

Advisory editors

Aquiles Chihu Amparán Director of Political Communication Lab at Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Iztapalapa Mexico (social movements in Mexico and Latin America)

Mario Diani ICREA-Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain (networks, environmental movements, ethnic and minority movements, transnational movements, movements and protest in Italy)

Susan Eckstein Department of Sociology, Boston University, USA (urbanization, immigration, poverty, rights and injustices, social movements in the context of third world countries, particularly South America)

Shizheng Feng Department of Sociology, Renmin University, Beijing, China (social movements in China and neighboring countries)

Olivier Fillieule Political Sociology, IEPI-CRAPUL, University of Lausanne, Switzerland (collective behavior, demonstrations and riots, biographical consequences of activism, movements in France and Europe)

Marco Giugni Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Geneva, Switzerland (social movements and collective action, immigration and ethnic relations, unemployment and social exclusion)

John McCarthy Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, USA (collective behavior and social movements, policing the public order, mass media processes and movements in United States)

Francesca Polletta Department of Sociology, University of California, Irvine, USA (culture, narrative, law and social movements, participatory democracy)

Leila J. Rupp Departments of Feminist Studies, History, and Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA (women's movements, gay/lesbian movements)

Verta Taylor Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA (collective behavior, social movements, women's movements, gay/lesbian movements)

Kiyoteru Tsutsui Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, USA (protest and movements in Japan, social movements, political sociology, comparative sociology)

Ineke van Kessel African Studies Center, Leiden University, Netherlands (contemporary issues in South Africa, democratization processes, social movements and mass media)

Dingxin Zhao Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, USA (social movements in China and East Asia, 1989 Beijing student movement, politics and movements)

Contributors

Eric Agrikoliansky, *Université Paris Dauphine-IRISSO, France*
James Aho, *Idaho State University, USA*
Robert Albro, *American University, USA*
Javier Alcalde, *International Catalan Institute for Peace, Spain*
Daniel P. Aldrich, *Purdue University, USA*
Paul D. Almeida, *University of California, Merced, USA*
Edwin Amenta, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Aquilés Chihu Amparán, *Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Mexico*
Petra Andits, *Institute for Political Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary*
Joel Andreas, *Johns Hopkins University, USA*
Massimiliano Andretta, *University of Pisa, Italy*
Kenneth T. Andrews, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA*
Paul Apodaca, *Chapman University, USA*
Elizabeth A. Armstrong, *University of Michigan, USA*
Kyle Arnone, *University of California Los Angeles, USA*
Mikaila Mariel Lemonik Arthur, *Rhode Island College, USA*
Javier Auyero, *University of Texas, Austin, USA*
William Avilés, *University of Nebraska, Kearney, USA*
Justyne Balasinski, *Université Paris Ouest Nanterre, France*
Robert W. Balch, *University of Montana, Missoula, USA*
Steven E. Barkan, *University of Maine, USA*
Colin Barker, *Manchester Metropolitan University, UK (retired)*
Donna A. Barnes, *University of Wyoming, USA*
Tim Bartley, *Indiana University, USA*
Asef Bayat, *University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA*
Colin J. Beck, *Pomona College, USA*
Robert D. Benford, *University of South Florida, USA*
Laure Bereni, *USA*
Kelly Bergstrand, *University of Arizona, USA*
Mary Bernstein, *University of Connecticut, USA*
Joel Best, *University of Delaware, USA*
Kraig Beyerlein, *University of Notre Dame, USA*
Marc Blecher, *Oberlin College, USA*

X CONTRIBUTORS

Kathleen Blee, *University of Pittsburgh, USA*
Joshua Bloom, *University of California Los Angeles, USA*
Marije Boekkooi, *VU University, Netherlands*
Julien Bonhomme, *Musée du quai Branly, France*
Elizabeth Borland, *The College of New Jersey, USA*
Lorenzo Bosi, *European University Institute, Italy*
Sophie Bossy, *European University Institute, Italy*
Vince Boudreau, *The City College of the City University of New York, USA*
Steven A. Boutcher, *University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA*
Emanuela Bozzini, *University of Trento, Italy*
Richard G. Braungart, *Syracuse University, USA*
Inge Brinkman, *African Studies Centre, Leiden, Netherlands*
Robert Brulle, *Drexel University, USA*
William I. Brustein, *Ohio State University, USA*
Alison Brysk, *University of California, USA*
Steven M. Buechler, *Minnesota State University, USA*
Gene Burns, *Michigan State University, USA*
Scott Byrd, *Murray State University, USA*
Antoine Cadot-Wood, *Wesleyan University, USA*
Manuela Caiani, *Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS), Austria*
Neal Caren, *University of North Carolina, USA*
Victoria Carty, *Chapman University, USA*
Daniel Cefai, *EHESS-Paris, France*
Sean Chabot, *Eastern Washington University, USA*
Jennifer Chan, *University of British Columbia, Canada*
Mau-kuei Chang, *Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan*
David Chapman, *University of South Australia*
Elizabeth Chiarello, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Wan-yao Chou, *National Taiwan University, Taiwan*
Ondřej Císař, *Masaryk University, Czech Republic*
John Clammer, *United Nations University, Japan*
Steven F. Cohn, *University of Maine, USA*
Jean-Gabriel Contamin, *University of Lille, Nord de France/CERAPS, France*
Catherine Corrigan-Brown, *University of Western Ontario, Canada*

