

## Revolutions and Uprisings Since 1540: Inception Of The Jesuit Order

### How many were fomented by the hidden Jesuit hand?

- 1540–42: The [Mixtón War](#), uprising of indigenous against Spanish rule in [Mexico](#)
- 1542: The [Dacke War](#) in Sweden.
- 1549: The [Prayer Book Rebellion](#) in Cornwall and [Devon](#), England.
- 1549: [Kett's Rebellion](#).
- 1550–90: The [Chichimeca War](#) waged by various indigenous groups in northern Mexico against Spanish expansion.
- 1566–1648: [Eighty Years' War](#); revolt of the Low Countries against Spain.
- 1567–1799 and beyond: [Philippine revolts against Spain](#).
- 1568–1571: The [Morisco rebellions in Granada](#) by the remnants of the [Morisco](#) community (Spanish Christian converts from Islam ["crypto-Muslims"]) in [Habsburg Spain](#).
- 1573: The [Croatian–Slovene peasant revolt](#).
- 1590–1610: The [Celali rebellions in Ottoman Anatolia](#).
- 1594–1603: The [Nine Years' War](#) or 'Tyrone's Rebellion' in [Ulster](#), Ireland against English rule in Ireland.
- 1594: The [Banat Uprising](#).
- 1596: The [Club War](#) uprising in Finland.
- 1596–97: The [Serb Uprising against the Ottomans](#).
- 1597: First [Guale](#) revolt developed in Florida against the Spanish missions and led by [Juanillo](#) (the [Juanillo's revolt](#)).
- 1600: [Thessaly Rebellion](#).
- 1601: [Acaxee Rebellion](#) an insurrection against Spanish rule in Mexico perpetrated by Acaxee Native Americans.
- 1606–1607: The [Bolotnikov rebellion](#) for the abolition of [serfdom](#), which was part of the [Time of Troubles](#) in Russia.
- 1616–1620: The [Tepehuán Revolt](#) was when the [Tepehuánes](#) of [Durango](#) revolted against the [Spaniards](#).
- 1618–1625: The [Bohemian Revolt](#) against the [Habsburgs](#). Rebellion was part of [Thirty Years' War](#).
- 1637–1638: The [Shimabara Rebellion](#) of [Japanese Christians](#).<sup>[8]</sup>
- 1640: The [Portuguese Revolt](#) against [Spanish Empire](#).
- 1640–1652: The [Catalan Revolt](#).
- 1640–1644: The [Vlach](#) uprising against [Habsburg](#) rule in [Moravia](#).
- 1641: The [Irish Rebellion of 1641](#).

- 1642–1660: The [English Revolution](#), commencing as a civil war between Parliament and the King, and culminating in the execution of Charles I and the establishment of a republican Commonwealth, which was succeeded several years later by the Protectorate of [Oliver Cromwell](#).
- 1644: The [Li Zicheng Uprising](#) overthrew the [Ming dynasty](#).
- 1645: Second Guale revolt against the Spanish missions in Florida, nearly shaking off the missions.
- 1647: The [Naples Revolt](#).
- 1648: The [Khmelnysky uprising](#) of Cossacks in Ukraine against Polish nobility in the [Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth](#).
- 1648–1653: The [Fronde](#), a series of civil wars between the French monarchy and the nobility, princes, [parlements](#) and common people of France.
- 1658: The revolt of [Abaza Hasan Pasha](#) in the Ottoman Empire.
- 1664–1670: [Magnate conspiracy](#): The [Zrinski](#), [Wesselényi](#) and [Frankopan](#) uprising against the [Habsburgs](#).
- 1665–1709: The [Kongo Civil War](#) under the Kingdom of the Congo.
- 1668: The [Sikhs](#) in the [Anandpur](#) revolted against the [Mughal Empire](#).
- 1668–1676: The [Solovetsky Monastery uprising](#).
- 1669: The Jat uprising under [Gokula](#). The Hindu [Jats](#) in the [Agra district](#) revolted against the [Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb](#).
- 1672: The [Pasthan rebellion](#) against the [Mughals](#).
- 1672–1674: The [Lipka Rebellion](#), an uprising of [Polish Tatars](#) against the [Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth](#).
- 1672–1678: The [Messina Revolt](#). The Sicilian revolt against Spanish rule took place during the [Franco-Dutch War](#) of [Louis XIV](#); the rebels were supported by France.
- 1674–1680: The [Trunajaya rebellion](#). Followers of the [Madurese](#) prince [Trunajaya](#) rebelled against the [Mataram Sultanate](#). They were ultimately defeated by Mataram with help from the [Dutch East India Company](#).
- 1675–1676: [King Philip's War](#) between Indians and English settlers, sometimes called Metacom's Rebellion.
- 1676: The [Bashkir Rebellion](#) against Russian rule.
- 1676: [Bacon's Rebellion](#) in Virginia.
- 1680–1692: The [Pueblo Revolt](#) against Spanish settlers in [New Mexico](#).
- 1682: The [Moscow Uprising](#) of the Moscow [Streltsy](#) regiments.
- 1685: The [Monmouth Rebellion](#) and [Argyll Rebellion](#), coordinated attempts to overthrow [King James II](#) in England and Scotland respectively.

- 1688: The [Siamese revolution of 1688](#), the overthrow of pro-foreign Siamese king [Narai](#) by Mandarin [Phetracha](#).
- 1688: The [Glorious Revolution](#) in England overthrew King James II and established a Whig-dominated Protestant constitutional monarchy.
- 1688–1746: The [Jacobite risings](#) were a series of uprisings, rebellions, and wars in the [British Isles](#) occurring between 1688 and 1746.
- 1689: [Karposh's Rebellion](#) against [Ottoman Empire](#).
- 1687–1689: The [Revolt of the Barretinas](#) in Catalonia, prompted by the quartering & upkeep of Spanish soldiers, and intensified by French agents.
- 1693: The [Second Brotherhood in Valencia](#), prompted by feudal taxation.
- 1698: The [Streltsy uprising](#) in Russia.

## 1700–1799<sup>[edit]</sup>

Surrender of [Cornwallis](#) at Yorktown in 1781, during the [American Revolutionary War](#).

Depiction of the [Battle of Vinegar Hill](#) during the [Irish Rebellion of 1798](#).

Battle at "Snake Gully" during the [Haitian Revolution](#) against French rule.

- 1702–1715: The [Camisard Rebellion](#) in France.
- 1703–1711: The [Rákóczi Uprising](#) against the [Habsburgs](#).
- 1707–1709: The [Bulavin Rebellion](#) in [Imperial Russia](#).
- 1709: [Mirwais Hotak](#), an [Afghani](#) tribal leader, led a successful rebellion against [Gurgin Khan](#), the Persian governor of [Kandahar](#).
- 1711: [Cary's Rebellion](#), an uprising against the government in North Carolina.
- 1712: The [Tzeltal Rebellion](#), multiethnic indigenous rebellion in [Mexico](#) against Spanish rule.
- 1712: The [steam engine](#) is invented. This started the [Industrial Revolution](#).
- 1715: The [First Jacobite rising](#) in the north of England and in [Cornwall](#), advocating the claims of [James Stuart](#), the [Old Pretender](#) against the newly installed [House of Hanover](#).
- 1722: Afghan rebels defeated Shah [Sultan Husayn](#) and ended the [Safavid dynasty](#).
- 1729: [Natchez revolt](#) – Attack by [the Natchez](#) on [French colonists](#).

- 1731: [Samba rebellion](#) – Plot by African slaves in [French Louisiana](#) to rebel.
- 1743: The [Fourth Dalecarlian rebellion](#) in Sweden.
- 1744–1829: The [Dagohoy rebellion](#) in the Philippines that lasted for 85 years.
- 1745–1746: The [Jacobite rising](#) in Scotland.
- 1748: Uprising led by Juan Francisco de León in [Panaquire](#), [Venezuela](#), against monopoly interests and the dominance of the Royal Company [Guipuzcoana](#) in terms of trade [cocoa](#).
- 1749: The [Conspiracy of the Slaves](#), a [slave rebellion](#) in [Malta](#).
- 1763–1766: [Pontiac's War](#) by numerous [North American Indian](#) tribes who joined the uprising in an effort to drive British soldiers and settlers out of the [Great Lakes region](#).
- 1768: The [Louisiana Rebellion of 1768](#) by Creole and German settlers objecting to the turnover of the [Louisiana Territory](#) from [New France](#) to [New Spain](#).
- 1769–1773: [First Carib War](#), military conflict between the [Carib](#) inhabitants of [Saint Vincent](#) and [British](#) military forces supporting British efforts at colonial expansion on the island.
- 1770: The [Orlov revolt](#) in [Peloponnese](#).
- 1773–1775: [Pugachev's Rebellion](#) was the largest peasant revolt in Russia's history. Between the end of the Pugachev rebellion and the beginning of the 19th century, there were hundreds of outbreaks across Russia.<sup>[9]</sup>
- 1775: The [Rising of the Priests](#) in [Malta](#).
- 1775–1783: The [American Revolution](#) establishes independence of the thirteen North American colonies from Great Britain, creating the republic of the United States of America.
- 1771–1802?: The [Tây Sơn rebellion](#), annihilation of the ruling [Trịnh](#) and [Nguyễn](#) clans as well as the [Lê dynasty](#) in [Đại Việt](#).
- 1780–1782: José Gabriel Condorcanqui, known as [Túpac Amaru II](#), raises an indigenous peasant army in revolt against Spanish control of [Peru](#). Julián Apasa, known as [Túpac Katari](#) allied with Túpac Amaru and lead an indigenous revolt in Alto Peru (present-day [Bolivia](#)) nearly destroying the city of [La Paz](#) in a siege.
- 1786–1787: [Shays' Rebellion](#) in Massachusetts against court proceedings collecting taxes and debts
- 1788: [Kočina Krajina Serb rebellion](#), against the [Ottoman Empire](#)
- 1789–1799: The [French Revolution](#) is regarded as one of the most influential of all modern socio-political revolutions and is associated with the rise of the bourgeoisie and the downfall of the aristocracy.

