

The History of Revolutions



By Charles Paidock

College of Complexes on July 14th

"Tyrans, tout est soldat pour vous combattre. S'ils tombent, la terre en produit de nouveaux."



(Tyrants, everyone is a soldier to combat you. If they fall, the earth will produce new ones.)

“Once social change begins, it cannot be reversed. You cannot un-educate the person who has learned to read. You cannot humiliate the person who feels pride. You cannot oppress the people who are not afraid anymore.” Caesar Chavez



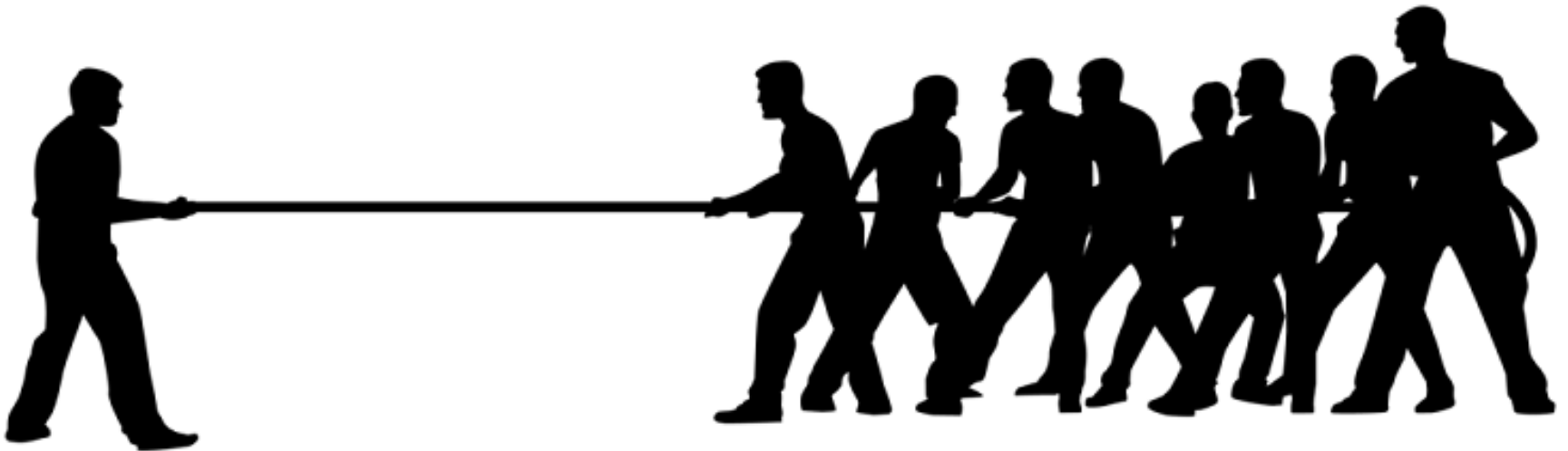
Common Characteristics

Revolutions are major turning points in history and regardless of where they occur, some common factors are present:

- a great divide between the social classes,
- a crisis which negatively impacts the masses,
- increasing unhappiness or loss of faith in the government or ruling power,
- the desire for independence and ideals,
- philosophies which provide a common rallying ground.



What will cause the people to revolt?

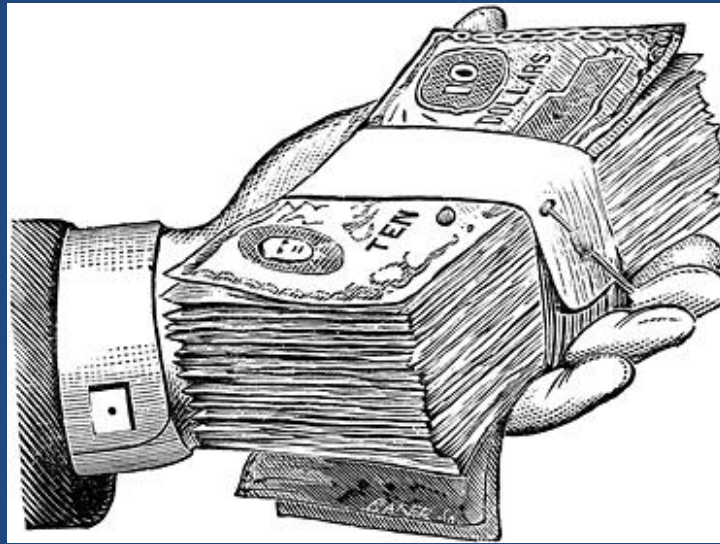




Social Stratification

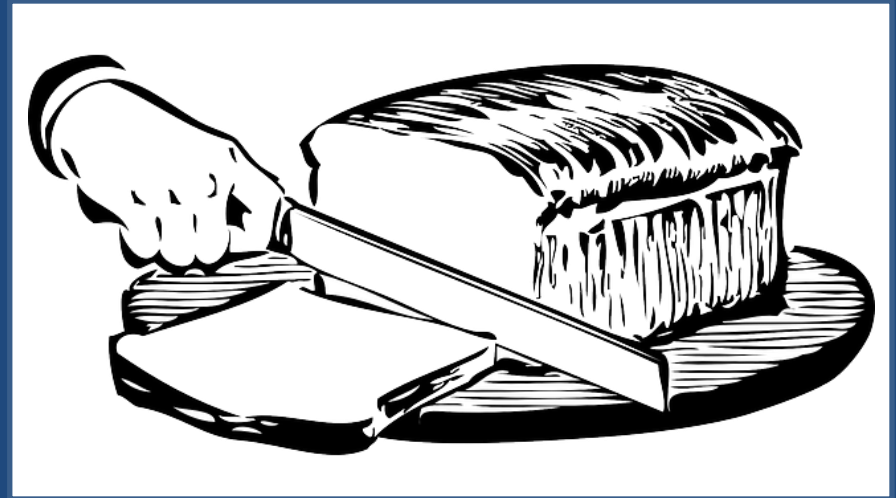


Income Inequality is a Destroyer of Civilizations



can be mitigated by policy but is only leveled by upheaval

A Crisis Impacting the Masses



Loss of Faith in the Government



Kaiser Wilhelm II
who ruled Germany from 1888 to 1918

- a compulsive speechmaker who constantly strayed off script
- denounced the German Socialist party as a “gang of traitors”
- owned 120 military uniforms
- would send out signed photos and portrait busts to anyone who’d have one
- read very little apart from newspaper cuttings about himself
- ministers resorted to manipulation, distraction, and flattery to manage him



Desire for Independence from Colonialization



Challenges to Authority by Various Ethnic Groups



Philosophies Can Provide a Common Rallying Point

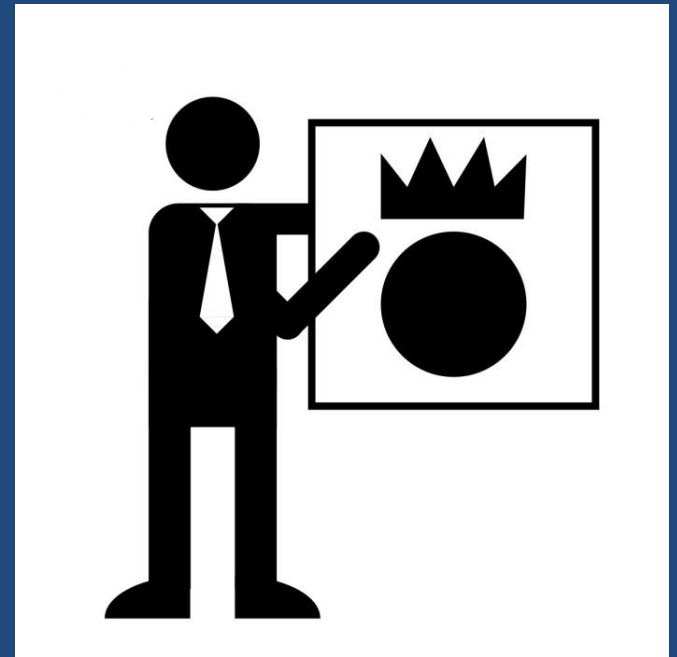
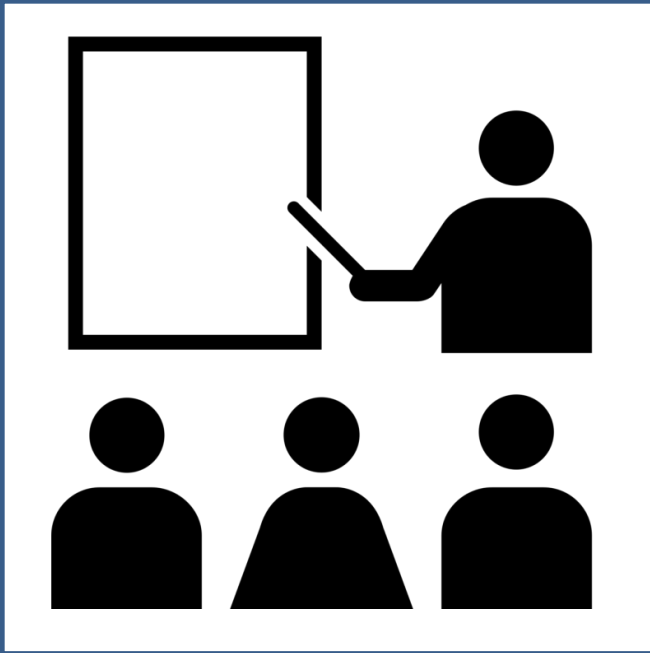


