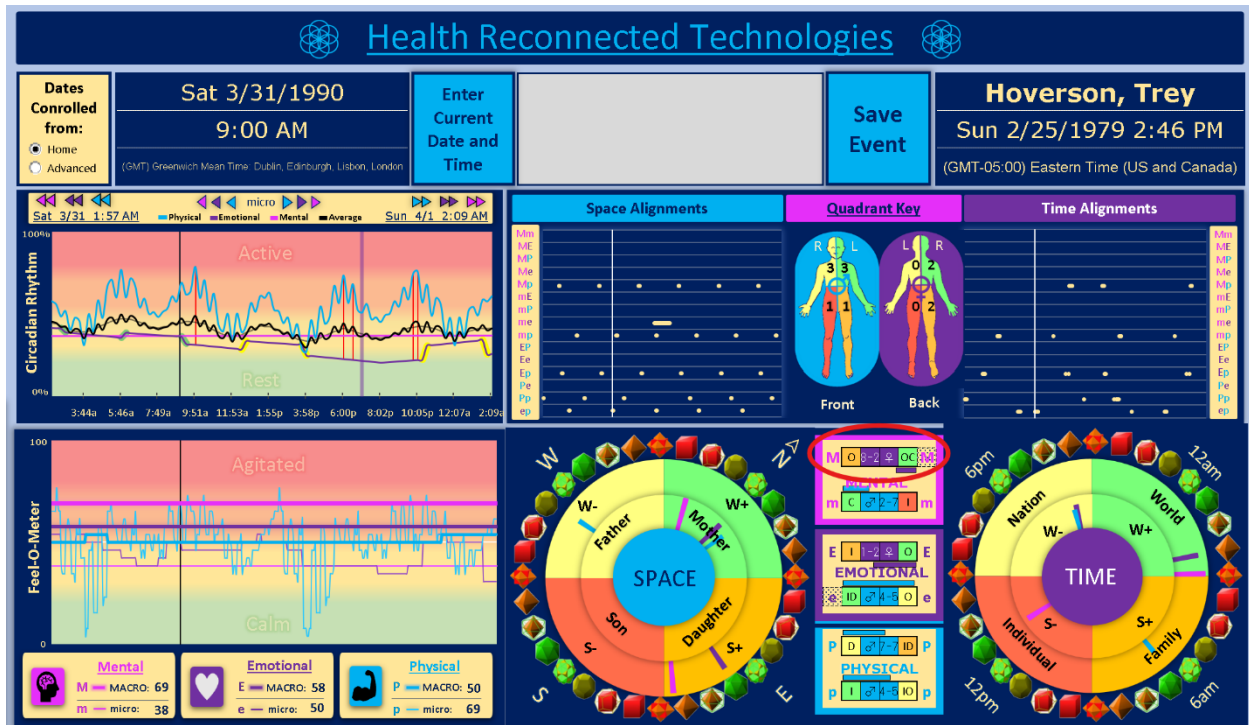


1990 Poll Tax Riots (London)

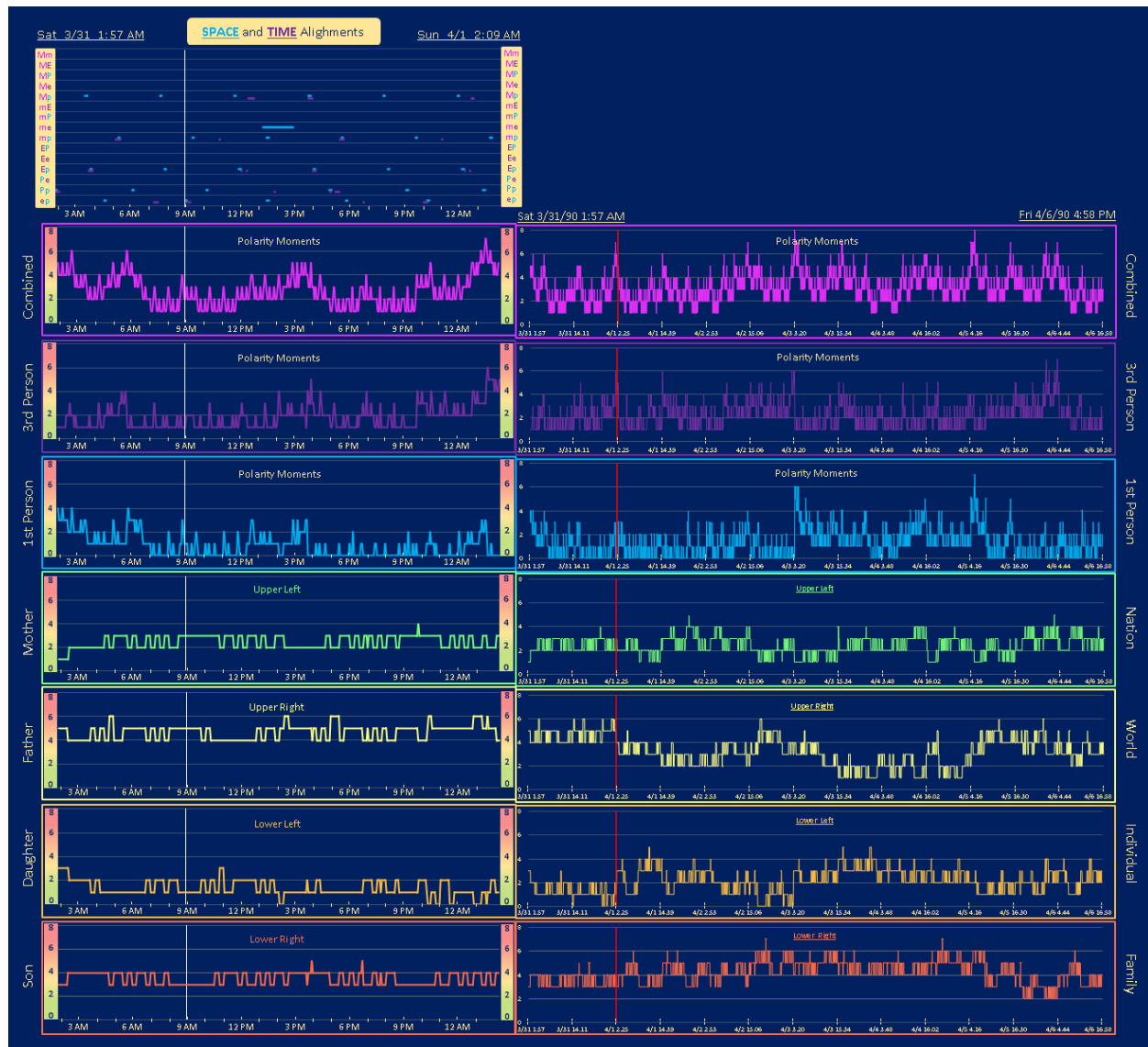
The **poll tax riots** were a series of [riots](#) in British towns and cities during protests against the [Community Charge](#) (commonly known as the "poll tax"), introduced by the [Conservative government](#) of Prime Minister [Margaret Thatcher](#). The largest protest occurred in [central London](#) on Saturday 31 March 1990, shortly before the tax was due to come into force in [England and Wales](#).

The demonstrators mixed in with the general public. By midnight, released figures claimed 113 were injured, mostly members of the public, but also police officers, and 339 people had been arrested.^[16] Scuffles between rioters and police continued until 3 am.



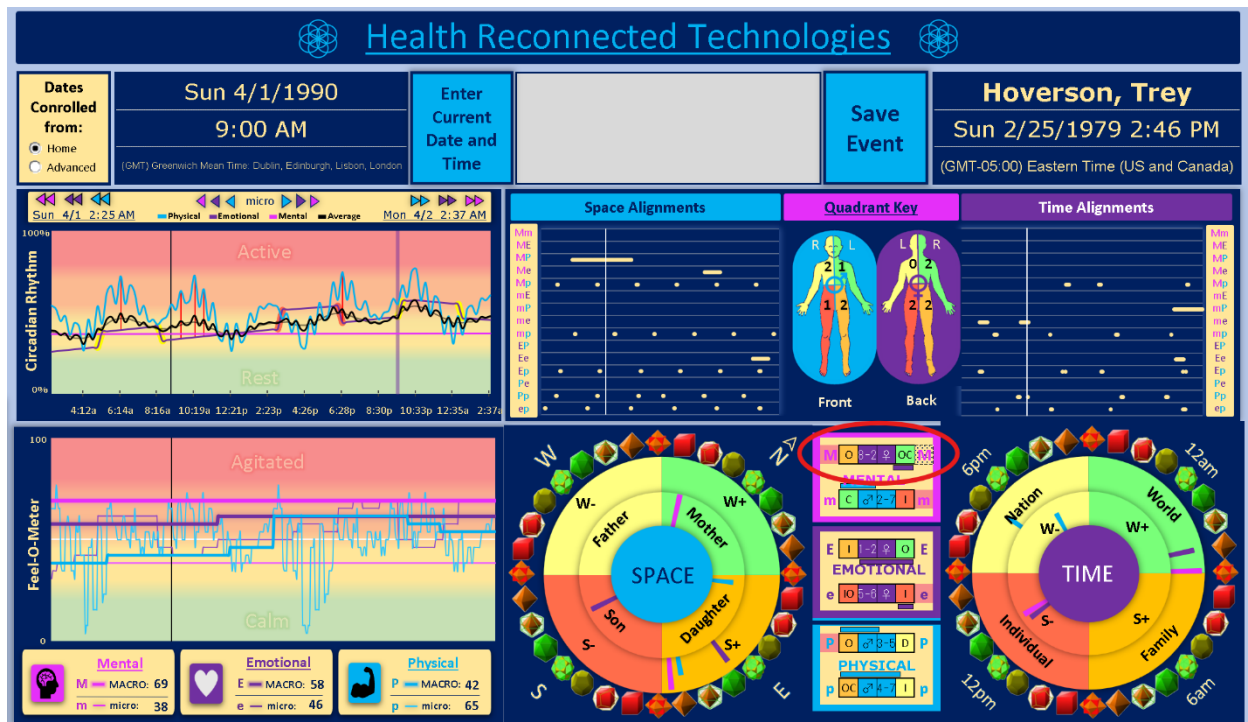
1990 Poll Tax Riots (London)

Electromagnetics



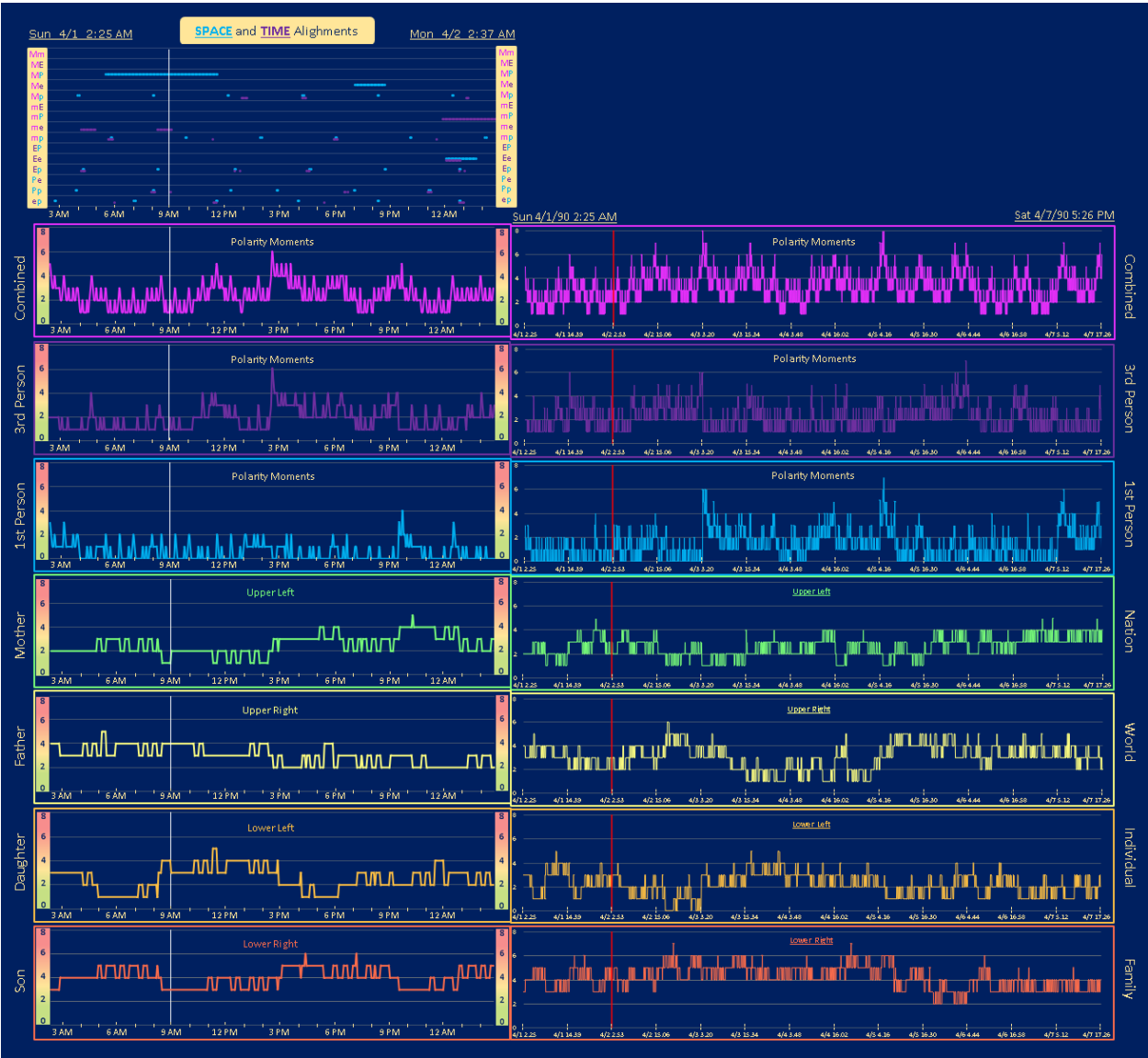
1990 Strangeways Prison Riot (Manchester)

The **1990 Strangeways Prison riot** was a 25-day [prison riot](#) and rooftop protest at [Strangeways Prison](#) in [Manchester](#), England. The riot began on 1 April 1990 when prisoners took control of the prison [chapel](#), and quickly spread throughout most of the prison. The incident ended on 25 April when the final five prisoners were removed from the rooftop. One prisoner was killed during the riot, and 147 prison officers and 47 prisoners were injured. Much of the prison was damaged or destroyed, with the cost of repairs coming to £55 million (equivalent to £158 million in 2023). It was the longest prison riot in British penal history.



