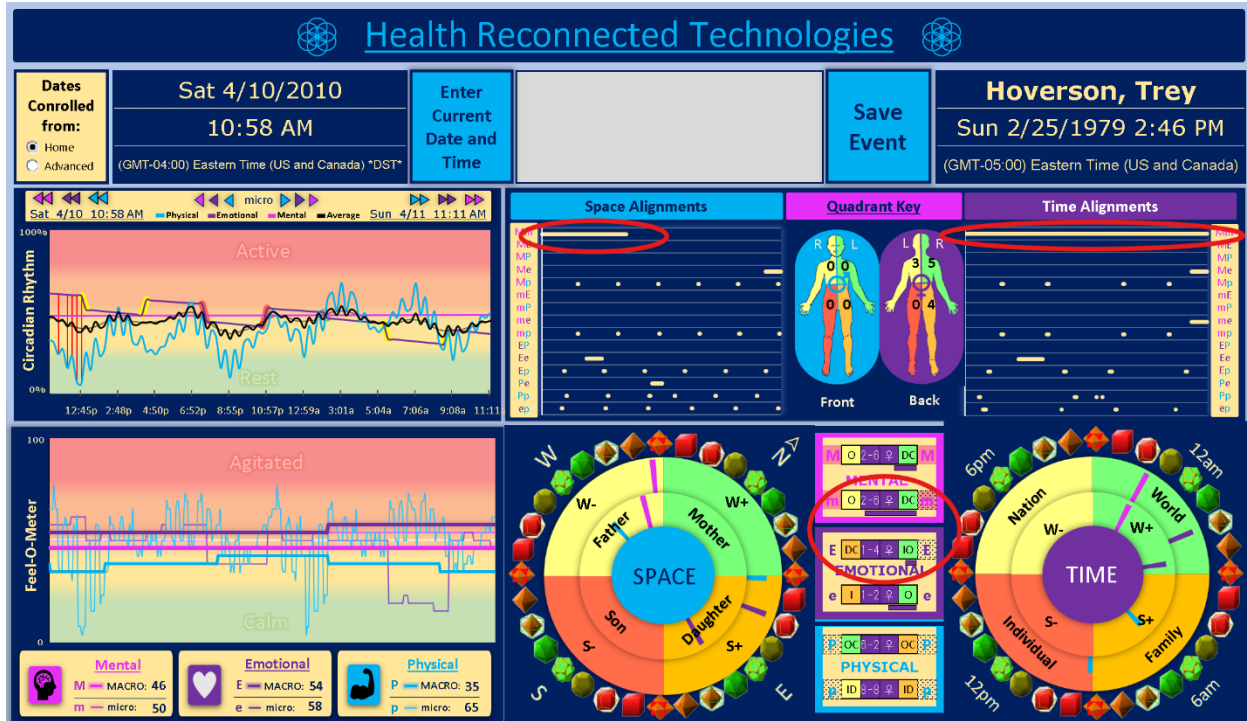


2010 Springfest Riot (Virginia)

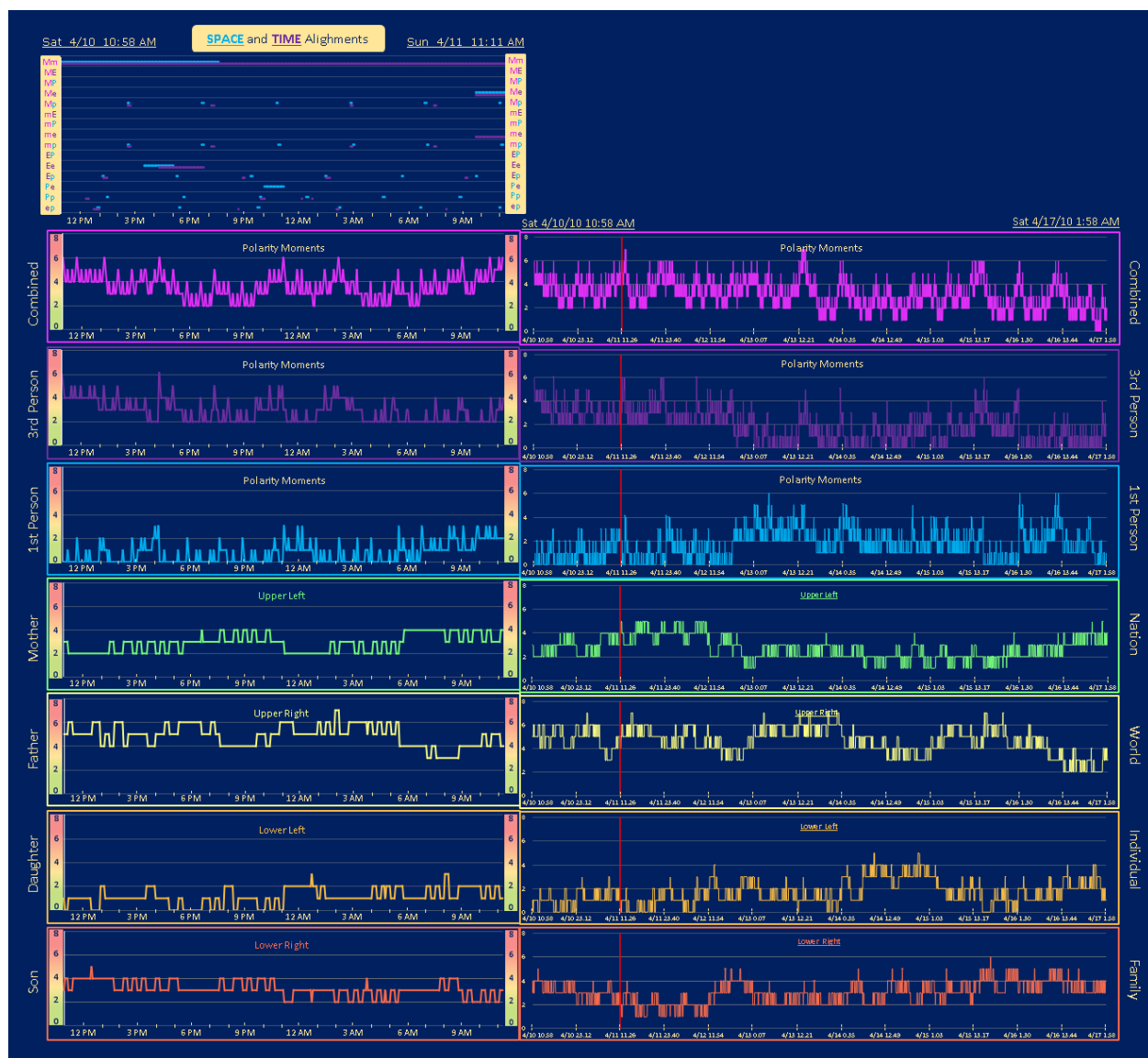
On April 10, 2010, a Harrisonburg block party involving college students got out of hand Saturday — leading to the use of tear gas, rubber bullets and pepper spray to disperse the crowd.

Harrisonburg, home of James Madison University, is the site of an annual block party called “Springfest.” This year’s block party sent at least 30 people to the hospital.

An estimated 8,000 people crowded into the block party. When the Police tried to disperse the crowd, party goers threw bottles and rocks at the police. Tear gas was needed to disperse the crowd.

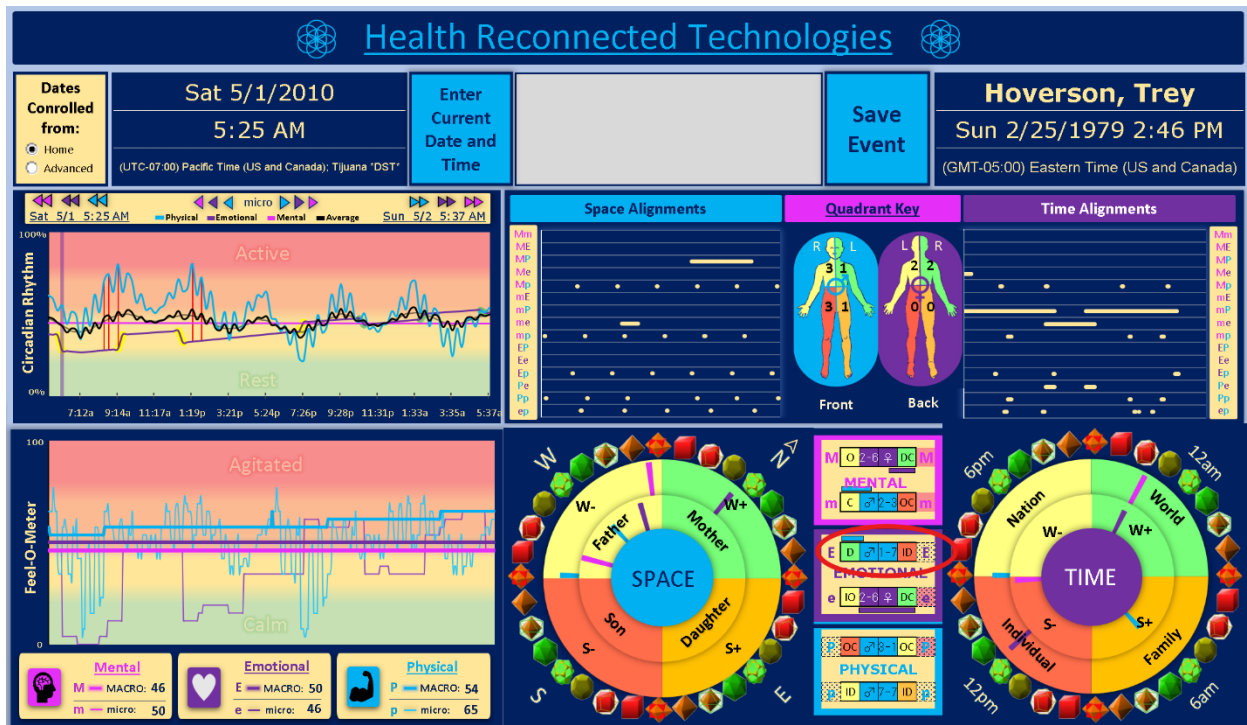


Electromagnetics



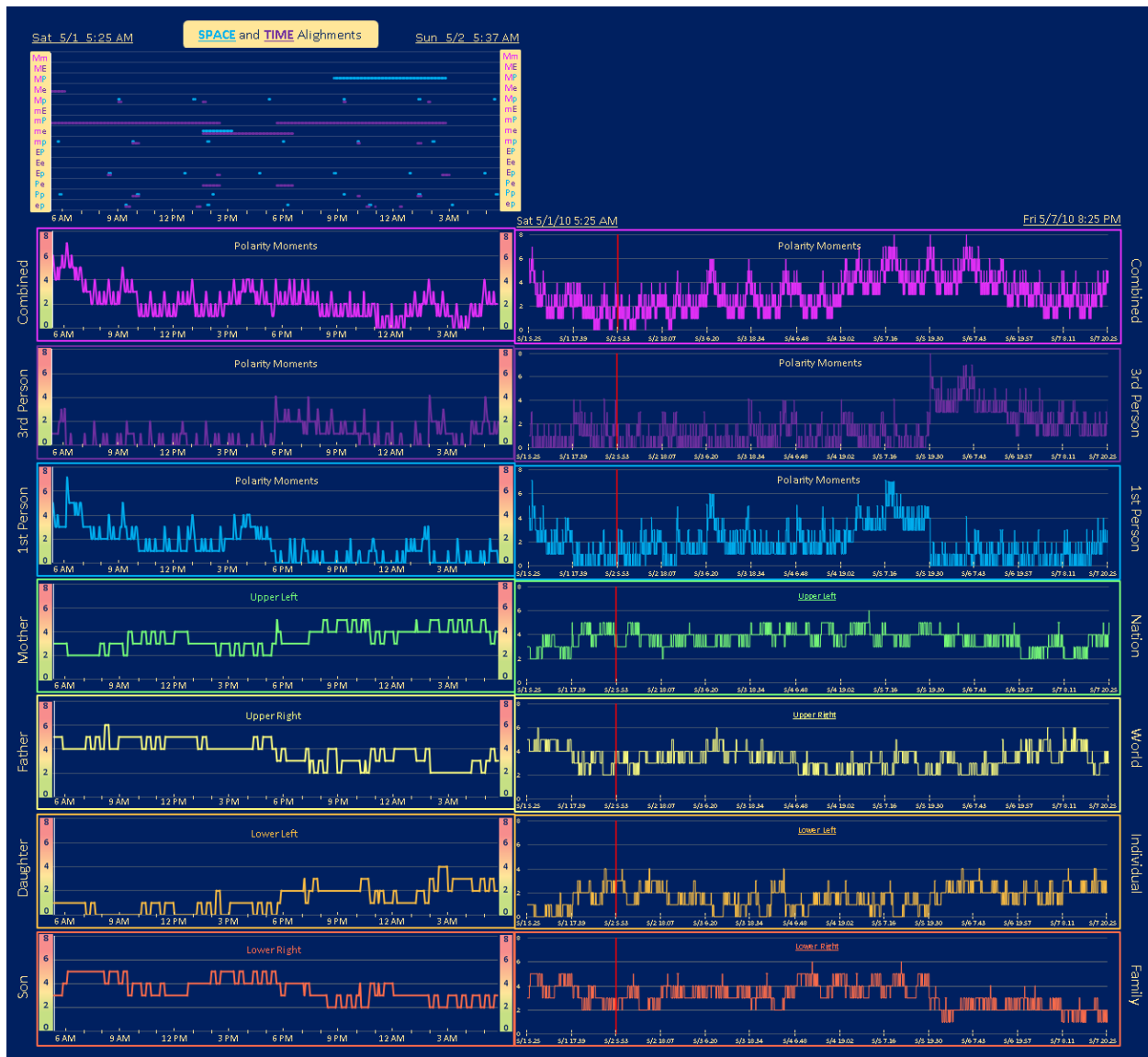
2010 May Day Riot (Santa Cruz)

On May 1, 2010 a May Day celebration in Santa Cruz turned chaotic; several businesses downtown were vandalized and stones were reportedly thrown at the police. The celebration was informally planned to begin at The Town Clock and other public areas downtown. It was anonymously promoted and city permits were not obtained prior to the event. Damage to businesses during the event include broken display windows at Dell Williams, Urban Outfitters, The E.C. Rittenhouse Building, and Artisan's Gallery; windows were shattered at Jamba Juice (in The Flatiron Building), and Velvet Underground; a fire was lit on the porch of Caffe Pergolesi; and "anarchist" graffiti was written on buildings.



2010 May Day Riot (Santa Cruz)

Electromagnetics



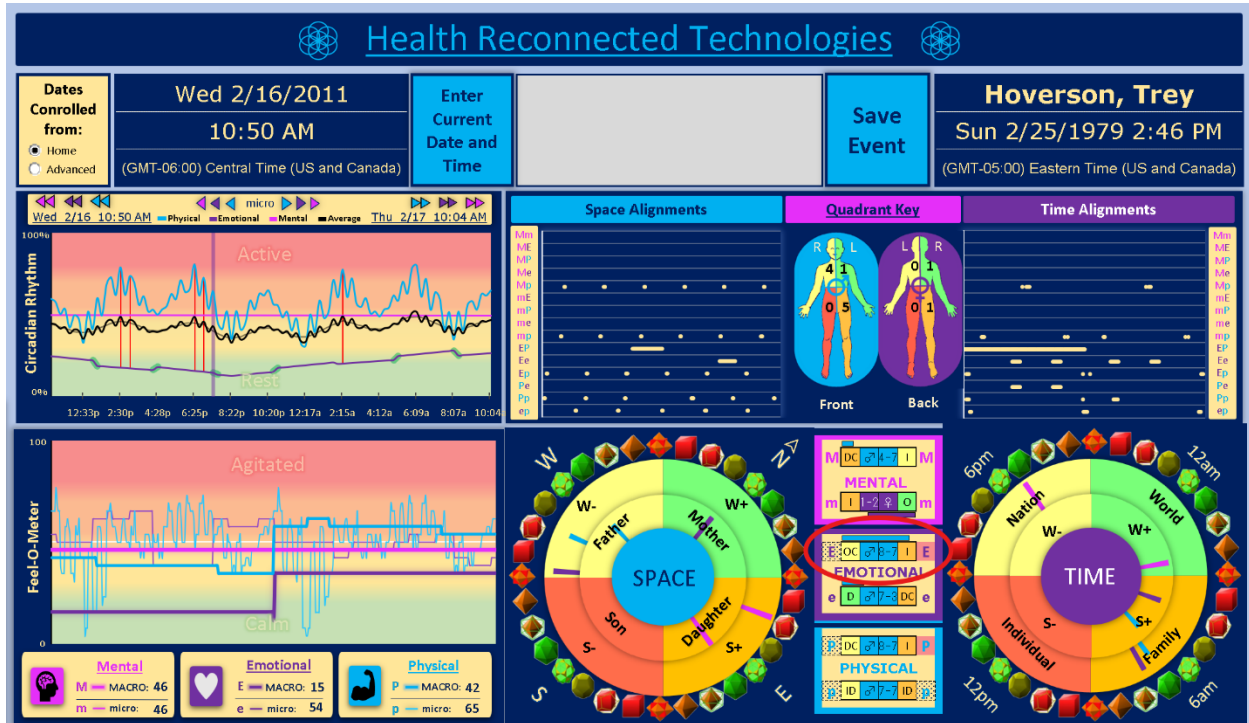
2011 Wisconsin Protests Part 1

The **2011 Wisconsin protests** were a series of demonstrations in the state of [Wisconsin](#) in the [United States](#) beginning in February involving as many as 100,000 [protesters](#)^[3] opposing the [2011 Wisconsin Act 10](#), also called the "*Wisconsin Budget Repair bill*."

Crowds continued to build at the capital from 2/16-2/18 to around 30,000 protesters

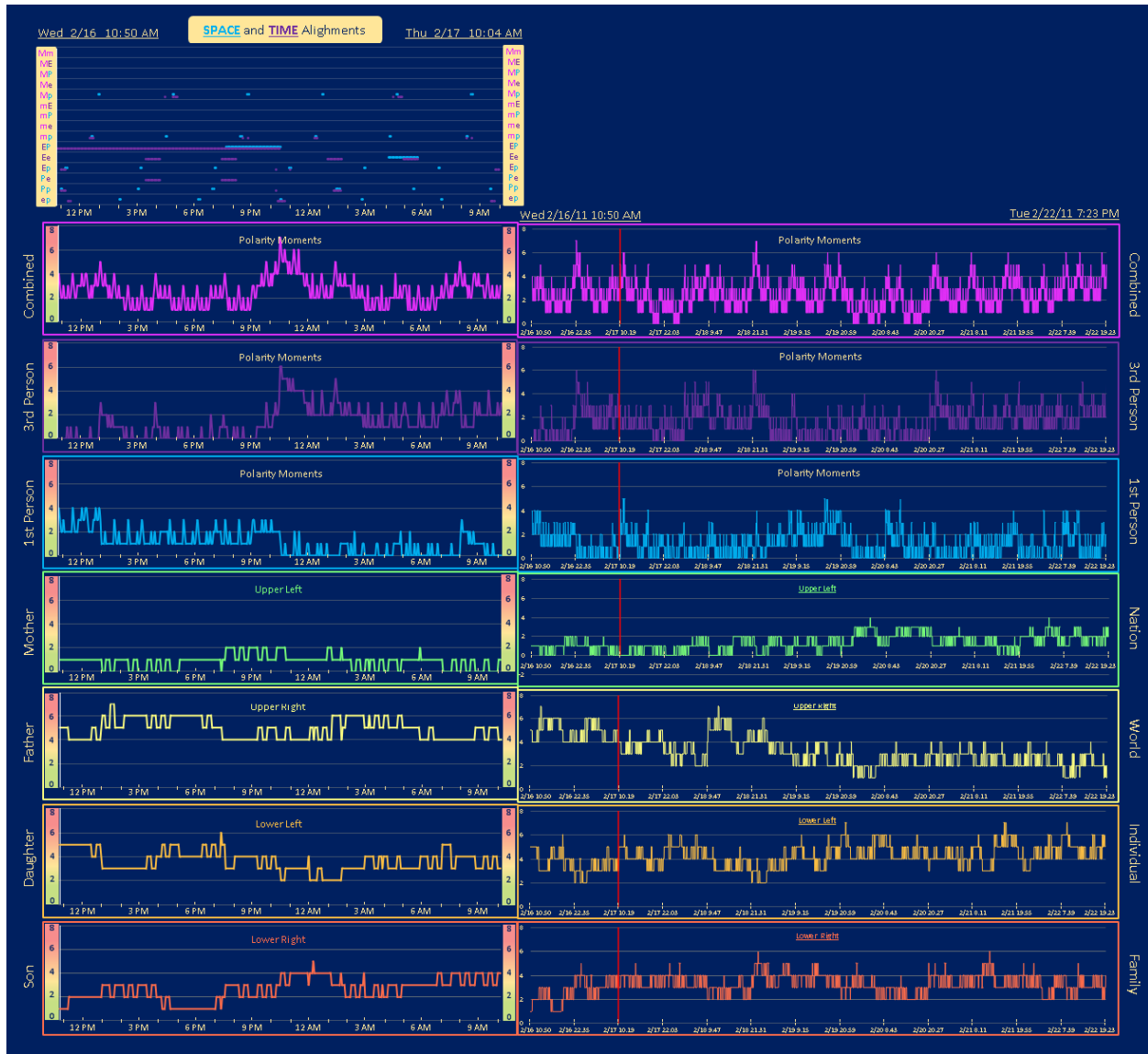
By the 2/19 the number of protesters grew to over 70,000.

By 2/20 the protesters had undertaken a physical occupation of the Capitol building.



2011 Wisconsin Protests Part 1

Electro Magnetics

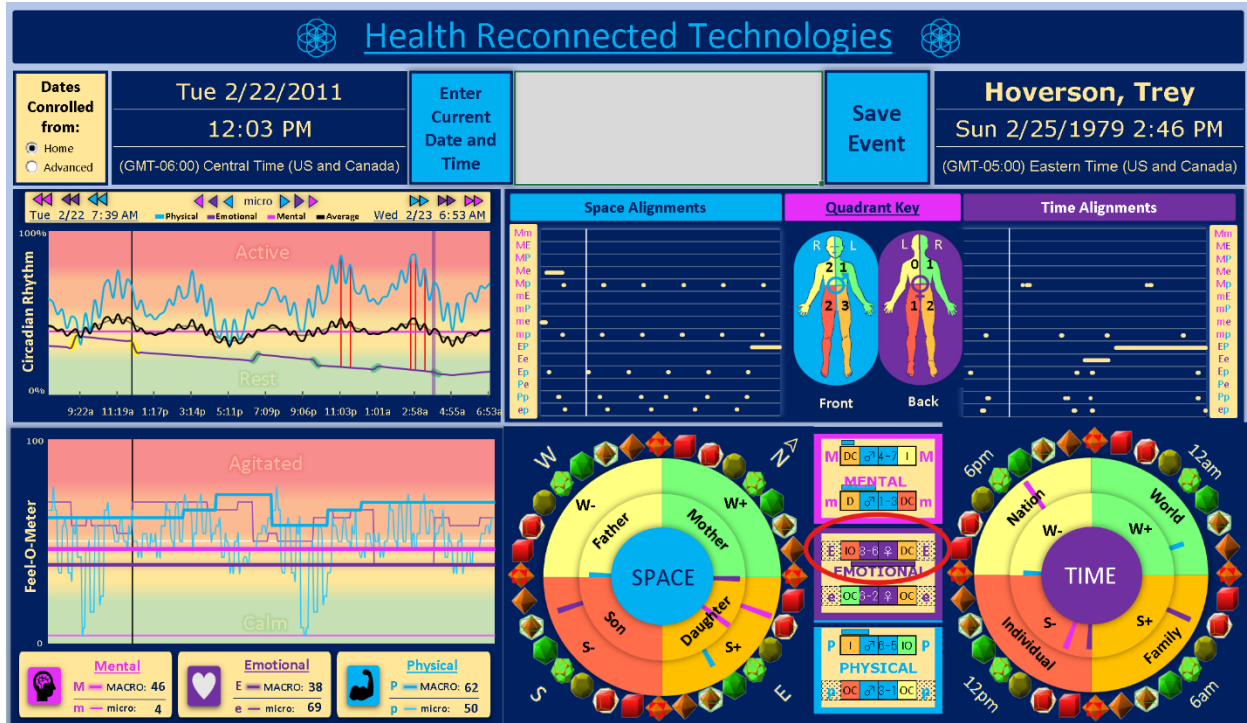


2011 Wisconsin Protests Part 2

The **2011 Wisconsin protests** were a series of demonstrations in the state of [Wisconsin](#) in the [United States](#) beginning in February involving as many as 100,000 [protesters](#)^[3] opposing the [2011 Wisconsin Act 10](#), also called the "*Wisconsin Budget Repair bill*."

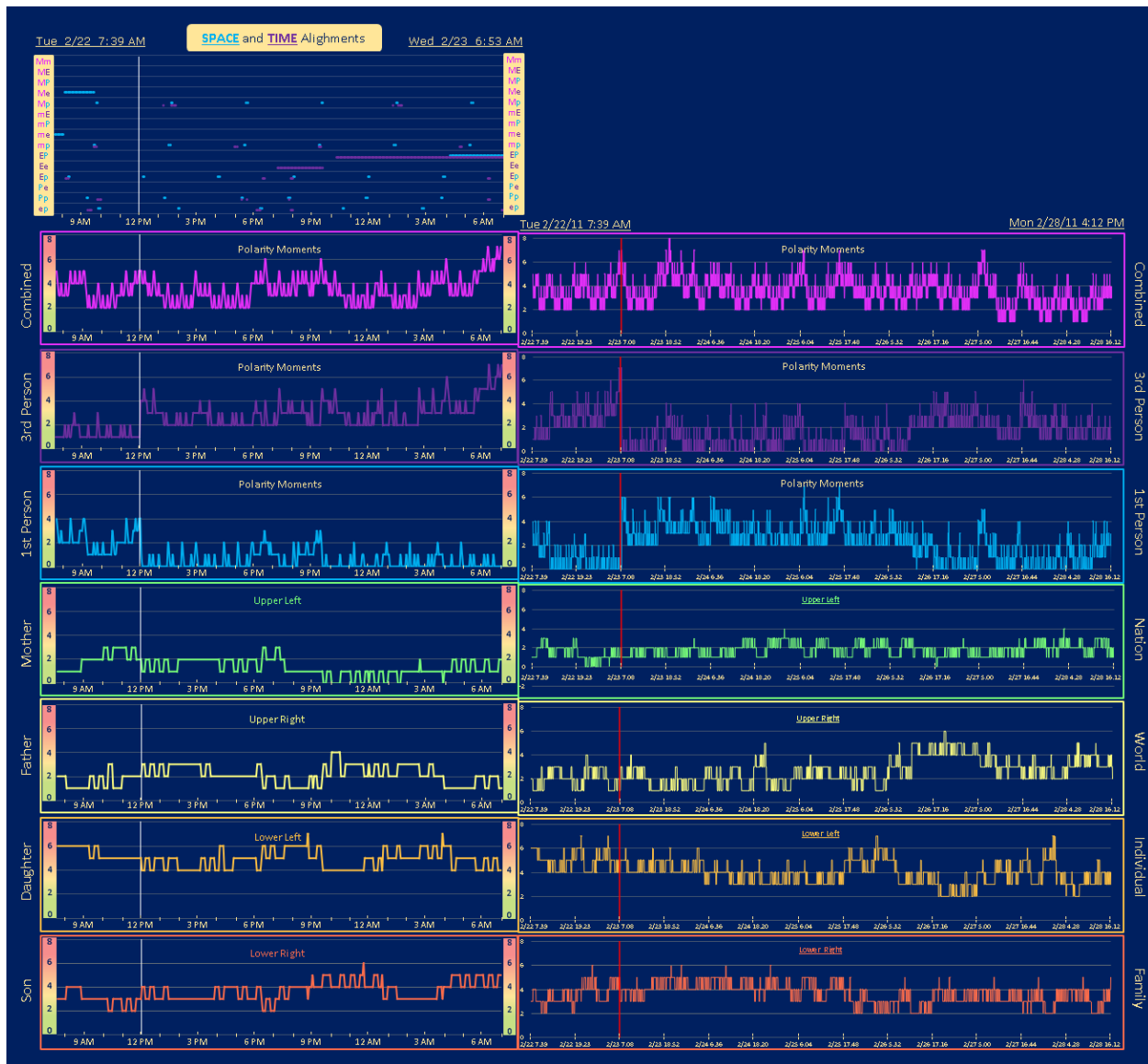
Crowds continued to build at the capital from 2/23-2/26 from 70,000 to as many as 100,000

In addition, the Wisconsin protesters were joined by thousands at state capitals around the nation as well as out of state union supporters being bused in.



