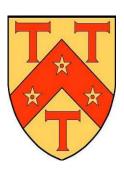


CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



EUROPEAN STUDIES CENTRE

ST ANTONY'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RESISTANCE & POWER POLITICS

St Antony's College, University of Oxford, 15-18 March 2007

MAP & TIMELINE OF SELECTED CASES OF CIVIL RESISTANCE SINCE 1945

WITH A PROPOSED DEFINITION OF CIVIL RESISTANCE





Foreign & Commonwealth Office Conflict Issues Group

& Research Analysts



CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RESISTANCE AND POWER POLITICS

SELECTED CASES OF

CIVIL RESISTANCE SINCE 1945



PROPOSED DEFINITION OF CIVIL RESISTANCE

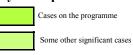
CIVIL RESISTANCE is a type of non-violent action. It involves a range of widespread and sustained activities against a particular power, force, policy or regime - hence the term 'resistance'. The adjective 'civil' in this context denotes that which pertains to a citizen or society (often implying that a movement's goals are 'civil' in the sense of being widely shared in a society), and also that which is peaceful, polite, non-military or non-violent in character. Civil resistance is found throughout history, and can involve a wide variety of forms of action. It operates through several distinct mechanisms of change, including persuasion (e.g. by demonstrations, vigils and petitions); social, economic and political non-cooperation (e.g. by strikes, go-slows and boycotts); and nonviolent intervention (e.g. sit-ins, occupations, and the creation of parallel institutions of government). Civil resistance has been used in many types of struggle: for example, against colonialism, foreign occupations, military coups d'état, dictatorial regimes, racial and gender discrimination. It has also been used against particular policies of democratically elected governments, and against changes consequent on peace agreements. There is no assumption that the adversary power against which civil resistance is aimed necessarily avoids resort to violence: civil resistance has been used in some cases in which the adversary has been predisposed to use violence. Often the reasons for a

movement's avoidance of violence are related to the context rather than to any absolute ethical principle: they may

spring from a society's traditions of political action, from its experience of war and violence, from legal consid-

erations, or from calculations about the improbability of achieving success by violent means.

Key to Map:



Key to Timeline:

(All dates are approximate) Bold Text: Cases on the programme Normal Text: Some other significant cases Italic Text: Further cases Underline: Cases that were arguably defeated

This symbol indicates significant violence (in support of the movement's goals)

Source: Adam Roberts, 'Civil Resistance and Power Politics: The Question Paper presented at the conference on Civil Resistance and Power Politics n **CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE:** SOVIET UNION ant settle and Resistance to C **Resisting the Soviet Union BALTIC REPUBLICS:** WEST GERMANY: **Independence Movements Peace and Green Movements UKRAINE: UK: NORTHERN IRELAN** MONGOLIA **'Orange Revolution' Civil Rights Movement GEORGIA: SERBIA: Rose Revolution Overthrow of Milosevic** SOUTH KOREA: **PORTUGAL:** GREECE: SPAIN Resistance to the Colonels' Regim **Opposition to Fran Revolution of Carnations CHINA:** LEBANON: **Tiananmen Protests** Cedar Revolution KOSOVO: ALGERIA **Peaceful Struggle** USA: Resistance to Com PALESTINE: **PHILIPPINES:** and War **Civil Rights** NEPAL: **'People Power**' Democrac Movement Movement BRAZIL Resisting Military Rul BANGLADESH EGYPT: Opposition to Ershad PANAMA Democrat Resisting Norie **IRAN:** GHANA: Independence Campaign **Resisting the Shah BURMA:** Democracy COLOMBIA Resisting Civil Wa NIGERIA: Movement THAILAND: Democratizatio BOLIVIA **INDIA:** Independence INDONESL Campaign ZIMBABWE: **CHILE: SOUTH AFRICA:** Movement for Democratic Chans **Resisting Pinochet Resisting Apartheid** ARGENTINA Opposition to Galtieri

DATE	AMERICAS	EUROPE	AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST	ASIA
Before 1960	↑	↑	$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$	↓India: independence struggle (to 1947)
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	California Dominican Rep. Grape Pickers' civic strike USA: Strike Civil Rights desaparecidos movement Brazil: church-state crisis Bolivia vs. Garcia Meza Haiti vs. Argentina Garcia Meza Haiti vs. Galtieri Haiti vs. Argentina Garcia Meza Movement Chile vs. Brazil MST Landless Movement Colombia: nonviolent resistance to civil war Peru vs. Fujimori Bolivia: fall of 2 govts. Mexico: election US: immigrant	Georgia: 'Rose Rev.' 'Caranic 'Czechoslovakia: from invasion to 'Velvet Baltics' independence 'Soviet Union vs 'hardline' coup Communism Georgia: 'Rose Rev.' 'Revelution 'Reviet 'Soviet Union vs 'hardline' coup 'Reviet 'Reviet 'Soviet Union vs 'hardline' coup ''''' '''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	Ghana: independence movement Algeria: resistance to coup Algeria: resistance to coup South Africa: anti- apartheid Palestine: Golan Heights Druze Palestine: Golan Heights Druze Egypt: Muslim Brotherhood Fallestine: Aspects of Intifada Cape Verde: MpD Benin, Niger, Zambia Ghana: democratization Iran: resisting theocracy Nigeria: democratization Iran: resisting theocracy Nigeria: Zimbabwe: Ogoni MDC Lebanon: 'Cedar Rev.'	South Vietnam: Buddhists vs. Diem Thailand: democratization 1 Korea (South): democratization movement Philippines: People Power' Fiji vs. 2 coups Mongolia: democracy / Bangladesh vs. Ershad Thailand: democracy / Bangladesh vs. Ershad Thailand: democracy / Bangladesh vs. Ershad Thailand: democracy / Bangladesh vs. Ershad Thailand: democracy / Burma: democracy movement Philippines vs. Estrada Mongolia: post- 2004 election India: mass conversions