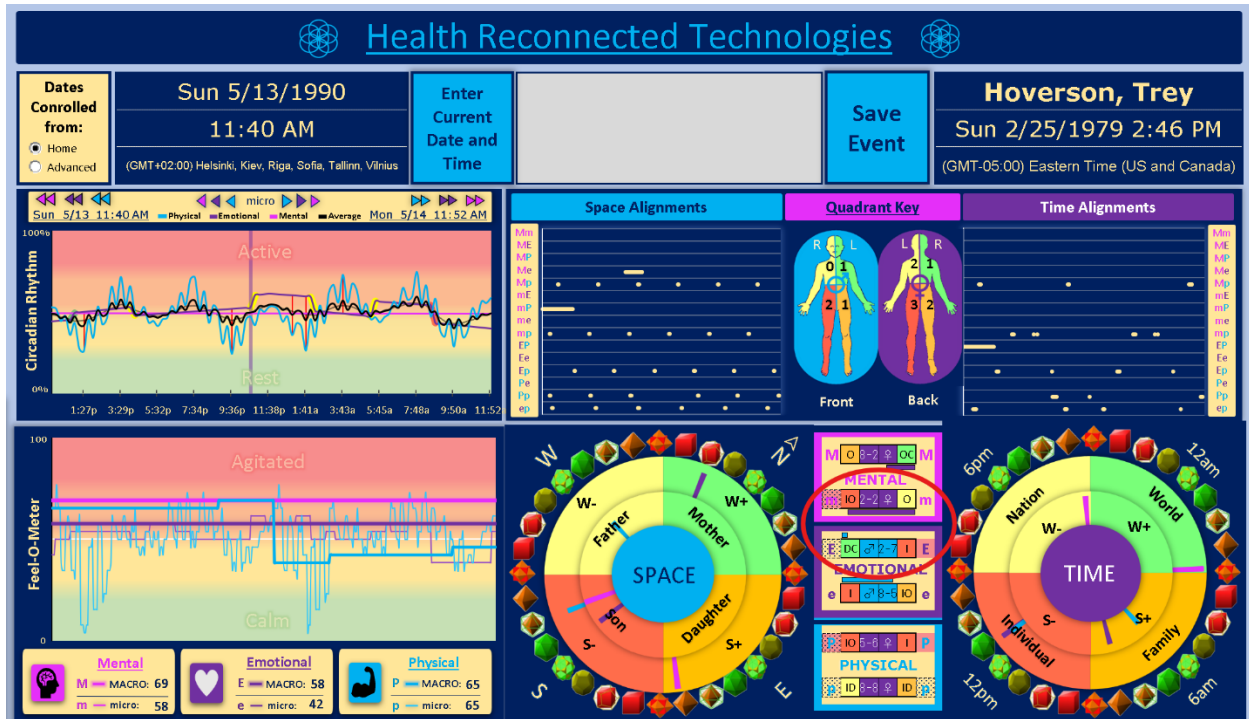
1990 Strangeways Prison Riot (Manchester)

Electromagnetics



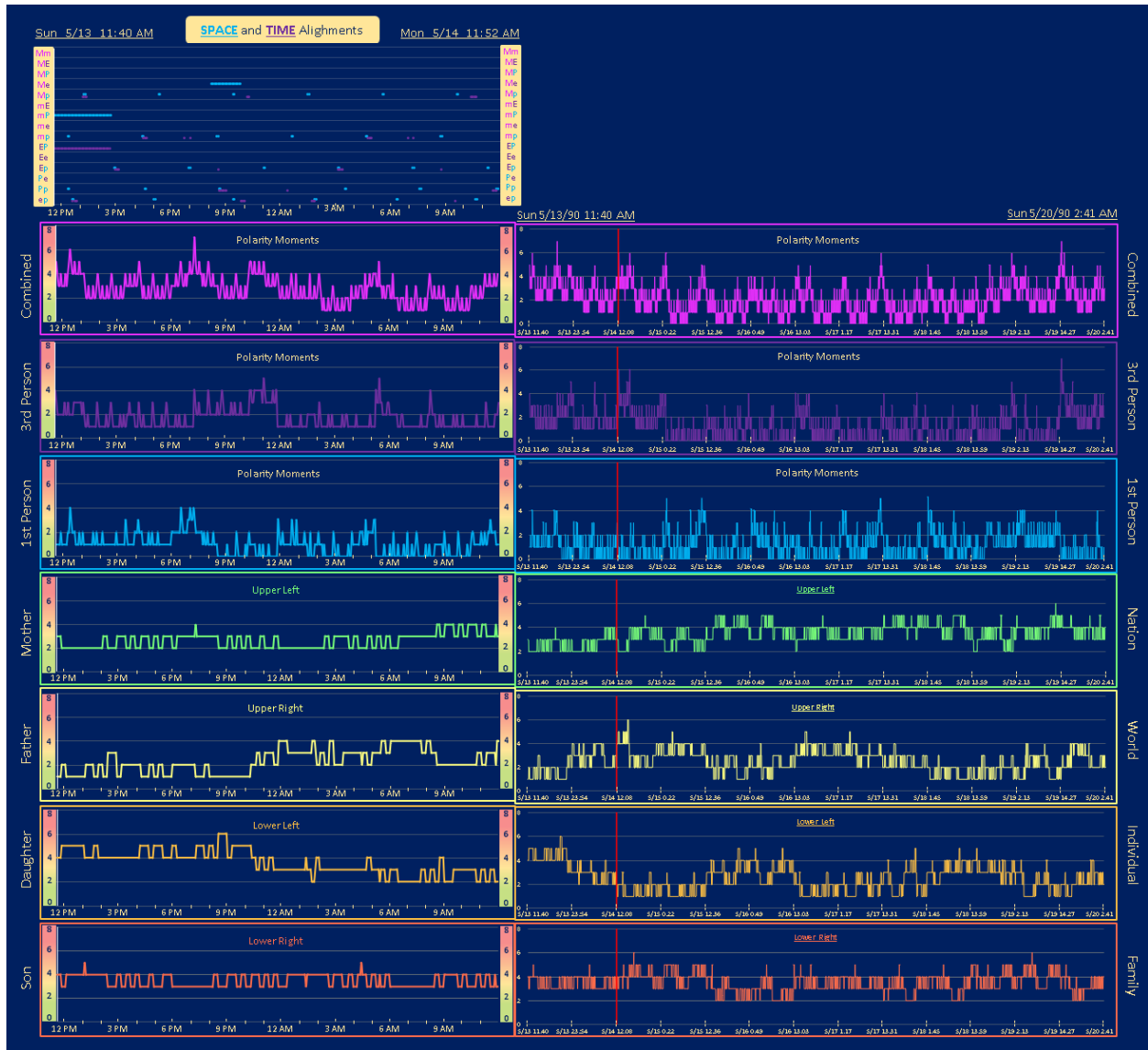
1990 Dinamo-Red Star Riot (Yugoslavia)

The **Dinamo Zagreb–Red Star Belgrade** riot was a [football riot](#) which took place on 13 May 1990 at [Maksimir Stadium](#) in [Zagreb](#), [SR Croatia](#), then part of [SFR Yugoslavia](#), between the [Bad Blue Boys](#) (supporters of [Dinamo Zagreb](#)) and the [Delije](#) (supporters of [Red Star Belgrade](#)). The incident took place just weeks after Croatia's [first multi-party elections](#) in almost fifty years in which the parties favouring [Croatian independence](#) had won the majority of votes. The riot resulted in over sixty people wounded, including some stabbed, shot or poisoned by [tear gas](#).



1990 Dinamo-Red Star Riot (Yugoslavia)

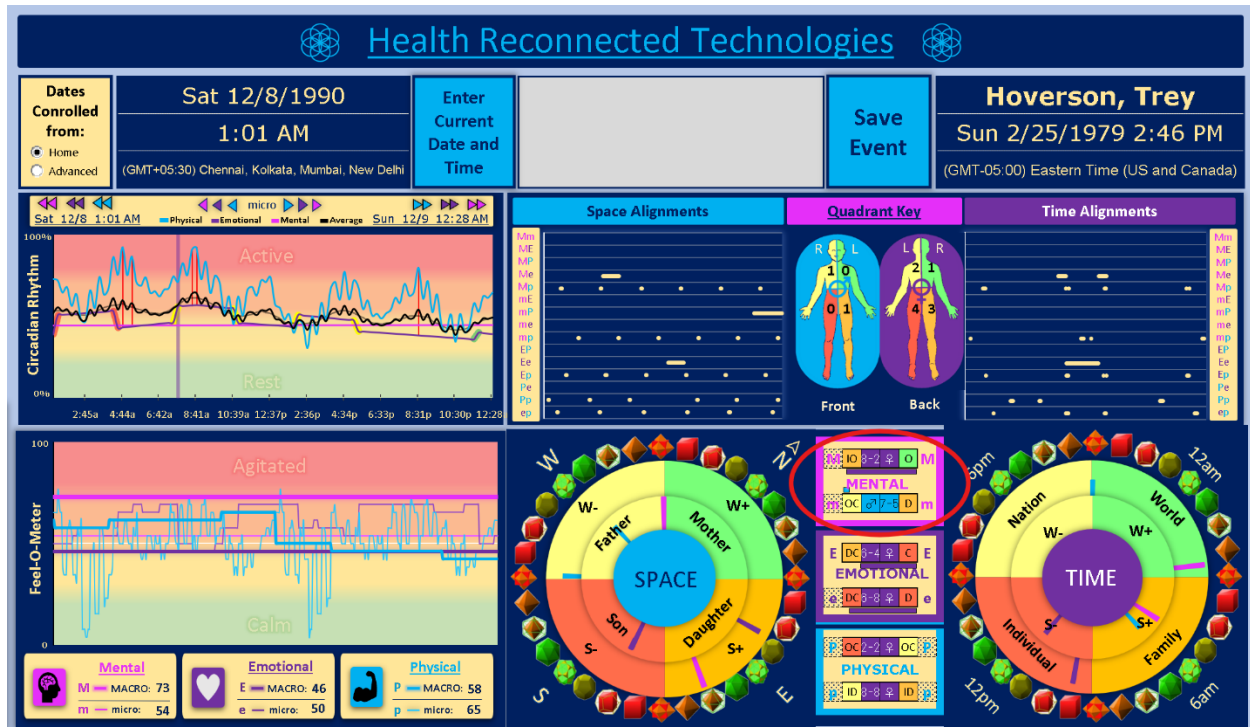
Electromagnetics



1990 Hyderabad Riot (India)

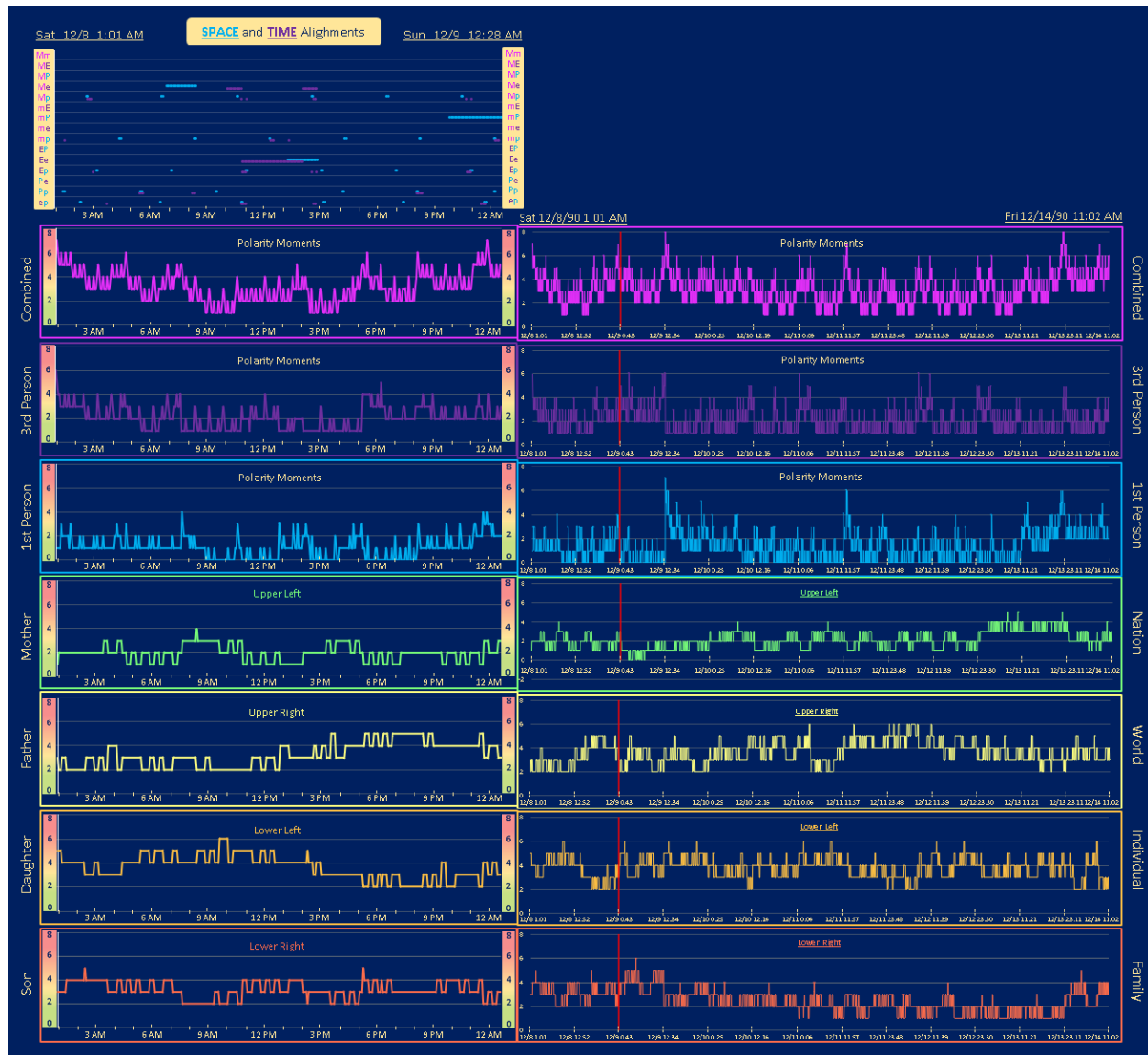
The **1990 Hyderabad riots** were a series of riots that occurred in [Hyderabad](#) of [Telangana](#), the then [Andhra Pradesh](#) state of [India](#) in 1990. The riots left about 200–300 people dead and thousands injured.

During 8-10 December 1990, 64 people were killed, stabbed or shot within 3 days. By 10 December, the [Indian Army](#) had taken control of the [old city of Hyderabad](#), and more than 350 people had been detained in connection with the riots.^[2]



1990 Hyderabad Riot (India)

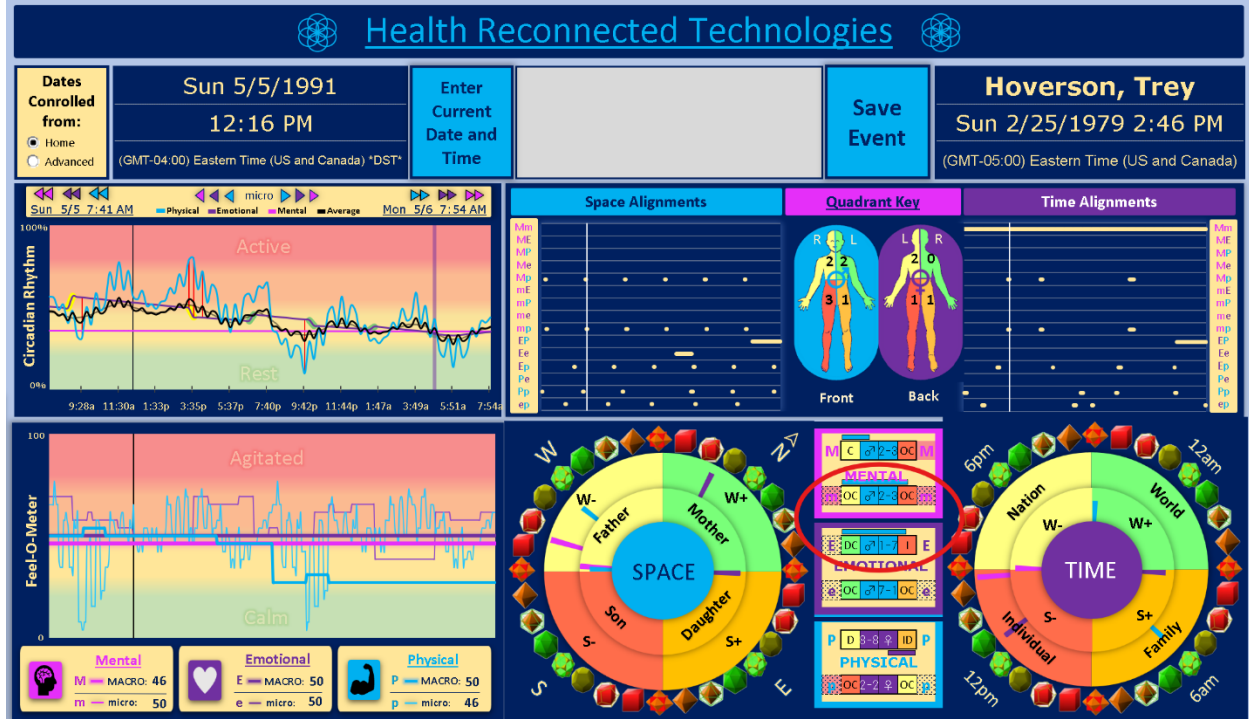
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1991 Washington D.C. Riot

