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**Using Brinton’s Fever Model for the Chinese Revolutions:**

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| **Stage:** | **Explanation** | **Examples from the Chinese Revolutions** |
| **Incubation:** | **this stage would involve the political, social, intellectual, or economic causes** | * Corrupt government * famine * Spheres of influence from other countries * Peasant unrest |
| **Symptoms:** | **This stage would be the first to involve direct action resulting from the social, political, intellectual, or economic causes of the incubation stage. This stage might involve the publication**  **of works calling for a change, street level riots by the common people, or more direct attempts at changing the society** | * Revolution of 1911 * The Great Leap Forward * The Long March * The rise of the Liberation Army * Mao Zedong becomes leader of |
| **Crisis** | **It may involve conflict where sides for and against** **the revolution compete. This competition could take the form of debate or full-scale war. Successful revolutions survive this stage.**  **Those that do not are usually considered failed rebellions** | * Chinese Civil of 1949 |
| **Convalescence** | **This stage would involve recovering from the extreme** **disruptions of the crisis stage. In general, the political, social, intellectual, or economic causes of the revolution must be addressed in some way, though not necessarily to the satisfaction of allrevolutionaries.** | * China’s attempt to erase history |