign influence and return glory, uplifting of peasant class	Decolonization, ethnic independence v. multiethnic unity	Institution of just and democratic government with greater participation, mitigation of class disparity, some ideas of land and wealth redistribution
Cause	Opposition to Catholic reign of James II, prosecution of Bishops, opposition to Catholic successor to James II	Economic difficulties, sociopolitical repression by Shah, limited outlets for political participation, desire for greater tradition and less westernization, military crackdowns	Economic difficulties, widespread revolutions, Glasnost and Perestroika backfiring, aging Politburo, nationalist movements, dearth of consumable goods	Centuries of foreign interference in China, collapse of Qing Dynasty, widespread poverty, lack of industrialization, humiliation and destruction by Japan	Britain's decision as part of African decolonization to grant Nigeria independence, competition between ethnic and religious groups in Nigeria for political power in new government	Opposition to Porfirio Diaz's dictatorship-like rule, Madero's imprisonment post 1910 elections, exploitation and poor treatment of workers, dramatic and growing class stratification

Recognition	Suspension of laws previously enacted to repress Catholics, dissolution of Parliament, and other acts made people aware	Economic downturn, intellectual publications, and military crackdowns made people aware	Glasnost and Perestroika allowed citizens to access new information and protest government, aware of failures of Soviet system compared to west	News of Shanghai massacre and Kuomintang violence, attacks on Communists made people aware	Rioting in Parliament and the majority won by North precipitated anger amongst Biafrans	1910 election and military repression made people more aware of Diaz's dictatorial reign
Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Internal <input type="checkbox"/> External	Supplied primarily by the Dutch finances and military resources, support in England from anti-Catholics and Parliamentarians	Civilian resources, defected soldiers brought military assets	Defecting military assets, civilian resources, independence movements offered political support	Fueled by Soviet backing, weapon abundance produced by Warlords and Japanese invasion, food supplies of China	Biafra backed by oil reserves, French and Israeli support; Nigeria backed by UK and USSR and loyal military resources	Revolutionaries later supported by US and UK, access to guns owned by radicals like Zapata and de Villa, civilian resources (food, clothes, housing, etc.)
Oppressor(s)	James II and Catholics	Shah Pahlavi and military	Soviet Politburo and Military	Various warlords, Kuomintang, Japanese, Westerners	Britain (1960), Nigerian military (1966 onwards)	Profirio Diaz, wealthy elite, military
Martyr	N/A	Victims of secret police, Black Friday massacre victims	Political dissidents killed by Soviets, Baltic state victims, etc.	Lei Feng, Shanghai victims	Persecuted Igbo and those dead from military coup	Francisco Madero, peasant victims

Spark	Birth of James II's biological son	Slander of Khomeini in Ettela'at in January 1978 precipitating mass protest	Gorbachev's election and new policies, Moscow Crisis of 1991	Purging of Communists in Shanghai on April 12, 1927	1960 decolonization announcement, 1966 Military coup and Biafran secession	Imprisonment of Madero followed by Zapata uprisings
Propaganda	Anti-Catholic propaganda was employed, Bishops spoke out against James II	Intellectuals controlled publication, supported revolutionary cause, anti Shah	Anti-Communist propaganda began to be allowed, critics of government were heard	Communists depicted Kuomintang as violent oppressors, Lei Fang hailed as martyr, dead Communists deemed 'massacred', promised prosperous future	Anti Muslim/Hausa/Fulani propaganda, Anti-Biafran/Igbo propaganda and news, pro independence publications, etc.	Depictions of government as controlled by wealthy elite, Villa and Zapatas glamorized as heroes of revolution
Miscellaneous	Parliamentarians, the Dutch, Monarchists, Catholics, Protestants	Intellectuals, Fundamentalists, Civilian Reformers, Shah Loyalists, Troops, Officers	Individual Soviet Republics (Russia, Ichkeria, etc.), Reformers, Nationalists, Intellectuals, former dissidents and revolutionaries, Western-backed individuals, Communists and non-Communists	Peasantry, Kuomintang, Communists, Soviet supporters	Biafra, Federal Government and respective supporters, Hausa, Igbo, Muslims, Christians, other ethnic groups, etc.	Peasantry, land reformers, wealthy elite, military, Northern Rebels, Carrancistas, Seditonistas, Zapatistas, Villistas, Orozquistas, Magonistas, Diaz loyalists, Americans, British,