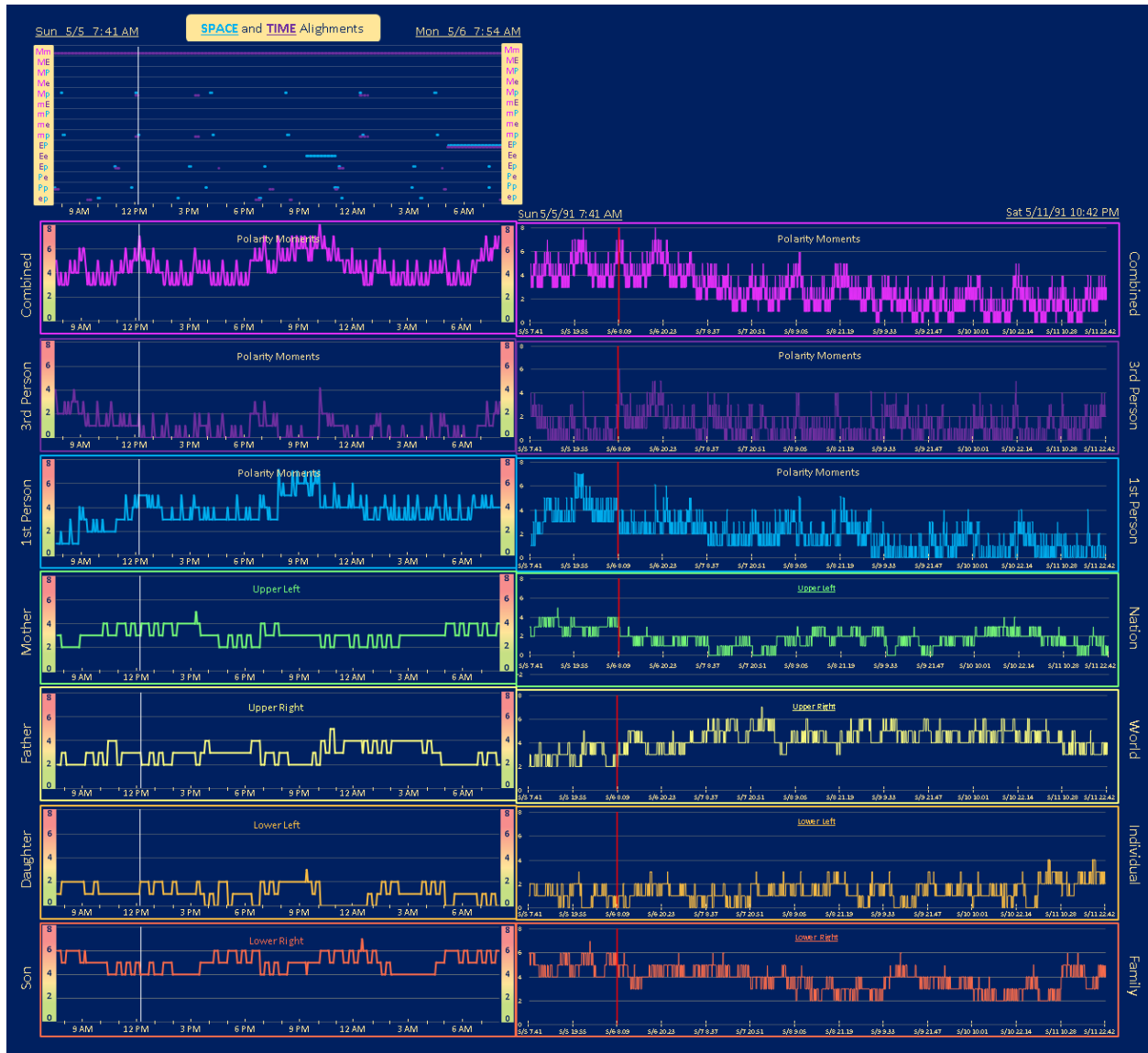
The **1991 Washington, D.C., riot**, sometimes referred to as the **Mount Pleasant riot** or **Mount Pleasant Disturbance**,^[1] occurred in 5 May 1991, when rioting broke out in the [Mount Pleasant](#) neighborhood of [Washington, D.C.](#), in response to an African-American female police officer having shot a Salvadoran man in the chest following a [Cinco de Mayo](#) celebration.

The man was shot and left paralyzed. While he was handcuffed,^[5] crowds of youths, most in their teens and twenties, formed and started to attack the police. Around 400 youths fought running street battles with the police for several hours, late into the night. Police cars were set on fire and several stores looted.



1991 Washington D.C. Riot

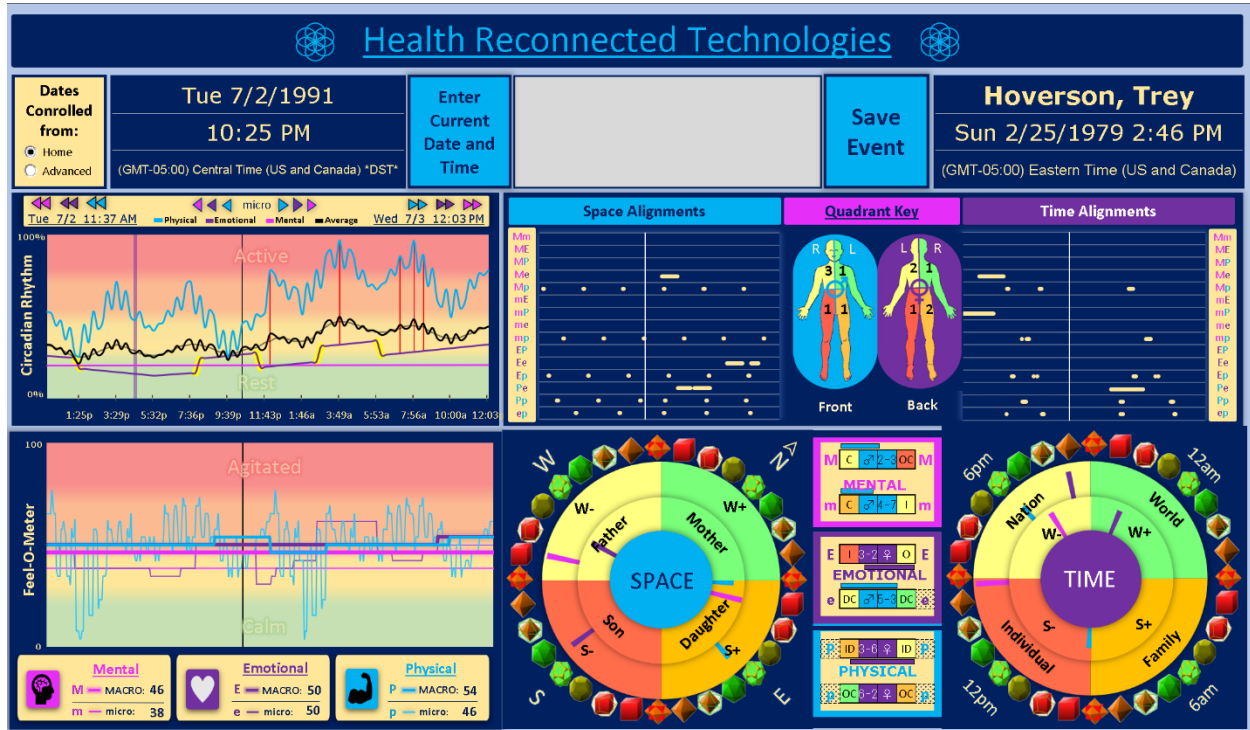
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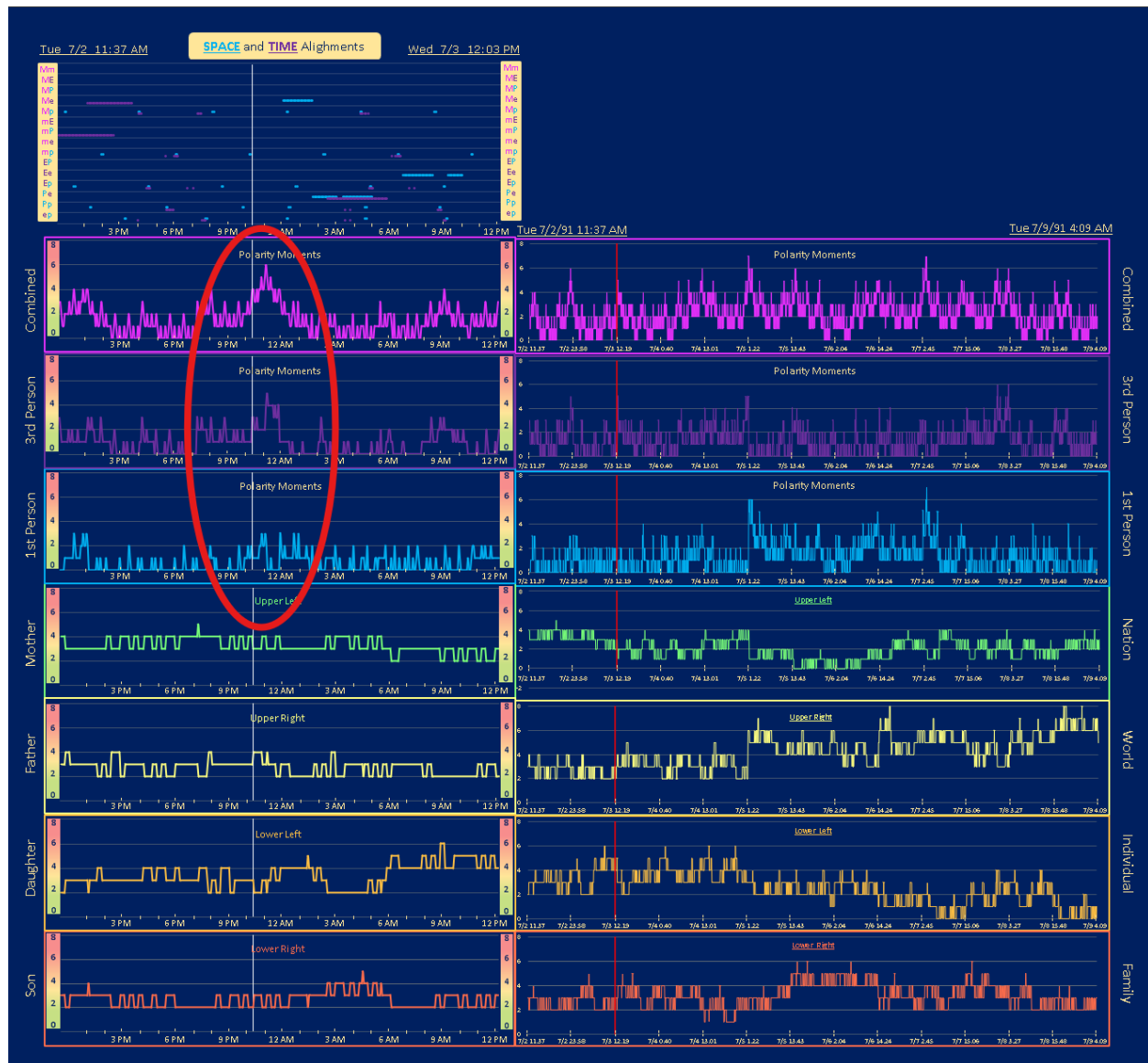
1991 Riverport Riot (Guns N' Roses)

The **Riverport riot** took place on July 2, 1991, at the [Riverport Amphitheatre](#) (now named Hollywood Casino Amphitheatre) in [Maryland Heights, Missouri](#). During the band's performance of "[Rocket Queen](#)", the fifteenth song in the set, singer [Axl Rose](#), in the middle of the chorus, pointed out a fan who was taking still pictures of the show.

Frustrated with security Axl smashed the mic and ended the show. This infuriated the audience, setting off a three-hour riot in which dozens were injured.^[3] The footage was captured by [Robert John](#), who was documenting the tour for the band.