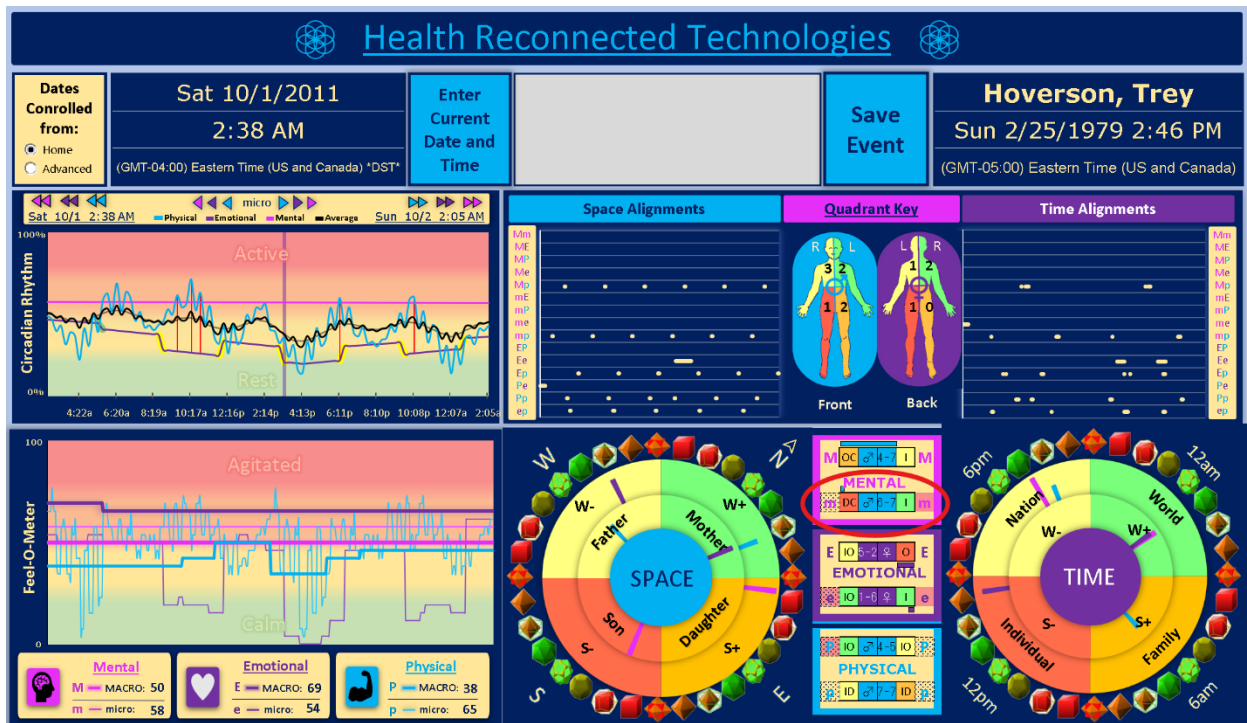
2011 Wisconsin Protests Part 2

Electromagnetics



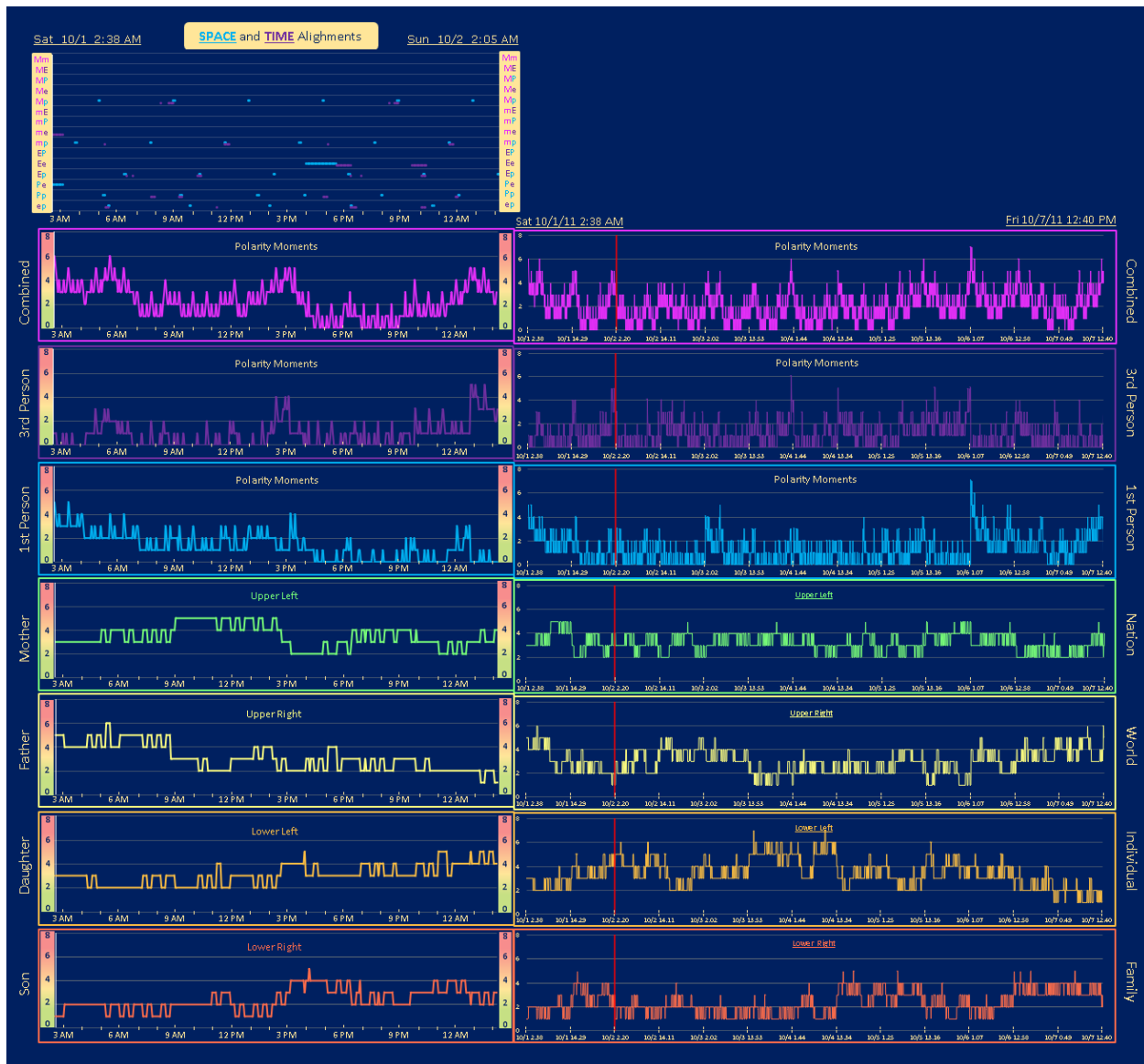
2011 Occupy Wall Street Brooklyn Bridge Protest

On October 1, 2011, a large group of protesters set out to walk across the [Brooklyn Bridge](#) resulting in 768 arrests, the largest number of arrests in one day at any Occupy event.^{[121][122][2]} By October 2, all but 20 of the arrestees had been released with citations for [disorderly conduct](#) and a criminal court summons.^[123] On October 4, a group of protesters who were arrested on the bridge filed a lawsuit against the city, alleging that officers had violated their constitutional rights by luring them into a trap and then arresting them.



2011 Occupy Wall Street Brooklyn Bridge Protest

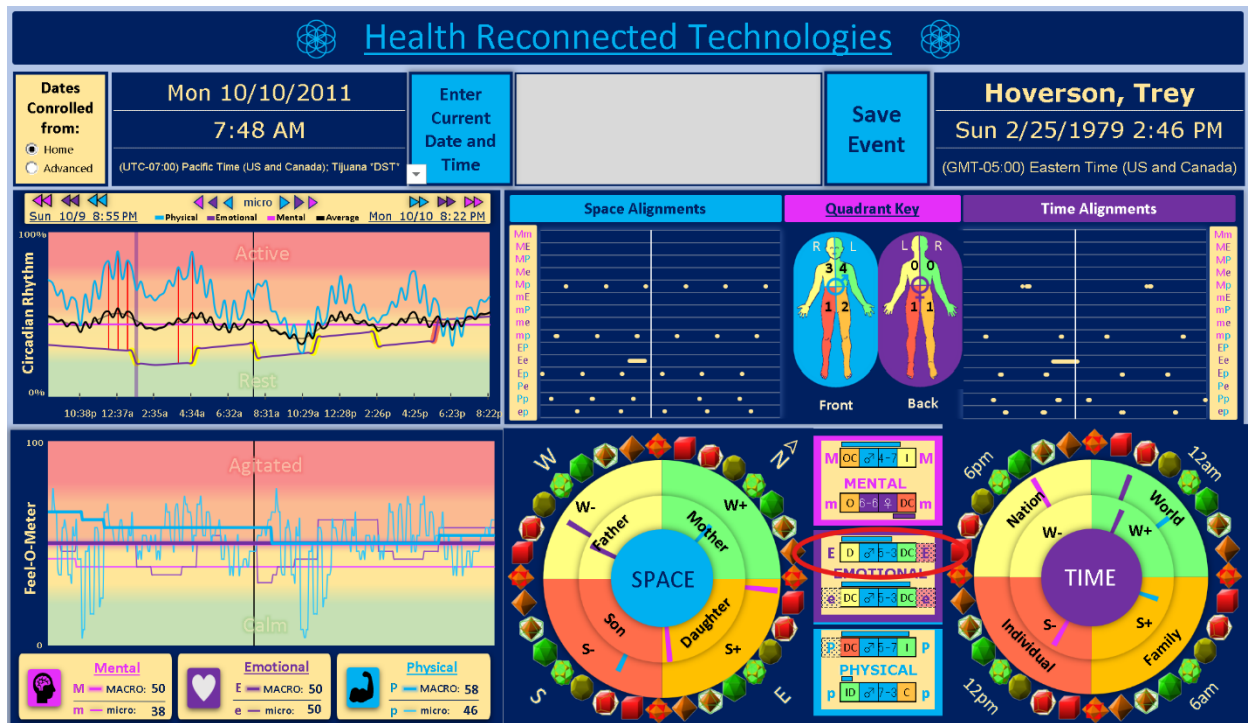
Electromagnetics



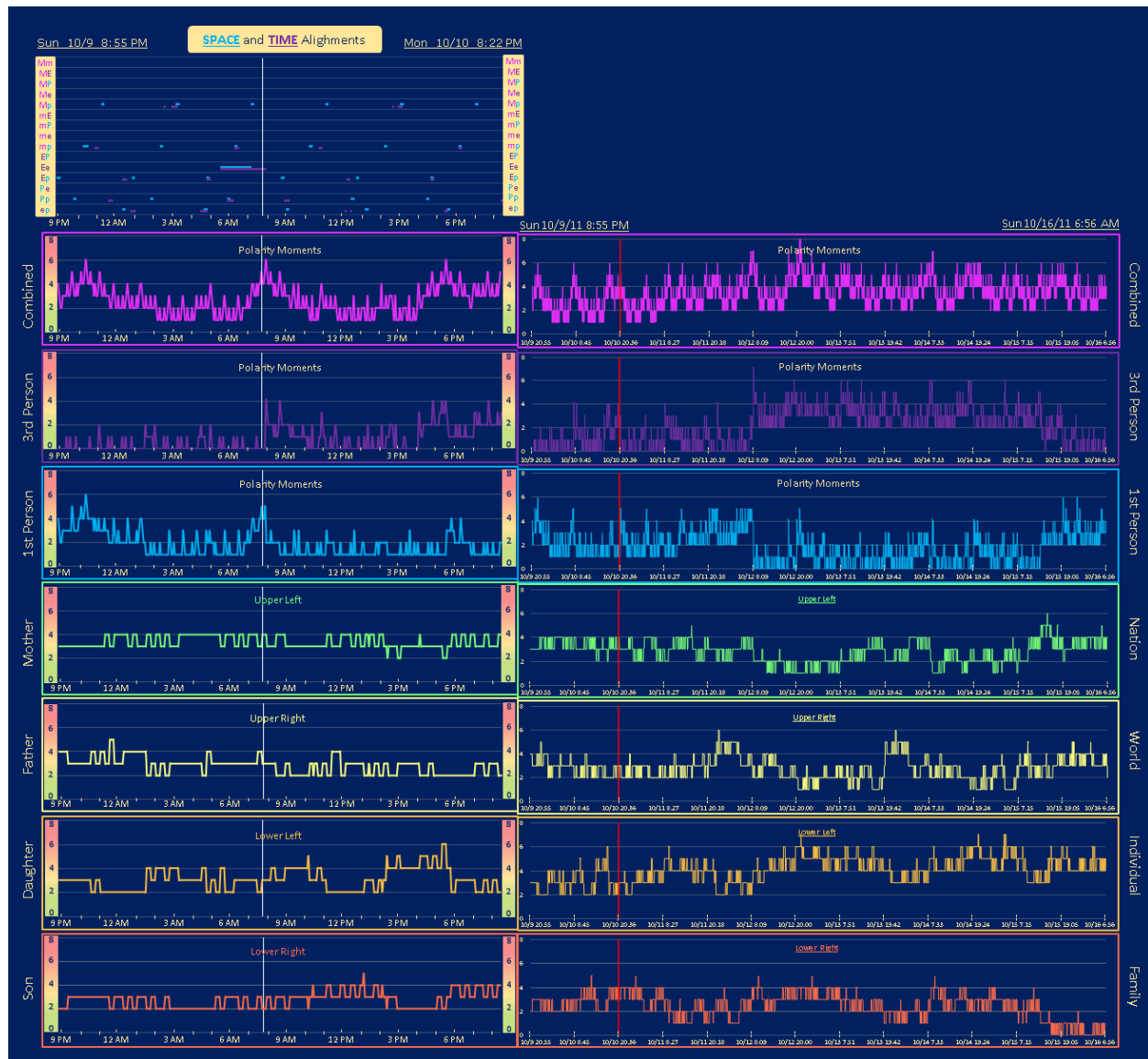
2011 Occupy Oakland Part 1

Part 1: Occupy Oakland began as a protest encampment at Frank H. Ogawa Plaza on October 10, 2011. Protesters renamed it [Oscar Grant Plaza](#) after a young man who was fatally shot by [Bay Area Rapid Transit Police](#) in 2009. The encampment was cleared out by multiple law enforcement agencies on October 25, 2011.^[3]

Part 2: The movement also helped spur the November 2, 2011, Oakland [General Strike](#) that shut down the [Port of Oakland](#).



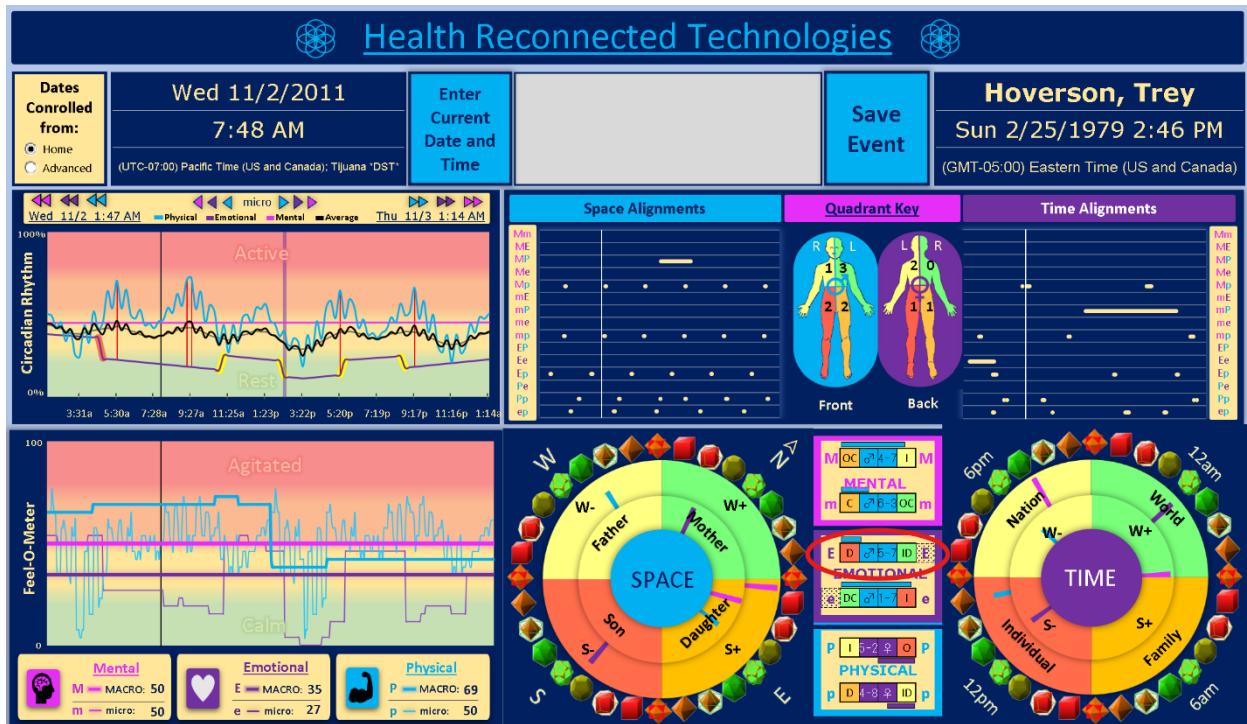
Electromagnetics



2011 Occupy Oakland Part 2

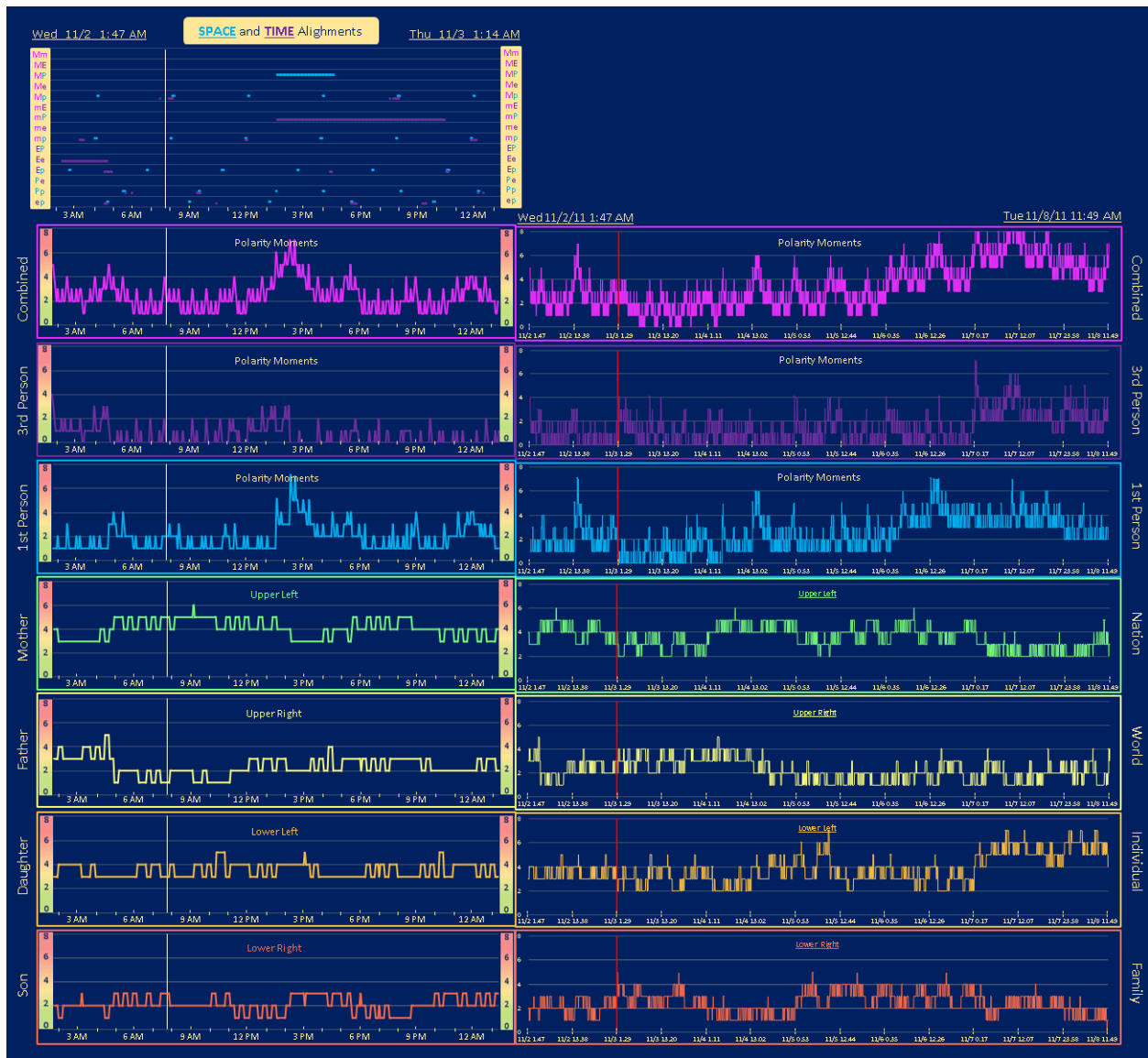
Part 1: Occupy Oakland began as a protest encampment at Frank H. Ogawa Plaza on October 10, 2011. Protesters renamed it [Oscar Grant Plaza](#) after a young man who was fatally shot by [Bay Area Rapid Transit Police](#) in 2009. The encampment was cleared out by multiple law enforcement agencies on October 25, 2011.^[3]

Part 2: The movement also helped spur the November 2, 2011, Oakland [General Strike](#) that shut down the [Port of Oakland](#).



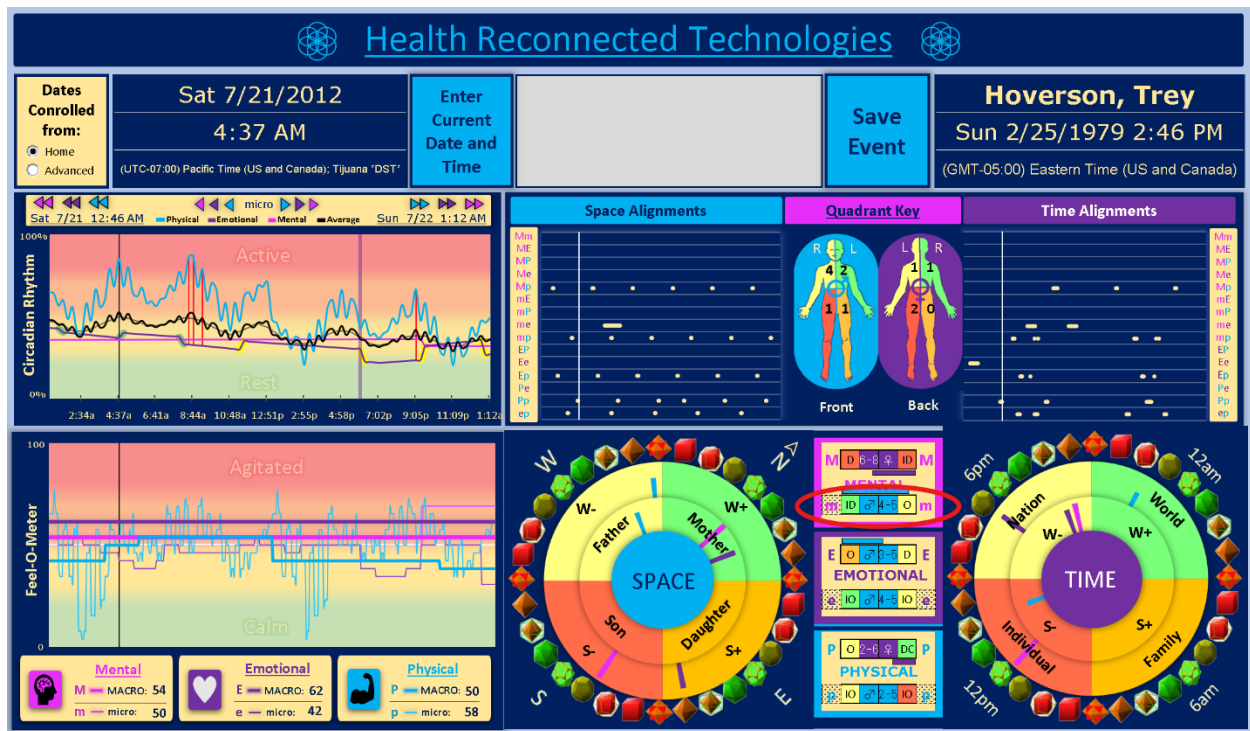
2011 Occupy Oakland Part 2

Electromagnetics

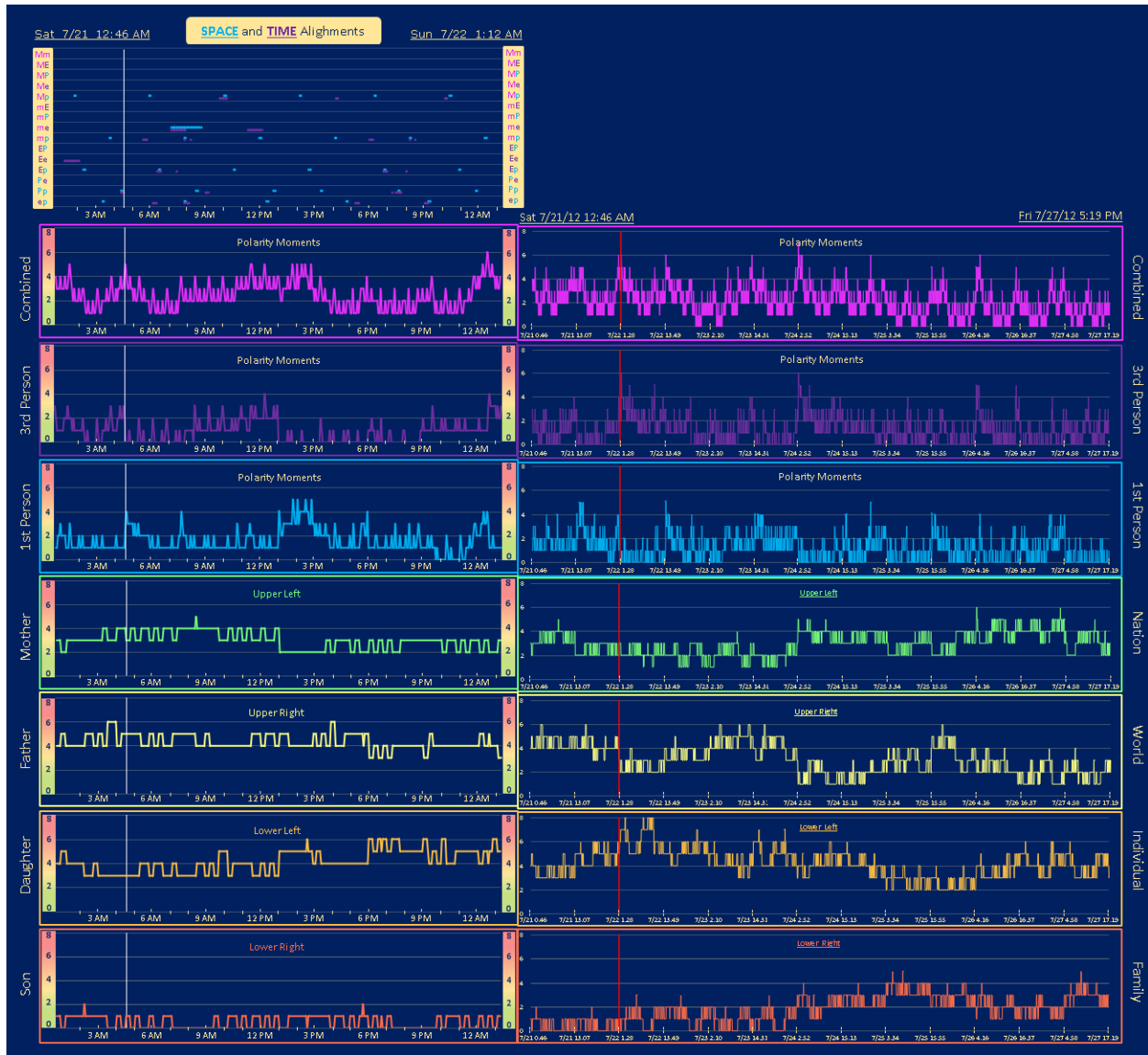


2012 Anaheim Police Shooting Protests

The **Anaheim police shootings and protests** of July 2012 involve two fatal shootings by [police officers](#) in [Anaheim, California](#), and subsequent public protests. On July 21, Manuel Diaz was shot and killed by Anaheim Police officer Nick Bennallack after he ran from the officers. Protests ensued after the shooting. On July 22, Joel Acevedo was shot and killed by Anaheim police in an alleged exchange of gunfire, making the seventh fatal shooting by an officer in Anaheim in twelve months. Both shootings were ruled justified by the Orange County District Attorney's Office, but a federal jury later found Officer Bennallack guilty of excessive force.

