

## CONTEXTUALIZATION 0 (Set 1)

### Analysis: History - Ingredients Revolution

#### ABSTRACT/SUMMARY:

This paper scores a zero in contextualization because there is not attempted background information given about most evidence.

#### CRITERION 1: FRAMING

There is no framing to the general concept or content of the paper. The writer could provide a grounding image about a successful revolution, or extrapolate the quotation (and its significance to the essay question) a bit before arriving at the thesis statement.

#### CRITERION 2: CONTEXT

In the second and third body paragraph, there is no plausible background information about the evidence that would contextualize the quotation, but just a broad statement that relates to the assertion. For example, the third body paragraph reads:

When people come together as one, they can easily achieve what their goal was set to be. “In order to free ourselves of dynastic rule, we need to unite as one people.”(Sun Yixian) Sun Yixian, the former president of China, states that unity is the key to a great and powerful undefeated force known as revolution.

In the above example, the sentence before the quotation does not give the reader the information they need. Who is speaking? What does Sun Yixian know about leadership, and why does his opinion on the subject matter? Correcting this error doesn't always need to give away the game immediately, but it requires some contextualization to invest the reader in the importance of the evidence. This is not to say that the entire interpretation of the evidence needs to be given away at the forefront, but that the reader needs a bit of investment in the relevance of the evidence to the assertion and the paragraph. (In addition, the evidence should not just restate the assertion, but that is a separate issue.)

The first body paragraph attempts to give some background information about Lenin, but it is very vague (“he inspired people to get together and revolt”) and about Lenin's general role, *not* about the evidence and its importance to the assertion (which is perhaps hard to do, as it has no relevance to the assertion). This is an attempt at including plausible background information, but because there is only one example-- and, perhaps, because the evidence can not be truly contextualized because of its irrelevance-- it must score a zero.

## Essay: History - Ingredients Revolution

### Essay #1

*Prompt: Lenin states that “any cook should be able to run the country.” If revolution is the stew and contributing factors are the ingredients, what is the recipe for revolution; namely, what are the three most significant contributing factors?*

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“Any cook should be able to run the country.” Lenin states that a cook could run the country in reference with the fact that there are only specific ingredients that could make a true revolution. In theory, it takes a determined leader, a faithful group of followers and one uniting cause to prepare the perfect revolution.

First off, a determined leader is needed to run a functional revolution. In Russia, Lenin inspired the people to go together and revolt. If it wasn't for him and his devotion to the cause, the people would not have succeeded in creating the nation they wanted. “The sphere from which alone it is possible to obtain this knowledge is the sphere of relationships of all classes and strata to the state and the government, the sphere of interrelations between all classes made possible by professional revolutionaries.”(V.I. Lenin) Lenin expresses the idea that in order to create and run a revolution, you need a professional and experienced leader to lead the group. Unfortunately, without one, the attempt would be futile.

Secondly, a faithful group of followers can take the revolution very far. A leader without followers would go nowhere. In order to be faithful to your revolution, you have to be prepared to do whatever it takes to get to your common goal. “The force of peasantry is like that of the raging winds and driving rain... No force can stand in its way. The peasantry will tear apart all nets which bind it and hasten along the road to liberation.”(Mao Zedong) Mao Zedong understood as a leader of the Chinese Revolution that if they were to prosper, the people supporting him would have to be determined, devoted, and be willing to follow without doubts. Without people with true faith in the cause, there will be opposition and the revolution will not thrive.

Lastly, to do well in a revolution, you have to be united and fight for one cause. When people come together as one, they can easily achieve what their goal was set to be. “In order to free ourselves of dynastic rule, we need to unite as one people.”(Sun Yixian) Sun Yixian, the former president of China, states that unity is the key to a great and powerful undefeated force known as revolution. Once everyone is on the same page, then it is easier to get something accomplished. Like Abraham Lincoln said “Together we stand. Divided we fall.”

Altogether, a trusting leader, trusting followers, and unity, are the key components to a excellent revolution. With a leader to illuminate the right path, followers to sacrifice whatever for the cause and one common goal you will see that the revolution will prosper. In any event, each of the revolutions discussed including the Chinese Revolution, the Communist Revolution in Russia and many others had these components.