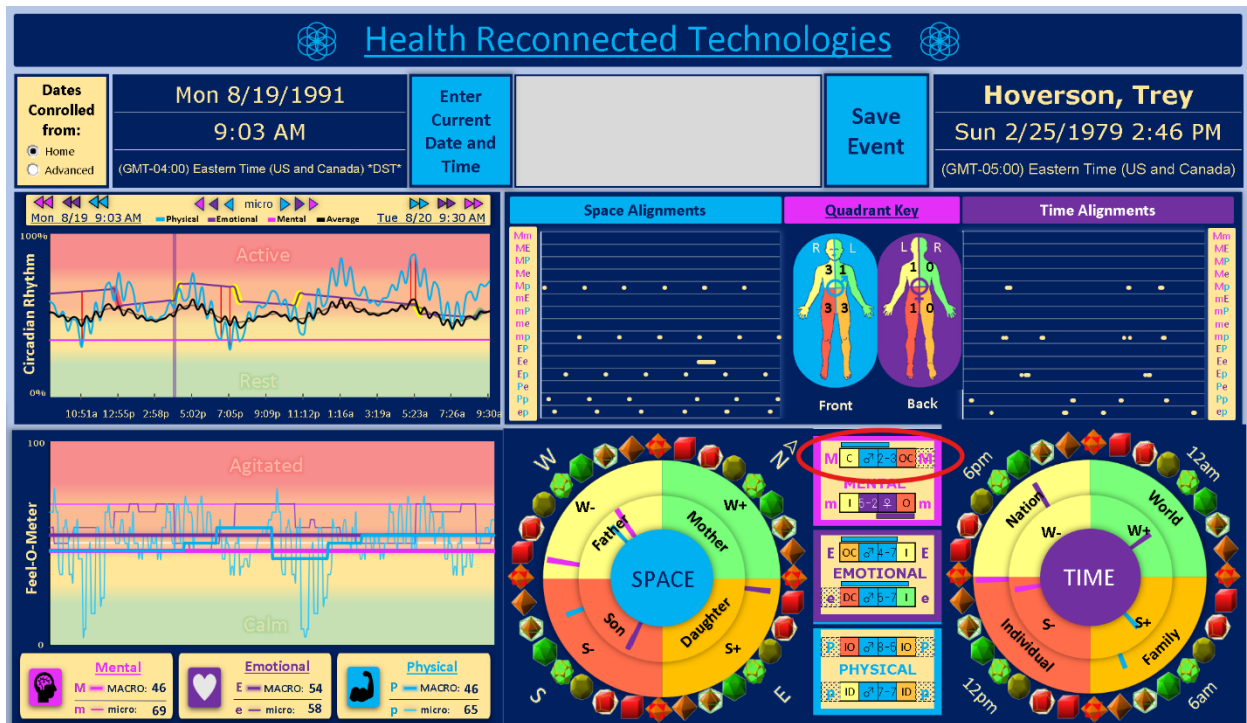


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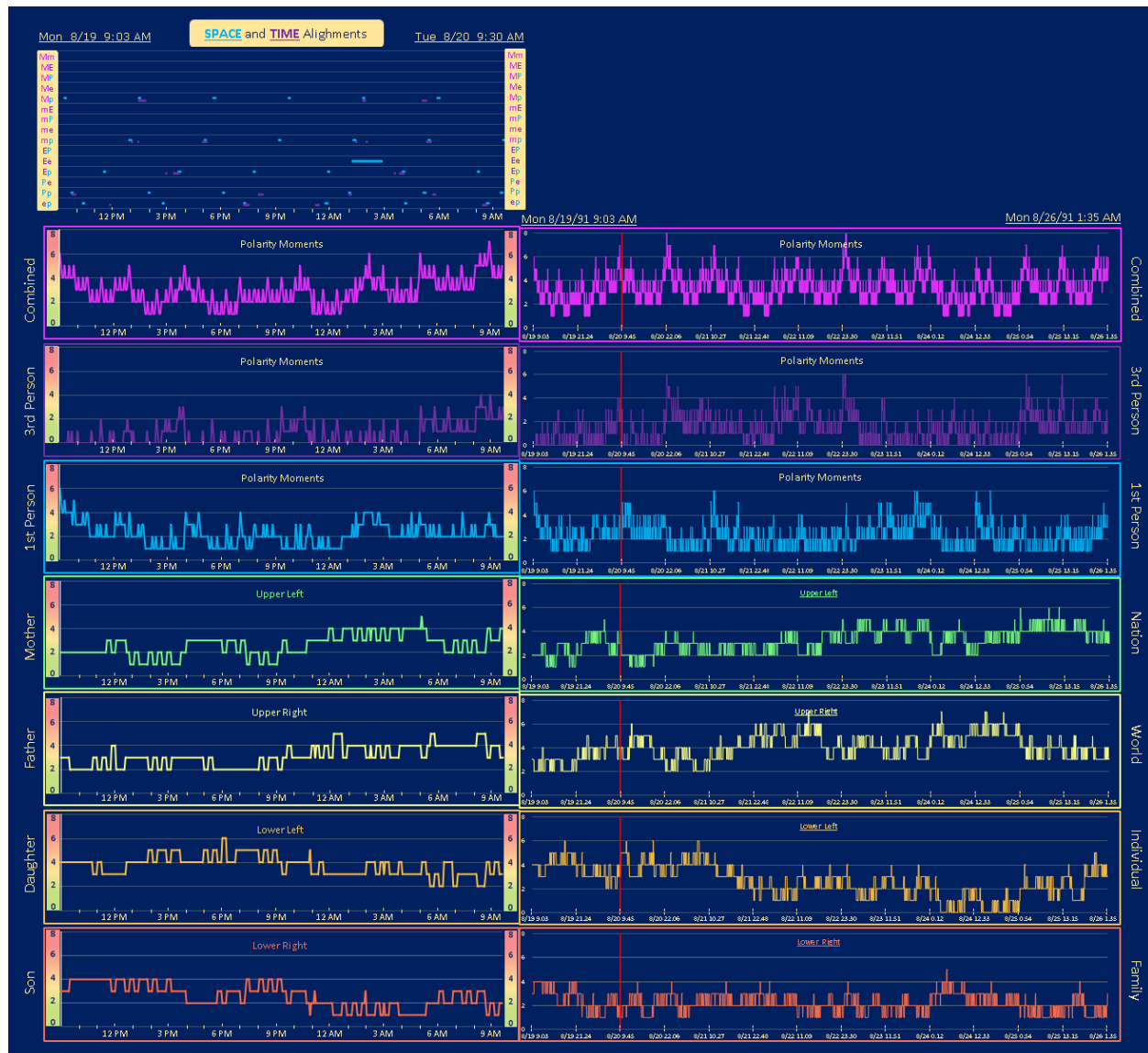


1991 Crown Heights Riot (New York)

The **Crown Heights** riot was a [race riot](#) that took place from August 19 to August 21, 1991, in the [Crown Heights](#) section of [Brooklyn](#), New York City. Black residents attacked [Orthodox Jewish](#) residents, damaged their homes, and looted businesses. The riots began on August 19, 1991, after two children of [Guyanese immigrants](#) were unintentionally struck by a driver running a red light^{[1][2]} while following the [motorcade](#) of [Rebbe Menachem Mendel Schneerson](#), the leader of [Chabad](#), a Jewish religious movement. One child died and the second was severely injured.

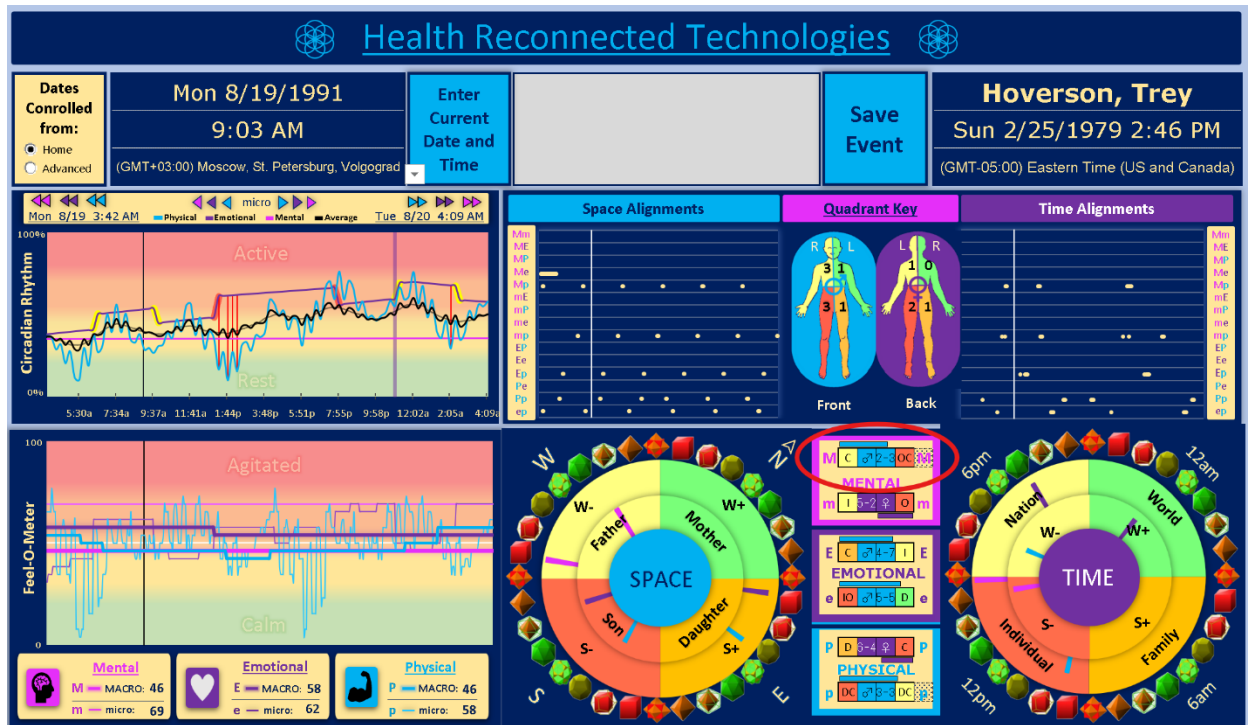


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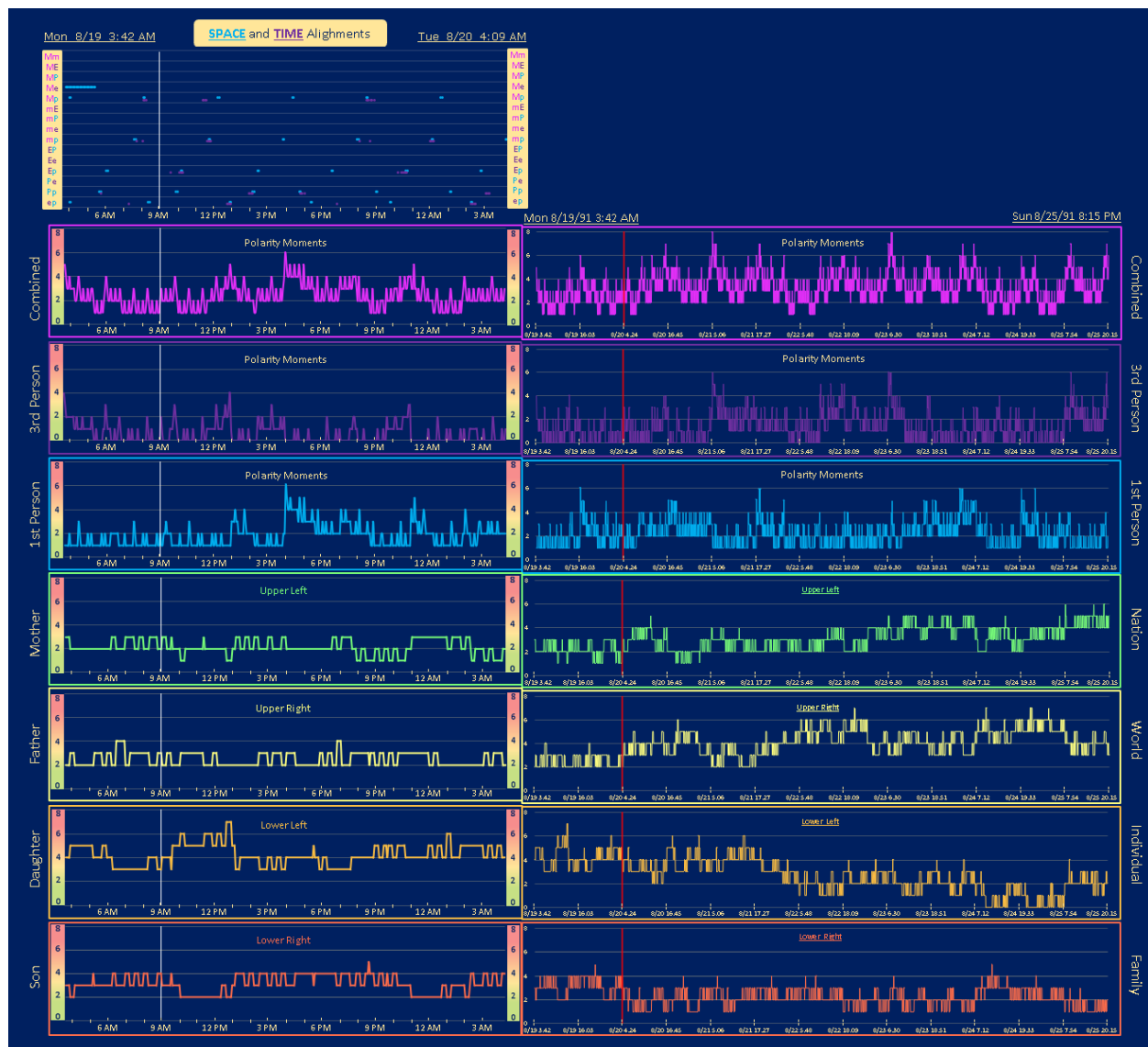


1991 Soviet Coup Attempt (Moscow)

The **1991 Soviet coup attempt (August 19-22, 1991)** also known as the **August Coup**,^[b] was a failed attempt by hardliners of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to forcibly seize control of the country from Mikhail Gorbachev, who was Soviet President and General Secretary of the CPSU at the time. The coup leaders consisted of top military and civilian officials, including Vice President Gennady Yanayev, who together formed the State Committee on the State of Emergency (GKChP). They opposed Gorbachev's reform program, were angry at the loss of control over Eastern European states and fearful of the New Union Treaty, which was on the verge of being signed by the Soviet Union (USSR). The treaty was to decentralize much of the central Soviet government's power and distribute it among its fifteen republics.

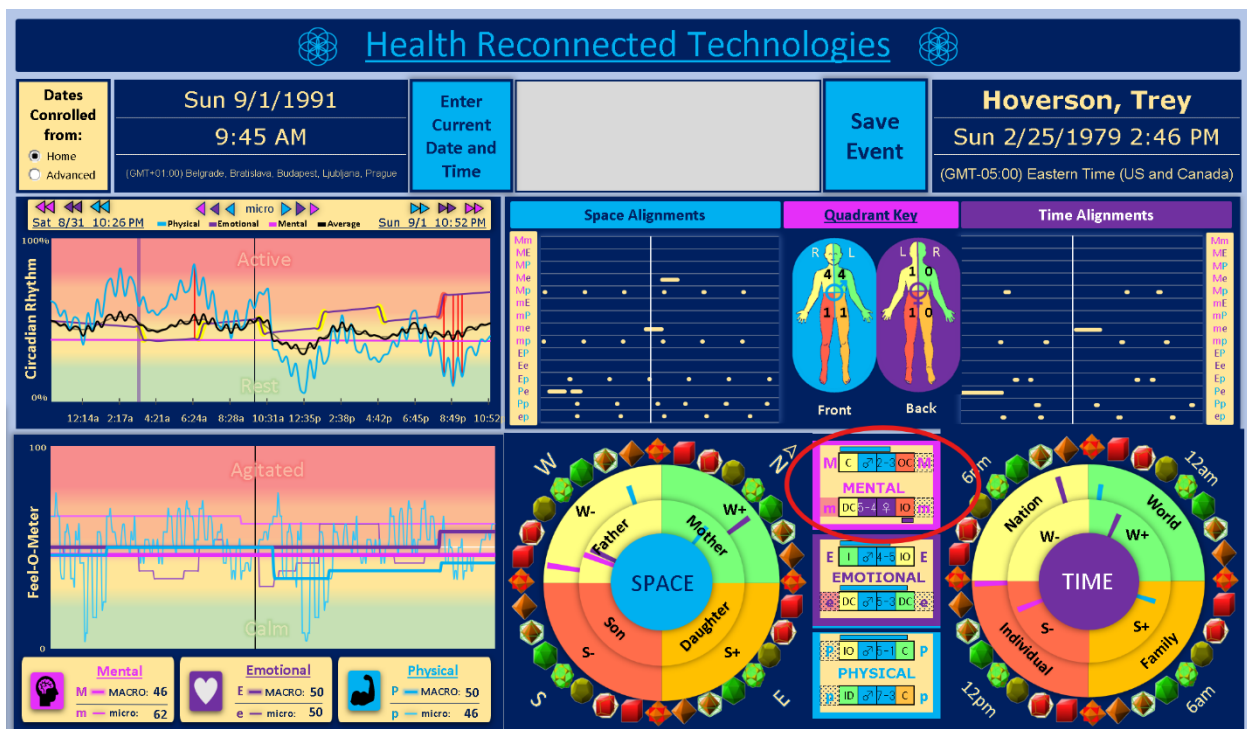


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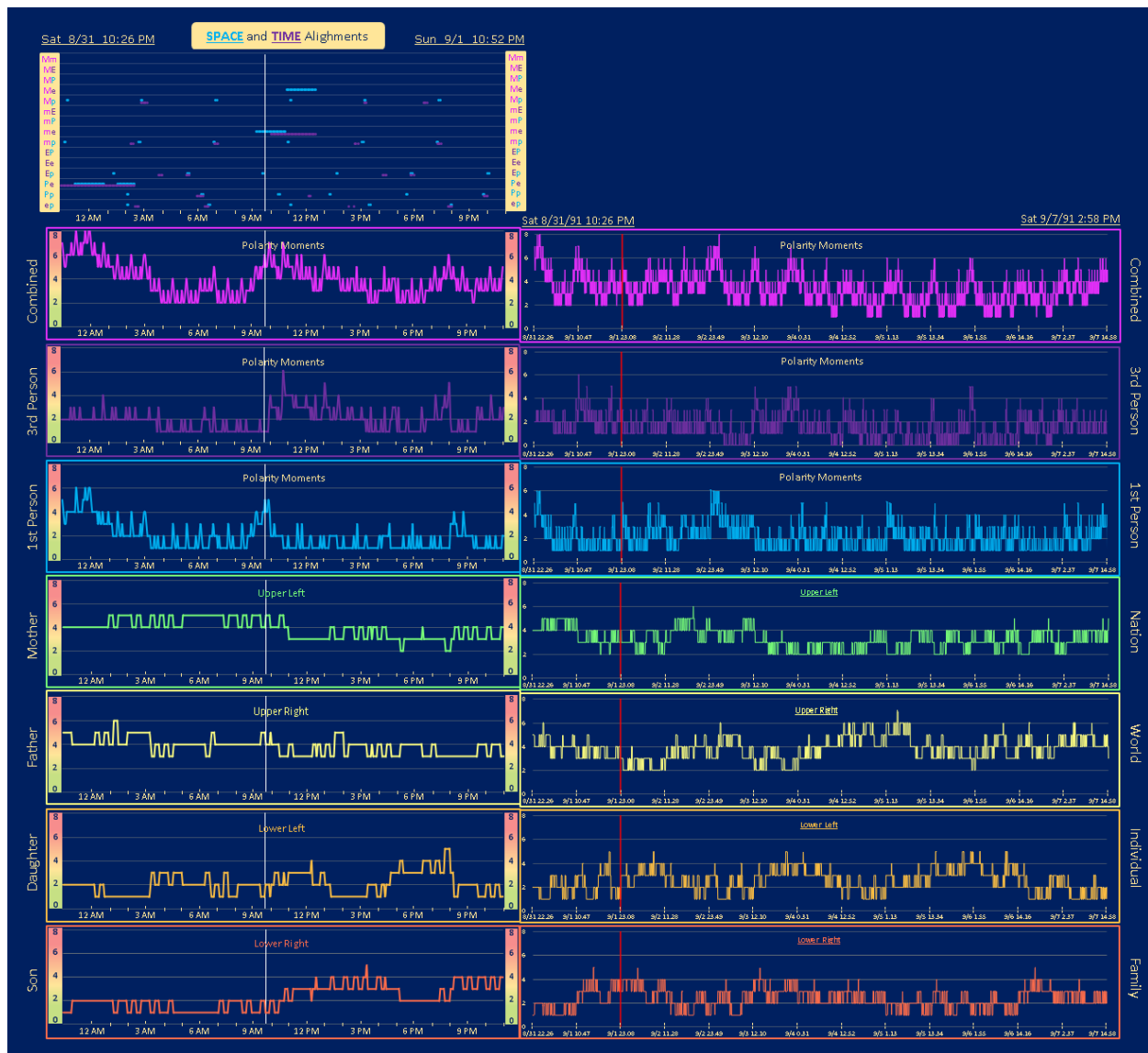
1991 Cardiff Ely Bread Riot (Wales)

The **Cardiff Ely bread riots**, or **Ely petrol riots**,^[1] was the outbreak of violence that occurred in the council [suburb](#) of [Ely](#) in the capital of Wales, [Cardiff](#), during September 1-6, 1991. The unrest was attributed to a dispute between two shopkeepers over who could sell bread and other food products which escalated into a riot involving up to 500 participants. An estimated 175 police officers were mobilised, including reinforcements called in from the [Vale of Glamorgan](#), to deal with the unrest.