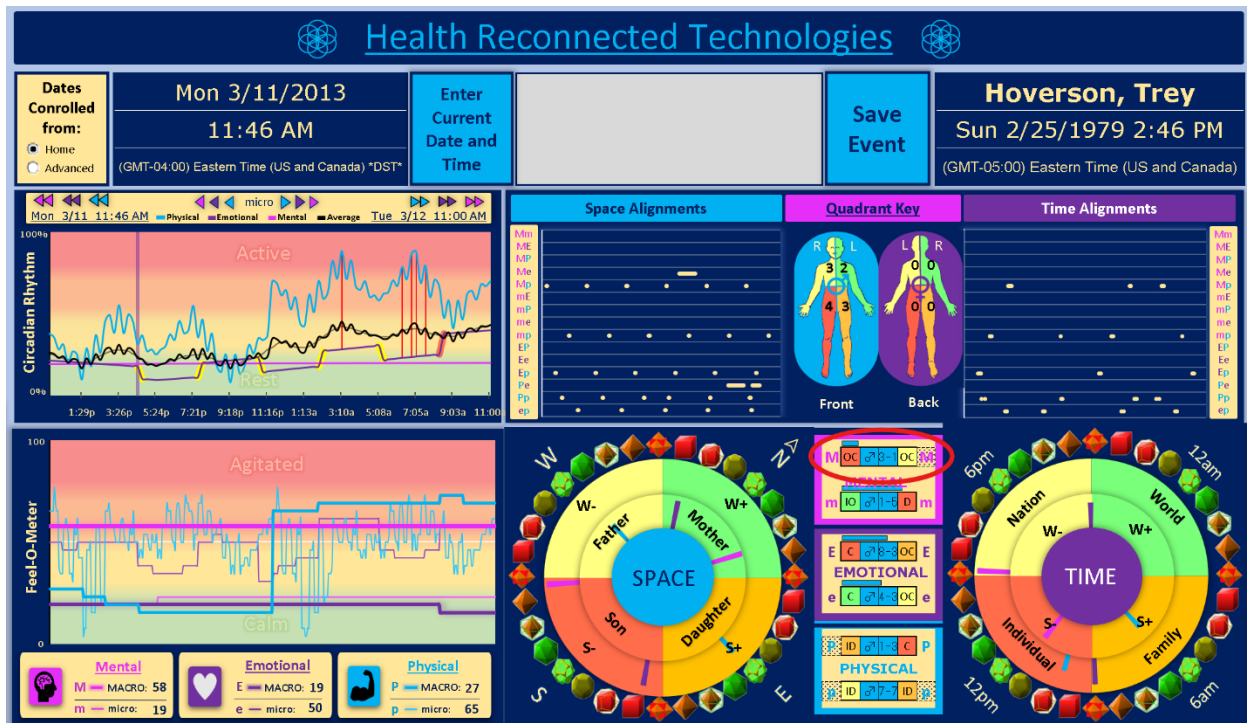


2012 Anaheim Police Shooting Protests



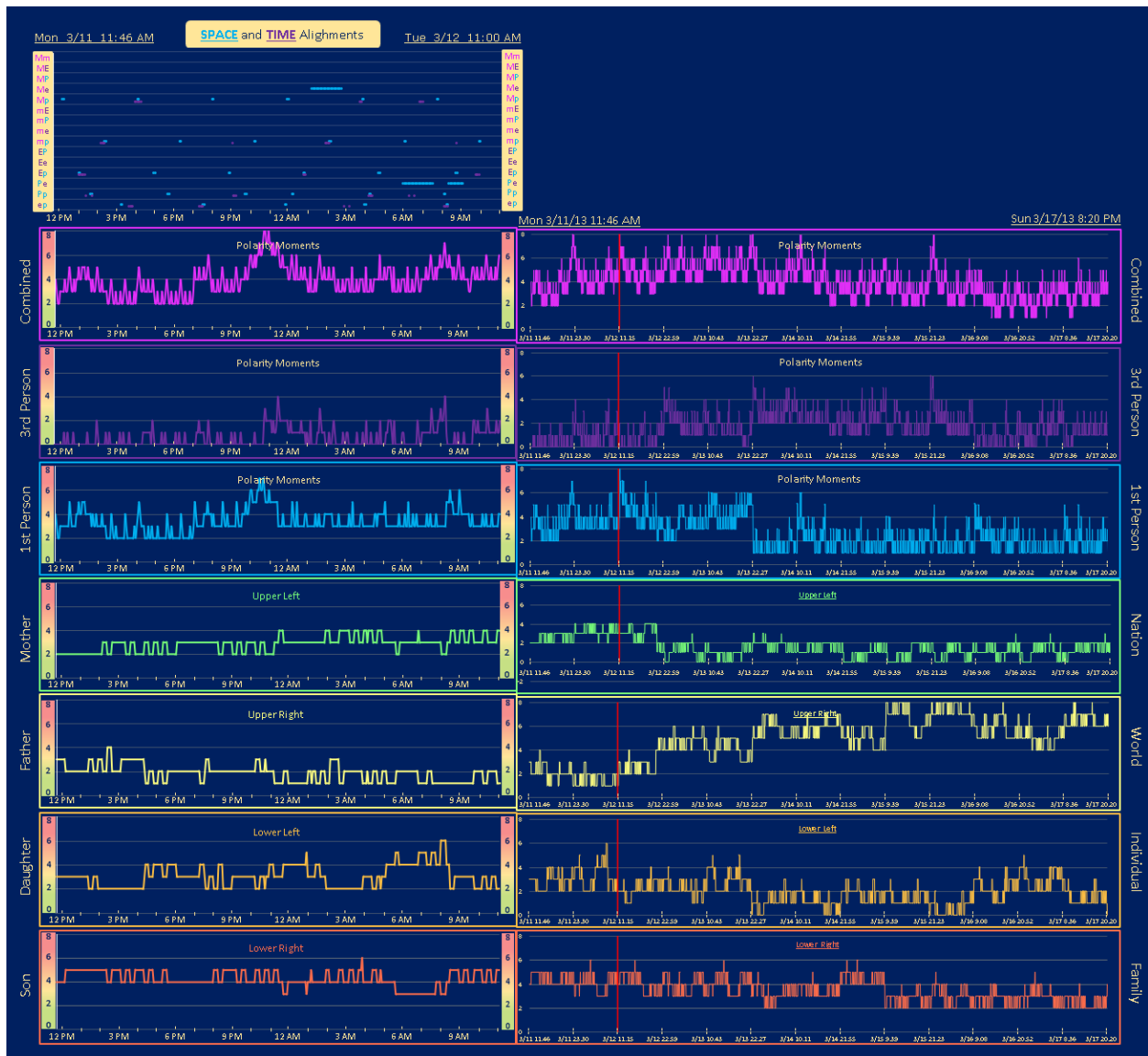
2013 Flatbush Riot (New York)

2013 – Flatbush Riots, on March 11, a [candlelight vigil](#) was held in response to the police shooting death of 16-year-old Kimani Gray, who allegedly pointed a .38 caliber pistol at the officers, though a later witness disputed Gray held a weapon and neither fingerprints nor DNA recovered from the weapon were a match for Gray.^[28] The demonstration turned violent due to disappointment that no public officials had attended. At least one person was injured and a [Rite Aid](#) store was looted and damaged. There was one arrest on disorderly conduct.^[29] Violence continued on March 12 resulting in two officers receiving minor injuries and 46 arrests, mostly for disorderly conduct.



2013 Flatbush Riot (New York)

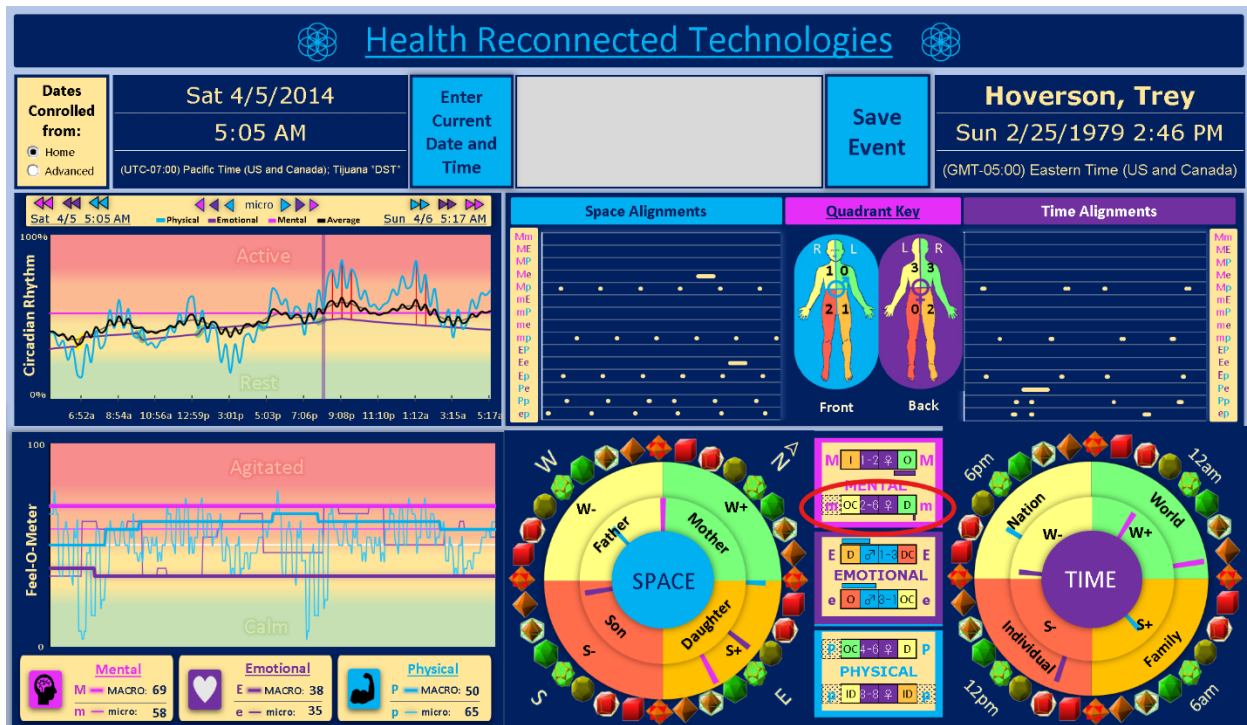
Electromagnetics



2014 Bundy Standoff (Nevada)

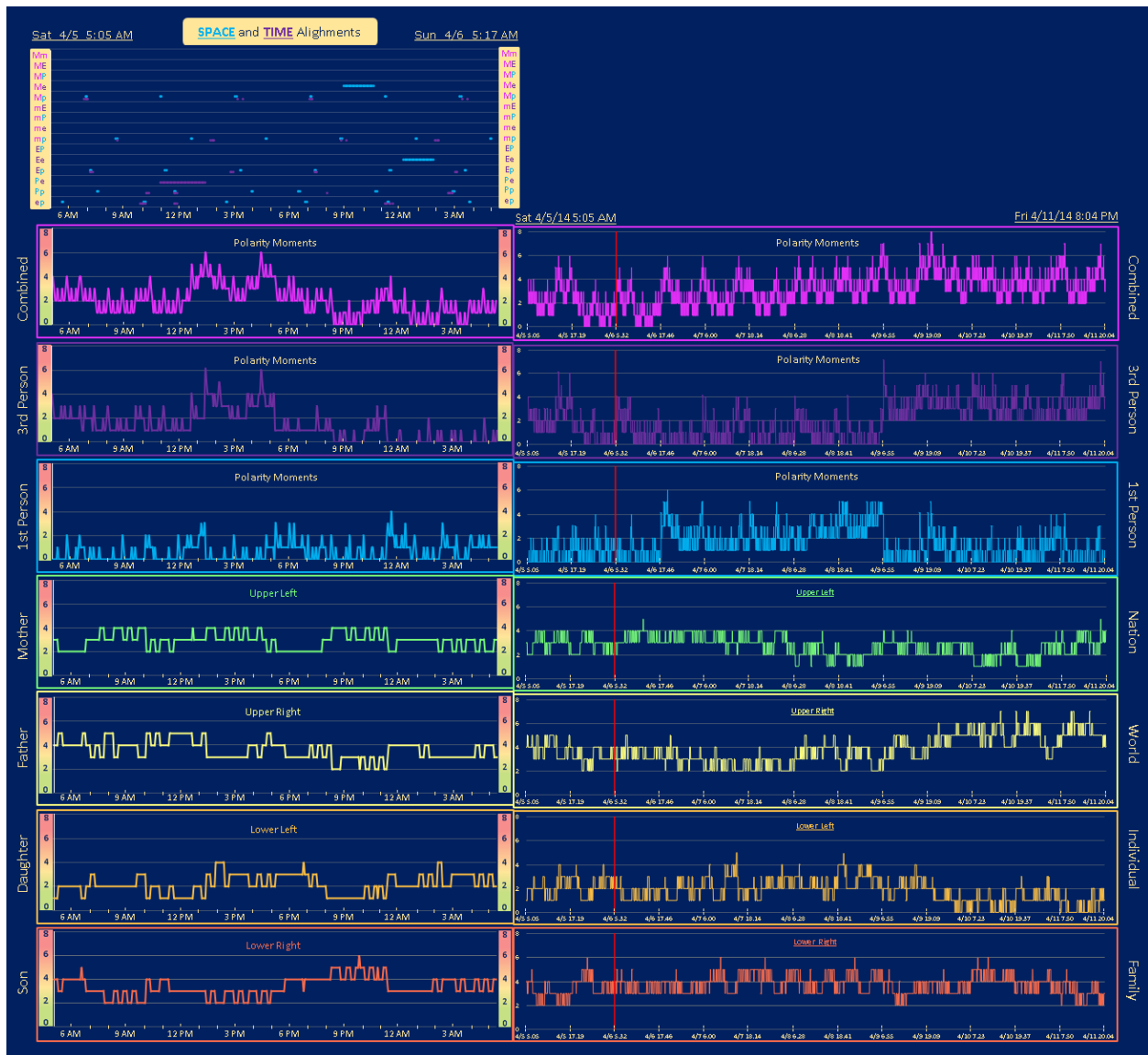
The 2014 **Bundy standoff** was an armed confrontation between supporters of cattle rancher [Cliven Bundy](#) and law enforcement following a 21-year legal dispute in which the [United States Bureau of Land Management](#) (BLM) obtained court orders directing Bundy to pay over \$1 million in withheld [grazing fees](#) for Bundy's use of federally owned land adjacent to Bundy's ranch in southeastern [Nevada](#).

BLM officials and law enforcement rangers began a roundup of such livestock on April 5, and Cliven Bundy's son, Dave, was arrested.^[2] On April 12, 2014, a group of protesters, some of them armed, approached the BLM "cattle gather." Sheriff Doug Gillespie negotiated with Bundy and newly confirmed BLM director, [Neil Kornze](#), who elected to release the cattle.



2014 Bundy Standoff (Nevada)

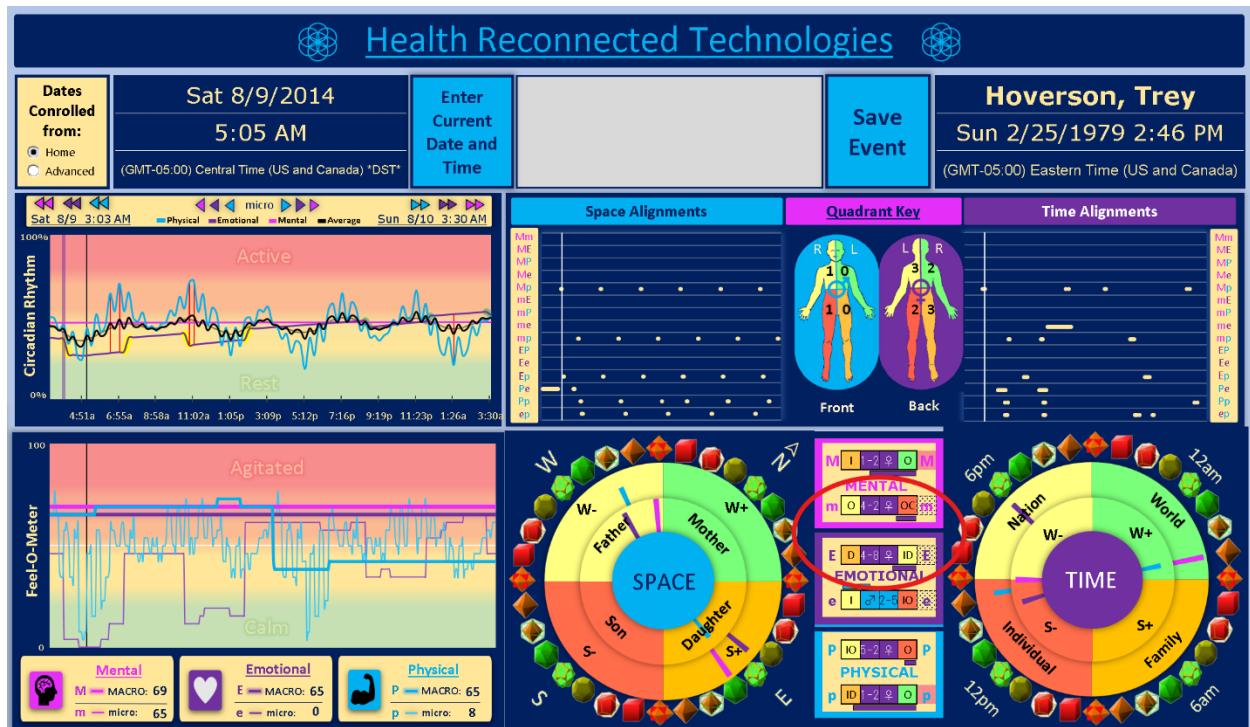
Electromagnetics



2014 Ferguson Unrest Part 1

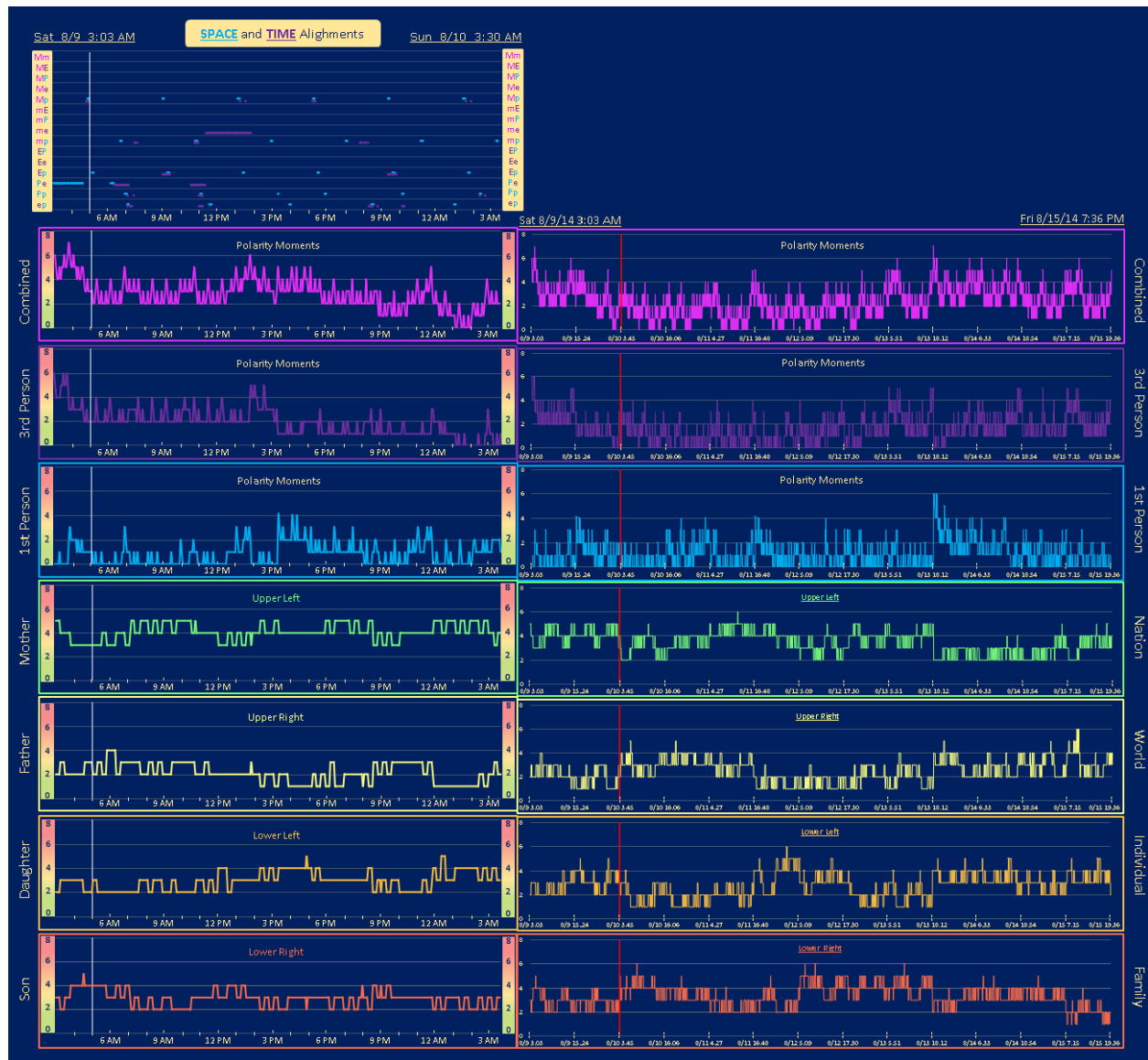
The **Ferguson unrest** (sometimes called the **Ferguson uprising**, **Ferguson protests**, or the **Ferguson riots**) was a series of [protests](#) and [riots](#) which began in [Ferguson, Missouri](#) on August 10, 2014, the day after the fatal [shooting of Michael Brown](#) by [FPD](#) officer Darren Wilson. The unrest sparked a vigorous debate in the [United States](#) about the relationship between law enforcement officers and [Black Americans](#), the [militarization of police](#), and the [use-of-force law in Missouri](#) and [nationwide](#).

First Wave of Protests were August 9-25, 2014



2014 Ferguson Unrest Part 1

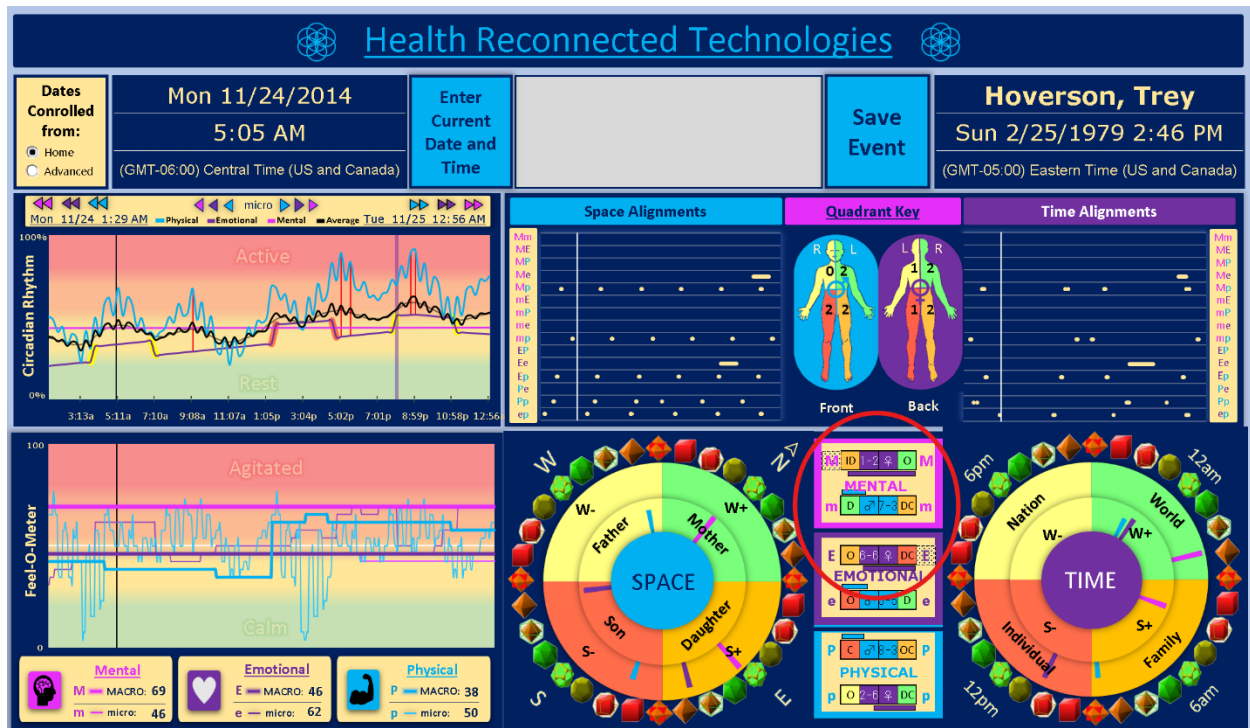
Electromagnetics



2014 Ferguson Unrest Part 2

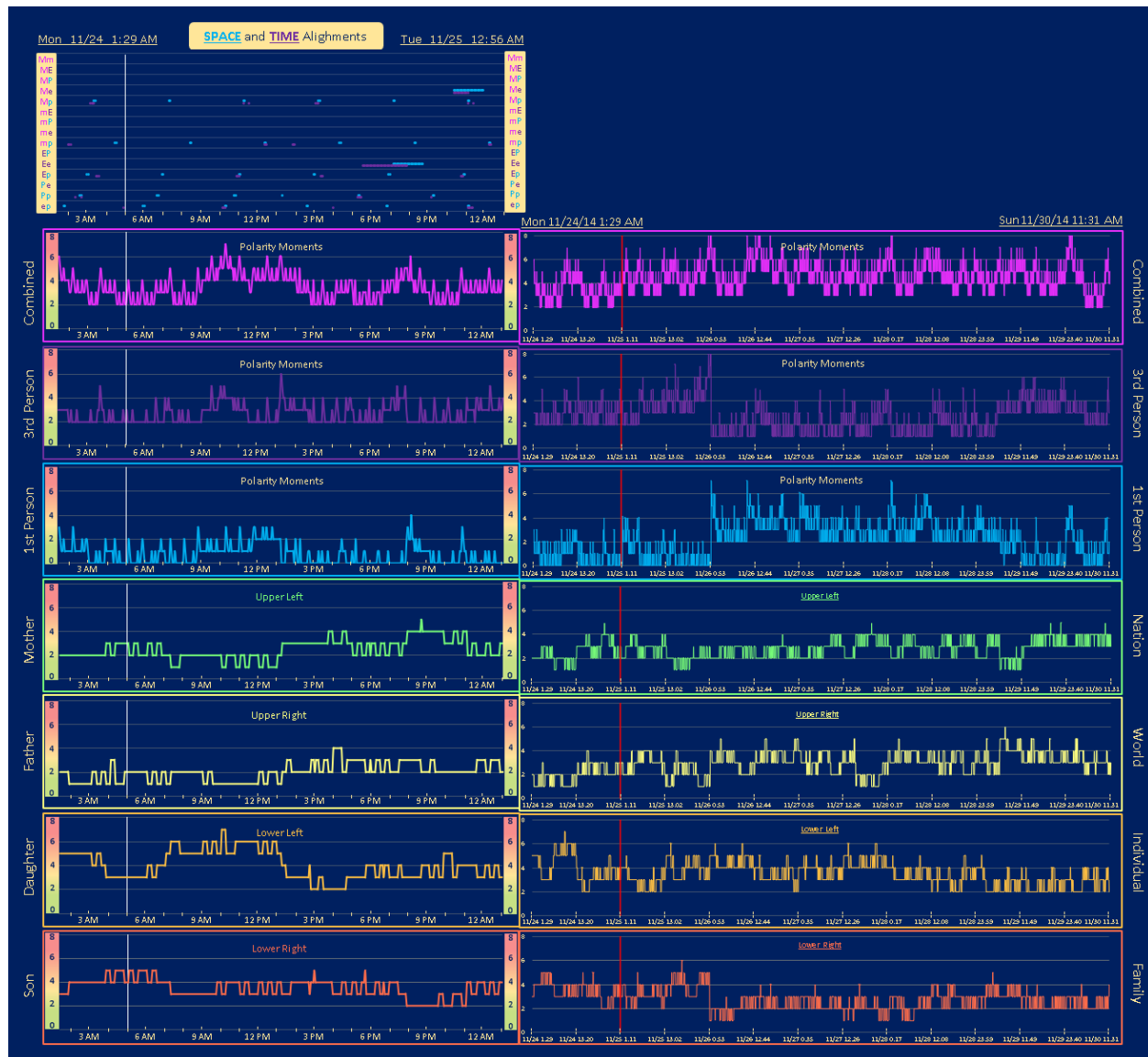
The **Ferguson unrest** (sometimes called the **Ferguson uprising**, **Ferguson protests**, or the **Ferguson riots**) was a series of [protests](#) and [riots](#) which began in [Ferguson, Missouri](#) on August 10, 2014, the day after the fatal [shooting of Michael Brown](#) by [FPD](#) officer Darren Wilson. The unrest sparked a vigorous debate in the [United States](#) about the relationship between law enforcement officers and [Black Americans](#), the [militarization of police](#), and the [use-of-force law in Missouri](#) and [nationwide](#).