John Walton Cotman, *Howard University, USA*
Nick Couldry, *Goldsmiths, University of London, UK*
Patrick G. Coy, *Kent State University, USA*
Suzanna M. Crage, *University of Pittsburgh, USA*
Daniel M. Cress, *Western State College of Colorado, USA*
John T. Crist, *School of Foreign Service in Qatar, Georgetown University, Qatar*
B. Remy Cross, *Webster University, St Louis, USA*
Alison Dahl Crossley, *University of California, Santa Barbara, USA*
Nick Crossley, *Manchester University, UK*
Marie-Louise Damen, *VU University, Netherlands*
Diane E. Davis, *Harvard University, USA*
John H. Davis, *Denison University, USA*
Mathieu Deflem, *University of South Carolina, USA*
Donatella della Porta, *European University Institute, Italy*
Chares Demetriou, *Masaryk University, Czech Republic*
Graham Denyer Willis, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA*
William Derman, *Michigan State University, USA*
Manisha Desai, *University of Connecticut, USA*
Faisal Devji, *University of Oxford, UK*
Mario Diani, *ICREA–Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain*
Maria K. Dillard, *University of Pittsburgh, USA*
Nicole Doerr, *Mount Holyoke College, USA*
Brian Doherty, *Keele University, UK*
Adam Driscoll, *North Carolina State University, USA*
Jennifer Earl, *University of Arizona, USA*
Klaus Eder, *Humboldt University, Germany*
Bob Edwards, *East Carolina University, USA*
Barry Eidlin, *University of California, Berkeley, USA*
Rachel L. Einwohner, *Purdue University, USA*
Marco Estrada-Saavedra, *El Colegio de México, Mexico*
Rick Fantasia, *Smith College, USA*
Shizheng Feng, *Renmin University, China*
Olivier Fillieule, *University of Lausanne IEPI–CRAPUL, Switzerland*
Gary Alan Fine, *Northwestern University, USA*

xii CONTRIBUTORS

Richard Flacks, *University of California, Santa Barbara, USA*
Helena Flam, *Leipzig University, Germany*
Francesca Forno, *University of Bergamo, Italy*
Robert Futrell, *University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA*
William A. Gamson, *Boston College, USA*
Beth Gharrity Gardner, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Jeffrey A. Gardner, *University of Georgia, USA*
Heather Gautney, *Fordham University, USA*
Patrick F. Gillham, *University of Idaho, USA*
Stephanie Gilmore, *Dickinson College, USA*
Marco Giugni, *Université de Genève, Switzerland*
Pepper G. Glass, *Weber State University, USA*
James Goodman, *University of Technology, Sydney, Australia*
Jeff Goodwin, *New York University, USA*
Deborah B. Gould, *University of California, Santa Cruz, USA*
J. Tobin Grant, *Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, USA*
Kyra R. Greene, *San Diego State University, USA*
Patrick Griffin, *University of Notre Dame, USA*
Olivier Grojean, *Université Paul Cézanne, France*
Ashley R. Gromis, *University of California, Los Angeles, USA*
Oleg Gubin, *Moscow State University, Russia*
Jeroen Gunning, *Durham University, UK*
Devashree Gupta, *Carleton College, USA*
Ross Haenfler, *University of Mississippi, USA*
Herbert H. Haines, *State University of New York, Cortland, USA*
John R. Hall, *University of California, Davis, USA*
John L. Hammond, *City University of New York, USA*
Michael P. Hanagan, *Vassar College, USA*
Christoph Haug, *University of Gothenburg, Sweden*
Michel T. Heaney, *University of Michigan, USA*
Michael Hechter, *Arizona State University, USA*
Sivan Hirsch-Hoefler, *Antwerp University, Belgium*
Mabel Ho, *University of Western Ontario, Canada*
Ming-sho Ho, *National Taiwan University, Taiwan*

- Matthew Hoffmann, *Loyola University Chicago, USA*
Lynn Horton, *Chapman University, USA*
Ralph I. Hosoki, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
A-chin Hsiau, *Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan*
Ho-fung Hung, *Indiana University, USA*
Heather McKee Hurwitz, *University of California, Santa Barbara, USA*
Thomas F. Jackson, *University of North Carolina, Greensboro, USA*
Martin Jander, *Hamburger Institut für Sozialforschung, New York University (Berlin),
Germany*
James M. Jasper, *City University of New York, USA*
J. Craig Jenkins, *Ohio State University, USA*
Fabien Jobard, *CNRS, Centre de recherches sociologiques sur le droit et les institutions
pénales, France*
Hank Johnston, *San Diego State University, USA*
Don Kalb, *Central European University, Hungary*
Devorah Kalekin-Fishman, *University of Haifa, Israel*
Emmanuel Karagiannis, *University of Macedonia at Thessaloniki, Greece*
Allen J. Kim, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Sun-Chul Kim, *Emory University, USA*
Marissa D. King, *Yale University, USA*
Bert Klandermans, *VU University, Netherlands*
Christian Klesse, *Manchester Metropolitan University, UK*
Fred Kniss, *Eastern Mennonite University, USA*
Kostis Kornetis, *Brown University, USA*
Kelsy Kretschmer, *Southern Illinois University, USA*
Lester R. Kurtz, *George Mason University, USA*
Lauren Langman, *Loyola University of Chicago, USA*
Stéphane Latté, *Université de Haute-Alsace, France*
Darcy K. Leach, *Bradley University, USA*
April Lee Dove, *University of South Carolina, USA*
Roberta G. Lessor, *Chapman University, USA*
Paul Lichterman, *University of Southern California, USA*
Ben Lind, *National Research University-Higher School of Economics, Russia, USA*
Lasse Lindekilde, *Aarhus University, Denmark*

xiv CONTRIBUTORS

Maria Cecilia Loschiavo dos Santos, *University of São Paulo, Brazil*
Robert Sean Mackin, *Texas A&M University, USA*
Robert MacPherson, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Jane Mansbridge, *Harvard University, USA*
William Markham, *University of North Carolina, Greensboro, USA*
Susan E. Marshall, *University of Texas, Austin, USA*
Salvador Martí i Puig, *University of Salamanca, Spain*
Andrew Martin, *Ohio State University, USA*
Greg Martin, *University of Sydney, Australia*
Gary T. Marx, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA*
Lilian Mathieu, *Ecole normale supérieure de Lyon, France*
Alice Mattoni, *Pittsburgh University, USA*
Álvaro Matute, *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico*
Doug McAdam, *Stanford University, USA*
Holly McCammon, *Vanderbilt University, USA*
John D. McCarthy, *Penn State University, USA*
Cynthia McClintock, *George Washington University, USA*
Clark McPhail, *University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA*
Kenneth McRoberts, *York University, Canada*
Rebecca J. Mead, *Northern Michigan University, USA*
David S. Meyer, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Stefania Milan, *Central European University, Hungary*
Peter Miller, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Debra Minkoff, *Columbia University, USA*
Gentaro Mizugaki, *Nara Women's University, Japan*
Pierre Monforte, *Université de Montréal, Canada*
Kelly Moore, *Loyola University of Chicago, USA*
Shauna A. Morimoto, *University of Arkansas, USA*
Calvin Morrill, *University of California, Berkeley, USA*
Yevgenyi Moschelkov, *Moscow State University, Russia*
Dana M. Moss, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Cas Mudde, *Antwerp University, Belgium*
Diego Muro, *Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals (IBEI), Spain*
Daniel J. Myers, *University of Notre Dame, USA*