1991 Cardiff Ely Bread Riot (Wales)

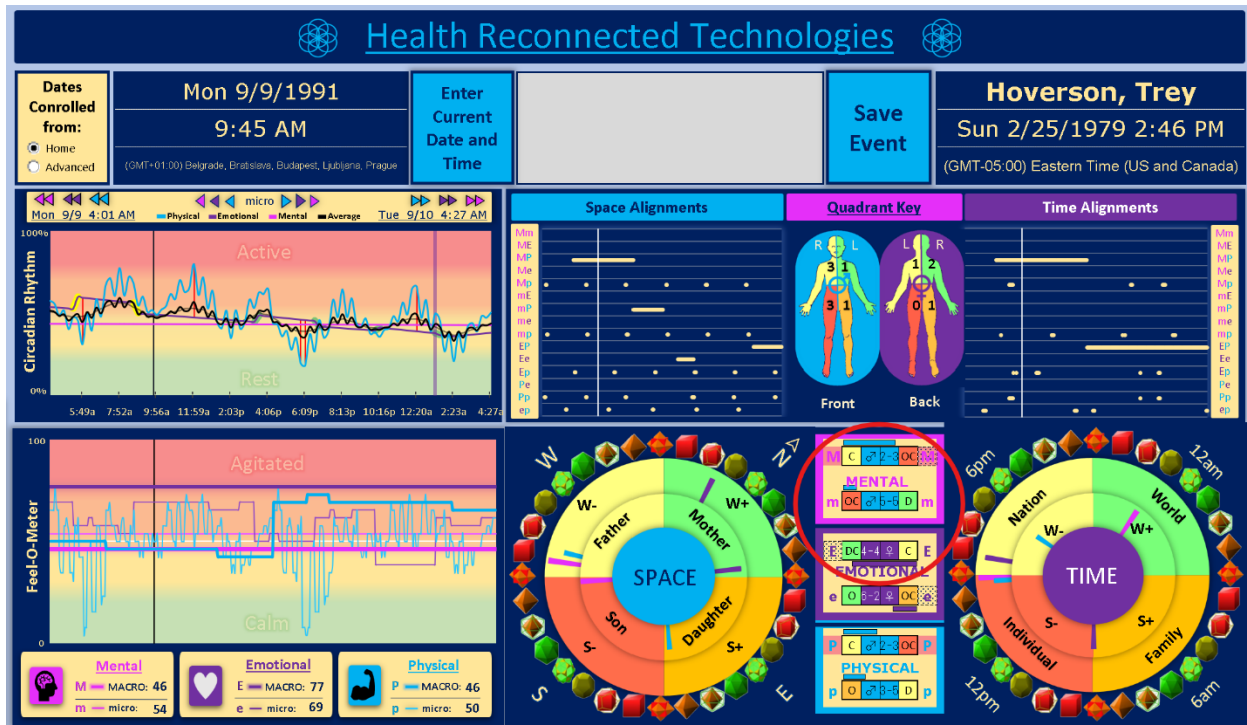
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1991 Meadow Well Riot (England)

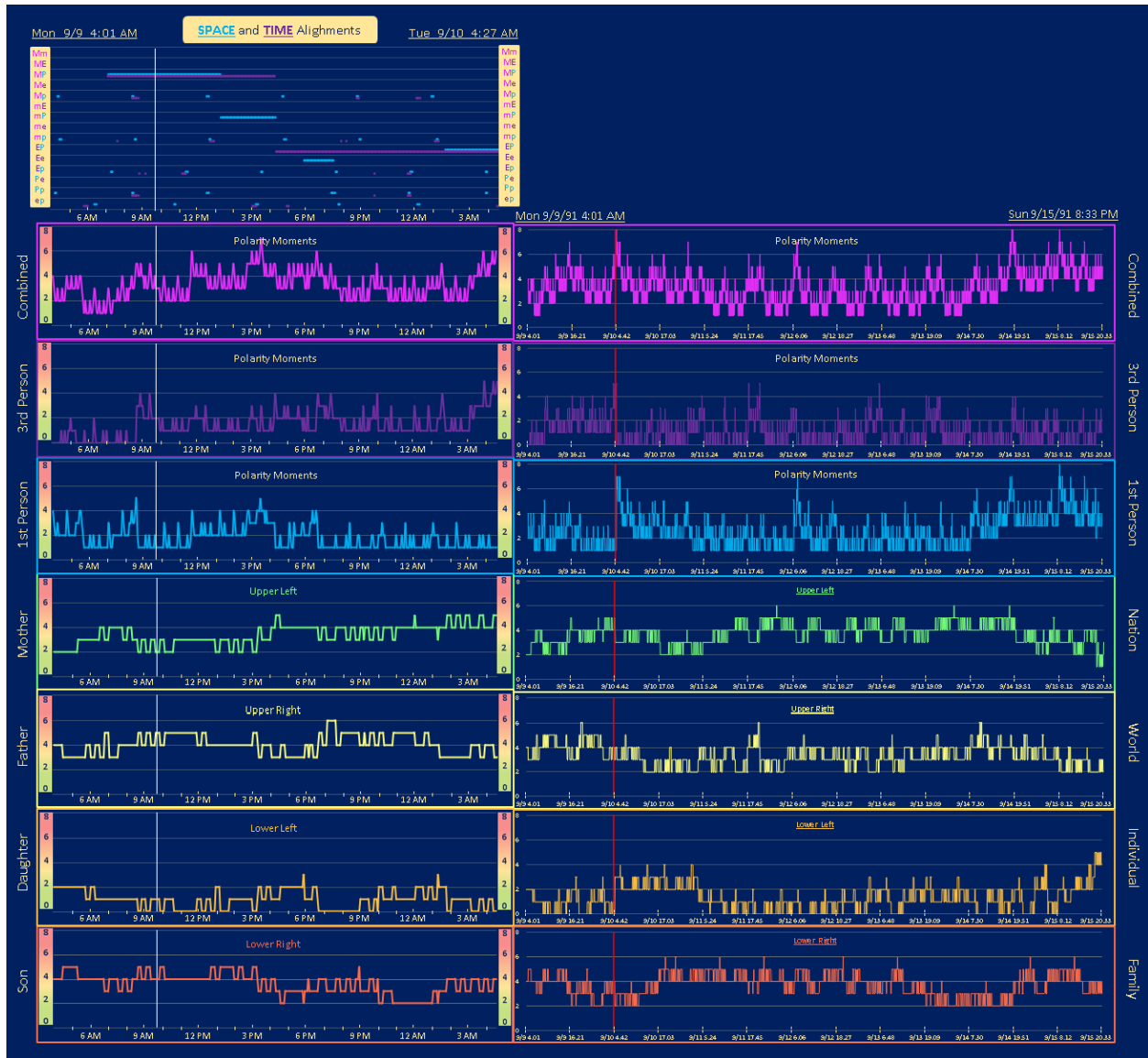
The **Meadow Well riots** were a series of [riots](#) that took place during September 1991, starting on the [Meadow Well council estate](#) in [North Shields](#), east of [Newcastle, England](#), in response to a police enquiry, specifically regarding youths. The riots subsequently spread as far as [Benwell](#), [Scotswood](#), and [Elswick](#) in Newcastle upon Tyne, and [Pennywell](#) in [Sunderland](#).^[1] They are regarded as some of the [worst riots in British history](#).

After the riots, 66 million was spent on regenerating the estate. Around 750 properties were demolished, and new houses were built, while the remaining properties were refurbished.



1991 Meadow Well Riot (England)

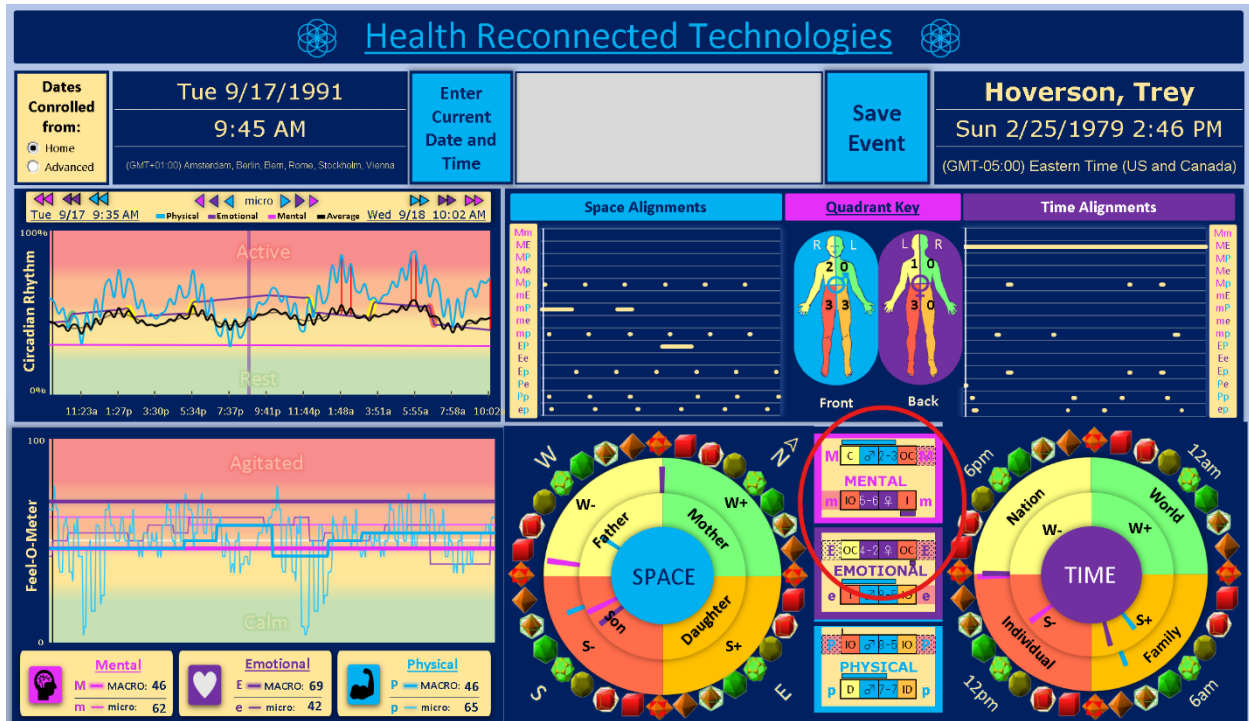
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1991 Hoyerswerda Riot (Germany)

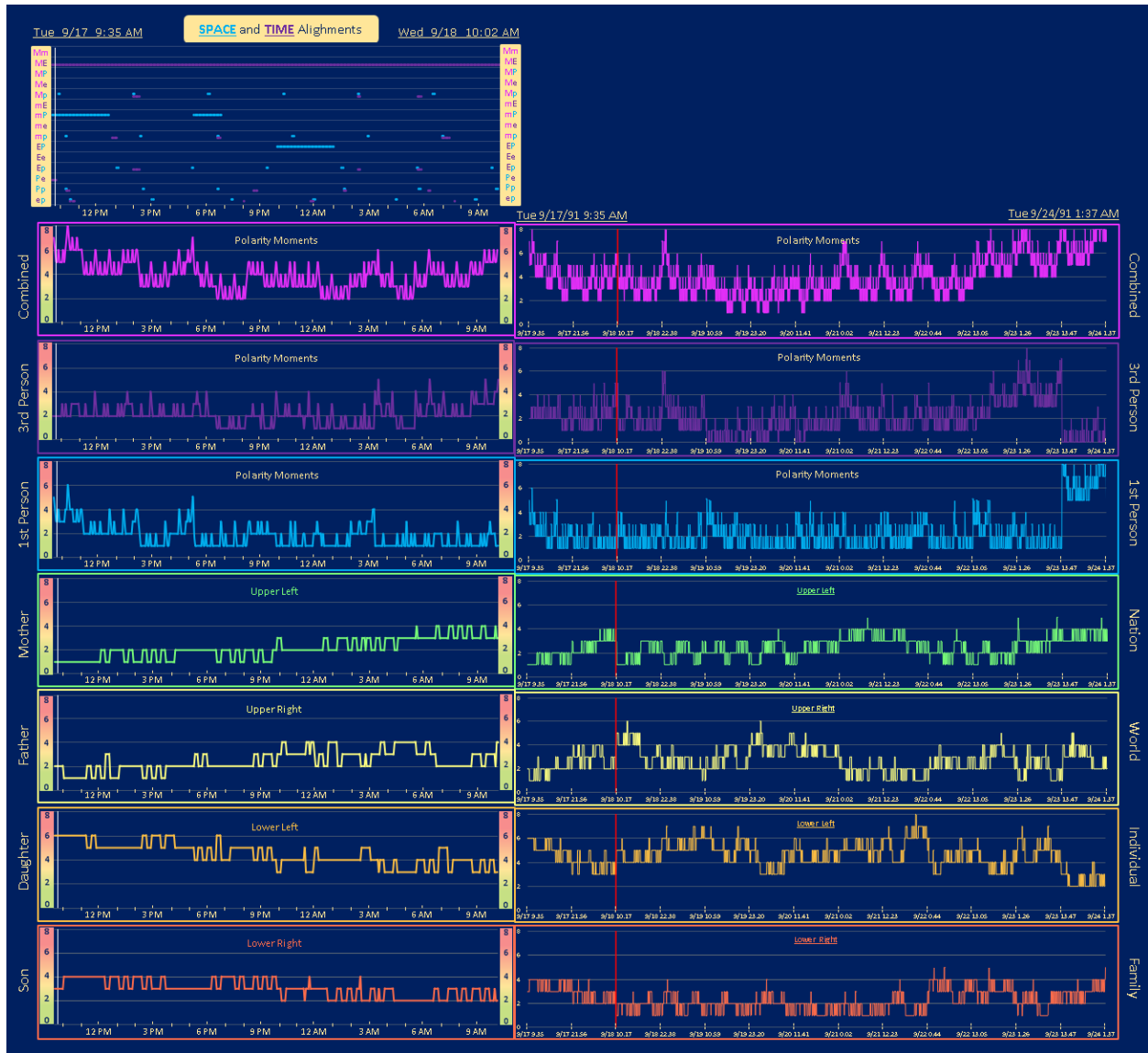
The **Hoyerswerda riots** ([German](#): *Unruhen in Hoyerswerda*) were [xenophobic](#) riots that lasted from 17 to 23 September 1991 in [Hoyerswerda](#), a town in the north-east of [Saxony](#), Germany.

