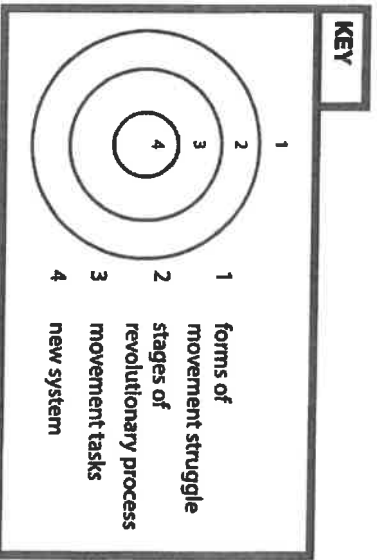
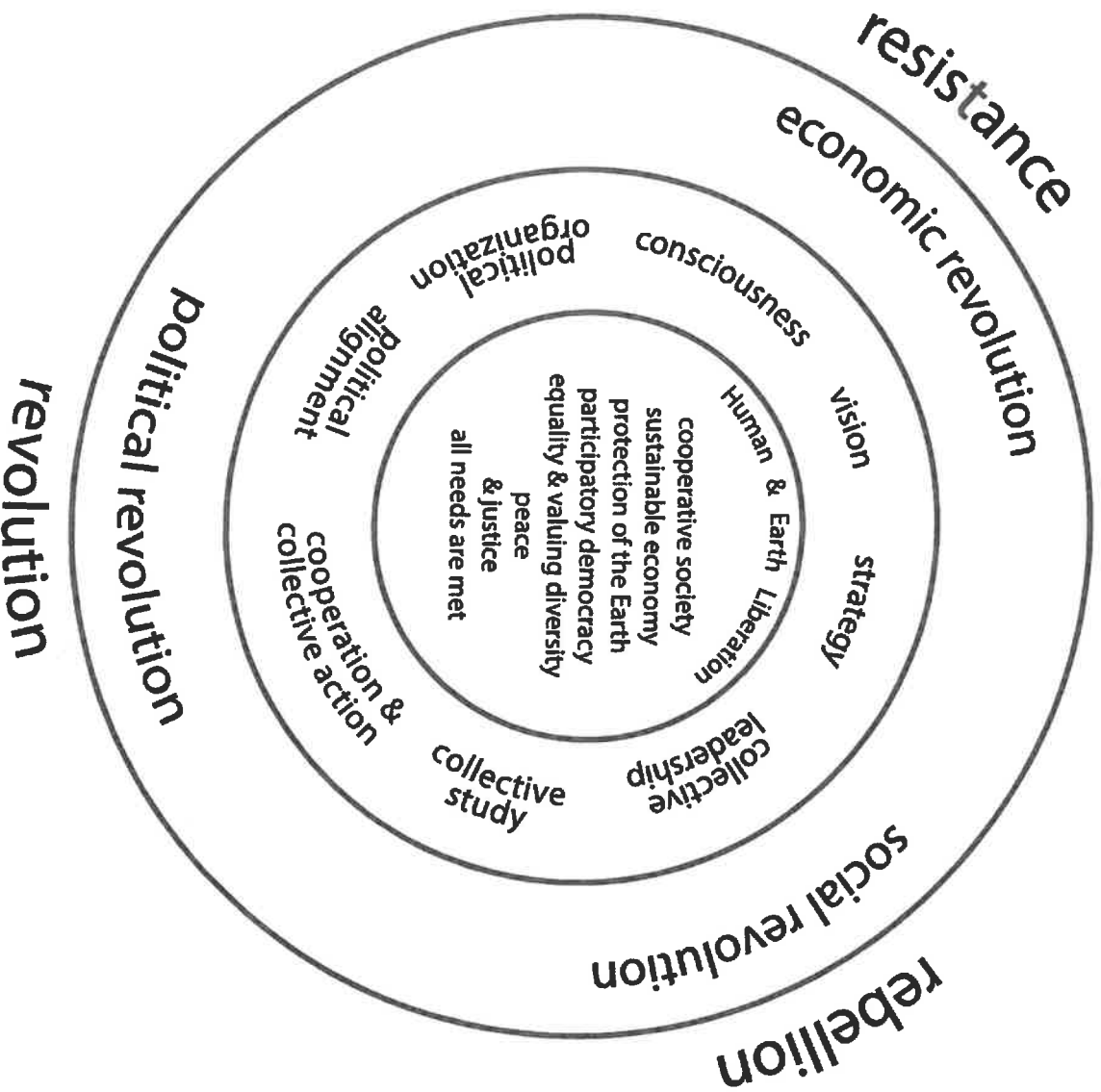