- 1789–1790: [Brabant Revolution](#) in the Austrian Netherlands (modern Belgium) crushed in 1790.
- 1789–1791: [Liège Revolution](#), the prince-bishops of Liège were overthrown by a popular uprising
- 1790: [Saxon Peasants' Revolt](#) sparked by noble gamekeeping rights and exacerbated by a harsh winter and summer drought. Raged during summer 1790, but crushed militarily by September.
- 1791: [Whiskey Rebellion](#) in western [Pennsylvania](#), United States.
- 1791–1804: The [Haitian Revolution](#): A successful slave rebellion, led by [Toussaint Louverture](#), establishes [Haiti](#) as the first free, black republic.
- 1793: Slave rebellion produced in the [Guadeloupe](#) island following the outbreak of the [French Revolution](#).
- 1793–1796: The [War in the Vendée](#) was popular uprising against the Republican government during the French Revolution.
- 1794: The [Kościuszko Uprising](#), also known as the Polish Revolt, led by [Tadeusz Kościuszko](#) in a failed attempt to liberate the Commonwealth of Poland from Imperial Russia and Kingdom of Prussia.
- 1794: Protests over taxes leads to the [Whiskey Rebellion](#) in [Pittsburgh](#) and the [Monongahela Valley](#). President [George Washington](#) invokes [martial law](#) and crushes insurrection with 13,000 troops.
- 1795–1796: In those years broke out several slave rebellions in the entire Caribbean, influenced by the [Haitian Revolution](#): in Cuba, [Jamaica \(Second Maroon War\)](#), [Dominica \(Colihault Uprising\)](#), [Saint Lucia \(Bush War, so-called "Guerre des Bois"\)](#), [Saint Vincent \(Second Carib War\)](#), [Grenada \(Fédon's rebellion\)](#), [Curaçao](#) (led by Tula), [Guyana \(Demerara Rebellion\)](#) and in [Coro, Venezuela](#) (led by [José Leonardo Chirino](#)).<sup>[10]</sup>
- 1796–1804: The [White Lotus Rebellion](#) against the [Qing dynasty](#) of China.
- 1797: The [Spithead and Nore mutinies](#) were two major mutinies by sailors of the [British Royal Navy](#).
- 1797: [1797 Rugby School Rebellion](#)
- 1798: The [Irish Rebellion of 1798](#) failed to overthrow British rule in Ireland.
- 1798: The [Maltese Revolt](#) in September 1798 against French administration in Malta. The French capitulated in September 1800 after they were blockaded inside the islands' harbour fortifications for two years.

## 1800–1849<sup>[edit]</sup>

- pre-1800–1872: [Philippines revolts against Spain](#) (See also 1896 and 1898 in this list).
- 1803: The rebellion of [Robert Emmet](#) in Dublin, Ireland against British rule.

[Castle Hill convict rebellion](#) (1804): The Battle of Vinegar Hill.

- 1804: [Castle Hill convict rebellion](#)
- 1804–1817: The [Serbian Revolution](#) against [Ottoman](#) rule erupts.
- 1804–1813: The [First Serbian uprising](#) against Ottomans.
- 1807: [Tican's Rebellion](#) in Serbia against [Austrian](#) rule.
- 1808: [Rum Rebellion](#)
- 1808: [Kruščica Rebellion](#) in Serbia against Austrian rule.
- 1808: The [Dos de Mayo Uprising](#) against the occupation of [Madrid](#) by French troops.

[Siege of Saragossa](#) (1809): The French assault on the *San Engracia* monastery.  
([Peninsular War](#) 1808–1814)

- 1808–1814: The [Peninsular War](#).
- 1808–1833: [Spanish American Wars of independence](#), successful war in which [Simón Bolívar](#) had an important role and, saw the creation of [Colombia](#), [Venezuela](#), [Ecuador](#) and many other countries
- 1809–1810: The rebellion of [Velu Thampi Dalawa](#) of [Travancore](#).
- 1809: The city of Chuquisaca, modern [Sucre](#), starts the [Chuquisaca Revolution](#).
- 1809: The city of [La Paz](#) starts the [La Paz revolution](#), headed by [Pedro Murillo](#).
- 1809: [Tyrolean Rebellion](#) against French occupation forces, crushed after two months with the execution of its main leader [Andreas Hofer](#)
- 1810: The [West Florida](#) rebellion against Spain, eventually becomes a short-lived republic.
- 1810–1821: The [Mexican War of Independence](#), a revolution against Spanish colonialism.
- 1810: The [Viceroy of the Río de la Plata](#) [Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros](#) is deposed during the [May Revolution](#).
- 1811: [Paraguayan Revolt](#); Successful bloodless overthrow of the Spanish government in [Paraguay](#) by [José Gaspar Rodríguez de](#)

Francia, Fulgencio Yegros, Pedro Caballero and other military members.

- 1812: The peasant rebellion of [Hong Gyeong-nae](#) against [Joseon Dynasty](#) of Korea.

#### [Norwegian Constituent Assembly](#) in 1814

- 1814: [Norwegian War of Independence](#)
- 1814: [Hadži Prodan's Revolt](#) in Serbia against Ottoman rule.
- 1815–1817: The [Second Serbian uprising](#) against Ottomans.
- 1817: The [Pernambucan Revolt](#), a republican separatist movement which resulted in the creation of the short-lived Republic of Pernambuco (7 March 1817 – 20 May 1817).
- 1817: The [Pentrich rising, Derbyshire](#); an ill-fated attempt to overthrow the Government, unknowingly it was instigated by William Oliver, aka Oliver the Spy. Three men were executed in November 1817, and fourteen men were transported to NSW. The event is known as 'England's Last Revolution' (9–10 June 1817).
- 1820: [Revolutions of 1820](#) in Spain, Portugal, Russia, and Italy for constitutional monarchies, and for independence from Ottoman rule in Greece.
- 1820: [Radical War](#) or "Scottish Insurrection".
- 1820–1822: [Ecuadorian War of Independence](#), fight between several South American armies and Spain over control of the lands of the [Royal Audience of Quito](#).
- 1820–1824: The revolutionary war of independence in [Peru](#) led by [José de San Martín](#).
- 1821–1829: The [Greek War of Independence](#).
- 1822–1823: The republican revolution in Mexico overthrows Emperor [Agustín de Iturbide](#).
- 1822–1825: The [Brazilian War of Independence](#).
- 1824: The [Chumash revolt of 1824](#), uprising of Central Coast of California indigenous.
- 1825: The [Decembrist revolt](#) in [Russian Empire](#).
- 1825–1830: The [Java War](#) or Dipanegara Revolution, when the prince of Mataram Islam against the tax and land rent domination from [Dutch](#).
- 1826: The [Janissary revolt](#) in [Ottoman Empire](#).
- 1826–1828: The [Lao rebellion](#) an attempted but suppressed rebellion to restore the former kingdom of [Lan Xang](#).

- 1827–1828: The failed conservative rebellion in Mexico led by [Nicolás Bravo](#).
- 1829: The [Bathurst War](#) in [New South Wales](#) in Australia. [Aboriginal Australian](#) resistance against British rule.
- 1829–1832: The [War of the Maidens](#) in Ariège, France. Countrymen dressed as women resisted the new forestry law, which restricted their use of the forest.
- 1830: The [Bathurst Rebellion](#), a convict uprising near [Bathurst, New South Wales](#), Australia.

*Liberty Leading the People* by [Eugène Delacroix](#) commemorates the [French revolution of 1830](#).

- 1830: The [July Revolution](#), or the French Revolution of 1830, was a revolt by the middle class against Bourbon King Charles X which forced him out of office and replaced him with the Orleanist King Louis-Philippe (the "July Monarchy").
- 1830–1833: [Yagan's War](#), a revolt by the Noongar people against British rule.
- 1830: The [Belgian Revolution](#) was a conflict in the United Kingdom of the Netherlands that began with a riot in Brussels in August 1830 and eventually led to the establishment of an independent, Catholic and neutral Belgium.
- 1830–1831: The [November uprising](#) in Poland.
- 1831: The [Merthyr Rising](#) in South Wales.

Fighting in the streets of Lyon during the 1831 revolt

- 1831, 1834, 1848: The [Canut revolts](#) by Lyonnais silk workers (French: *canuts*)
- 1831–1832: The [Bosnian uprising](#) in Ottoman Empire.
- 1832: The [June Rebellion](#) in France.
- 1832–1843: [Abdelkader's](#) rebellion in French-occupied [Algeria](#).
- 1833–1835: [Lê Văn Khôi revolt](#) in Vietnam, against [Nguyễn](#) dynasty
- 1834–1859: [Imam Shamil's](#) rebellion in Russian-occupied [Caucasus](#).
- 1835–1836: Texas secedes from Mexico in the [Texas Revolution](#).
- 1835–1845: The [Ragamuffin War](#), Separatists [gauchos](#) revolutionaries declared the independence of the [Rio Grande do Sul](#) from Brazil.
- 1837–1838: The [Rebellions of 1837](#) and the [Upper Canada Rebellion](#): failed republican revolutions against British rule in Canada.



- 1841–1842: The [Afghan uprising](#). Hostile Afghan tribes massacred [Elphinstone's](#) British army including some 12,000 civilian dependents and camp followers.<sup>[11]</sup>
- 1847: The [Caste War of Yucatán](#), revolt of Maya against the Mexican state.
- 1847: The [Taos Revolt](#) in New Mexico against the United States.