Assorted Ideologies



Initiatives with a Particular Focus or Purpose

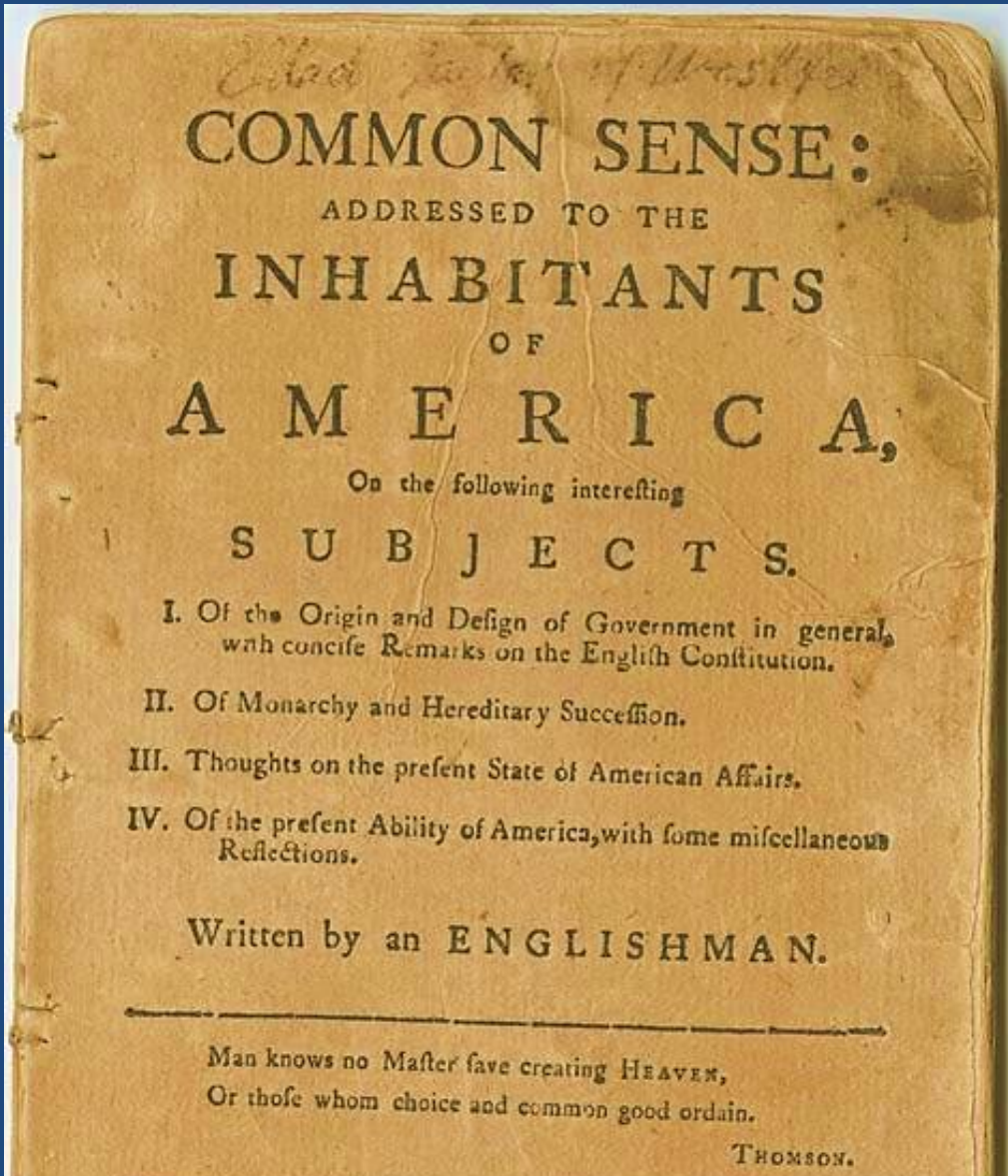




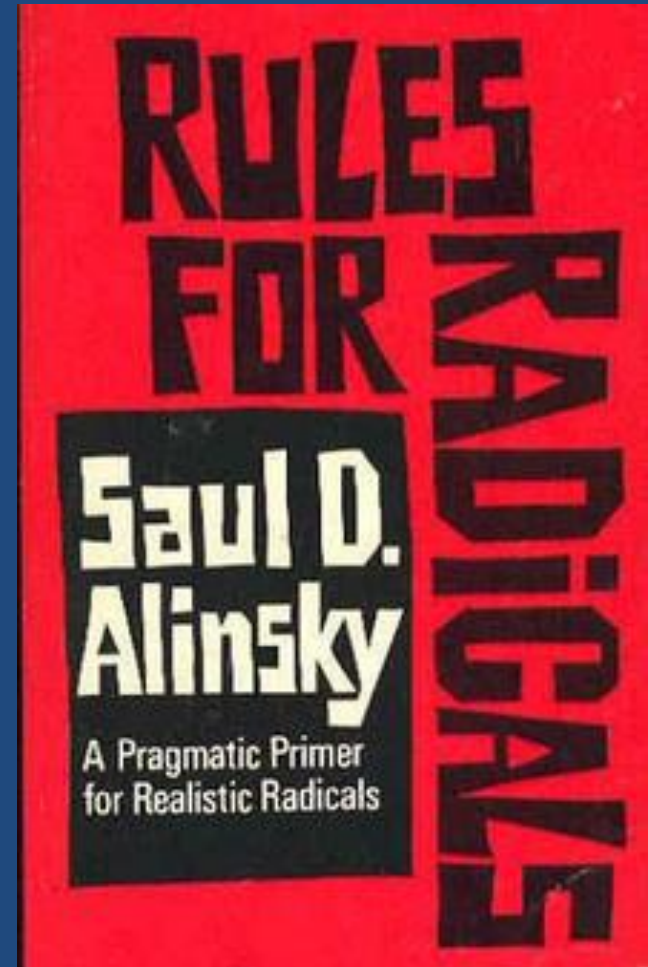
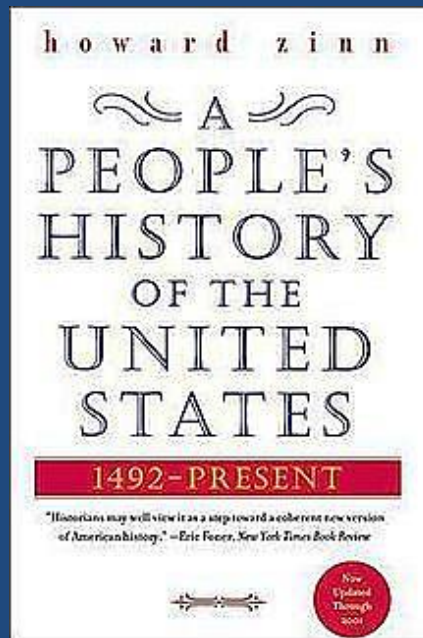
Indoctrination



Inflammatory Literature



“If You Don't Read Books, You'll Soon Forget How to Read”



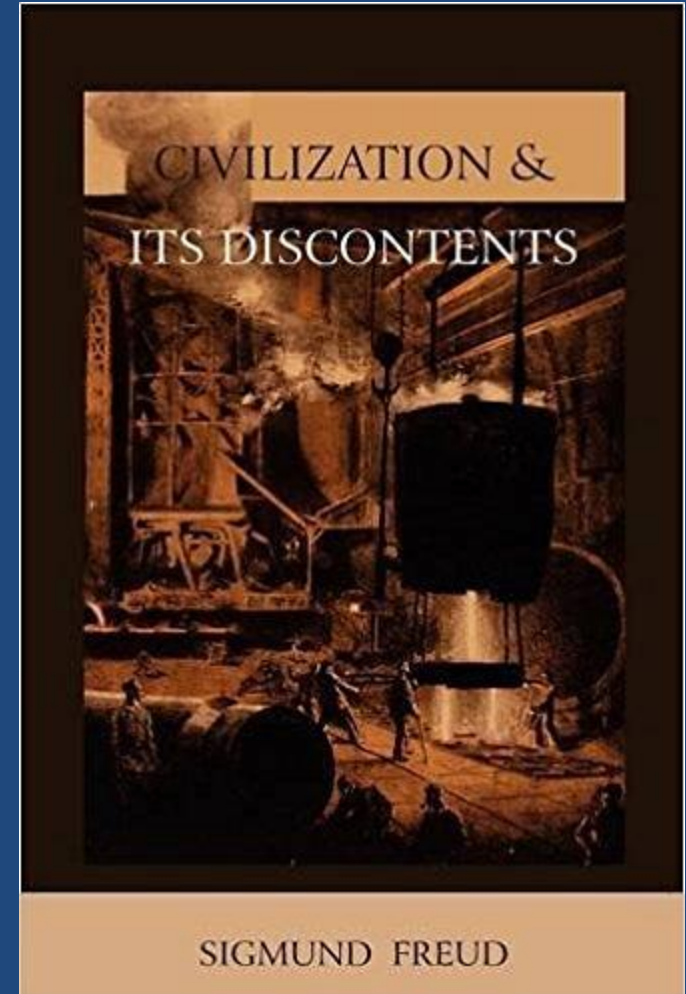
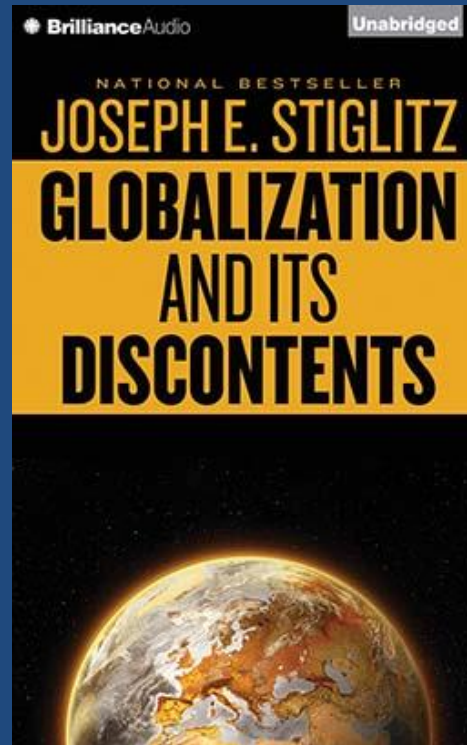
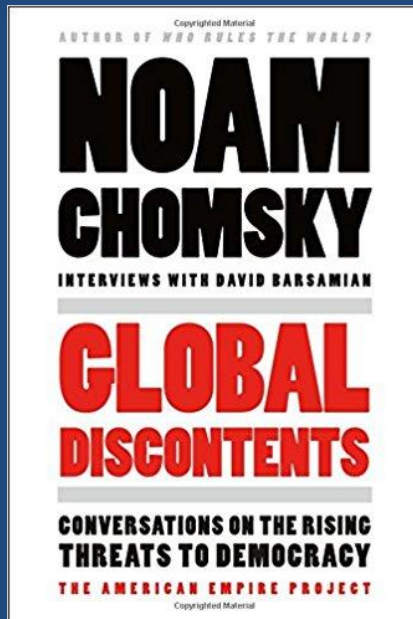
Psychological Resistance by Some to Conformity



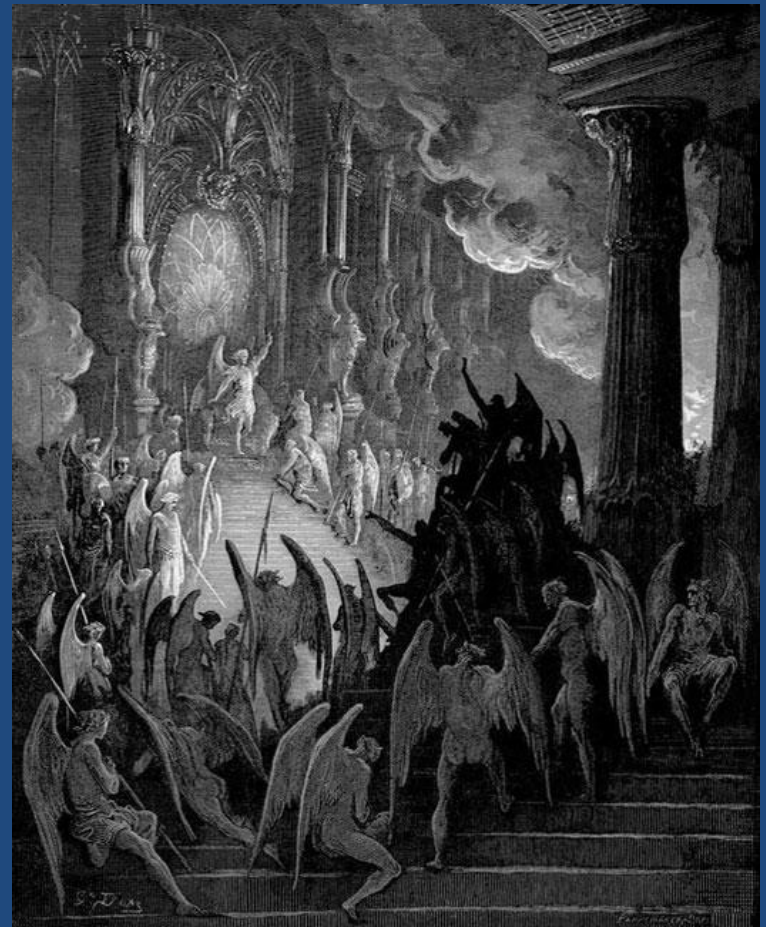
“Civilization and Its Discontents”

by Sigmund Freud

desire for individuality
vs the expectations of
society



Lucifer and the Fallen Angels conference in Pandemonium



US Attorney General Jeff Sessions cited the “clear and wise command” of the Apostle Paul in Romans 13, “to obey the laws of the government because God has ordained them for the purpose of order.”