# Movement Rising & the Revolutionary Process



Dominic Moulden, Walda Katz-Fishman (wkatzfishman@gc.org), Ines Merello & Jerome Scott. Prepared for ONE DC, July 2015

# forms of movement struggle

## reform

make changes in something (typically a social, political, or economic institution or practice) in order to improve it.

[https://www.google.com/search?q=reform+definition&rlz=1C1SQJL\\_enUS786US786&oq=reform&aqs=chrome.2.69i57j0i35i39j0l3.2661j1i7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8](https://www.google.com/search?q=reform+definition&rlz=1C1SQJL_enUS786US786&oq=reform&aqs=chrome.2.69i57j0i35i39j0l3.2661j1i7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8)

## resistance

the refusal to accept or comply with something; the attempt to prevent something by action or argument.

<https://www.bing.com/search?q=definition+resistance&q=AS&pq=definition+resis&sc=8-16&cvid=AB16301DB399486580E0538215B510CF&FORM=QBRE&sp=1>

## rebellion

an act of violent or open resistance to an established government or ruler.

<https://www.bing.com/search?q=definition+rebellion&q=SC&pq=definition+rbell&sc=8-16&cvid=B61A6D5E06484275AF8FC1162003324B&FORM=QBRE&sp=1>

## revolution

a forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favor of a new system.

(in Marxism) the class struggle which is expected to lead to political change and the triumph of communism

<https://www.bing.com/search?q=definition+revolution&q=AS&pq=definition+revo&sc=8-15&cvid=34D17FC66A3440A3B39C10BBA0A904B1&FORM=QBRE&sp=1>

It's important to assess where we are in the revolutionary process and the stage of consciousness within the spontaneous / mass movement we are working in.

## Stages of Consciousness

- As the struggle develops, new history-making ideas can be gripped by the masses. Vladimir Lenin, in his path-breaking work *What Is To Be Done?* describes the level of consciousness of the Russian working class at the time. Despite the widespread nature of the spontaneous movement, and despite the “flashes of consciousness” and the formation of definite demands, the revolts then under way were simply the resistance of the oppressed; simply trade union struggles. They marked the awakening of the workers, but consciousness of the contradiction between their interests and the whole of the political and social system was not yet there. Lenin concluded that class consciousness had to be brought from the outside to the workers. This lesson holds true despite the epochal differences and the limitations of that moment.
- The consciousness that the working class has to go through develops in stages – **social awareness, social consciousness, and class consciousness**. The first two stages develop more or less objectively or spontaneously. The latter stage develops subjectively or consciously, from the introduction of new ideas by the thinkers and conscious revolutionaries.
- Generally, the level of consciousness today is **social awareness** — the becoming aware of what society is as it really is. The next stage is social consciousness, where the workers understand that they are members of a class and that they need class solidarity. They understand their class is exploited and that they must fight that exploitation. This stage is generally expressed in the formation of some kind of political party of the workers.
- It is important to note that the American mass has never achieved even the stage of **social consciousness**. There was a moment following the Civil War when people came close to it. A certain level of unity existed around the abolition of slavery and for integrating the Freedmen into society. With the murder of Abraham Lincoln and the assumption of power by Andrew Johnson, a counterrevolution was launched and the moment was lost.
- **Class consciousness** is where the workers grasp the necessity of taking political power in order to expropriate the expropriators and bring the class struggle to an end.
- These stages should not be viewed categorically. The development of consciousness is a process, which reflects the stages of development and interaction of the economy and the social response of the masses. Ideas are constantly in formation, and the stages of development of consciousness interpenetrate one another.

