

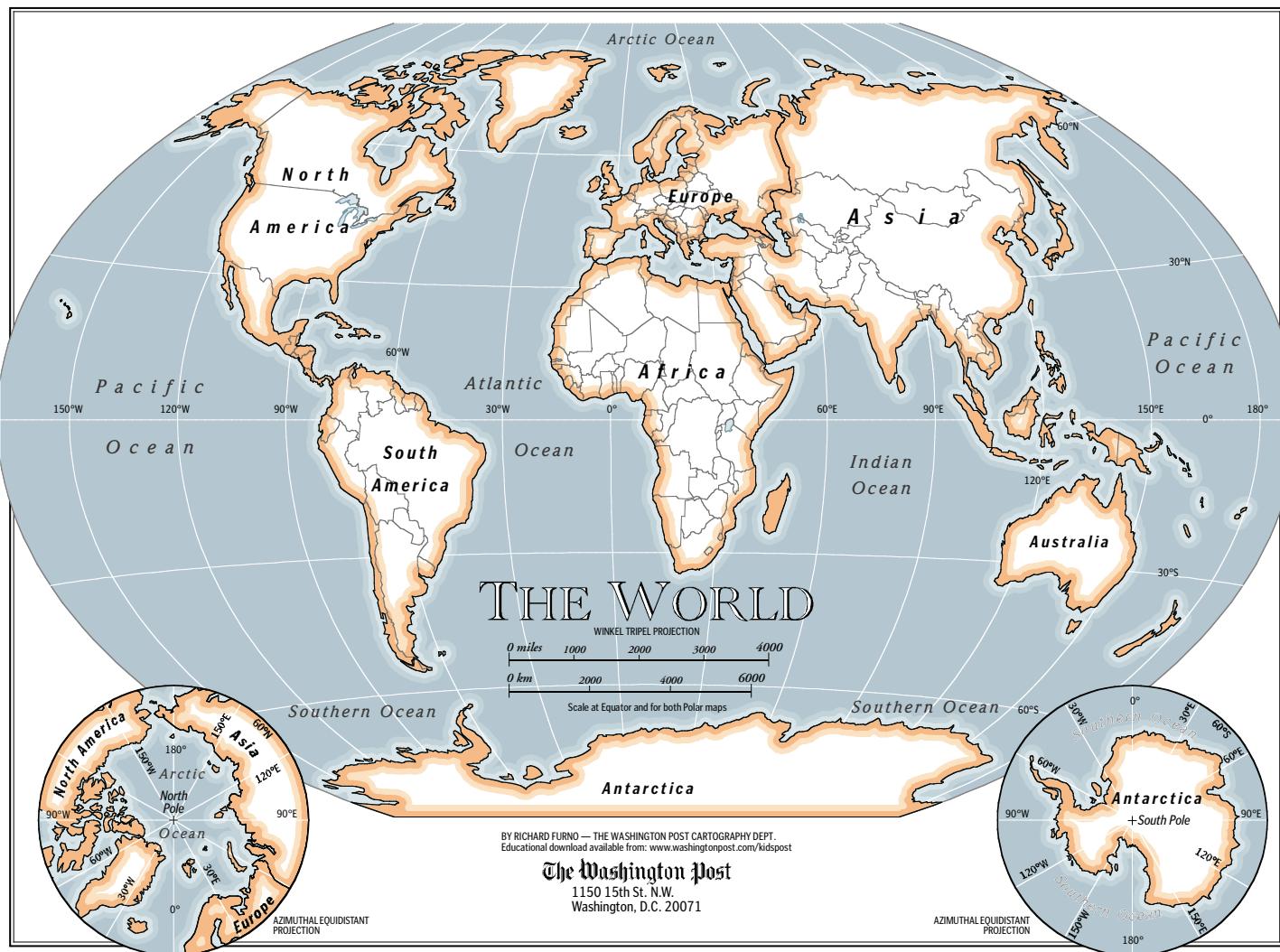
Protest and Petition Resources

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Search | Global Protests

In January 2012 as the one-year anniversary of the Arab Spring was observed, rallies, protests and demonstrations were taking place around the globe. In this activity, we are focusing on those that took place outside of the United States.