Sharon Erickson Nepstad, *University of New Mexico, USA*
Kosuke Nikaido, *The Institute of Statistical Mathematics, Japan*
Olena Nikolayenko, *Fordham University, USA*
Michel Offerlé, *Ecole Normale Supérieure Paris, France*
Dina Okamoto, *University of California, Davis, USA*
Thomas Olesen, *University of Aarhus, Denmark*
Pamela Oliver, *University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA*
Susan Olzak, *Stanford University, USA*
Karl-Dieter Opp, *Leipzig University, Germany; University of Washington (Seattle), USA*
Sharon S. Oselin, *California State University, Los Angeles, USA*
Lynn Owens, *Middlebury College, USA*
Peter B. Owens, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Agnieszka Paczynska, *George Mason University, USA*
Chris Parker, *University of Washington, USA*
Louisa Parks, *European University Institute, Italy*
Misagh Parsa, *Dartmouth College, USA*
Eleonora Pasotti, *University of California, Santa Cruz, USA*
Florence Passy, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*
René Patnode, *University of California, San Diego, USA*
Silvia Pedraza, *University of Michigan, USA*
Abby Peterson, *University of Gothenburg, Sweden*
David K. Peterson, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Grzegorz Piotrowski, *European University Institute, Italy*
Francesca Polletta, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Amanda Pullum, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Patrick Rafail, *Penn State University, USA*
Charles C. Ragin, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Sven Reichardt, *University of Konstanz, Germany*
Matthias Reiss, *University of Exeter, UK*
Herbert Reiter, *European University Institute, Italy*
Hamid Rezai, *Columbia University, USA*
Andrew J. Richards, *Center for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences, Juan March
Institute, Spain*
Patricia Richards, *University of Georgia, USA*

xvi CONTRIBUTORS

James T. Richardson, *University of Nevada, Reno, USA*
Belinda Robnett, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Anja Röcke, *Humboldt University, Germany*
Deana Rohlinger, *Florida State University, USA*
Fabio Rojas, *Indiana University, Bloomington, USA*
Rene Rojas, *New York University, USA*
Eduardo Romanos, *Universidad Pública de Navarra, Spain*
Christopher Rootes, *University of Kent, UK*
Federico M. Rossi, *European University Institute, Italy*
Paul Routledge, *University of Glasgow, UK*
William G. Roy, *University of California, Los Angeles, USA*
Wolfgang Rüdiger, *University of Strathclyde, UK*
Leila J. Rupp, *University of California, Santa Barbara, USA*
Carlo Ruzza, *University of Leicester, UK*
J. Michael Ryan, *University of Maryland, USA*
Rottem Sagi, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Clare Saunders, *University of Southampton, UK*
Robert K. Schaeffer, *Kansas State University, USA*
Marc Schneiberg, *Reed College, USA*
Kurt Schock, *Rutgers University, USA*
Alesia Alexandrovna Sedziaka, *University of Arizona, USA*
Miriam Sessions, *Florida State University, USA*
Benjamin Shepard, *New York College of Technology/CUNY, USA*
Gi-Wook Shin, *Stanford University, USA*
Johanna Siméant, *Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne (CESSP), France*
Pete Simi, *University of Nebraska, Omaha, USA*
Debal K. SinghaRoy, *Indira Gandhi National Open University, India*
John D. Skrentny, *University of California, San Diego, USA*
Jackie Smith, *University of Pittsburgh, USA*
David A. Snow, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Jaesok Sonn, *University of Chicago, USA*
Nikos Sotirakopoulos, *University of Kent, UK*
Sarah A. Soule, *Stanford University, USA*
Suzanne Staggenborg, *University of Pittsburgh, USA*

Jason Stanley, *New York University, USA*
Judith Stepan-Norris, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Joel Stillerman, *Grand Valley State University, USA*
James E. Stobaugh, *St Norbert College, USA*
Brett C. Stockdill, *Northeastern Illinois University, USA*
Amy L. Stone, *Trinity University, USA*
Yang Su, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Yanfei Sun, *Columbia University, USA*
Heidi Swarts, *Rutgers University, USA*
Sergio Tamayo, *Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-México, Mexico*
Sidney Tarrow, *Cornell University, USA*
Verta Taylor, *University of California, Santa Barbara, USA*
Claudia Tazreiter, *University of New South Wales, Australia*
Sara Tescione, *European University Institute, Italy*
Simon Teune, *Social Science Research Center, Berlin, Germany*
Monica Threlfall, *London Metropolitan University, UK*
Geng Tian, *University of Chicago, USA*
Amber C. Tierney, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Pamela S. Tolbert, *ILR/Cornell University, USA*
C. Traïni, *Institut d'Études Politiques d'Aix-en-Provence, France*
Dolores Trevizo, *Occidental College, USA*
Aili Mari Tripp, *University of Wisconsin, USA*
Danny Trom, *EHESS-Paris, France*
Kiyoteru Tsutsui, *University of Michigan, USA*
Fredrik Uggla, *Uppsala University, Sweden*
Christian Vaccaro, *Florida State University, USA*
Stephen Valocchi, *Trinity College, USA*
Nella van Dyke, *University of California, Merced, USA*
Ineke van Kessel, *African Studies Centre, Leiden, Netherlands*
Anouk van Leeuwen, *VU University, Netherlands*
Jacqueliën van Stekelenburg, *VU University, Netherlands*
René van Swaaningen, *Erasmus University, Netherlands*
Dunya M.M. van Troost, *VU University, Netherlands*
Rens Vliegthart, *University of Amsterdam, Netherlands*

