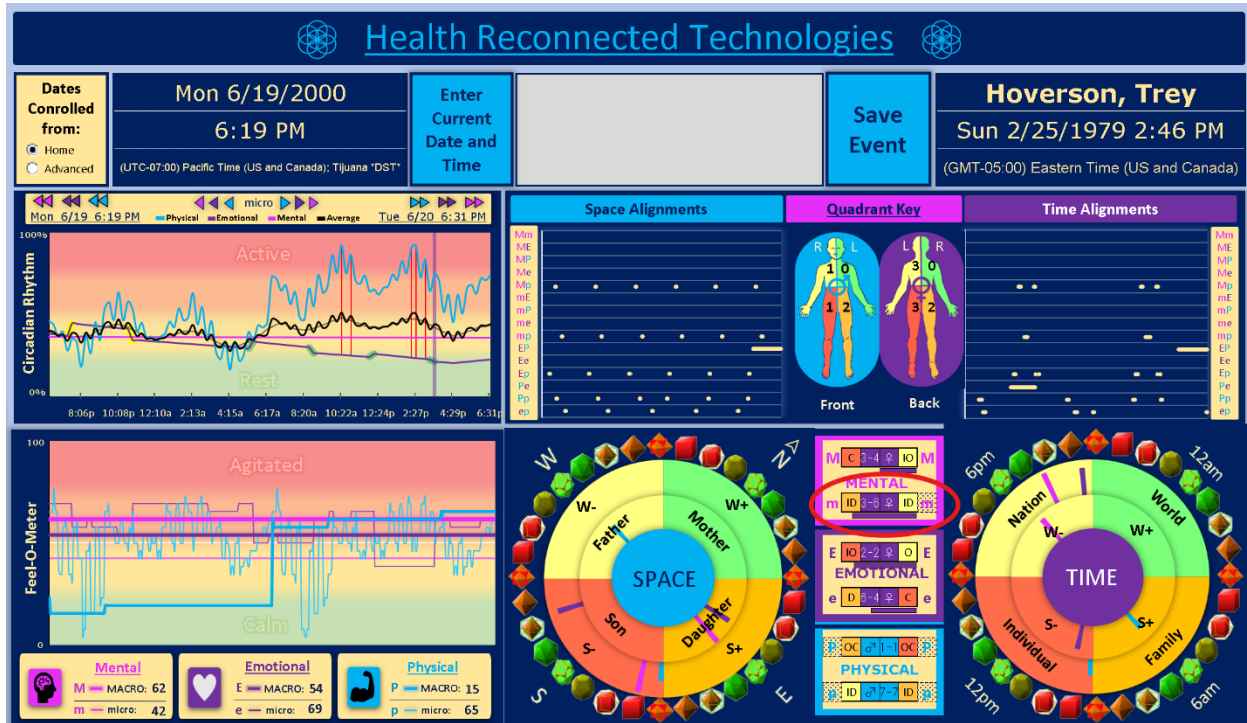


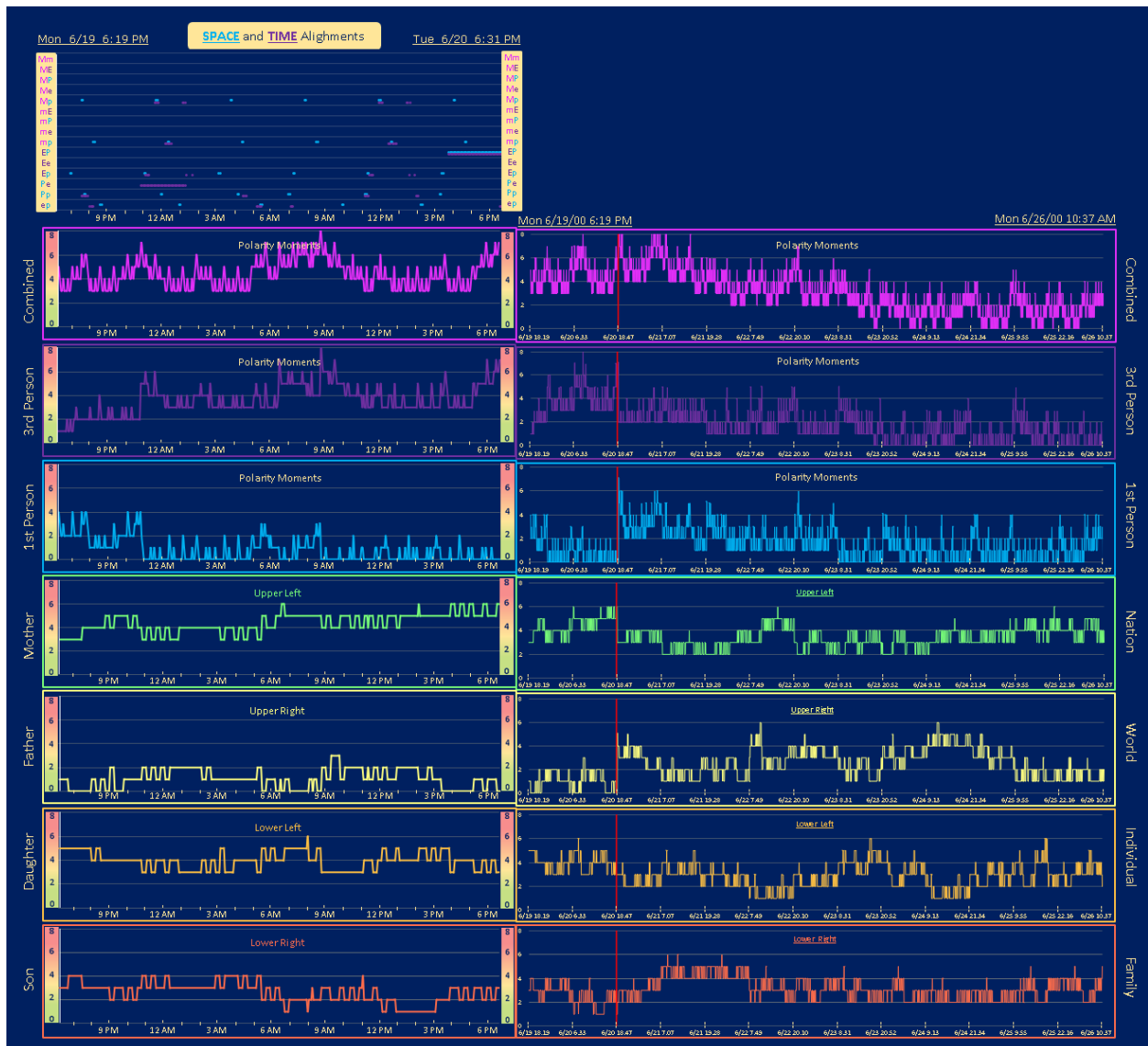
## 2000 Laker Riot

On June 19, 2000, Los Angeles Lakers fans rioted after the team won the NBA Finals against the Indiana Pacers, their first championship in 12 years. The fans set cars on fire, smashed windows, and threw rocks and bottles at police. Thousands of people had gathered to watch the game on a big screen outside the Staples Center (now Crypto.com Arena) downtown, where the Lakers were playing for the first time. The riot resulted in 12 injuries but no arrests.



# 2000 Laker Riot

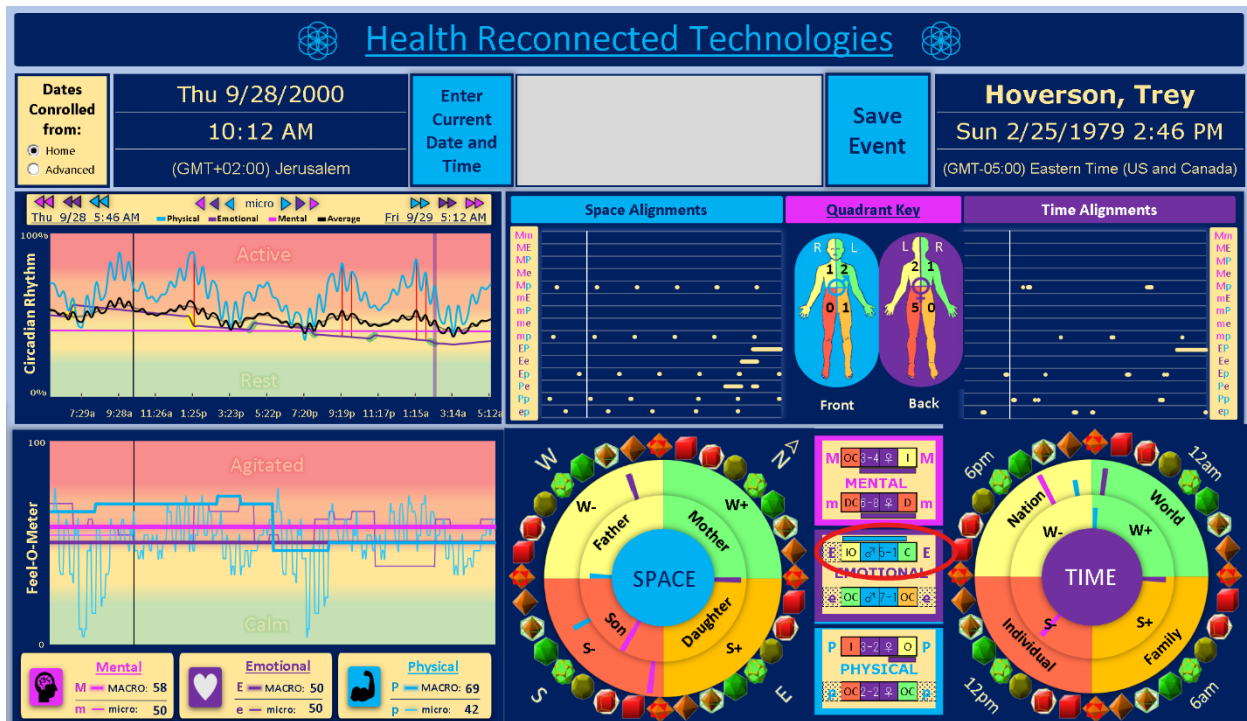
## Electromagnetics



## 2000 Al-Aqsa Intifada (Israel)

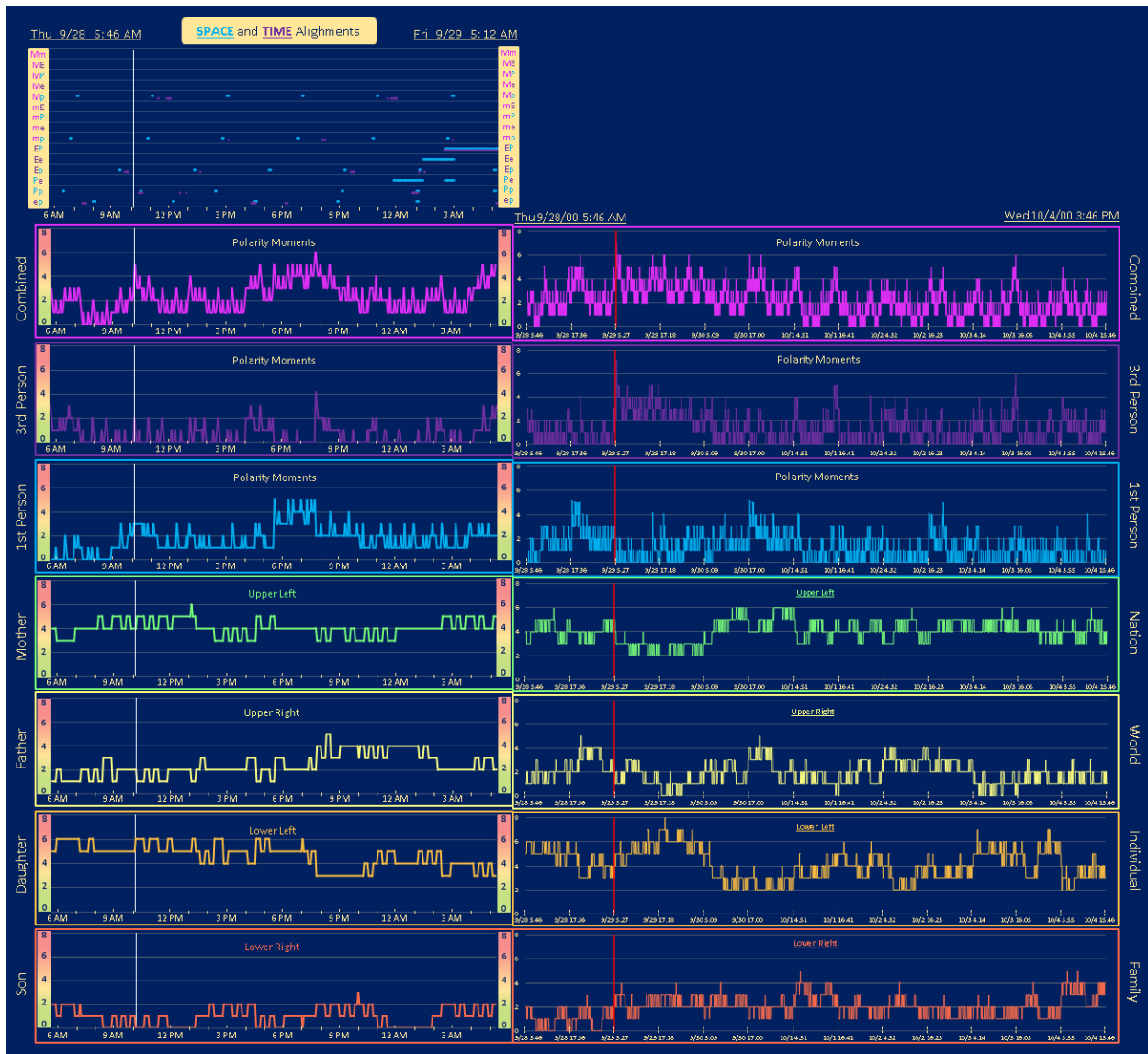
The **Second Intifada**: 'The Second Uprising'; also known as the **Al-Aqsa Intifada**,<sup>[11]</sup> was a major uprising by [Palestinians](#) against the [Israeli occupation](#), characterized by a period of heightened violence in the [Palestinian territories](#) and Israel between 2000 and 2005.

On 28 September, Israeli opposition leader [Ariel Sharon](#) and a [Likud](#) party delegation guarded by hundreds of Israeli riot police visited the [Temple Mount](#). On 29 September 2000, the day after Sharon's visit, large riots broke out around the [Old City of Jerusalem](#). After the chief of Jerusalem's police force was knocked unconscious by a stone, they switched to live ammunition and killed four Palestinian youths.<sup>[55][59][60]</sup> Up to 200 Palestinians and police were injured. By the end of the day, seven Palestinians had been killed and 300 had been wounded;<sup>[63]</sup> 70 Israeli policemen were also injured in the clashes.



# 2000 Al-Aqsa Intifada (Israel)

## Electromagnetics

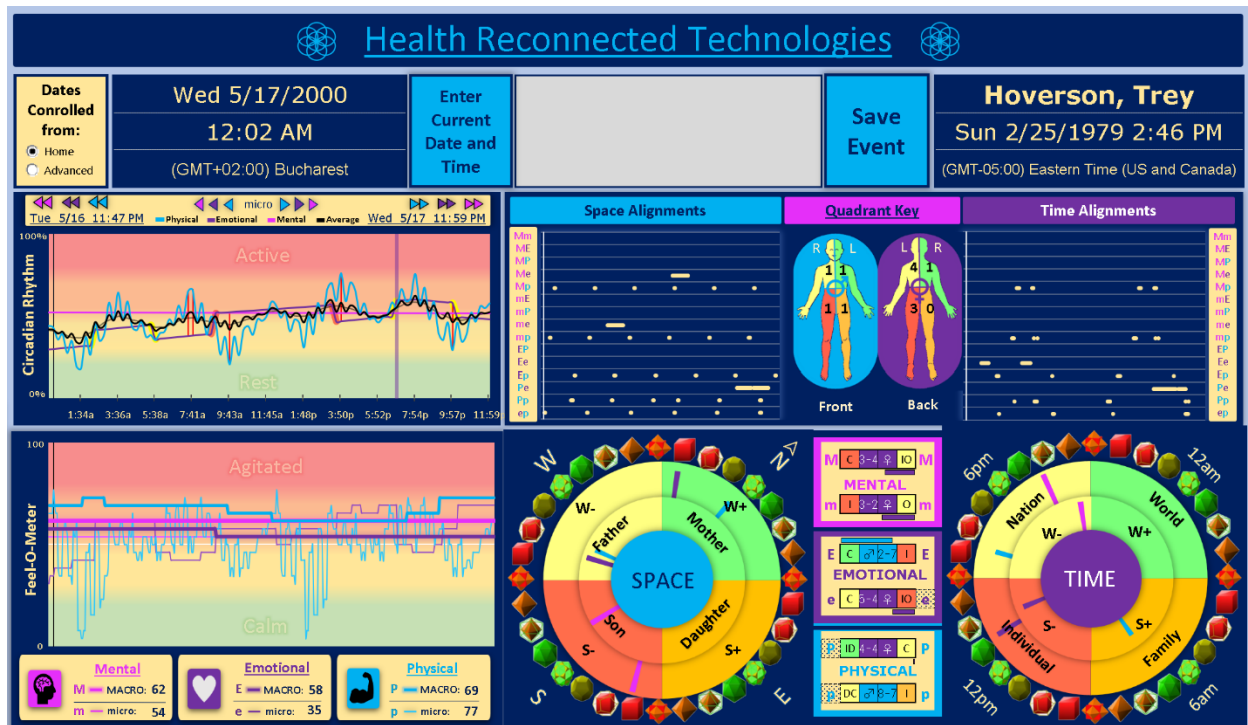




## 2000 UEFA Cup Final Riot (Denmark)

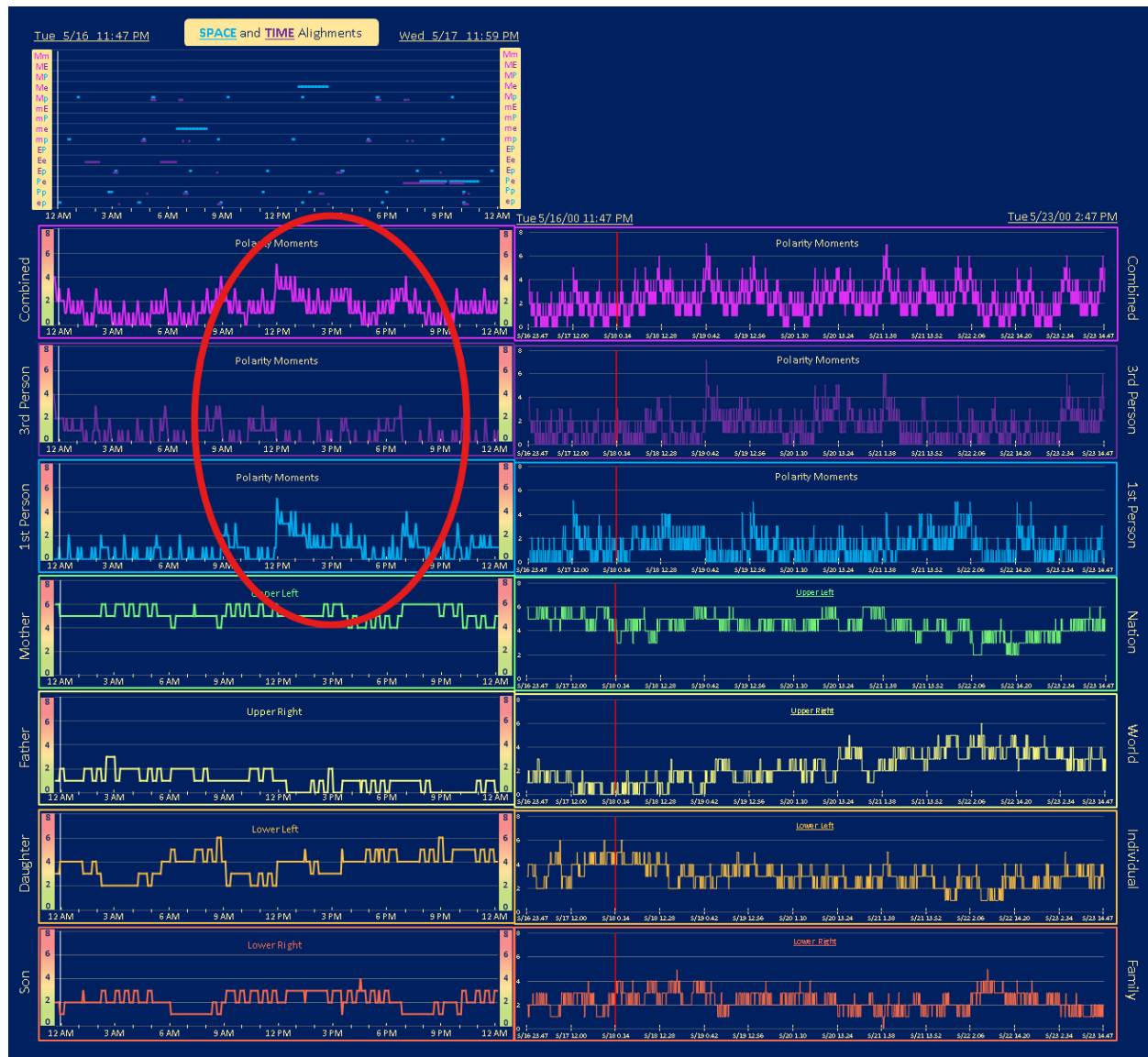
The **2000 UEFA Cup Final Riots**, also known as the **Battle of Copenhagen**,<sup>[1]</sup> were a series of riots in [City Hall Square, Copenhagen](#), Denmark between fans of [English football](#) team [Arsenal](#) and [Turkish team Galatasaray](#) around the [2000 UEFA Cup Final](#) on 17 May 2000. Four people were stabbed in the scuffles, which also involved fans from other clubs and were viewed by the media as part of a retaliation for the killing of two [Leeds United](#) fans by Galatasaray supporters the month before.

The police had prior warning of potential trouble and deployed 2,000 officers to the area, yet they were unable to control the riot until they fired [tear gas](#). This led to 19 injuries, including 4 stabbings, and 60 arrests with similar events occurring in England and Turkey in the aftermath of the riots.



# 2000 UEFA Cup Final Riot (Denmark)

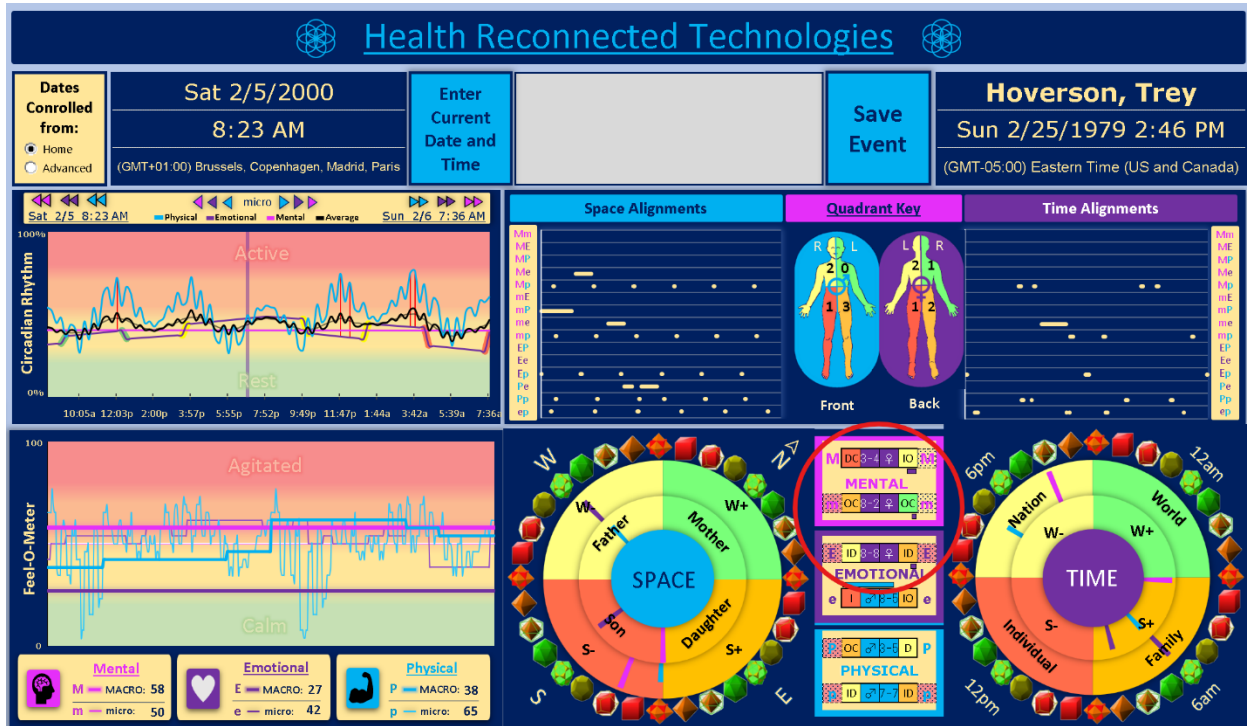
## Electromagnetics



## 2000 El Ejido Riot (Spain)

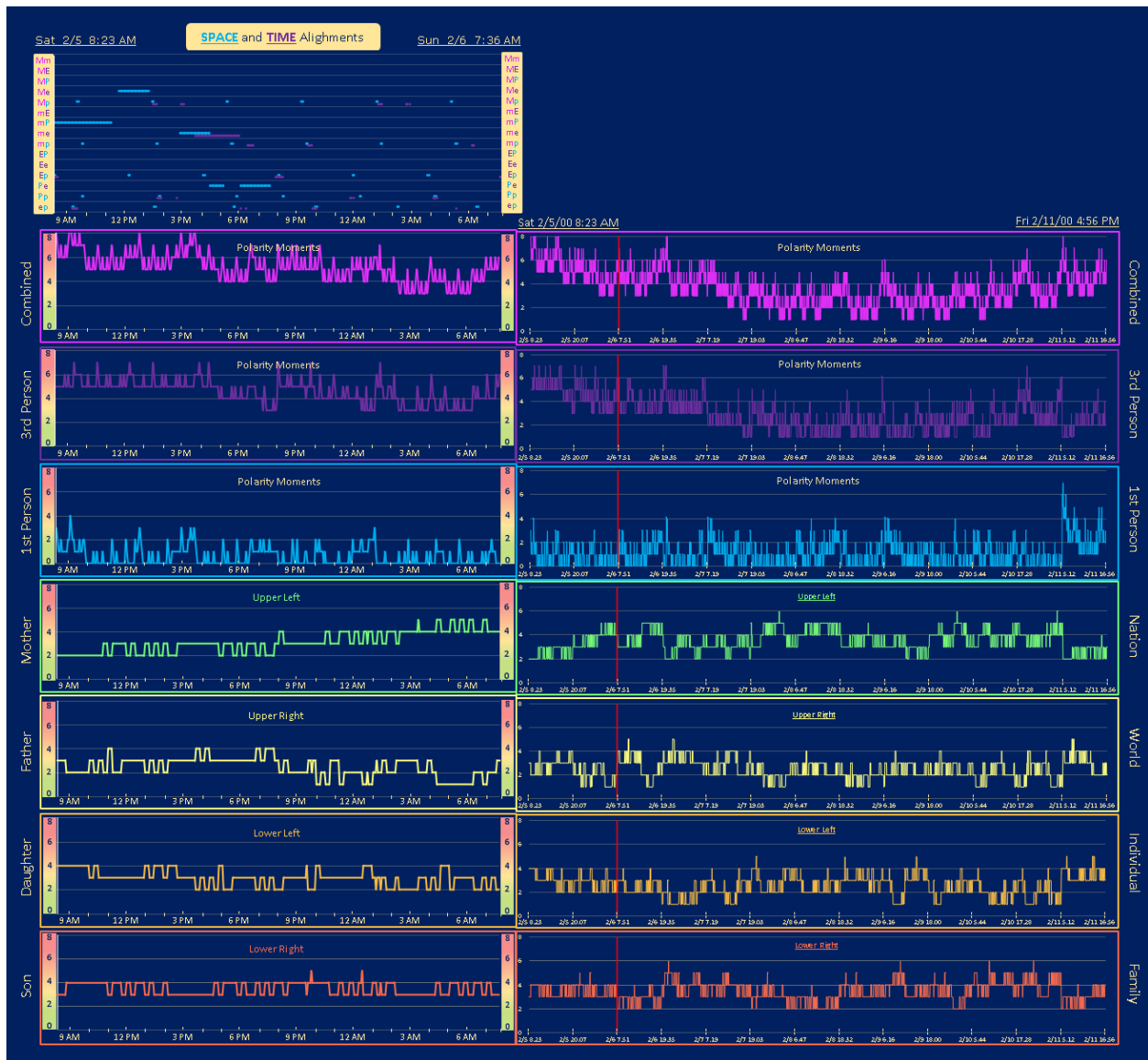
From 5 to 7 February 2000, the Spanish town of [El Ejido](#) in the [province of Almería](#) experienced [race riots](#) against its Moroccan agricultural workers. The rioting was triggered by the recent murders of two Spanish men and a Spanish woman by two separate Moroccan individuals. The rioting was described at the time as the worst instances of racial violence in modern Spanish history.