Internet Sources for “Progressives”



Common Dreams

Breaking News & Views for the Progressive Community



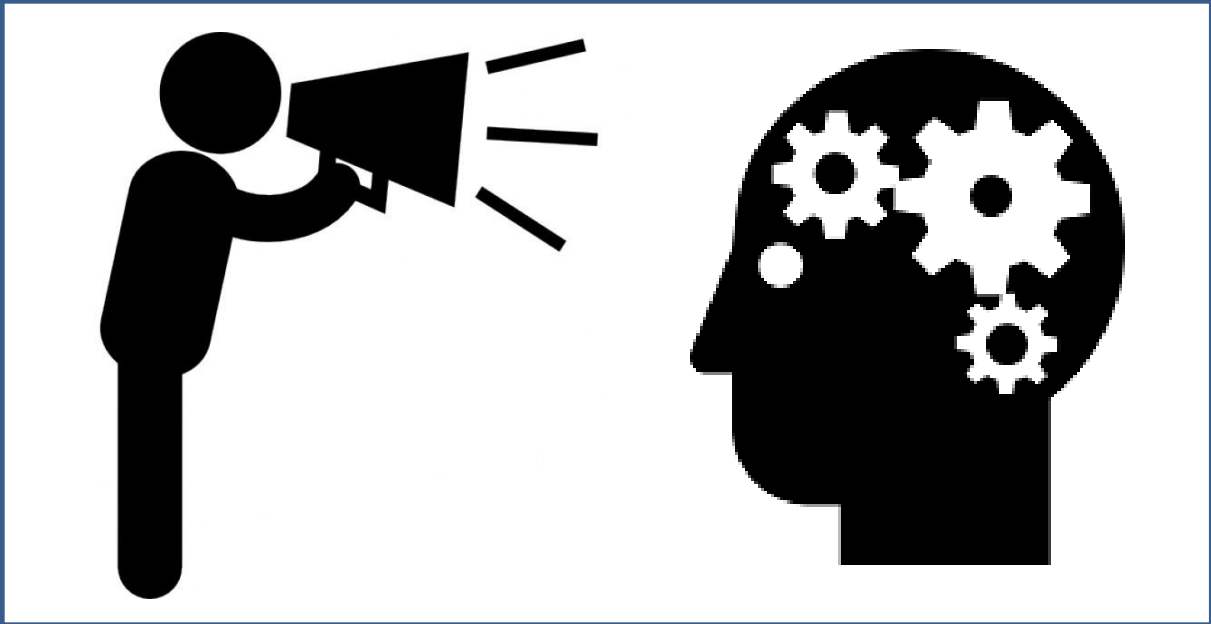
Liberal Academics in Control of College Classrooms



Dissent Fostered by the Liberal Media



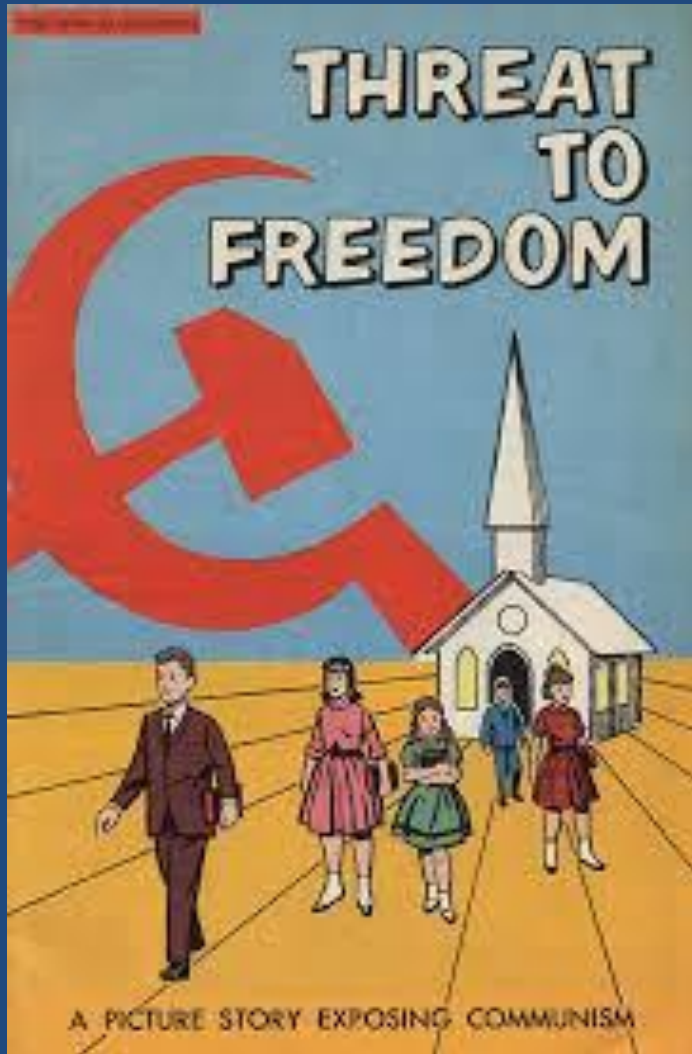
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Hidden Influence / Operatives



Foreign Influence / Intervention

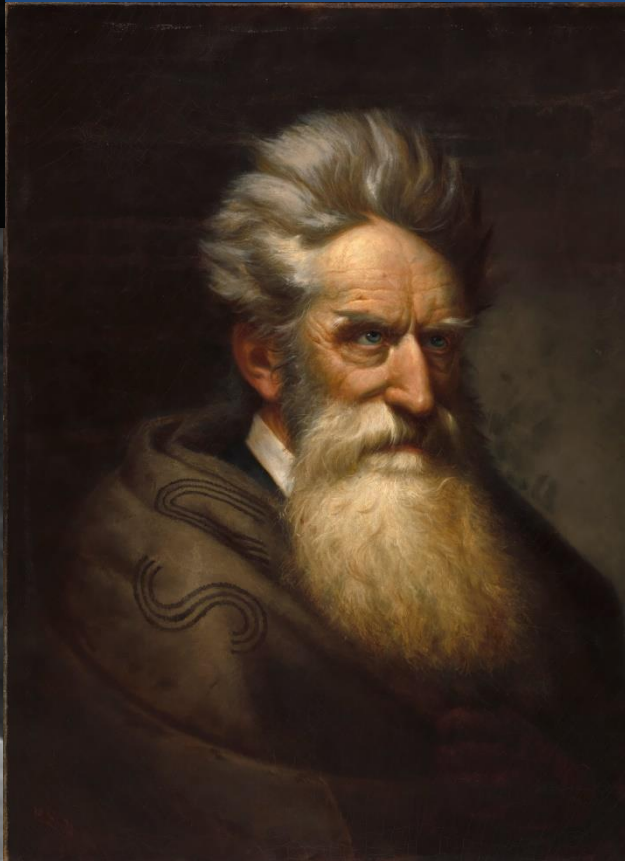
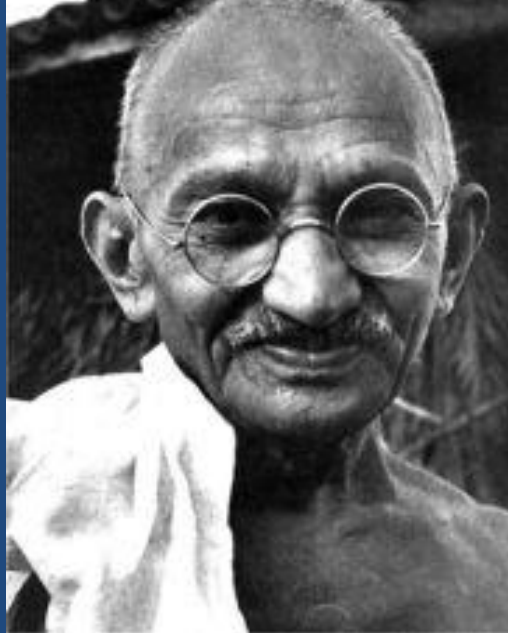
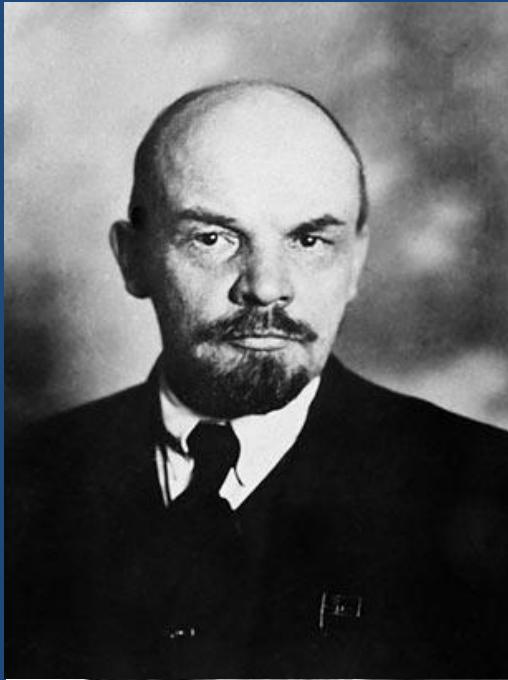




Agent

Provocateur

may act out of their own sense of duty or be employed by others



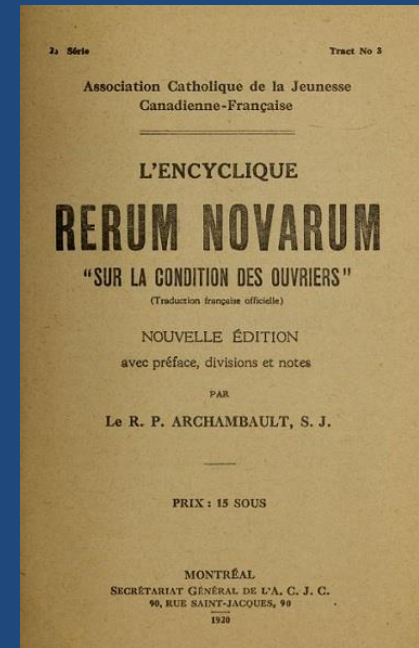
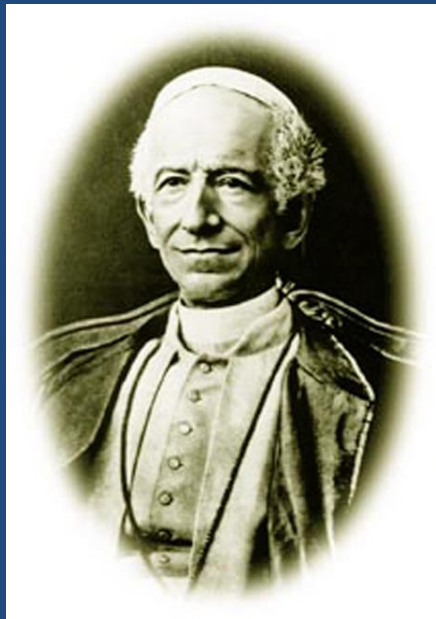


Subcomandante
Insurgente Marcos
the nom de guerre used
by a Mexican insurgent
of the Zapatista Army of
National Liberation
during the Chiapas
conflict. He referred to
himself as Delegate Zero
during the Mexican
Presidential Campaign.