xviii CONTRIBUTORS

- Kim Voss, *University of California, Berkeley, USA*
Kateřina Vráblíková, *Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic*
David P. Waddington, *Sheffield Hallam University, UK*
Stefaan Walgrave, *University of Antwerp, Belgium*
Edward T. Walker, *University of California, Los Angeles, USA*
Maggie Walter, *University of Tasmania, Australia*
Fu-chang Wang, *Academia Sinica, Taiwan*
Simon Weffer, *University of California, Merced, USA*
Daniel Wehrenfennig, *University of California, Irvine, USA*
Andrew Wernick, *Trent University, Canada (retired)*
Åsa Wettergren, *University of Gothenburg, Sweden*
L. Frank Weyher, *Kansas State University, USA*
Francis K. White, *Indiana University, Bloomington, USA*
Robert W. White, *Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, USA*
Nancy Whittier, *Smith College, USA*
Timothy P. Wickham-Crowley, *Georgetown University, USA*
Rima Wilkes, *University of British Columbia, Canada*
Rhys H. Williams, *Loyola University of Chicago, USA*
Lesley J. Wood, *York University, Canada*
Steven Worden, *University of Arkansas, USA*
Lili Wu, *University of Chicago, USA*
Jin Xu, *University of Chicago, USA*
Gary Yeritsian, *University of California, Los Angeles, USA*
Michael P. Young, *University of Texas, Austin, USA*
Mayer Zald, *University of Michigan, USA*
Carla Beatriz Zamora Lomelí, *Colegio de México, Mexico*
Leon Zamosc, *University of California, San Diego, USA*
Lorenzo Zamponi, *European University Institute, Italy*
Yang Zhang, *University of Chicago, USA*
Dingxin Zhao, *University of Chicago, USA*
Annika Zorn, *European University Institute, Italy*

Editors

David A. Snow is a Distinguished Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Irvine, where he also serves as the Co-Director of the Center for Citizen's Peacebuilding. He has authored numerous articles and chapters on aspects of social movements and collective action, particularly on framing processes, as well as a number of books on social movements, including: *Shakubuku: A Study of the Nichiren Shoshu Buddhist Movement in America, 1960–1975* (1993), *The Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Social Movements* (with Sarah Soule and Hanspeter Kriesi, 2004), *Social Movements: Readings on Their Emergence, Mobilization, and Dynamics* (with Doug McAdam, 1997, 2010), and *A Primer on Social Movements* (with Sarah Soule, 2010). Professor Snow was the 2008 recipient of the Society for the Study of Social Problems' Lee Founders Award for career contributions to the study of social problems.

Donatella della Porta lectures at the European University Institute, Florence, and directs the ERC project "Mobilizing for democracy: Democratization processes and the mobilization of civil society." She is the co-author of *Social Movements: An Introduction* (with Mario Diani, 2006), *Europeanization and Social Movements* (with Manuela Caiani, 2009), and *Mobilizing on the Extreme Right: Germany, Italy, and the United States* (with Manuela Caiani and Claudius Wagemann, 2012), and editor of *Democracy in Social Movements* (2009) and *Another Europe* (2009). In 2011, Professor della Porta was awarded the Mattei Dogan Prize for political sociology.

Bert Klandermans is Professor in Applied Social Psychology at the VU University of Amsterdam. He is Director of the research program Social Conflict and Change. He is the editor and co-author of *Methods of Social Movement Research* (with Suzanne Staggenborg, 2002) and *Extreme Right Activists in Europe* (with Nonna Mayer, 2006). He also co-edited the *Handbook of Social Movements across Disciplines* (with Conny Roggeband, 2007). In 2011/2012 he was President of the International Society of Political Psychology. In 2009 he received a Royal Award for his efforts to link science and society.

Doug McAdam is Professor of Sociology and Director of the Program on Urban Studies at Stanford University. He is widely credited as one of the pioneers of the political process model in social movement analysis. His publications include *Political Process and the Development of Black Insurgency, 1930–1970* (1982), *Freedom Summer* (1988), *Dynamics of Contention* (with Sid Tarrow and Charles Tilly, 2001), and *Putting Social Movements in their Place: Explaining Opposition to Energy Projects in the United States, 2000–2005* (with Hilary Boudet, 2012).

Introduction

This encyclopedia is based, in part, on the premise that an understanding of many of the most significant social and political developments and changes throughout much of human history – such as the ascendance of Christianity and Islam, the Reformation, and the American, French, Russian and Chinese revolutions, for example – is partly dependent on an understanding of the workings and influence of social movements. If anything, this observation seems even more relevant in the past two to three centuries, as well as in the last few years. Looking back at the various social and cultural landscapes across the world over the past 200 years, it is reasonable to wonder how very different things might be in the absence of the international antislavery movement, which led to the abolishment of slavery, the suffrage movement, which sought to enfranchise women, the labor movement, which sought to reduce the exploitation of workers of all ages, and the various civil and human rights movements, which sought, and continue to seek, to guarantee for all citizens of all countries the range of human rights that too many citizens have been and still are denied. All of these movements played an important role in the establishment and deepening of democracy and citizenship rights in some countries, and are still operative in other countries that have yet to guarantee such rights. Needless to say, the importance of social movements and protest is strikingly evident in the contemporary world, with the welling up of the politically consequential Tea Party movement in 2009 in the United States, the protest movements and attempted revolutions rolling across the Arab world in 2011 and 2012, the antiausterity protests in Greece and other European countries in 2011, widespread protest over contested elections in a host of countries – including Iran in 2009 and Russia in 2011, and the Occupy Wall Street movement surfacing in New York City in 2011, and spreading rapidly across US and European cities.