For three days following the murder of López, riots occurred in El Ejido and nearby towns. Migrants were chased with weapons and their cars and homes destroyed; some fled to the hills.<sup>[3]</sup> The [BBC](#) estimated the rioters to number 5,000.<sup>[11]</sup> Spain's government sent in hundreds of police officers from other cities to curb the violence. Fifty-five people were arrested over the riots.<sup>[3]</sup> According to various local witnesses, some of the town's black African migrant workers assisted in the anti-Moroccan rioting.



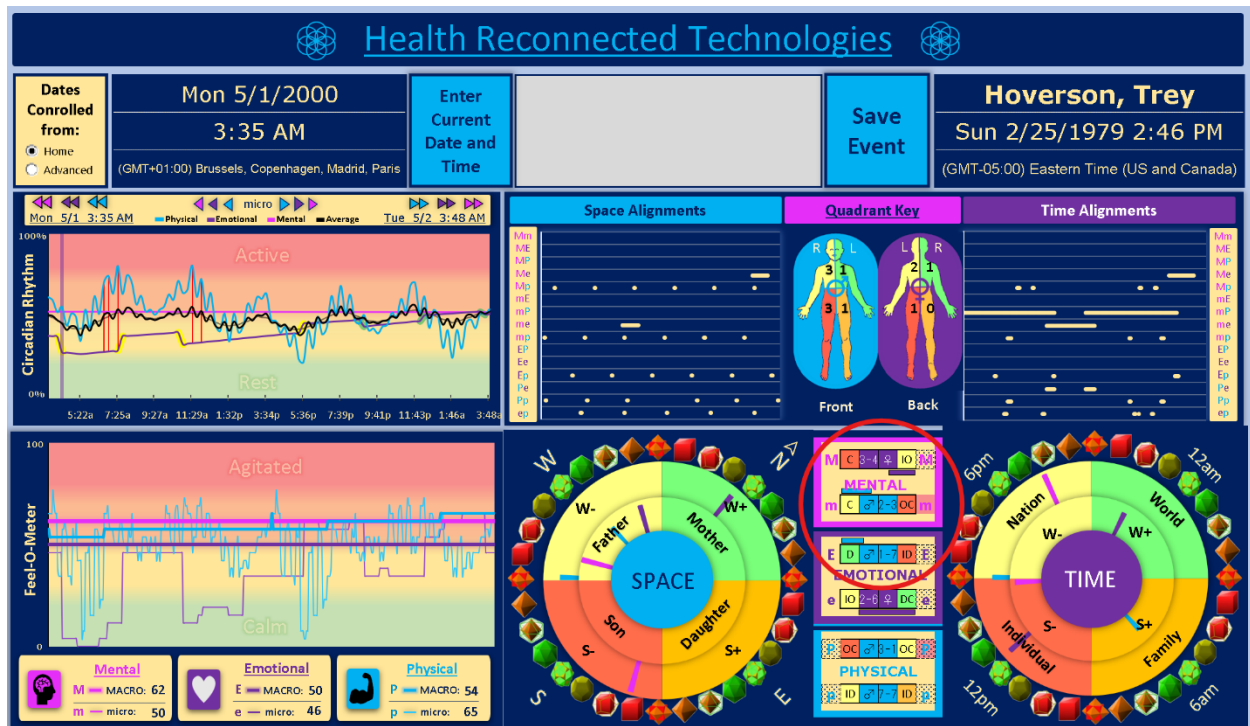
# 2000 El Ejido Riot (Spain)

## Electromagnetics



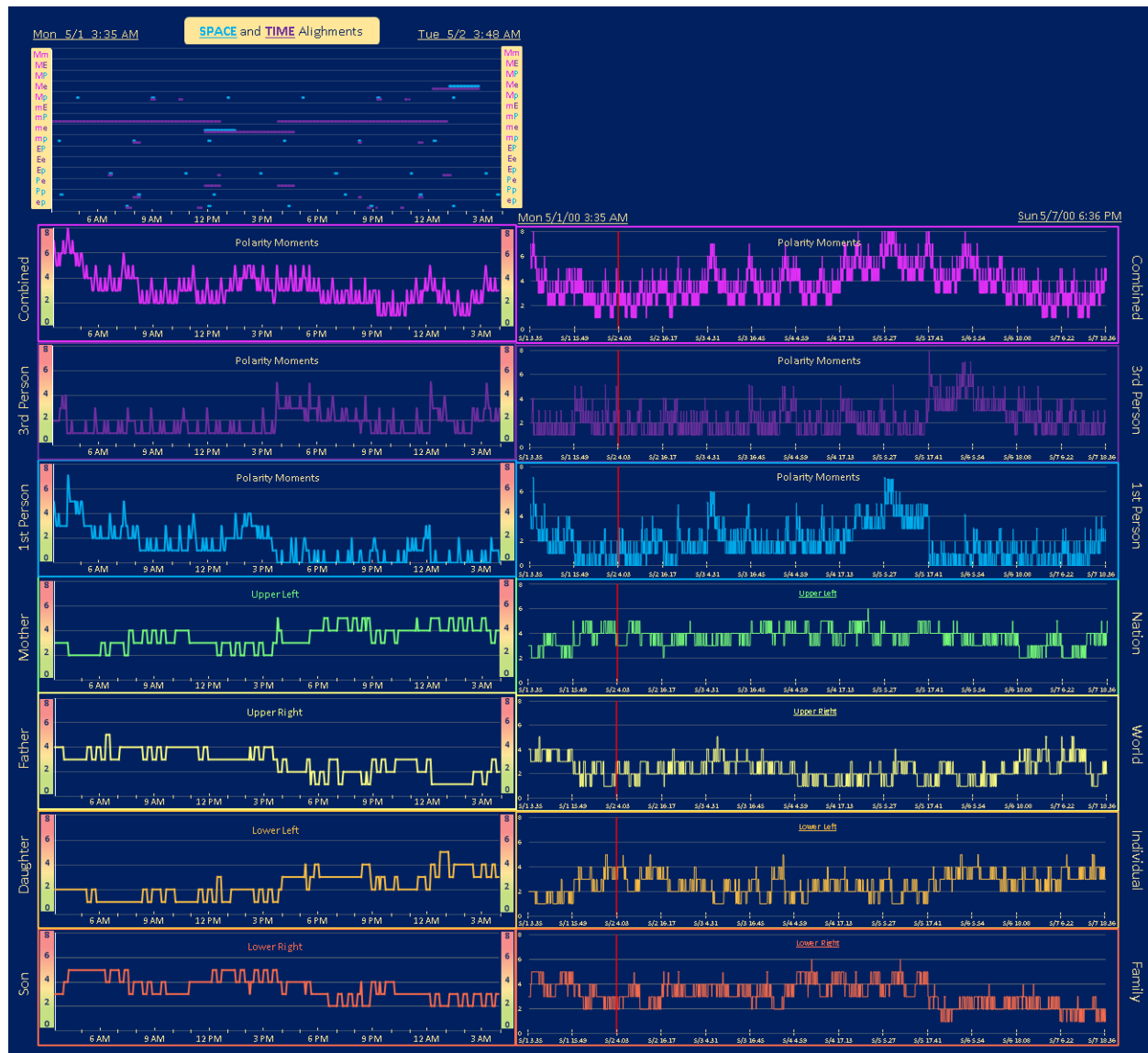
## 2000 May Day Riot (London)

The May Day Riots of 2000, also known as the Reclaim the Streets protests, took place in Central London on May 1st. The day began peacefully, with demonstrators planting seeds in Parliament Square as part of a "guerrilla gardening" campaign to bring nature back to parts of the city. However, around 1,000 people then headed to Trafalgar Square, and a small group attacked a McDonald's restaurant in The Strand, breaking every window and hitting a police officer with a brick. Police cordoned off the area and created a corridor for the protesters to leave.



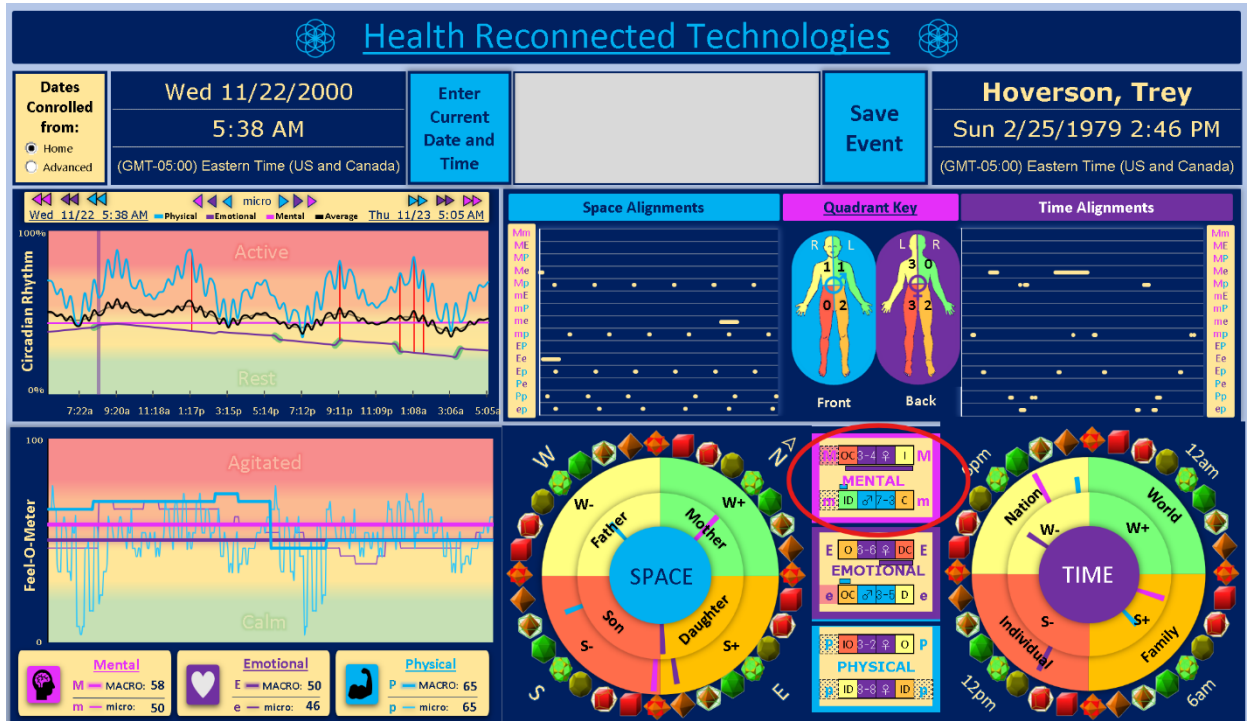
# 2000 May Day Riot (London)

## Electromagnetics



## 2000 Brooks Brothers Riot (Florida)

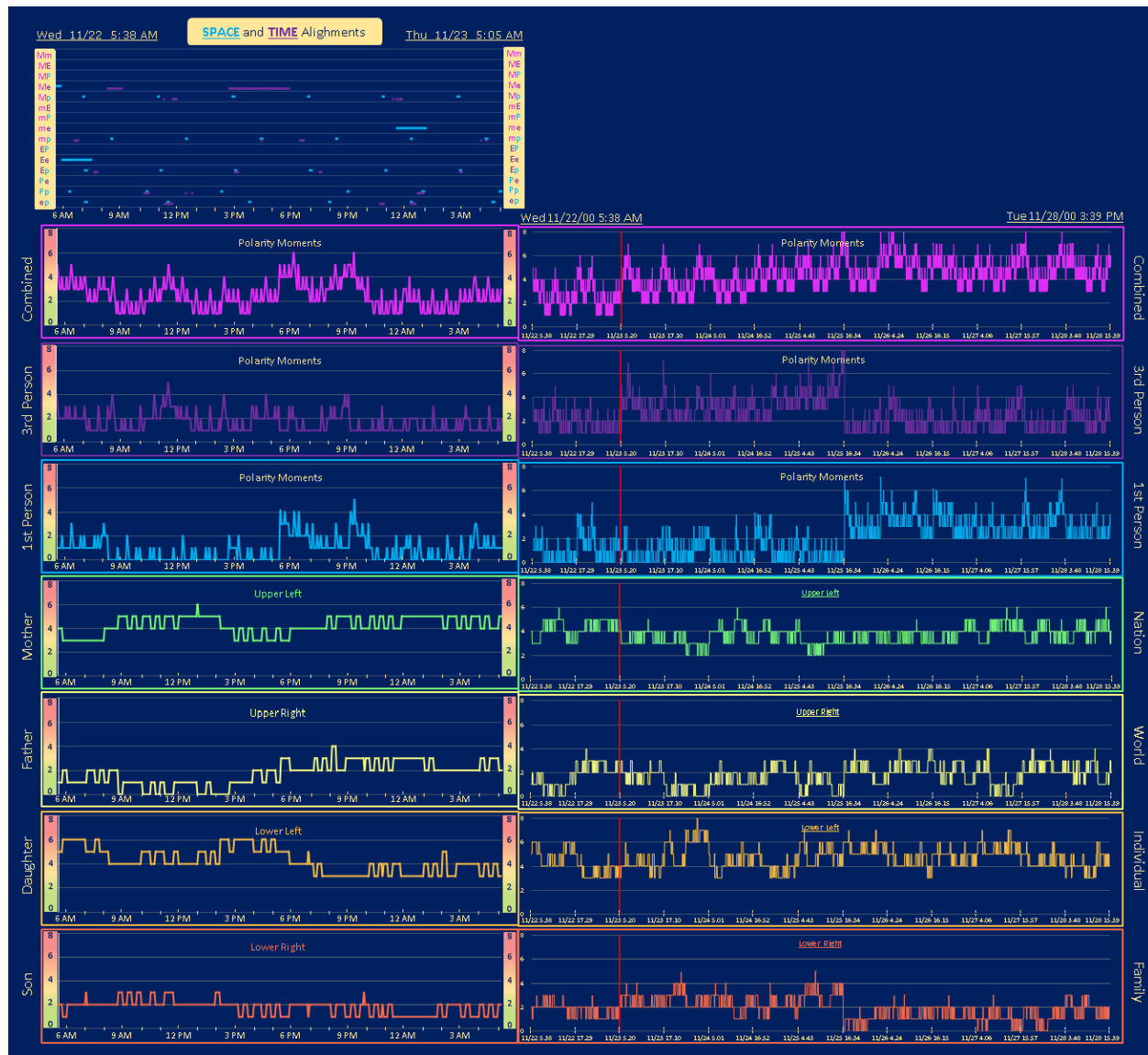
The **Brooks Brothers riot** was a [demonstration](#) led by Republican staffers at a meeting of [election canvassers](#) in [Miami-Dade County, Florida](#), on November 22, 2000, during a recount of votes made during the [2000 United States presidential election](#), with the goal of shutting down the recount. After demonstrations and acts of violence, local officials shut down the recount early.





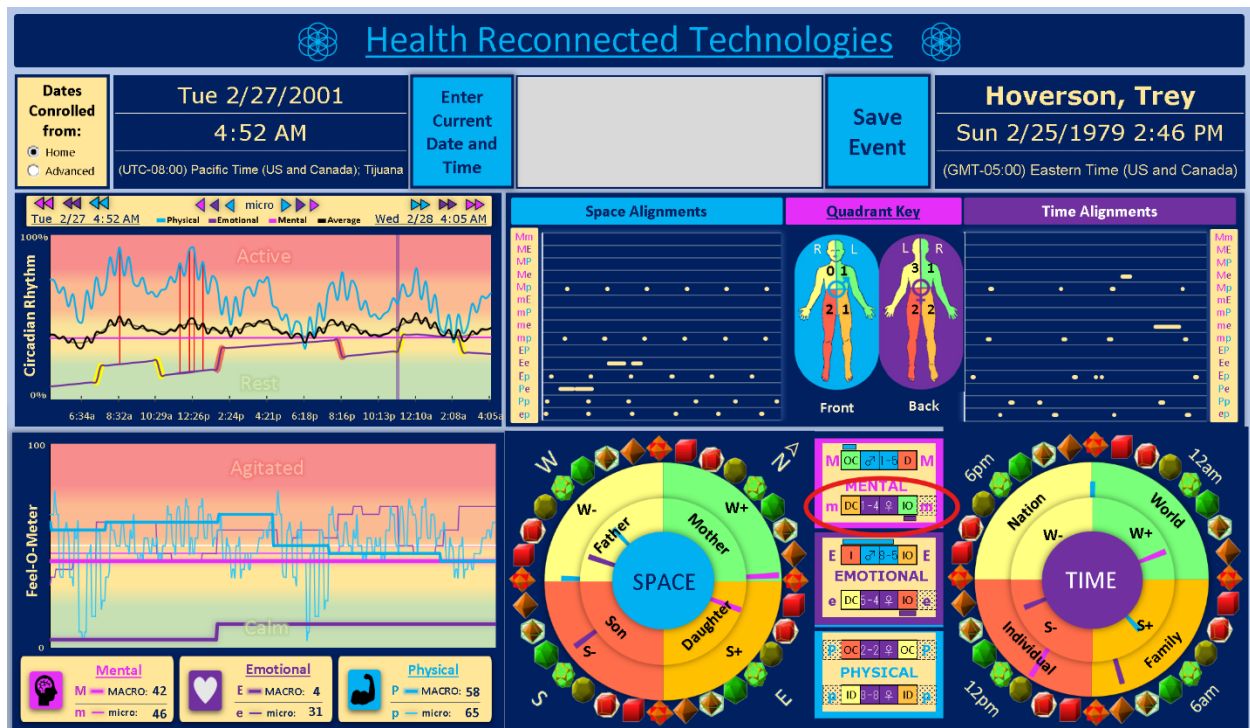
# 2000 Brooks Brothers Riot (Florida)

## Electromagnetics



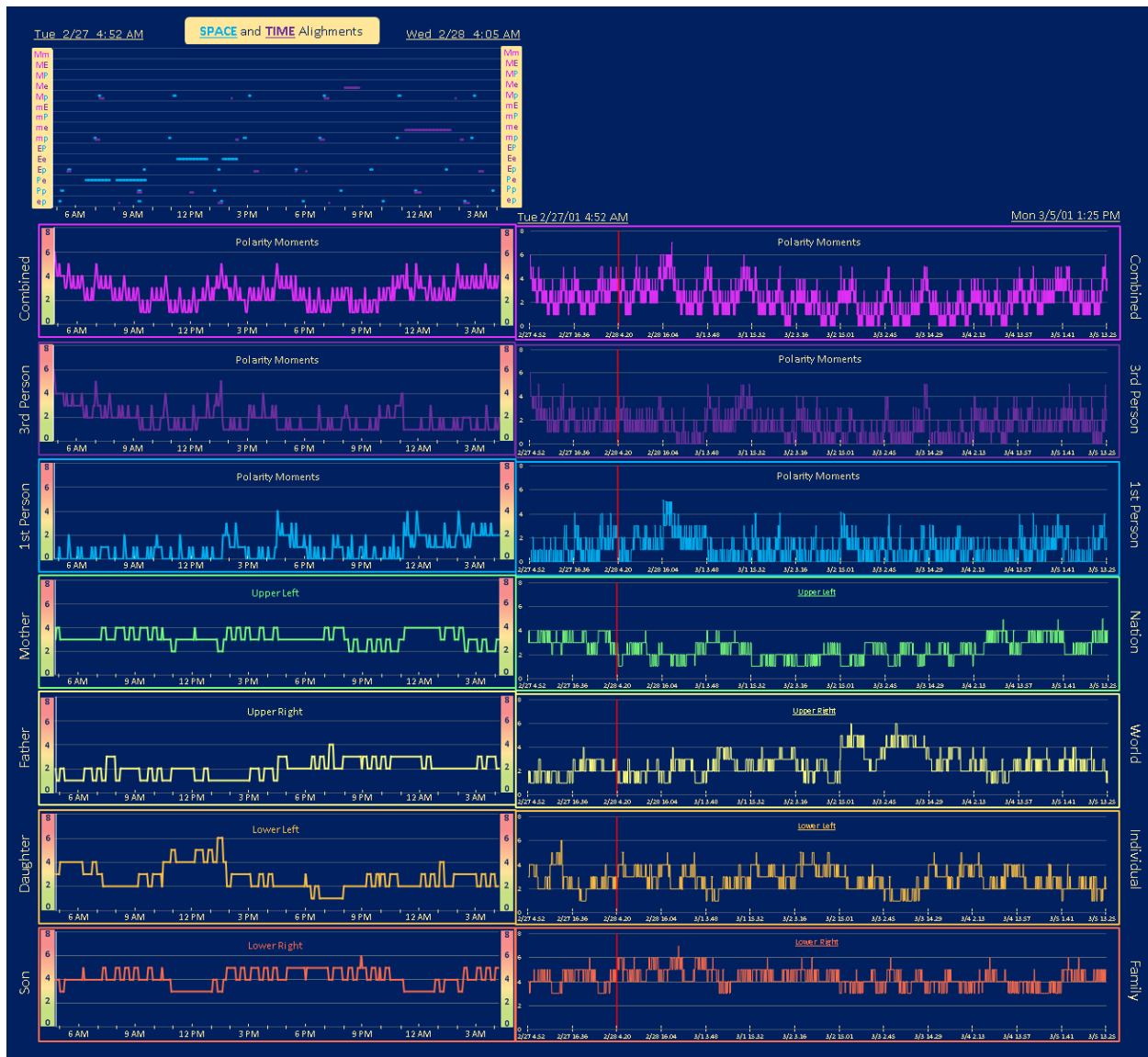
## 2001 Seattle Mardi Gras Riot

The **Seattle Mardi Gras riot** occurred on February 27, 2001, when disturbances broke out in the [Pioneer Square](#) neighborhood during [Mardi Gras](#) celebrations in [Seattle, Washington](#). There were numerous random attacks on revelers over a period of about three and a half hours. There were reports of widespread brawling, vandalism, and weapons being brandished. Damage to local businesses exceeded \$100,000. About 70 people were reported injured. Several women were sexually assaulted. One man, [Kris Kime](#), died of injuries sustained during an attempt to assist a woman being brutalized.