The riots started with a group of mainly young [neo-Nazis](#) attacking [Vietnamese street hawkers](#).^[1] After the intervention of the police, a hostel used mainly by [Mozambican](#) contract workers came under attack. In the following night, further riots took place in Hoyerswerda and foreigners were hurt. On the fourth night, stones and [petrol bombs](#) were thrown at an apartment block in Thomas-Müntzer-Straße that housed asylum seekers. During the clashes, 32 people were hurt and 83 were arrested.



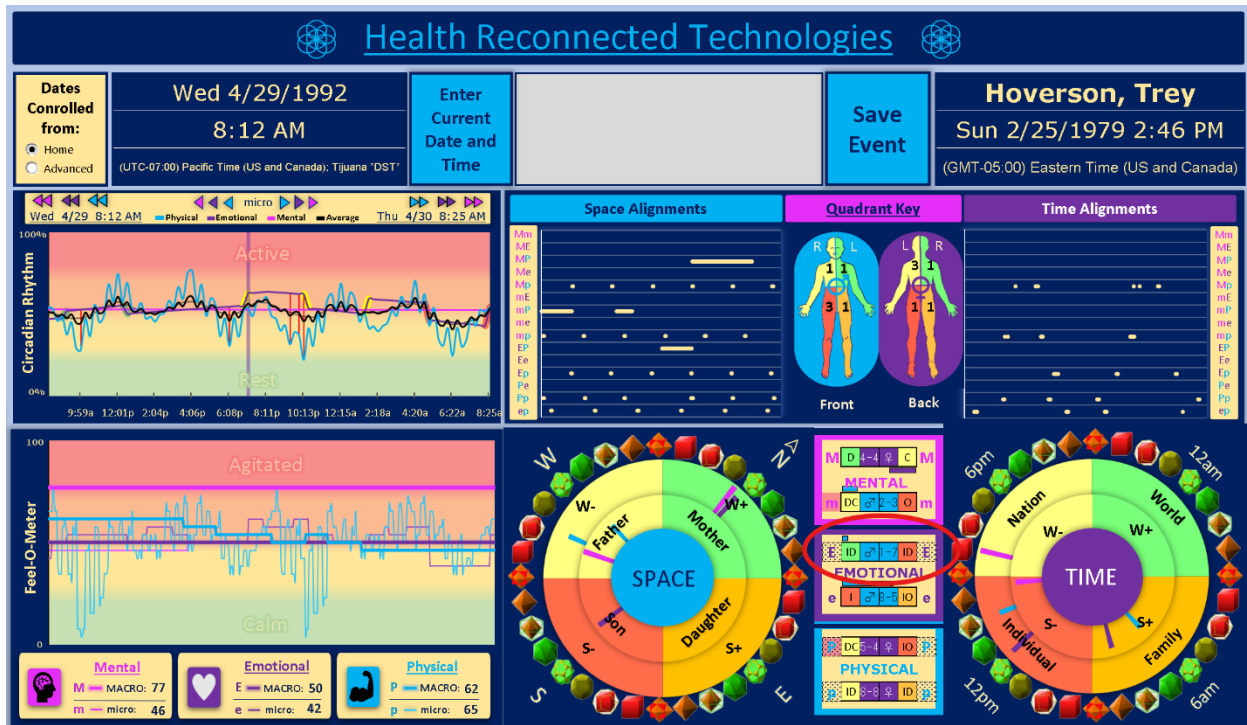
1991 Hoyerswerda Riot (Germany)

Electromagnetics



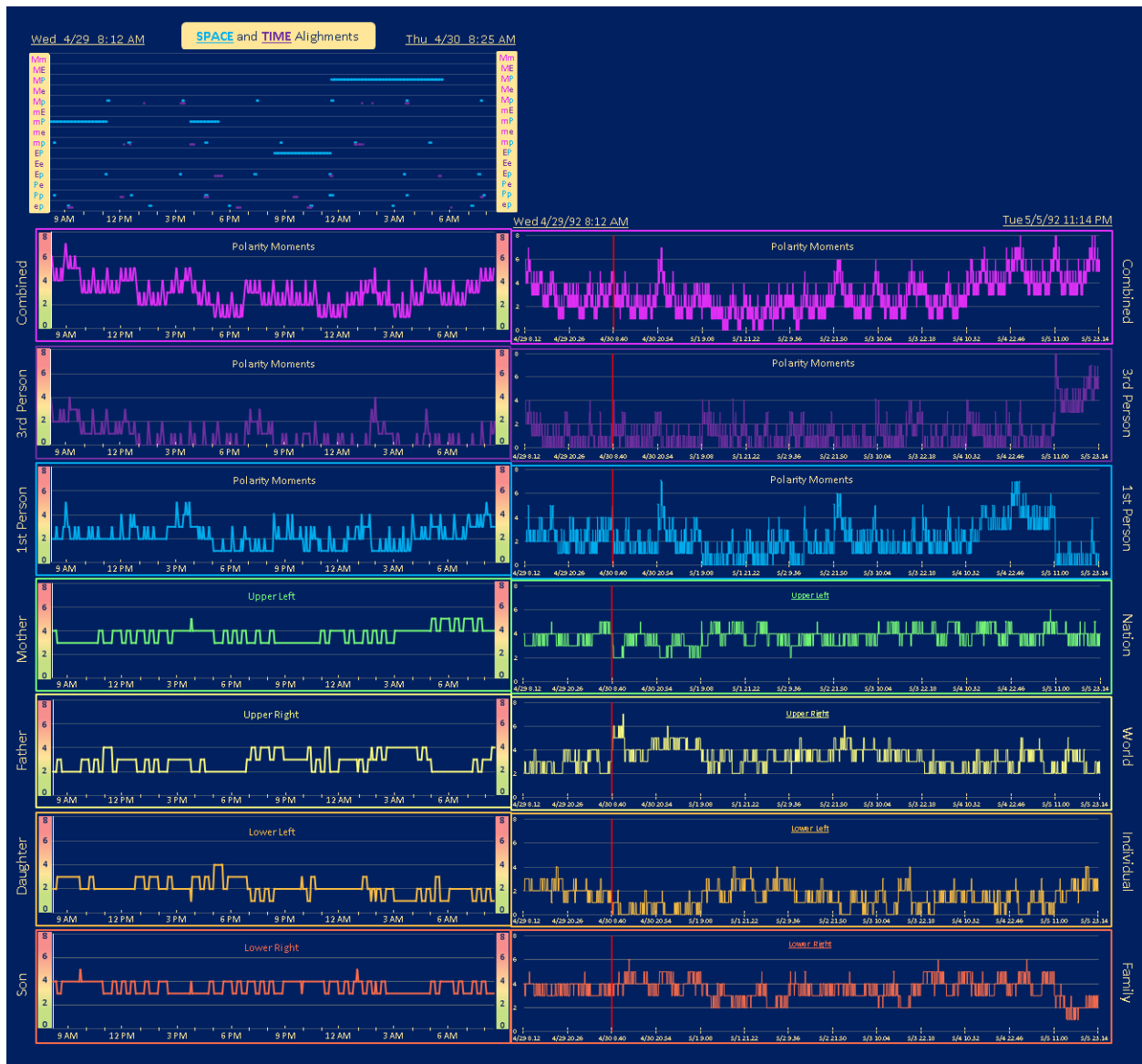
1992 Los Angeles Riot (Rodney King)

The **1992 Los Angeles riots** (also called the **South Central riots**, **Rodney King riots** or the **1992 Los Angeles uprising**^{[4][5]}) were a series of riots and civil disturbances that occurred in [Los Angeles County](#), California, United States, spanning April 29 – May 4, 1992. Unrest began in [South Central Los Angeles](#) on April 29, after a jury [acquitted](#) four officers of the [Los Angeles Police Department](#) (LAPD) charged with using [excessive force](#) in the arrest and beating of [Rodney King](#). The incident had been videotaped by George Holliday, who was a bystander to the incident, and was heavily [broadcast](#) in various news and [media](#) outlets.



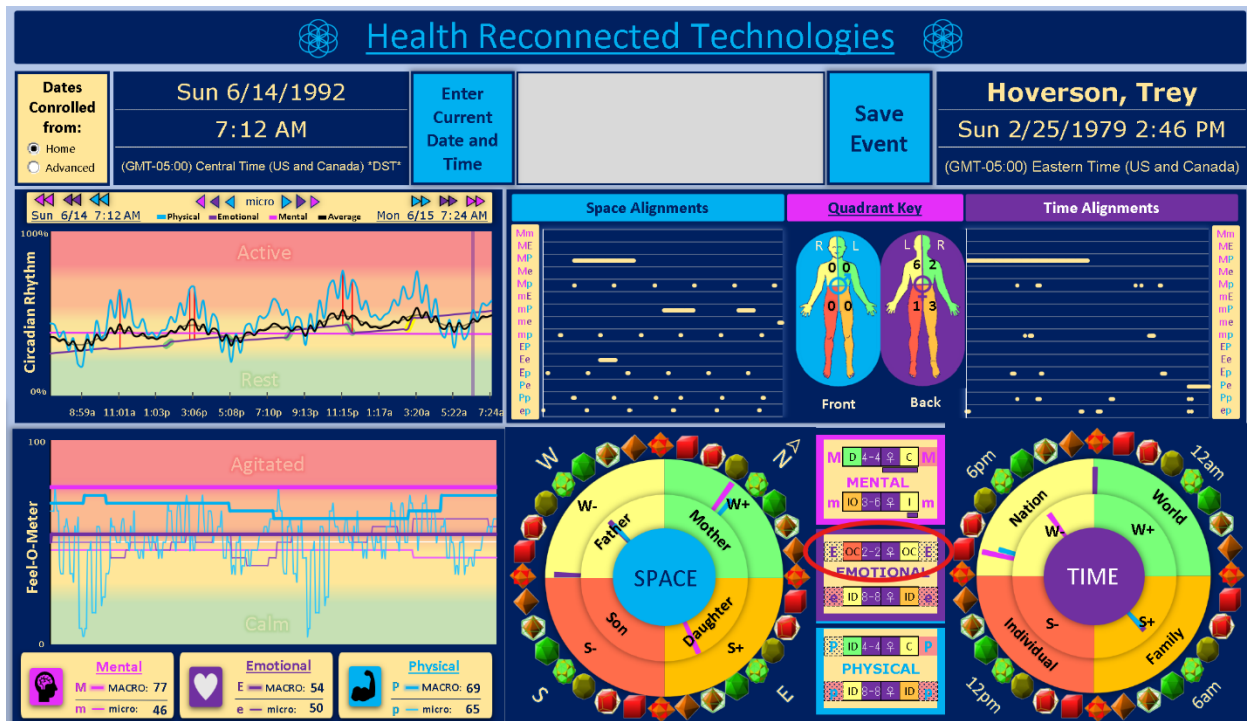
1992 Los Angeles Riot (Rodney King)

Electromagnetics

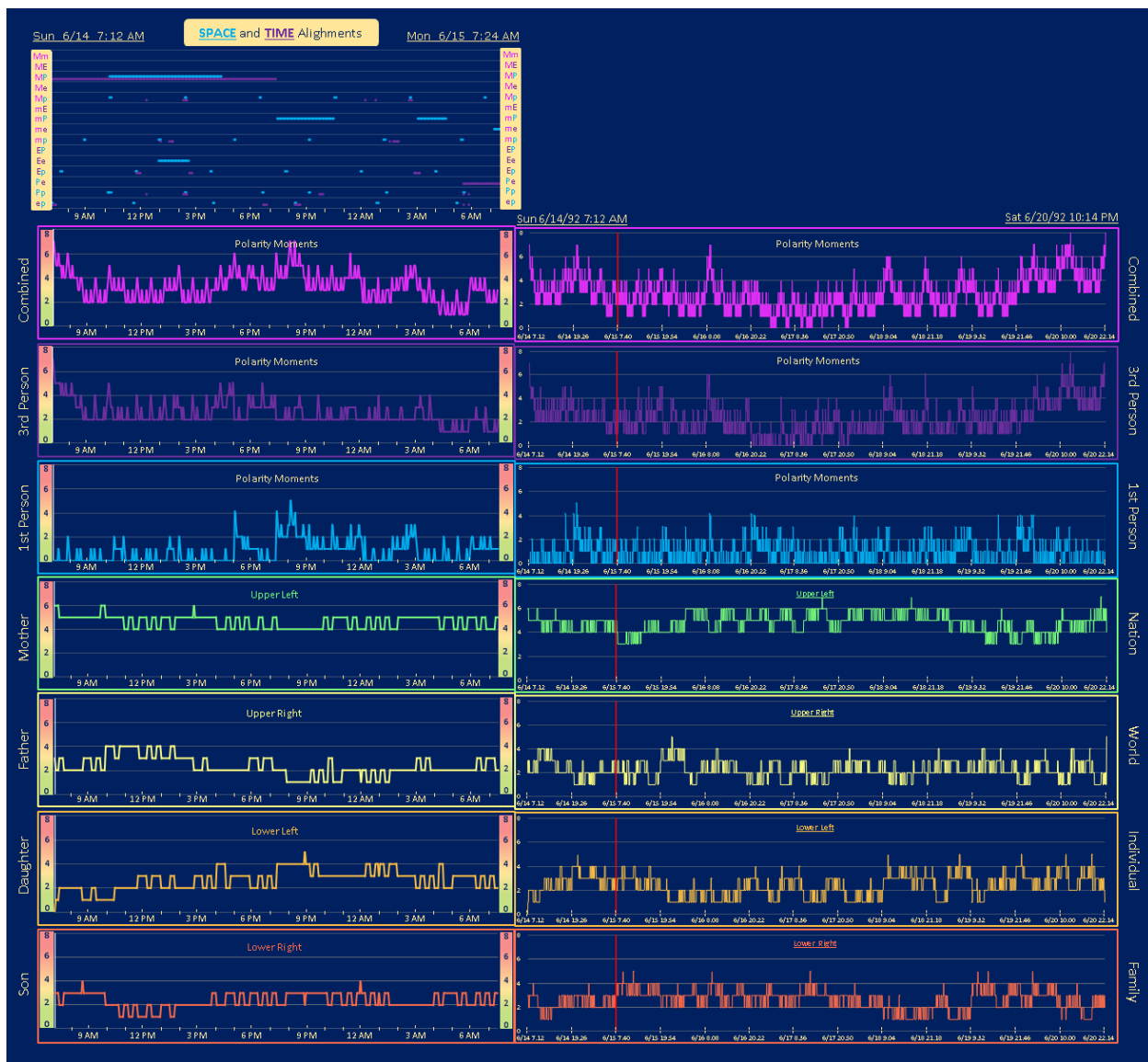


1992 Chicago Bulls Championship Riot

The most serious and widespread championship rioting occurred on June 14, 1992 after the Bulls defeated the [Portland Trail Blazers](#) in the [1992 NBA Finals](#). Rioting occurred throughout city, starting with people pouring out of bars on [Division Street](#) and destroying two taxicabs and dancing in the streets.^[3] The most serious violence occurred in the impoverished neighborhoods on the city's [South](#) and [West Sides](#). Over 200 civilians and 95 police officers were injured, 61 police vehicles were damaged, over 1,000 arrests made and 347 stores were looted, mostly along [Madison Street](#).^{[2][3][4][5]} No one was killed during the rioting, but a liquor store clerk was severely burnt when looters set fire to the store.