Find the following locations on the world map.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Cyprus | 4. Iraq | 7. Nigeria | 10. Romania | 13. Tibet |
| 2. Egypt | 5. Libya | 8. Pakistan | 11. Russia | 14. Turkey |
| 3. India | 6. Mexico | 9. Peru | 12. Syria | 15. Yemen |

Search The Washington Post for coverage of the protests and demonstrations that took place outside of the United States. Find the following information in articles, photographs and captions.

1. Select one of the above countries.
2. Read to find out where in the country demonstrations were taking place.
3. Approximately how many people were involved?
4. Why were the protests taking place? Summarize the reason(s) for the protests.
5. What action, if any, was taken against the demonstrators?

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ARAB SPRING COUNTRIES

AFRICA

AZIMUTHAL EQUIDISTANT PROJECTION

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BY RICHARD FURNO — THE WASHINGTON POST CARTOGRAPHY DEPT.

The Washington Post

1150 15th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20071

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The evolving community of Occupy D.C.

Protesters at McPherson Square are retooling their habitat to avoid eviction by the National Park Service, which prohibits camping in the park.

The **Tent of Dreams** is a "circling of the wagons," crammed with tents housing the most vulnerable members of the community — the homeless. Most middle-class protesters now eat and sleep elsewhere.

The only part of the statue that protrudes from the Tent of Dreams is **General McPherson's** torso and his horse's ears.

Anarchist Alliance
information tent

Tents into signs

Protesters are forbidden to store personal belongings or sleeping materials in the park, so many tents are now open and empty and serve as protest signs.

"My tent is not allowed to be a house anymore," said one occupier. "So, I'm painting it."



Some protesters were incognito Monday. "I don't want to lose my job or be blacklisted," said this young woman.

Occupy D.C. information tent

Hand wash

Library

University tent for meetings and teach-ins
Comfort tent (blankets)

Protesters are not allowed to store or prepare food in the park, so the **kitchen** has been cleared out.

OccuTea House

Medical tent

Protests and Protestors

Protests

Below is a list of significant protests. Read more about the people who were involved, the conditions, the reason(s) for protesting, and the form that the protest took. What were the response of the government, the result of the actions and the impact on others?

- 1773 The Boston Tea Party
- 1830 Three Glorious Days, France
- 1893 Coxey's Army
- 1898 Boxer Rebellion, China
- 1921 Kronstadt commune, Russia
- 1932 Bonus Army
- 1960 F.W. Woolworth Company sit-in and following sit-ins
- 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom
- 1965 Vietnam protests, marches in D.C.
- 1969 Burntollet Bridge, Northern Ireland
- 1976 Soweto school strike, South Africa
- 1980 Gdansk shipyard strike, Poland
- 1989 Tiananmen Square, China
- 1989 Velvet Revolution/Gentle Revolution, Czechoslovakia
- 2004 Orange Revolution, Ukraine
- 2010 Arab Spring protests, beginning in Dec. 2010, North Africa and Middle East
- 2011 Chilean Winter
- 2011 Occupy Movement

Protestors

How did each of these individuals get involved with protests? What conditions or issues did they confront?



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Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., addresses thousands of civil rights supporters assembled in front of the Lincoln Memorial. He gave his "I Have a Dream" speech during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on August 28, 1963.

- Susan B. Anthony
- Mohamed Bouazizi
- Jacob S. Coxey
- Emily Wilding Davison
- W.E.B. Dubois
- Mahatma Ghandi
- Alexandros Grigoropoulos and Athens Polytechnic students
- Václav Havel
- George Hewes
- Giorgio Jackson
- Martin Luther and John Calvin
- Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Carrie Nation
- Lech Walesa

Challenges of Creating a Government

Protests that had begun in December 2010 after an unemployed graduate student set fire to himself had spread across North Africa. A month later, neighboring Libya's leader Moammar Gaddafi said on TV that he was "pained by the fall of the Tunisian government." Little did he know what the clash of autocracy and peoples' protests could do.