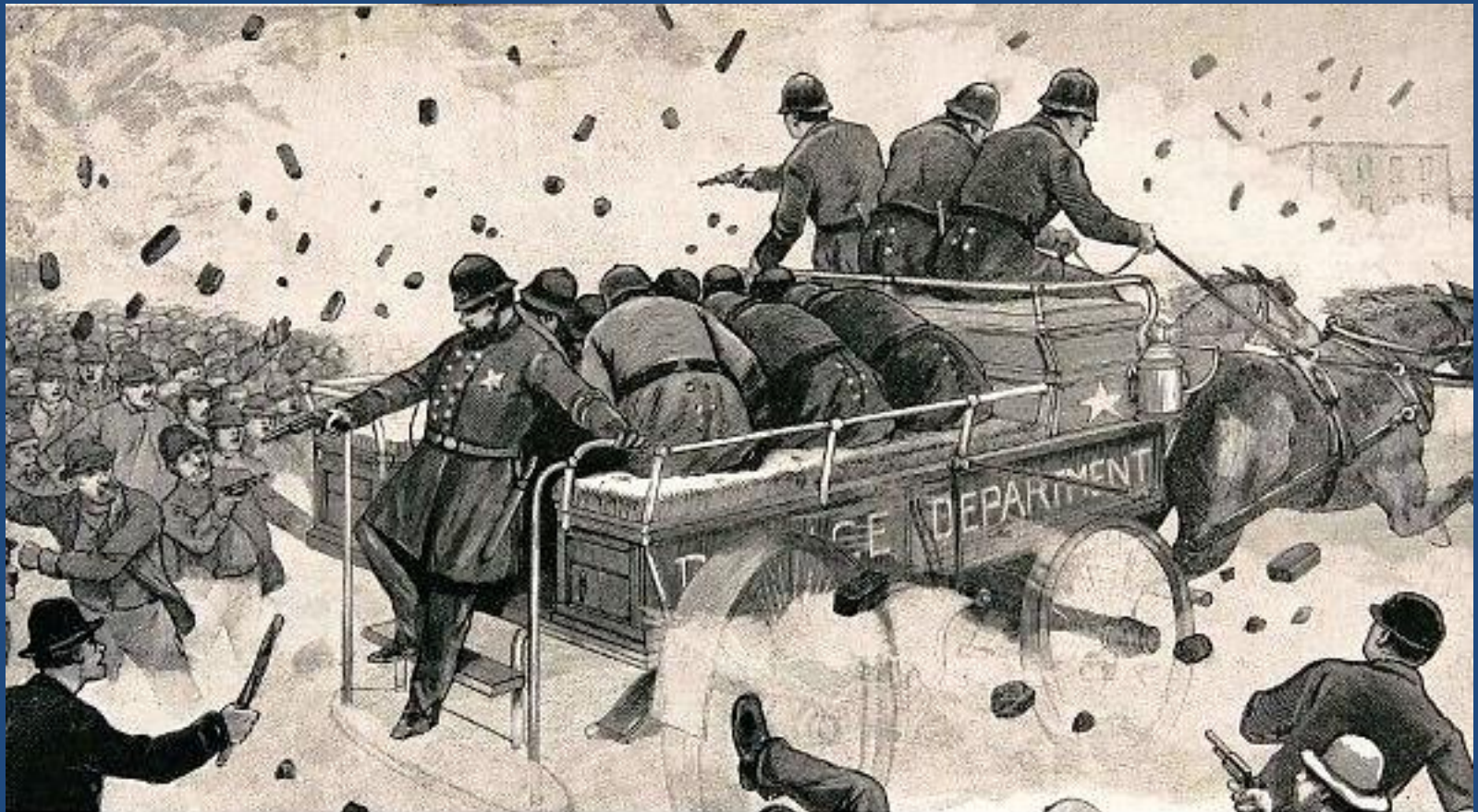
Reactionary Role of Religion

e.g., secular socialist executioners vs
permanent ethical standards of church
preserve traditions of an orderly society

Papal
Infallibility



Unions Spread Dissent



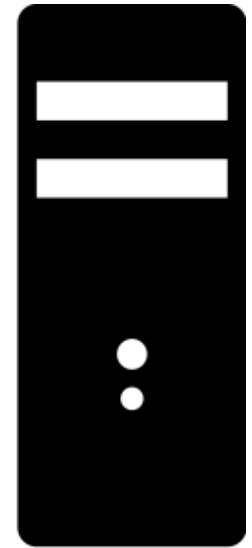
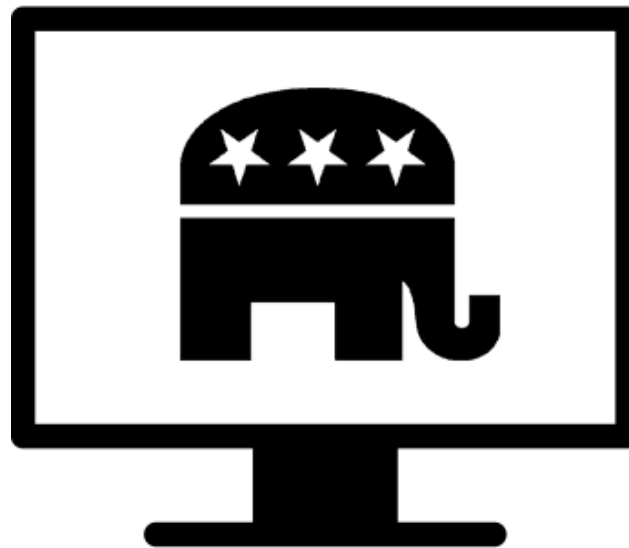
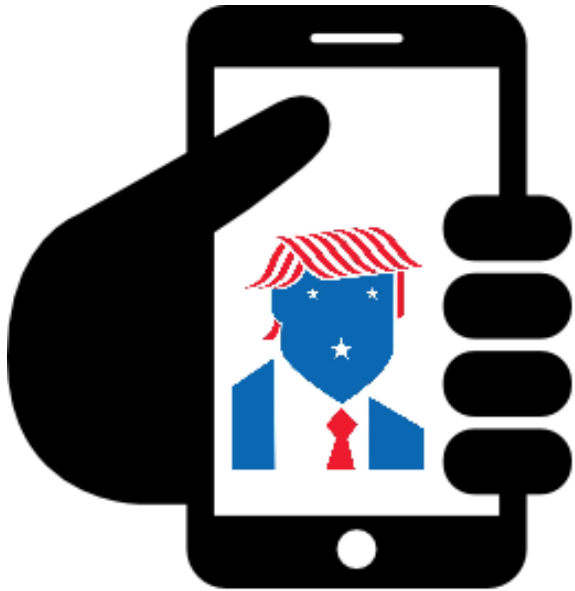
Chicago Police Arrive to Restore Order at Haymarket

Orderly Change by Voting

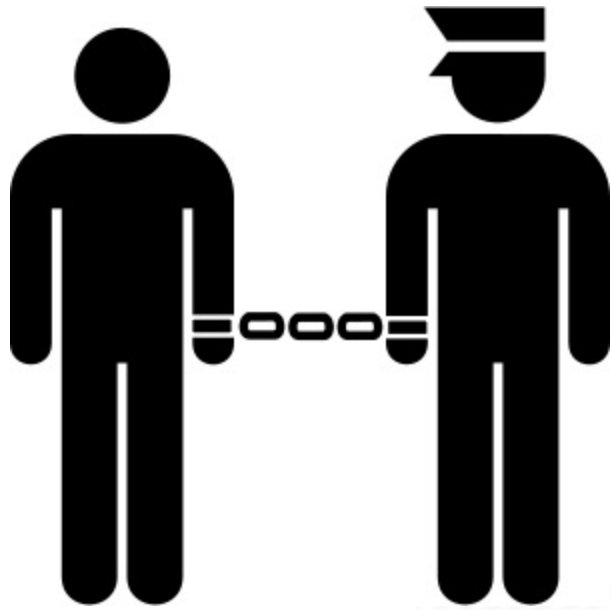




Modern Tactics And Corporate Media







Retaliation
by
Established
Authorities



18 U.S. Code § 2385 - Advocating overthrow of Government

Whoever knowingly or willfully advocates, abets, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of or destroying the government of the United States or any political subdivision therein, by force or violence, or



Whoever, with intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of any such government, prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any written or printed matter advocating, advising, or teaching the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence, or attempts to do so;

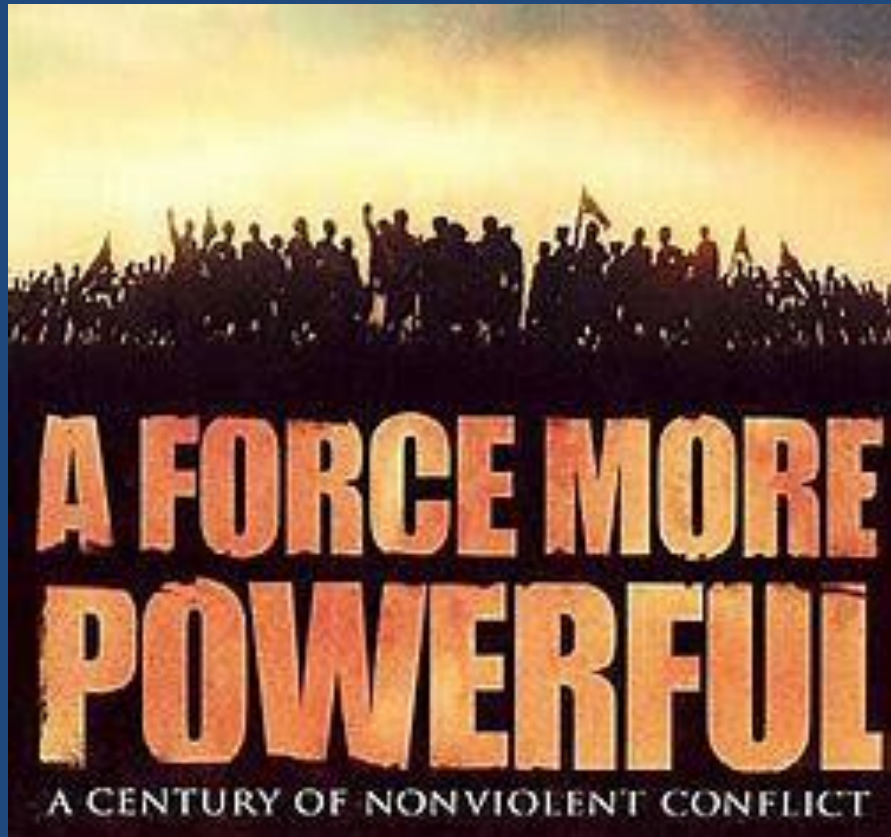
Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

Posse Comitatus Act:

the entire body of the inhabitants who may be summoned by the sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace



Federal law that was passed in 1878, after the end of Reconstruction, and updated in 1981. Its intent was to limit the powers of federal government in using military personnel to enforce state laws.



