Revolutions: A Comparative Study

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Analysis of comparative studies of revolution published from 1970 to 2009 reveals that the field overall is most amenable to knowledge about particular cases rather than the phenomenon of revolution broadly. Analysis of the changing structure of comparison over time reveals that comparison precedes the development of an epistemology. Revolutions offer an opportunity to study state building under pressure. Revolutionary leaders come to power after the old state has collapsed or been defeated, and are faced with the need to quickly reconstruct the machinery of administrative, political, and economic control. In this chapter, we look at the resources that revolutionary leaders have drawn on for state building, and the factors. Comparative politics is a field in political science, characterized by an empirical approach based on the comparative method. In other words, comparative politics is the study of the domestic politics, political institutions, and conflicts of countries. It often involves comparisons among countries and through time within single countries, emphasizing key patterns of similarity and difference. Arend Lijphart argues that comparative politics does not have a substantive focus in itself, but rather a
Revolutions have been studied for many different reasons—some involving the scholarly task of understanding the transformations of societies, and some involving the pragmatic problems of promoting or preventing revolution. However, the contributions to the study of either orientation and of the social sciences as a whole remain quite unimpressive. Analytical talent and availability of information are not in question here. 20 Typical of this literature is Kaplan, Lawrence, ed., Revolutions-A Comparative Study: From Cromwell to Castro (New York: Vintage Books, 1973). 21 Les Damnées de la terre (Paris: Maspero, 1963), p. 48. 22 Teodoro Petkoff, Socialismo para Venezuela (Caracas: Fuentes); quoted in The New York Review of Books, November 15, 1973, p. 32.
This study is a comparative study on literary translation which aims at describing differences and similarities between three languages – Arabic, English and French – to establish a translation modelling. More specifically, it examines occurrences of three aspects of text – macrostructure, microstructure and systemic context – in translations from Arabic to English and Arabic to French. Two novels and their English and French translations - قدملا قاقز (Midaq Alley, Passage des Miracles) by Nagib Mahfouz, and لامشلا ىلإ ةرج، (Season of Migration to the North, Saison de la Migration Vers L
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Haitian Revolution

Began on August 22, 1781 Slave uprising against the French. Francois Dominique Toussaint L'Ouverture organized a small military group in order to overcome powerful countries wanting to claim Haiti (France, England, and Spanish). Toussaint played powers off of one another, finally allying with French Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Ways of the World Chapter 17 Study Guide. Review: AP World History Exam 1750. Student Standards for Social Studies: World History. Unit 4 - Connections - Revolutions for Independence, American. World I Unit III Summer. Comparative-Historical Analysis and Knowledge Accumulation in the Study of Revolutions. Jack A. Goldstone. University of California, Davis. Statistical studies of revolution, results vary according to the time period and the model. specification, so that no consensus emerged. As a result, most of these works are nowadays cited.
"The comparative study of revolutions has been left to sociologists and political scientists for too long. This book is long overdue and will undoubtedly become a landmark in the comparative study of revolutions and a spur to further research on revolutions." —Darrin McMahon, Dartmouth College. "An important and exciting book in several respects, this volume provides a rare opportunity for today's historians to engage in some hard-nosed, systematic comparative history in a highly constructive manner while greatly widening their own personal perspective on the spectrum of mo Revolutions, expectations and aspirations about revolution, and reflections on the aftermath of revolutions, both successful and failed, make up together one of the great transhistorical and transnational phenomena of global modernity. The twenty-first century has seen the neoconservative government of George W. Bush praising and promoting 'colour revolutions' in eastern Europe and a Cedar Revolution in Lebanon, and it has seen violent revolution and civil war erupt in what appeared to be some of the world's most stagnant regimes, with participants motivations far too particular and diverse to be constrained under any.