The importance of these and other movements is recognized not just by social movement scholars within the academy but also by other chroniclers of the flow of history. *Time* magazine's final issue of the twentieth century, for example, included among its three major candidates for the person of the century the inspirational leader of one of the more consequential movements of the past century, Mohandas Gandhi. Why Gandhi? Because, in *Time's* words,

He stamped his ideas on history, igniting three of the century's great revolutions – against colonialism, racism, and violence. His concept of nonviolent resistance liberated one nation and sped the end of colonial empires around the world. His marches and fasts fired the imagination of oppressed people everywhere. (*Time*, Dec. 31, 1999: 123)

As *Time* added “his strategy of nonviolence . . . spawned generations of spiritual heirs around the world,” including Martin Luther King Jr, César Chávez, Lech Walesa, Benigno Aquino Jr, and Nelson Mandela – all prominent leaders of major, consequential social movements in their respective homelands of the United States,

Poland, the Philippines, and South Africa. And more recently, *Time* named as its 2011 Person of the Year “The PROTESTOR from the Arab Spring to Athens, From Occupy Wall Street to Moscow” (Dec. 26, 2011).

The aforementioned movements and names highlight the fact that some of the major events and figures of the past century, as well as before, are bound up with social movements and protest. Thus, the study of social movements is not only warranted in its own right, but it can also lead to a better and deeper understanding of the social worlds in which they emerge and operate; hence, the core rationale for this encyclopedia on social and political movements.

Even though social movements have been an important actor in the flow of human history, it would have been well-nigh impossible to compile an encyclopedia of this magnitude 50 years ago, say in the early 1960s. The reasons are twofold. First, it is arguable that social movements, as one of the principle forms through which collectivities give voice to their shared grievances and claims by engaging in various kinds of collection action or behavior, such as protesting in the streets, have escalated with the spread of democracy and the corresponding growth of civil society (see entry titled “Social movements” for conceptual elaboration). Indeed, it is arguable, to enlarge upon a claim of one set of scholars, that the societies in which a significant proportion of the world’s population live are, among other things, movement societies. It is also the case that social and political movements tend to cluster across time in “waves” or “cycles,” and that the events associated with the Arab Spring and the Occupy protests spreading across US and European cities at the time of this writing suggest that we may well be in the midst of such a cycle.

Yet, a cycle of social movement protest was clearly evident in the 1960s, perhaps even more so then than now, so why not an encyclopedia like this back in the 1960s? The answer to this question takes us to the second reason for the compilation of an encyclopedia on social and political movements now rather than in the 1960s or the 1970s or even the 1980s. Aside from the fact that the publication of various academic, discipline-based encyclopedias has been in fashion within the publishing industry over the past decade or so, the scholarly literature on social movements that existed in the 1950s and 1960s was relatively scant and limited conceptually and theoretically. Moreover, most scholarship was of the armchair variety, with little attention given to the collection of systematic empirical evidence regarding movement dynamics. What the social movements and protests of the 1960s did, among other things, was to jumpstart a more focused, empirical study of various aspects and dimensions of social movements, which has continued to the present. One of the consequences has been the proliferation of conceptual and theoretical advances, which is reflected in the number and range of conceptual and theoretical entries within this encyclopedia. Further illustration of the almost meteoric growth of the scholarly, empirical study of social movements within the social sciences, and particularly sociology, is provided by its recent development into one of the largest and most intellectually vibrant subfields in sociology, as well as by the recent publication of two international journals of

research and theory about social movements and protest (*Mobilization* published in the US, and *Social Movement Studies* published in the UK). Social movement studies have also been very pluralistic methodologically, thereby leading to a broadened and better understanding of citizen mobilization. Thus, there is far more conceptual and systematic empirical work on which to base an encyclopedia now than there was 50, 40, 30, or even 20 years ago.

Our objective in compiling this encyclopedia has been to provide a comprehensive, authoritative, interdisciplinary, up-to-date work on social and political movements that will be an invaluable reference volume for students and scholars of social movements worldwide. Thus, the coverage is broad-based such that major social and political movements and related collective phenomena throughout segments of history and across the globe are represented among the entries. Obviously, selectivity was involved, since there is no assembled worldwide population of social movements from which to sample. But the movements and related events included were not selected haphazardly. Rather, we selected some of our advisory editors with an eye to ensuring that there was regional representation of movements across the globe. In other words, we selected a number of advisory editors who have specialized knowledge of social movements and related activities in different regions of the world – for example, Africa, Eastern Asia (China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan), Europe, and Latin America. Additionally, we also wanted to include major theoretical perspectives, concepts and processes, and relevant research methodologies and procedures; so we also selected advisory editors who could ensure coverage of the major perspectives and concepts and different types of movements.

Consistent with the aim to produce a broad-based, comprehensive encyclopedia that will have interdisciplinary and international appeal, the team of 13 advisory editors we assembled is nationally and substantively diverse (see the list of advisory editors). When the four of us (the co-editors) are coupled with the 13 advisory editors, there is representation from ten countries (China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States), four disciplines (history, political science, social psychology, and sociology), as well as broad coverage of theoretical perspectives, substantive research topics, different methods of study and a broad range of social movements studied. In short, we tried to assemble a team of advisory editors that, in combination with us, ensured sufficient national diversity and scholarly research breadth to produce a top-flight encyclopedia that would meet our articulated objectives and aims.

We think we have been reasonably successful in realizing these objectives. However, we do have some misgivings about the finished product. The major one has to do with the daunting task of finding informed authors for all of the entries and then the difficult challenge of patiently pestering the would-be authors to write the promised entry. While the patient pestering paid off in most cases, a number of entries were never written, and this was particularly the case with entries on specific movements in some parts of the world. Thus, for example, we received fewer entries on social movements

in Africa than we had hoped. But such challenges notwithstanding, we still secured 434 entries on specific social movements, revolutions, and related events worldwide, and on a very broad range of theoretical perspectives, concepts, processes, and methods fundamental to the study and understanding of social and political movements. We are therefore hopeful that readers and scholars alike will find the encyclopedia helpful in extending their knowledge and understanding of social movements as well as inspiring further study of social movements of all kinds and their dynamics.