#### Cheering revolutionaries during the [Revolutions of 1848](#)

- 1848: The [Revolutions of 1848](#) were a wave of failed liberal and republican revolutions that swept Europe.
  - The [French Revolution of 1848](#) led to the creation of the [French Second Republic](#).
  - The [Revolutions of 1848 in the Italian states](#).
  - The [Revolutions of 1848 in the German states](#).
  - The [Revolutions of 1848 in the Danish States](#) started in the German speaking cities of Altona and Kiel. It spilled into a peaceful revolution in Copenhagen, which abolished absolutism in favor of parliamentary constitutional monarchy, and a counter-revolutionary war against the German speaking minority.
  - The [Hungarian Revolution of 1848](#) grew into a war for independence from [Austrian Empire](#).
  - The [Young Irelander Rebellion of 1848](#) took place during the [Great Famine](#).
  - [Serbian Revolution of 1848](#)
  - [Wallachian Revolution of 1848](#)
  - [Moldavian Revolution of 1848](#).
- 1848: [Matale Rebellion](#) A rebellion in British-ruled [Ceylon](#).

#### 1850–1899<sup>[edit]</sup>

Battle of the Yangtze during the [Taiping Rebellion](#).

Confederate soldiers killed behind wall during the [Battle of Chancellorsville](#) of the [American Civil War](#).

[Paris Commune](#), 29 May 1871

## Boxer rebellion fighting Eight-Nation Alliance

The current Puerto Rican Flag was flown for the first time in Puerto Rico by Fidel Vélez and his men during the "Intentona de Yauco" revolt

- 1851–64: The Taiping Rebellion by the God Worshippers against the Qing dynasty of China. In total between 20 and 30 million lives had been lost, making it the second deadliest war in human history.
- 1852–62: The Herzegovina Uprising (1852–62) in Ottoman Herzegovina.
- 1853–55: The Small Knife Society rebellion in Shanghai, China
- 1854: A revolution in Spain against the Moderate Party Government
- 1854: The Eureka Rebellion (Eureka Stockade) in Ballarat, Victoria, Australia. Miners battled British Colonial forces against taxation policies of the Government.
- 1854–56: Peasant Rebel in Vietnam, led by Cao Ba Quat, against Nguyễn dynasty
- 1854–56: The Red Turban Rebellion (1854–1856) in Guangdong (Canton), China
- 1854–73: The Miao Rebellion in China.
- 1854–55: The Revolution of Ayutla in Mexico.
- 1855–73: The Panthay Rebellion by Chinese Muslims against the Qing dynasty.
- 1857: The Indian rebellion against British East India Company, marking the end of Mughal rule in India. Also known as the 1857 War of Independence and, particularly in the West, the Sepoy Mutiny.
- 1858: The Mahtra War in Estonia.
- 1858: Pecija's First Revolt, in Ottoman Bosnia.
- 1858–61: The War of the Reform in Mexico.
- 1859: The Second Italian War of Independence.
- 1861–65: The American Civil War in the United States, between the United States and the Confederate States of America, which was formed out of eleven southern states.
- 1861–66: Quantrill's Raiders in Missouri.
- 1862: The Sioux Uprising in Minnesota.<sup>[12]</sup>
- 1862–77: The Muslim Rebellion by Chinese Muslims against the Qing dynasty.
- 1863: The New York Draft riots.<sup>[13]</sup>
- 1863–65: The January Uprising was the Polish uprising against the Russian Empire.
- 1865: The Morant Bay rebellion.

- 1866: The [Uprising of Polish political exiles in Siberia](#).
- 1866–68: The [Meiji Restoration](#) and modernization revolution in Japan. [Samurai](#) uprising leads to overthrow of shogunate and establishment of "modern" parliamentary, Western-style system.
- 1867: The [Fenian Rising](#): an attempt at a nationwide rebellion by the [Irish Republican Brotherhood](#) against British rule.
- 1868: The [Glorious Revolution](#) in Spain deposes Queen [Isabella II](#).
- 1868: In the [Grito de Lares](#), rebels proclaim the independence of [Puerto Rico](#) from Spain.
- [Ten Years' War](#) (1868–1878), also known as the Great War (Guerra Grande) and the War of '68, was part of Cuba's fight for independence from Spain, led by Cuban-born planters (especially by [Carlos Manuel de Céspedes](#)) and other wealthy natives.
- 1869–70: The [Red River Rebellion](#), the events surrounding the actions of a [provisional government](#) established by [Métis](#) leader [Louis Riel](#) at the [Red River Colony](#), Manitoba, Canada.
- 1871: The [Paris Commune](#).
- 1871–72: [Porfirio Díaz](#) rebels against President [Benito Juárez](#) of Mexico.
- 1871: The liberal revolution in [Guatemala](#).
- 1875: The [Deccan Riots](#).
- 1875–77: The [Herzegovinian rebellion](#), the most famous of the rebellions against the [Ottoman Empire](#) in [Herzegovina](#); unrest soon spread to other areas of [Ottoman Bosnia](#).
- 1875: The [Stara Zagora Uprising](#), a revolt by the Bulgarian population against [Ottoman](#) rule.
- 1876: The second rebellion by [Porfirio Díaz](#) against President [Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada](#) of Mexico.
- 1876: The [April uprising](#), a revolt by the Bulgarian population against [Ottoman](#) rule.
- 1877: The [Satsuma Rebellion](#) of [Satsuma](#) ex-[samurai](#) against the [Meiji government](#).
- 1879: [Little War \(Cuba\)](#) or Small War, second of three conflicts between Cuban rebels and Spain. It started on 26 August 1879 and ended in rebel defeat in September 1880.
- 1882: The [Urabi Revolt](#): an uprising in [Egypt](#) on 11 June 1882 against the [Khedive](#) and European influence in the country. It was led by and named after Colonel [Ahmed Urabi](#).
- 1885: A peasant revolt in the [Ancash](#) region of Peru led by Pedro Pablo Atusparía succeeds in occupying the [Callejón de Huaylas](#) for several months.

- 1885–96: [Cần Vương](#) movement of Vietnam, led by emperor [Hàm Nghi](#), against French colonialism
- 1885: The [North-West Rebellion](#) of [Métis](#) in Saskatchewan.
- 1888: The Peasant Rebellion in Banten, Indonesia.
- 1890: [Revolution of the Park](#), Argentina.
- 1893: [Revolution of 1893, Argentina](#)
- 1893: A liberal revolt brings [José Santos Zelaya](#) to power in [Nicaragua](#).
- 1894–95: The [Donghak Peasant Revolution](#): Korean peasants led by [Jeon Bong-jun](#) revolted against [Joseon Dynasty](#); the revolt was crushed by [Japanese](#) and [Chinese](#) intervention, leading to [First Sino-Japanese War](#).
- 1895: The revolution against President [Andrés Bello](#) in [Peru](#) ushers in a period of stable constitutional rule.
- 1895–1896: The [First Italo-Ethiopian War](#) in which Ethiopians fought against Italian colonizers.
- [Cuban War of Independence](#) (1895–1898), the last of three liberation wars that Cuba fought against Spain, being this initiated by [José Martí](#).
- 1896–98: The [Philippine Revolution](#), a war of independence against Spanish rule directed by the [Katipunan](#) society.
- 1897: The [Intentona de Yauco](#) a.k.a. the "Attempted Coup of Yauco", was the second and last major revolt against Spanish colonial rule in Puerto Rico, staged by Puerto Rico's pro-independence movement.
- 1898: The [Dukchi Ishan \(Andican Uprising\)](#): [Kirgiz](#), [Uzbek](#), and [Kipcak](#) peoples rebelled against [Tsarist Russia](#) in [Turkestan \(Fargana Valley\)](#).
- 1898: A mob of [white supremacists](#) forced out the city government of [Wilmington, North Carolina](#).<sup>[14]</sup>
- 1899–1902: The [Philippine–American War](#), an insurgency against the imposition of colonial rule by the United States following the transfer of the Philippines from Spain to the U.S. in the [Treaty of Paris](#) which ended the [Spanish–American War](#).
- 1899–1901: The [Boxer Rebellion](#) against foreign influence in areas such as trade, politics, religion and technology that occurred in China during the final years of the [Qing dynasty](#), which was defeated by the [Eight-Nation Alliance](#).

## 1900S<sup>[edit]</sup>

### Demonstrations in Istanbul during the Young Turk Revolution

- 1901–1936: [Holy Man's Rebellion](#)
- 1903: The [Ilinden–Preobrazhenie Uprising](#) of the [Macedonians](#) in the [Ottoman Empire](#) breaks out.

- 1904: A liberal revolution in [Paraguay](#).
- 1904–1908: [Macedonian Struggle](#)
- 1904–1908: [Herero Wars](#)
- 1905: The failed [revolution](#) against Tsar Nicholas II in Russia.
- 1905: The revolution of [Therisso](#)
- 1905: [Argentine Revolution of 1905](#)
- 1905–1906: The [Persian/Iranian constitutional revolution](#).
- 1905–1906: The [Maji Maji Rebellion](#) in German East Africa.
- 1905: [Shoubak Revolt](#)
- 1905: [Łódź insurrection \(1905\)](#)
- 1905–1907: [Revolution in the Kingdom of Poland \(1905–07\)](#)
- 1905–1906: [1905 Tibetan Rebellion](#)
- 1905–1907: [1905 Russian Revolution](#)
- 1906: [Bambatha Rebellion](#)
- 1906–1908: [Theriso revolt](#)
- 1907: The [Romanian Peasants' Revolt](#).
- 1908: The [Young Turk Revolution](#): Young Turks force the autocratic ruler Abdul Hamid II to restore parliament and constitution in the Ottoman Empire.
- 1909: [HNLMS De Zeven Provinciën \(1909\)](#)
- 1909: [Hauran Druze Rebellion](#)

## 1910S<sup>[edit]</sup>

Leaders of the 1910 revolt after the First Battle of Juárez. Seen are [José María Pino Suárez](#), [Venustiano Carranza](#), [Francisco I. Madero](#) (and his father), [Pascual Orozco](#), [Pancho Villa](#), [Gustavo Madero](#), [Raul Madero](#), [Abraham González](#), and [Giuseppe Garibaldi Jr.](#)

Establishment of Republic of China Hubei Military Government on 11 October 1911, the day after [Wuchang uprising](#)

1917 – Execution at Verdun sometime in 1916

- 1910–1920: The [Mexican Revolution](#) overthrows the dictator Porfirio Díaz; seizure of power by the Institutional Revolutionary Party.
- 1910: The [republican revolution](#) in Portugal.
- 1910: The [Albanian Revolt of 1910](#) against Ottoman centralization policies in Albania.