This nationally-acclaimed book shows how popular movements used nonviolent action to overthrow dictators, obstruct military invaders and secure human rights in country after country, over the past century.

198 Different Methods of Nonviolent Action

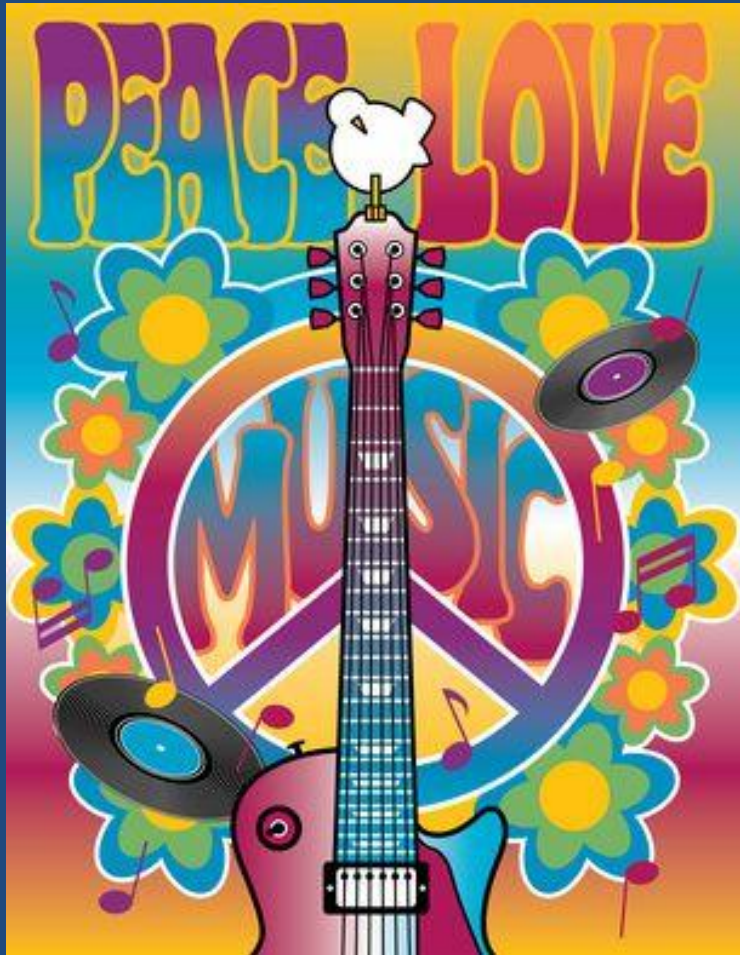


Scholar Gene Sharp reviewed thousands of instances of nonviolent struggle and grouped them into three broad categories: protest, noncooperation, and intervention,

Opposition by Parties in Control to Maintain Status Quo e.g, multinational corporations



Cultural Revolutions



Turn on
Tune in
Drop out

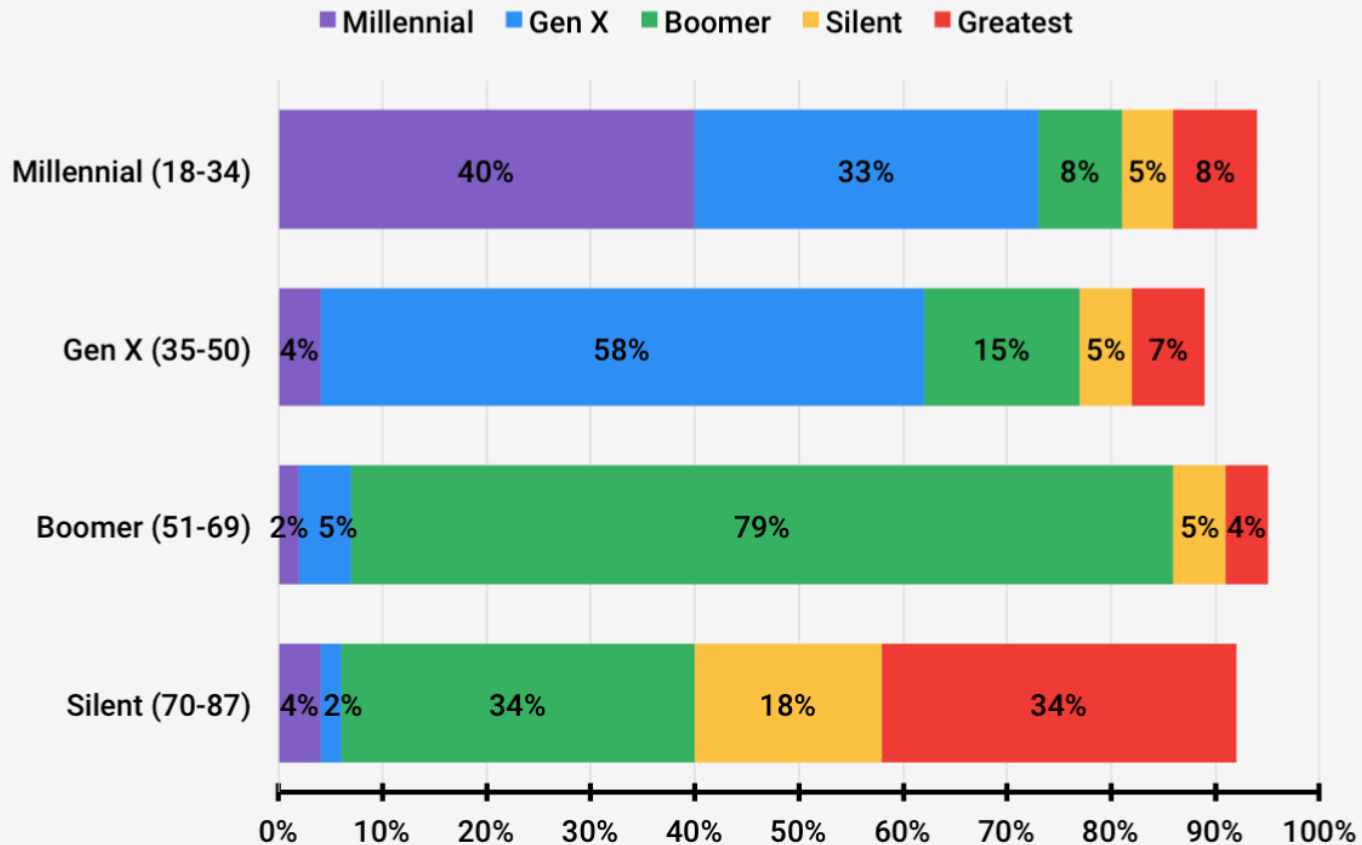


Cultural Revolution II



Values Differ Among Generations

SELF-IDENTIFIED GENERATION



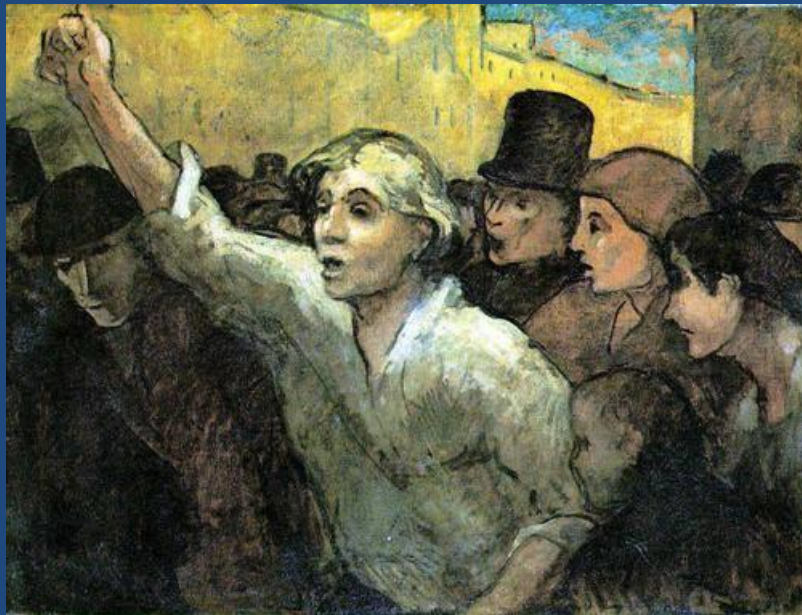


Changes in Technology





French Revolution 1789-99

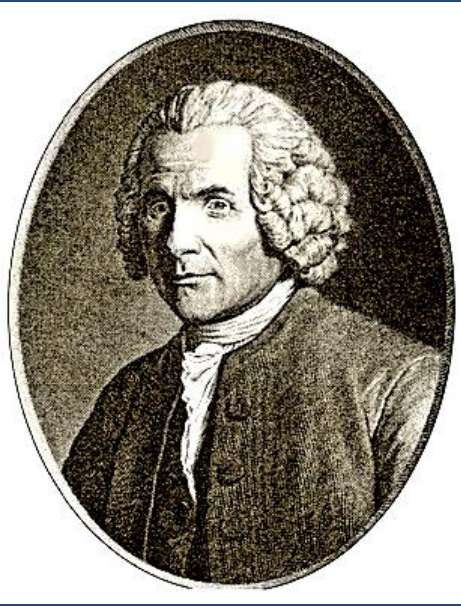


Estates General / National Assembly / National Convention / Committee of Public Safety / The Directory / Consulate



The Contribution of the Philosophes





Philosophy of the French Revolution

Enlightenment / Age of Reason

Just as scientists had discovered laws that govern the natural world,

intellectuals began to ask if these might also apply to human beings, particularly to institutions such as governments

- questions such as how governments are formed, and what logical principles tie people to their governments
- rejected divine rights of kings
- Secular reason and logic should be used to answer important questions, and not religion or superstition