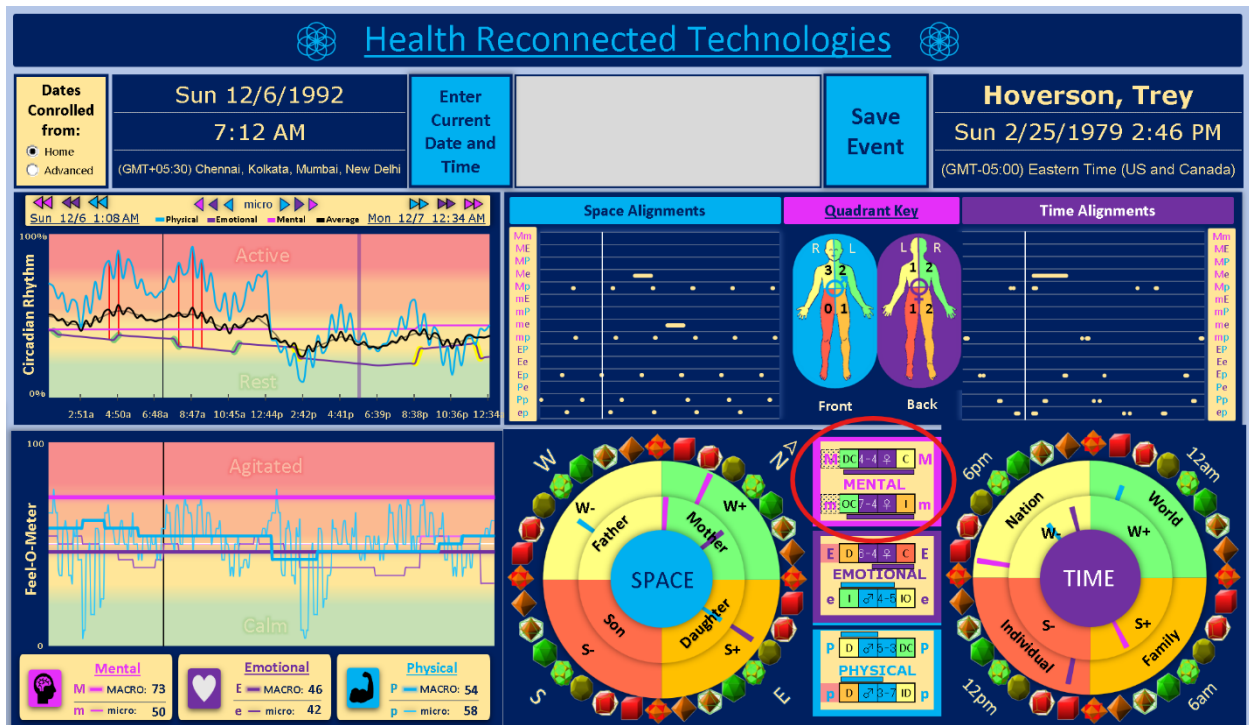
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1992 Demolition of the Babri Masjid (India)

The **demolition of the Babri Masjid** was carried out on 6 December 1992 by a large group of activists of the [Vishva Hindu Parishad](#) and [allied organisations](#). The 16th-century [Babri Masjid](#) in the city of [Ayodhya](#), in [Uttar Pradesh](#), India, had been the subject of [a lengthy socio-political dispute](#), and was targeted after a political rally organized by [Hindu nationalist](#) organizations turned violent.

On 6 December 1992 the VHP and the BJP organized a rally at the site involving 150,000 people. The rally turned violent, and the crowd overwhelmed security forces and tore down the mosque. The demolition resulted in several months of [intercommunal rioting](#) between India's [Hindu](#) and [Muslim](#) communities, causing the death of at least 2,000 people.

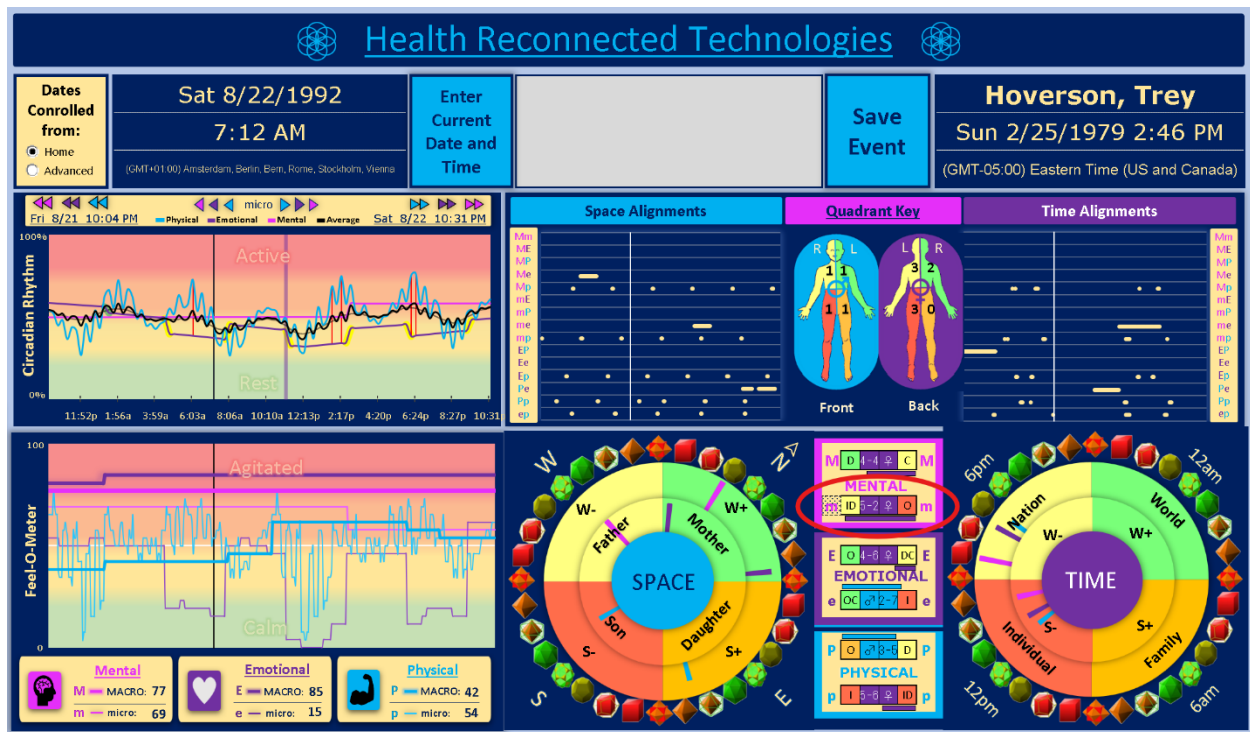


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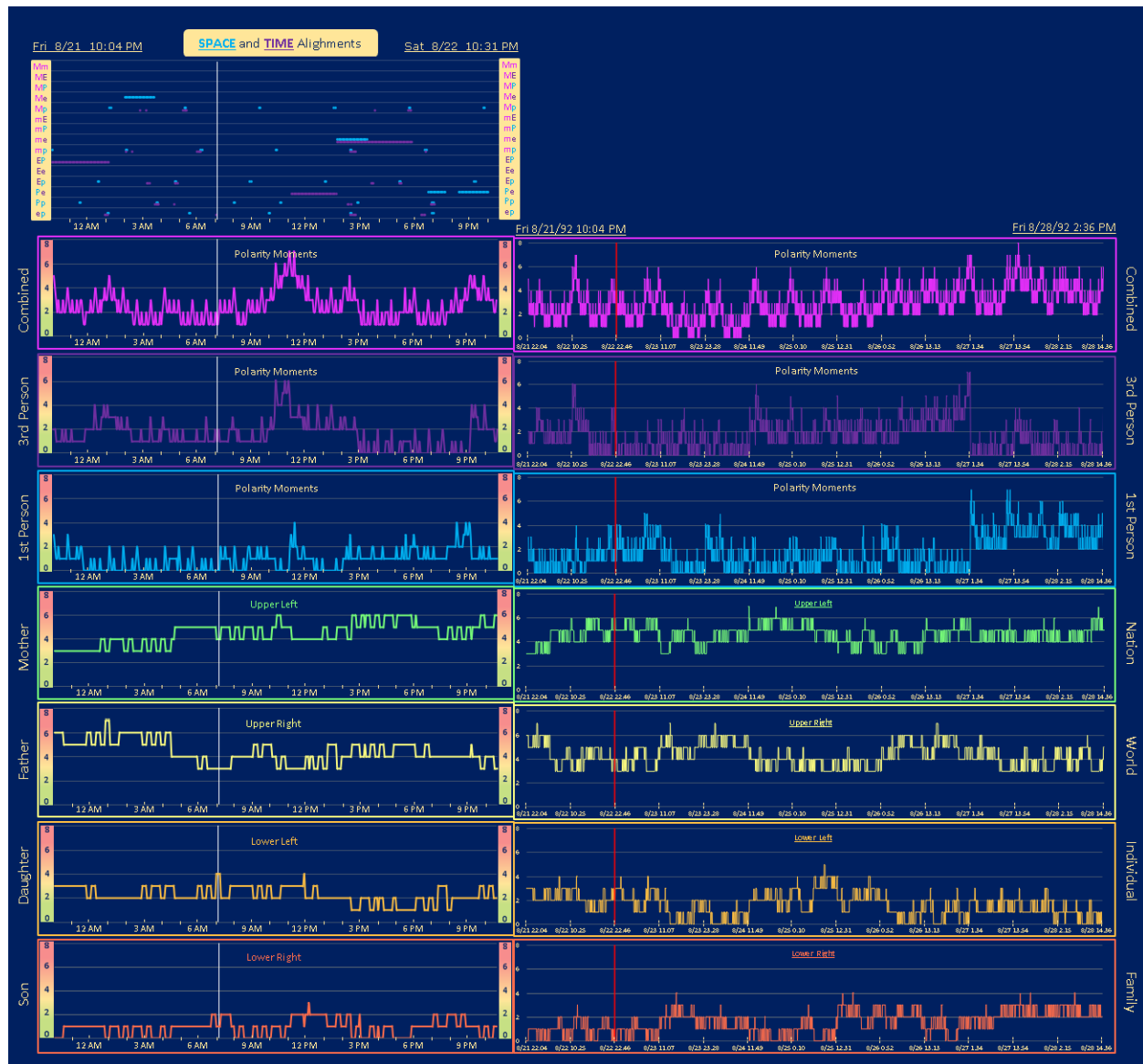


1992 Rostock-Lichtenhagen Riot (Germany)

Violent xenophobic riots took place in the Lichtenhagen district of [Rostock](#), Germany, from 22–24 August 1992; these were the worst mob attacks against migrants in postwar [Germany](#). Stones and petrol bombs were thrown at an apartment block where asylum seekers lived. At the height of the riots, several hundred militant [right-wing](#) extremists were involved, and about 3,000 neighbourhood onlookers stood by, applauding them.

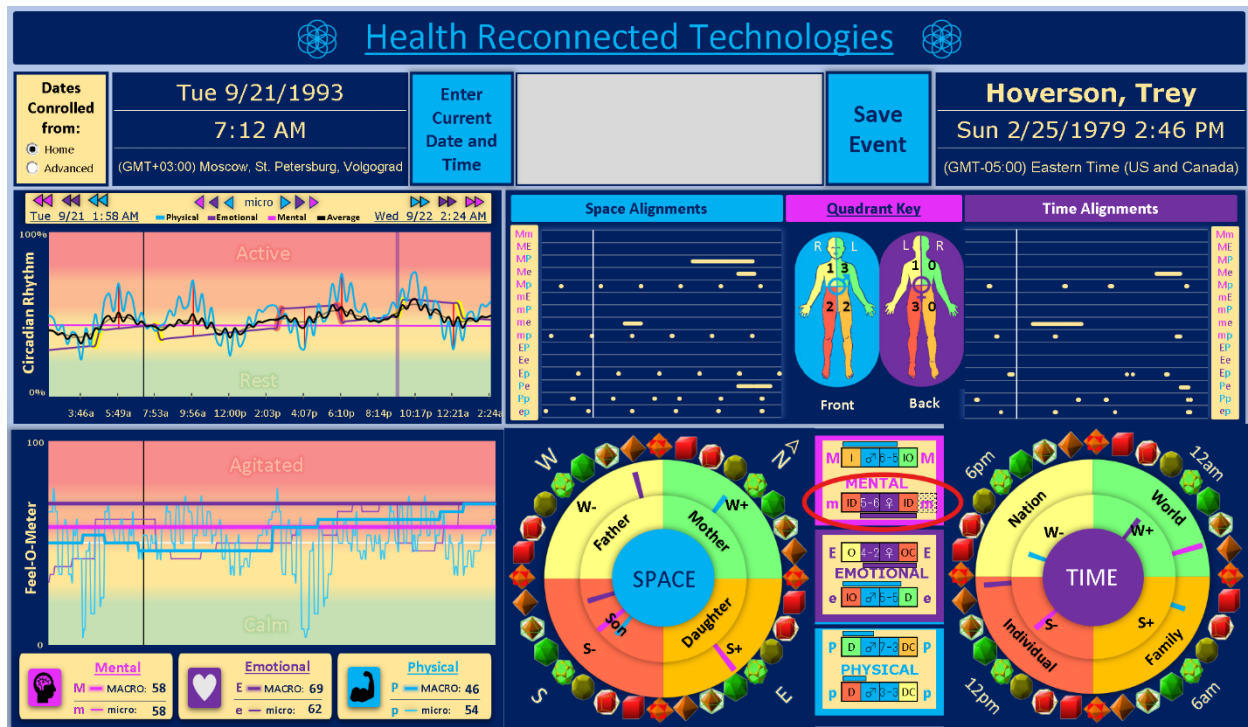


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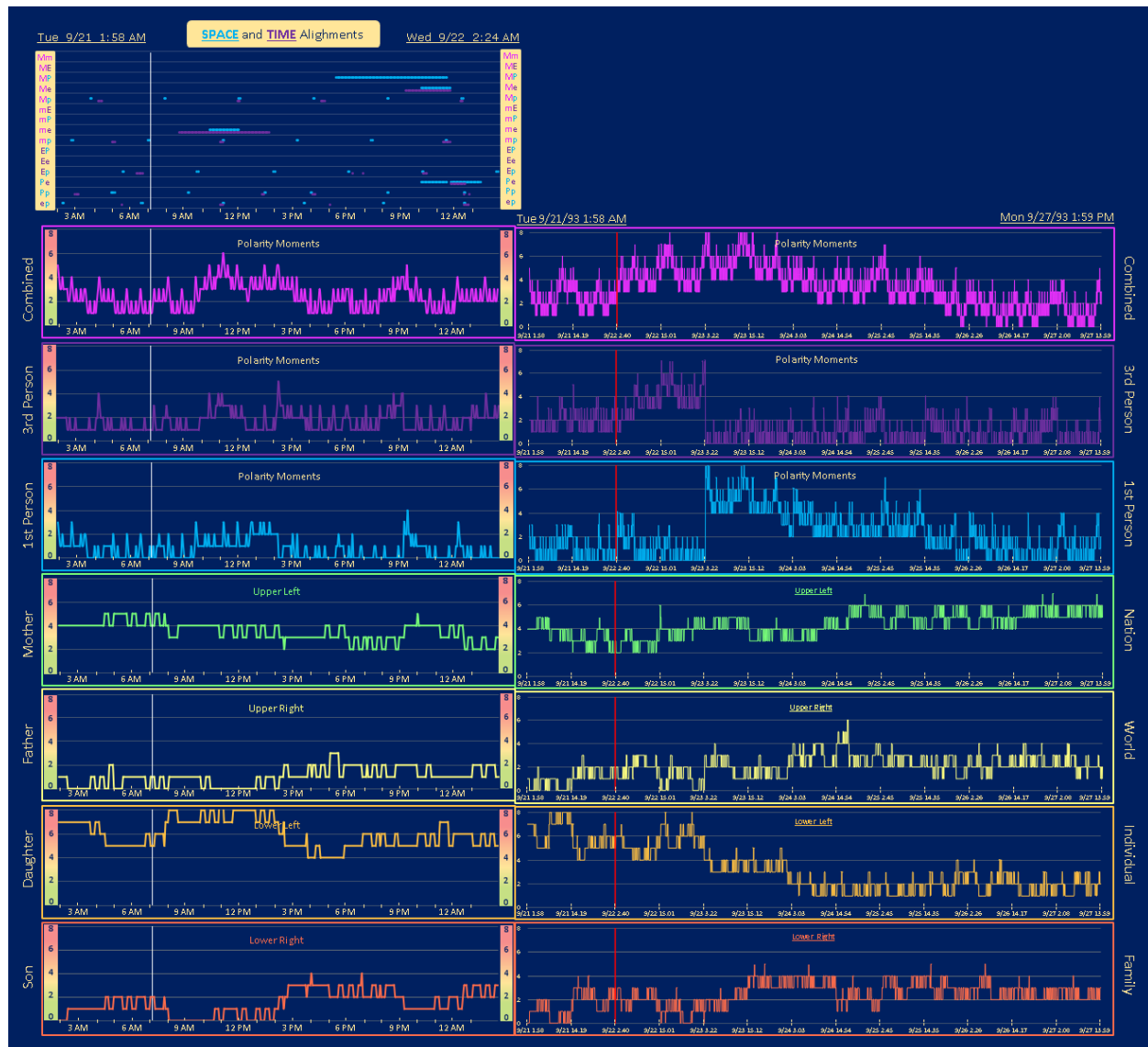
1993 Russian Constitutional Crisis