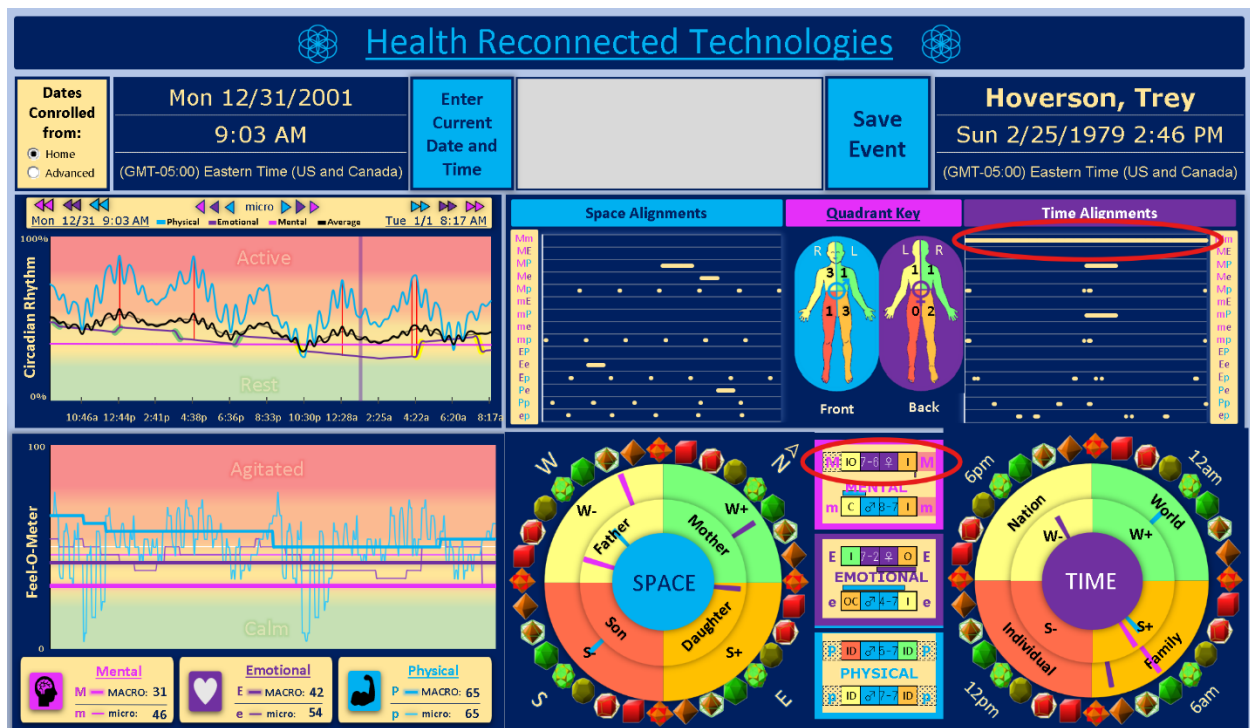
# 2001 Seattle Mardi Gras Riot

## Electromagnetics



## 2001 Maryland University Student Riot

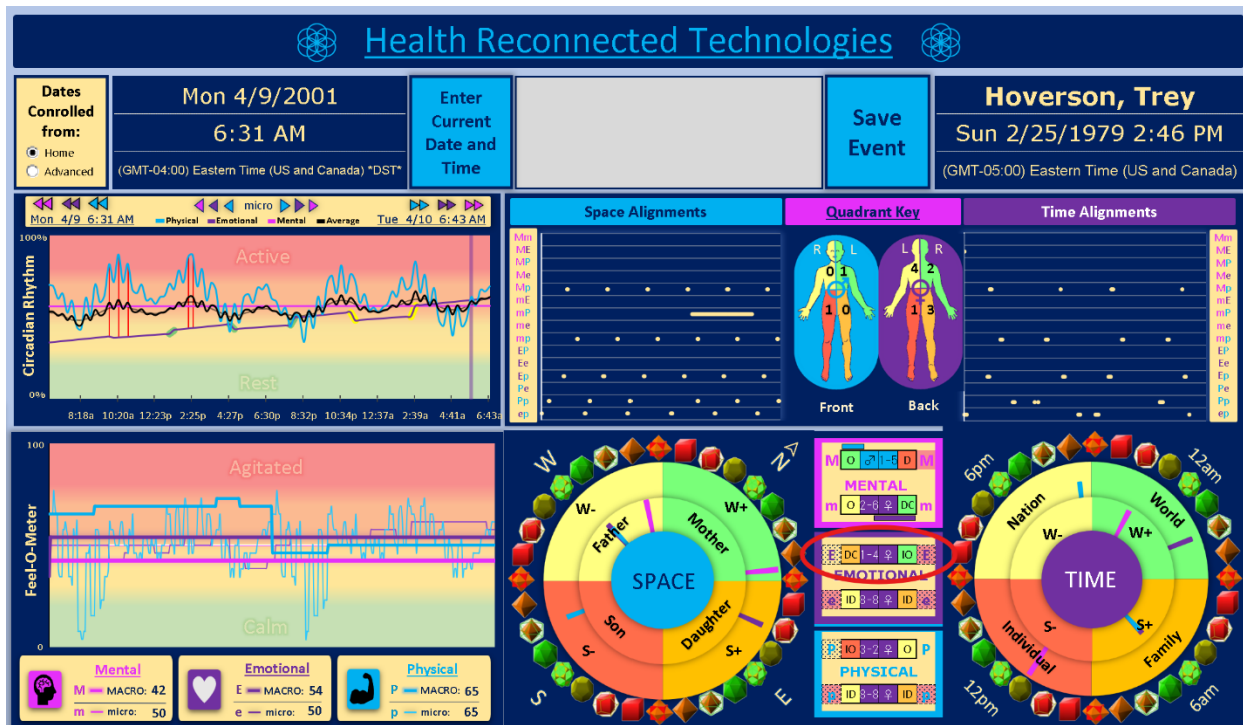
On December 31, 2001, Maryland University students rioted on Route 1 after the Terrapins beat Duke for the first time in six years. The celebration started when students from downtown bars poured outside after Greivis Vazquez made a free throw to win the game at 11:07 PM, chanting "F— Duke". The celebration grew, with students tearing down street signs and starting a small fire at the intersection of Route 1 and Knox Road. The fire eventually grew larger, with students using couches from nearby houses and a torn-down goalpost as fuel. Police in riot gear and on horseback were unable to clear the street in one sweep.





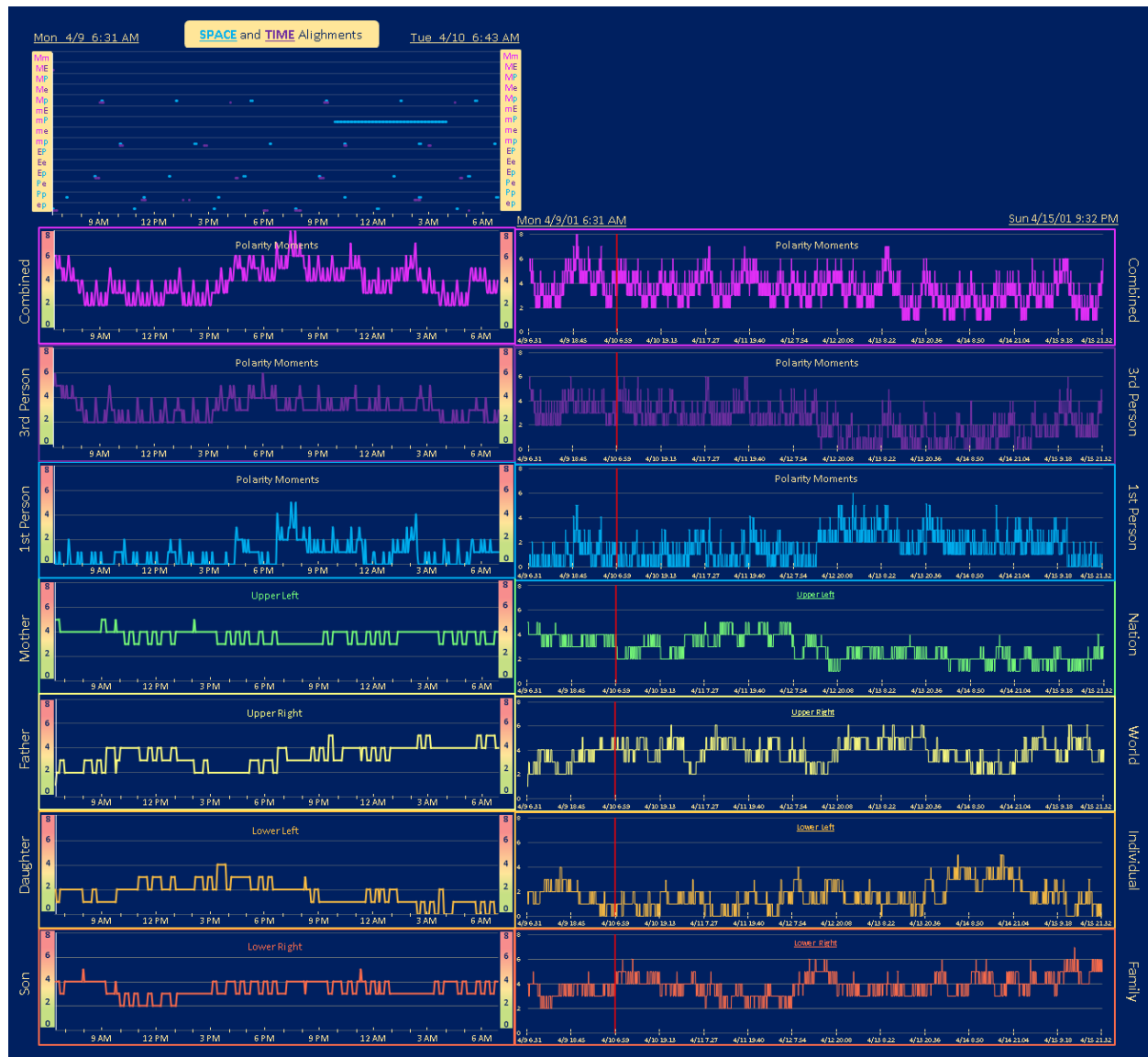
## 2001 Cincinnati Riot (Ohio)

The **2001 Cincinnati riots** were a series of [civil disorders](#) which took place in and around the [Over-the-Rhine](#) neighborhood of downtown [Cincinnati, Ohio](#) from April 9 to 13, 2001. They began with a peaceful protest in the heart of the city on Fountain Square over the inadequate police response to the police shooting of unarmed African American 19-year-old Timothy Thomas. The peaceful protest soon turned into a march that went in the direction of the victim's home neighborhood of [Over-the-Rhine](#).



# 2001 Cincinnati Riot (Ohio)

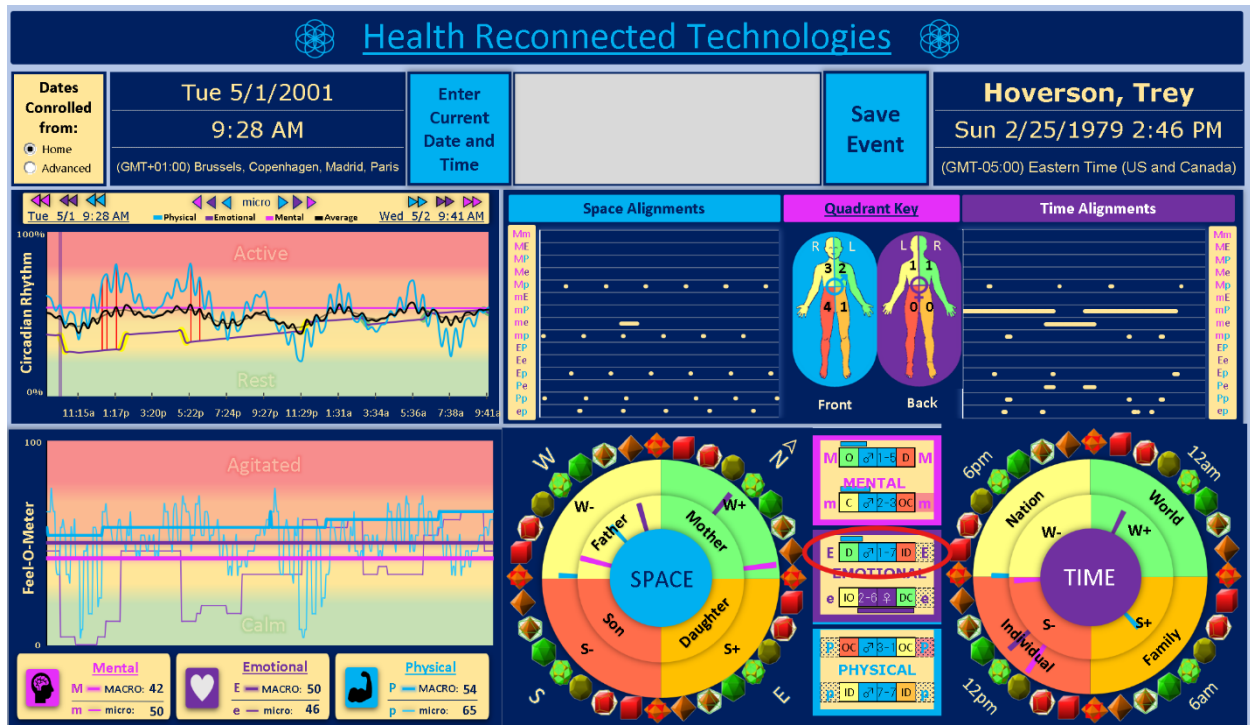
## Electromagnetics



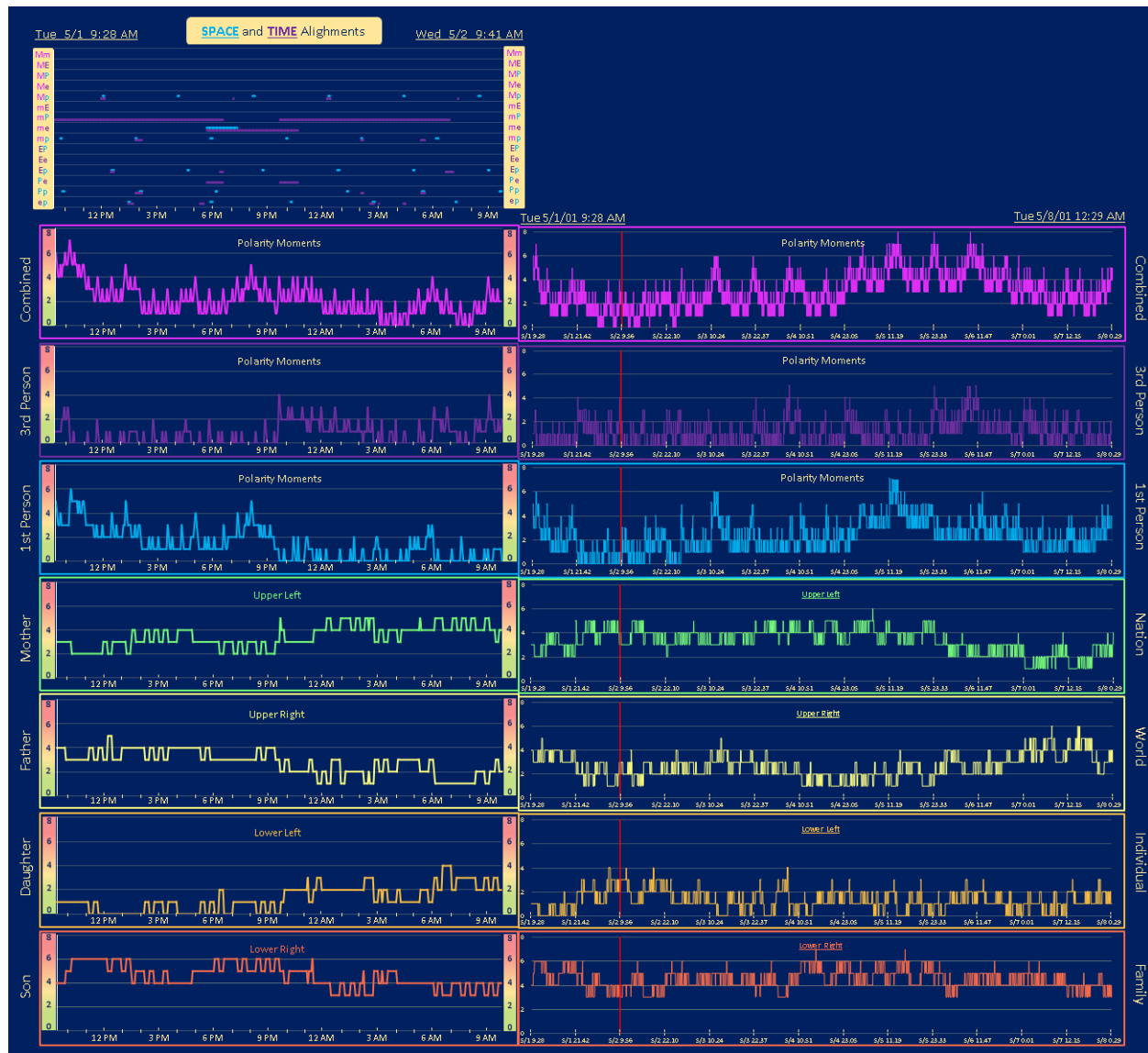


## 2001 May Day Riot (London)

In May 2001, there was a May Day riot in central London by anti-capitalist protesters. The day began peacefully, with demonstrators in Parliament Square planting seeds as part of a "guerrilla gardening" campaign. However, about 1,000 people then went to Trafalgar Square, and a small group targeted a McDonald's restaurant in The Strand. Police cordoned off the area and opened a corridor for the campaigners to leave.



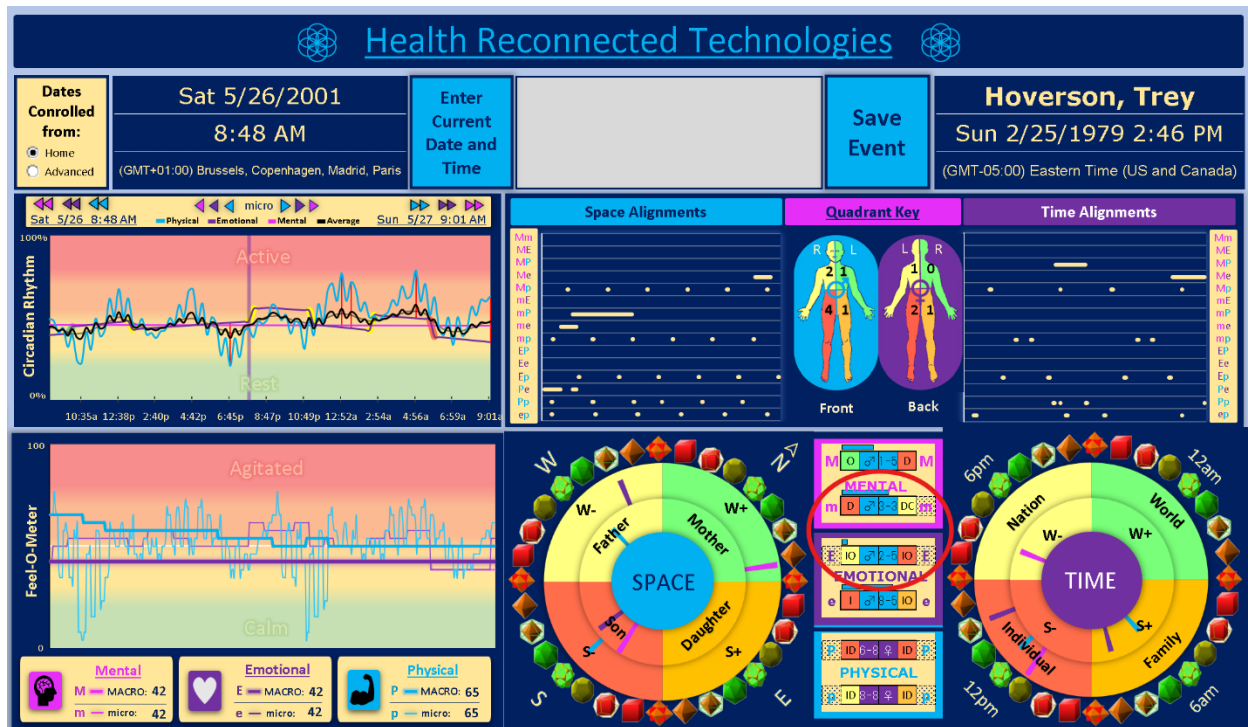
# Electromagnetics



## 2001 Oldham Riot (England)

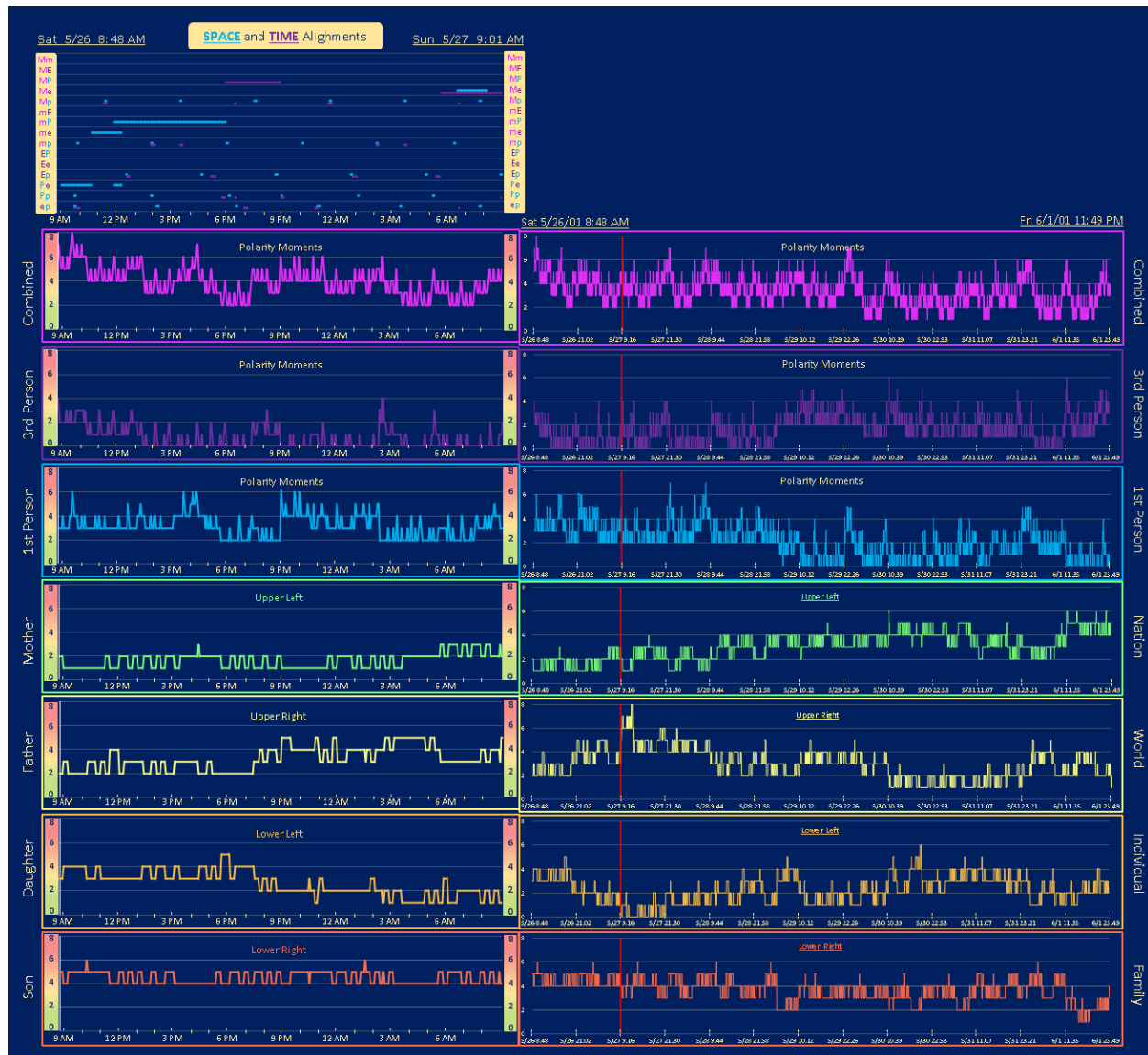
The **Oldham riots** were a brief period of violent [rioting](#) which occurred in [Oldham](#), a town in [Greater Manchester](#), England, in May 2001. They followed a long period of ethnic tensions and attacks in Oldham, occurring particularly between groups of the local [white](#) and [South Asian](#) communities.

The [racial riots](#) took place throughout [Oldham](#) and a small part of neighboring [Chadderton](#), peaking on Saturday, 26 May 2001, and continuing on Sunday 27, and Monday, 28 May 2001. They were highly violent and led to the use of [petrol bombs](#), bricks, bottles and other such projectiles by up to five-hundred Asian youths as they battled against lines of [riot police](#).<sup>[2]</sup> At least 20 people were injured in the riots, including fifteen officers, and 37 people were arrested.