From <http://rallycomrades.lrna.org/2012/05/consciousness-of-societys-ills-fuels-u-s-upsurges/>

12.20.14

<http://www.military-quotes.com/Sun-Tzu.htm>

## Sun Tzu , *The Art of War*

If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles. If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every victory gained you will also suffer a defeat. If you know neither the enemy nor yourself, you will succumb in every battle.

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/concise/strategy>

## strategy

*noun (Concise Encyclopedia)*

In warfare, coordinated application of all the forces of a nation to achieve a goal. In contrast to TACTICS, strategy's components include a long-range view, the preparation of resources, and planning for the use of those resources before, during, and after an action. The term has expanded far beyond its original military meaning. As society and warfare have steadily grown more complex, military and nonmilitary factors have become more and more inseparable in the conduct of war and in programs designed to secure peace. In the 20th century, the term grand strategy, meaning the art of employing all the resources of a nation or coalition of nations to achieve the objects of war (and peace), steadily became more popular in the literature of warfare and statecraft.

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/concise/tactics>

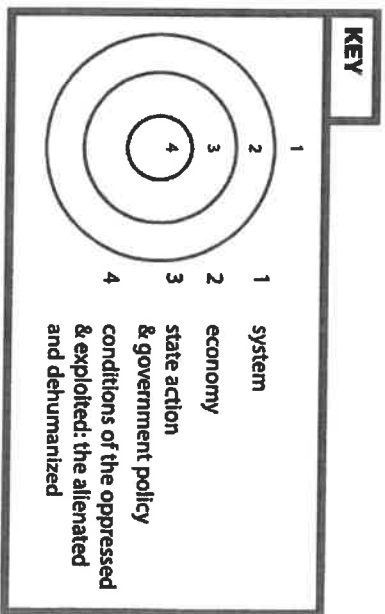
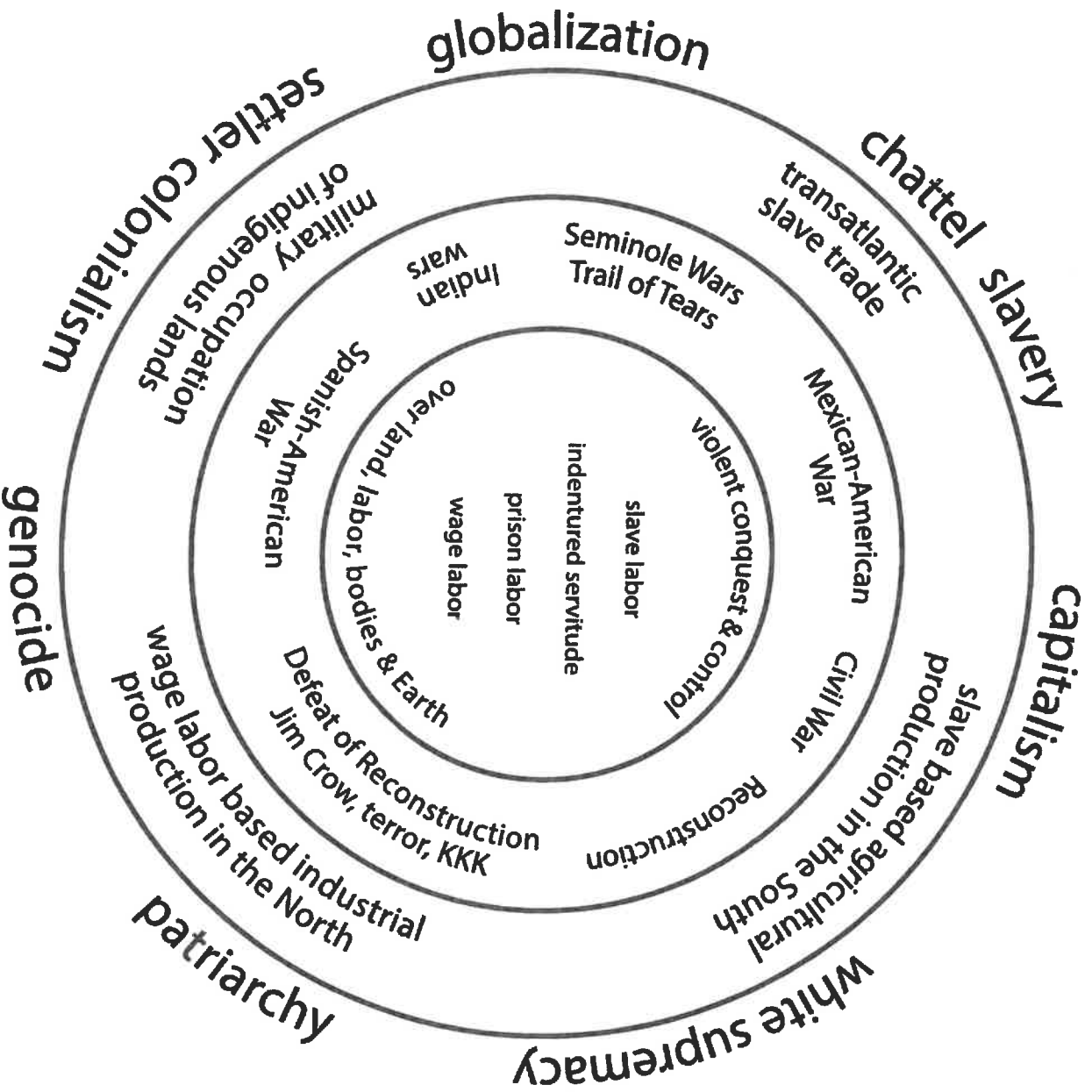
## tactics