Timeline

This timeline provides a listing of some of the most influential events, figures, and publications in the history and study of social movements beginning in the eighteenth century, which has been referred to as the “Age of Reason and Change.” Understandably, the listing is not comprehensive; many important social movements and scholarly works from around the world during this period are missing. However, in indicating many of the major events, movements, and influential scholarly publications across this period,

the timeline underscores the centrality and salience of social movements and related phenomena in the flow of history over the past 300+ years.

In order to facilitate identification of the three different clusters of listings, they are keyed accordingly: events and movements are in bold; selected figures/leaders are underlined; and publications are in regular font style and italics. Not all of the listings of events and figures have associated entries in the encyclopedia, but many do.

1715 & 1745	Jacobite rebellions in Great Britain and Ireland
1773	Peasant uprisings in Russia
1773	Boston Tea Party
1775	American Revolution begins
1780	Gordon Riots in London
1780–1782	Tupac Amaru indigenous uprising against Spanish colonial rule in Peruvian and Bolivian highlands (culminating a century of indigenous rebellions in the Andes against colonial rule in the region)
1789	French Revolution begins
1791–1804	Haitian Revolution (defining moment in the history of Africans in the New World)
1792	Reign of Terror in France (ends in 1794)
1794	The Whiskey Rebellion tax revolt challenges federal authority in the fledgling United States
1818–1883	<u>Marx, Karl</u>
1820–1895	<u>Engels, Frederick</u>
1848	Marx and Engels inspire the masses and call for revolution with the <i>Communist Manifesto</i>
1848	First Women’s Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, NY
1848	Revolutions break out across Europe
1850–1864	Taiping Rebellion of China
1861	Fourteen Southern states secede from the United States, marking the onset of the Civil War

- 1866–1925 Sun Zhongshan (Sun Yat-sen)
- 1867 Marx publishes his critical analysis of capitalism with *Capital*, Vol. 1: *A Critique of Political Economy*
- 1868 Meiji Restoration. The top-down political reform movement led mostly by former lower-ranking samurais topples the Tokugawa Shogunate and establishes the foundation of modern bureaucratic state in Japan.**
- 1869–1948 Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand
- 1870–1924 Lenin (Ylianov), V.I.
- 1871 Paris Commune**
- 1874 The Women’s Trade Union League established in Great Britain, followed by the US organization of the same name (1903–1950), which organized women to support women’s labor union organizing efforts and to eliminate sweatshop conditions.**
- 1886 May Day (International Workers’ Day). The Haymarket Riot and massacre in Chicago, IL is the origin of international May Day, which is a national holiday in more than 80 nations**
- 1887–1975 Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)
- 1888–1896 Ghost Dance Movement among Native American Indians in the West, especially the Lakota Sioux**
- 1890 Formation of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) out of the union of National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association**
- 1891–1937 Antonio Gramsci
- 1893–1976 Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung)
- 1895 Initial publication of Gustave Le Bon’s *The Crowd: A Study of the Popular Mind*
- 1896–1898 Philippine Revolution**
- 1898–1976 Zhou Enlai
- 1901–1945 International Federation of Trade Unions (then International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centers)**
- 1902 V.I. Lenin’s *What Is To Be Done* is published
- 1904 Robert Park’s *The Crowd and the Public* is an early contribution to the study of collective behavior
- 1904–1997 Deng Xiaoping
- 1905 Revolution in Russia (albeit abortive) and other countries dependent on the Russian Empire**
- 1905 Beginning of the sequence of pro-democracy movements known as the Taisho Democracy in Japan (exact dates for its beginning and end still subject of debate, though often said to have begun in 1905 and ended sometime in the mid-1920s)**

- 1906 **Gandhi develops the principle of Satyagraha, which he elaborated and applied to the Indian Independence Movement**
- 1909–1972 Alinsky, Saul
- 1910–1920 **Mexican Revolution**
- 1911 **China’s Republican Revolution that ends Machu rule**
- 1912 **Founding of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC), which marks the beginning of the antiapartheid movement in South Africa. SANNC changed its name to the African National Congress (ANC) in 1923**
- 1912 **Bread and Roses strike by immigrant women in Lawrence, MA**
- 1916 **Irish Republican Army (IRA) established**
- 1917 **Russian Revolution begins**
- 1917–1947 **Indian Independence Movement**
- 1918– Mandela, Nelson
- 1919 **Anti-Japanese May 4th Movement in China**
- 1919 **March First Movement in Korea against Japanese colonial occupation**
- 1919 **Establishment of prohibition in the United States with the ratification of the 18th amendment to the US Constitution. It followed on the heels of prohibition movements in other countries, and was repealed in 1933**
- 1919 **NSDAP German National Socialist Party established**
- 1919 **International Labor Organization**
- 1919–1921 **Irish revolution/War of Independence**
- 1920 **Passage of the US Women’s Suffrage Amendment**
- 1921 **Chinese Communist Party (CCP) established**
- 1921 **Hitler seizes leadership of the NSDAP**
- 1921–2006 Friedan, Betty
- 1922 **Mussolini seizes leadership of Italian fascists**
- 1926– Fidel Castro
- 1927 **CCP split with Chinese Nationalist Party and communist revolution begins**
- 1927–1993 Chávez, César Estrada
- 1928–1967 Guevara, Ernesto “Che”
- 1928–1968 King, Martin Luther
- 1930 **Gandhi-led Salt March, also known as the Salt Satyagraha**
- 1932 **Leon Trotsky’s *History of the Russian Revolution* published in English**
- 1934–1935 **The long march of the CCP Red Army from south to north China**
- 1935 **December 9th student movement in China**
- 1936 **Publication of the English version of Karl Mannheim’s *Ideology and Utopia***
- 1936 **Spanish Civil War**

