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Literature is an instrument of revolution. Political turmoil, societal injustice, and genocidal conquest can all be ended and resolved in the form of literature. A writer can be a warrior with his words as his weapon. He can be a revolutionist by writing a literary piece that exploits corruption in his nation yet fosters development for his fellow countrymen. Not all revolutions have to be fought in blood. Both of which didn’t involve violence and bloodshed. They were pieces of literature. In addition to being a tool for revolution, literature can also be a device for an adoration to a nation. It can do so much for one’s own country. Numerous poems, songs, sonnets, ballads, and odes were written by famous writers as manifestations of their love and patriotism towards their own country. Best Answer: Violent Revolution can sometimes start out as non-violent protests; for example the French Revolution was initially not-so-violent and led to an Assembly of commoners, the church and royals...to debate and resolve the problems, to create reforms and to transform the autocratic monarchy into a constitutional monarchy, but unfortunately the assembly was unable to resolve the issues, and the revolution became more intense and violent. MLK jr. was nonviolent, but the violent images of protestors being ruthlessly attacked and killed, and cities going up in riotous flames - is what turned the tide. Castro and Guevara might be said to be different, but not really in a radical sense because Batista had already persecuted many people and killed as many as 20,000 in his jails. Sources, this article highlights conciliatory aspects of Revolutionary protest and posits the existence of more peaceful alternatives to physical violence. Set in a wider context, where the overwhelming majority of Parisian street protests during the Revolution did not resort to physical violence, full-scale insurrection appears to have been only a secondary strategy, often adopted reluctantly. Protest in the French Revolution is almost always remembered for its bloodier moments. From the Réveillon riots to the September Massacres and the final. Tilly on the implications of the Revolution’s violent protest repertoire in Collective violence and collective loyalties in France: why the French Revolution made a difference, Politics & Society, 18. (1990), 527-52.