In November 2011, Alice Fordham reported from Tripoli. Sixty-nine-year-old Moammar Gaddafi, for the first time in 42 years, no longer ruled Libya. The autocrat and his regime had failed to stop rebel fighters. Through the individuals quoted in "For Libyans, democracy from scratch," Fordham's readers are made aware of the individuals involved and challenges encountered in designing a government.

Answer the following questions after reading "For Libyans, democracy from scratch."

1. After Libyans had removed Moammar Gaddafi from leadership, they face the reality of forming a new government. The first paragraphs of the article compose an anecdotal lede. They give a human face to the main idea of the article.
 - a. Who is introduced?
 - b. What conditions do they represent?
 - c. The fifth paragraph is the nut graph — the direct statement of the "news" or main idea of the article. Summarize the idea in one sentence.
 - d. In what way does the sixth paragraph support the main idea?
2. Several people are interviewed and quoted in the article. State the job or affiliation of each of the following people and summarize the concept that each presents.
 - a. Salwa Bugaighis
 - b. Ian Martin
 - c. Housam Najaïr
 - d. Fawzia Tajjoura
 - e. Basheer Zaid
3. Maryann Maguire states, "People don't know what elections are, what a political party is and how they form, how do you cast a ballot." Select "elections," "political party" or "ballot." Pretend you are talking to a young Libyan and explain what the term means.
4. One does not use a box cake mix when cooking from scratch. All the ingredients are gathered, measured, folded and mixed, then baked to create a homemade dessert. What are the ingredients to be assembled in making democracy from scratch?

Fear and freedom The Arab Spring has produced mixed results, from peaceful elections to violent crackdowns. By Daniel Byman

COUNTRY	FALLEN DICTATOR	ISLAMIST INFLUENCE	MILITARY CRACKDOWN	FREE ELECTIONS	CIVIL WAR
Tunisia	On Jan. 14, Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali resigned and fled to Saudi Arabia.	The moderate Islamist party Ennahda won a plurality in October elections.	More than 200 people died in Ben Ali's failed attempt to crack down on protests.	In October, many parties participated in elections deemed free and fair.	
Egypt	Hosni Mubarak resigned on Feb. 11 following massive protests.	Early results suggest the Muslim Brotherhood is the likely winner of ongoing parliamentary elections, with more extreme salafists also doing well.	Almost 1,000 people died when demonstrators clashed with Mubarak's security services; fewer arrests and deaths have occurred in subsequent months as Egypt's military regime clashes with pro-democracy demonstrators.	Free elections for Egypt's lower house of parliament began in November and will finish in January.	
Libya	Dictator Moammar Gaddafi was killed on Oct. 20.	Islamists are organized and played an important military role in the anti-Gaddafi struggle.		Perhaps 25,000 people died in a brutal civil war, but NATO support for anti-Gaddafi forces tipped the balance.	
Syria	Bashar al-Assad still clings to power.	Islamists are a key part of the opposition, but their strength relative to other groups is unclear.	More than 3,000 people have died in the ongoing regime crackdown.	A civil conflict appears to be starting, with the once-peaceful opposition fighting back and sectarian violence underway.	
Yemen	Last month, Ali Abdullah Saleh agreed to surrender power on Dec. 23.	Islamists are an important component of the opposition, and al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula is based in Yemen.	Figures are unclear, but possibly 2,000 people have died.	Yemen already experienced three major rebellions before the Arab Spring; new demonstrations and violence have further weakened the government and created a power struggle that could escalate into a wider civil war or a failed state.	
Bahrain	King Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa and his family remain in power.	Shiite Muslim groups led the protests, but their focus was on freedom and community rights, not religious issues.	There have been several dozen deaths and widespread arrests.		