

### Questions

1. Why do revolutions happen in some countries but not in others?
2. Are revolutions inevitable, or can they be evaded?
3. Are revolutions the cause of change, or is it the other way around, namely that change prepares the ground for revolution?
4. Do revolutions conform to one or a few basic patterns?
5. What are some examples of “atypical” revolutions?
6. What constitutes a “social revolution”?
7. Is it possible to have revolutionary change without violence?
8. What types of political institutions or public policies help reduce the chances of revolution?
9. What constitutes a “revolutionary condition”?
10. What theories of revolution are most useful in cross-national studies covering different world-historical periods?
11. Is there a “typical aftermath” to revolution?
12. Do all triumphant revolutions ultimately decay?
13. Did the Russian Revolution of 1917 correspond to Marxist theory? Why or why not?
14. What attitude did the Chinese communists adopt toward such Confucian virtues as filial piety, respect for authority, belief in consensus, hard work, education, prudence, and a willingness to put society’s interest before the individual’s?
15. Was the 1979 revolution a liberating force for Iranian women, or did they emerge as one of the major losers?
16. Do post-revolutionary societies have a greater propensity for sociopolitical unrest than those that do not experience a revolution? Why or why not?
17. How do revolutionary governments attempt to reform themselves in the face of globalization and increasing popular appeals for participation and democracy?

**PICK THREE (3) OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS & ANSWER THEM IN YOUR OWN WORDS!!!**

<b>Question #</b> _____	
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