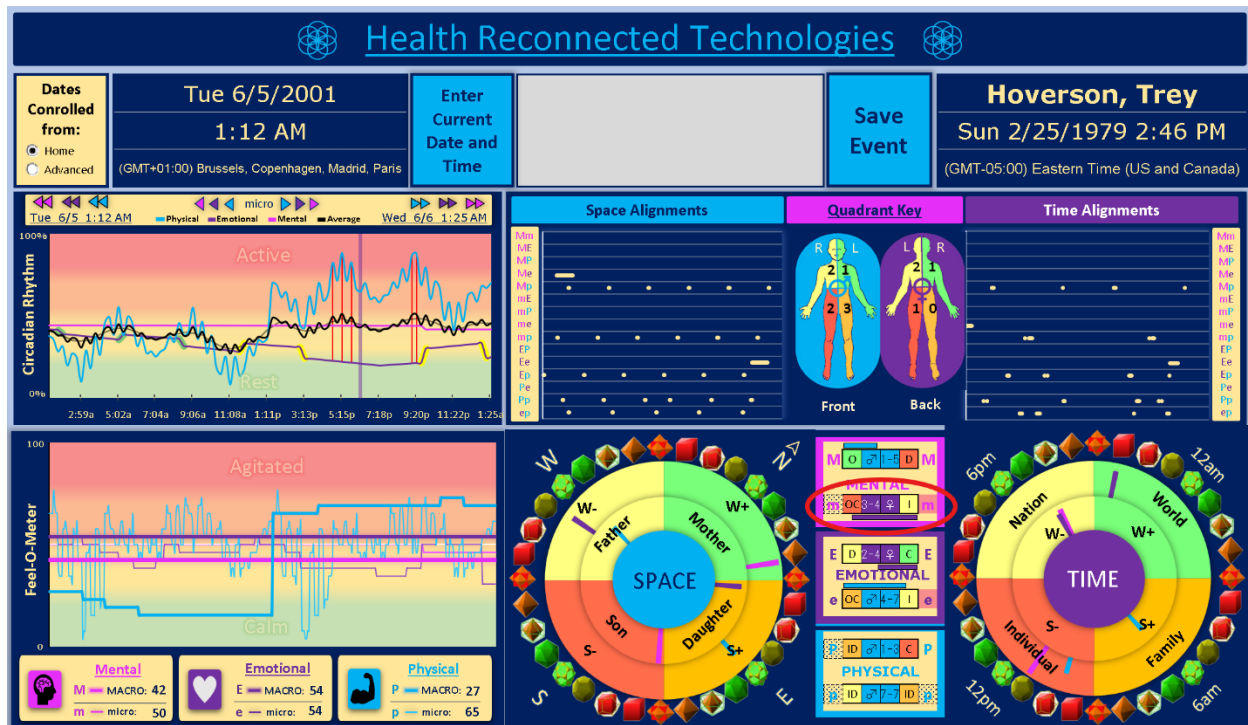
## 2001 Oldham Riot (England)

### Electromagnetics



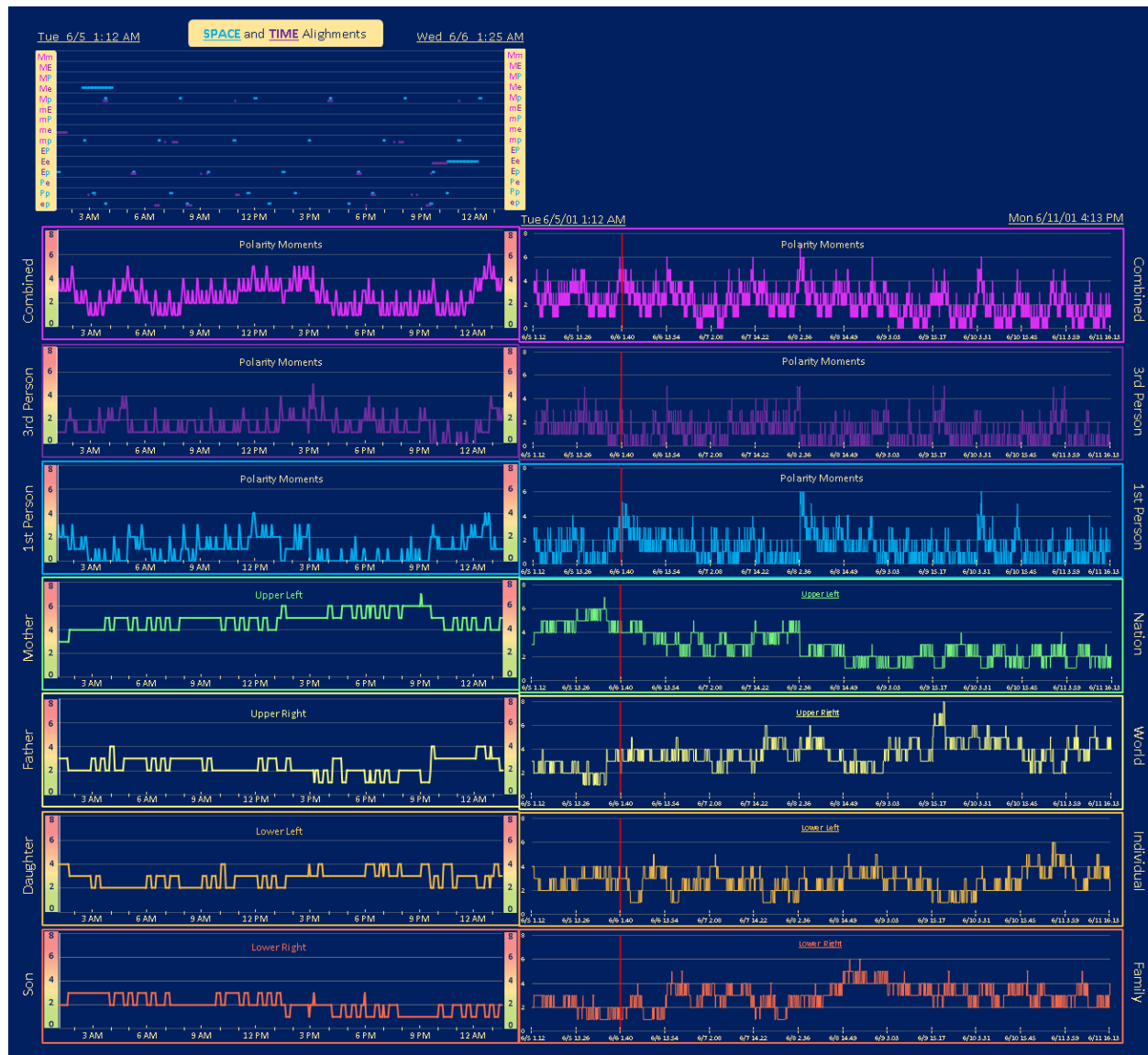
## 2001 Harehills Riot (England)

The **2001 Harehills riot** took place in the multi-ethnic [Leeds](#) district of [Harehills](#) ([West Yorkshire](#), England). The riot occurred after the alleged wrongful arrest of an Asian man by the [West Yorkshire Police](#) which was alleged to have been heavy-handed.<sup>[1]</sup> More than 100 Asian, White, and Black youths were together involved in the six-hour-long rioting against the police.<sup>[1]</sup> The West Yorkshire Police later stated that any attempt to legitimise criminal behaviour by saying it is connected with racial tension or the style of policing is just an excuse for young males committing crime on the streets. It was the first rioting in [Leeds](#) since the [Hyde Park](#) riots of 1995.<sup>[2]</sup> The [Police Officer](#) involved in the alleged wrongful arrest was questioned, and later cleared of any wrongdoing.



# 2001 Harehills Riot (England)

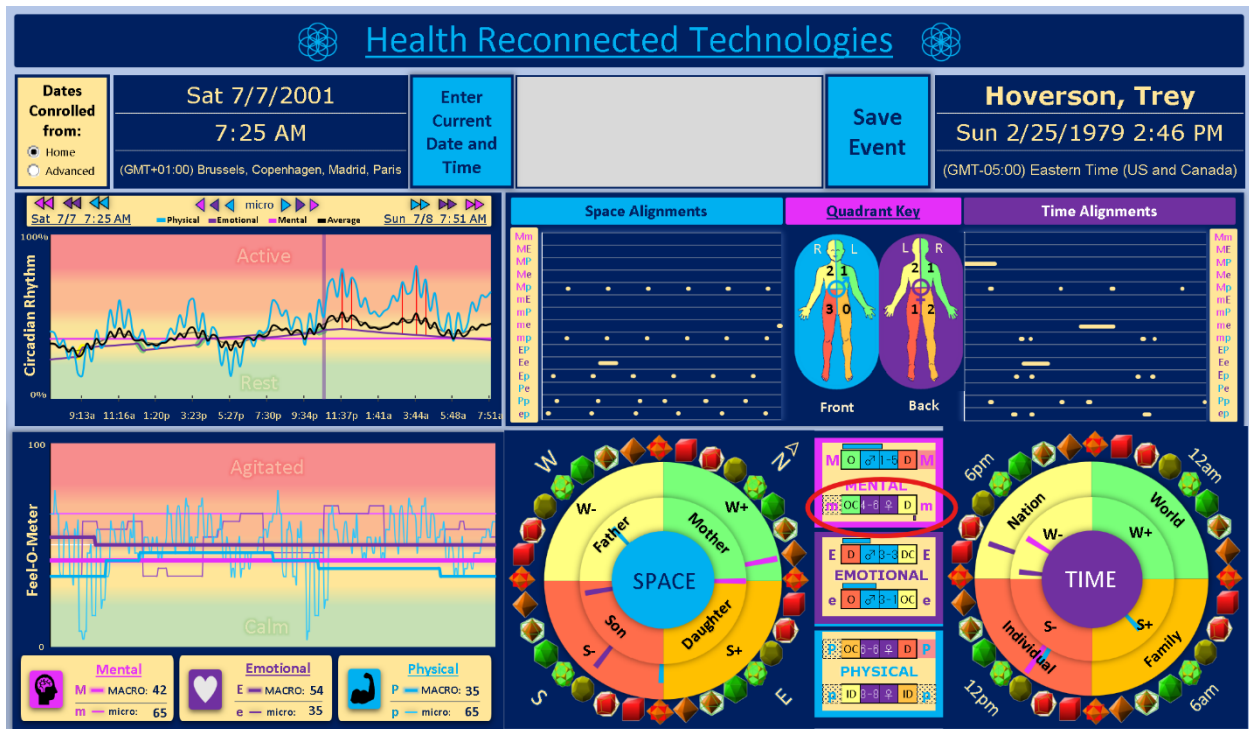
## Electromagnetics



## 2001 Bradford Riot (England)

The **Bradford Riots** were a brief period of violent [rioting](#) which began on 7 July 2001, in [Bradford](#), [West Yorkshire](#), England. They occurred as a result of heightened tension between the large and growing [British Asian](#) communities and the city's [white majority](#).

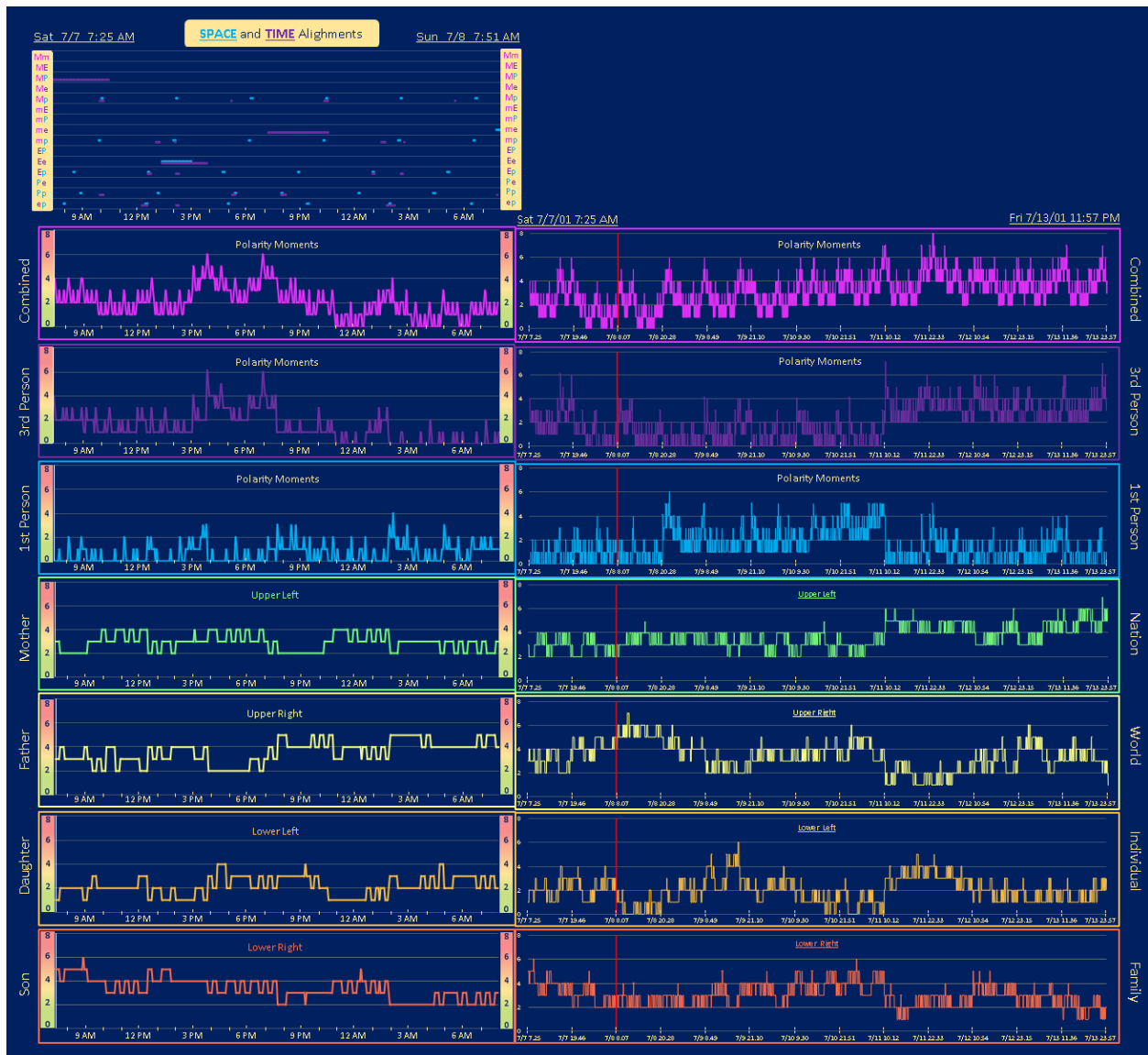
The riot was estimated to have involved 1,000 youths.<sup>[11]</sup> On the nights of 8 and 9 July 2001, groups of between thirty and a hundred white youths attacked police and Asian-owned businesses.<sup>[3]</sup> Initially there were 500 police being involved, but later reinforcements increased this to almost 1,000.<sup>[13]</sup> What began as a riot turned into an ethnic-related disturbance, with targeting of businesses and cars, along with numerous attacks on shops and property.





# 2001 Bradford Riot (England)

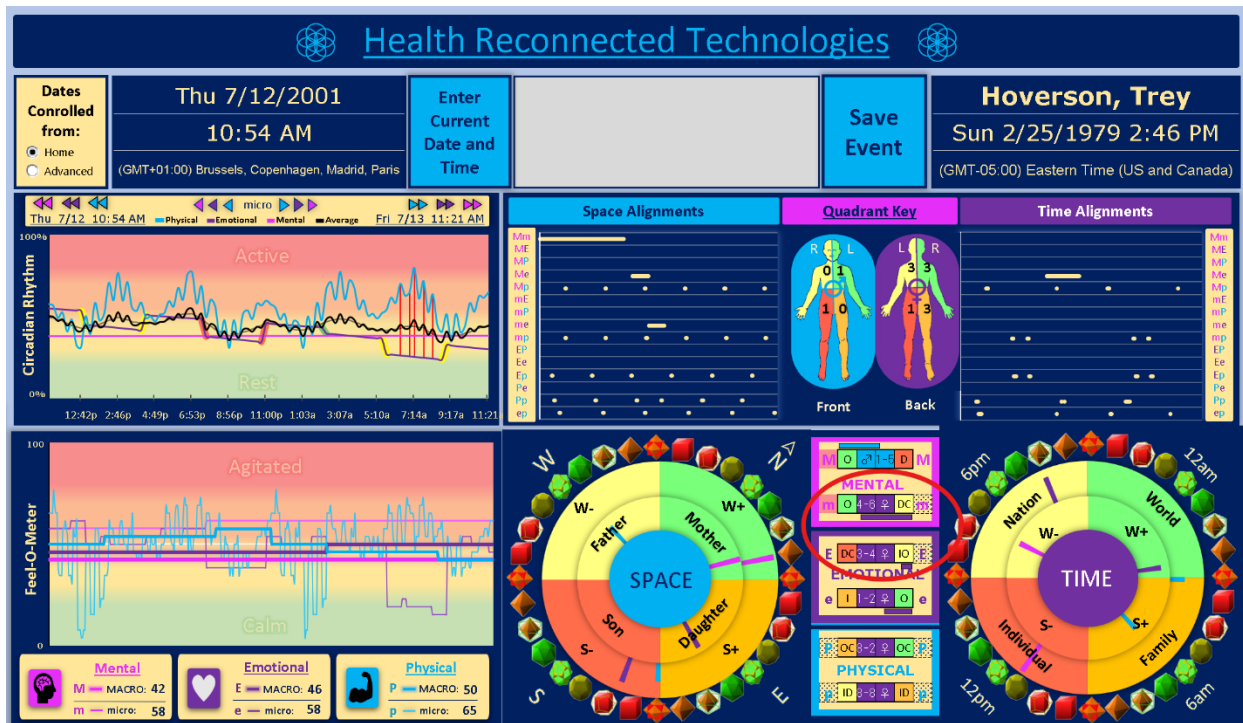
## Electromagnetics



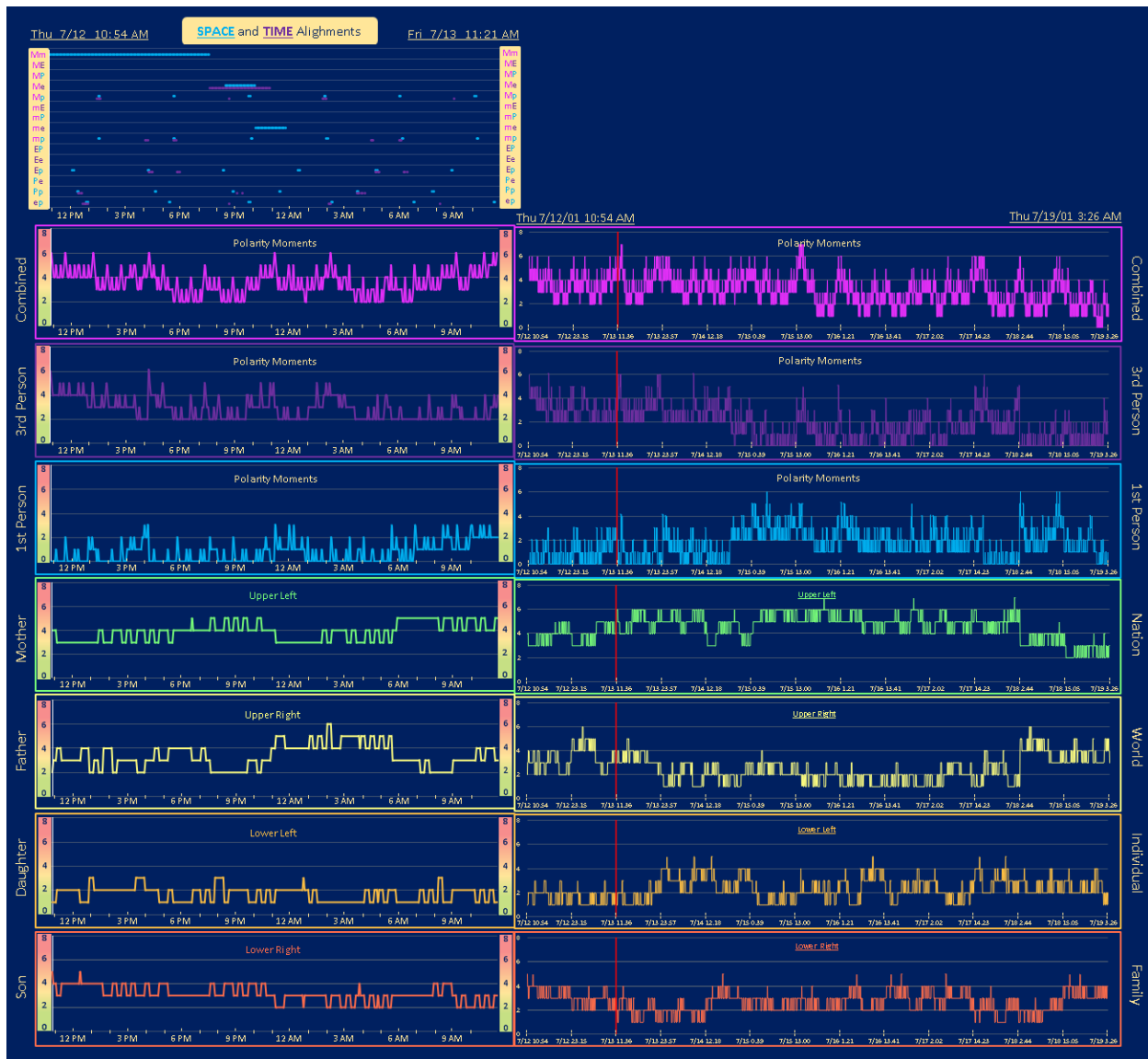
## 2001 Belfast Riot (Ireland)

On 12 July 2001, major [rioting](#) and civil disorder broke out in [Ardoyne](#), north [Belfast](#), [Northern Ireland](#). In some of the worst rioting in years, 113 police officers were injured in clashes which followed a [July 12](#) parade. Police were attacked when trying clear the path for about 100 Orangemen returning from the parade to go along a main road passing the Catholic Ardoyne area.<sup>[\[1\]](#)[\[2\]](#)[\[3\]](#)</sup>

In the seven-hour riot which involved about 250 [nationalist](#) youth, two blast bombs and 263 petrol bombs were exploded, while a dozen vehicles were hijacked and 48 [plastic bullets](#) were shot by the police. Riot police also used [water cannons](#). There were also incidents in east Belfast, [Derry](#) and [Ballycastle](#), but the clashes in Ardoyne were by far the most serious.



## 2001 July Belfast Riot (Ireland)

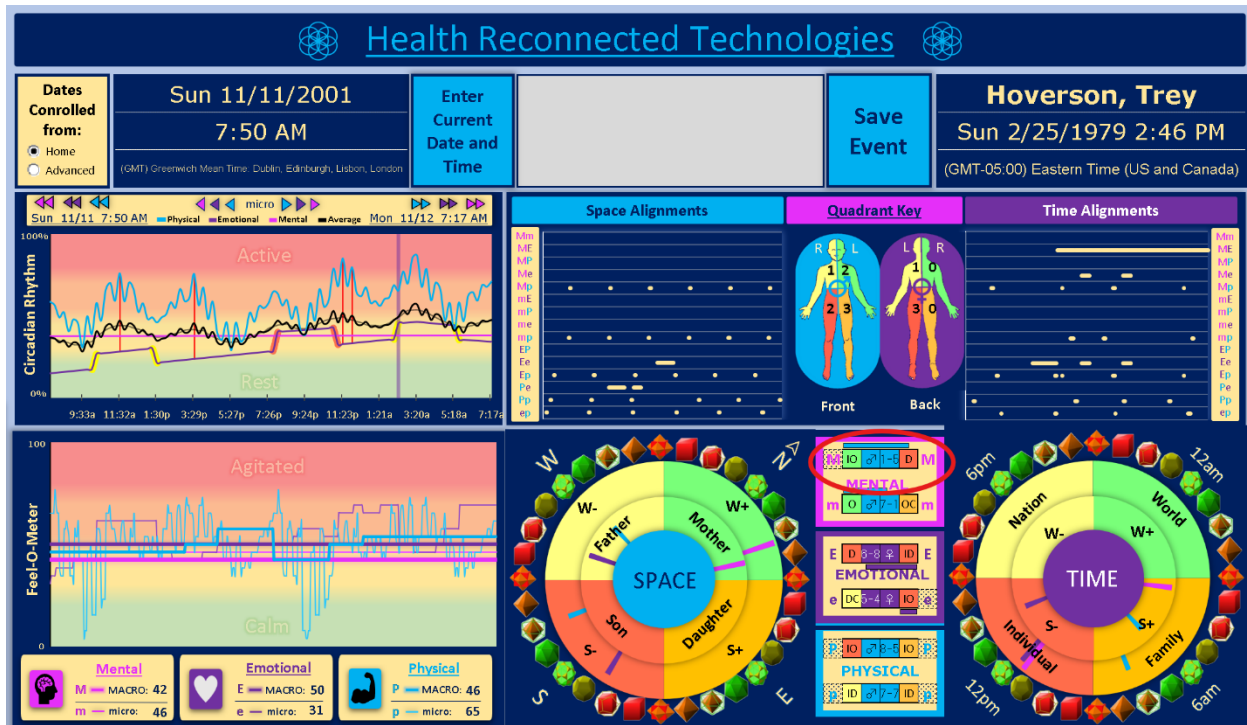


## 2001 November Belfast Riot (Ireland)

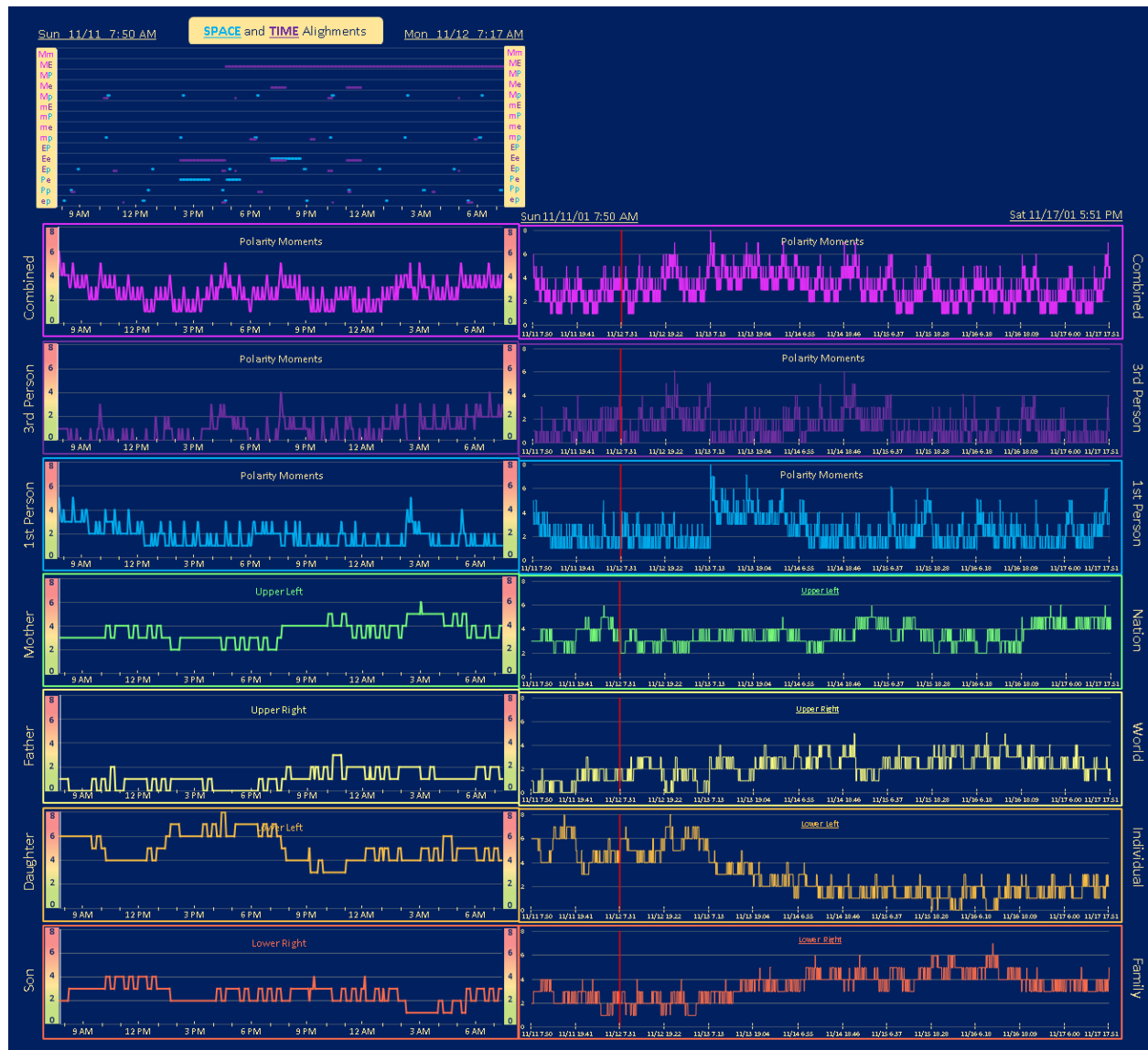
Large civil disorder broke out in north [Belfast](#), [Northern Ireland](#) on Sunday 11 November 2001. The trouble started when [republicans](#) clashed with [loyalists](#) during a [Remembrance Day](#) service. Up to 400 Protestants and Catholics were involved in rioting in the afternoon on North Queen Street.