Second Wave of Protests were November 24- December 2, 2014



2014 Ferguson Unrest Part 2

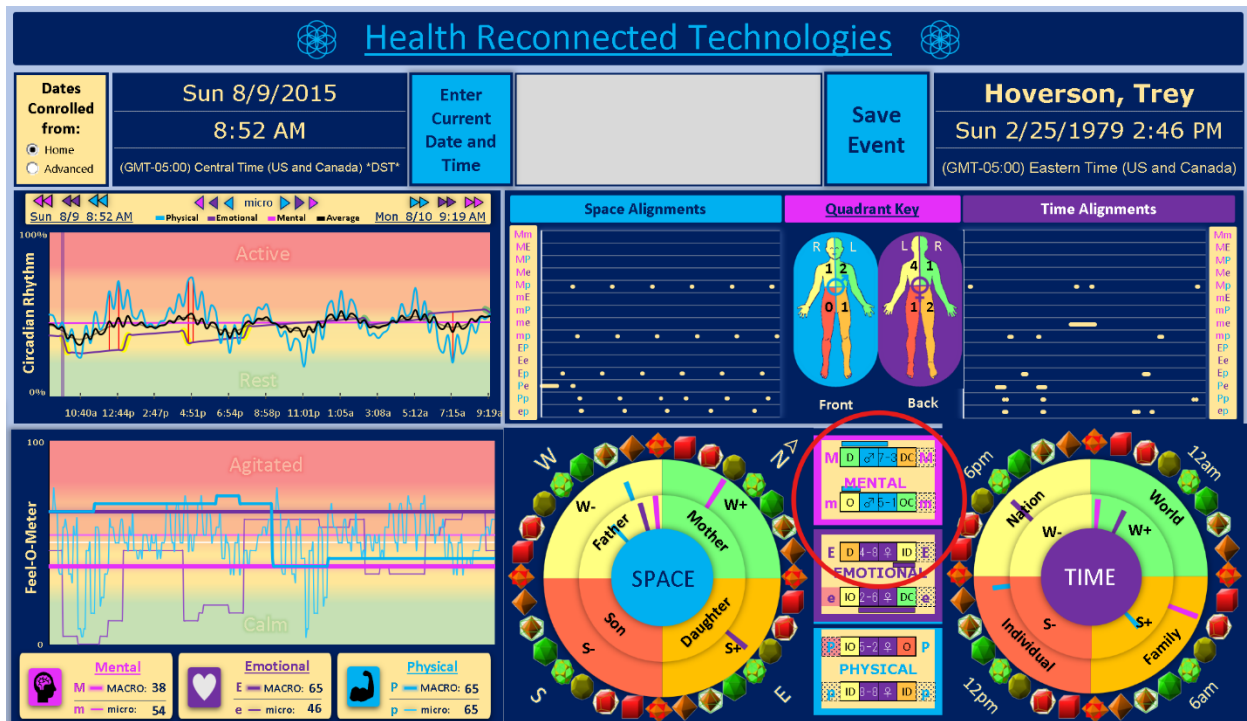
Electromagnetics



2014 Ferguson Unrest Part 3

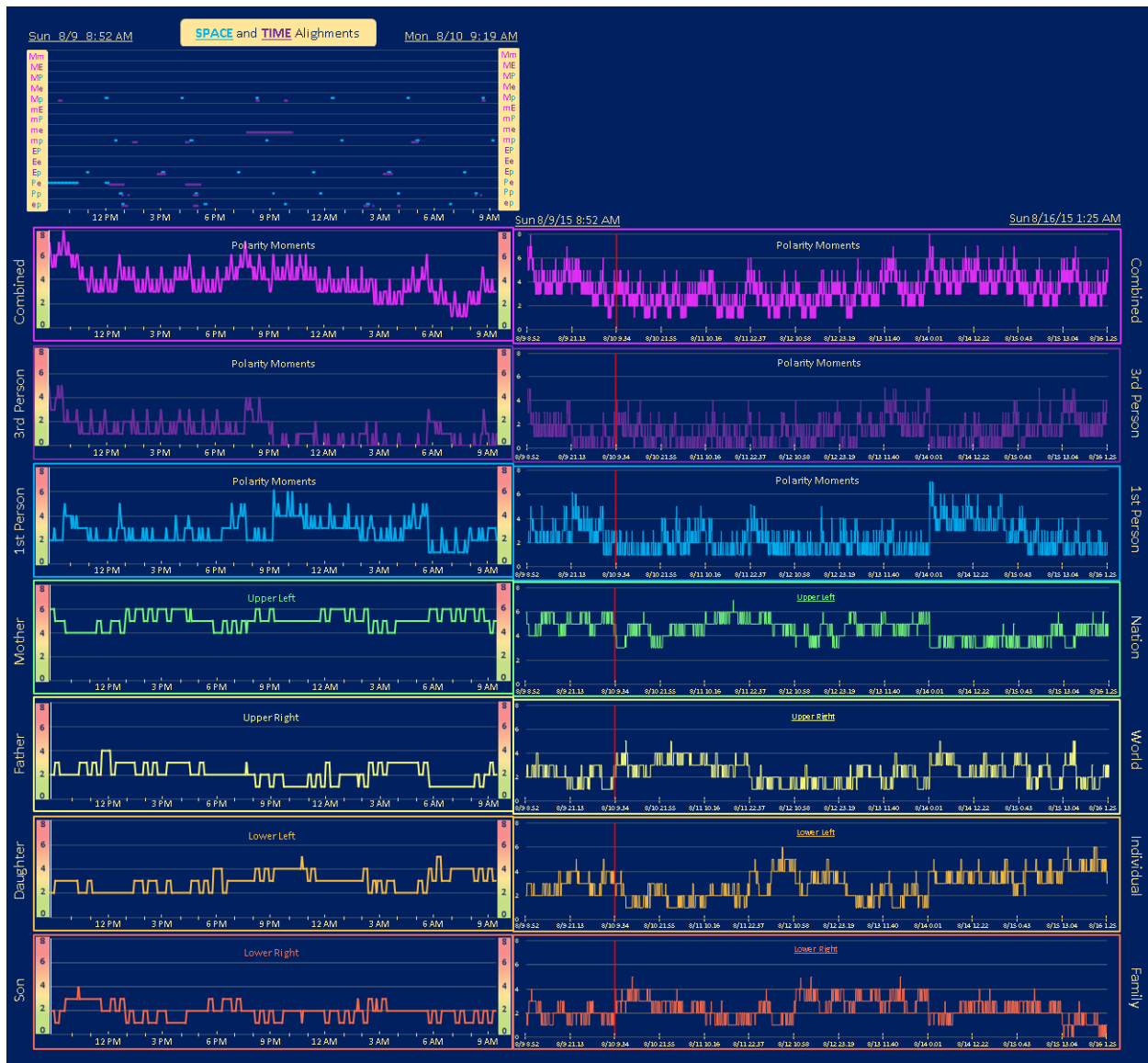
The **Ferguson unrest** (sometimes called the **Ferguson uprising**, **Ferguson protests**, or the **Ferguson riots**) was a series of [protests](#) and [riots](#) which began in [Ferguson, Missouri](#) on August 10, 2014, the day after the fatal [shooting of Michael Brown](#) by [FPD](#) officer Darren Wilson. The unrest sparked a vigorous debate in the [United States](#) about the relationship between law enforcement officers and [Black Americans](#), the [militarization of police](#), and the [use-of-force law in Missouri](#) and [nationwide](#).

Third Wave of Protests were August 9-11, 2015



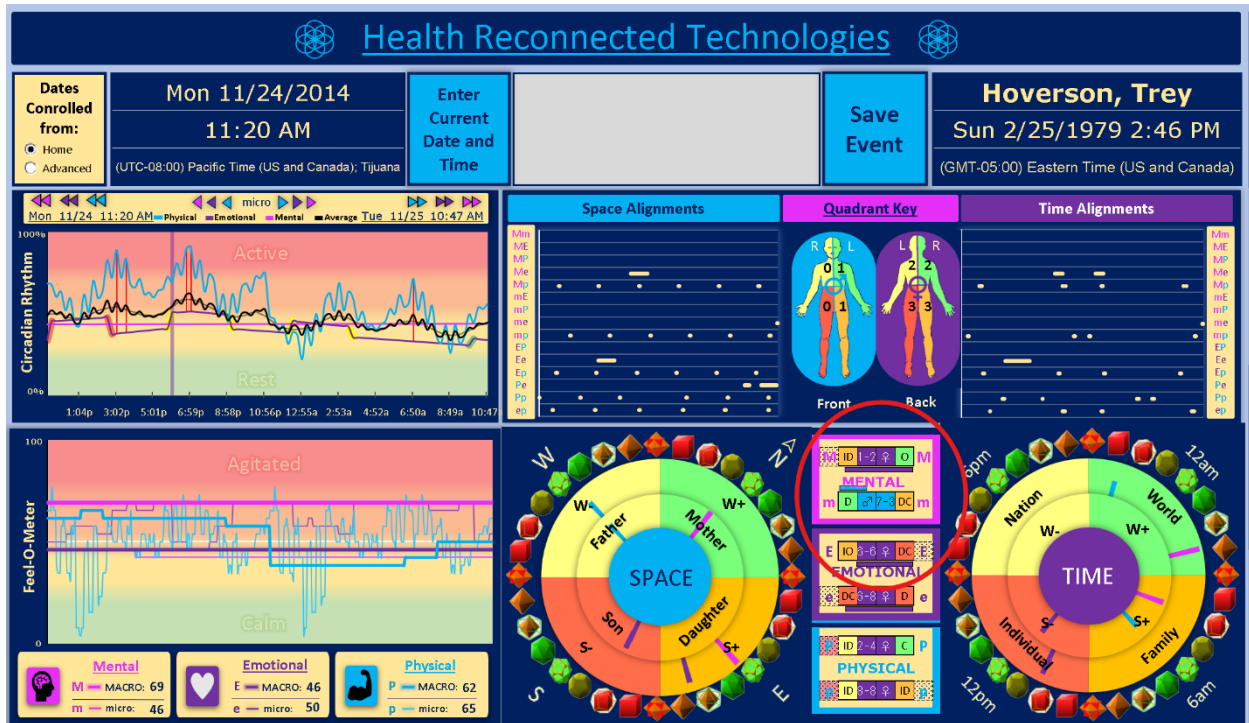
2014 Ferguson Unrest Part 3

Electromagnetics



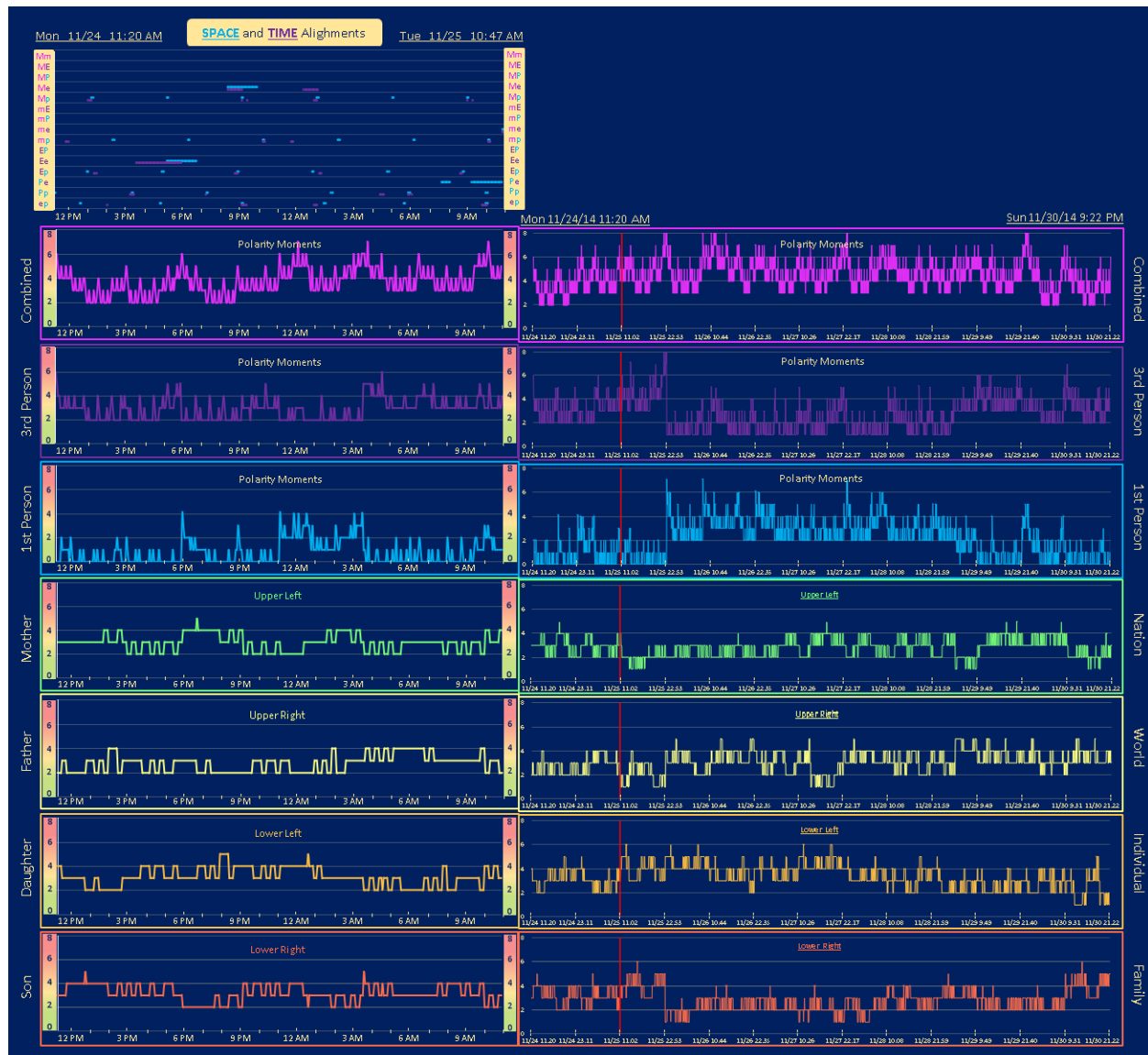
2014 Oakland Riot

The **2014 Oakland riots** were a series of riots and civil disturbances that took place in [Oakland, California](#) and surrounding areas in November and December 2014. On November 24, 2014, following the decision of a Grand Jury in [St. Louis](#) to not charge Darren Wilson in the shooting death of black teenager [Michael Brown](#), protests and rioting broke out in Oakland and later spread to other Bay Area cities.^[11] For more than two weeks, the Bay Area was the site of civil unrest as protesters clashed with police and damaged public and private property.



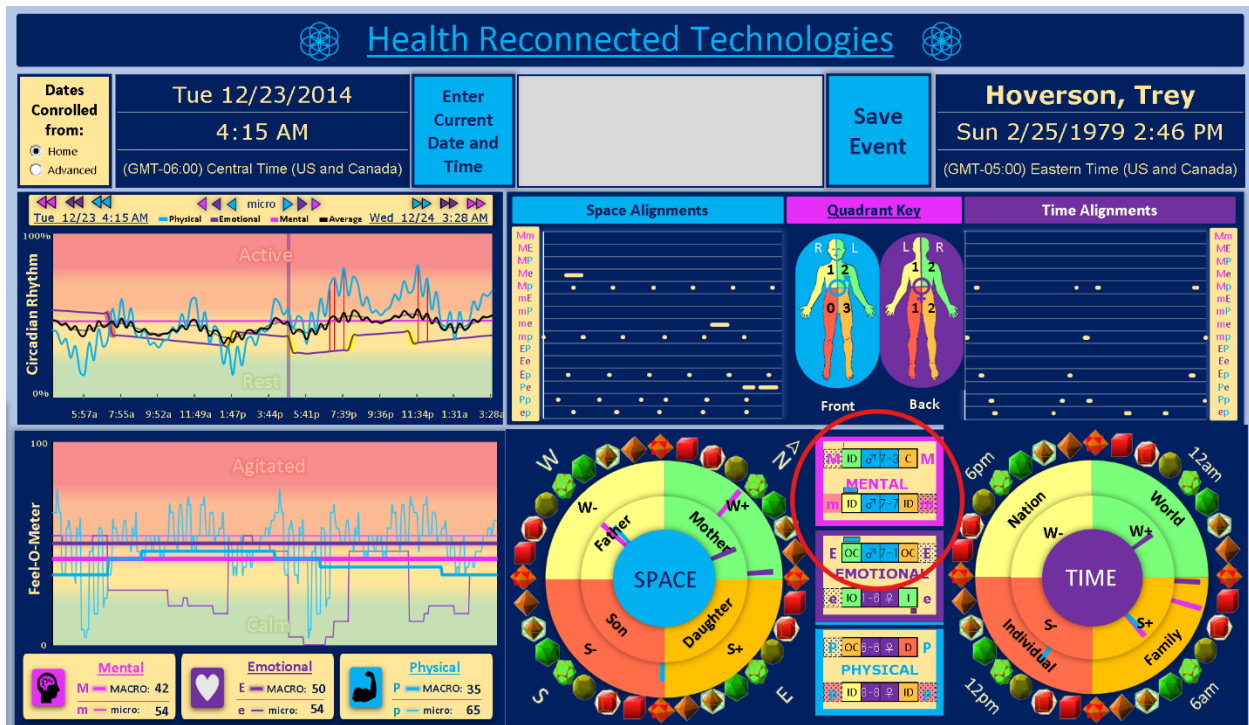
2014 Oakland Riot

Electromagnetics



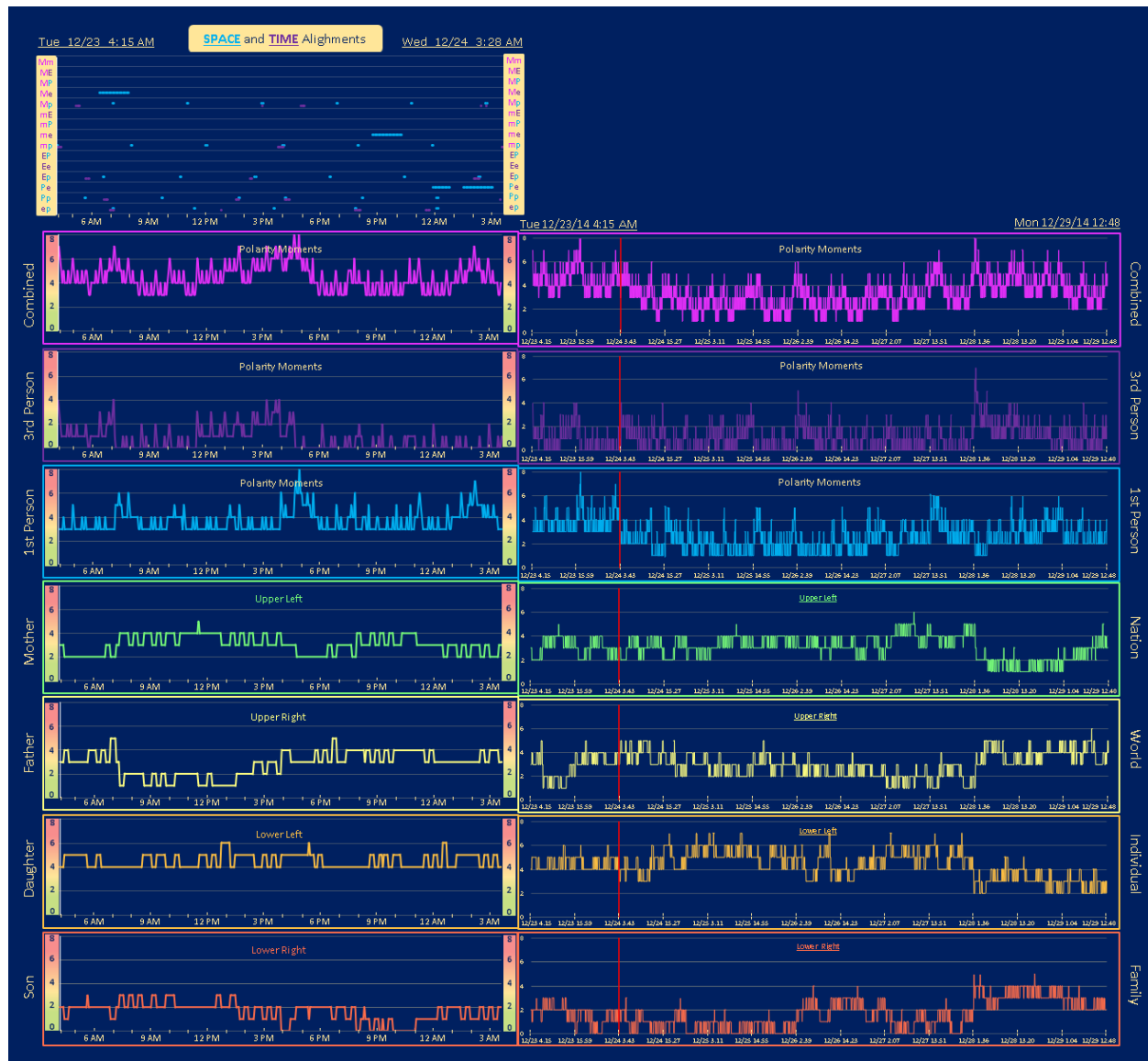
2014 Shooting of Antonio Martin Protests (Missouri)

The **shooting of Antonio Martin** occurred on December 23, 2014, in [Berkeley, Missouri](#), a suburb of St. Louis. Martin, an 18-year-old black male, was fatally shot by a white Berkeley police officer when Martin pulled a gun on him. The shooting sparked protests in the St. Louis area and other cities in the U.S. The shooting elicited comparison to the earlier [shooting death of Michael Brown](#) two miles away in [Ferguson, Missouri](#).



2014 Shooting of Antonio Martin Protests (Missouri)

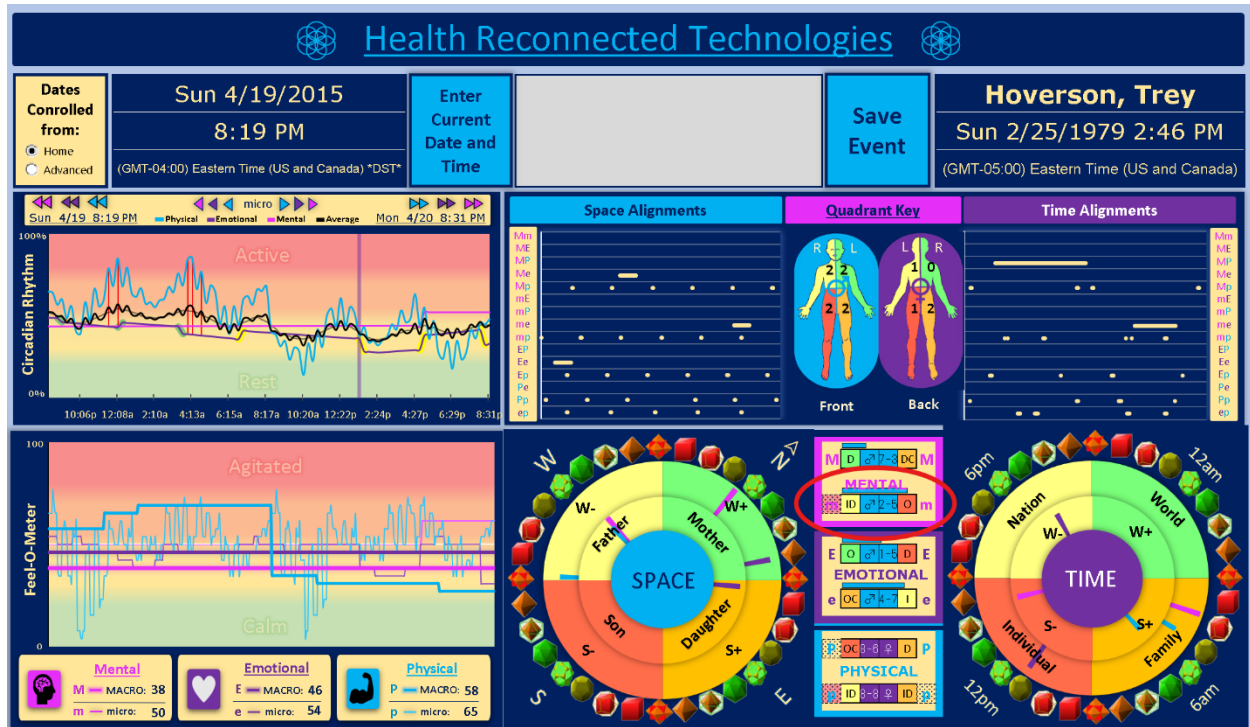
Electromagnetics



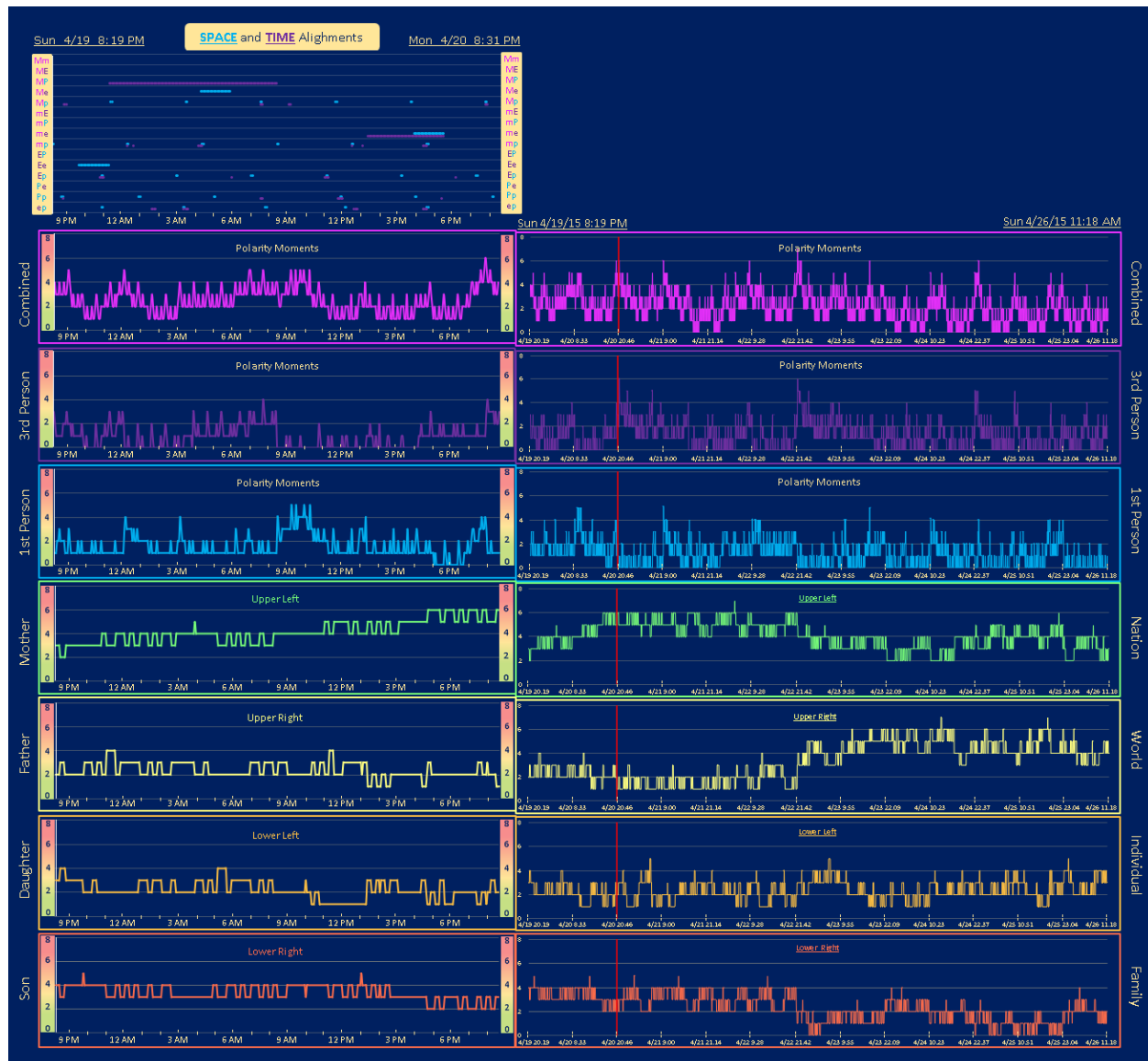
2015 Baltimore Protests (Death of Freddie Gray)

On April 12, 2015, [Baltimore Police Department](#) officers arrested Freddie Gray, a 25-year-old [African American](#) resident of [Baltimore, Maryland](#). Gray's neck and spine were injured while he was in a police vehicle, and he went into a coma. On April 18, there were protests in front of the Western district police station. Gray died on April 19.