Louis XVI and Marie

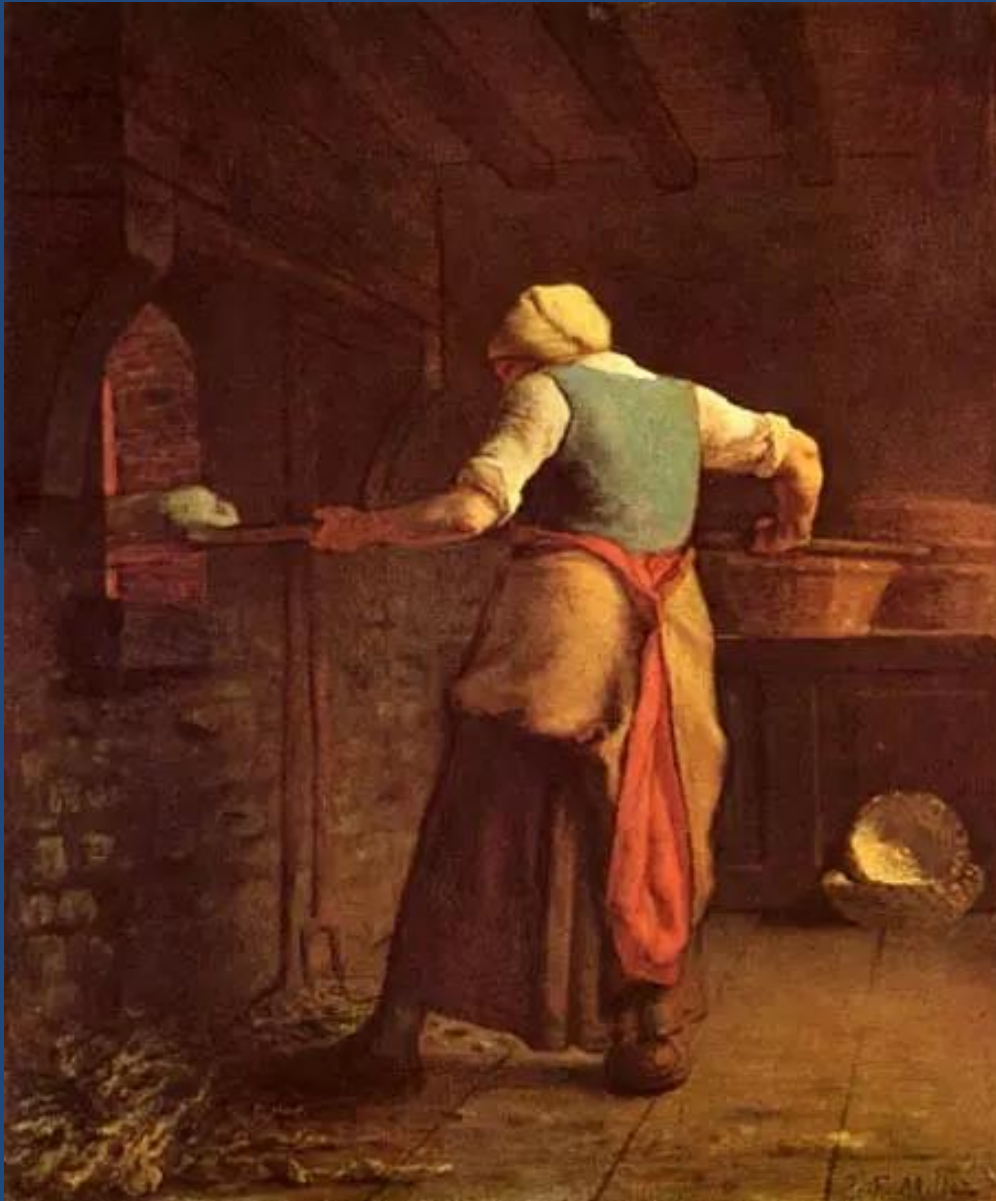


“L’Etat, c’est moi”

I am the state

the French king was the embodiment of the State itself





Most French citizens ate two pounds of bread each day. The price of flour skyrocketed and caused the cost of a loaf of bread to become equal to a peasant's monthly earnings.

Revolutionaries were called "sans-culottes," to distinguish themselves from the French nobility who wore the silk knee breeches. Instead they wore long trousers called pantaloons, and red caps to symbolize liberty.



Because they didn't have powerful explosives, the Parisian fortress the Bastille was tore down brick by brick. The bricks were given away/sold as symbols of the breakdown of tyranny.



Women's March on Versailles





Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

“Men are born free and equal in their rights... these rights are liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression”

“The law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to take part personally, or through representatives, in the making of the law”



Radical revolutionary journalist Jean-Paul Marat, who published a newspaper "The Friend of the People," was murdered while taking a medicinal bath.



Programs were sold listing the names of those scheduled to die each day by guillotine

1799 Napoleon's coup d'etat, overthrow of the Directory





Rouget de Lisle composant la Marseillaise

Their thirst for gold and
pow'r unbounded
To mete and vend the
light and air
Like beasts of burden
would they load us
Like gods would bid
their slaves adore

Liberte



Timeline of Significant Insurrections



Revolts Against Rome

“Pax Romana”



Peasant Revolts in China

seldom owned the land they worked
fortune cookies originate from the practice of
passing messages hidden inside cakes



The Dutch Revolt

first successful secession in Europe



English Civil Wars 1642 to 60



A boy in a Royalist family is being questioned about the whereabouts of his father by a panel of Parliamentarians, or “Roundheads”





American Revolution

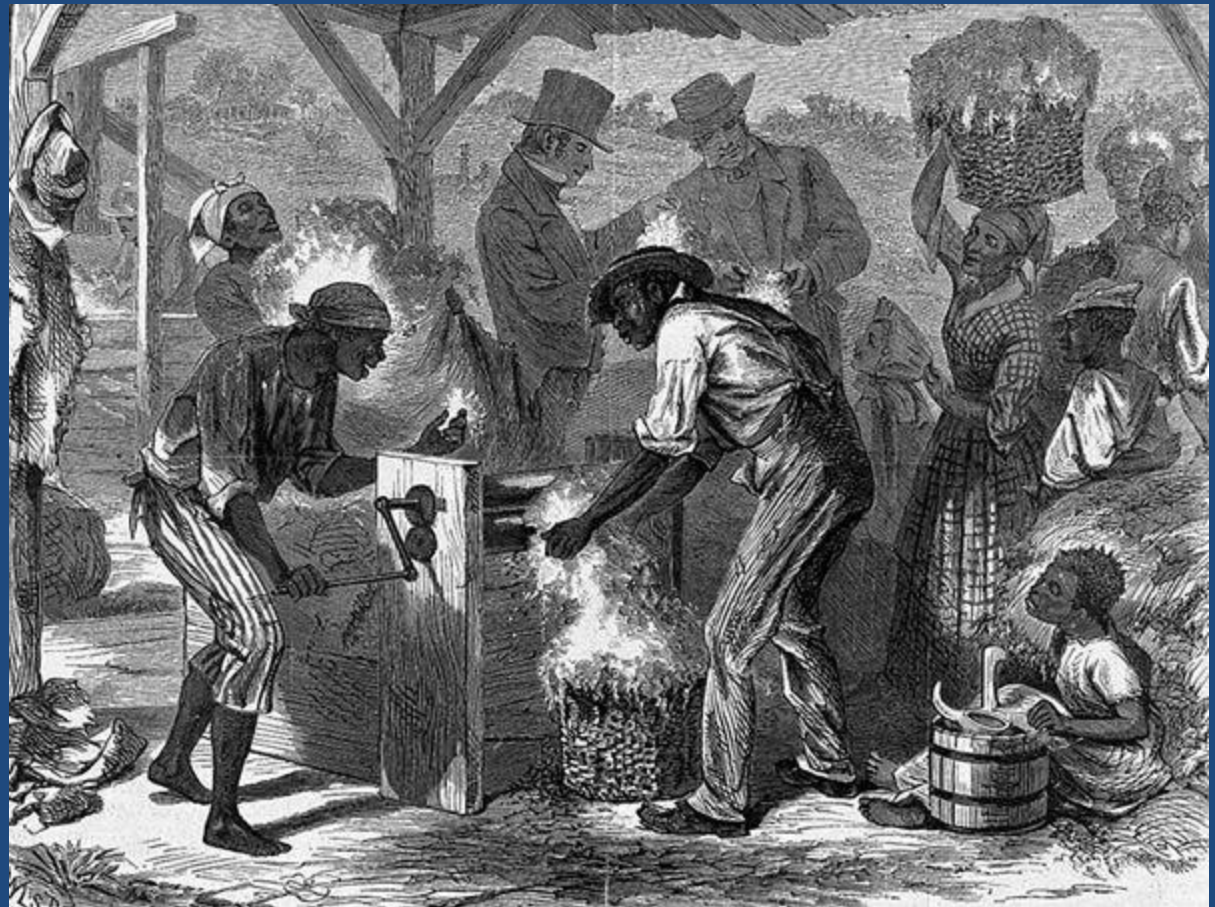








Toussaint L'Overture and the Haitian Revolution / Emancipation

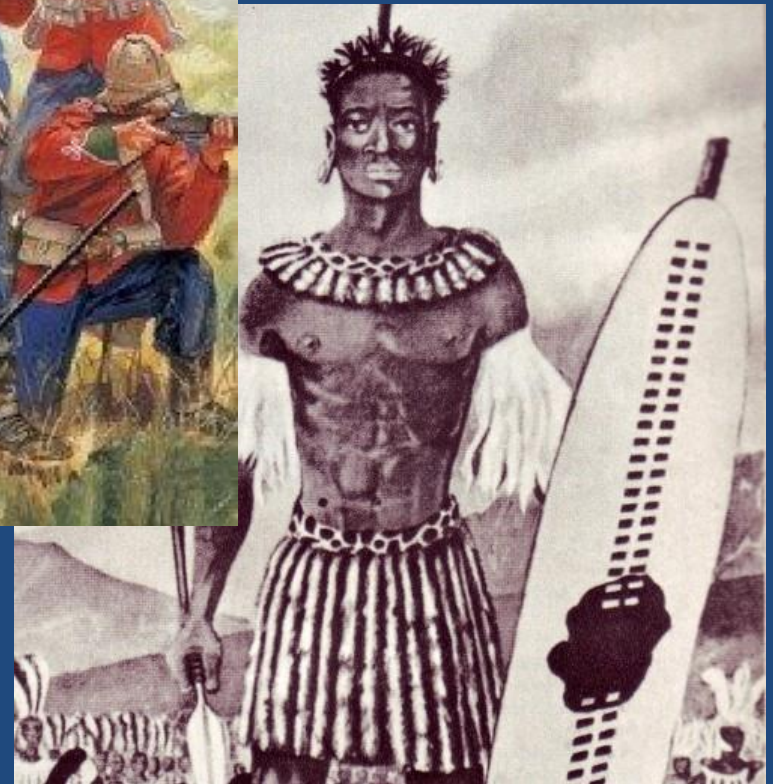


Latin American Revolutions 1809-26

within two decades the whole subcontinent was independent – except Cuba + Puerto Rico