In the evening disturbances, a 14-year-old Catholic girl was wounded when hit in the stomach by a [plastic bullet](#), of which nine were fired by police. Catholics claimed two other youngsters were also hit. There were several shootings until the early hours of the morning, including a shooting at four youths from a car in [Antrim Road](#) and a shotgun incident in Eliza Street in central Belfast, though nobody was injured.<sup>[2]</sup>

Rioting happened again on 16 and 17 November around Whitewell and Limestone Road between rival nationalists and loyalists. A number of civilians were injured and many petrol bombs and missiles were thrown, including in people's homes.

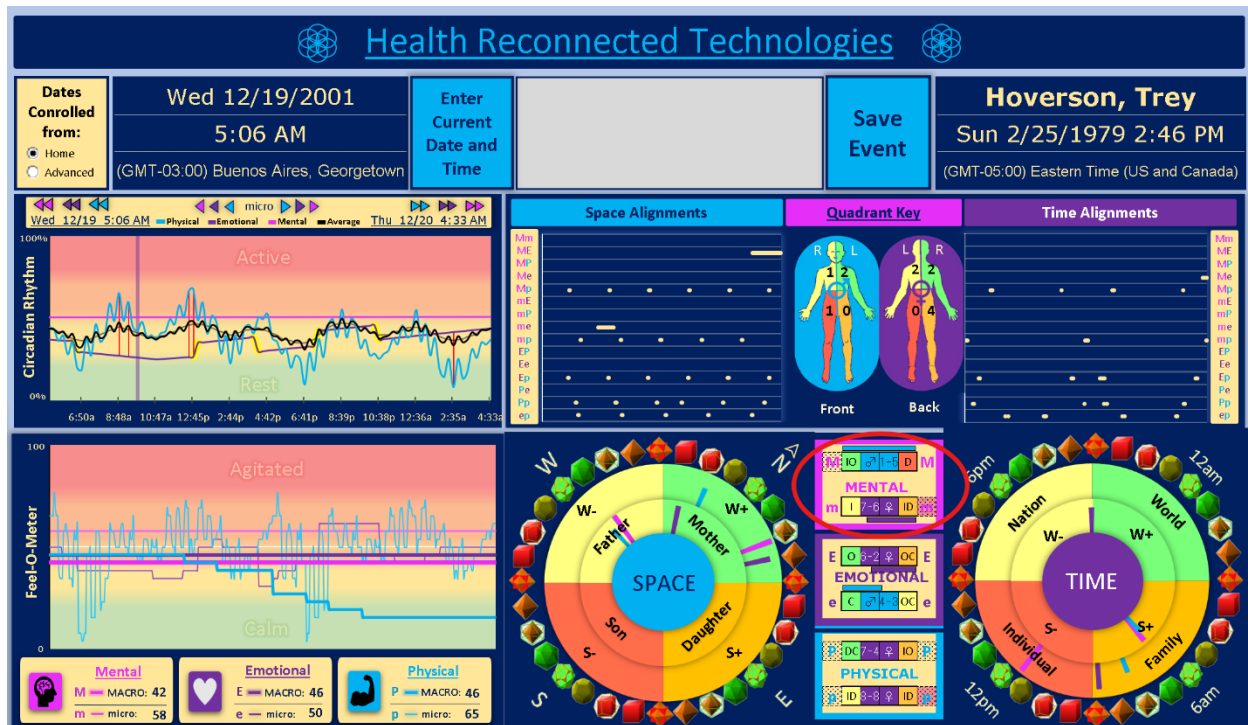


# Electromagnetics



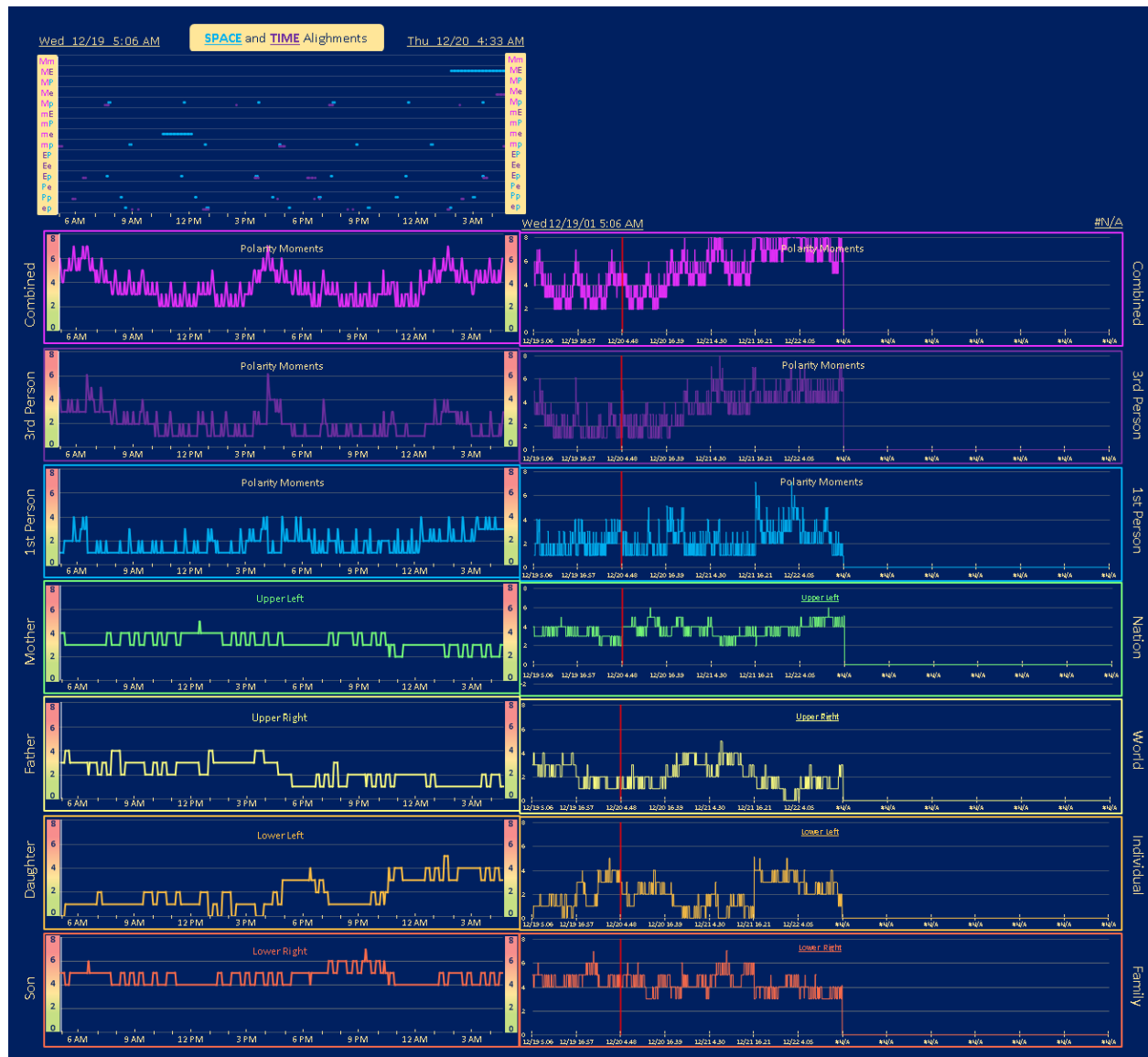
## 2001 Argentina Riot

**Argentinazo**<sup>[2][3][4][5]</sup> (pronounced [\[arxenti' naso\]](#)), was a period of [civil unrest](#) and [rioting](#) in [Argentina](#), which took place during December 2001, with the most violent incidents taking place on 19 and 20 December in the capital, [Buenos Aires](#), [Rosario](#) and other large cities around the country. It was preceded by a popular [revolt](#) against the Argentine government, rallying behind the motto "All of them must go!" ([Spanish](#): *¡Que se vayan todos!*), which caused the [resignation](#) of then-president [Fernando de la Rúa](#), giving way to a period of political instability during which five government officials performed the duties of the [Argentine presidency](#). This period of instability occurred during the larger period of crisis known as the [Argentine great depression](#), an economic, political, and social crisis that lasted from 1998 until 2002.



## 2001 Argentina Riot

### Electromagnetics

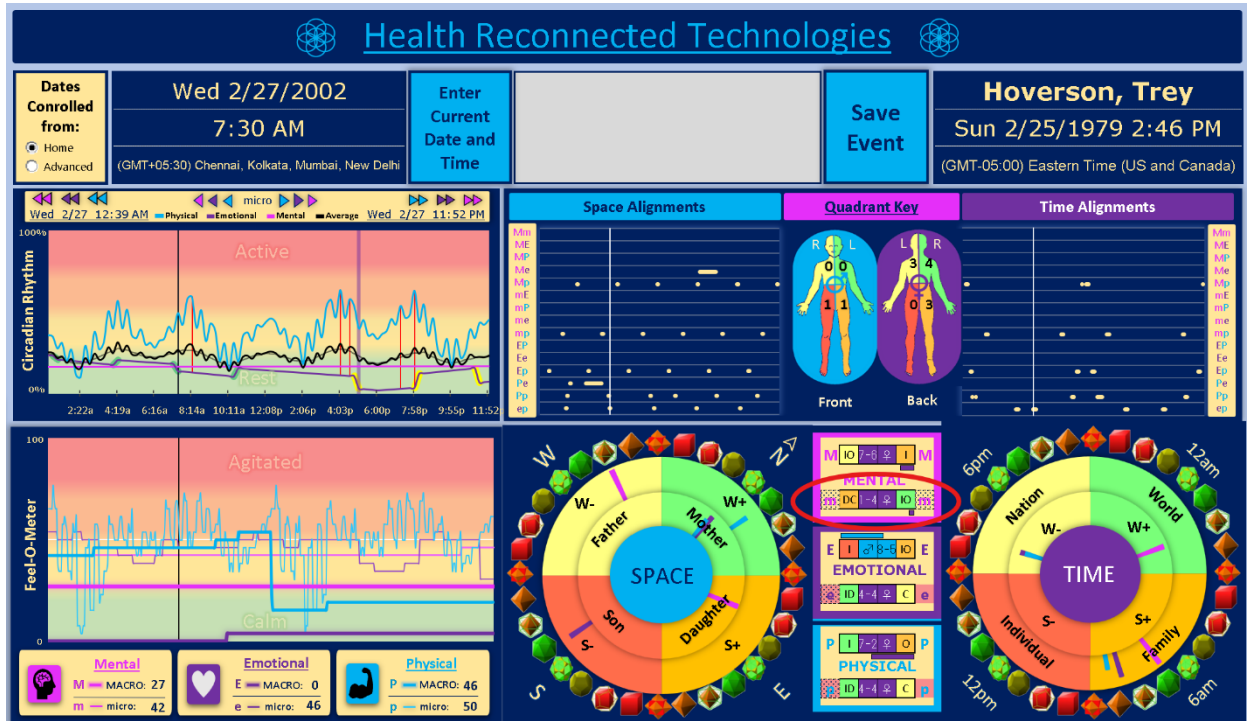




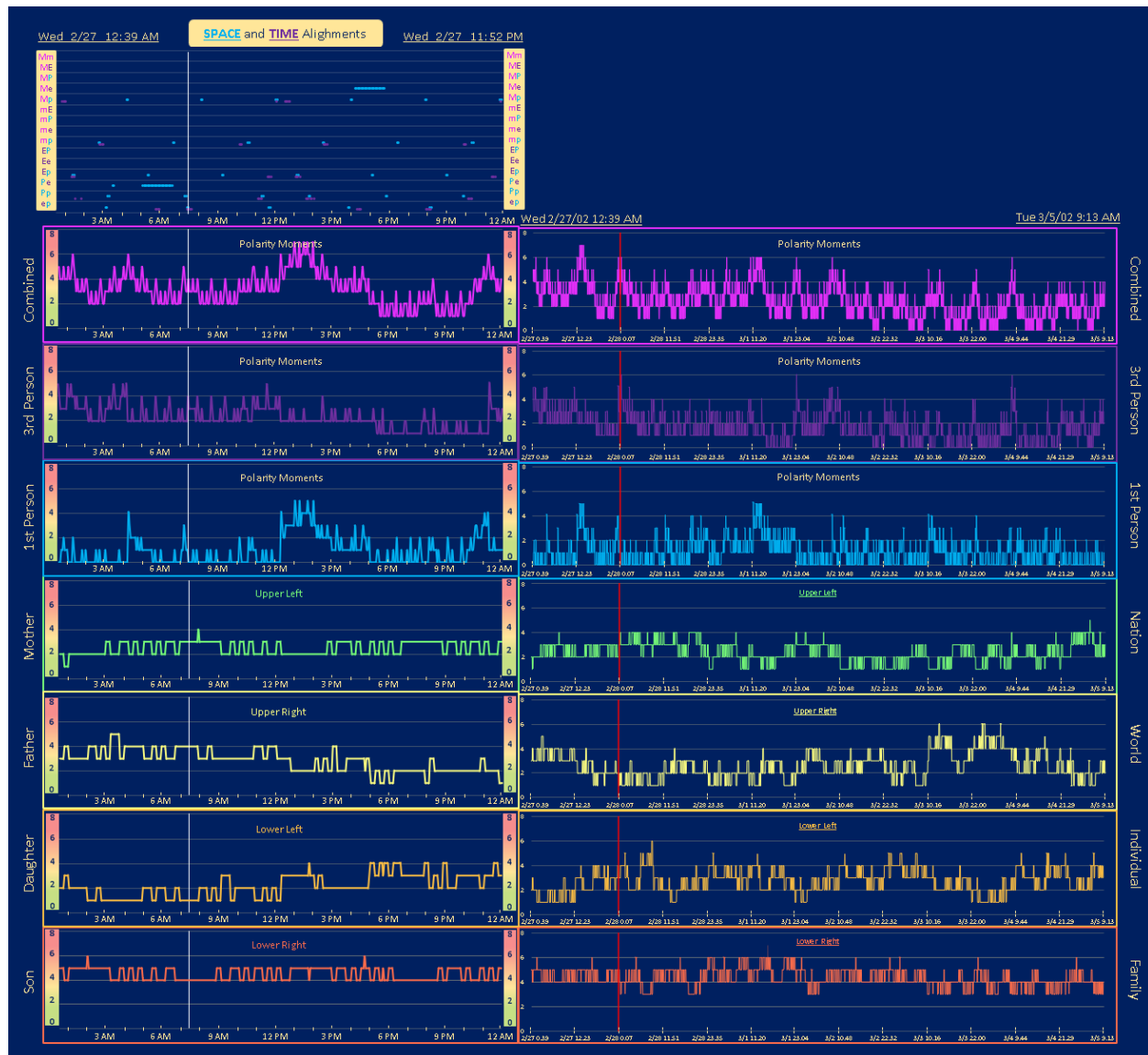
## 2002 Gujarat Riot (India)

The **2002 Gujarat riots**, also known as the **2002 Gujarat violence** or the **Gujarat pogrom**,<sup>[7][8][9][10][11]</sup> was a three-day period of inter-communal violence in the western Indian state of Gujarat. The burning of a train in Godhra on 27 February 2002, which caused the deaths of 58 Hindu pilgrims and karsevaks returning from Ayodhya, is cited as having instigated the violence.<sup>[12][13][14][15]</sup> Following the initial riot incidents, there were further outbreaks of violence in Ahmedabad for three months; statewide, there were further outbreaks of violence against the minority Muslim population of Gujarat for the next year.<sup>[7][16]</sup>

According to official figures, the riots ended with 1,044 dead, 223 missing, and 2,500 injured. Of the dead, 790 were Muslim and 254 Hindu.<sup>[17]</sup> The Concerned Citizens Tribunal Report,<sup>[18]</sup> estimated that as many as 1,926 may have been killed.

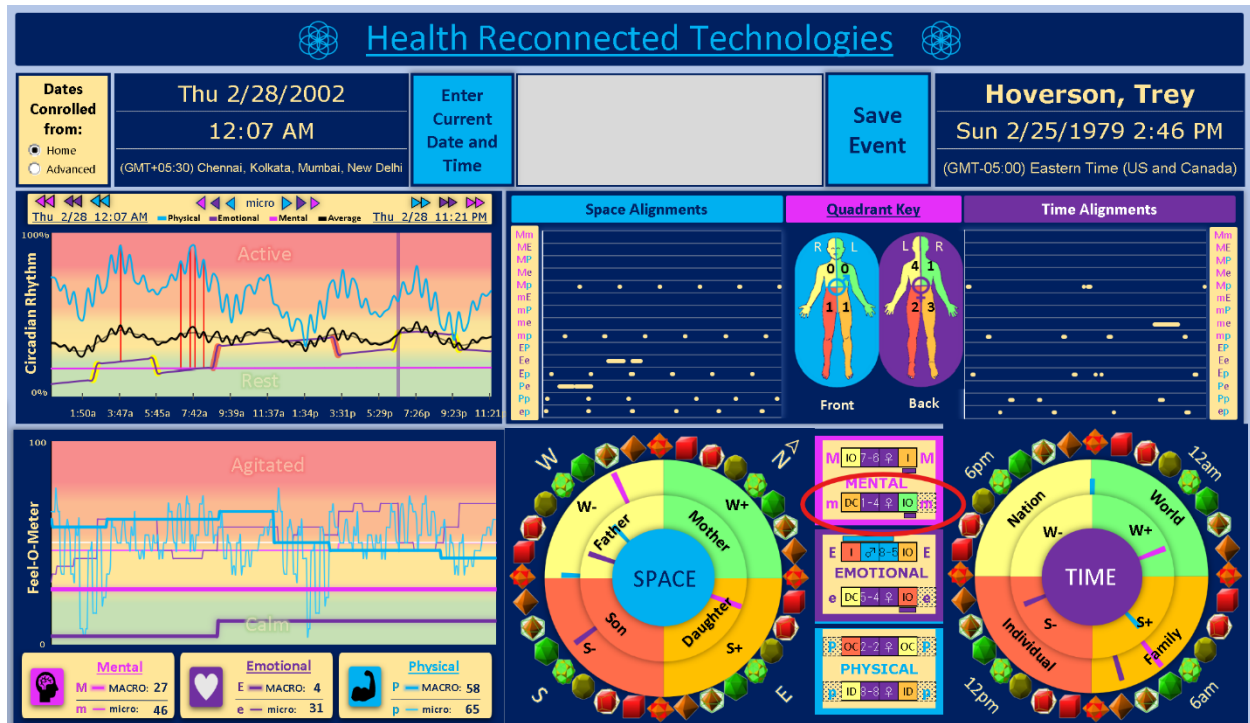


# Electromagnetics

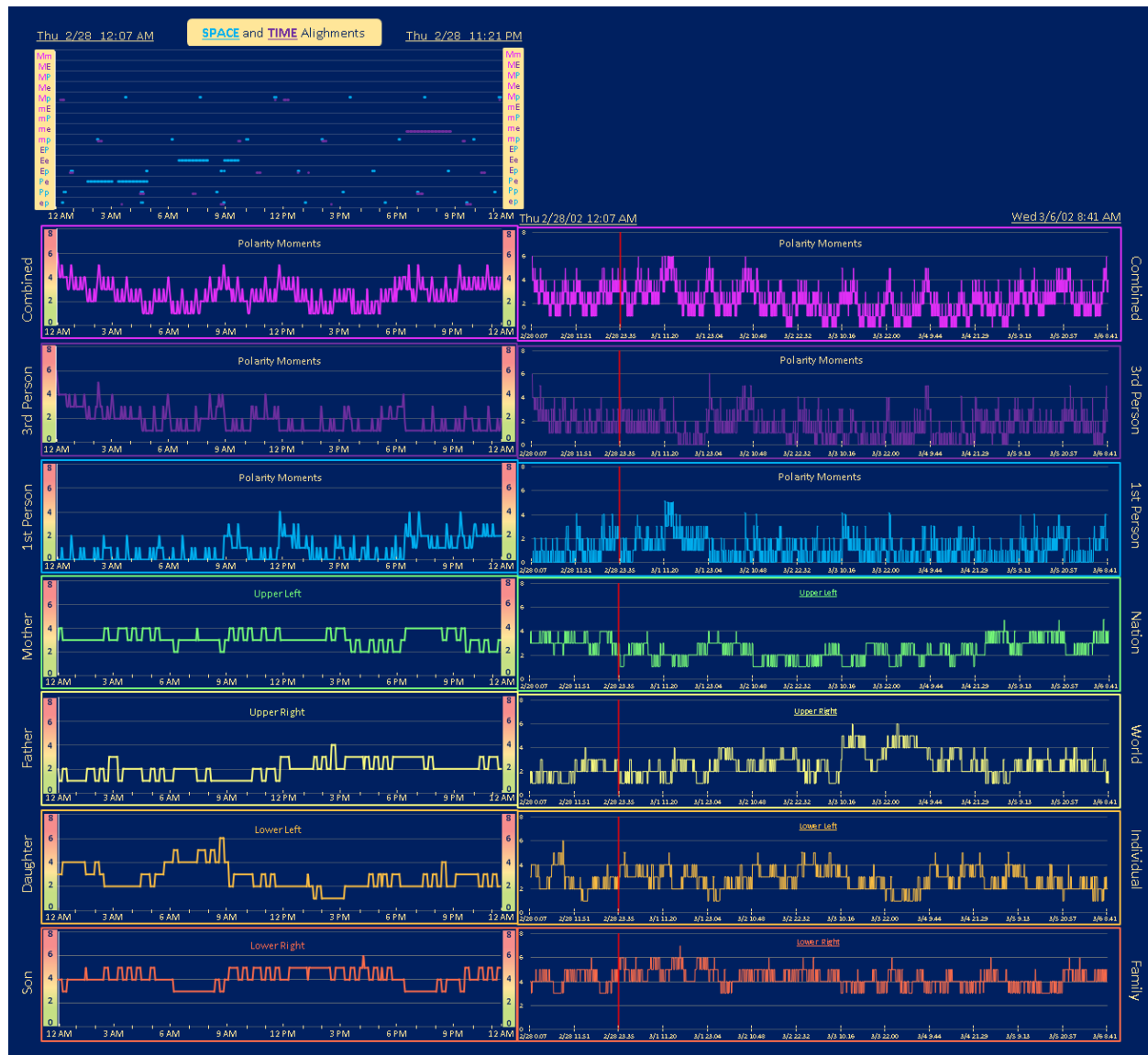


## 2002 Naroda Patiya Massacre (India)

The **Naroda Patiya massacre**<sup>[b]</sup> took place on 28 February 2002 at [Naroda](#),<sup>[c]</sup> in [Ahmedabad](#), India, during the [2002 Gujarat riots](#). 97 [Muslims](#) were killed by a mob of approximately 5,000 people. The massacre at Naroda occurred during the [bandh](#) (strike) called by [Vishwa Hindu Parishad](#) a day after the [Godhra train burning](#).<sup>[e]</sup> The riot lasted over 10 hours, during which the mob plundered, stabbed, sexually assaulted, gang-raped and burnt people individually and in groups. After the conflict, a curfew was imposed in the state and [Indian Army](#) troops were called in to contain further violence.



