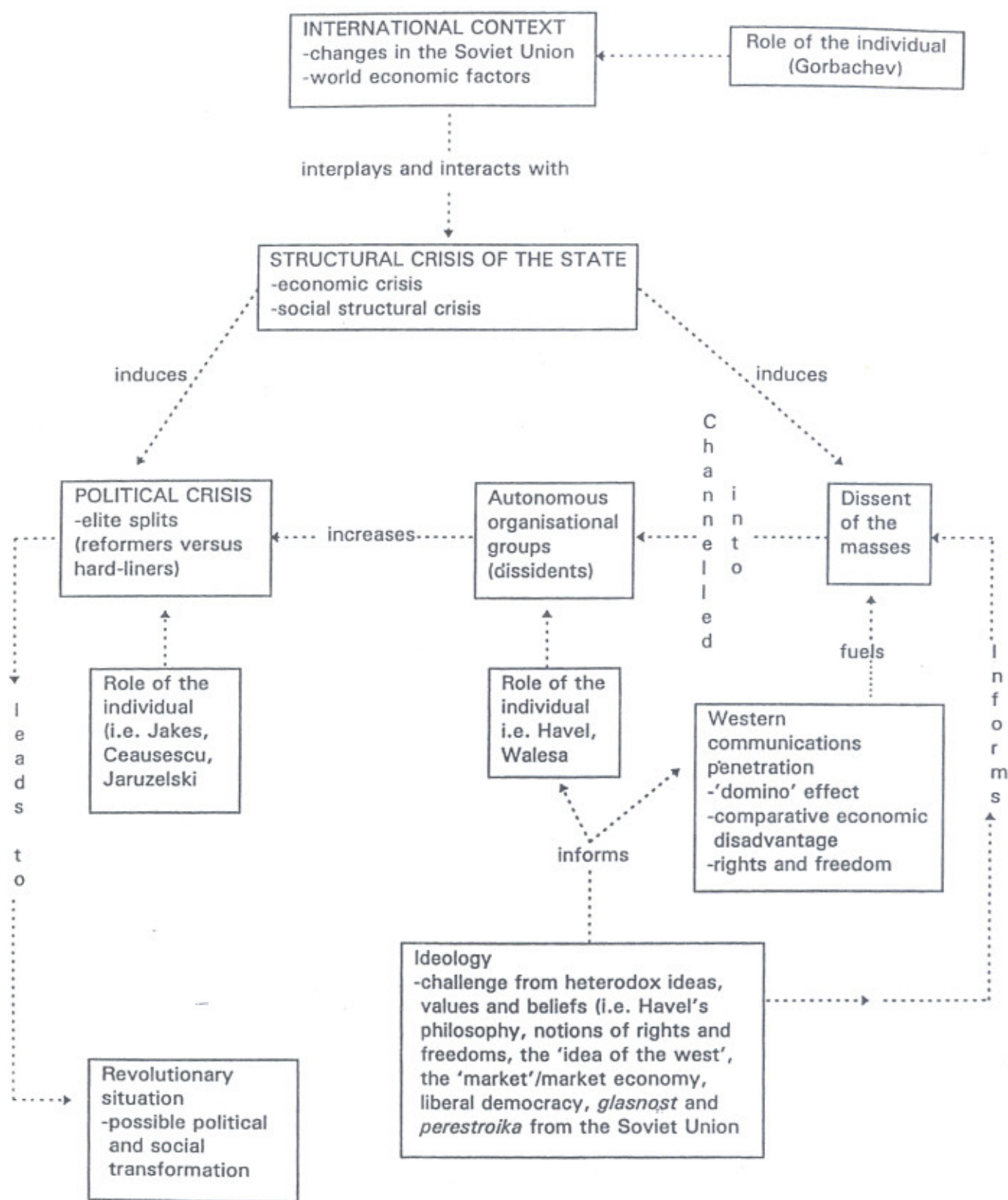


CAUSES OF THE 1989 EAST EUROPEAN REVOLUTIONS (Y)

1. KEY CAUSAL VARIABLE (X) = CHANGES IN THE SOVIET UNION post 1985 ('GORBACHEVISATION', 'SINATRA DOCTRINE'?)

- ENDOGENOUS
2. ECONOMIC DECLINE: debt, Comecon, 'comparative disadvantage'.
3. SOCIAL STRUCTURAL CHANGES: rapid urbanisation and industrialisation between 1950 and 1970, educational advances, but shrinking fulfilling employment opportunities, declining social mobility rates.
- EXOGENOUS
4. WESTERN CULTURAL & COMMUNICATIONS PENETRATION: transmission of Gorbachev factor, domino effect, transmission of western 'lifestyle' (the 'idea' of the 'west' in E-Europe), the communication of comparative disadvantage.
- ENDOGENOUS
5. RE-EMERGENCE OF CIVIL SOCIETY: role of autonomous independent oppositional and dissident groups, especially as organisational focus of opposition (bearing on violent/non-violent nature of revolutions).
6. ROLE OF COMMUNIST PARTY ELITES: splits in ruling groups, their response to 'Gorbachevisation', role of STATE MANAGERS.
7. POLITICAL LEGITIMACY: The effect on it of 2 to 6 above, the effect of the collapse of legitimacy on the military and state security forces (their role)

Appendix: The Conjuncture of 1989 in Eastern Europe



Source: Wilton, J. and Rodda, R. 'Causes of the 1989 Revolutions in Eastern Europe and Theories of Revolution', Plymouth International Paper, no. 7, June 1997, International Studies Centre, University of Plymouth.

SOURCE = M. Kimmel, Revolution: A Sociological Interpretation
 Polity Press, 1990

(A)

Case 1	Case 2	Case n
a	d	g
b	e	h
c	f	i
x	x	x
y	y	y

} Overall differences

} Crucial similarity

Figure 8.1 Mill's Method of Agreement. Key: x = causal variable; y = phenomenon to be explained. Source: Skocpol and Somers (1980: 184). The uses of comparative history in macrosocial inquiry. *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 22(2). © Cambridge University Press.

222 Conclusion

Positive case(s)	Negative case(s)
a	a
b	b
c	c
x	not x
y	not y

} Overall similarities

} Crucial difference

Figure 8.2 Mill's Method of Difference. Key: x = causal variable; y = phenomenon to be explained. Source: Skocpol and Somers (1980: 184). The uses of comparative history in macrosocial inquiry. *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 22(2). © Cambridge University Press.