- 1939 Herbert Blumer's "The Field of Collective Behavior" published
(Reprinted in 1951)
- 1943–1945 **Partisan movements emerged during WWII all over Europe, fighting
Nazism and Nazi occupation**
- 1945 **World Federation of Trade Unions**
- 1946 **Postwar strike wave in United States**
- 1946–1949 **Greek Civil War**
- 1946–1949 **Chinese Civil War leading to the rise of communist China**
- 1949 **International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; merged with the
World Confederation of Labor to form the International Trade
Union Confederation in 2006**
- 1952 **Bolivian Revolution begins**
- 1952–1955 **The Mau Mau rebellion erupts in Kenya**
- 1953 **July 17 protest in Eastern Germany repressed**
- 1953–1959 **Cuban Revolution, culminating in Fidel Castro's rise to power**
- 1954/1955–1965 **Civil rights movement in the United States**
- 1954–1962 **Algerian FLN War of Independence**
- 1955 **Montgomery bus boycott in United States**
- 1956 **The Hungarian Revolution challenges Soviet authority in Hungary**
- 1957 **Southern Christian Leadership Conference founded**
- 1957 **Anti-Rightist Campaign in China**
- 1959 **Euskadi Ta Askatasune (Free Basque Country) ETA established**
- 1959 Crane Brinton's *The Anatomy of Revolution* published
- 1959 Publication of William Kornhauser's *The Politics of Mass Society*
- 1959 First edition of Ralph Turner and Lewis Killian's *Collective Behavior*.
Subsequent editions published in 1972 and 1987
- 1960 **April Revolution in Korea ousted the dictator who ruled for 12 years**
- 1960 **The Anti US–Japan Security Treaty movement, one of the largest
leftist political mobilizations ever in modern Japanese history**
- 1960 **The student sit-in movement in the southern United States revives the
moribund civil rights movement**
- 1960–1969 **Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) founded at the University of
Michigan in 1960, spread to other campuses in the mid-1960s, and
dissolved in 1969**
- 1960s–1970s **Emergence of liberation theology across Latin America**
- 1962 **César Chávez co-founded, with Dolores Huerta, in the United States,
the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) which later
became the United Farm Workers (UFW)**
- 1962 Publication of Neil Smelser's *Theory of Collective Behavior*
- 1963 **Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* marks the beginning of the
second wave of feminism**

- 1963 Publication of Joseph Gusfield's *Symbolic Crusades*
- 1963/1964 Vietnam War protests occur in London and Denmark, and then New York
- 1963–1975 Vietnam War is target of worldwide protest and peace activism
- 1964 Freedom Summer in United States
- 1964 US Congress passes the Civil Rights Act
- 1964 Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC) emerges
- 1964/1965 Free Speech Movement on University of California, Berkeley campus, led informally by Mario Savio and others
- 1965 Publication of Mancur Olson's *The Logic of Collective Action: Public Goods and the Theory of Groups*
- 1965–1975 Italian protest cycle that Sidney Tarrow analyzed in *Democracy and Disorder* (1989)
- 1966 Publication of Tamotsu Shibutani's *Improvised News: The Sociological Study of Rumor*
- 1966 Publication of John Lofland's *Doomsday Cult: A Study of Conversion, Missionizing and Faith Maintenance*
- 1966 Founding of National Organization for Women
- 1966–1976 Chinese Cultural Revolution
- 1968 American Indian Movement (AIM) founded in Minneapolis, Minnesota by urban Native Americans
- 1968 "Prague Spring" is crushed by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia
- 1968 Student revolts begin in Paris and spread throughout Europe and Mexico
- 1968 Student and New Left movements begin to mobilize on a widespread scale in Japan
- 1968/1969 Beginning of the "Troubles" in Northern Ireland
- 1969 Provisional Irish Republican Army emerges
- 1969 The gay rights movement is launched during the Stonewall riots in New York City
- 1969 A large wave of strikes marks the beginning of the so-called "long autumn" in Italy
- 1970 Students protesting the American invasion of Cambodia are shot by National Guardsmen at Kent State University in Kent, Ohio, setting off a wave of student strikes across the United States
- 1970 Red Army Faction/Baader-Meinhof Group founded in Germany
- 1970 Red Brigades (Brigate Rosse in Italian) emerged in Italy
- 1970 Ted Gurr's *Why Men Rebel* is published
- 1972 Bloody Sunday (Derry, Northern Ireland), nonviolent protest repressed by the British Army

- 1973 Publication of Seymour Martin Lipset and Earl Raab's *The Politics of Unreason: Right-Wing Extremism in America, 1790–1970*
- 1973 Anthony Oberschall's *Social Conflict and Social Movements* published
- 1973–1975 Helsinki Conference on Human Rights**
- 1974 Robert Grant founds the American Christian Cause as an effort to institutionalize the Christian Right as a politically active social movement in the United States**
- 1974 Carnation Revolution in Portugal**
- 1975 William Gamson's *The Strategy of Social Protest* provides the first major systematic examination of social movement outcomes
- 1976–1985 United Nations Decade for Women**
- 1977 Publication of Frances Fox Piven and Richard Cloward's *Poor People's Movements: Why They Succeed, How They Fail*
- 1977 John McCarthy and Mayer Zald's seminal essay on resource mobilization and social movements
- 1977 Charles Tilly coins the concept of "Repertoires of Contention"
- 1977 Alain Touraine publishes *The Self-Production of the Society*, devoted to the role of social movements in producing social changes
- 1978 Barrington Moore Jr's *Injustice: The Social Basis of Obedience and Revolt* is published
- 1978 Publication of Charles Tilly's seminal book on collective action and social movements, *From Mobilization to Revolution*
- 1978 Mass suicide and murder of 913 Jim Jones communal movement members in Jonestown, Guyana**
- 1978–1979 Xidan Democracy Movement in Beijing**
- 1979 Iranian Islamic Revolution**
- 1979 The Sandinista Movement (FSLN), which emerged in 1961, overthrows the Somoza regime in Nicaragua**
- 1979 Theda Skocpol's *States and Social Revolutions* makes the case for the importance of the state in social revolutions
- 1980 Solidarity movement formed at Gdansk Shipyard, Poland, to challenge the communist regime**
- 1980 Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) officially emerges in El Salvador**
- 1980 Founding of the Collective Behavior and Social Movement (CBSM) section of the American Sociological Association with the initial leadership of John Lofland
- 1980 Publication of Todd Gitlin's *The Whole World is Watching: Mass Media and the Making and Unmaking of the New Left*