*(Concise Encyclopedia)*

In warfare, the art and science of fighting battles. It is concerned with the approach to combat, placement of troops, use made of weapons, vehicles, ships, or aircraft, and execution of movements for attack or defense. In general, tactics deal with the problems encountered in actual fighting. Tactical thinking attempts to coordinate personnel with the existing weapons technology and apply both to the terrain and enemy forces in a way that uses the fighting force to best advantage. Deployment involves placing each type of weapon where it can do the most damage to the enemy or provide the most protection to one's own forces. Timing and direction of attack are also important considerations. At sea, direction was especially crucial in the era of wind-powered warships. In recent wars, timing has been a crucial factor in mounting airborne strikes that take advantage of the element of surprise. See *also* STRATEGY.

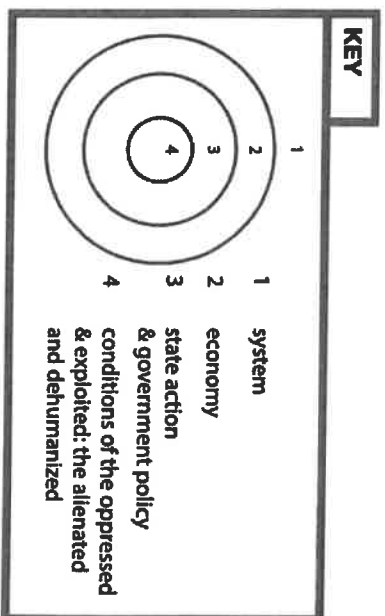
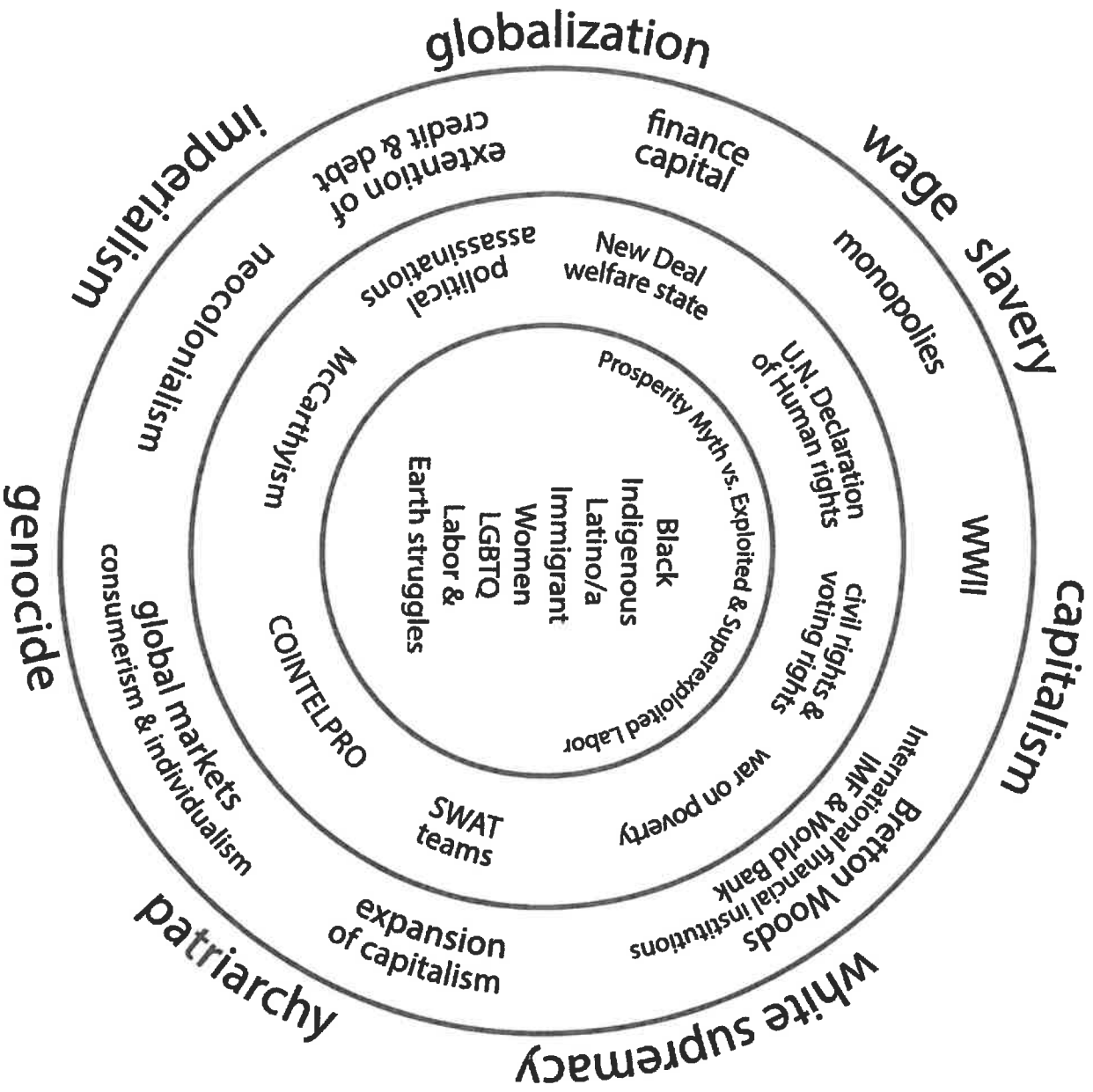
1500 - 1900