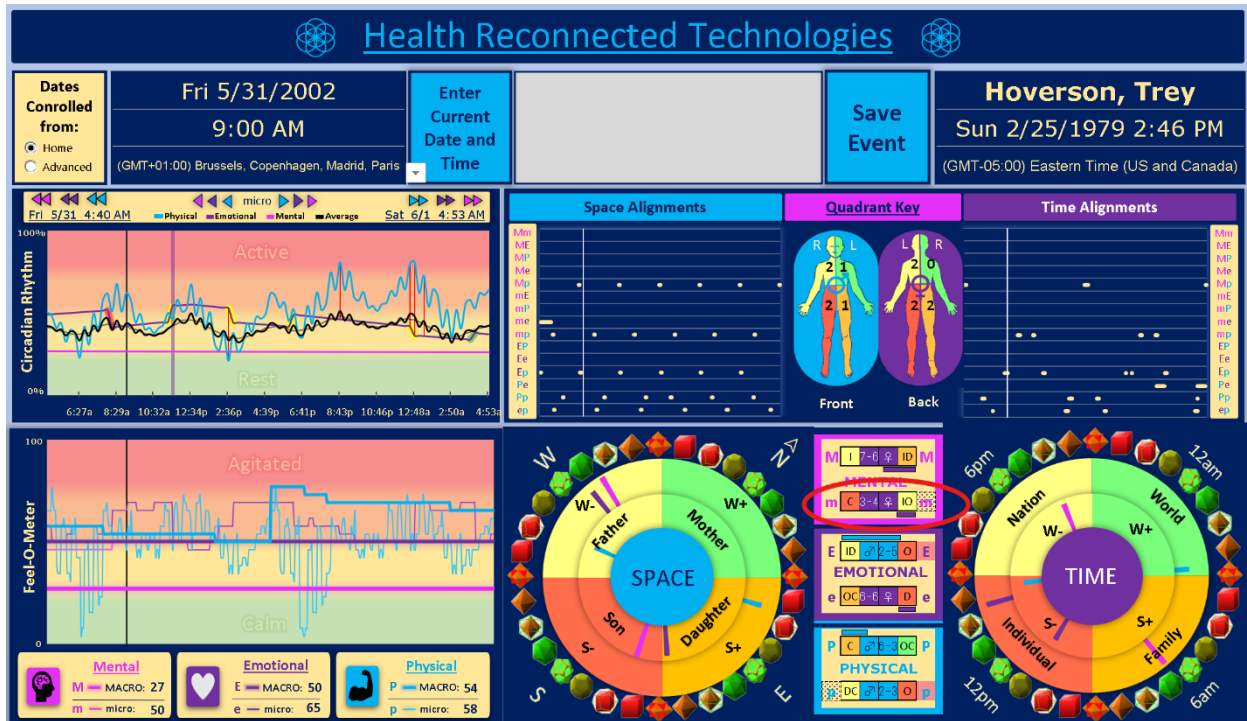
# Electromagnetics



## 2002 Short Strand Clashes

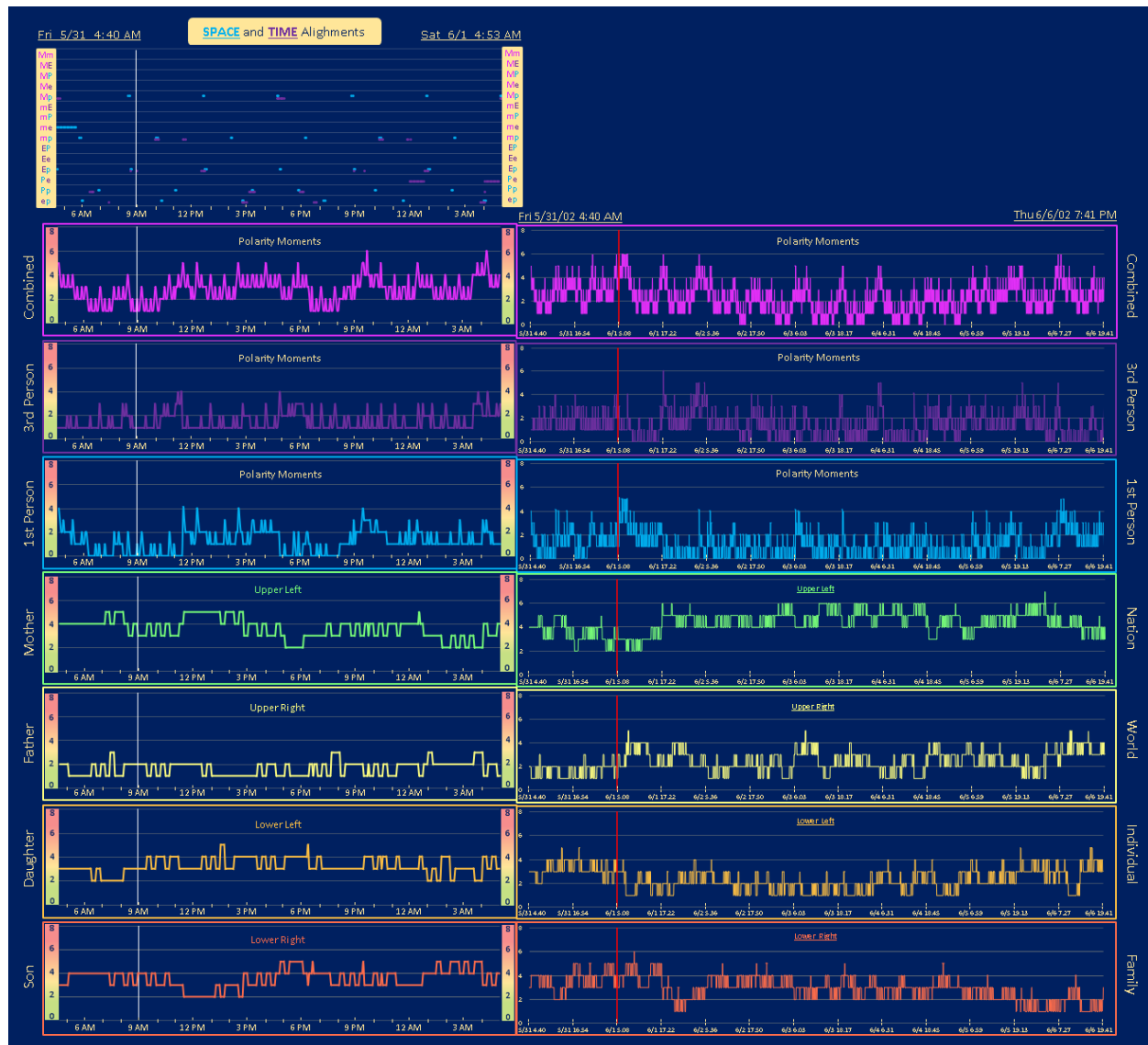
The **2002 Short Strand clashes**, also known as the **siege of Short Strand**, was a series of major [sectarian violence](#) and gun battles in and around the [Short Strand](#) area of east [Belfast](#) – a mainly Irish/Catholic enclave surrounded by Protestant communities. Although violence had occurred many times throughout 2002, this article deals with the worst episodes between 5/31 and 6/7 2002.

The violence started as [loyalists](#) were celebrating the [Golden Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II](#) on the streets around Newtownards Road. On Friday 31 May 2002, Protestants were accused of draping unionist red-white-blue buntings on the rails of St Matthew's church in Short Strand.<sup>[1]</sup> That evening a blast bomb was thrown at a police [Land Rover](#) car, injuring nine officers. On Monday 3 June, up to 1,000 people were involved in street fighting and rioting in Short Strand and around Albertbridge Road. Five people were shot that day and nineteen police officers were wounded.



## 2002 Short Strand Clashes

### Electromagnetics

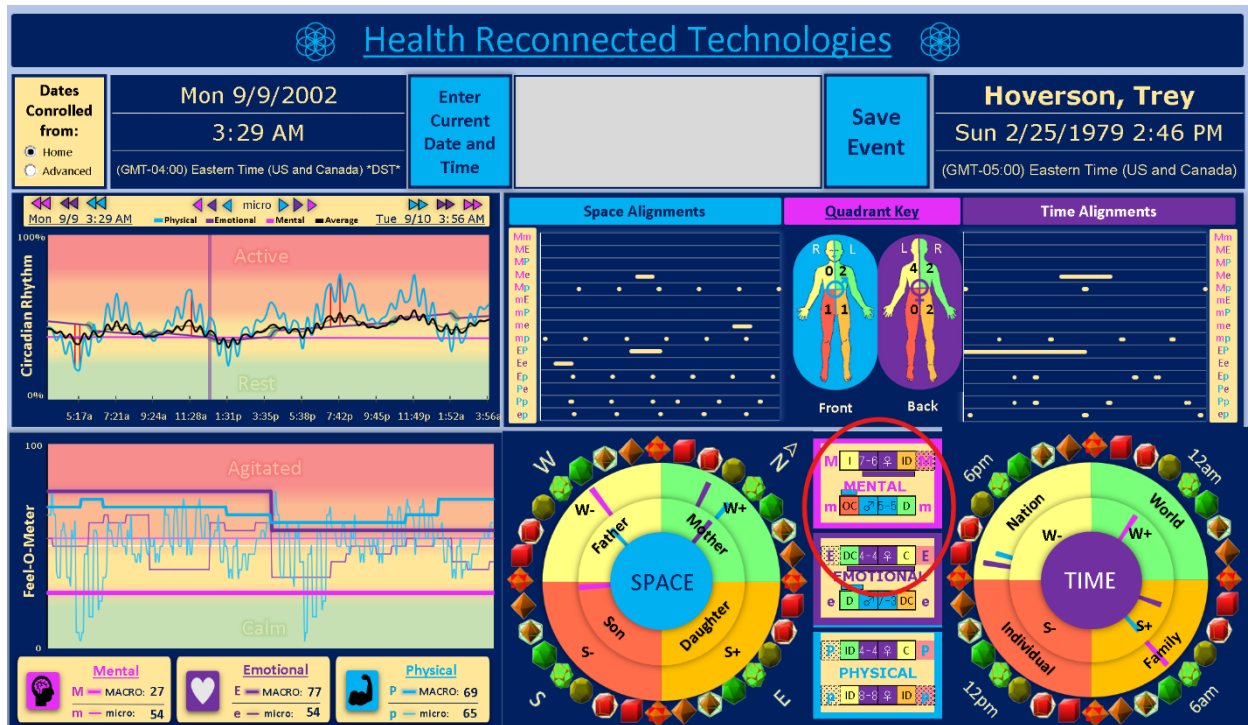




## 2002 Concordia University Netanyahu Riot (Canada)

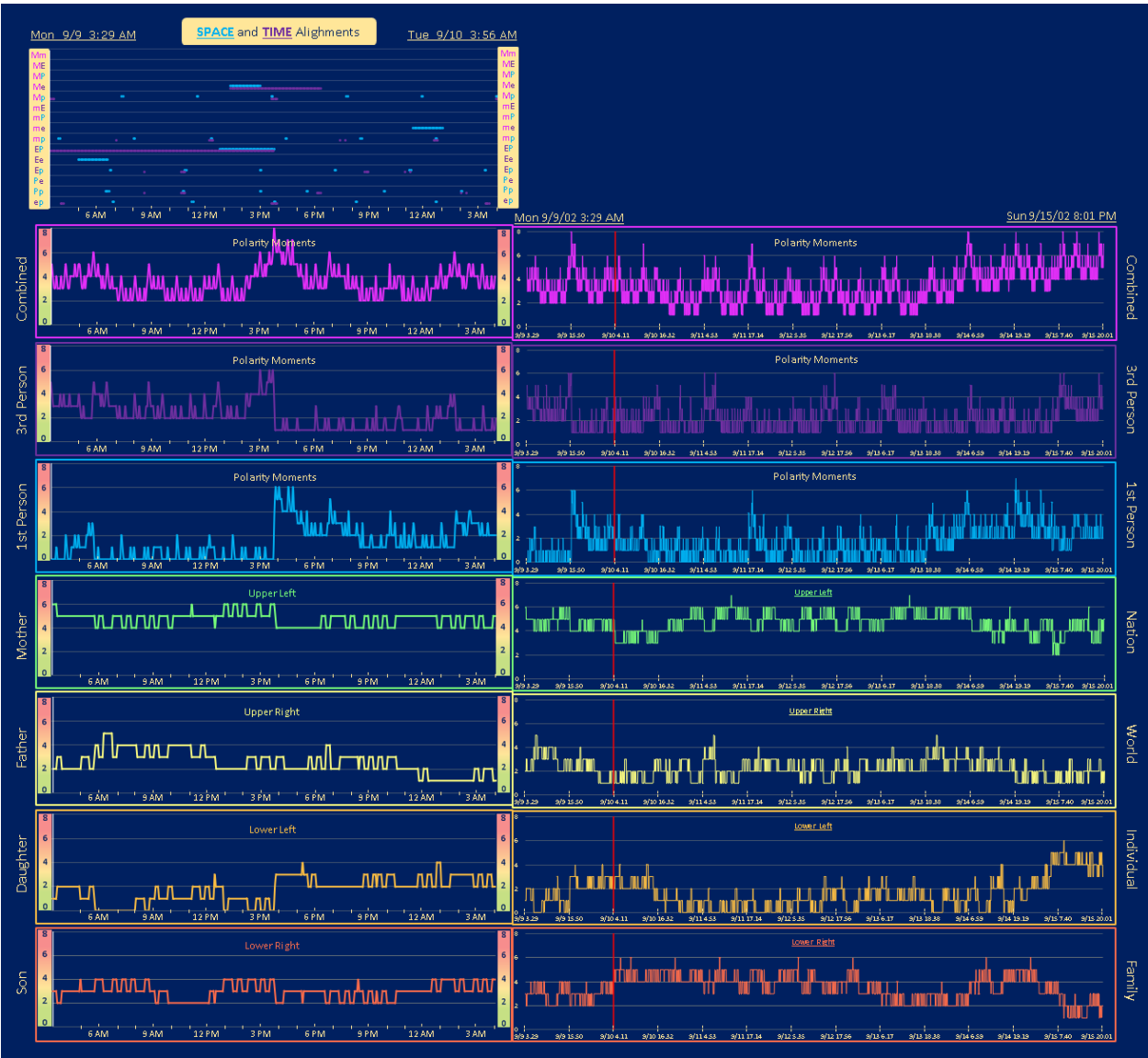
A [riot](#) occurred on September 9, 2002 on the Sir George Williams Campus of [Concordia University](#) in [Montreal](#), [Quebec](#), Canada, when student rioters opposed a visit from the then former (and later subsequent) [Israeli](#) Prime Minister [Benjamin Netanyahu](#). The visit, to be held at noon at the [Henry F. Hall Building](#), was canceled after [pro-Palestinian](#) students attacked people attempting to hear Netanyahu's speech.

Around 1 p.m., a large window was shattered by rioters.<sup>[1]</sup> At approximately the same time, a second window on the building's first floor, on the western side was broken when rioters threw a metal barricade. Five demonstrators were arrested,<sup>[8]</sup> including VP of the student council [Aaron Maté](#), and an additional twelve faced internal disciplinary hearings under the University's Code of Rights and Responsibilities.



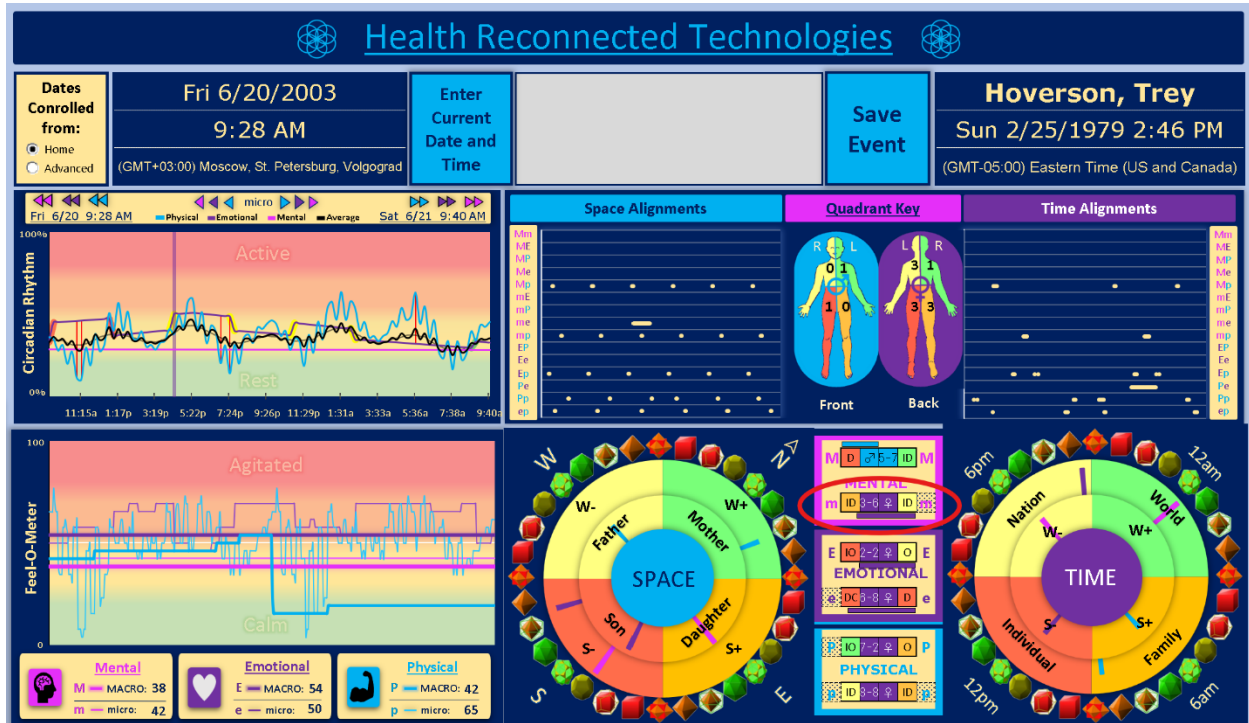


# 2002 Concordia University Netanyahu Riot (Canada)



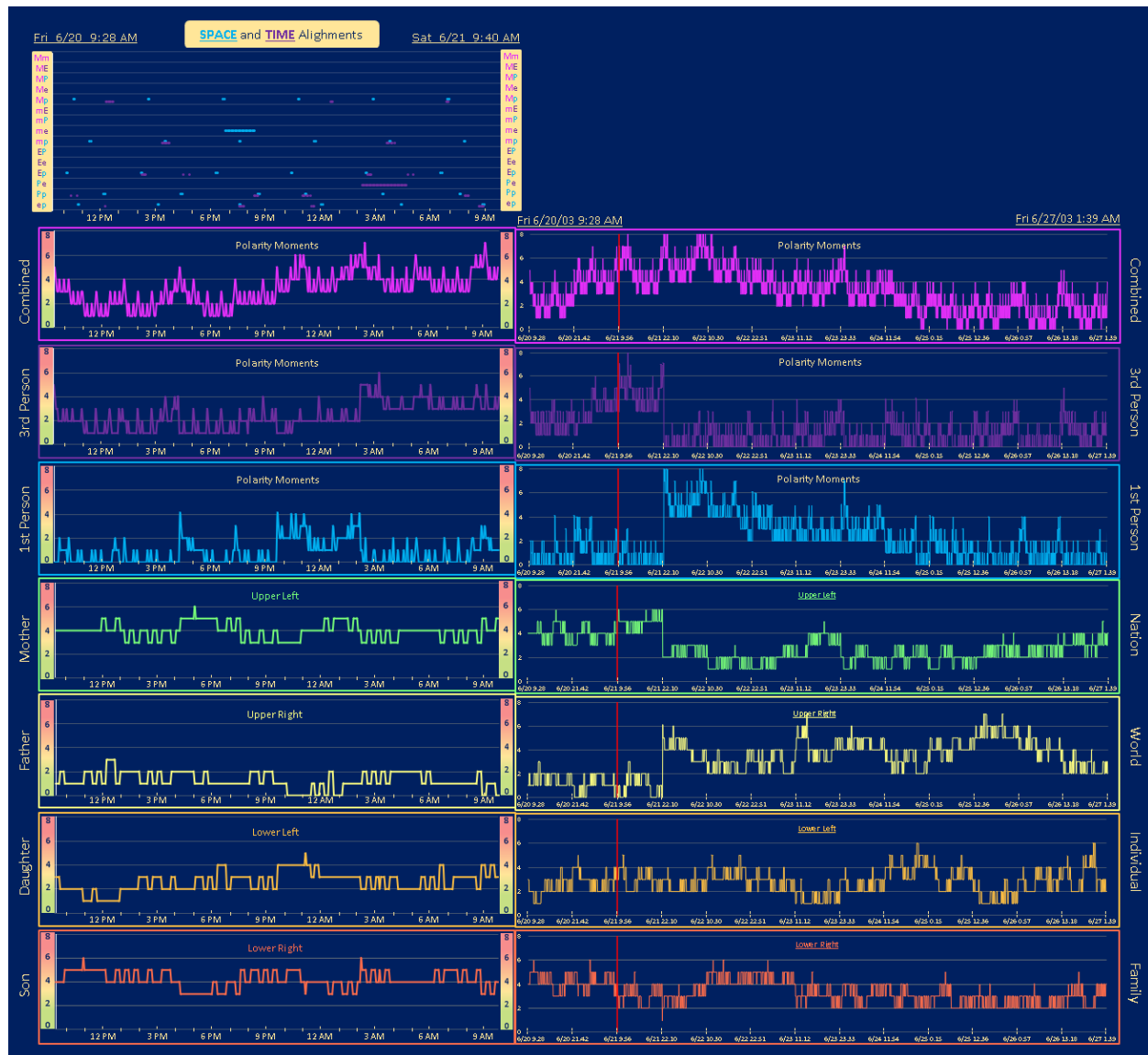
## 2003 Neos Marmaras Riot (Greece)

Large scale protests over the EU-Summit in Chalkidiki, Greece. Riot police needed to use teargas to help control and disperse the crowds in a fierce clash with anti-globalisation protesters during violent demonstrations in the northern Greek tourist resort of Neos Marmaras, 20 June 2003. The demonstrators were trying to break through a police cordon protecting the venue of an EU summit.



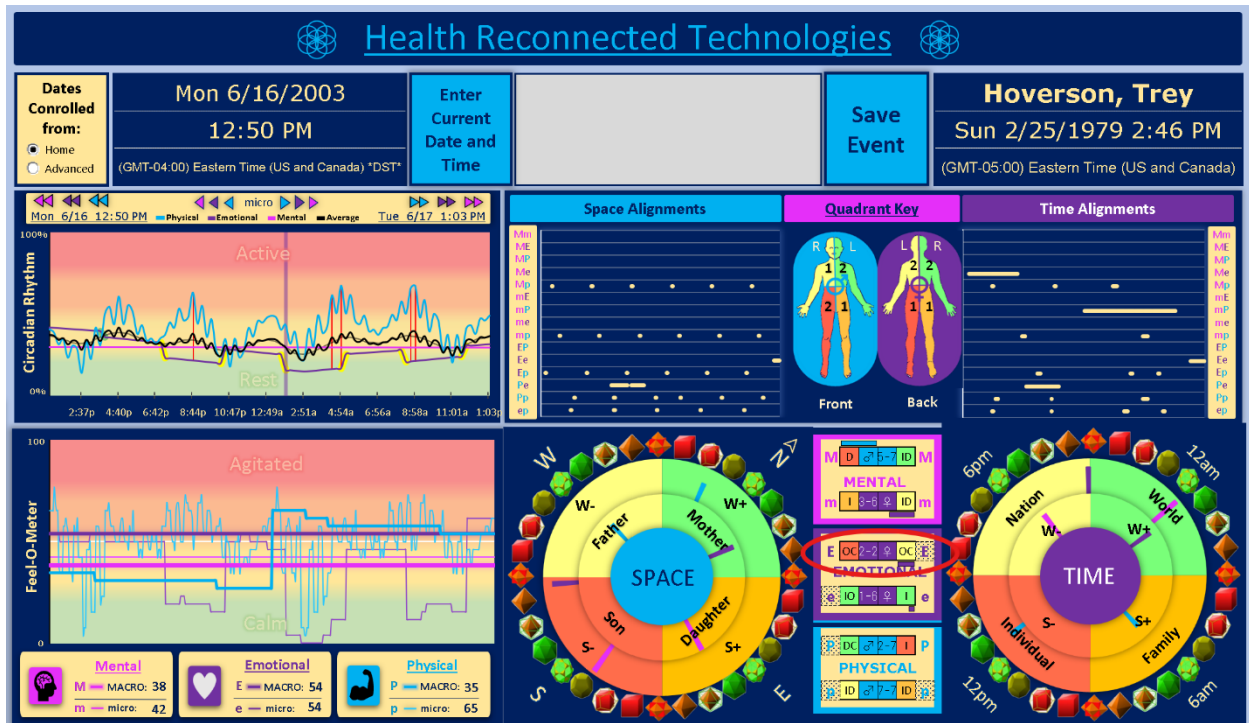
# 2003 Neos Marmaras Riot (Greece)

## Electromagnetics

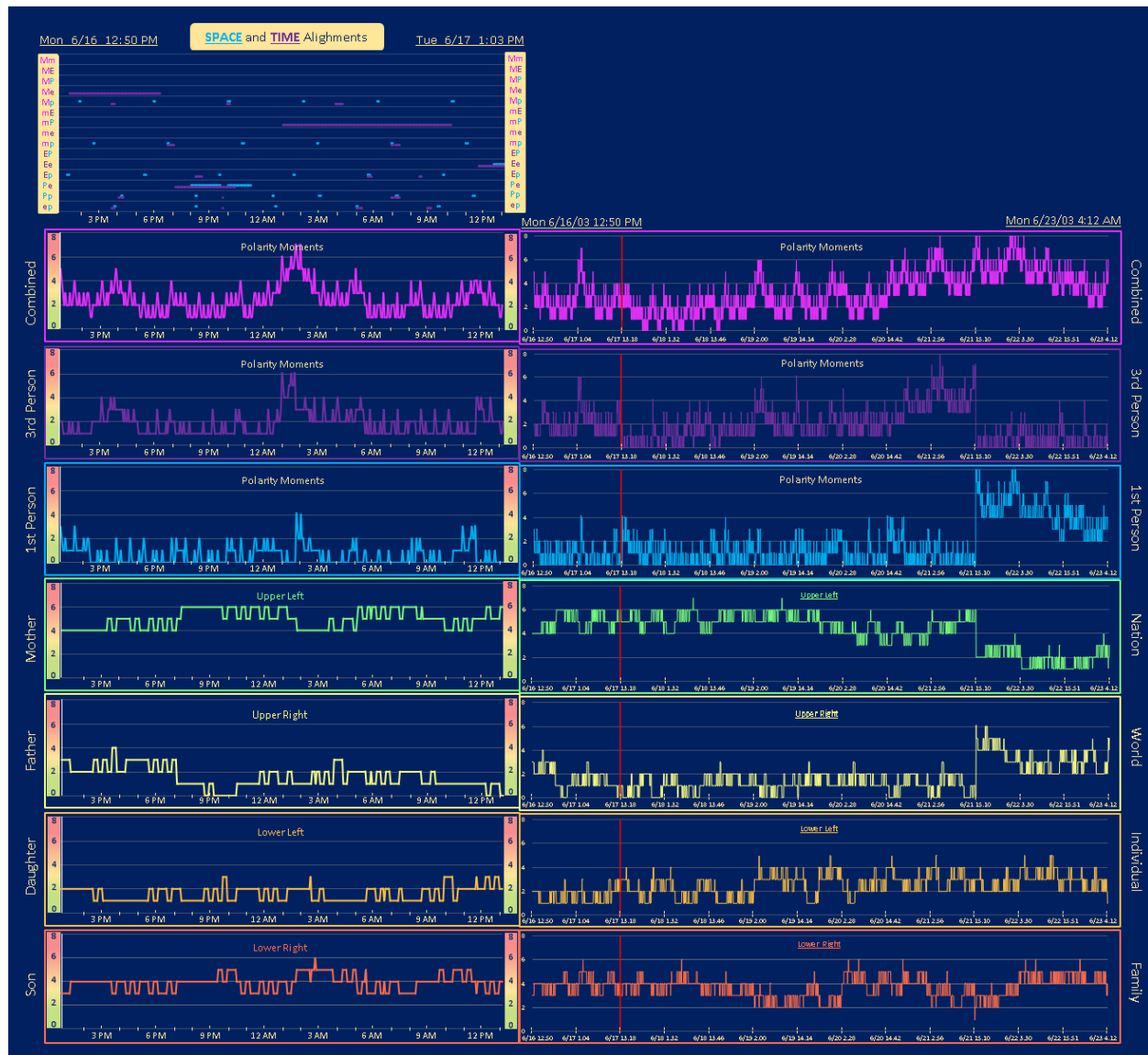


## 2003 Benton Harbor Riot (Michigan)

The 2003 Benton Harbor Riots began on June 16, 2003 after a police chase and the death of a Black motorcyclist. On a summer night, 27-year-old Terrance Shurn was chased by a police officer through Benton Harbor and crashed his motorcycle into a building, dying in the process. The incident sparked protests and riots that lasted for several days. On June 17, 2003, police officers moved toward a building that had been set on fire by rioters.