Zulu Civil Wars

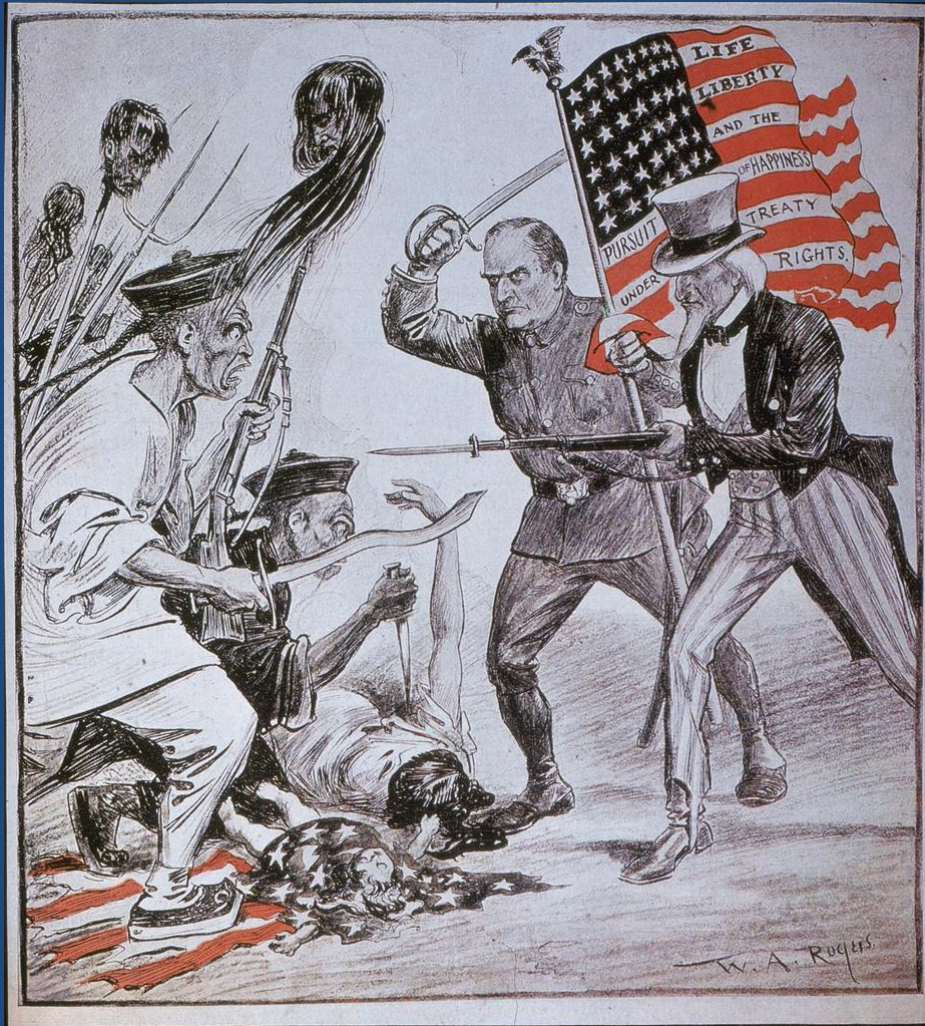


1848 Revolutions



Plains Indian Wars

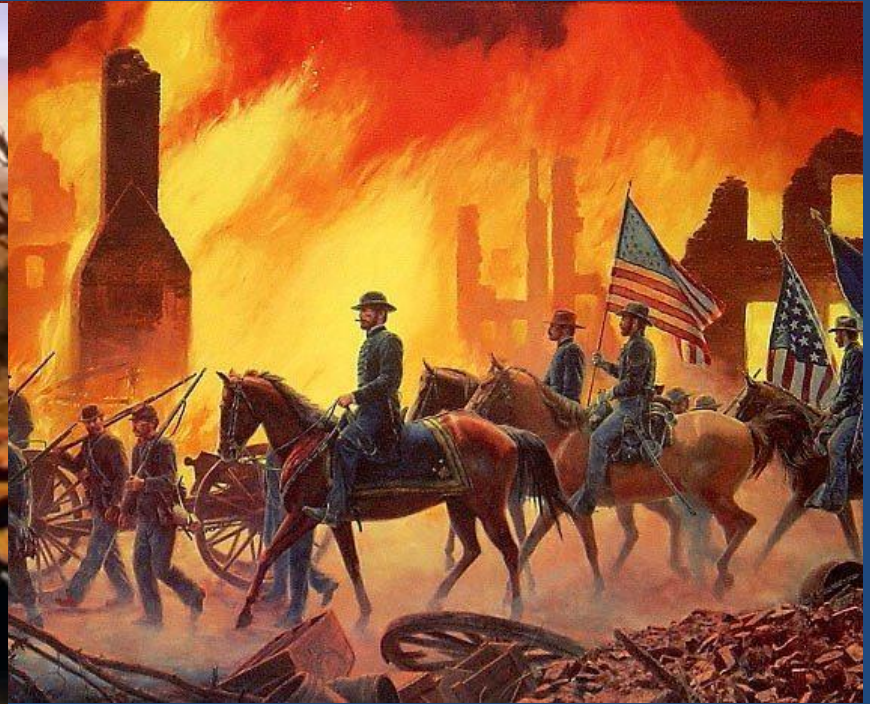




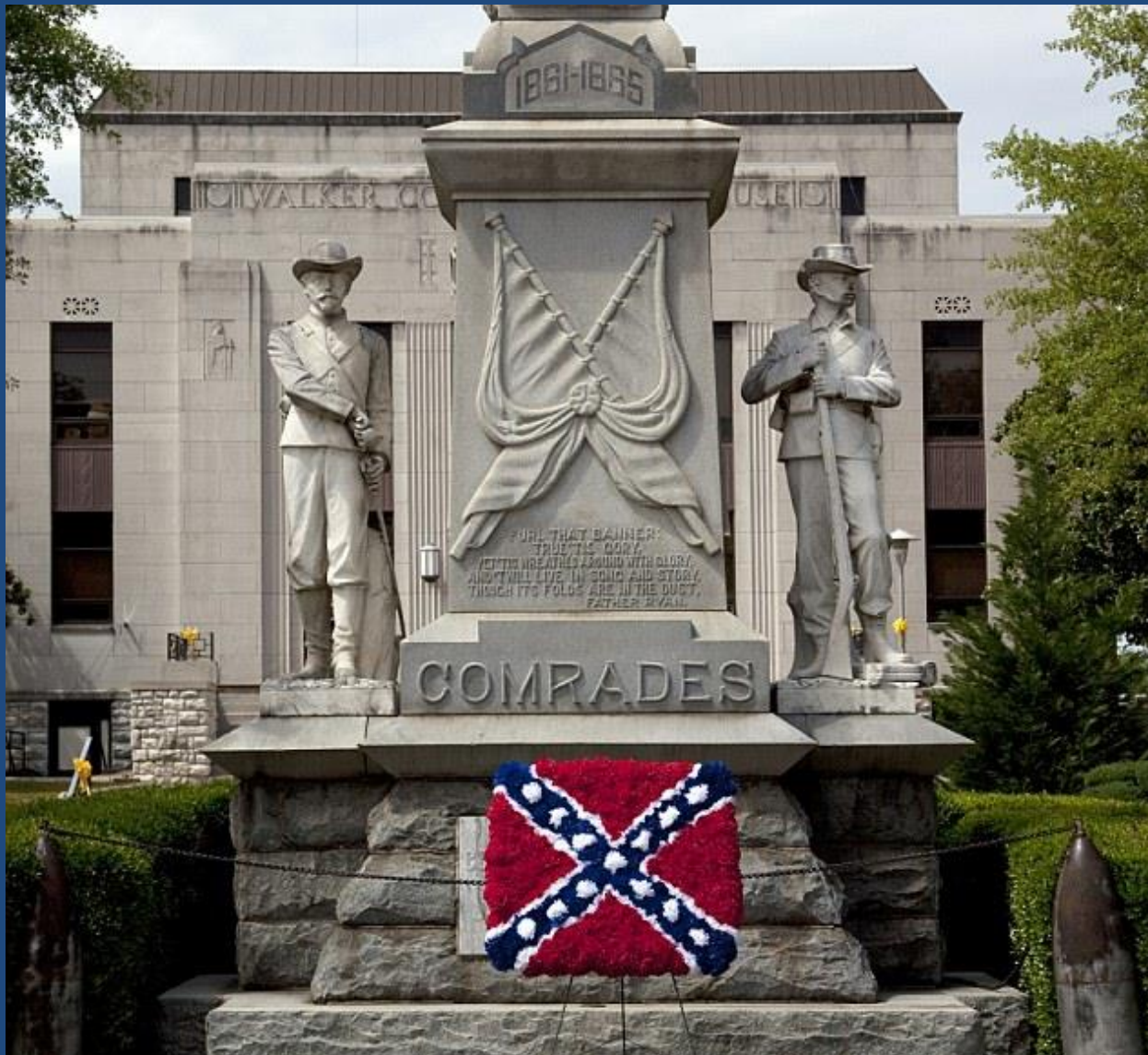
Boxer Rebellion in China vs Manchus Dynasty and Foreign Occupation by Society of Righteous Harmony / Fists

War of Northern Aggression

southern states known as the Confederacy seceded in defiance of an election of a president opposed to a constitutional, decentralized-type of government



Monument to the Comrades of the Confederacy





Mexican Revolution

Las Soldaderas or soldier women



Russian Revolution



Lenin speaks at the All Russia Congress
St Petersburg, November 7, 1917



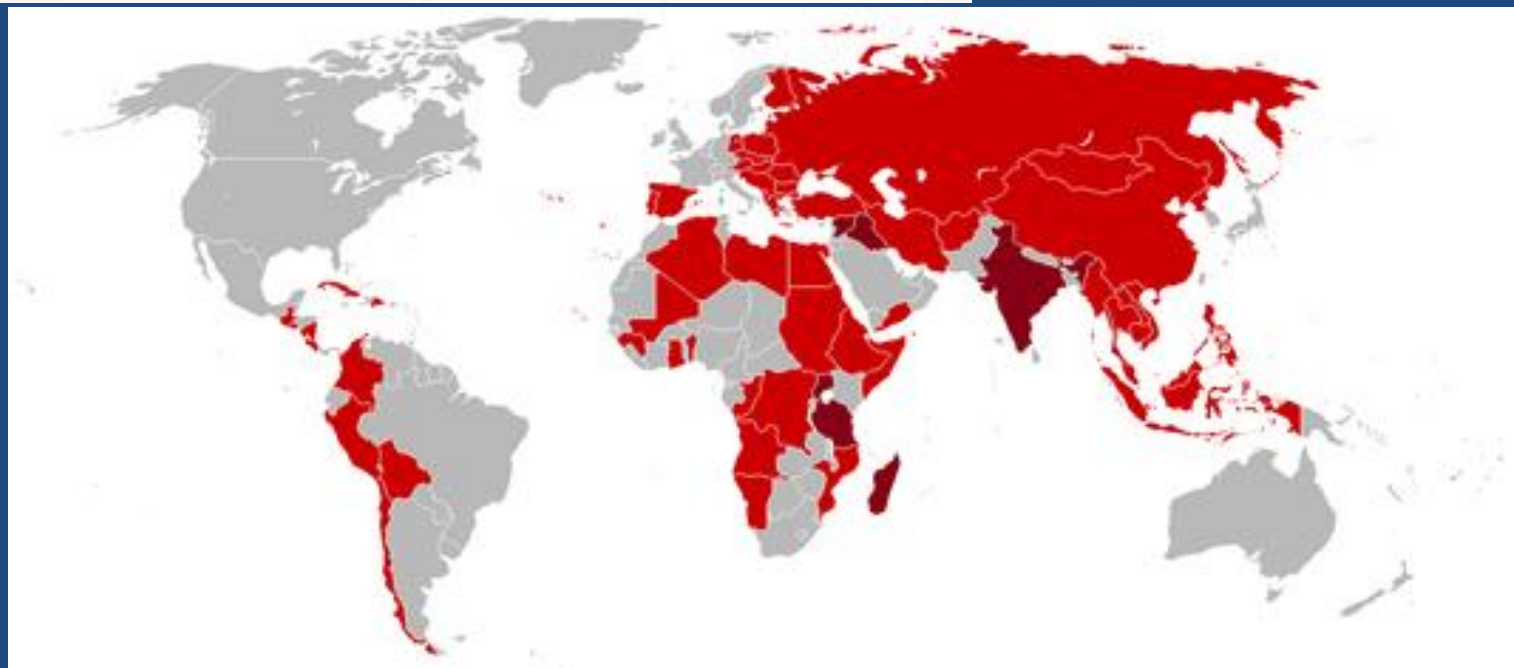
Communism Spread to Other Countries through Revolution