- 1910–1911: The [Sokehs Rebellion](#) erupts in German-ruled [Micronesia](#). Its primary leader, [Somatau](#), is executed soon after being captured.
- 1911–1912: The [Xinhai Revolution](#) overthrows the ruling Qing dynasty and establishment of the [Republic of China](#).
- 1911–1912: The [East Timorese rebellion](#) against [colonial Portugal](#).
- 1912: The [Albanian Revolt of 1912](#) against Ottoman Empire rule in Albania.
- 1913: The [Second Revolution](#) against President [Yuan Shikai](#) of China.
- 1914: The Ten Days War was a shooting war involving irregular forces of coal miners using dynamite and rifles on one side, opposed to the Colorado National Guard, Baldwin Felts detectives, and mine guards deploying machine guns, cannon and aircraft on the other, occurring in the aftermath of the [Ludlow massacre](#). The Ten Days War ended when federal troops intervened.
- 1914–1915: The [Boer Revolt](#) against the British in South Africa.
- 1914: The [Revolt of Peasants of Central Albania](#) overthrows Prince [William of Wied](#).
- 1915: The [Armenian Revolt](#) in city of [Van](#) against the Ottomans in Turkey.
- 1915–1916: The [National Protection War](#) against the [Empire of China](#) headed by Emperor [Yuan Shikai](#). The Republic of China was restored.
- 1916: The [Easter Rising](#) in Dublin, Ireland during which the Irish Republic was proclaimed.
- 1916: An anti-French uprising in [Algeria](#).
- 1916: The [Central Asian Revolt](#) started when the [Russian Empire](#) government ended its exemption of Muslims from military service.
- 1916: [Cochinchina uprising](#) of Vietnam against French colonialism
- 1916–1917: The [Tuareg rebellion](#) against [French colonial rule](#) of the area around the [Aïr Mountains](#) of northern [Niger](#).
- 1916–1918: The [Arab Revolt](#) with the aim of securing independence from the [Ottoman Empire](#).
- 1916–1923: The [Irish War of Independence](#), the period of nationalist rebellion, guerrilla warfare, political change and civil war which brought about the establishment of the independent nation, the [Irish Free State](#). Sparking the [Irish Civil War](#) between pro-treaty forces and pro-republic forces
- 1916–1947: The [Indian people's struggle](#) against the British for Indian Independence.
- 1917: The [French Army Mutinies](#).

- 1917: [Thái Nguyên uprising](#) of Vietnam, led by Trinh Van Can, against French colonialism
- 1917: The [February Revolution](#) made Tsar [Nicholas II](#) abdicate and abolishes the [Russian monarchy](#)
- 1917: The [Green Corn Rebellion](#) takes place in rural [Oklahoma](#).
- 1917: The [October Revolution](#) in Russia: Bolsheviks take over the provisional government of the [Russian Republic](#), instituting the first socialist society in the world. The chaos leads to the final collapse of the [Russian Empire](#) as many peripheral territories declare independence and anti-Bolshevik forces rose in revolt against the new [Soviet Russian](#) order, sparking the [Russian Civil War](#), eventually leading to the establishment of the Soviet Union.
- 1917–1921: The [Ukrainian Revolution: Nationalists and Soviet allies](#) both declare separate republics in Ukraine, fighting [anarchists](#) under [Nestor Makhno](#) as well as White forces loyal to the [Ukrainian State](#), a German puppet state.
- 1918: The [Finnish Civil War](#): Finnish Red Guards sympathetic to the Bolsheviks in Russia rise in revolt against the newly independent Finnish Whites, supported by the German Empire.
- 1918: The [Wilhelmshaven mutiny](#).
- 1918: The [German Revolution](#) overthrows the Kaiser; establishment of the [Weimar Republic](#) after a brief socialist uprising by the [Spartacists](#).
- 1918–1919: A wave of strikes and student unrest shakes Peru. These events influence two of the dominant figures of Peruvian politics in the 20th century: [Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre](#) and [José Carlos Mariátegui](#).
- 1918–1919: The [Greater Poland Uprising](#), Polish uprising against German authorities.
- 1918–1919: The [1919 Egyptian revolution](#) against the British occupation of Egypt and Sudan.
- 1918–1920: The [Georgian–Ossetian conflict](#), the southern [Ossetians](#) revolted against [Georgian](#) rule.<sup>[15]</sup>
- 1918–1922: The [Third Russian Revolution](#), a failed anarchist revolution against Bolshevism.
- 1918–1931: The [Basmachi Revolt](#) against [Soviet Russia](#) rule in Central Asia.
- 1919: The [Christmas uprising](#) in Montenegro: Montenegrins ([Zelenaši](#)) rebelled against unification of the [Kingdom of Montenegro](#) with the [Kingdom of Serbia](#).
- 1919–1920: [Iraqi revolt against the British](#) and British-Indian troops, attempting to create a Muslim regime or the restoration of Ottoman rule.

- 1919–1921: The [Tambov Rebellion](#), one of the largest peasant rebellions against the [Bolshevik](#) regime during the [Russian Civil War](#).
- 1919–1921: The [Silesian uprisings](#) of the ethnic [Poles](#) against [Weimar](#) rule.
- 1919–1922: The [Turkish War of Independence](#) commanded by [Mustafa Kemal Atatürk](#).
- 1919: [Simko Shikak](#) revolt in Persia.
- 1919: A revolution in Hungary, resulting in the short-lived [Hungarian Soviet Republic](#).
- 1919: [March 1st movement](#) In Korea against the Japanese occupation (1910). Ultimately fails but those who died are still remembered today.

## 1920S<sup>[edit]</sup>

- 1920: The [Pitchfork uprising](#) was a peasant uprising against the Soviet policy of the [war communism](#) in what is today [Tatarstan](#).
- 1920–1922: [Gandhi](#) led [Non-cooperation movement](#).
- 1920: The [Husino uprising](#) in [Tuzla](#), [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)
- 1921: The [Battle of Blair Mountain](#) ten to fifteen thousand coal miners rebel in [West Virginia](#), assaulting mountain-top lines of trenches established by the coal companies and local sheriff's forces in the largest armed, organized uprising in American labor history.
- 1921: The [Kronstadt rebellion](#) of Soviet sailors against the government of the early [Russian SFSR](#).
- 1921: The rebellion of [Mirdita](#) led by [Markagjoni](#) declares the independence of [Republic of Mirdita](#) from [Albania](#).
- 1921–1923: The [Yakut Revolt](#).
- 1921–1924: A revolution in (Outer) [Mongolia](#) re-establishes the country's independence and sets out to construct a Soviet-style [socialist state](#).
- 1921: The [Moplah rebellion](#), uprising against the colonial British authority and Hindu landlords in the Malabar in South India by [Mappila Muslims](#), aftermath of a series of peasant uprising in the past centuries.
- 1922–1923: The [Irish Civil War](#), between supporters of the [Anglo-Irish Treaty](#) and the government of the [Irish Free State](#) and more radical members of the original [Irish Republican Army](#) who opposed the treaty and the new government.
- 1923: [Bajram Curri](#) attacks gendarmerie of [Kruma](#), [Albania](#).
- 1923: The founding of the [Republic of Turkey](#) by overthrow of the [Ottoman Empire](#) and introduction of [Atatürk's Reforms](#).



- 1923: The [Klaipėda Revolt](#) in the [Memel territory](#) that had been detached from Germany after World War I.
- 1923: The [Adwan Rebellion](#) in Jordan.
- 1925: The [Sheikh Said Rebellion](#).
- 1925: The July Revolution in Ecuador.
- 1925–1927: The [Great Syrian Revolt](#), a revolt initiated by the [Druze](#) and led by [Sultan al-Atrash](#) against [French Mandate](#).
- 1926: Angry catholic peasants of Dukagjin, [Shkodër](#) fight against army and gendarmerie.
- 1926: The [National Revolution](#) in Portugal initiated a period known as the [National Dictatorship](#).
- 1926–1929: The [Cristero War](#) in Mexico, an uprising against anti-clerical government policy.
- 1926–1927: The first [Communist](#) rebellion against [colonialism](#) and [imperialism](#) of [Dutch colonial government](#).
- 1927: [KMT](#) Military forces in [Nanchang](#) uprising under the leadership of [He Long](#) and [Zhou Enlai](#), attempting to seize control of the city after the end of the first Kuomintang-Communist alliance, marking the [Nanchang uprising](#) and the establishment of the [People's Liberation Army](#).
- 1927: Sheikh Abdurrahman rebellion by Kurdish Zazas against Turkey.
- 1927–1930: The [Wahhabi Rebellion](#) of [Ikhwan](#) against [Ibn Saud](#) in Arabia.
- 1927–1931: The [Ağrı Rebellion](#) by Kurds against Turkey.
- 1927–1933: A rebellion led by [Augusto César Sandino](#) against the United States presence in [Nicaragua](#).
- 1928–1931: A rebellion led by [Bhagat Singh](#) against the British Rule in India.