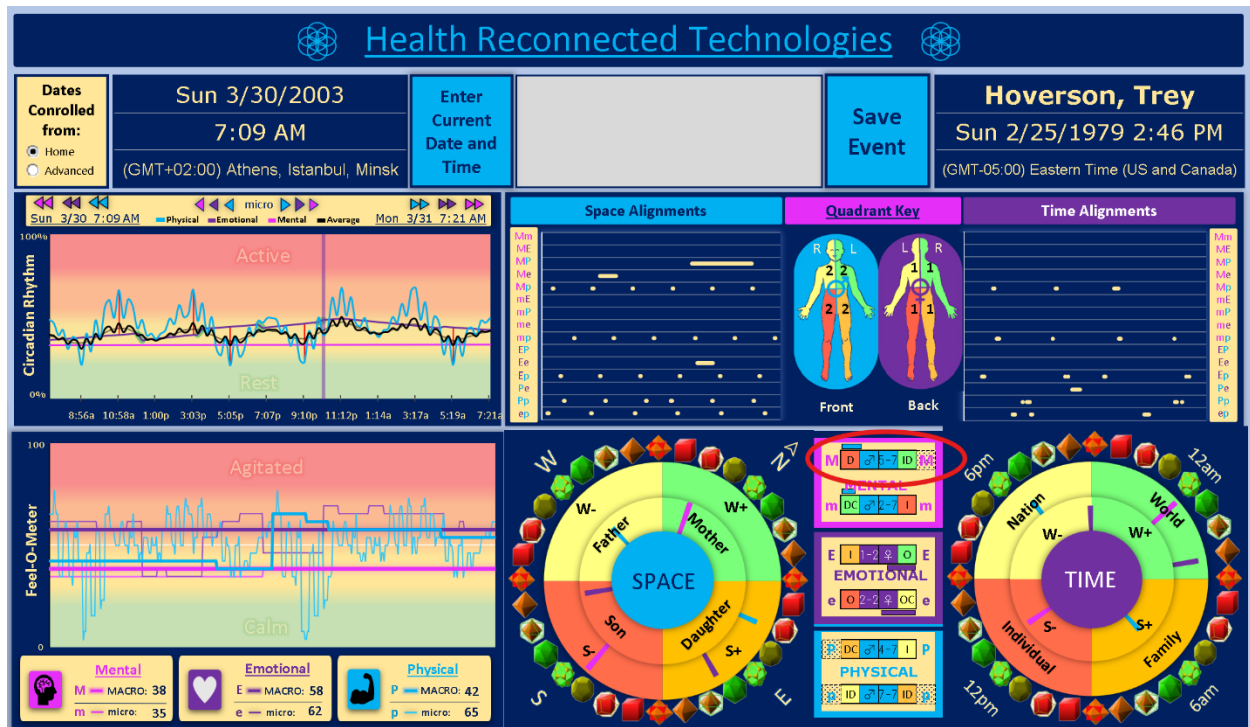
# Electromagnetics



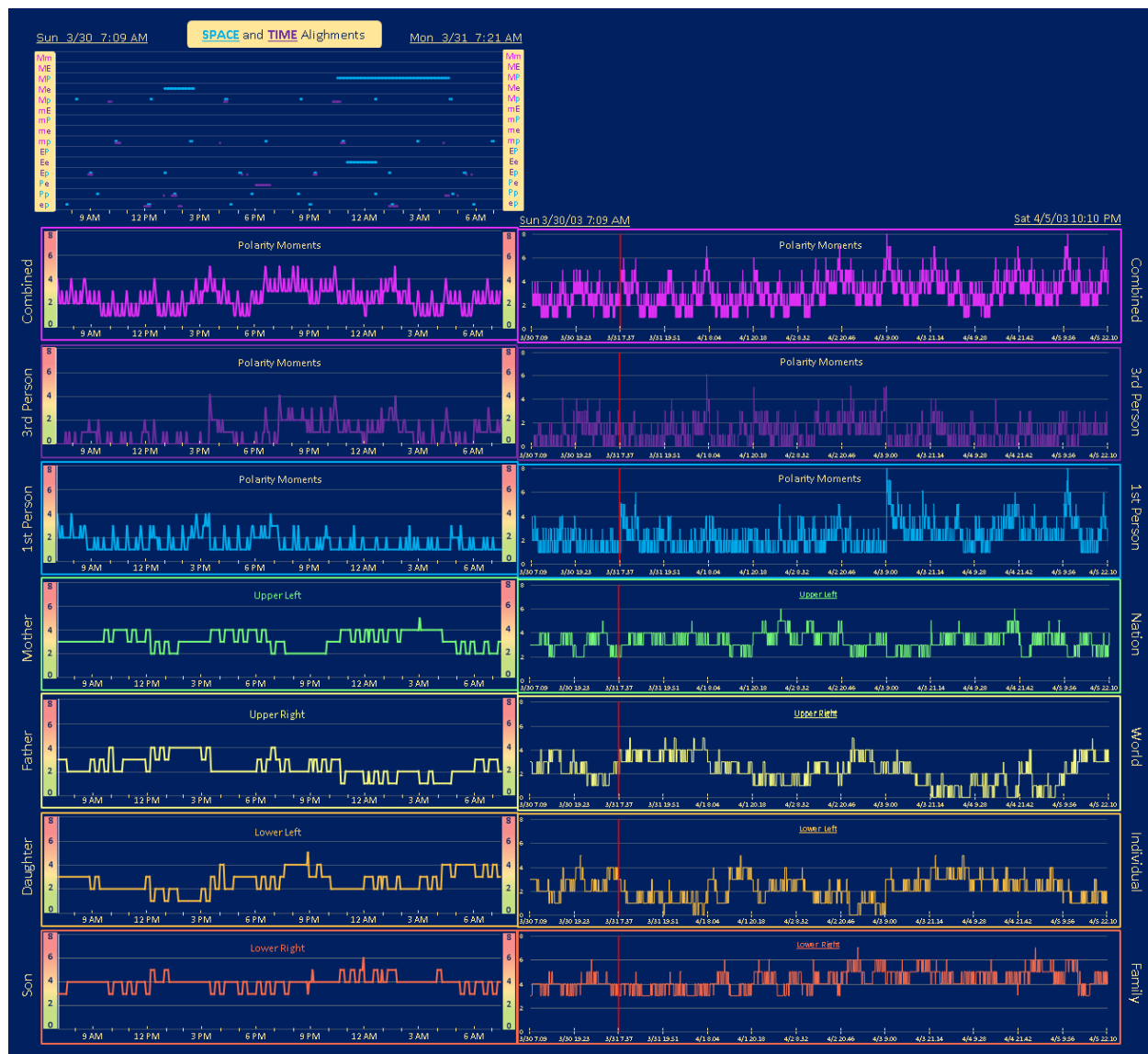
## 2003 Wroclaw Football Riot

The [\*\*Wrocław\*\*](#) **football riot 2003** was an organized fight between [Polish football hooligans](#) in Wrocław, [Lower Silesia](#) Poland on 30 March 2003.<sup>[1]</sup> As a result of the incident, one person died, 229 hooligans were arrested<sup>[2]</sup> and more than twelve were taken to the hospital.

On 30 March 2003 the Hooligans from Wrocław took part in the huge fight which was centered on Grabiszynska Street, 500 m from the stadium, using knives, cleavers, wooden clubs and stones.<sup>[2]</sup> Triad was defeated and fled from the place of combat.



## 2003 Wroclaw Football Riot

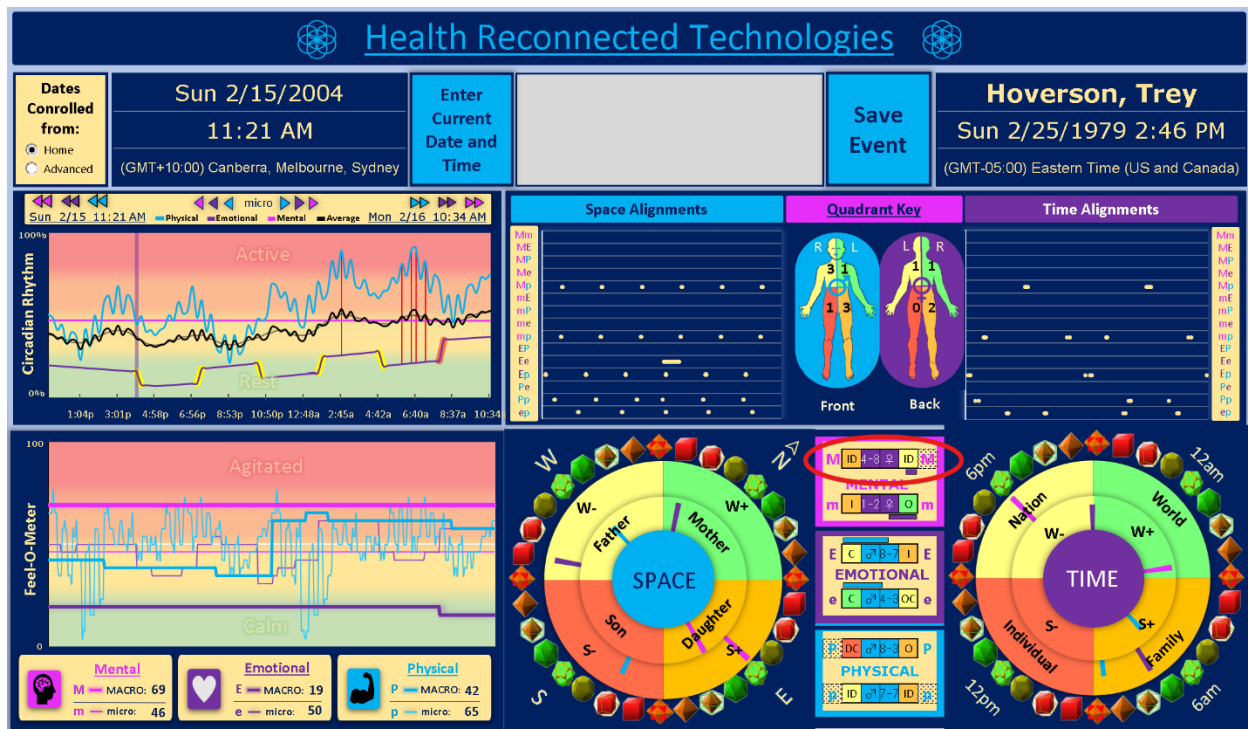




## 2004 Redfern Riot

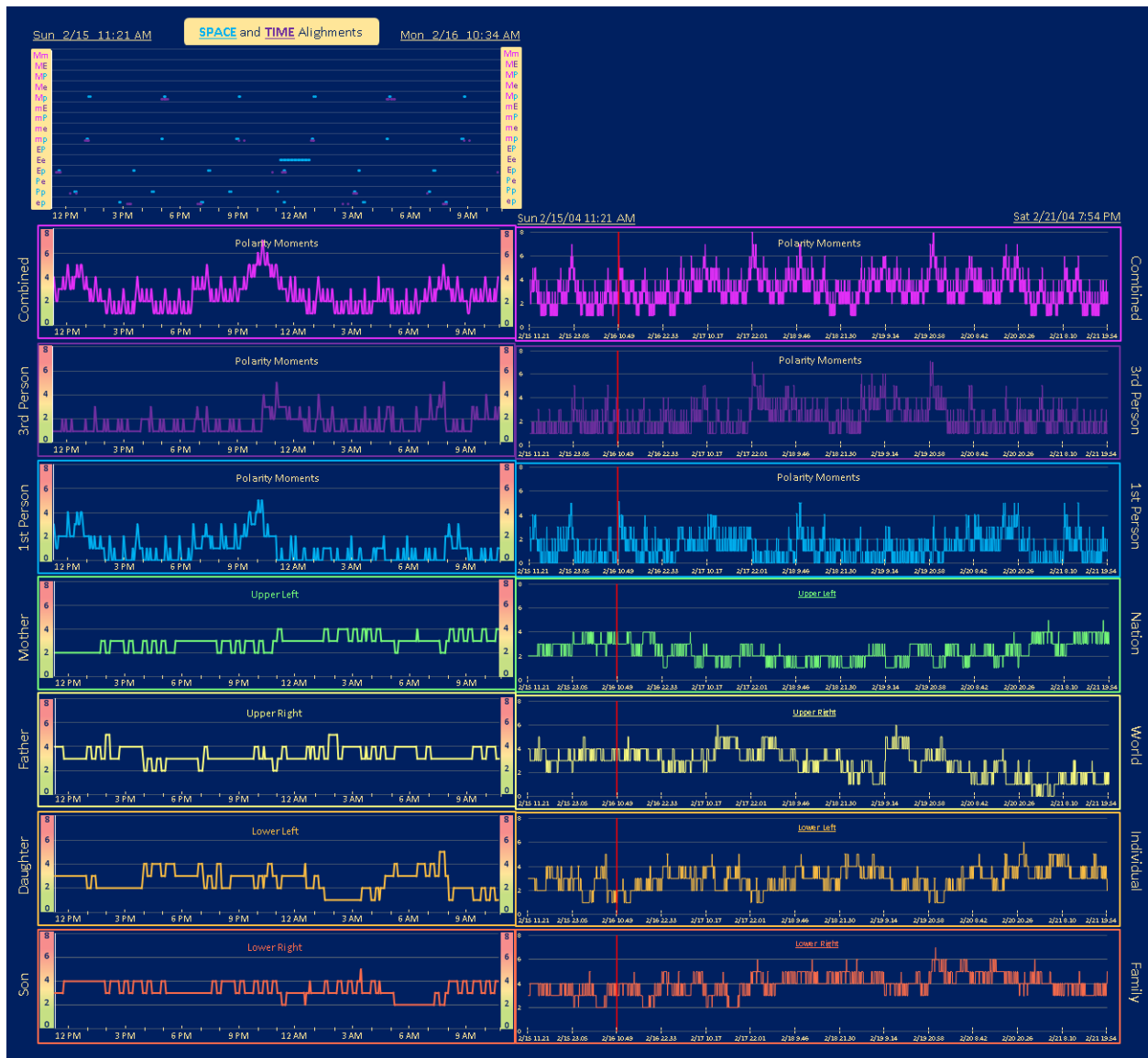
The **2004 Redfern riots** took place on the evening of Sunday 15 February 2004. They were the result of a bike accident in the neighboring suburb of [Waterloo](#) on 14 February 2004.

On the evening of 15 February, Aboriginal and non-[Indigenous](#) youths and adults, most of them from the Waterloo estate gathered at Eveleigh Street quickly after the word of Thomas Hickey's death. The violence escalated into a full-scale riot around the Block, during which Redfern railway station was briefly set alight, suffering superficial damage. The riot continued into the early morning, until police used [fire brigade](#) water hoses to disperse the crowd. Total damages included a torched car and 40 injured police officers.



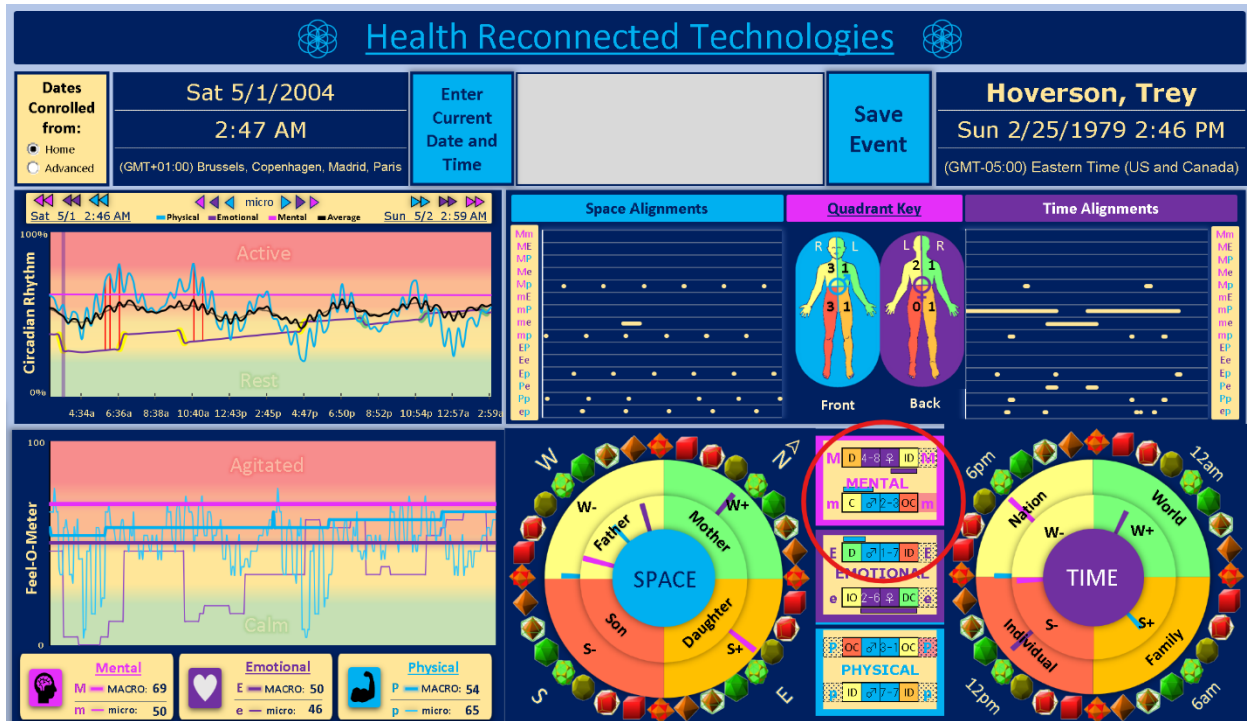
# 2004 Redfern Riot

## Electromagnetics



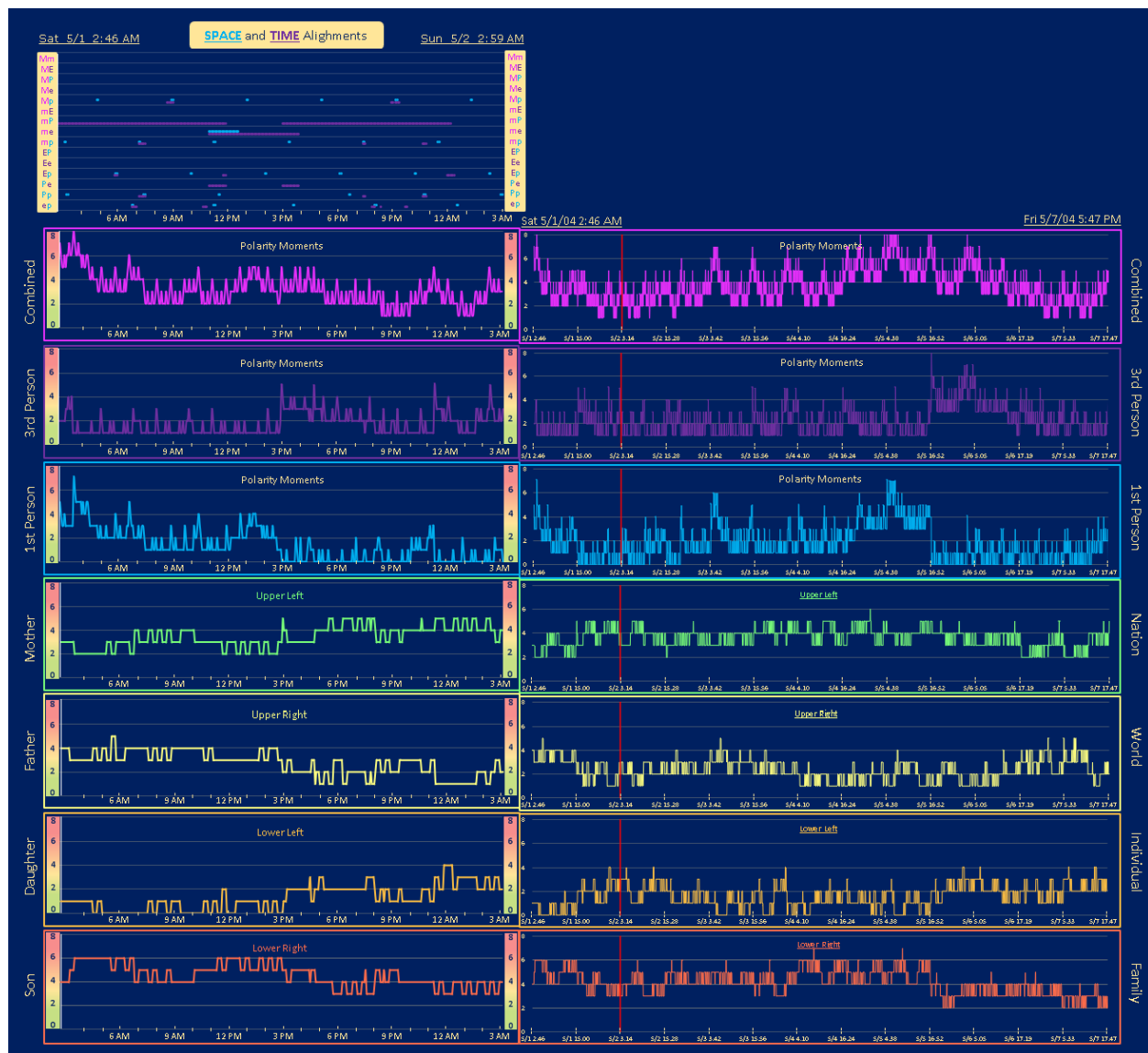
## 2004 Dublin May Day Protests

On 1 May 2004 there was a physical confrontation in the Dublin suburb of Ashtown between riot police and alter-globalisation activists.<sup>[1][2][3]</sup> On that day there was a summit of EU leaders taking place at Farmleigh House in the Phoenix Park.<sup>[1]</sup> Protestors affiliated with the Dublin Grassroots Network and other left-wing groups attempted to march to Farmleigh but were blocked by Gardaí at the Ashtown roundabout.<sup>[1][4]</sup> A small number of protestors broke off from the main group and clashed with Gardaí at the roundabout.<sup>[4][5]</sup> The Gardaí used water cannons against the protestors, eventually dispersing them.<sup>[2]</sup> This was the first time that police had used water cannons in the Republic of Ireland.