From April 19-24, 2015, riots and violence persisted for 6 consecutive nights. The riots resulted in over twenty police officers injured, at least 250 people arrested, 285 to 350 businesses damaged, 150 vehicle fires, 60 structure fires,^[13] 27 drugstores looted,^[14] thousands of police and [Maryland National Guard](#) troops deployed, and with a [state of emergency](#) declared in the city limits of Baltimore.



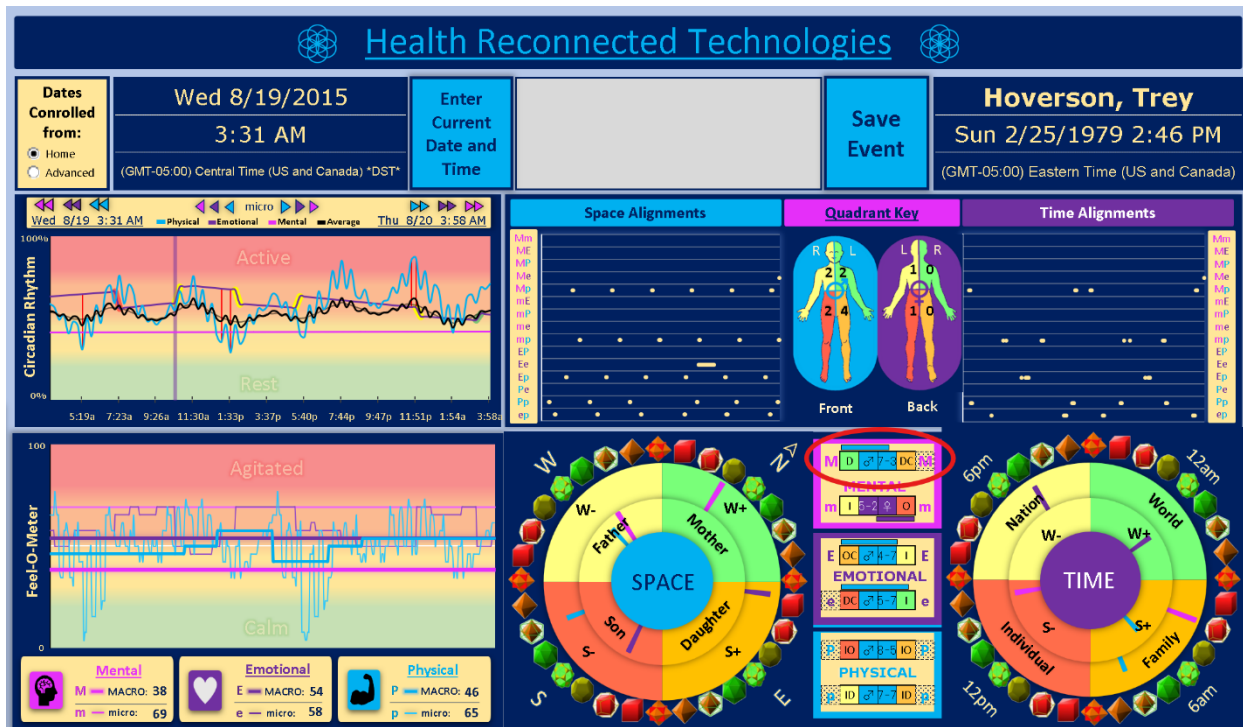
Electromagnetics



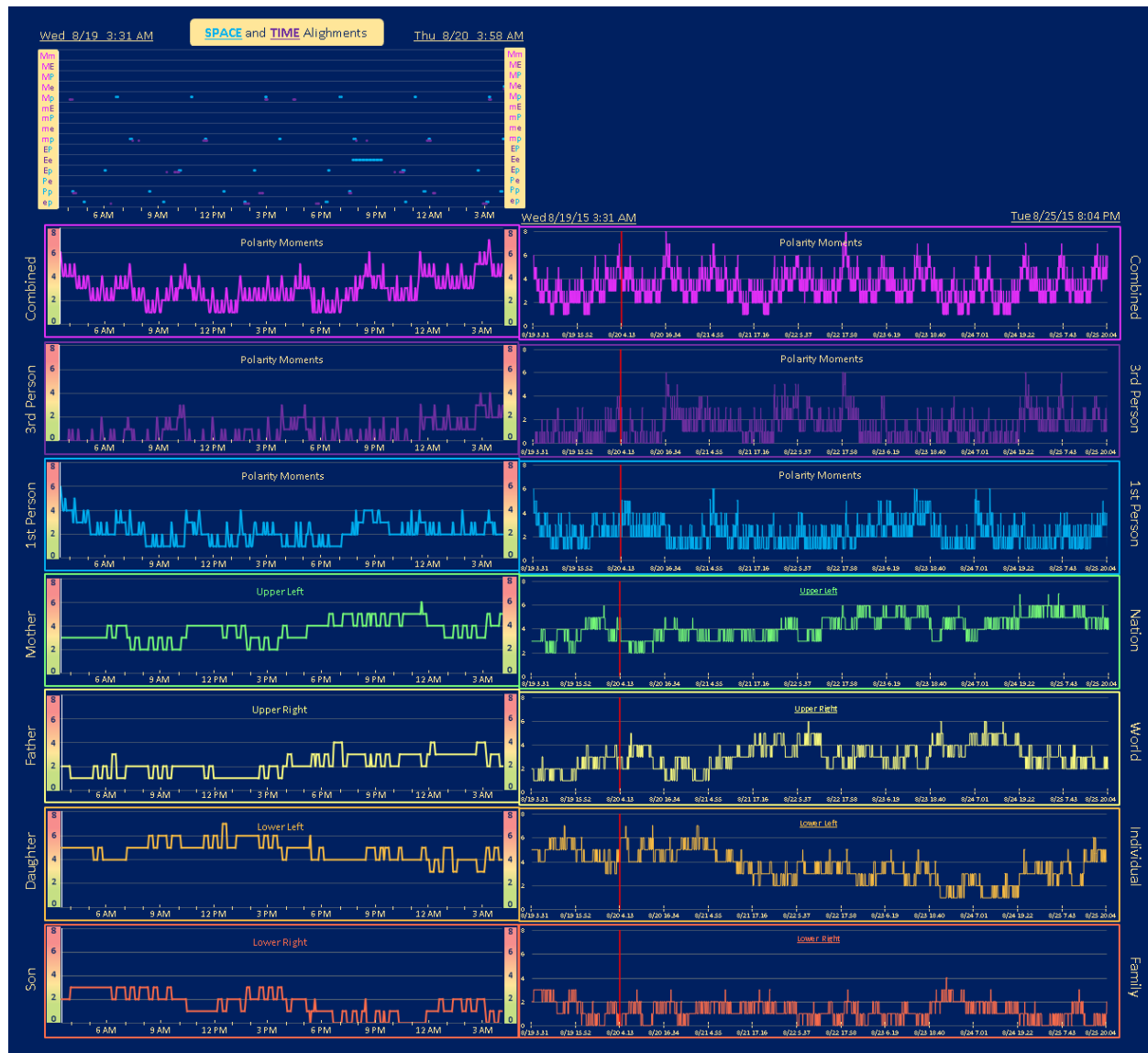
Killing Of Mansur Ball-Bay Protest (Missouri)

On August 19, 2015, a [Moorish](#) man named Mansur Ball-Bey was shot and killed by a [St. Louis police](#) officer who was executing a [search warrant](#) at a house where Ball-Bey was present. Rumors surrounded the killing of Ball-Bey as to whether he was unarmed when shot by police, and crowds gathered in the street to express anger at the killing. The demonstrators eventually turned violent as the day wore on, and civil unrest lasted into the night.

In the afternoon of the same day, angry residents took to the streets of Fountain Park to express outrage at the killing of Ball-Bey. Police responded with riot officers, and protests soon took a turn for the worse as protesters began throwing bricks, rocks and bottles at the police, who responded with tear gas.



Killing Of Mansur Ball-Bay Protest (Missouri)



Health Reconnected Technologies

Dates Controlled from:

Sat 1/2/2016

6:06 AM

(UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US and Canada), Tijuana

Enter Current Date and Time

Save Event

Hoverson, Trey

Sun 2/25/1979 2:46 PM

(GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US and Canada)

Circadian Rhythm

4:23a 6:20a 8:18a 10:15a 12:12p 2:10p 4:07p 6:05p 8:02p 9:59p 11:57p 1:54a

Space Alignments

Quadrant Key

Time Alignments

Feel-O-Meter

SPACE

TIME

Mental

M = MACRO: 58

m = micro: 46

Emotional

E = MACRO: 46

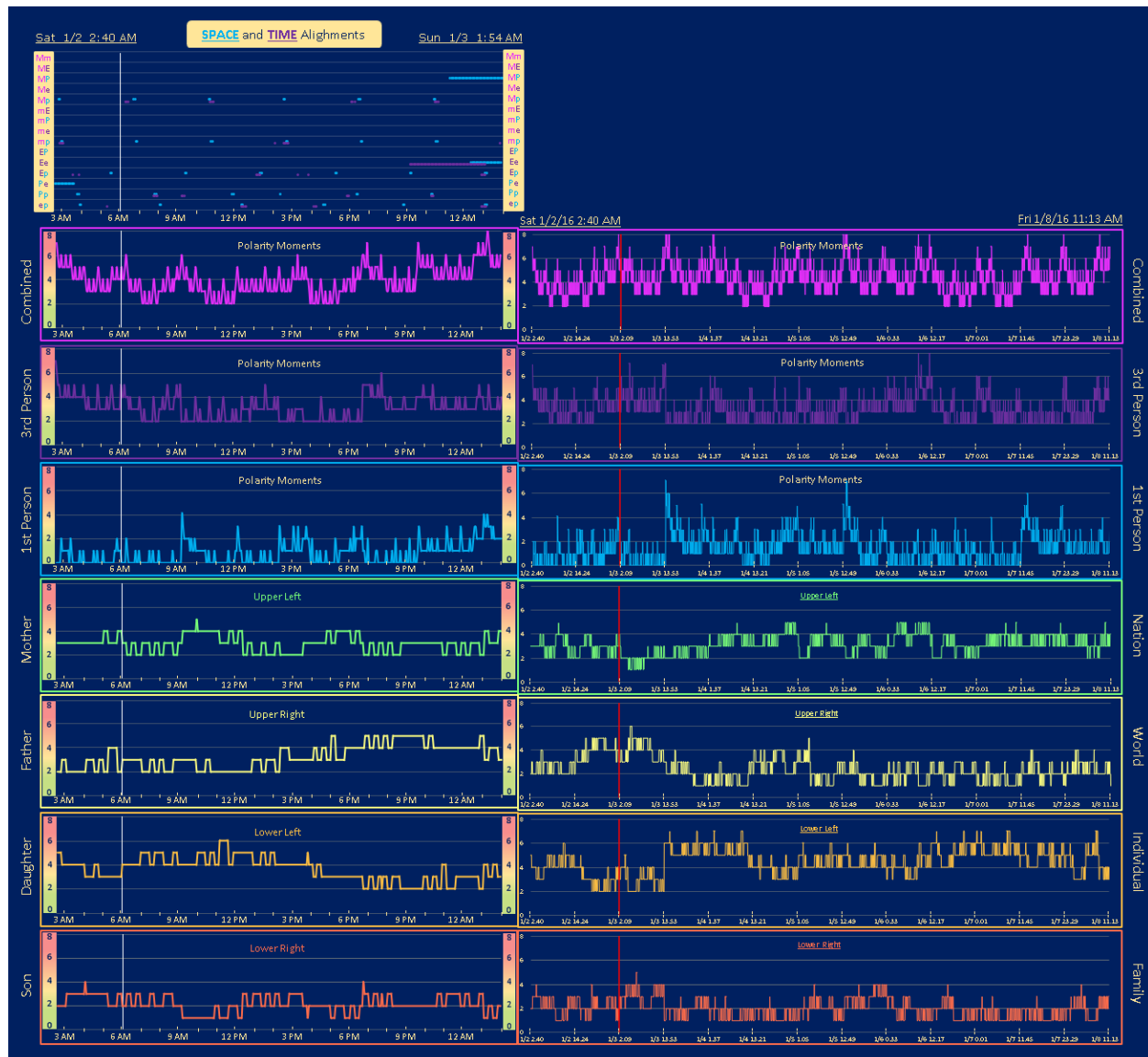
e = micro: 65

Physical

P = MACRO: 54

p = micro: 54

Part 1 Electromagnetics

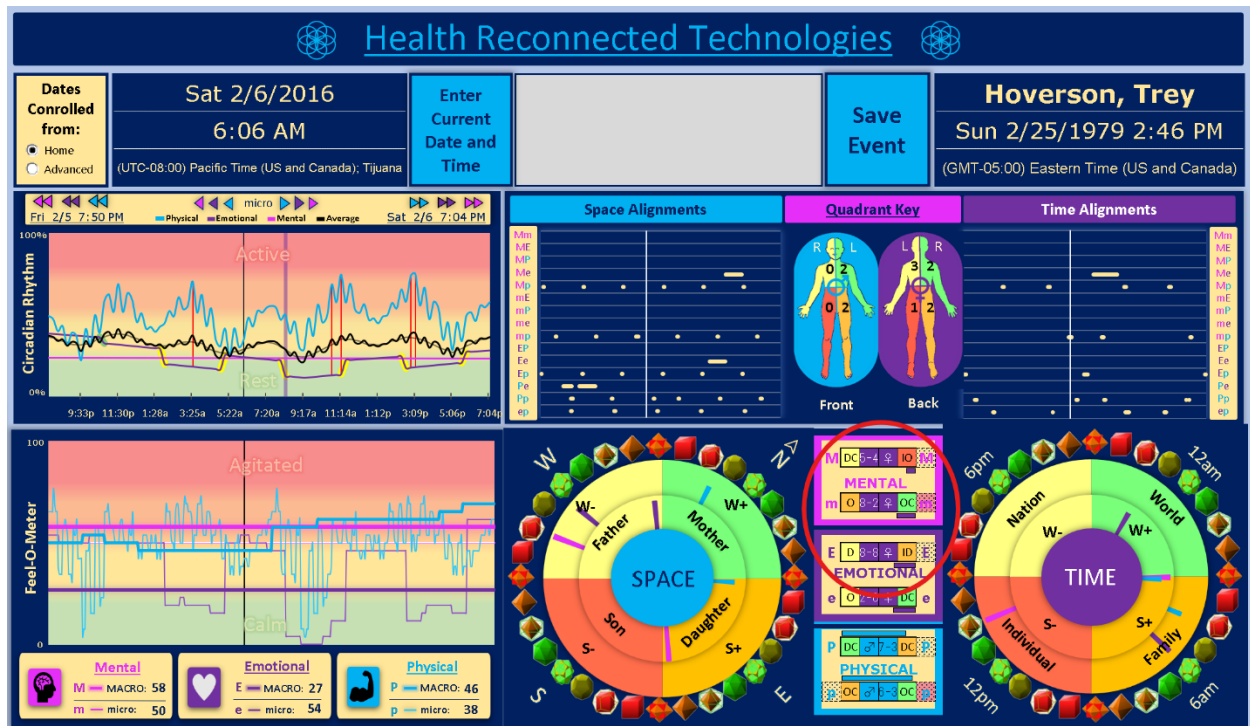


Occupation of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge (Oregon)

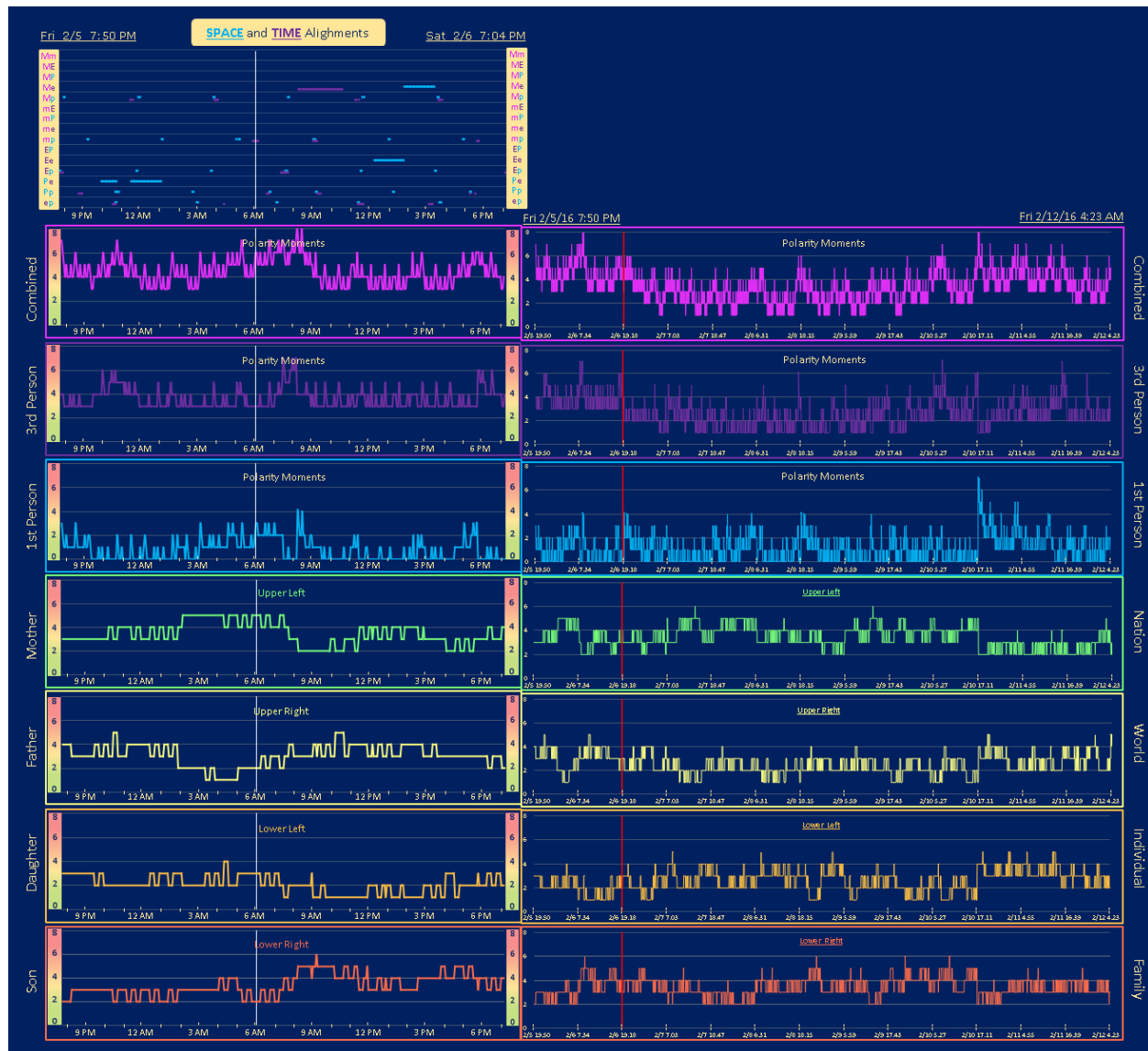
Part 2

On January 2, 2016, an armed group of [Right-wing](#) militants^[26] seized and occupied the headquarters of the [Malheur National Wildlife Refuge](#) in [Harney County, Oregon](#),^[27] and continued to occupy it until [law enforcement](#) made a final arrest on February 11, 2016.^[28] Their leader was [Ammon Bundy](#), who participated in the 2014 [Bundy standoff](#) at his father's Nevada [ranch](#). Other members of the group were loosely affiliated with non-governmental [militias](#) and the [sovereign citizen movement](#).

Part 2: Last week of Conflict



Part 2 Electromagnetics



2016 Donald Trump Rally Protest (Chicago)

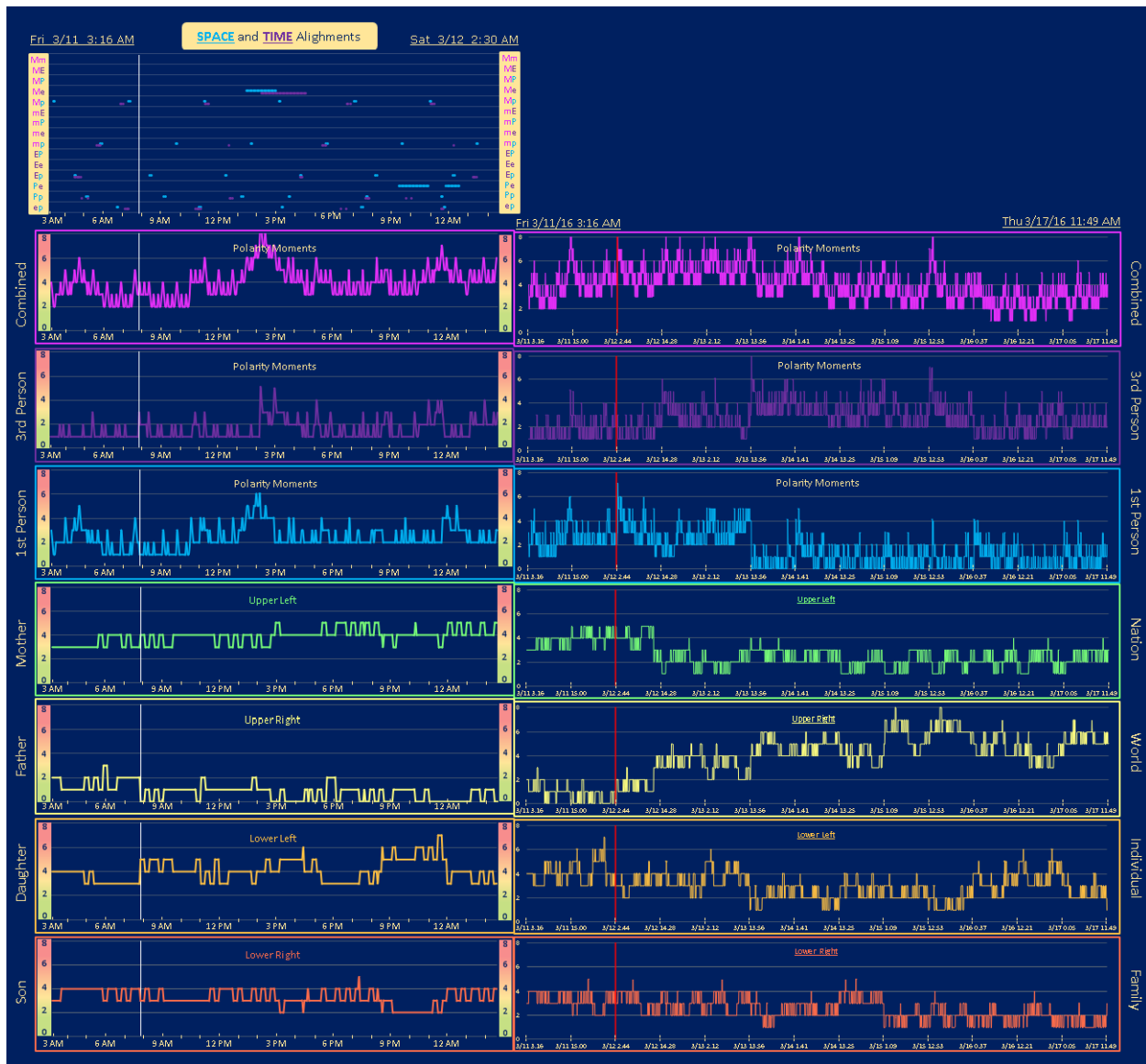
On March 11, 2016, the [Donald Trump presidential campaign](#) canceled a planned rally at the [University of Illinois Chicago](#) (UIC), in [Chicago, Illinois](#), citing "growing safety concerns" due to the presence of thousands of protesters inside and outside his rally. ^{[4][5]}

Thousands of [anti-Trump demonstrators](#) responding to civic leaders' and social media calls to shut the rally down had gathered outside the arena, and several hundred more filled seating areas within the [UIC Pavilion](#), where the rally was to take place. When the Trump campaign announced that the rally would not take place, there was a great deal of shouting and a few small scuffles between Trump supporters and anti-Trump protesters.