## 1930S<sup>[edit]</sup>

Soldiers assembled in front of the Throne Hall, Siam, 24 June 1932

- 1930: The [Brazilian Revolution of 1930](#) led by [Getúlio Vargas](#).
- 1930–1931: [Nghe-Tinh Revolt](#) in Vietnam, led by Viet Minh, against French colonialism.
- 1930–1934: The [Saya San Rebellion](#) in British Burma, led by [Saya San](#), against British colonialism.
- 1930: [Yên Bái mutiny](#) of Vietnam, led by [Vietnamese Nationalist Party](#), against French Occupation.

- 1930: The [Salt Satyagraha](#), a campaign of non-violent protest against the salt tax in British India.
- 1932: The [Constitutionalist Revolution](#) against provisional president [Getúlio Vargas](#) led Brazil to a short civil war.
- 1932: The [Aprista](#) revolt in [Trujillo, Peru](#).
- 1932: The [1932 Salvadoran peasant uprising](#), known as *La matanza* ("The Slaughter"), [Pipil](#) and peasant rebellion led by [Farabundo Martí](#)
- 1932: The [Siamese coup d'état of 1932](#), sometimes called the "Promoters Revolution", ends absolute monarchy in [Thailand](#).
- 1933: The popular revolution against Cuban dictator [Gerardo Machado](#).
- 1933: Dutch sailors on the cruiser [HNLMS \*De Zeven Provinciën\*](#) mutiny.
- 1934: In October, Socialists and anarchists stage coups in the Spanish regions of [Asturias](#) and [Catalonia](#). The immediate cause was the entrance of a right-wing Catholic party into the government of the unstable [Second Spanish Republic](#). The Asturian uprising was put down by General [Francisco Franco](#).
- 1935: [Muharrem Bajraktari](#), former Aide-de-camp of [King Zog](#), led a revolt against government in North Albania.
- 1935: A secret anti-Zogist organization led an uprising against the Albanian government and King Zog in [Fier](#) and [Lushnje](#).
- 1935–1936: [Iraqi Shia revolts](#) against [Hashemite](#) central rule.
- 1935: [Imam Reza shrine rebellion](#) in Iran of Shi'ite radicals against [Reza Shah](#).
- 1935–1936: [Second Italo-Ethiopian War](#) in which Ethiopians resisted Italian colonization.
- 1936: The [Febrerista Revolution](#), led by [Rafael Franco](#), ended oligarchic Liberal Party rule in Paraguay.
- 1936: Military rebellion against the Second Spanish Republic, starting the [Spanish Civil War](#).
- 1936: Spanish anarchosyndicalists, Communists, and Socialists seize partial control of Republican Spain.
- 1936–1939: [Arab revolt in Palestine](#) against the British Mandate.
- 1936–1939: [David Toro](#) seizes power in [Bolivia](#), initiating a period of so-called "military socialism", including nationalization of [Standard Oil](#) and passage of progressive labor laws, and establishing a corporative state in 1938.
- 1937–1938: The [Dersim Rebellion](#), the most important [Kurdish](#) rebellion in modern Turkey.<sup>[16]</sup>
- 1937: The *Fets de Maig* or "[May Days](#)", a clash between anarchosyndicalists and Communists in [Catalonia](#) in Republican Spain.

- 1937: The Revolt of [Delvina](#), a revolt of gendarmerie and local peasants against [King Zog](#).
- 1939–1940: The [Irish Republican Army](#) attempt a [sabotage campaign](#) against British rule in [Northern Ireland](#)

## 1940s<sup>[edit]</sup>

Patrol of Lieut. [Stanisław Jankowski](#)("Agaton") from *Battalion Pięść*, 1 August 1944: "W-hour" (17:00)

The PLA enters Beijing in the [Pingjin Campaign](#) and control the later capital of PRC

- 1940–1944: The [Insurgency in Chechnya](#).
- 1940: Cochinchina Uprising of Vietnam, led by [Viet Minh](#), against French and Japanese Occupation
- 1940: Bac Son Uprising of Vietnam, led by [Viet Minh](#), against French and Japanese Occupation
- 1940–1947: [Mohammad Ali Jinnah's](#) struggle for a separate state for the Muslims of India.
- 1941: The [June Uprising](#) against the Soviet Union in [Lithuania](#).
- 1941: [Legionnaires' rebellion and Bucharest pogrom](#), Romania
- 1941–1945: [Yugoslav People's Liberation War](#) against the [Axis Powers](#) in World War II.
- 1941–1944: [Greek Resistance](#)
- 1941: Do Luong Mutiny of Vietnam, led by Doi Cung, against French occupation
- 1942: Sri Lankan soldiers ignite the [Cocos Islands Mutiny](#) in an unsuccessful attempt to transfer the islands to Japanese control.
- 1942: [The destruction of the German garrison in Lenin](#).
- 1942–1944: The [Irish Republican Army](#) tries to start a new campaign in [Northern Ireland](#) called the [Northern Campaign](#) and fails
- 1943: The [Warsaw Ghetto uprising](#).
- 1943: The uprising at [Treblinka extermination camp](#).
- 1943: The uprising at [Sobibór extermination camp](#).
- 1943: The Woyane Rebellion in northern [Ethiopia](#) threatens to topple the newly restored government, and is put down with British help.
- 1943–1945: [Italian Resistance Movement](#) against the Fascist [Italian Social Republic](#), culminating in 25 April final insurrection in Northern Italy.

- 1944: The [Guatemalan Revolution](#) overthrows the dictator [Federico Ponce Vaides](#) by liberal military officers.
- 1944: The [Warsaw uprising](#) was an armed struggle during the Second World War by the Polish [Home Army](#) (*Armia Krajowa*) to liberate [Warsaw](#) from German occupation and [Nazi](#) rule. It started on 1 August 1944.
- 1944: The [Paris Uprising](#) staged by the [French Resistance](#) against the German Paris garrison.
- 1944: The [Slovak National uprising](#) against [Nazi Germany](#).
- 1944: The uprising at [Auschwitz extermination camp](#).
- 1944–1947: The [Jewish insurgency in Palestine](#).
- 1944–1947: A Communist-friendly government was installed in [Bulgaria](#) following a coup d'état and the Soviet invasion.
- 1944: Following the liberation of [Albania](#), the [Communist Party of Albania](#) under [Enver Hoxha](#) consolidated its control and declared the [People's Republic of Albania](#) in January 1946.
- 1944–1949: The [Greek Civil War](#).
- 1944–1965: The [Forest Brothers Rebellion](#) in [Baltic states](#) against Soviet Union.
- 1945: The first anti-communist revolt in Eastern Europe in [Koplik, Albania](#) led by bayraktars and intellectuals.
- 1945–1949: The [Indonesian National Revolution](#) against Dutch after their independence from Japan. Led by [Soekarno](#), [Hatta](#), [Tan Malaka](#), etc. with the Dutch led by Van Mook.
- 1945: The [Prague uprising](#) against [German occupation](#) during World War II. 1945: Ba To Uprising of Vietnam, led by [Viet Minh](#), against French and Japanese Occupation
- 1945: The [August Revolution](#) led by [Ho Chi Minh](#) and [Viet Minh](#) declared the independence of the [Democratic Republic of Vietnam](#) from French rule.
- 1945: A democratic revolution in [Venezuela](#), led by [Rómulo Betancourt](#).
- 1946: The [Royal Indian Navy Mutiny](#) takes place in [Bombay](#), and spreads to different parts of [British India](#), demanding [Indian independence](#).
- 1946: Another attempt of anti-communist forces in Albania to take out the government takes place in [Shkodër](#).
- 1946: The [Battle of Athens, Tennessee](#) (aka the McMinn County War); a local revolt against officials accused of rigging local elections.

- 1946–1951: The [Telangana Rebellion](#): a [Communist](#)-led [peasant revolt](#) in [Hyderabad State](#), India.
- 1947: Three months after an abortive coup, civil war broke out in [Paraguay](#). The rebellion was crushed by the government of dictator [Higinio Morínigo](#).
- 1947 : [Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan](#) waged and led a guerrilla war against the Maharaja [Hari Singh](#) of [Kashmir](#) and formed a revolutionary Government on 24 October under his [Presidency](#). He captured a large area of Kashmir called [Azad Kashmir](#).
- 1947–1952: In the [Albanian Subversion](#), the intelligence services of the United States and Britain deployed exiled fascists, Nazis, and monarchists in a failed attempt to foment a counterrevolution in Communist-ruled Albania.
- 1947: [Angami Zapu Phizo](#) declared the independence of Nagaland from India only to be subdued by the Indian army.
- 1947: The [228 Massacre](#) occurred following discontent and resentment of the native Taiwanese under the early rule of the KMT of the island.
- 1947: India wins independence from Britain.
- 1948: The [Costa Rican Civil War](#) precipitated by the vote of the Costa Rican Legislature, dominated by pro-government representatives, to annul the results of the presidential election of 1948.
- 1948: Following the liberation of Korea, Marxist former guerrillas under [Kim Il Sung](#) work to rapidly industrialize the country and rid it of the last vestiges of "feudalism."
- 1948–1960: The [Malayan Emergency](#).
- 1948: [Al-Wathbah](#) (the Leap) uprising in Iraq.
- 1948 : Second [Communist](#) rebellion in Indonesia. The Communist tried to establish [Indonesian Soviet Republic](#), but was crushed by [Indonesian National Armed Forces](#).
- 1949: The communists under chairman [Mao Zedong](#) expels the ruling [Nationalist Party](#) in the [Civil War](#) and establishes the People's Republic of China. The Republic of China's control is reduced to [Taiwan and its outlying islands](#).

1950S<sup>[edit]</sup>

## External audio

Newsreel scenes in S

<p>Newsreel scenes in Spanish of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party Revolts of the 1950s <a href="#">here</a></p>
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s. "Long live Massu" (*Vive Massu*) is written on the banner. (January 1960)

[Raúl Castro](#) (left), with his arm around second-in-command, [Ernesto "Che" Guevara](#), in their Sierra de Cristal Mountain stronghold in Oriente Province Cuba, 1958.