# 2004 Dublin May Day Protests

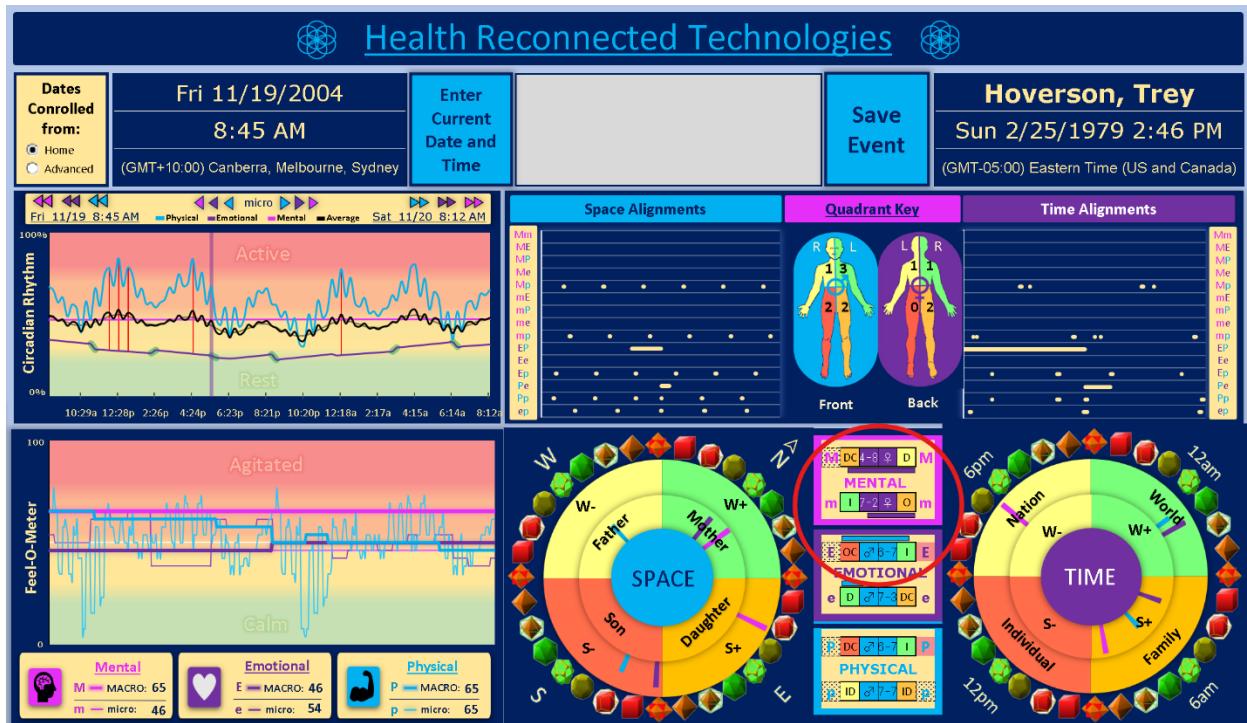
## Electromagnetics



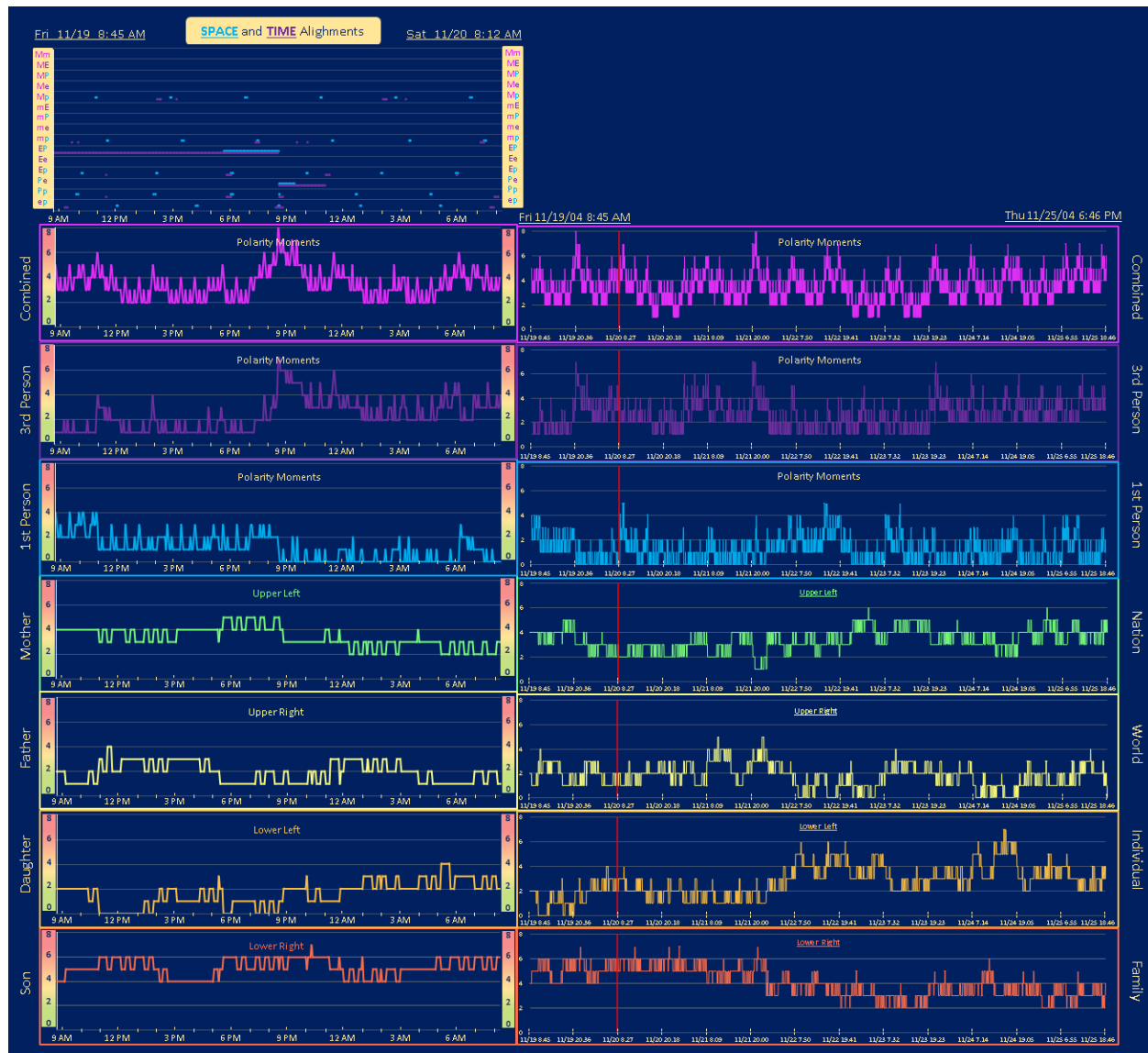
## 2004 Palm Island Riot (Australia)

The **2004 Palm Island death in custody** incident relates to the death of an [Aboriginal](#) resident of [Palm Island](#), **Cameron Doomadgee** (also known as "Mulrunji") on Friday, 19 November 2004 in a police cell.<sup>[1]</sup> The death of Mulrunji led to civic disturbances on the island and a legal, political and media sensation that continued for fourteen years.

Initially 13 Palm Islanders were arrested and charged. They appeared before the Townsville [Magistrates Court](#) on Monday 29 November 2004, the first business day after the riot.<sup>[23]</sup> The Palm Islanders faced charges of riot, [arson](#) and assault. A total of 28 [Indigenous Australians](#) were arrested and charged with offences ranging from arson to riotous behaviour in the weeks following the riot.



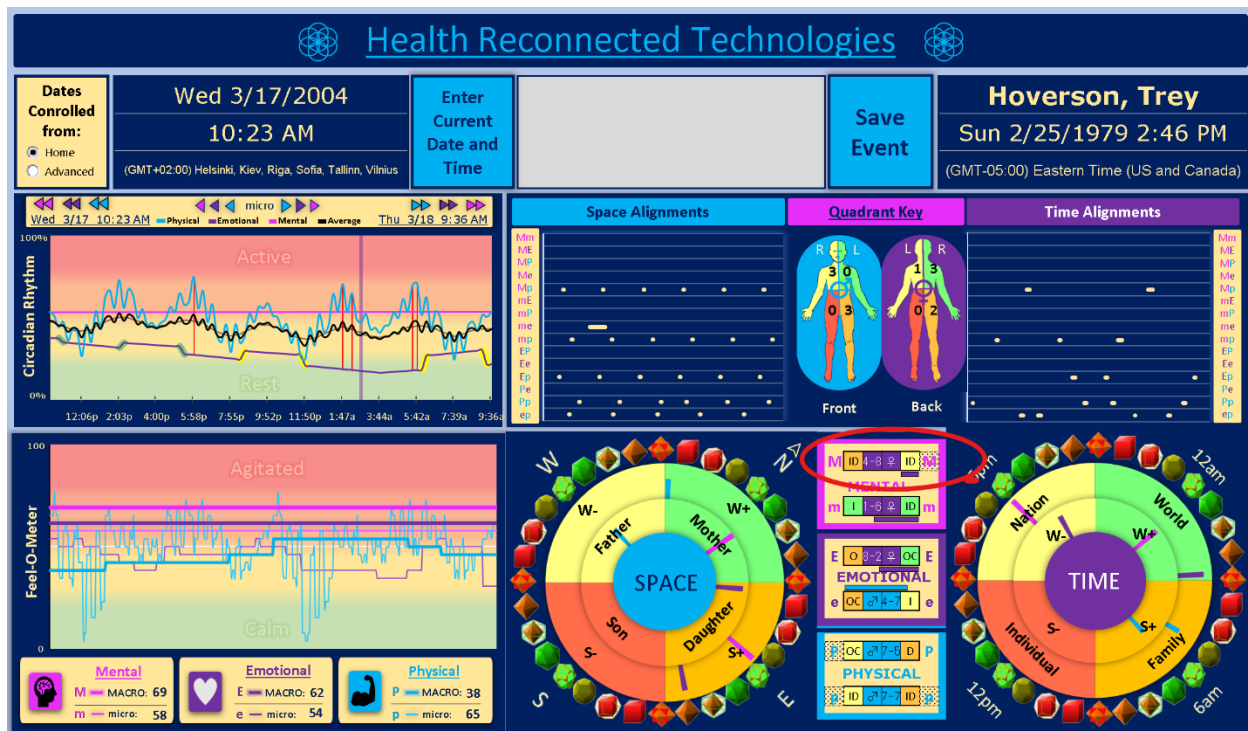
# Electromagnetics





## 2004 Kosovo Riot

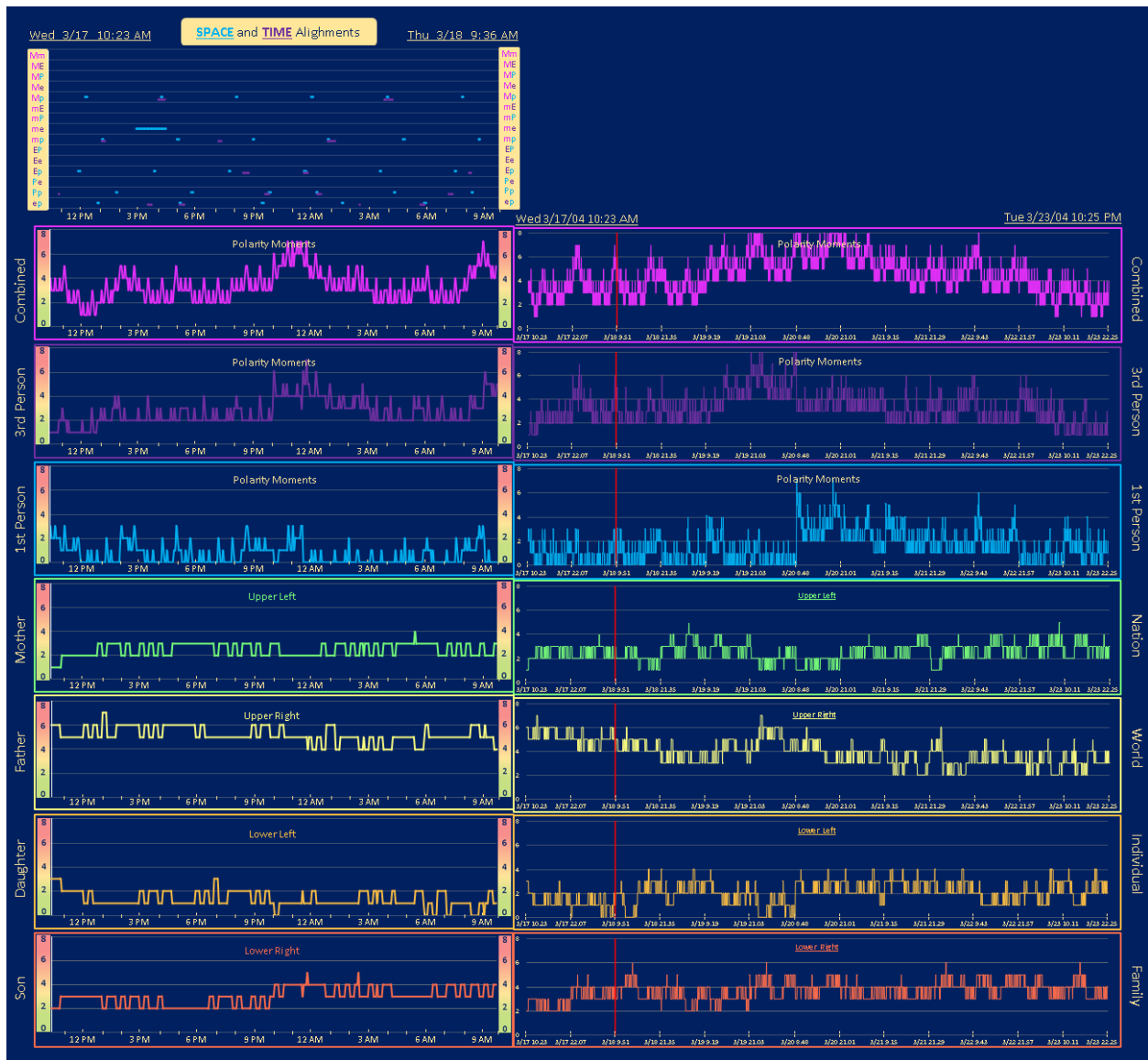
On 17–18 March 2004, violence erupted in the partitioned town of [Mitrovica, Kosovo](#), leaving hundreds wounded and at least 14 people dead. The unrest was precipitated by reports in the [Kosovo Albanian](#) media which falsely claimed that three Kosovo Albanian boys had drowned after being chased into the [Ibar River](#) by a group of [Kosovo Serbs](#). [UN](#) peacekeepers and [NATO](#) troops scrambled to contain a gun battle between [Serbs](#) and [Albanians](#).<sup>[8]</sup> Serbs call the event the **March Pogrom** ([Serbian](#): Мартовски порпом, [romanized](#): *Martovski pogrom*),<sup>[9]</sup> while the Albanians call it the **March Unrest**





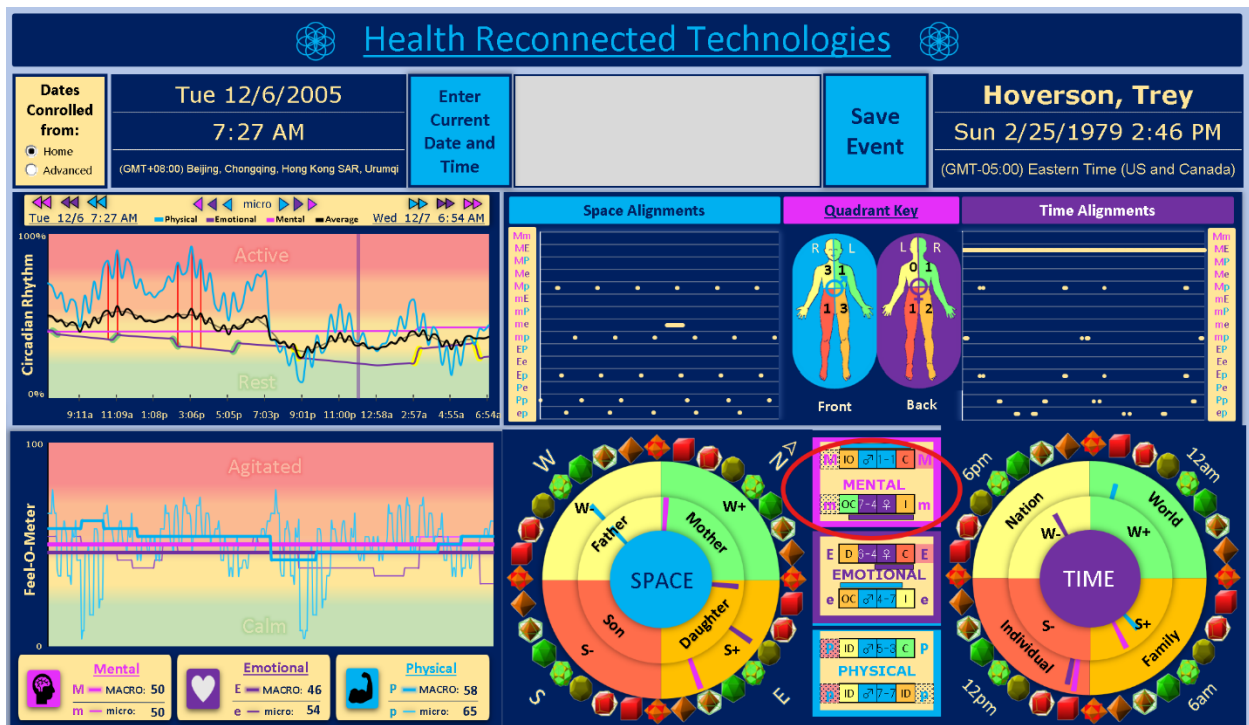
# 2004 Kosovo Riot

## Electromagnetics



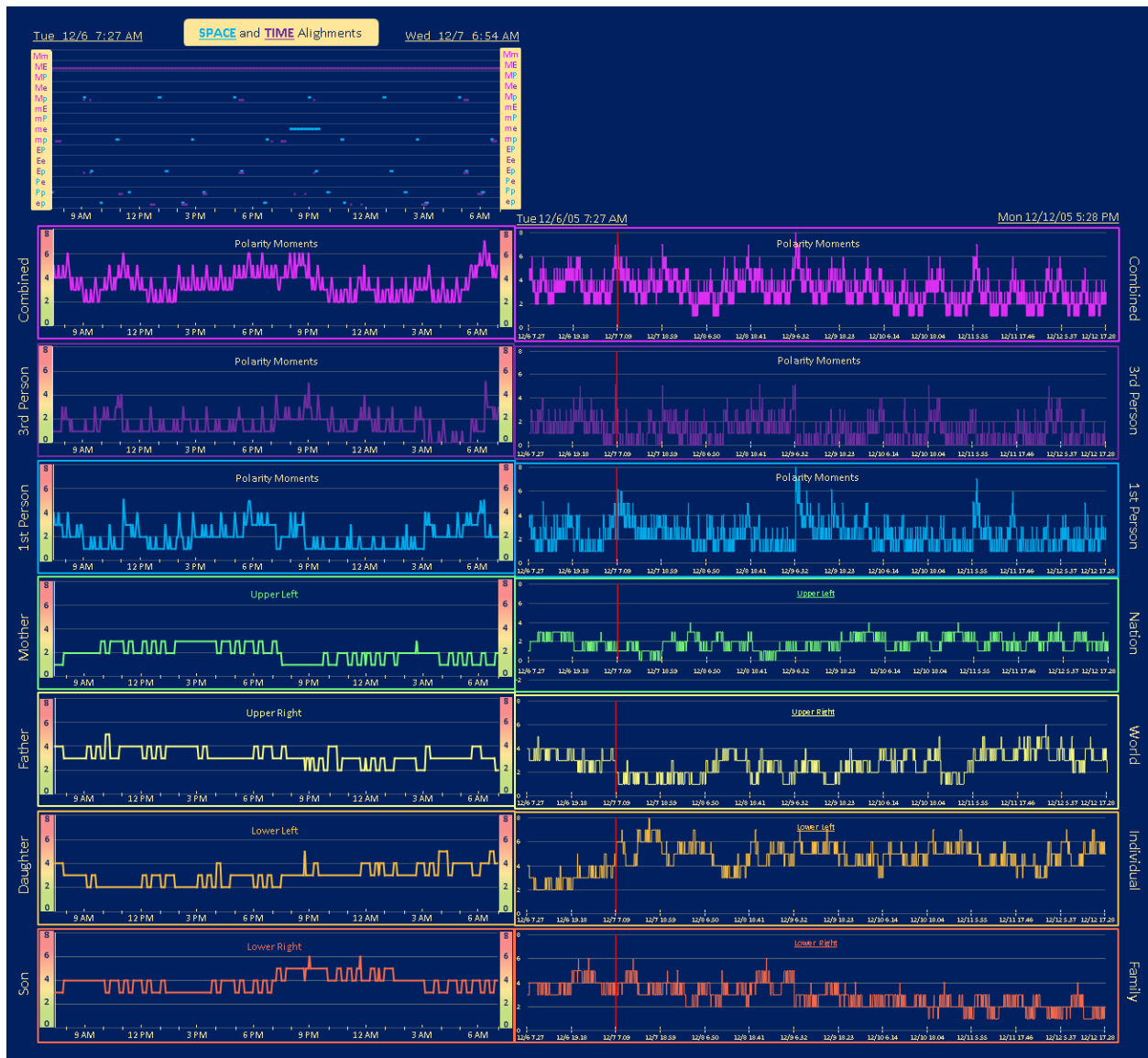
## 2005 Dongzhou Protest (China)

The **Dongzhou protests** refers to a series of protests that took place for seven months until December 2005 in [Dongzhou](#) (东洲), a subdistrict in [Shanwei prefecture](#), [Guangdong Province](#), [China](#). The protests were organized in opposition to government plans to partially [infill](#) the bay and build a new power plant. It resulted in the shooting deaths of several residents in the night of 6 December 2005 by [People's Armed Police](#). The death toll is unknown, with different sources mentioning anywhere from three to several dozen deaths. The protests resumed in November 2006.



# 2005 Dongzhou Protest (China)

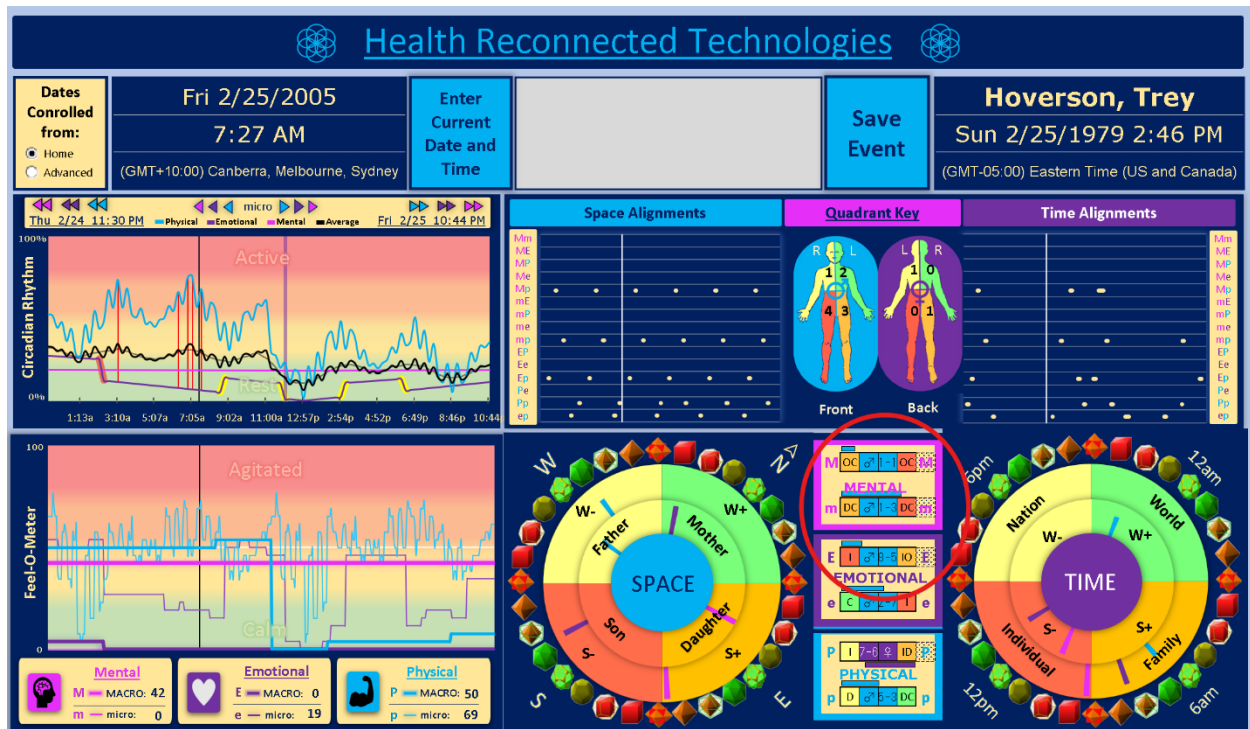
## Electromagnetics



## 2005 Macquarie Field Riot (Australia)

The **2005 Macquarie Fields riots** were a series of disturbances in south-west [Sydney](#) which occurred from 25 February 2005-1 March 2005. The Macquarie Fields riots were referred to as a [riot](#) by both the [Parliament of New South Wales](#) and the media.

[Premier of New South Wales Bob Carr](#) mobilized hundreds of police, including heavily armed riot squads into the area. The violence that followed lasted four nights, involving at least 300 residents clashing with [police](#). The rioters hurled rocks, bottles, bricks, [petrol bombs](#), and set cars alight, injuring several officers.

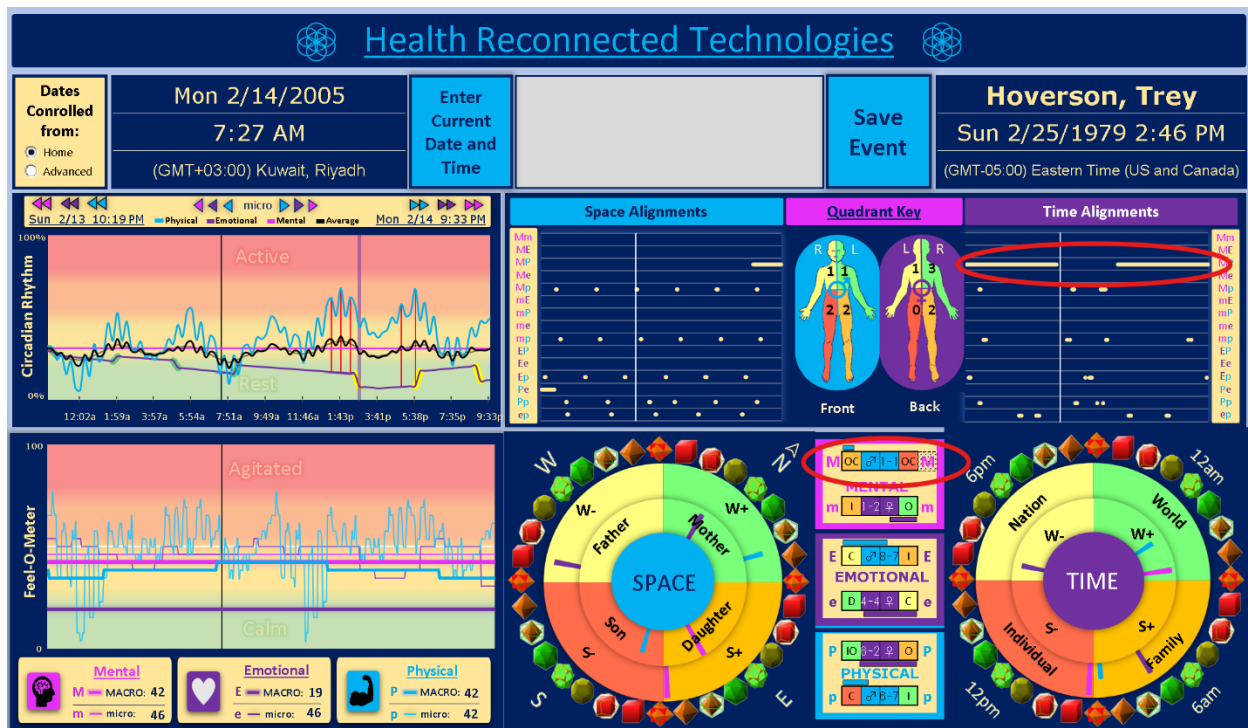




## 2005 Cedar Revolution (Lebanon)

The **Cedar Revolution** or the **Independence Intifada** was a chain of demonstrations in [Lebanon](#) (especially in the capital [Beirut](#)) triggered by the assassination of former [Lebanese Prime Minister Rafic Hariri](#). The popular movement was remarkable for its avoidance of violence, peaceful approach, and its total reliance on methods of [civil resistance](#).

The primary goals of the activists were the withdrawal of the [Syrian troops which had occupied Lebanon](#) since 1976, the replacement of a government heavily influenced by Syrian interests by more independent leadership. More generally, the demonstrators demanded the end of the Syrian influence in Lebanese politics.



# 2005 Cedar Revolution (Lebanon)

## Electromagnetics