Communism wasn't contained inside the Soviet Union. As Marx's tenets had instructed, it had to spread worldwide to achieve utopia.



Capitalist



Commie



Chinese Revolution









Spanish Civil War “they shall not pass” vs Franco and the Falangists”



Lithuanian Freedom Fighters

Forest Brothers



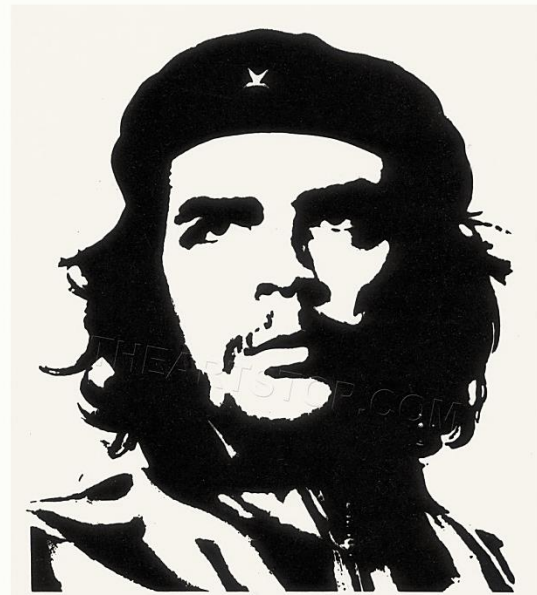
Units ranged in size from a few individuals to several hundred, with contacts among units maintained by young women. Some insurgents lived full-time in forest bunkers. Others merged by day into civilian life, working in towns or on farms while gathering intelligence. At night they would retrieve their carefully hidden weapons and carry out attacks.

Five decades after Lithuania was occupied and incorporated into the Soviet Union, it became the first republic to declare its independence from the USSR on 11 March 1990, and was later followed by Latvia and Estonia.



The Soviet military responded harshly. The discipline and courage of its citizens—linking arms and singing in the face of tanks — showed the world that Lithuania's citizens were prepared to defend national independence

Cuban Revolution
Algerian War of Independence
Cambodian Civil War
Iranian Revolution
Shining Path Peru
Sandinista Nicaragua
Tiananmen Square
Balkans Conflict
Arab Spring



**HASTA LA VICTORIA
SIEMPRE**



The Revolutionary Project of Rojava to create democratic citizens' assemblies in towns and urban neighborhoods to replace the state



International Freedom Batallion



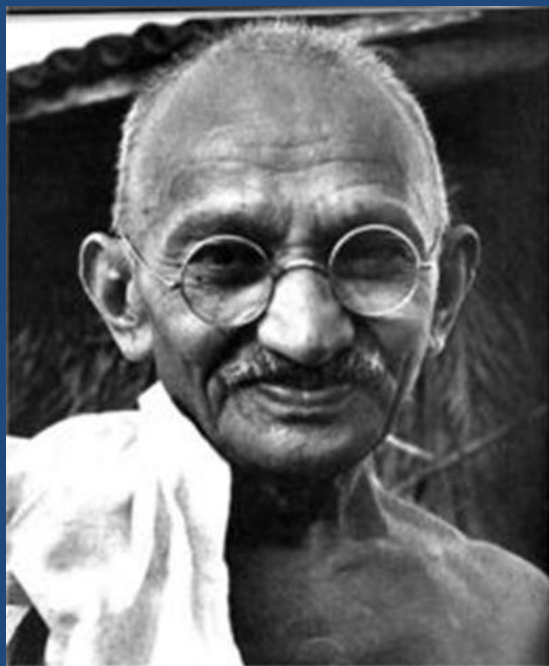
Women's Protection Units

feared by ISIS, who believes that if a female kills them in battle, it will be a disgrace and dishonor, and will prohibit them from entering paradise.

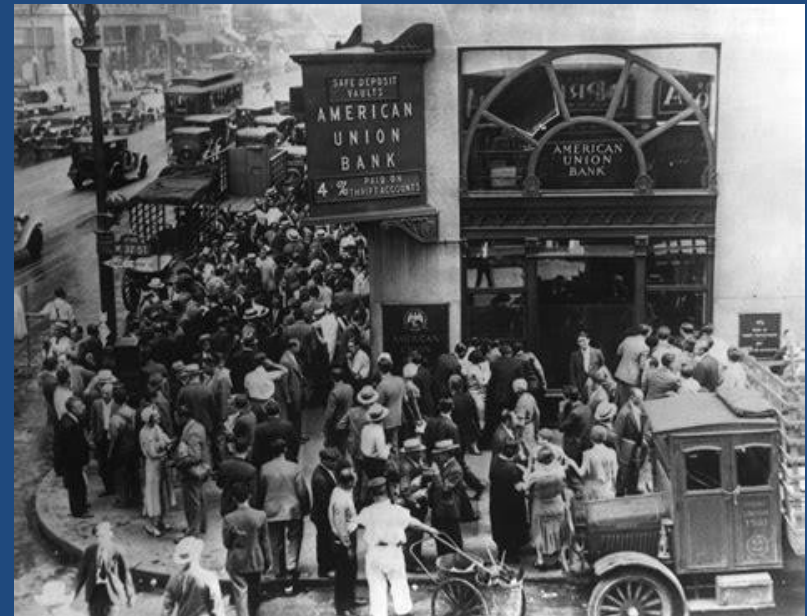
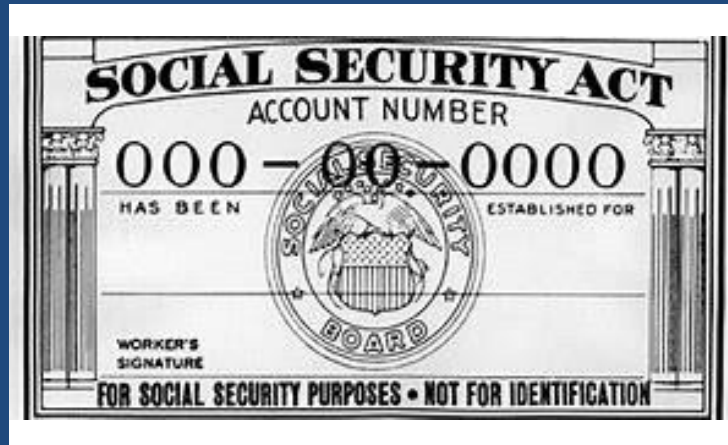




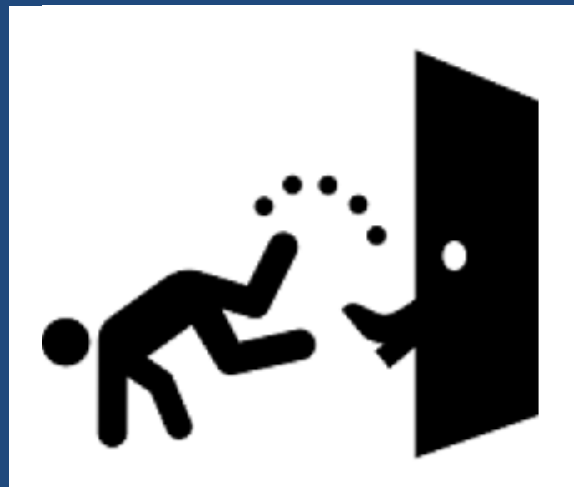
Peaceful Revolutions

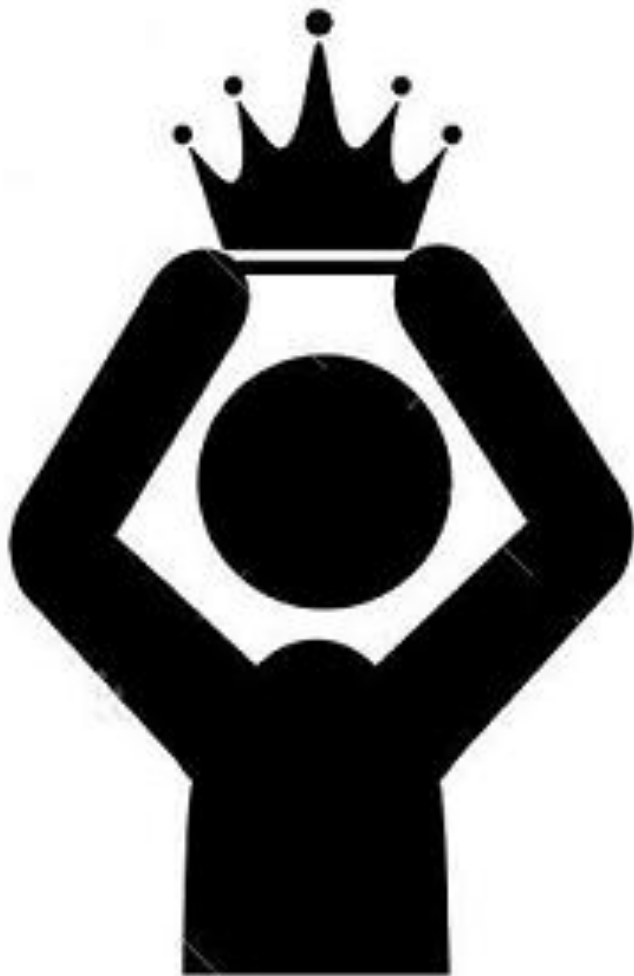


Near Miss – US Depression



Is the US a Nation in Crisis Near Revolt?





**Trump declares
'absolute right' to
pardon himself**

**"L'État, c'est moi"
I am the State**



Aux armes, citoyens
formez vos bataillons
Marchons! Marchons!