- 1950: The [Cazin uprising](#) in the town of [Cazin](#), Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 1950: The [Puerto Rican Nationalist Party Revolts of the 1950s](#) in Puerto Rico, attempt on the life of US president Harry S. Truman in the [Blair House](#), and shooting at Congress, was a call for Puerto Rico's independence and uprising by the [Puerto Rican Nationalist Party](#) against [United States Government](#) rule of Puerto Rico.
- 1950s: The [Mau Mau uprising](#).
- 1950: [Republic of South Maluku \(RMS\)](#) separatist rebellion. The rebellion was crushed by [Indonesian National Armed Forces](#). Surviving RMS rebels founded government-in-exile in [The Netherlands](#).
- 1952: A popular revolution in Bolivia led by [Víctor Paz Estenssoro](#) and the [Revolutionary Nationalist Movement \(MNR\)](#) initiates a period of multiparty democracy lasting until a 1964 military coup.
- 1952: The Rosewater Revolution in [Lebanon](#).
- 1952: [Egyptian Revolution of 1952](#)
- 1953: The [Vorkuta uprising](#) was a major uprising of the [Gulag inmates](#) in [Vorkuta](#) in the summer of 1953. Like other camp uprisings it was bloodily quelled by the [Red Army](#) and the [NKVD](#).<sup>[17]</sup>
- 1953: [Uprising of 1953 in East Germany](#)
- 1953–1975: The [Laotian Civil War](#) in Laos.
- 1954–1962: The [Algerian War of Independence](#): an uprising against French colonialism.
- 1954: The [Kengir uprising](#) in the Soviet prison labor camp [Kengir](#).
- 1954: The [Uyghur](#) uprising against Chinese rule in [Hotan](#).
- 1955–1960: The Guerrilla war against British colonial rule of [Cyprus](#) led by the [EOKA](#) (National Organisation of Cypriot Fighters).
- 1955–1972: The [First Sudanese Civil War](#) was a conflict between the northern part of Sudan and a south that demanded more regional autonomy.
- 1956–1959: The [Cuban Revolution](#) led by Fidel Castro removes the government of General [Fulgencio Batista](#). By 1962 Cuba had been transformed into a declared [socialist republic](#).
- 1956–1962: The [Border Campaign](#) led by the [Irish Republican Army](#) against the British, along the border of the independent [Republic of Ireland](#) and British [Northern Ireland](#).
- 1956: The [Hungarian Revolution](#), a failed workers' and peasants' revolution against the Soviet-supported communist state in Hungary.

- 1956: The [Tibetan](#) rebellions against Chinese rule broke out in [Amdo](#) and [Kham](#).
- 1958: A popular revolt in [Venezuela](#) against military dictator [Marcos Pérez Jiménez](#) culminates in a civic-military coup d'état.
- 1958: The [Iraqi Revolution](#) (14 July Revolution) led by nationalist soldiers abolishes the British-backed monarchy, executes many of its top officials, and begins to assert the country's independence from both Cold War power blocs.
- 1959: The failed [Tibetan uprising](#) against Chinese rule led to the flight of the [Dalai Lama](#).
- 1959–1962: In the [Rwandan Revolution](#), the [Tutsi](#) king of [Rwanda](#) is forced into exile by [Hutu](#) extremists; racial pogroms follow an assassination attempt on Hutu leader [Grégoire Kayibanda](#).

## 1960S<sup>[edit]</sup>

### Portuguese soldiers in Angola

- 1960: A group of disaffected Ethiopian officers make an [unsuccessful attempt to depose Emperor Haile Selassie](#) and replace him with a more progressive government, but are defeated by the rest of the Ethiopian military.
- 1960: [April Revolution](#) erupts in South Korea, leading to the end of the [First Republic of South Korea](#).
- 1961–1970: [First Kurdish Iraqi War](#) erupts as a result of Barzanji clan uprising.
- 1961–1991: The [Eritrean War of Independence](#) led by Isaias Afewerki against Ethiopia.
- 1961–1975: The [Angolan War of Independence](#) began as an uprising against forced cotton harvesting, and became a multi-faction struggle for control of Portugal's [Overseas Province of Angola](#).
- 1962–1974: The leftist [African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde](#) (PAIGC) wages a revolutionary war of independence in [Portuguese Guinea](#). In 1973, the independent [Republic of Guinea-Bissau](#) is proclaimed, and the next year the republic's independence is recognized by the reformist military junta in [Lisbon](#).
- 1962: The military coup of 1962 in Burma, led by General [Ne Win](#), who became the country's strongman.
- 1962: A revolution in northern [Yemen](#) overthrew the imam and established the [Yemen Arab Republic](#).
- 1962–1975: [Dhofar Rebellion](#) in Oman.
- 1963: [White Revolution](#) in Iran.

- 1963: [Syrian coup d'état](#) in Syria who bring [Ba'ath Party](#) to Power
- 1963–1970: The [Bale Revolt](#) in southern [Ethiopia](#), was a guerrilla war by local [Somali](#) and [Oromo](#) against [Amhara](#) settlers.
- 1964: [Simba Rebellion](#) in the [Congo](#).
- 1964: The [Zanzibar Revolution](#) overthrew the 157-year-old Arab monarchy, declared the [People's Republic of Zanzibar](#), and began the process of unification with [Julius Nyerere's Tanganyika](#).
- 1964–1979: The [Rhodesian Bush War](#), also known as the Second Chimurenga, was a guerrilla war which lasted from July 1964 to 1979 and led to universal suffrage, the end of white minority rule in [Rhodesia](#), and the creation of the [Republic of Zimbabwe](#).
- 1964: The October Revolution in [Sudan](#), driven by a general strike and rioting, forced President [Ibrahim Abboud](#) to transfer executive power to a transitional civilian government, and eventually to resign.
- 1964–1975: The [Mozambican Liberation Front](#) (FRELIMO), formed in 1962, commenced a guerrilla war against Portuguese colonialism. Independence was granted on 25 June 1975; however, the [Mozambican Civil War](#) complicated the political situation and frustrated FRELIMO's attempts at radical change. The war continued into the early 1990s after the government dropped Marxism as the state ideology.
- 1964–present: The [Colombian Armed Conflict](#).
- 1965: The [March Intifada](#) in Bahrain: a Leftist uprising demanding an end to the British presence in [Bahrain](#).
- 1966: [Kwame Nkrumah](#) is removed from power in [Ghana](#) by coup d'état.
- 1966–1990: A [South African Police](#) patrol clashes with militants of the [South West African People's Organization](#) in 1966, sparking the [Namibian War of Independence](#). The conflict is part of the larger [South African Border War](#) and linked closely with South Africa's intervention in the [Angolan Civil War](#). It largely ended with Namibia's [first democratic elections](#) in 1989.
- 1966–1993: A guerrilla warfare was conducted against the government of [François Tombalbaye](#) from the Sudan-based group [FROLINAT](#).
- 1966–1998: The [Ulster Volunteer Force](#) was recreated by militant Protestant British [loyalists](#) in Northern Ireland to wage war against the [Irish Republican Army](#) and the [Roman Catholic](#) community at large.
- 1966– The year it is estimated the [Black Power movement](#) began, with no exact official end date.
- 1967–1968 Iraqi communists launched an [insurgency in southern Iraq](#).



- 1967–1970: [Biafra](#): The former eastern [Nigeria](#) unsuccessfully fought for a breakaway republic of Biafra, after the mainly [Igbo people](#) of the region suffered pogroms in northern Nigeria the previous year.
- 1967: The [Naxalite Movement](#) begins in India, led by the [AICCCR](#).
- 1967: [Anguillans](#) resentful of Kittitian domination of the island expelled the Kittitian police and declared independence from the British colony of [Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla](#). British forces retook the island in 1969 and made Anguilla a separate dependency in 1980. There was no bloodshed in the entire episode.
- 1967 – 1973: The [Opposition to United States involvement in the Vietnam War](#) begins to turn violent, the violence later escalates. Incidents include the [Weather High School Jailbreaks](#) and the [Greenwich Village townhouse explosion](#)
- 1968: The revolution in the [Republic of Congo](#).
- 1968: The [May 1968 revolt](#): students' and workers' revolt against the government of Charles de Gaulle in France.
- 1968: A coup by [Juan Velasco Alvarado](#) in Peru, followed by radical social and economic reforms.
- 1968: A failed attempt by leader Alexander Dubček to liberalise Czechoslovakia in defiance of the Soviet-supported communist state culminates in the [Prague Spring](#).
- 1969–1998: [The Troubles](#): the [Provisional Irish Republican Army](#) and other [Republican Paramilitaries](#) waged an armed campaign against British Security forces and [Loyalist Paramilitaries](#) in an attempt to bring about a [United Ireland](#).
- 1969: A mass movement of workers, students, and peasants in Pakistan forced the resignation of President [Mohammad Ayub Khan](#).
- 1969: The [Days of Rage](#) occur, part of the [Opposition to United States involvement in the Vietnam War](#).

## 1970S<sup>[edit]</sup>

[Khomeini](#) returns to Iran after 14 years exile on 1 February 1979

- 1970: The [Black Power Revolution](#) occurs in Trinidad.
- 1970: A rebellion in [Guinea](#) by what its government identified as Portuguese agents.
- 1970–1971: [Black September in Jordan](#)
- 1971: The [Bangladesh Liberation War](#) led by the [Mukti Bahini](#) establishes the independent [People's Republic of Bangladesh](#) from the former [East Pakistan](#).
- 1972: A revolution in [Benin](#).