2016 Donald Trump Rally Protest (Chicago)

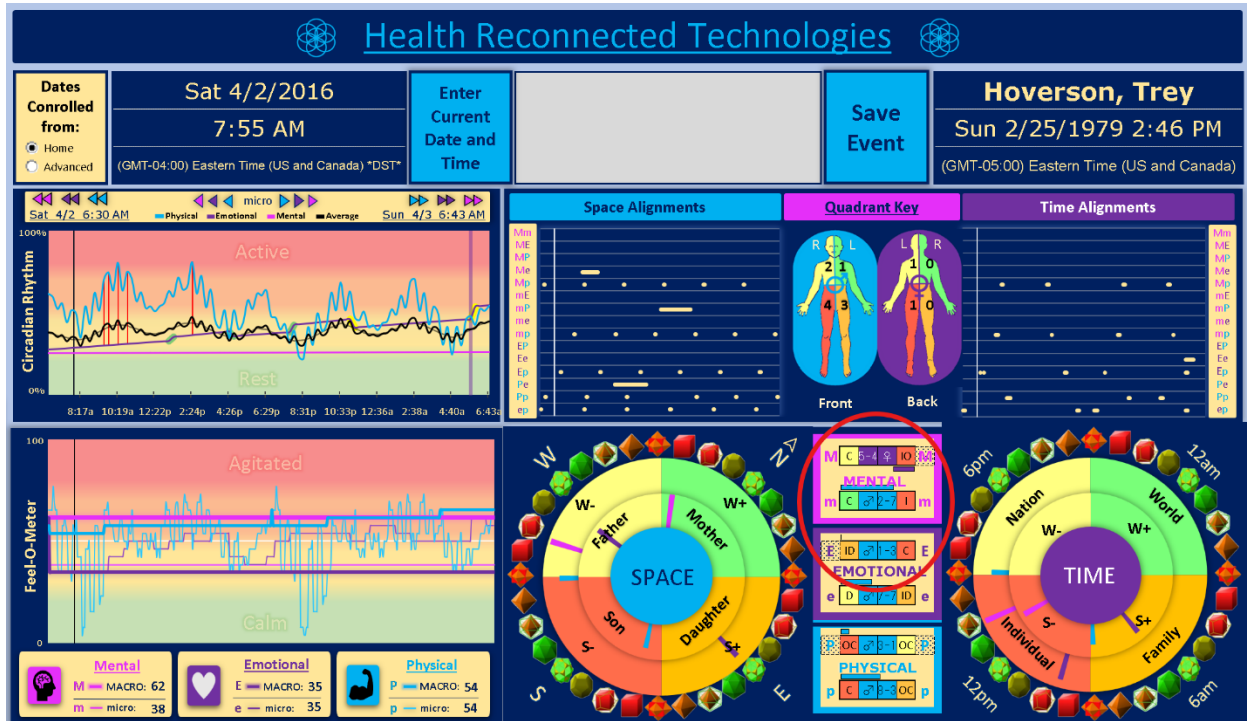
Electromagnetics



2016 Democracy Spring Rally (Sit-ins and Arrests) March to Washington D.C.

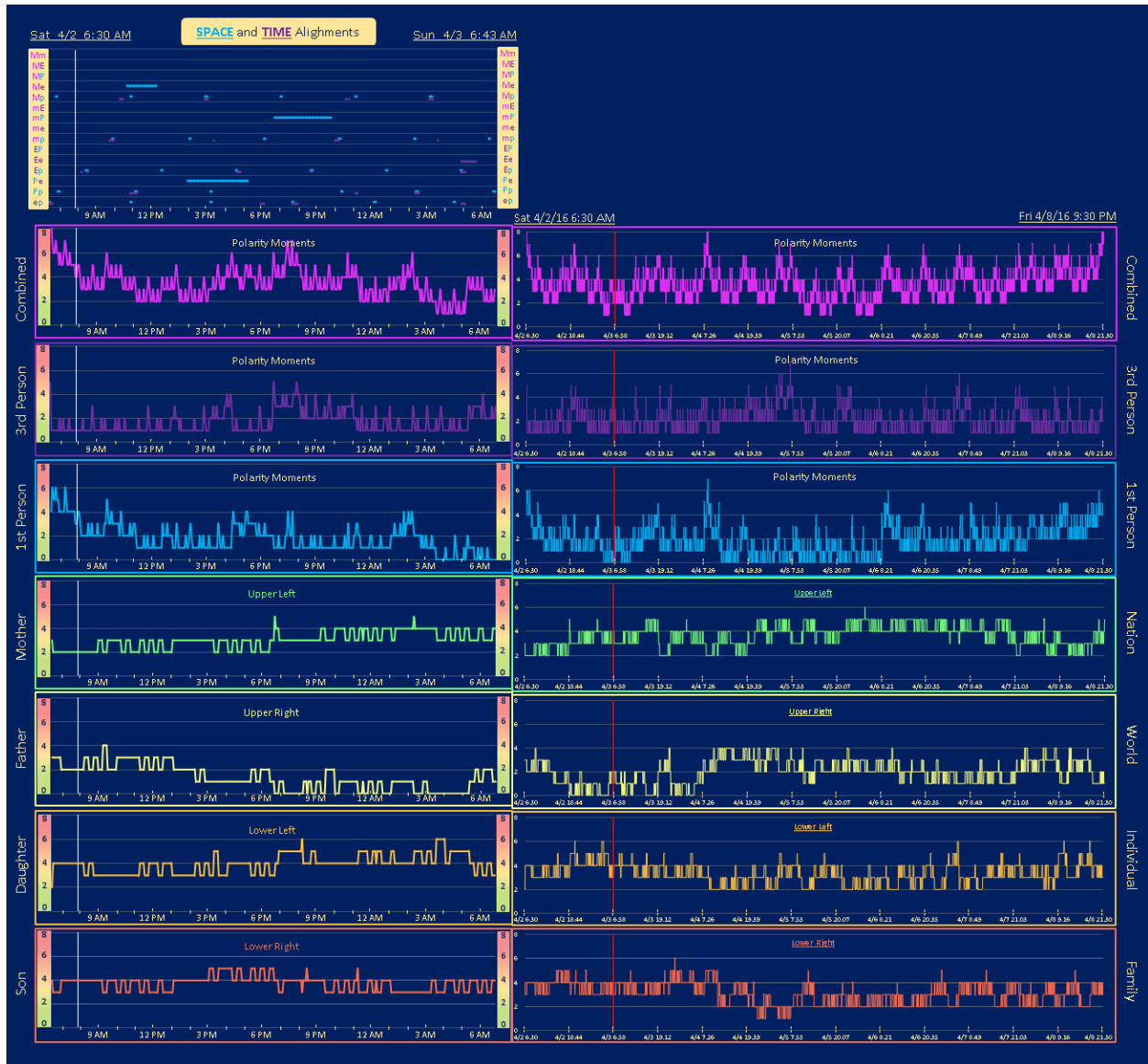
Democracy Spring was a [progressive social movement organization](#) based in the [United States](#) that used campaigns of escalating nonviolent [civil disobedience](#) to build active public support to "end the corruption of big money in politics and protect the right to vote for all Americans.

A ten-day non-violent protest march started on 2 April 2016 from [Philadelphia](#) to [Washington, DC](#). Its demands included the passage of several bills such as those to improve voter rights and empowerment and require fair elections. During the course of the protest, 900^[6] to 1,200^[7] individuals were arrested.



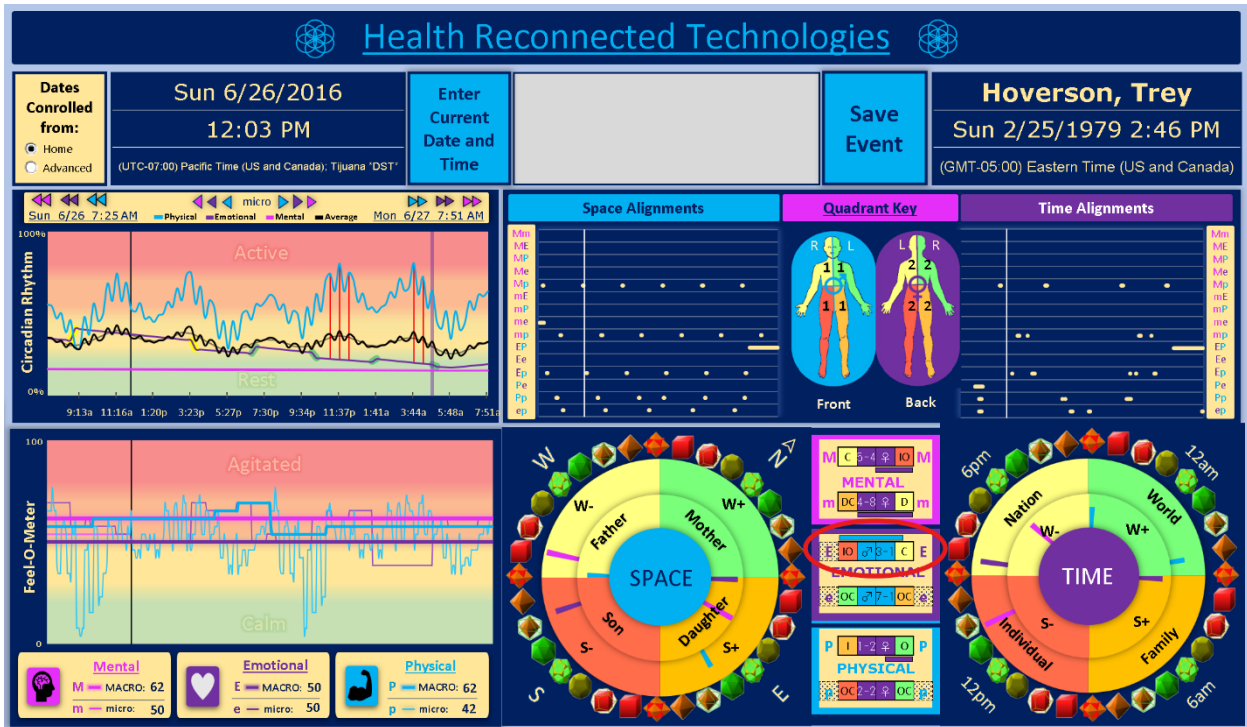
2016 Democracy Spring Rally (Sit-ins and Arrests)

March to Washington D.C. Electromagnetics



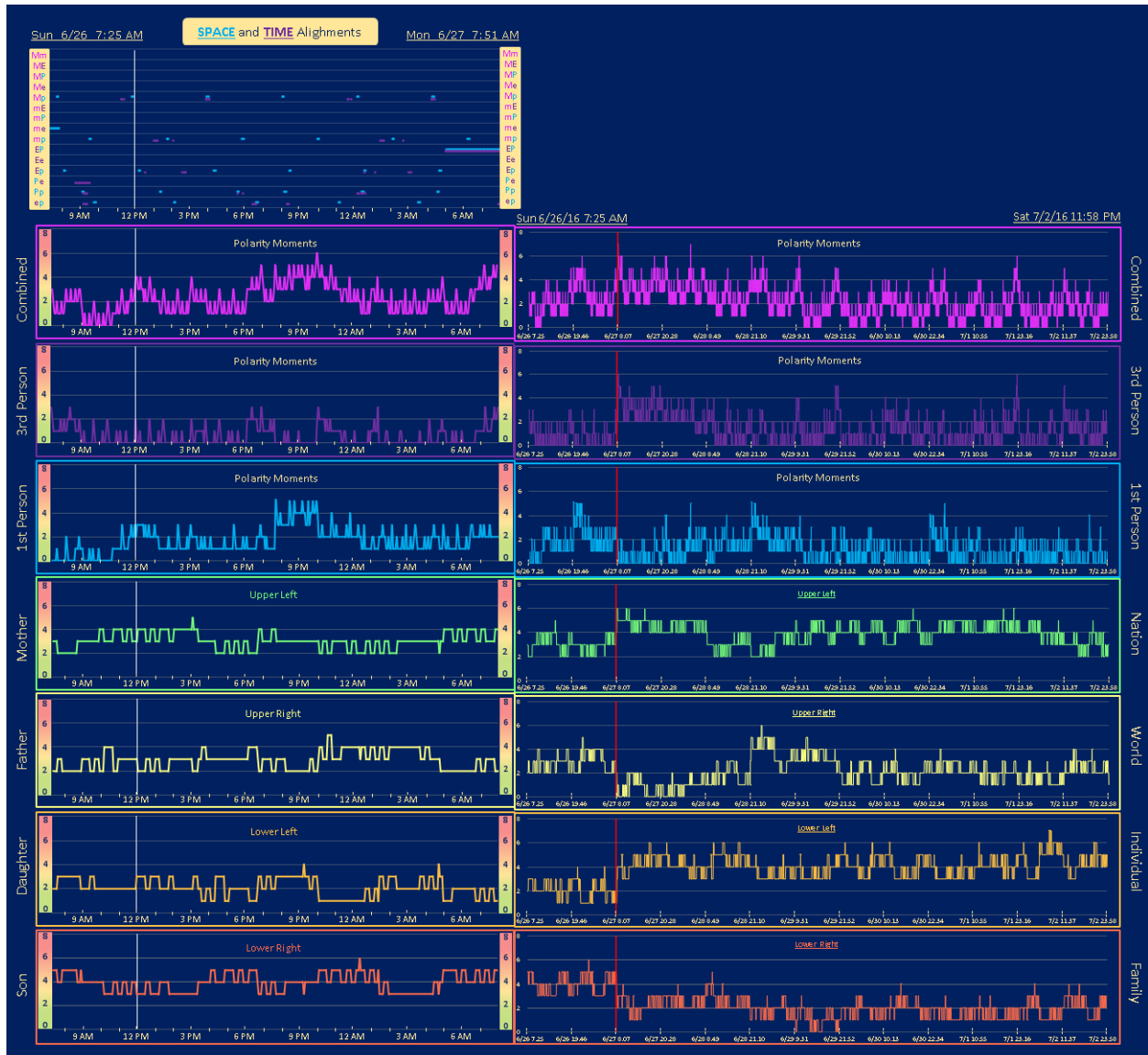
2016 Sacramento Riot

The **2016 Sacramento riot** was a [civil disorder](#) at a [neo-Nazi](#) and [alt-right](#) rally outside the [California State Capitol](#) in [Sacramento, California](#) on June 26, 2016. Alt-right and neo-Nazi groups including the [Traditionalist Workers Party](#) and other [white supremacist](#) groups were involved. Counter-protestors arrived at the rally to oppose the neo-Nazis and [white supremacy](#). This included [Antifa](#) and their allies. Ten people were hospitalized for stabbing and laceration wounds with the majority of those hospitalized being counter-protesters.



2016 Sacramento Riot

Electromagnetics

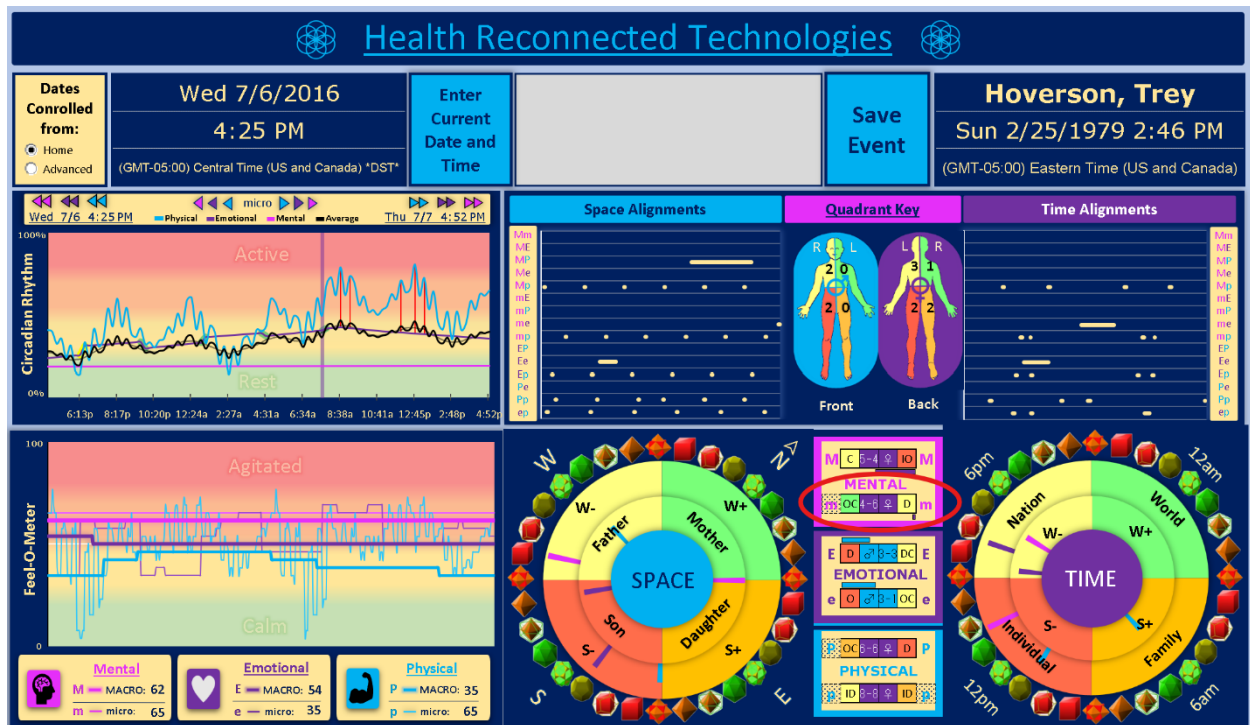


2016 Killing of Philando Castile (Minneapolis-St. Paul)

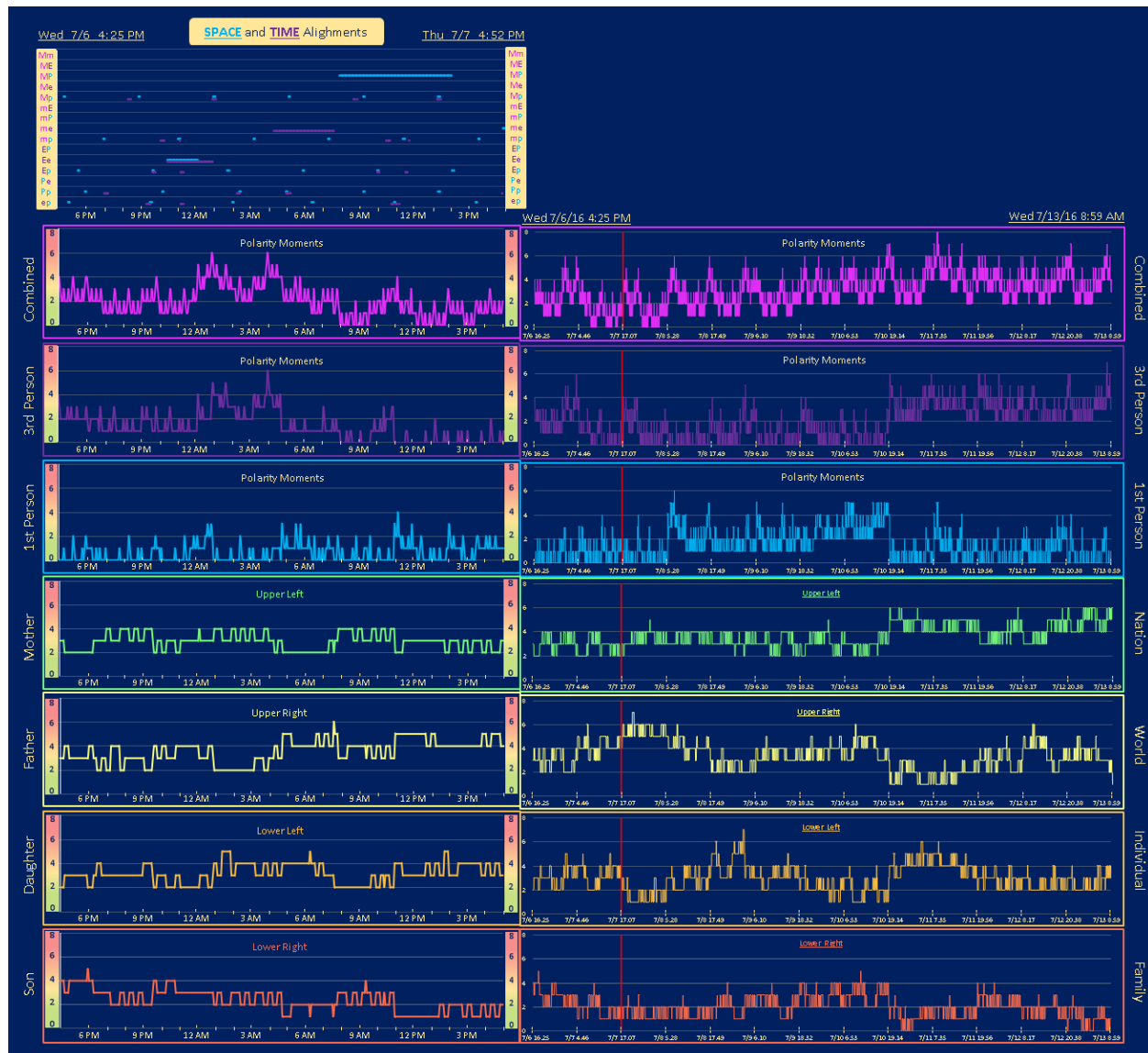
On July 6, 2016, **Philando Castile**,^[a] a 32-year-old [African American](#) man, was fatally shot during a [traffic stop](#) by police officer Jeronimo Yanez in the Minneapolis–Saint Paul metropolitan area.

About 9 p.m., Castile was driving with his girlfriend, Diamond Reynolds, and her four-year-old daughter, when he was pulled over by an officer. Castile had a gun permit and informed the officer their was a gun in the car. The officer ended up shooting him 5 times killing him.

Immediately after the shooting, Reynolds posted a [live stream video](#) on [Facebook](#) from the car. Which led to protesters gathering outside the [Minnesota Governor's Residence](#) in St. Paul, chanting Castile's name and demanding that then-Governor [Mark Dayton](#) make a statement.^{[9][52]} That night, demonstrations in St. Paul continued, remaining "peaceful but forceful".



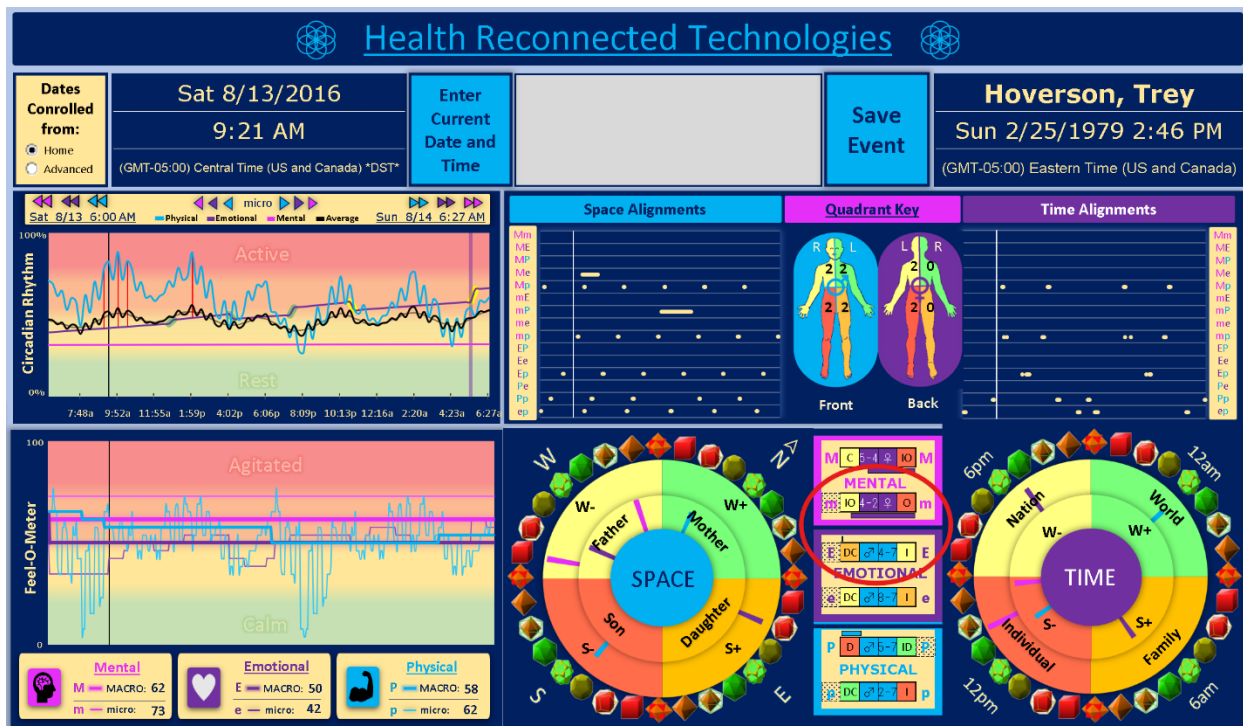
Electromagnetics



2016 Milwaukee Riot

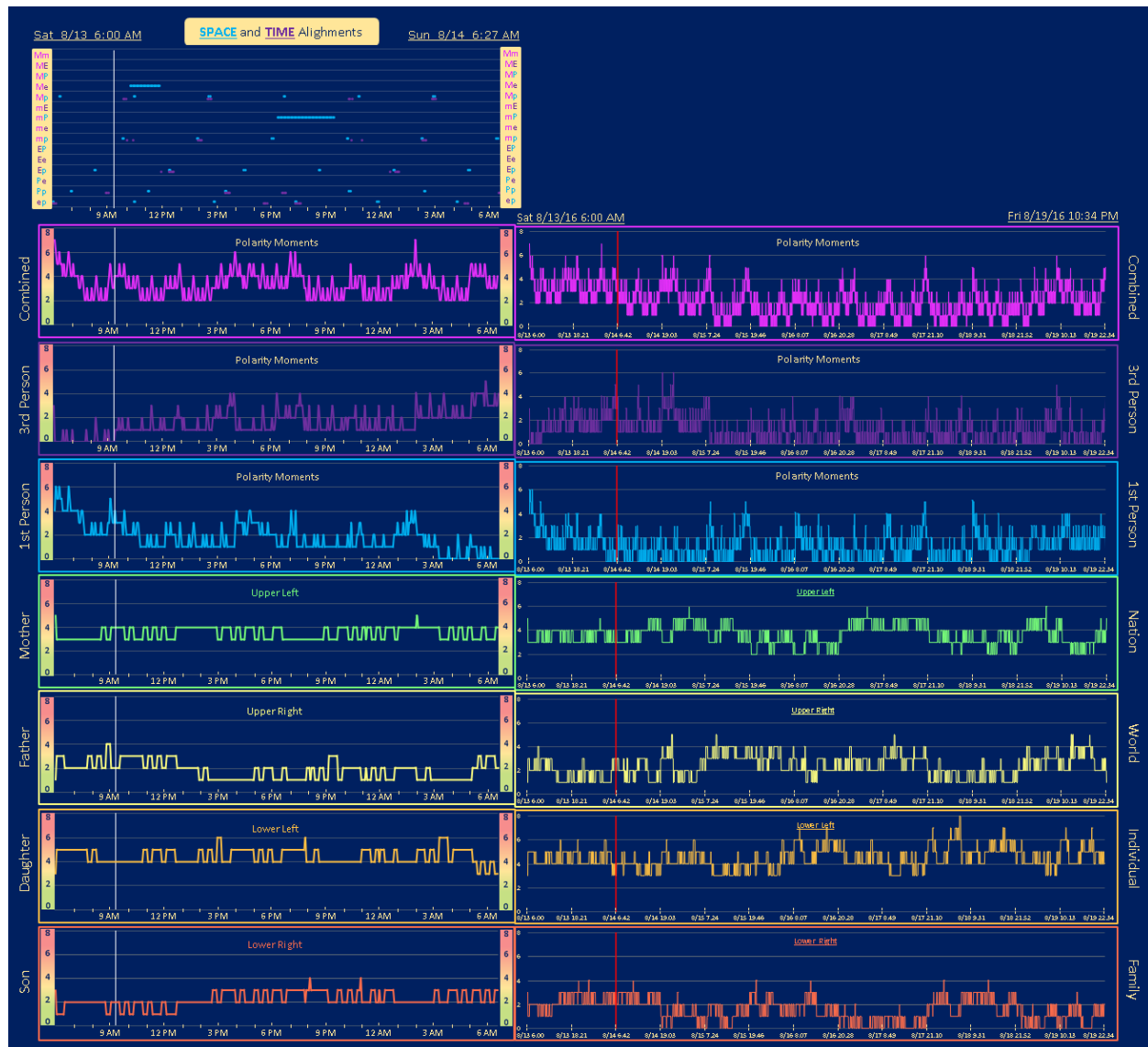
On August 13, 2016, a riot began in the Sherman Park neighborhood in [Milwaukee, Wisconsin](#), sparked by the fatal police shooting of 23-year-old Sylville Smith.^[9] During the three-day turmoil, several people, including police officers, were injured and dozens of protesters arrested.^[3] A nightly curfew was set up for teenagers in the area.

Between 8:00 and 9:00 p.m., hours after the shooting, a group of around 100 black protesters gathered near the scene at North Sherman and Auer to hold a protest, and confronted a line of 20–30 officers. Some of the protesters used [social media](#) to encourage others to participate in the demonstration. At some point, the protest turned violent.



