

Student Protests Timeline

- 1918 The students of the National University of Cordoba, Argentina, demand a modernization and democratization of their university. Their protests and strikes lead to the intervention of the national army. The protest movement finally succeeds and brings about the so-called University Revolution, a reform of the universities including university autonomy and secular education. The protest movement inspired many similar protests and reforms in Latin America.
- 1930 A decade of ongoing student protests in Cuba is peaking in a massive student demonstration on September 30 in which the leader of the University Student Directorate, Rafael Trejo, gets fatally wounded by the police.
- 1953–59 Cuban Revolution leading to the ouster of President Fulgencio Batista and the takeover of Fidel Castro's revolutionary government. Competing student-based groups such as the Revolutionary Directorate, the Federation of University Students, and the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement play a crucial role in the revolution. Castro's own organization, the 26 of July Movement, was largely composed of former student activists.
- 1956 On October 23, students march to Radio Budapest in order to broadcast their demands which include independence and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary. They are denied entry and the police open fire to disperse the crowds. This is the beginning of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 that is crushed by the military intervention of the Soviet Union in November of the same year.
- 1956 Following the events in Hungary, student protests are organized in many Romanian cities. A large gathering of students at University Square in Bucharest is scheduled for November 5. In the night of November 4, troops of the Ministry of the Interior occupy University Square and the initiators of the gathering get arrested.
- 1954–62 Algerian Revolution leading to Algeria's independence and the end of French colonial rule. The Algerian Revolution largely influenced later student and anti-colonial struggles all

over the world in both practical and theoretical terms, especially through the work of political theorist Frantz Fanon.

- 1960 Large-scale student protests erupt in Japan against renewing the US-Japanese security treaty AMPO. In the course of the events, 60 residents of Niijima try to bar the landing of US troops travelling to a missile testing site.
- 1960 April Revolution overthrows the autocratic First Republic of South Korea under Dictator Syngman Rhee. The uprising is led by student and labor groups. In a huge protest march on April 19 from Korea University to the Blue House, residence of South Korea's head of state, the protesters outnumbered the soldiers who killed 200 students. On April 26, Syngman Rhee is forced to resign.
- 1962 Student protests against the Shah at the University of Teheran are dispersed violently.
- 1968 On March 8 about 1500 students protest at Warsaw University against the ban of the performance of a play by Adam Mickiewicz. The protests were answered with violent attacks by the police but spread all over Poland within the next days including student strikes and a call for a general strike. The protests were countered with massive state repression.
- 1968 March of the One Hundred Thousand in Rio de Janeiro on June 26, 1968. The march was organized by the student movement to protest against the Brazilian Military Dictatorship. Artists, intellectuals and other citizens joined the march.
- 1968 The night of July 2 student protests erupt in Belgrade directed against the privileged treatment of youth members of the Communist party. The events of the night are followed by a protest march to the city center and the occupation of the Philosophy and Sociology faculties. Tito succeeds in defusing the situation by an appeasing speech.
- 1968 Tlatelolco Massacre in Mexico City. On October 2 students gather for the largest demonstration at the Plaza de las Tres Culturas in Mexico city following the massive repression of

student protests earlier that year, including the army's occupation of the University. Around 15 000 students gather at the plaza when the military and police surround the plaza and open fire. Several hundred students are killed.

- 1969 On January 16, student Jan Palach sets himself on fire in Prague to protest against the military suppression of the Prague Spring by armed forces of the Warsaw Pact invading the country to halt the liberal reforms put forward by Alexander Dubcek, new First Secretary of the Communist Party.
- 1969 On January 18 armed police forces dislodge students occupying Tokyo University to protest against US-Japanese cooperation, the Vietnam War, the US occupation of Okinawa, and restrictions on University freedom. The police intervention puts an end to a year-long strike.
- 1969 In January, Theodor W. Adorno calls in the police to clear the Institute of Social Research in Frankfurt that has been occupied by protesting students.
- 1969 On April 22, three young women come up to Adorno and interrupt his lecture on Aesthetics by bearing their breasts. Adorno leaves the lecture hall. The event becomes renowned as the "Busenattentat" (breast attack).
- 1969 Rozariazo and Cordobazo uprisings in Argentina. From May to September, the cities of Rosario and Cordoba experience a series of civil uprisings including student protests and general strikes protesting against the military dictatorship of the Junta under General Juan Carlos Ongania. During the protests, several students and workers are killed by the police. Both uprisings are then crushed by the army.
- 1972 May Revolt in the segregated Bantu education institutions in South Africa (known as the "bush colleges"). The revolt is inspired by the South African Students' Organization Declaration at Alice in the Eastern Cape which calls upon black students to protest against the racist educational system.
- 1974 Students play an important role in the Ethiopian Revolution

building that overthrows Emperor Haile Selassie and leads to the Ethiopian Civil War. The Ethiopian student movement builds on a tradition of student protest starting in the early 1960s.