- 1972: A military-led revolution against the civilian government of President [Philibert Tsiranana](#) in the [Malagasy Republic](#); a Marxist faction takes power in 1975 under [Didier Ratsiraka](#), modeled on the [North Korean \*juche\*](#) theory developed by [Kim Il Sung](#).
- 1973: [Wounded Knee Incident](#). [American Indian Movement](#) activists and Oglala Lakota besiege the small town of Wounded Knee in protest of government policies towards Native Americans and the corrupt Wilson Regime. Part of the [Red Power movement](#)
- 1973: [Mohammad Daud Khan](#) overthrows the monarchy and establishes a republic in [Afghanistan](#).
- 1973: Worker-student demonstrations in [Thailand](#) force dictator [Thanom Kittikachorn](#) and two close associates to flee the country, beginning a short period of democratic constitutional rule.
- 1974: A revolution in [Ethiopia](#).
- 1974–1975: The [Carnation Revolution](#) overthrows the right-wing dictatorship in Portugal. Leads to the independence of [Angola](#), [Cape Verde](#), [Mozambique](#), [São Tomé and Príncipe](#) and [Timor-Leste](#) and recognition of [Guinea-Bissau's](#) self-proclaimed independence.
- 1975–1991: The [Western Sahara War](#) was a conflict between the [Sahrawi national liberation movement](#) named [POLISARIO](#) against the armies of their neighbours, [Morocco](#) and [Mauritania](#), who have entered the territory when the Spanish colonizers troops fled.
- 1975: A revolution in [Cambodia](#).
- 1975: [Lebanese Civil War](#) lasted from 1975 to 1990.
- 1975: 15 August, coup led by young military officers and the [Assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman](#) in Bangladesh.
- 1975: Coup led by Brigadier [Khaled Mosharraf](#) and Colonel [Shafaat Jamil](#) in Bangladesh to depose President [Khondaker Mostaq Ahmad](#). Three days later a counter-coup by Colonel [Abu Taher](#) puts [Ziaur Rahman](#) in power.
- 1976: Student demonstrations and election-related violence in [Thailand](#) lead police to open fire on a sit-in at [Thammasat University](#), killing hundreds. The military seizes power the next day, ending constitutional rule.
- 1977: [Egyptian Bread Riots](#) the riots were a spontaneous uprising by hundreds of thousands of lower-class people, at least 79 people were killed and 800 wounded.
- 1977: The Market Women's Revolt in [Guinea](#) leads to a lessening of the state's role in the economy.

- 1978: The [Saur Revolution](#) led by the Khalq faction of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan deposes and kills President Mohammad Daud Khan.
- 1979: [New Jewel Movement](#) led by [Maurice Bishop](#) launch an armed revolution and overthrow the government of [Eric Gairy](#) in Grenada.
- 1979: The popular overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in the [Nicaraguan Revolution](#).
- 1979: The [Iranian Revolution](#) overthrows Shah [Mohammad Reza Pahlavi](#), resulting in the formation of the [Islamic Republic of Iran](#).
- 1979: [Cambodia](#) is liberated from the [Khmer Rouge](#) regime by the Vietnam-backed [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party](#).
- 1979–1992: [Salvadoran Civil War](#)

## 1980s<sup>[edit]</sup>

- 1980: National Socialist Council of [Nagaland](#) launches its struggle against Indian administration and the establishment of the greater Nagaland.
- 1980: [Gwangju uprising](#), alternatively called the "May 18 Democratic Uprising", in South Korea
- 1980: The [Santo Rebellion](#) in the Anglo-French [condominium of New Hebrides](#)
- 1980–2000: The [Communist Party of Peru](#) launched the [internal conflict in Peru](#).
- 1980: [First Entumbane uprising](#) in Zimbabwe.
- 1981: [Assassination of Ziaur Rahman](#) in Bangladesh sparks protests and riots.
- 1981: [Second Entumbane uprising](#) in Zimbabwe.
- 1982: General [Hussain Muhammad Ershad](#) seizes power through a bloodless coup, deposing president [Abdus Sattar](#) in Bangladesh.
- 1983: Overthrow of the ruling Conseil de Salut du peuple (CSP) by Marxist forces led by Thomas Sankara in [Upper Volta](#), renamed [Burkina Faso](#) in the following year.
- 1983: Prime Minister of Grenada, [Maurice Bishop](#), overthrown and subsequently executed by high-ranking government officials.
- 1983 Beginning on 23 July 1983, there was an on-and-off insurgency against the [Government of Sri Lanka](#) by the [LTTE](#), also known as the [Tamil Tigers](#).
- 1983–2005: The [Second Sudanese Civil War](#) was largely a continuation of the [First Sudanese Civil War](#), and one of the longest lasting and deadliest wars of the later 20th century.

- 1984–1999: [Kurdish uprising](#) for independence from the Republic of Turkey
- 1984–1985: Pro-independence [Kanak and Socialist National Liberation Front \(FLNKS\)](#) forces in [New Caledonia](#) revolt following an election boycott and occupy the town of [Thio](#) from November 1984 to January 1985. Thio is retaken by the French after the assassination of [Éloi Machoro](#), the security minister in the FLNKS provisional government and the primary leader of the occupation.<sup>[19]</sup>
- 1985: Soviet and [Afghanistan P.O.W.s](#) rose against their captors at [Badaber](#) base.
- 1986: The [People Power Revolution](#) peacefully overthrows [Ferdinand Marcos](#) after his two-decade rule in the [Philippines](#).
- 1986–1991: [Somali Rebellion](#) as a result of military dictator [Siad Barre](#) beginning to attack clan-based dissident groups.
- 1986: [Khalistan Commando Force](#) started armed movement for the establishment of [Khalistan](#), an independent Sikh homeland. The movement, as is the case with other Sikh nationalistic movements, was fueled in part by the Indian army's [Operation Blue Star](#). The armed struggle resulted in thousands of mostly civilian deaths.
- 1987 : The [June Struggle](#) overthrew military dictatorship of South Korea.
- 1987–1991: The [First Intifada](#), or the Palestinian uprising, a series of violent incidents between [Palestinians](#) and [Israelis](#).
- 1988–1991: The [Pan-Armenian National Movement](#) frees Armenia from Soviet rule.
- 1988: The [8888 Uprising](#) In Burma or Myanmar.
- 1989: Armed resistance breaks out in the [Kashmir](#) valley against [Indian administration](#).<sup>[20]</sup>
- 1989–1991: The [Singing Revolution](#), bloodless overthrow of communist rule in [Estonia](#), [Latvia](#) and [Lithuania](#).
- 1989: The violent [Caracazo](#) riots in [Venezuela](#). In the next few years, there are two attempted coups and President [Carlos Andrés Pérez](#) is impeached.
- 1989–1997: The [First Liberian Civil War](#) in Liberia
- 1989: [Revolutions of 1989](#)
  - Communism is peacefully overthrown in [Poland](#) and [Hungary](#).
  - The [Tiananmen Square protests](#), a series of street demonstrations led by students, intellectuals and [labour activists](#) in the People's Republic of China between 15 April and 4 June 1989, ended in a violent crackdown by the [People's Liberation Army](#).

- [Demonstrations](#) in [East Germany](#) led to the [fall of the Berlin Wall](#).
- [Demonstrations](#) in the [People's Republic of Bulgaria](#) lead to the fall of the communist regime there.
- The bloodless [Velvet Revolution](#) overthrows the communist regime in [Czechoslovakia](#).
- The [Romanian Revolution](#) kills the dictator [Nicolae Ceaușescu](#) and his wife, [Elena Ceaușescu](#) in the [Socialist Republic of Romania](#).

## 1990S<sup>[edit]</sup>

Russian [Mil Mi-8](#) helicopter downed by Chechens near [Grozny](#), December 1994

- 1990–present: [United Liberation Front of Asom](#) launch major violent activities against Indian rule in [Assam](#). To date, the resulting clashes with the Indian army have left more than 10,000 dead.<sup>[21]</sup>
- 1990–1993: [Rwandan Civil War](#)
- 1990–1992: Anticommunist forces led a National Democratic Revolution that overthrew President [Ramiz Alia](#) and ended with an [election victory](#) by the [Democratic Party of Albania](#), the biggest anticommunist party in [Albania](#).
- 1990–1995: The [Log Revolution](#) in [Croatia](#) starts, triggering the [Croatian War of Independence](#).
- 1990–1995: The [First Tuareg Rebellion](#) in [Niger](#) and [Mali](#).
- 1991–2002: The [Sierra Leone Civil War](#) against the administration of president, [Joseph Saidu Momoh](#).
- 1991: The [Kurdish](#) uprising against Iraqi President [Saddam Hussein](#) in [Iraqi Kurdistan](#).
- 1991: The [Shiite Uprising](#) in [Karbala](#), [Iraq](#).
- 1991: The failed [1991 Soviet coup d'état attempt](#) takes place.
- 1991: The [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front](#) take control of [Addis Ababa](#), the capital of [Ethiopia](#), after dictator [Haile Mariam Mengistu](#) flees the country, bringing an end to the [Ethiopian Civil War](#)
- 1991: [Somali National Movement](#) rebels establish the [Somaliland](#) administration in northwestern [Somalia](#), and declare the region independent from the rest of the country.
- 1992–1995: [Bosnian War of Independence](#).
- 1992: An Afghan uprising against the Taliban by [United Islamic Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan](#), or the Northern Alliance.
- 1994: The [1990s Uprising in Bahrain](#), [Shiite](#)-led rebellion for the restoration of democracy in [Bahrain](#).