2016 Milwaukee Riot

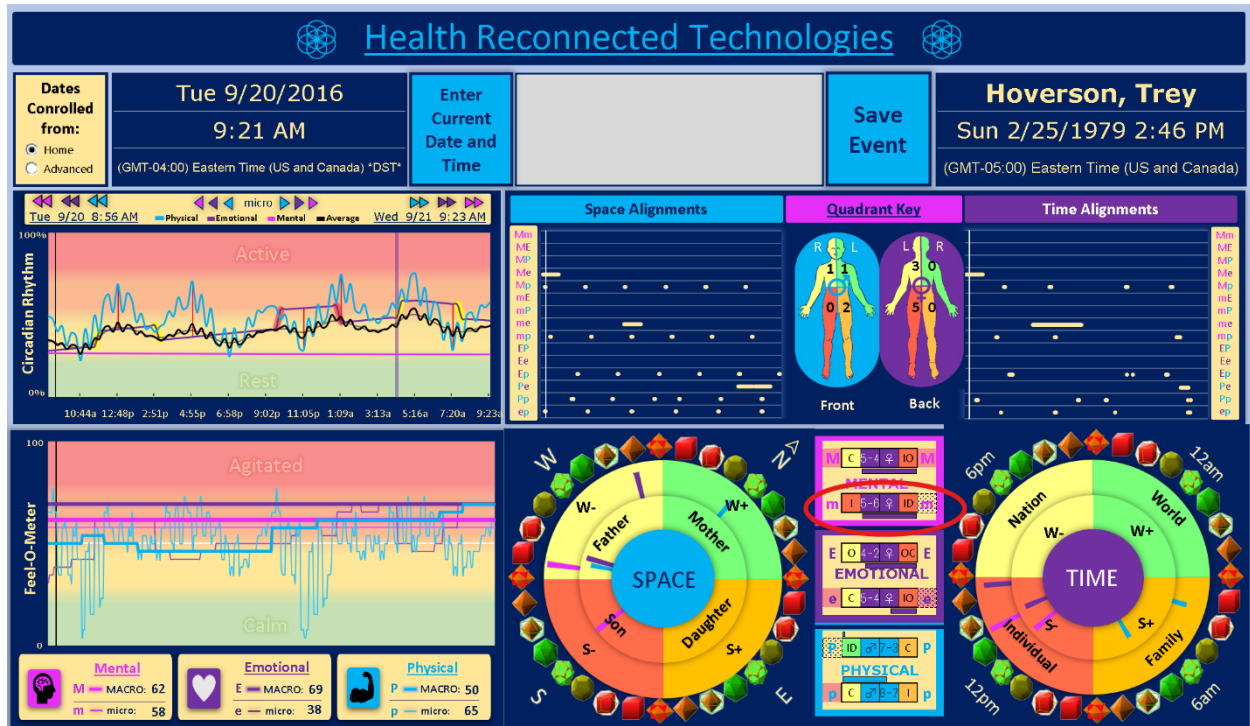
Electromagnetics



2016 Charlotte Protest and Riot (Killing of Keith Lamont Scott)

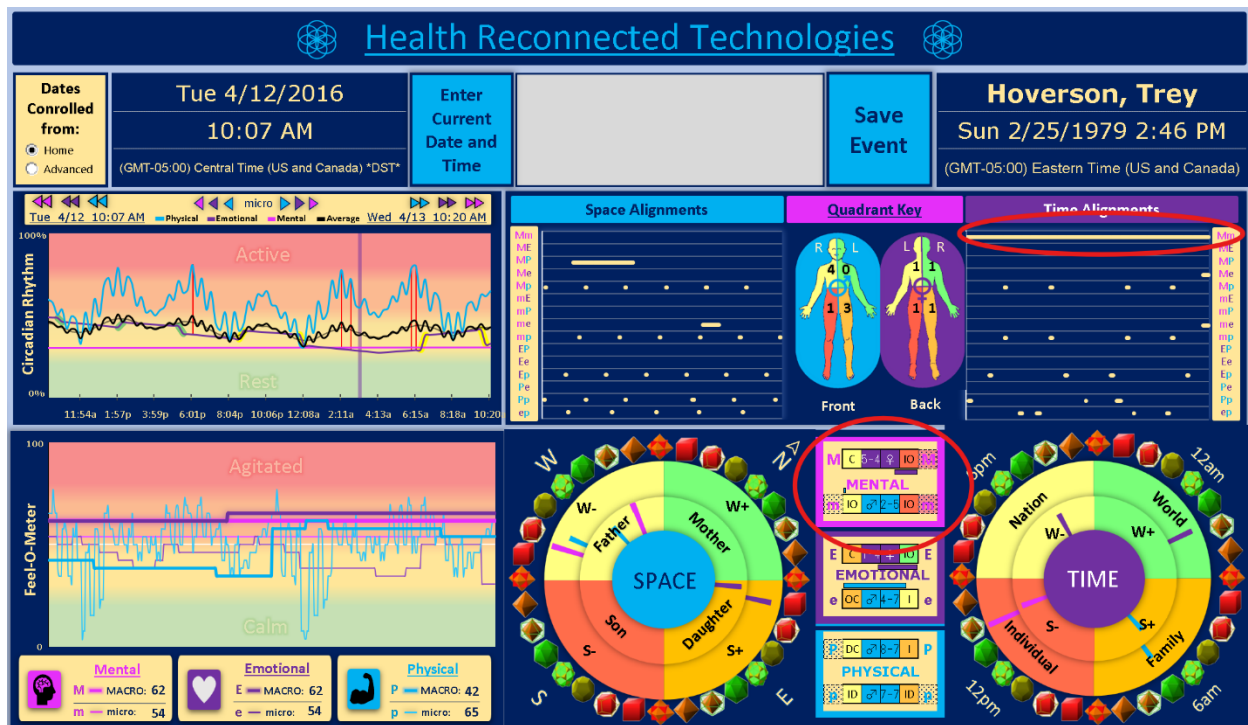
Protests followed word of the shooting when the victim was identified as Keith Lamont Scott.^[9] *The Charlotte Observer* reported "The protesters began to gather as night fell, hours after the shooting. They held signs that said 'Stop Killing Us' and '[Black Lives Matter](#),' and they chanted '[No justice, no peace](#).' The scene was sometimes chaotic and tense, with water bottles and stones thrown at police lines.

The 2016 protests and riots lasted for 4 days (9/20-9/23) with chaotic nights of gunfire, tear gas and arrests in Charlott's city center. 44 people were arrested, 9 civilians were injured, and 2 officers with minor injuries.



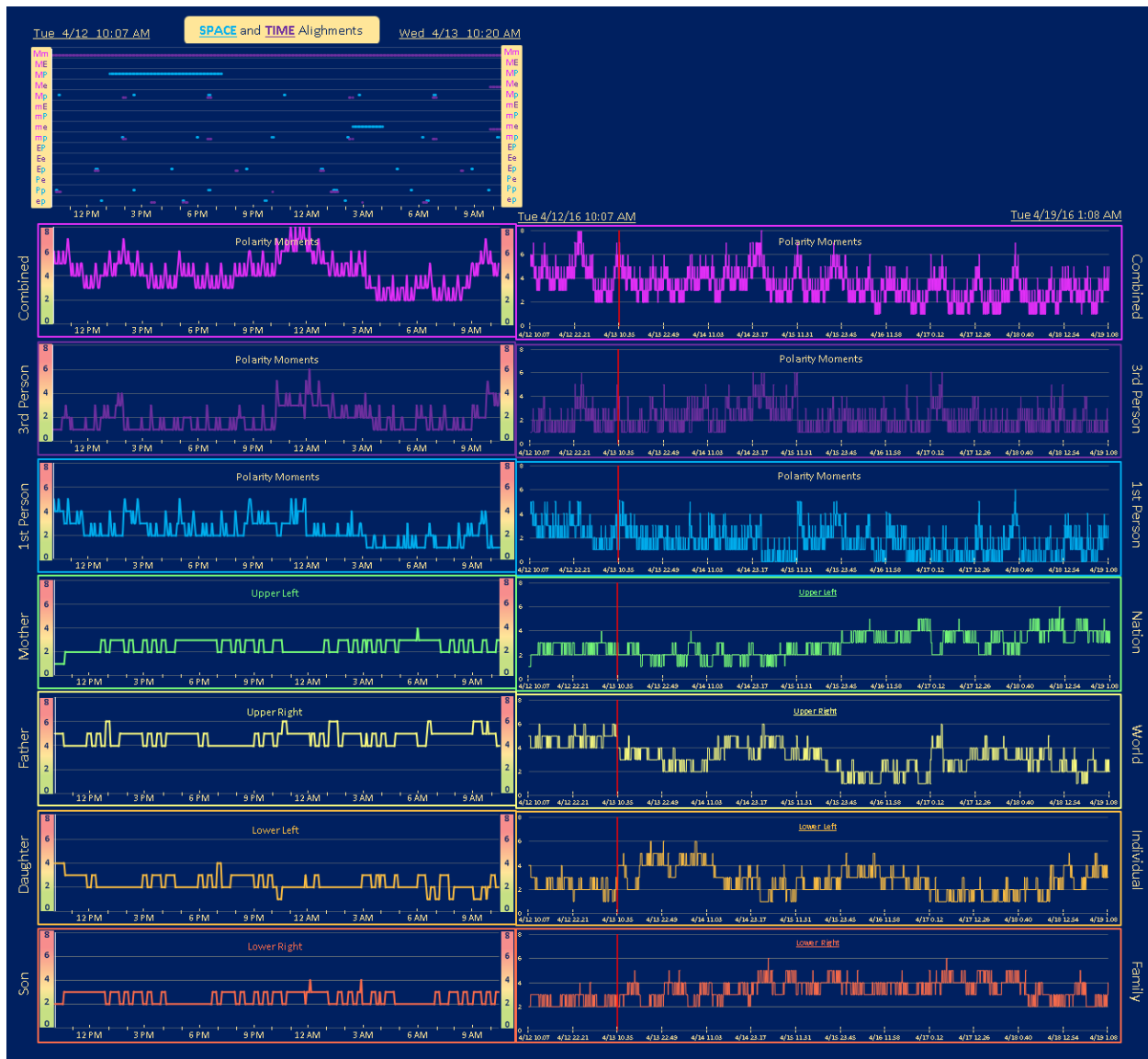
2016 Dakota Access Pipeline Protest (Gains Momentum)

The Dakota Access Pipeline (DAPL) protests, also known as #NoDAPL, were a series of grassroots protests by Native Americans that began in April 2016 to oppose the construction of the pipeline in North Dakota. The protests were led by young members of the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, who built water protector camps near the construction site at Lake Oahe. The camps grew over time, with thousands of people attending at their peak in September 2016, and the protests gained international attention as a rallying cry for indigenous rights and climate change activism.



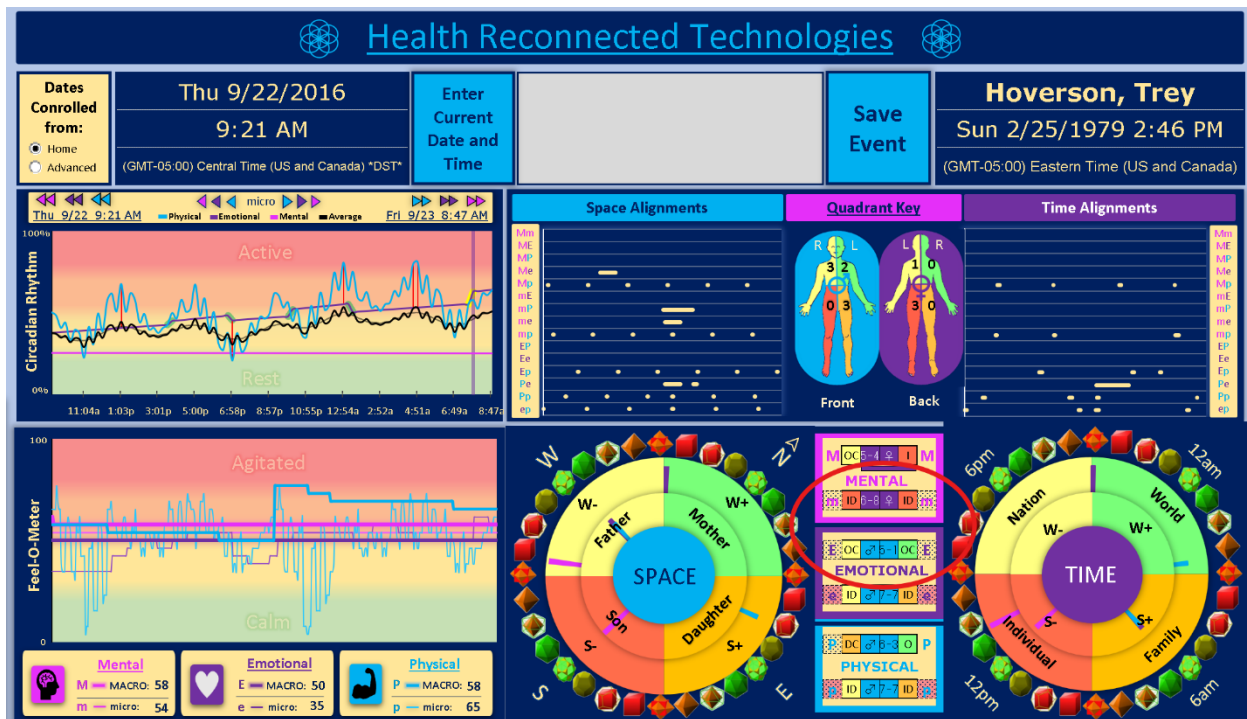
2016 Dakota Access Pipeline Protest (Gains Momentum)

Electromagnetics



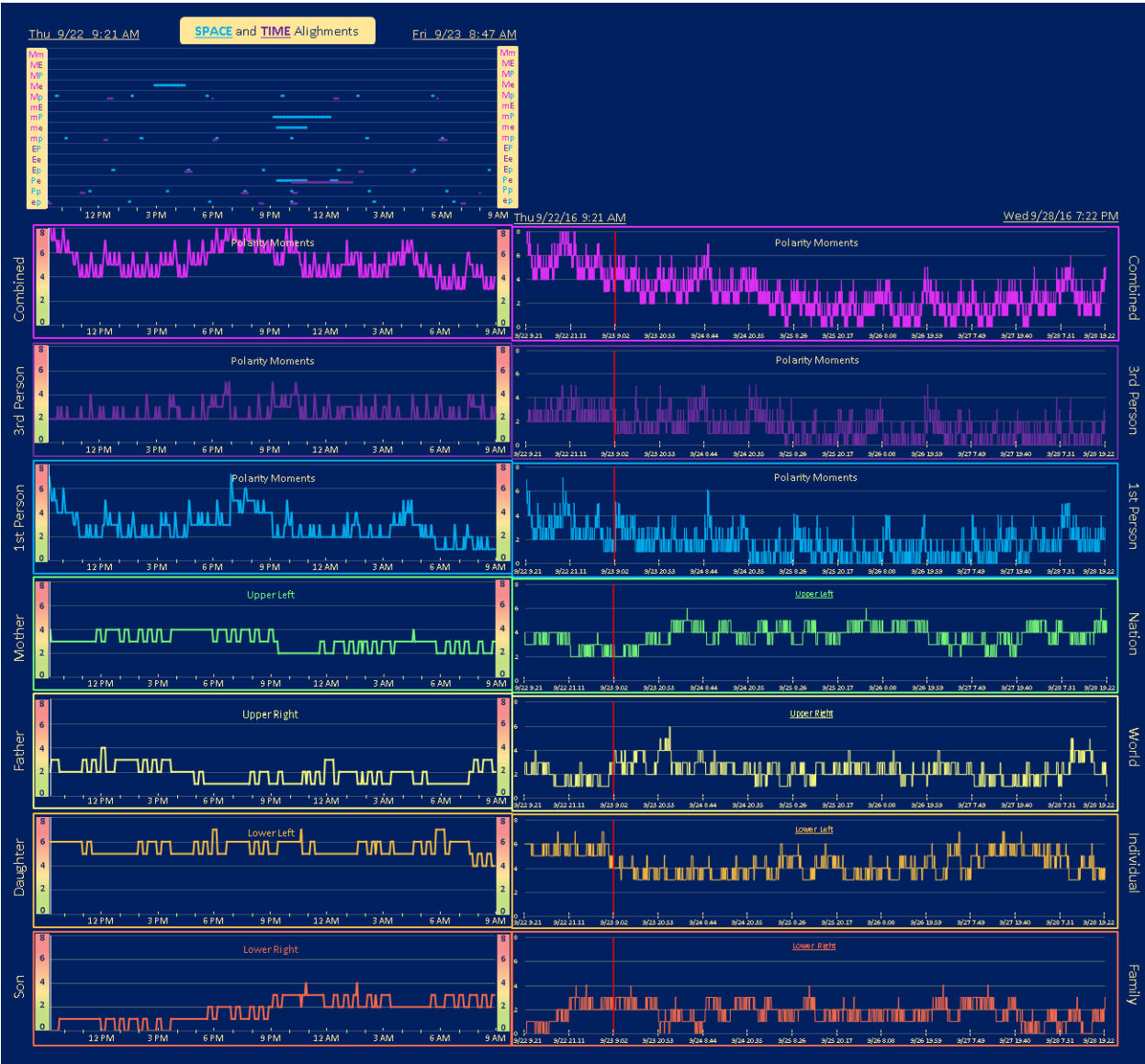
2016 Dakota Access Pipeline Protest (Peak Attendance)

The Dakota Access Pipeline (DAPL) protests, also known as #NoDAPL, were a series of grassroots protests by Native Americans that began in April 2016 to oppose the construction of the pipeline in North Dakota. The protests were led by young members of the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, who built water protector camps near the construction site at Lake Oahe. The camps grew over time, with thousands of people attending at their peak in September 2016, and the protests gained international attention as a rallying cry for indigenous rights and climate change activism.



2016 Dakota Access Pipeline Protest (Peak Attendance)

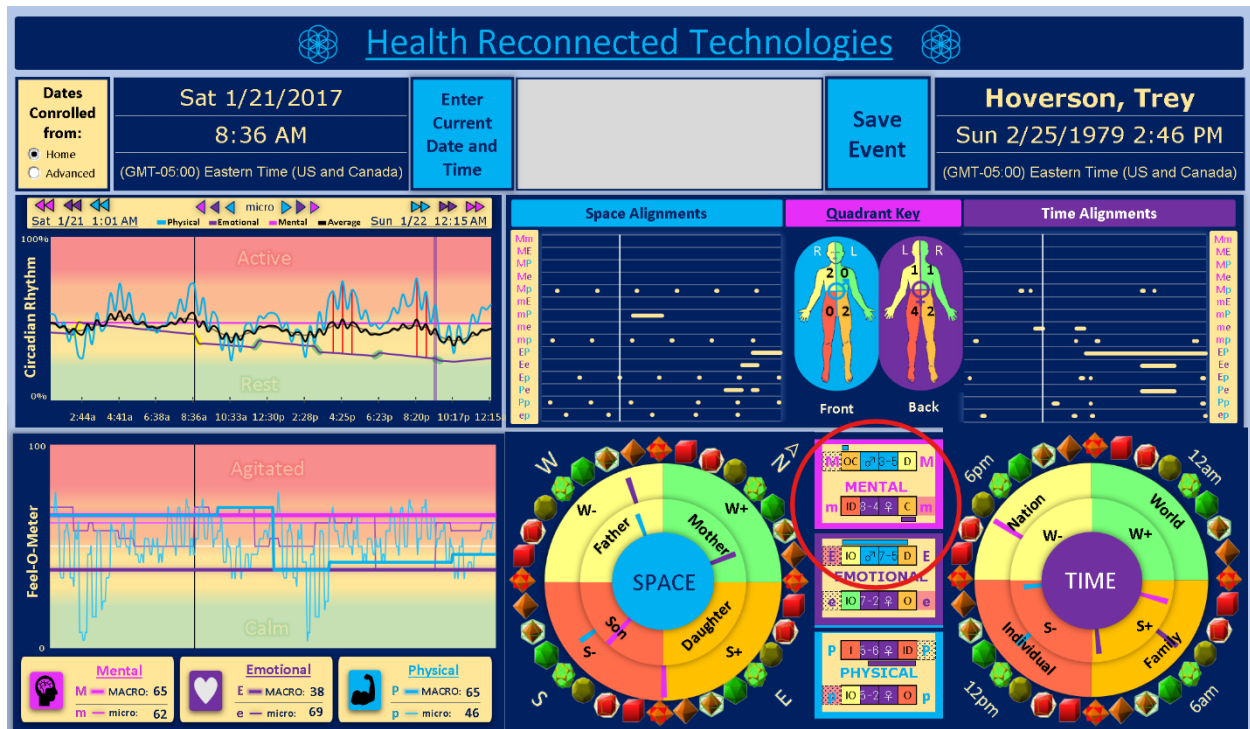
Electromagnetics



2017 Women's March on Washington D.C.

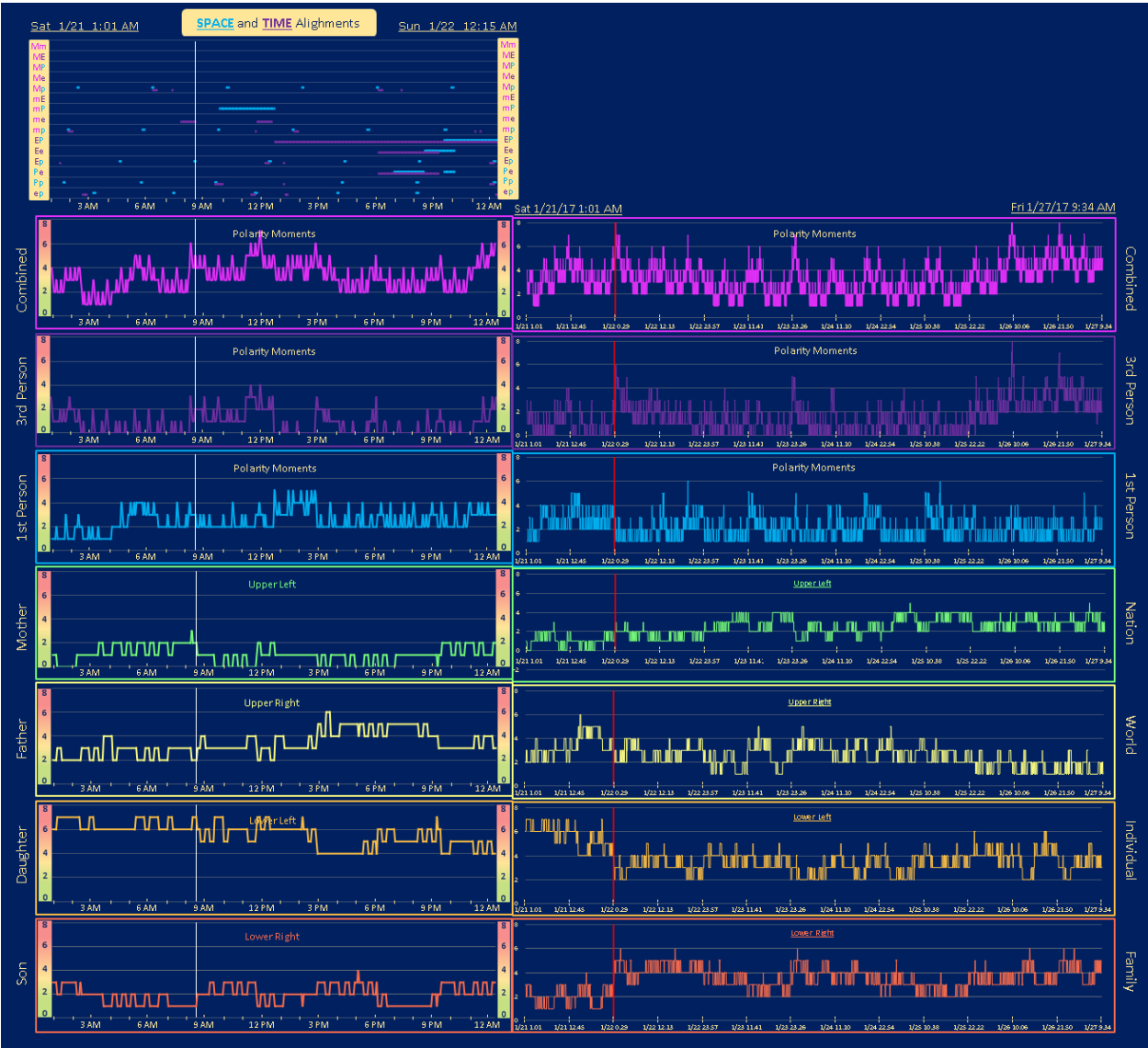
The [Women's March on Washington](#) was a January 21, 2017, protest in Washington, D.C., which attracted about 597,000 people to Independence Ave & Third St. to protest Donald Trump's first full day in office. It was prompted by Trump's policy positions and rhetoric, which were considered [misogynistic](#) and threatening to the [rights of women](#) by supporters of the protest.

Simultaneous protests drew large crowds across all 50 US states, and on six continents. [\[145\]\[146\]\[147\]](#) There was an estimated 3.3 to 4.6 million people involved in the march across the country, making it the largest protest in United States history.



2017 Women's March on Washington D.C.

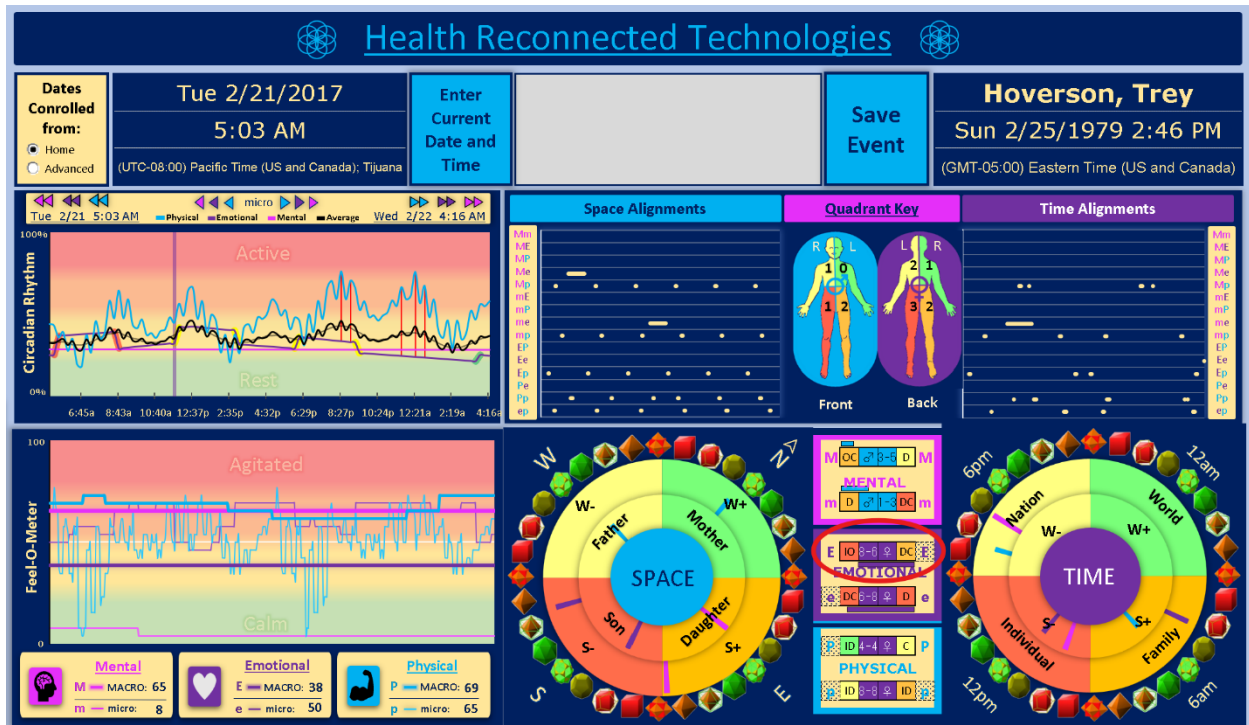
Electromagnetics



2017 Anaheim Protests

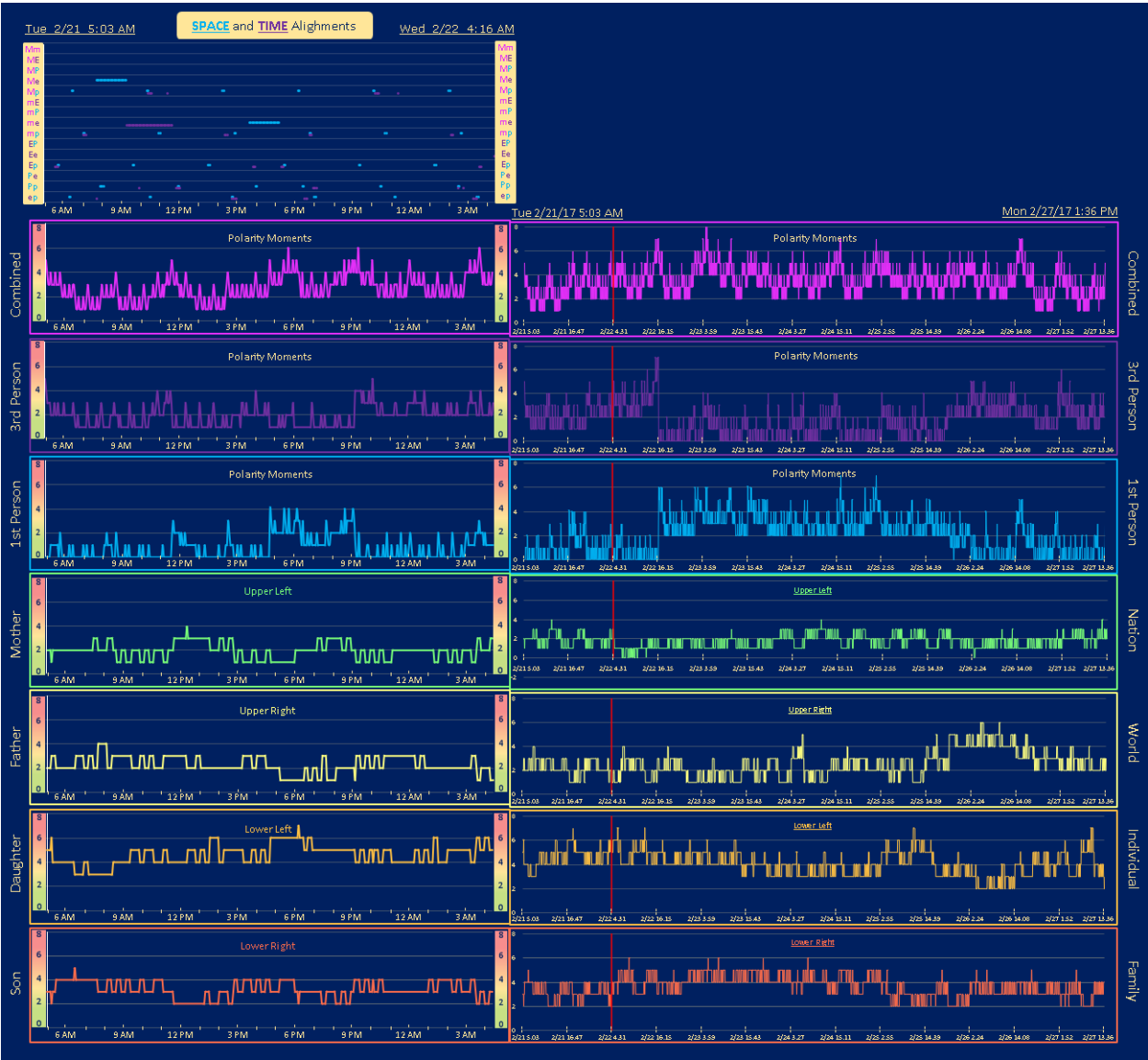
On the evening of February 22, 2017, protests erupted in [Anaheim, California](#), over the altercation between an off-duty [Los Angeles Police Department](#) officer Kevin Ferguson^[5] and unnamed 13-year-old that occurred on February 21 and was recorded on a bystander's cell phone camera.^[6] In the incident that sparked the protests, a 13-year-old boy was grabbed by an off-duty LAPD officer outside the officer's house, and the 13-year-old's acquaintances tried to confront the officer. The officer took out his handgun and fired one shot near a group of youth; nobody was injured.