# The Capitalist Occupation & Westward Expansion



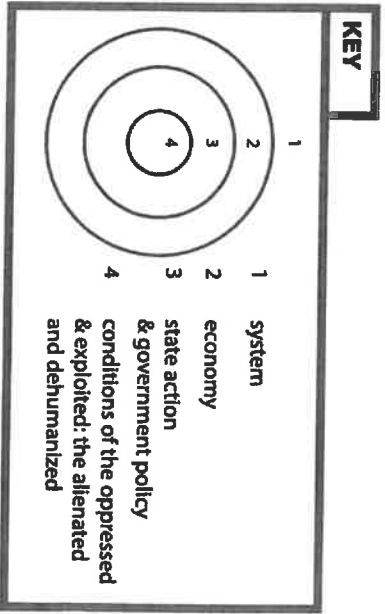
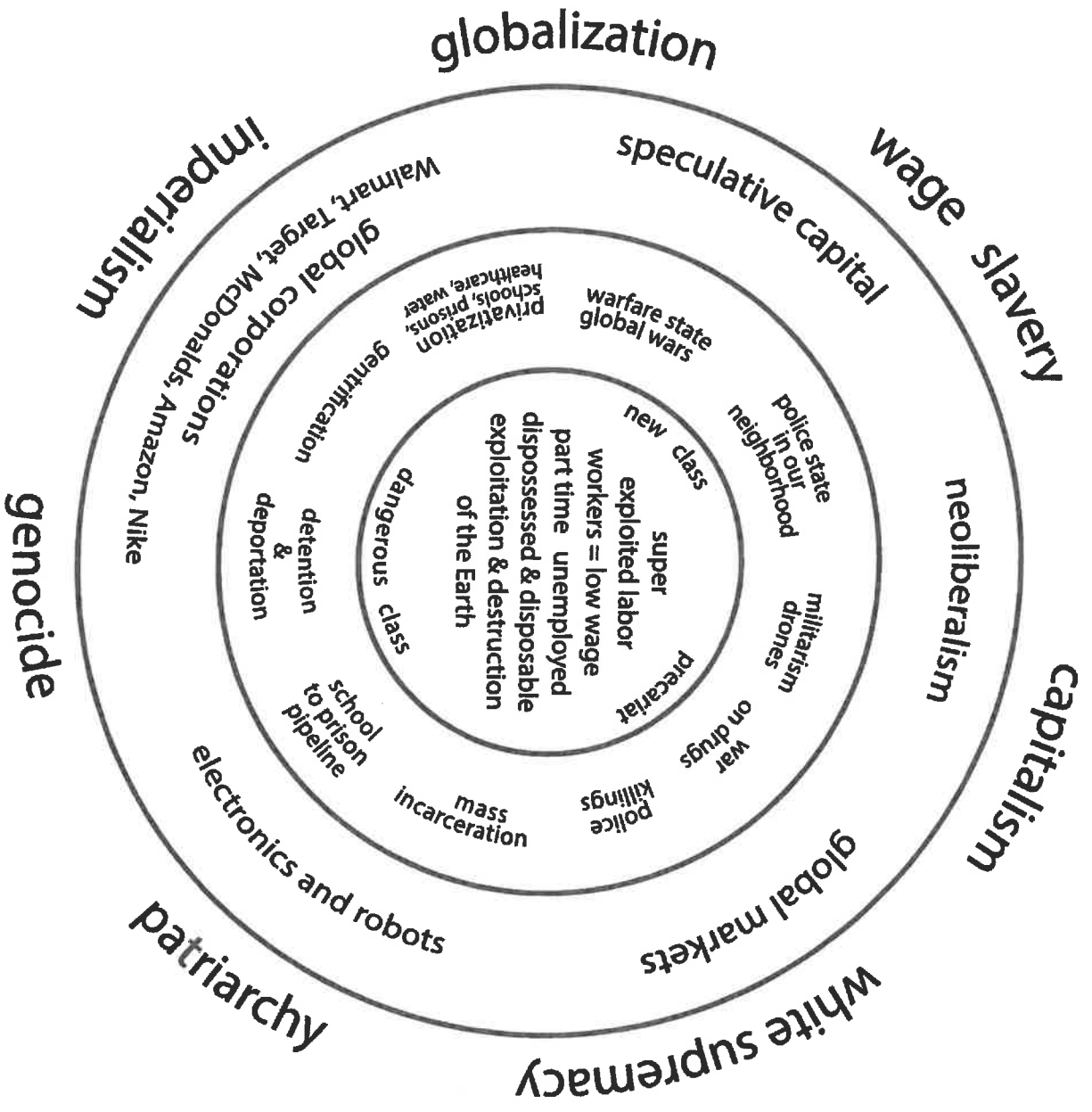
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# 1940's-1970's Great Prosperity Myth Welfare State



Dominic Moulden, Waida Katz-Fishman (wkatfishman@igc.org),  
Ines Merello & Jerome Scott. Prepared for ONE DC, July 2015

# 2010's Today's Crisis The Warfare and Police State



Dominic Moulden, Walda Katz-Fishman (wkatzfishman@igc.org), Ines Merello & Jerome Scott. Prepared for ONE DC, July 2015