- 1994: The [Zapatista Rebellion](#): an uprising in the Mexican state of [Chiapas](#) demanding equal rights for [indigenous peoples](#) and in opposition to growing [neoliberalism](#) in North America.
- 1994–1996: The [First Chechen Rebellion](#) against Russia.
- 1996: An Islamic movement in Afghanistan led by the [Taliban](#) established Taliban rule.
- 1996–1997: The [First Congo War](#) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- 1997: The [1997 rebellion in Albania](#) sparked by [Ponzi scheme](#) failures.
- 1997–1999: The [Kosovo Rebellion](#) against Yugoslavia.
- 1997–1999: The [Republic of the Congo Civil War](#)
- 1998: The election in Venezuela of socialist leader Hugo Chávez known as the [Bolivarian Revolution](#).
- 1998: The [Indonesian Revolution of 1998](#) resulted the resignation of President [Suharto](#) after three decades of the [New Order](#) period.
- 1998–1999: The [Guinea-Bissau Civil War](#) against the administration and government of President [Joao Bernardo Vieira](#).
- 1998–2003: The [Second Congo War](#) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- 1999–2003: The [Second Liberian Civil War](#) against the government of Liberia.
- 1999–present: The [Second Chechen Rebellion](#) against Russia.
- 1999: The [Iran student protests, July 1999](#) were, at the time, the most violent protests to occur against the [Islamic Republic of Iran](#).

## 2000S<sup>[edit]</sup>

- 2000–2005: The [Second Intifada](#), a continuation of the [First Intifada](#), between [Palestinians](#) and [Israel](#).
- 2000: The bloodless [Bulldozer Revolution](#), first of the four [colour revolutions](#) (in 2000, 2003, 2004, and 2005), overthrows [Slobodan Milošević's](#) régime in [Yugoslavia](#).
- 2001: The [2001 Macedonia conflict](#).
- 2001–present: The [Taliban insurgency](#) following the [2001 war in Afghanistan](#) which overthrew Taliban rule.
- 2001: The [2001 EDSA Revolution](#) peacefully ousts [Philippine President Joseph Estrada](#) after the collapse of his [impeachment trial](#).
- 2001: Supporters of Philippines former president [Joseph Estrada](#) violently and unsuccessfully stage a rally, so-called the [EDSA Tres](#), in an attempt of returning him to power.

- 2001: Cacerolazo in Argentina. Following mass riots and a period of civil unrest, popular protests oust the government and two additional interim presidents within months. [December 2001 riots in Argentina](#)
- 2003: The [Rose Revolution](#), second of the [colour revolutions](#), displaces the president of [Georgia](#), [Eduard Shevardnadze](#), and calls new elections.
- 2003–present: The [Iraqi insurgency](#) refers to the armed resistance by diverse groups within [Iraq](#) to the [U.S. occupation of Iraq](#) and to the establishment of a [liberal democracy](#) therein.
- 2003–present: The [Darfur rebellion](#) led by the two major rebel groups, the [Sudan Liberation Movement \(SLM/A\)](#) and the [Justice and Equality Movement](#), recruited primarily from the land-tilling [Fur](#), [Zaghawa](#), and [Massaleit](#) ethnic groups.
- 2003–present: [Conflict in the Niger Delta](#)
- 2004–present: The [Shi'ite Uprising](#) against the [US-led occupation of Iraq](#).
- 2004–2005: The [Orange Revolution](#) in Ukraine. After [Viktor Yanukovich](#) was declared the winner of the presidential elections people took to the streets in protest demanding new elections. This was the third [colour revolution](#).
- 2004: A failed attempt at popular colour-style revolution in [Azerbaijan](#), led by the groups [Yox!](#) and [Azadlig](#).
- 2004: [War in North-West Pakistan](#)
- 2004–present: The [Naxalite insurgency](#) in India, led by the [Communist Party of India](#).
- 2004–2013: The [Kivu Conflict](#) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- 2005: The [Cedar Revolution](#), triggered by the assassination of former Prime Minister [Rafik Hariri](#), asks for the withdrawal of Syrian troops from [Lebanon](#).
- 2005: The [Tulip Revolution](#) (a.k.a. Pink/Yellow Revolution) overthrows the President of [Kyrgyzstan](#), [Askar Akayev](#), and set new elections. This is the fourth [colour revolution](#).
- 2005: [Paraguayan People's Army insurgency](#)
- 2005: [15 April Intifada](#) – Arab uprising in the Iranian province of [Khuzestan](#).
- 2006: [2006 democracy movement in Nepal](#).
- 2006: The [2006 Oaxaca protests](#) demanding the removal of [Ulises Ruiz Ortiz](#), the governor of [Oaxaca](#) state in Mexico.
- 2006–present: The [Mexican Drug War](#).

- 2007: The [Lawyers' Movement](#) in Pakistan emerged to restore a judge but eventually moved to rebel against the military dictatorship of General [Pervez Musharraf](#).
- 2007–2015: The [Civil war in Ingushetia](#)
- 2007–2009: The [Second Tuareg Rebellion](#) in Niger.
- 2007: The [Burmese anti-government protests](#), including the Saffron Revolution of Burmese Buddhist monks.
- 2008: [2008 Armenian presidential election protests](#)
- 2008: [2008 Kashmir Unrest](#)
- 2008: A [Shiite uprising](#) in [Basra](#).
- 2008: Attacks in Lanao del Norte in the Philippines by the [Moro Islamic Liberation Front](#) led by Kumander Bravo and Umbrfa Kato.
- 2008 [Anti-austerity protests in Ireland](#)
- 2009: [2009 Iranian presidential election protests](#), leading to development of [Iranian Green Movement](#)
- 2009: [2009 Bangladesh Rifles revolt](#) took place in [Dhaka](#), [Bangladesh](#) killing 57 army officers.
- 2009–2011: A civil uprising popularly known as the [Kitchenware Revolution](#) brought down the Icelandic government after the collapse of the country's financial system in October 2008.
- 2009: The [2009 Malagasy political crisis](#) in the Madagascar
- 2009: The [Dongo conflict](#) In the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- 2009–present: [War in Somalia \(2009–present\)](#)
- 2009–2015: [South Yemen insurgency](#)
- 2009: [2009 Boko Haram uprising](#)
- 2009–present: [Insurgency in the North Caucasus](#)
- 2009 – Sri Lanka After a 26-year military campaign, the Sri Lankan military defeated the Tamil Tigers in May bringing the civil war to an end

## 2010S<sup>[edit]</sup>

[Tahrir Square](#) protest during the Arab Spring in Egypt

A line of riot police in the city of Kiev during the Ukrainian revolution.

Ferguson unrest during the first wave of the Ferguson riots.

- [2010 Thai political protests](#)
- 2010–2011: [2010–2011 Ivorian crisis](#)



- 2010–2012: [Tajikistan insurgency](#)
- 2010: [Kyrgyz Revolution of 2010](#)
- 2010: [Kashmir Unrest 2010](#)
- 2010–2012: Arab Spring:
  - The Tunisian revolution (2010–2011) forces President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali to resign and flee the country, and sets free elections.
  - The 2011 Egyptian revolution brings down the regime of President Hosni Mubarak.
  - The 2011 Libyan Civil War in which rebel forces gradually take control of the country, and kill leader Muammar Gaddafi.
  - [2011 Post-civil war violence in Libya](#)
  - [Syrian civil war](#)
  - [Bahraini uprising of 2011](#)
  - 2011 Yemeni revolution the revolt that lead to the eventual resignation of Ali Abdullah Saleh as President of Yemen.
- 2011–present: [Sinai insurgency](#)
- 2011–present: [Sudanese conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile](#)
- 2011–present: [Syrian Civil War spillover in Lebanon](#)
- 2011–present: [Ethnic violence in South Sudan \(2011–present\)](#)
- 2011–2014: [Iraqi insurgency \(2011–14\)](#)
- 2011–12 Maldives political crisis: Public protests and police mutiny lead to resignation of President Mohammed Nasheed
- 2012–present: [Rojava Revolution in Syrian Kurdistan](#).
- 2012–2015: [Northern Mali conflict](#)
  - 2012–present: [2012 Tuareg rebellion](#)
- 2012–present: [Central African Republic conflict–François Bozizé](#), president of the Central African Republic, is overthrown by the rebel coalition [Seleka](#), led by Michel Djotodia.
- 2012–2013: [M23 rebellion](#)
- [2012–15 unrest in Romania](#)
- [June 2013 Egyptian protests](#), which led to Mohamed Morsi being removed in what he and his organization called a "coup d'état"
- [2013 Eritrean Army mutiny](#)
- 2013–present: [Turkey–ISIL conflict](#)
- 2013–present: [RENAMO insurgency \(2013–present\)](#)
- [Insurgency in Egypt \(2013–present\)](#)
- [2013 South Sudanese political crisis](#)
- 2013–2015: [South Sudanese Civil War](#)
- [2013–14 Tunisian protests](#) against the [Ennahda](#)-led government.

- 2013–2014: Euromaidan
  - [2014 Ukrainian Revolution](#)
- [2013–14 Thai political crisis](#)
- [2014: Hong Kong Umbrella Revolution](#)
- 2014–present: [2014 Protests in Venezuela](#)
- 2014–present: [2014 pro-Russian conflict in Ukraine](#)
  - [War in Donbass](#)
  - [Annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation](#)
- 2014–present: [Iraqi Civil War \(2014–present\)](#)
- 2014–present: [Libyan Civil War \(2014–present\)](#)
- [Abkhazian Revolution](#)
- [2014 Burkinabé uprising](#)
- 2014: [Bundy standoff](#)
- 2015–present: [Yemeni Civil War \(2015–present\)](#)
- 2015–present: [2015 Burundian unrest](#)
- 2015–present: [2015 PKK rebellion](#)
- 2015–present: [ISIL insurgency in Tunisia](#)
- [2015–16 protests in Brazil](#)
- 2016–present: [2016 Niger Delta conflict](#)
- 2016–present: [2016 Kashmir unrest](#)
- [2016 Ethiopian protests](#)
- 2016 Turkish coup d'état attempt, A failed military coup, Decisive Recep Tayyip Erdoğan regime victory.
- 2016–17 South Korean protests, or Candlelight Revolution, in South Korea
- 2017 Catalonia quantique independence
- [2017 Zimbabwean coup d'état](#)