The next evening, several protestors gathered in the neighborhood where the altercation and shooting occurred. The protests began calmly as the individuals encouraged peaceful protests, although chants expressing concerns over [police brutality](#) and [child maltreatment](#) intensified through the night.



2017 Anaheim Protests

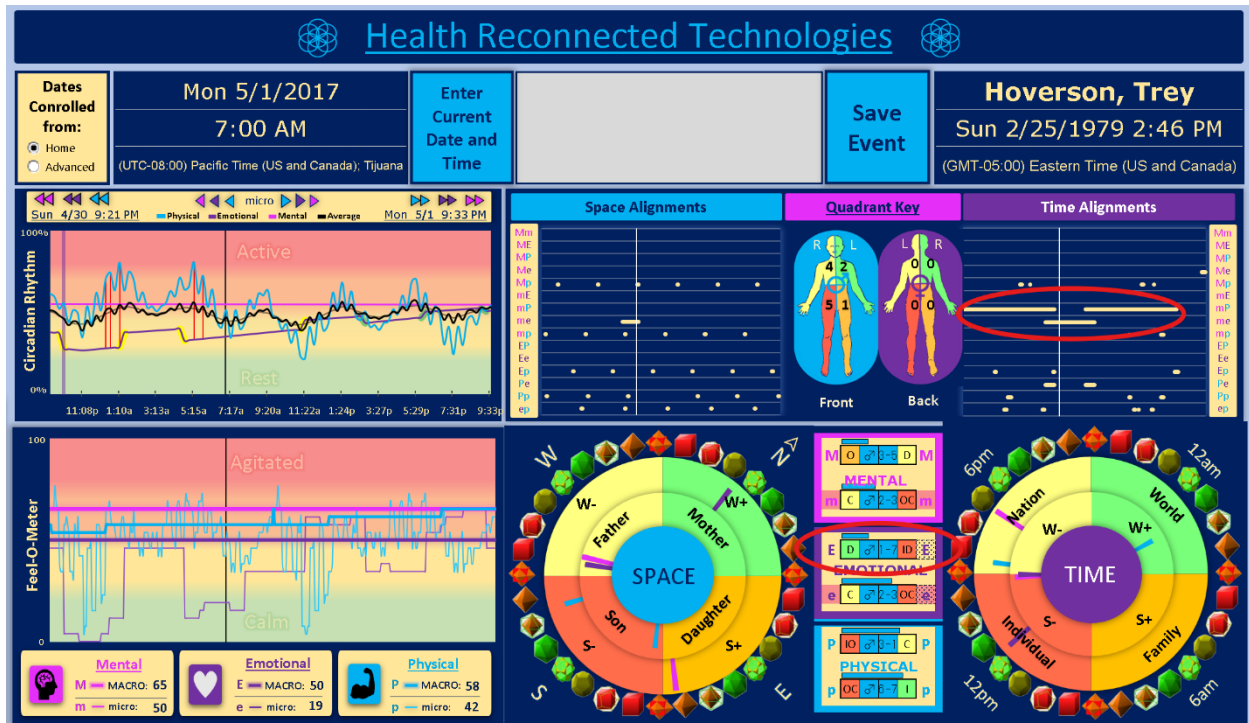
Electromagnetics



2017 May Day Protests

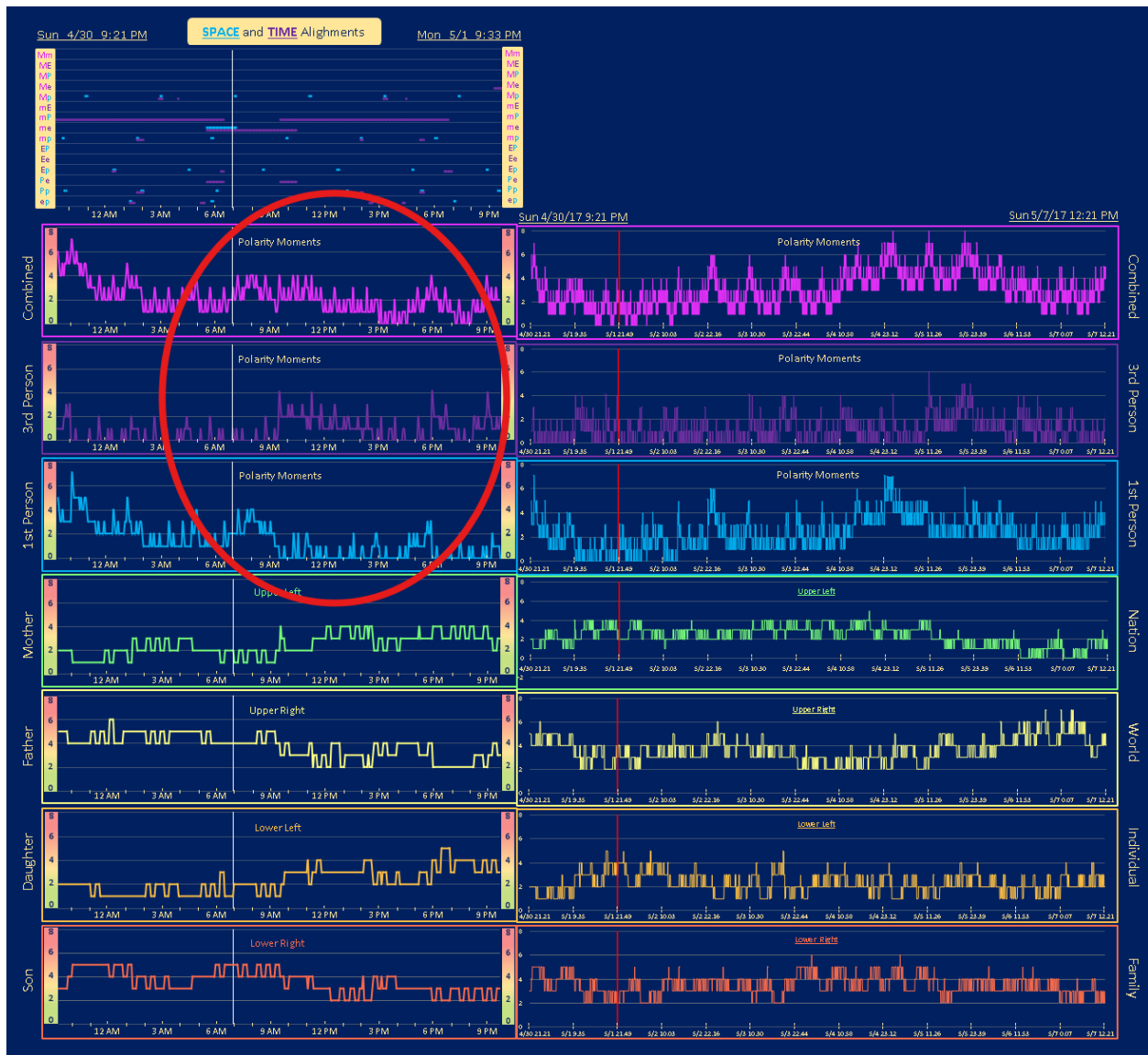
The **2017 May Day protests** were a series of protests that took place on [May Day](#) (May 1, 2017) over worker and immigrant rights, throughout the United States and around the world. Many demonstrators were protesting against the policies of President [Donald Trump](#),^[5] specifically those related to immigration.

The protests in [Olympia, Washington](#) and [Portland, Oregon](#) turned violent^{[3][21]} and were classified as riots by police.^[22] In Portland, protesters allegedly threw lead balls, [smoke bombs](#), paint, glass bottles, and cans of [Pepsi](#) at officers.^[23] There were multiple cases of property damage and arson.



2017 May Day Protests

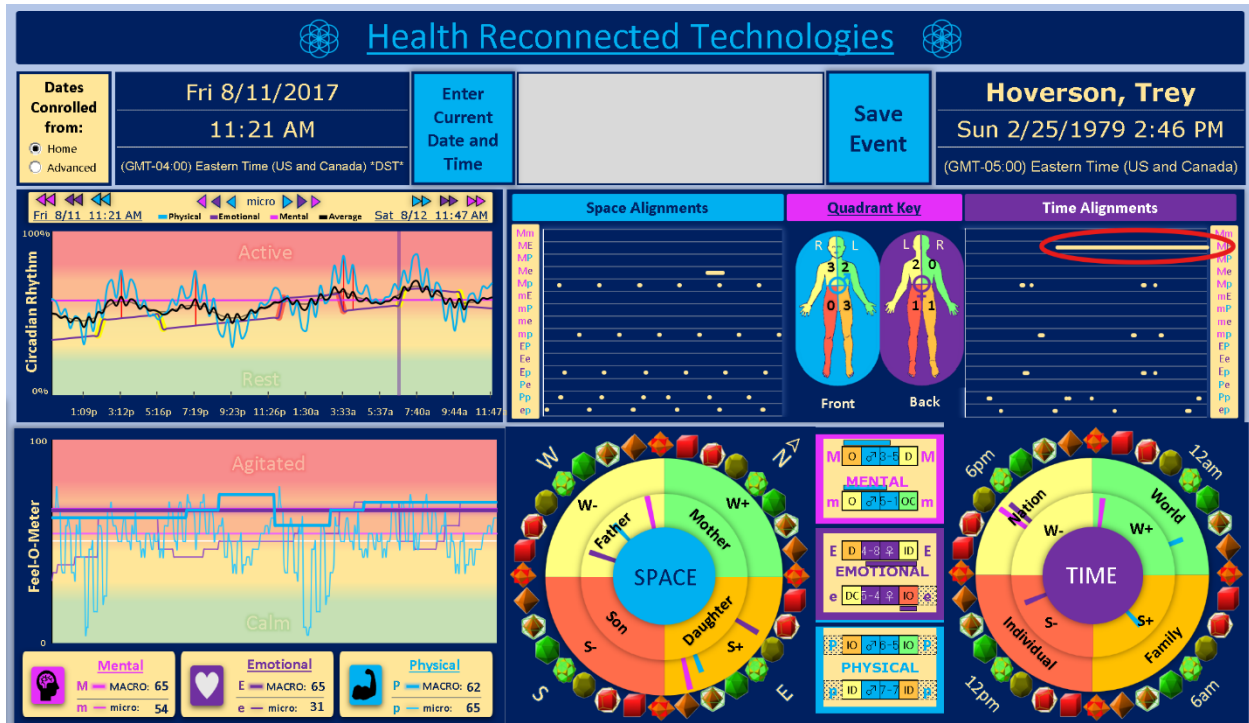
Electromagnetics



2017 Unite the Right Rally

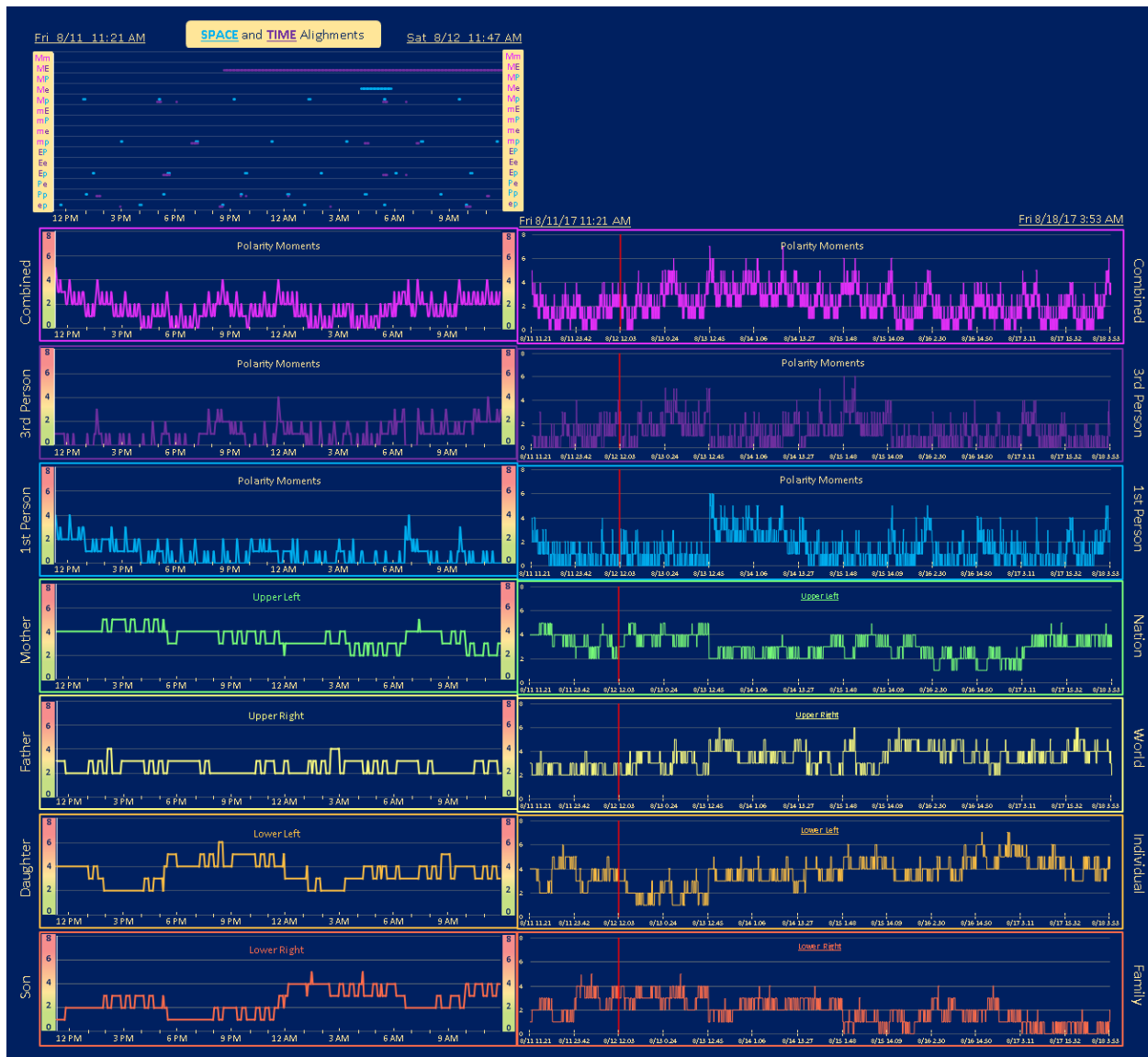
The **Unite the Right** rally was a [white supremacist](#)^{[4][5][6][7]} rally that took place in [Charlottesville, Virginia](#), from August 11 to 12, 2017.^{[8][9][10]} Marchers included members of the [alt-right](#),^[11] [neo-Confederates](#),^[12] [neo-fascists](#),^[13] [white nationalists](#),^[14] [neo-Nazis](#),^[15] [Klansmen](#),^[16] and [far-right militias](#).^[17] The organizers' stated goals included the unification of the American [white nationalist movement](#)^[11] and opposing the proposed removal of the [statue of General Robert E. Lee](#) from Charlottesville's former [Lee Park](#).^{[21][24]} The rally sparked a national debate over [Confederate iconography](#), [racial violence](#), and white supremacy.^[25] The event had hundreds of participants.

Counter-protesters and tensions rose and on the morning of August 12, Virginia governor [Terry McAuliffe](#) declared a [state of emergency](#), stating that [public safety](#) could not be safeguarded without additional powers. Within an hour, at 11:22 a.m., the [Virginia State Police](#) declared the rally to be an [unlawful assembly](#).



2017 Unite the Right Rally

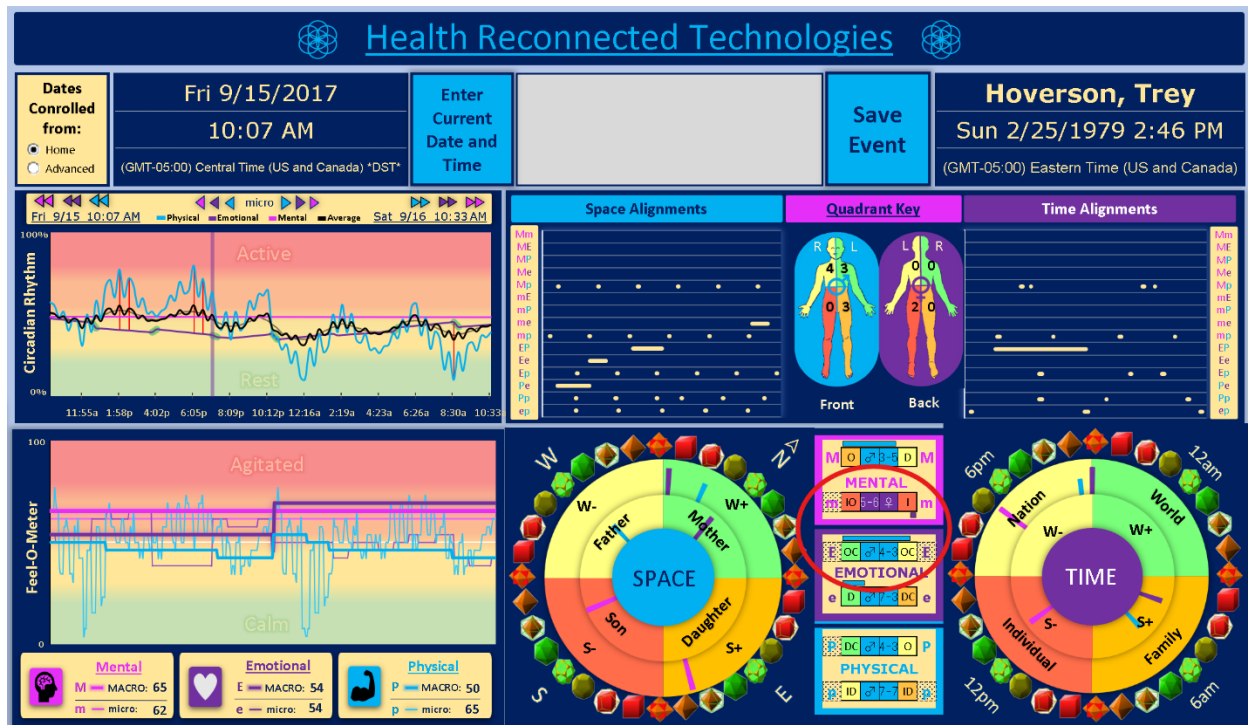
Electromagnetics



2017 St. Louis Protests

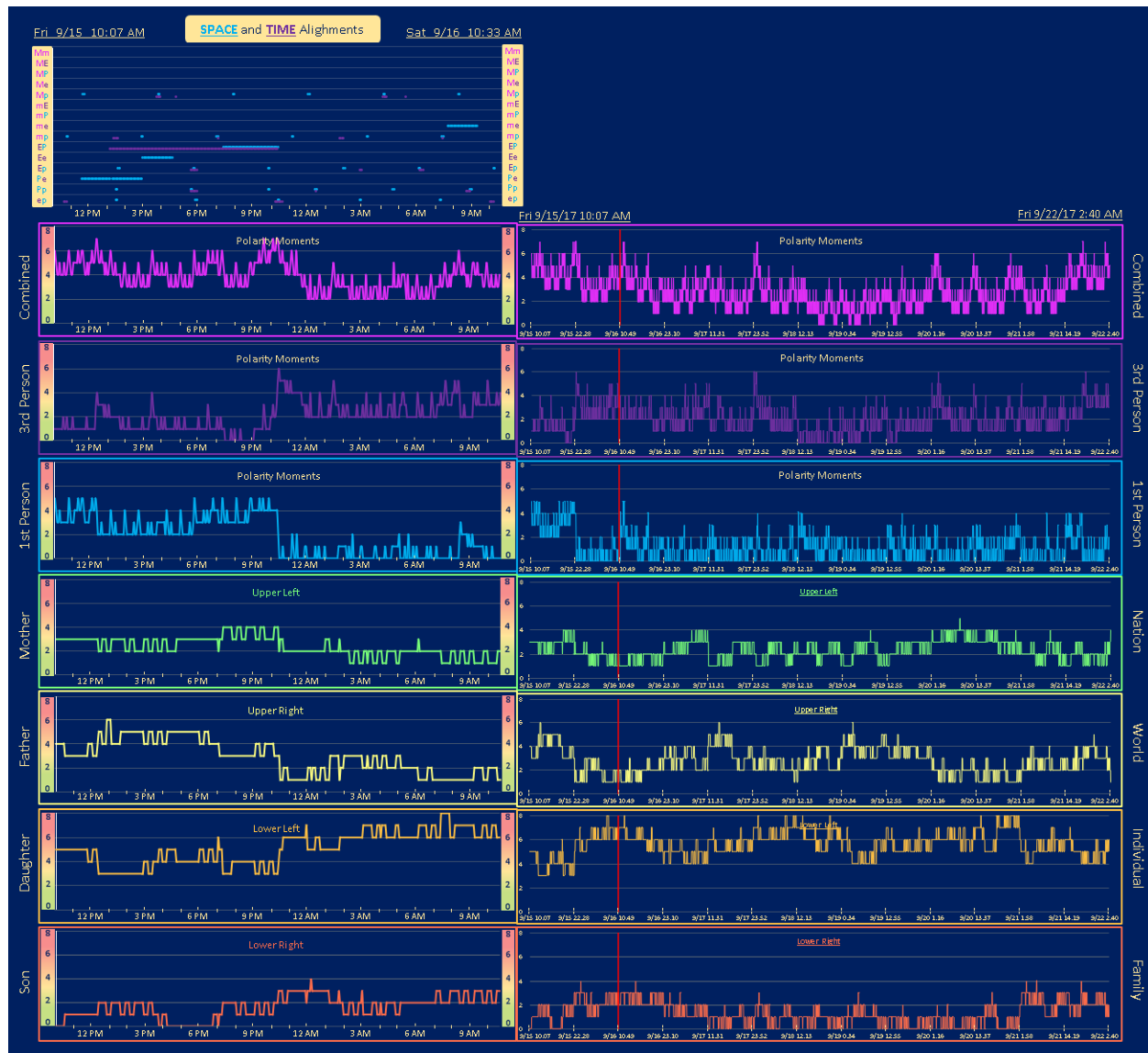
Beginning on the afternoon of September 15, 2017, a series of protests took place in [St. Louis, Missouri](#), following the acquittal of former St. Louis police officer Jason Stockley in the [shooting of Anthony Lamar Smith](#), a black man.^[1] Over 160 people were arrested during the first three days of demonstrations, with largely peaceful protests. There has been significant criticism around the police and governmental response to protests, resulting in lawsuits from the [ACLU](#).

Roughly 200-300 demonstrators assembled in downtown St. Louis near the city courthouse.^[12] The protests were mostly peaceful. Police used pepper spray to drive back protesters on at least two occasions: after protesters responded angrily to the approach of buses filled with police in tactical armor (riot gear), and after individuals mounted an abandoned police vehicle and damaged its windshield.



2017 St. Louis Protests

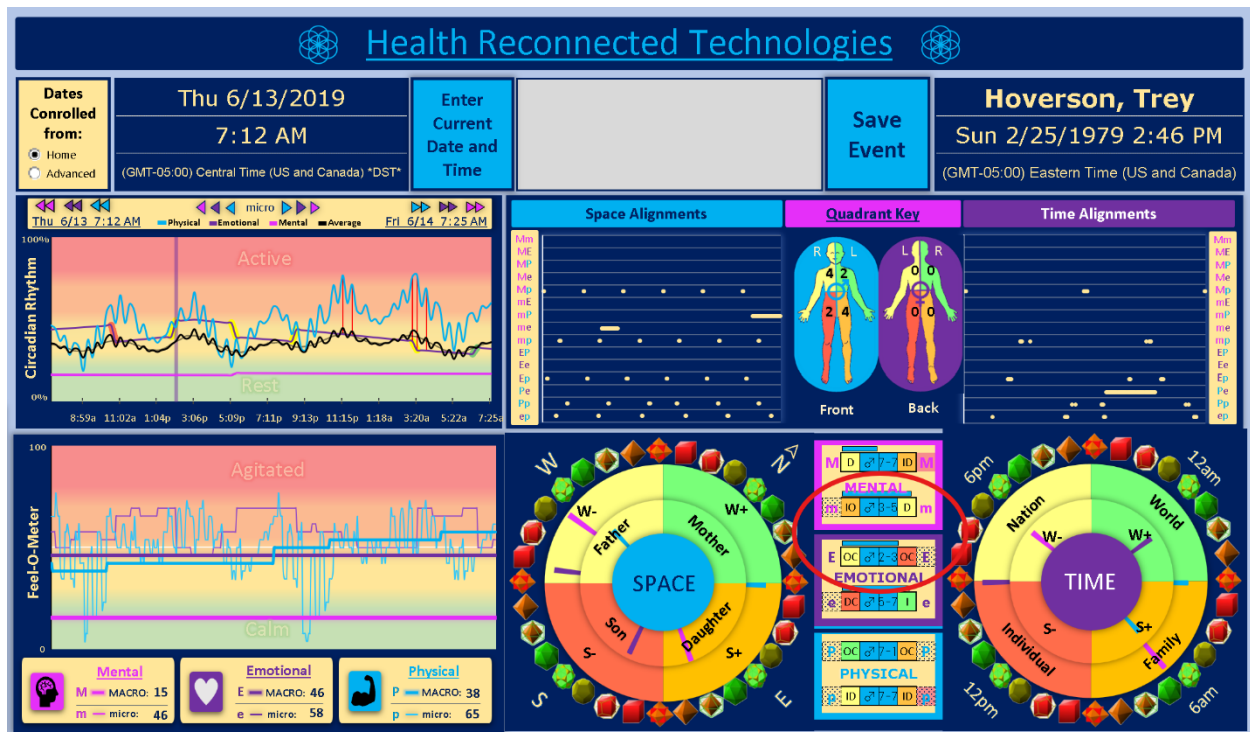
Electromagnetics



2019 Memphis Riot (Killing of Brandon Webber)

When Marshals attempted to apprehend Webber, he resisted, ramming his car into one Marshal's vehicle and then exiting his own vehicle with a gun. U.S. Marshall opened fire on Webber who was shot several times and killed instantly in his grandmother's front yard.

This led to a violent protest where at least 36 officers were injured during the altercation, and six were taken to the hospital. Multiple police cars were vandalized. Three people were arrested on allegations disorderly conduct and one of those suspects was also arrested on suspicion of inciting a riot.



2019 Memphis Riot

(Killing of Brandon Webber) Electromagnetics