- 1980 David Snow, Louis Zurcher, and Sheldon Ekland-Olson provide the first major network account of differential recruitment
- 1980 Nuclear Freeze initiated by Randall Forsberg**
- 1980s Nuclear disarmament movements around the world, especially in Europe**
- 1981 Hunger strikes of IRA prisoners**
- 1982 Doug McAdam formalizes a “political process” theory of social movements in his book, *Political Process and the Development of Black Insurgency, 1930–70*
- 1983 Concept of “cycles of protest” developed by Sidney Tarrow
- 1984 Bert Klandermans provides a social psychological expansion of resource mobilization theory
- 1984 Aldon Morris’s *The Origins of the Civil Right Movements* published
- 1984 Founding of the Landless Workers Movement (MST) in Brazil**
- 1986 First major European/US cross-Atlantic conference on social movements in Amsterdam, organized by Bert Klandermans and Sidney Tarrow
- 1986 David Snow, Burke Rochford, Steve Worden, and Rob Benford introduce the concept of “frame alignment” and its various forms, which serves as the springboard for the development of social movement framing theory
- 1986 The “Yellow Revolution” succeeds in deposing Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines**
- 1987 Publication of Leila Rupp and Verta Taylor’s *Survival in the Doldrums: The American Women’s Rights Movement, 1945 to the 1960s*. Concept of abeyance is developed
- 1987 **Pat Robertson founds the Christian Coalition, which later becomes the most prominent voice in the Christian Right in the United States**
- 1987 **Founding of ACT UP (Aids Coalition to Unleash Power)**
- 1987–1993 First Palestinian Intifada**
- 1989 **Student-led pro-democracy movement in Beijing (called “Beijing Spring”) associated with Tiananmen Square protest and massacre**
- 1989 **Berlin Wall falls after a wave of protests in Eastern Germany, as well as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and elsewhere.**
- 1990 **Founding of Queer Nation and rise of queer politics and activism**
- 1990 **Americans with Disabilities Act**
- 1991 Clark McPhail’s *The Myth of the Madding Crowd* is published
- 1991 Suzanne Staggenborg’s *The Pro-Choice Movement* is published
- 1992 Aldon Morris and Carol Mueller publish *Frontiers in Social Movement Theory*
- 1992 **China’s massive market-oriented reform begins, leading to China’s prosperity and new social problems and grievances**
- 1994 **Zapatista uprising in the Mexican state of Chiapas**

- 1994** **Following nearly four decades of struggle, apartheid ends in South Africa with Nelson Mandela taking over as president**
- 1994 Publication of first edition of Sidney Tarrow's *Power in Movement: Social Movements, Collective Action, and Politics*
- 1995 First issue of *Mobilization*, the international journal of social movement research
- 1995 Beginning of University of Minnesota Press book series on social movements, protest, and contention
- 1995 Publication of Hanspeter Kriesi, Rudd Koopmans, Jan Willem Duyvendak, and Marco Guigni's *New Social Movements in Western Europe: A Comparative Analysis*
- 1995 Publication of Donatella della Porta's *Political Violence and the State*
- 1996 Alberto Melucci publishes *Challenging Codes*
- 1996–1997** ***Piqueteros* (unemployed workers' movement) emerges in Argentina**
- 1997 Publication of Bert Klandermans' *The Social Psychology of Protest*
- 1997 Publication of James Jasper's *The Art of Moral Protest: Culture, Biography and Creativity in Social Movements*
- 1997 Publication of Leila Rupp's *Worlds of Women: The Making of an International Women's Movement*
- 1998 *The Movement Society: Contentious Politics for a New Century* is edited and published by David Meyer and Sidney Tarrow
- 1999 Publication of the first edition of *Social Movements*, a broad introduction to the topic by Donatella della Porta and Mario Diani
- 1999** **Battle of Seattle – massive protest of the WTO Ministerial Conference in Seattle**
- 1999** **Emergence of the Global Justice Movement**
- 2000** **The influential “electoral revolution” takes place in Yugoslavia, spurring a succession of “color revolutions” in other Eastern European and Central Asian countries**
- 2000–2004** **Second Palestinian Intifada**
- 2001 Dingxin Zhao's *The Power of Tiananmen: State-Society Relations and the 1989 Beijing Student Movement* is published
- 2001 Emotion and passion are reintroduced to the study of social movements with the publication of *Passionate Politics*, edited by Jeff Goodwin, James Jasper, and Francesca Polletta
- 2001 Publication of Doug McAdam, Sidney Tarrow, and Charles Tilly's *Dynamics of Contention*
- 2001** **G8 Summit Genoa protest, with one protestor killed**
- 2001** **First World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil, the largest gathering of social movement organizations from all over the world**
- 2002** **First European Social Forum is held in Florence**

- 2002 Myra Ferree, William Gamson, Jürgen Gerhards, and Diether Rucht publish their study of abortion discourse in Germany and the United States, titled *Shaping Abortion Discourse*
- 2002 First issue of *Social Movement Studies*, an international journal of social movement research published in the United Kingdom
- 2003 **Worldwide Global Day of Action against the second Iraq War is the largest peace protest ever**
- 2004 **“Orange revolution” in Ukraine**
- 2004 Publication of the *Blackwell Companion to Social Movements*, co-edited by David Snow, Sarah Soule, and Hanspeter Kriesi
- 2005 **Cedar Revolution in Lebanon**
- 2005 **Evo Morales, former head of the Bolivian coca growers’ union, is elected president with the support of an alliance of social movements**
- 2006 The role of narrative in studying social movements is highlighted in Francesca Polletta’s *It Was Like a Fever: Storytelling in Protest and Politics*
- 2009 **Emergence of the Tea Party movement in the United States**
- 2009–2010 **Iranian Green Movement**
- 2011 Publication of Steven Buechler’s *Understanding Social Movements: Theories from the Classical Era to the Present*
- 2011 **Arab Spring**
- 2011 **The movement of the Indignados, involving the occupation of city squares, emerges in Spain, spreading to Greece, Italy, among other places**
- 2011 **The Occupy Wall Street movement emerges in the United States in New York City and quickly diffuses across the country and around the world to hundreds of other cities**
-