From September 21 to October 4, 1993, a [constitutional crisis](#) arose in the [Russian Federation](#) from a conflict between the then Russian president [Boris Yeltsin](#) and the country's [parliament](#). Yeltsin performed a [self-coup](#), dissolving parliament and instituting a presidential [rule by decree](#) system. The crisis ended with Yeltsin using military force to attack Moscow's [House of Soviets](#) and arrest the lawmakers. In Russia, the events are known as the "October Coup" or "Black October"



1993 Russian Constitutional Crisis

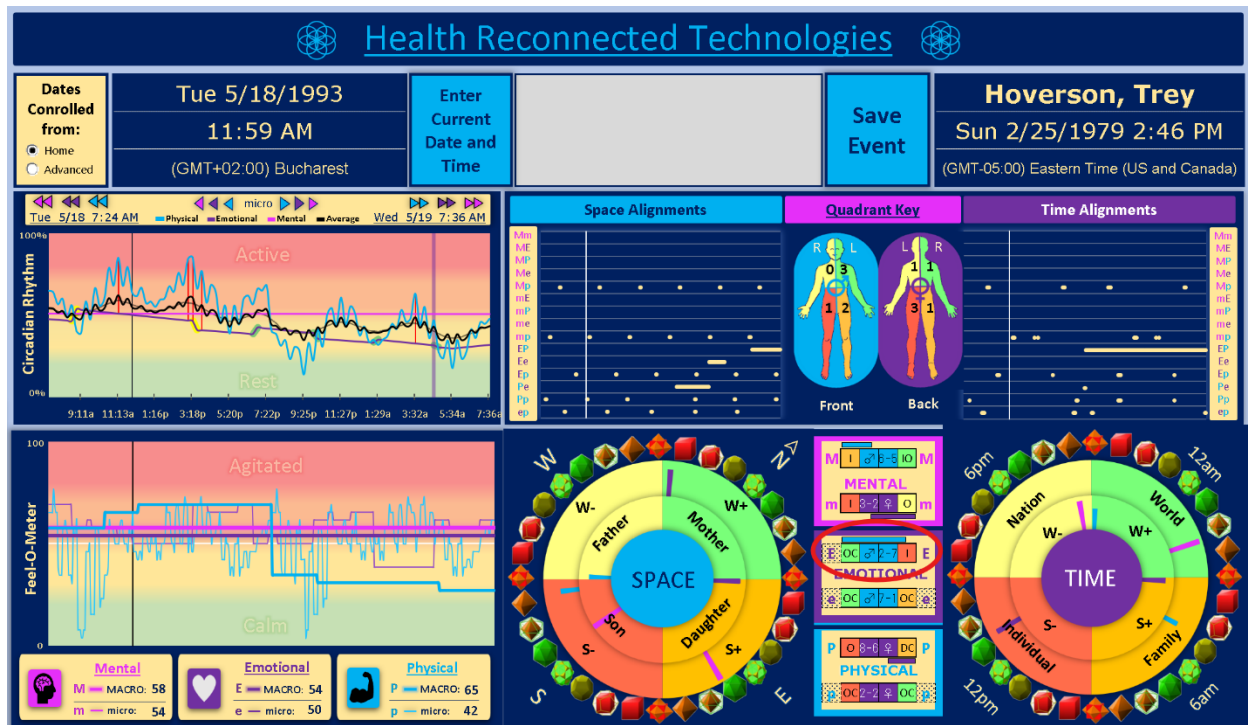
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1993 Copenhagen May Riot (Denmark)

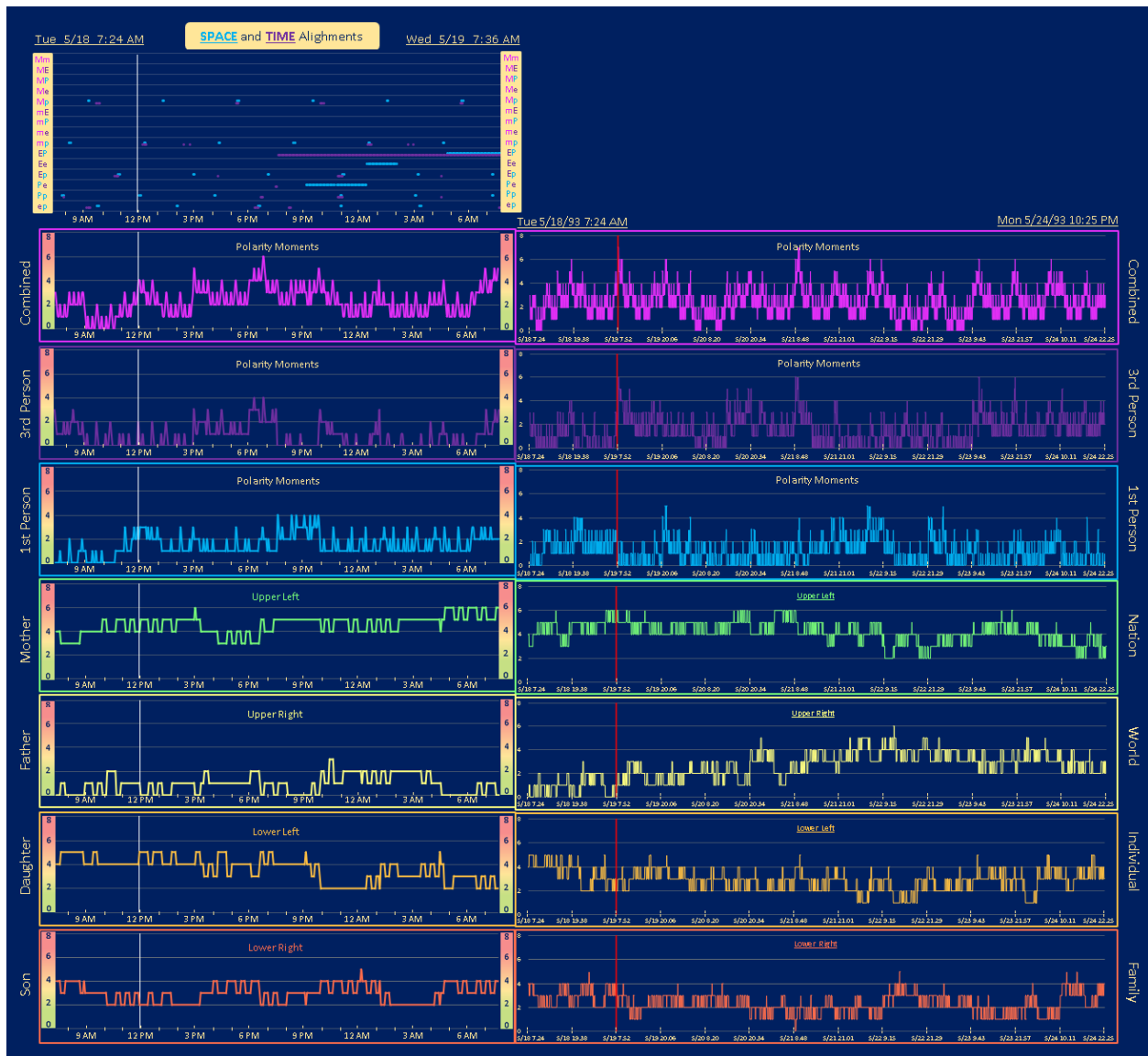
A second referendum on the [Maastricht Treaty](#) was held in [Denmark](#) on 18 May 1993.^[1] After rejecting the treaty in a [referendum](#) the previous year, this time it was approved by 56.7% of voters with an 86.5% turnout.

When the result of the referendum was announced, the outcome and frustrations about the referendum being held only a year after the Danes had rejected the previous treaty led to riots in the [Nørrebro](#) area of [Copenhagen](#), during which police shot and wounded at least 11 people "to prevent an injured colleague being stoned to death". These 11 people, not in critical conditions, were subsequently treated for gunshot wounds as a result of the shooting.^[3] 90 police officers were injured during the riots.



1993 Copenhagen May Riot (Denmark)

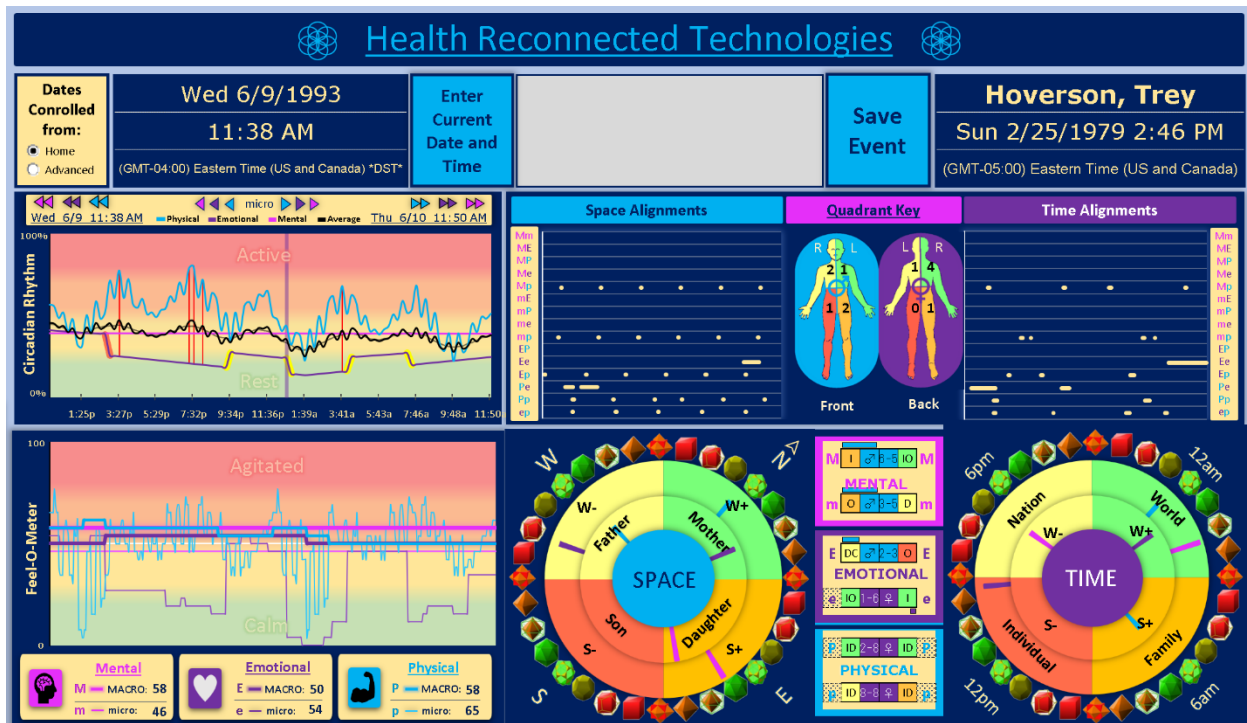
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1993 Stanley Cup Riot (Canada)

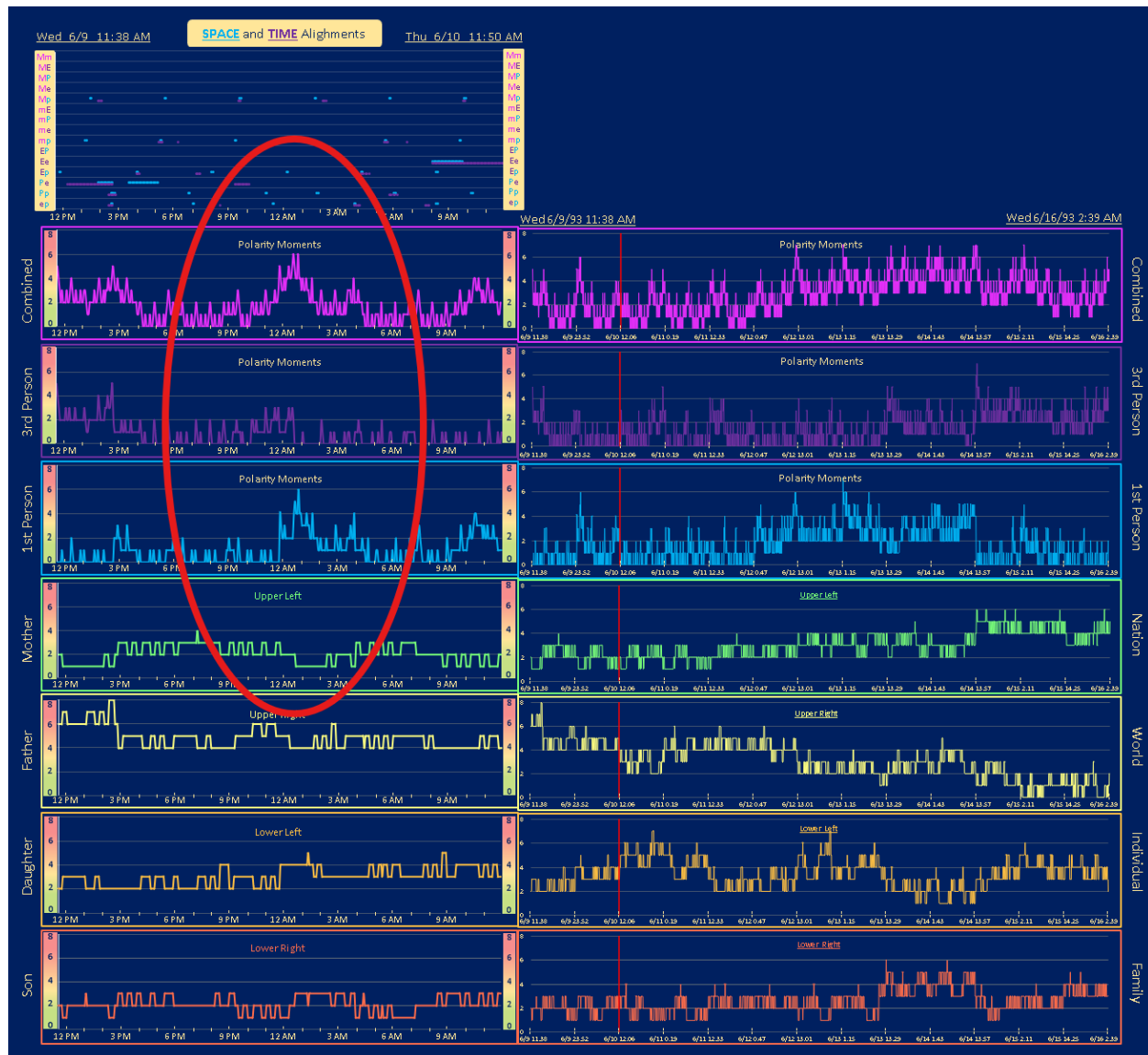
The **1993 Montreal Stanley Cup riot** occurred in Montreal after the Montreal Canadiens won their 24th Stanley Cup. People poured into the streets of the city and some began to commit acts of vandalism and violence while the Canadiens were celebrating inside the Montreal Forum.^[11] In the epicentre of the riot on [Saint Catherine Street](#), stores were looted and police cruisers were set ablaze. The riot caused [CA\\$2.5 million](#) in damage (equivalent to \$4.6 in 2023).

At the high point of the riot 980 officers were dispatched and they made 115 arrests. The police reported 47 police cars damaged, 8 of those 47 cars were destroyed. Rioters were arrested after they broke windows, looted stores and set fires. Some of the rioters were suspected of planning to loot stores using the Canadiens' victory celebration as a decoy. 168 were injured, including 49 police officers.



1993 Stanley Cup Riot (Canada)

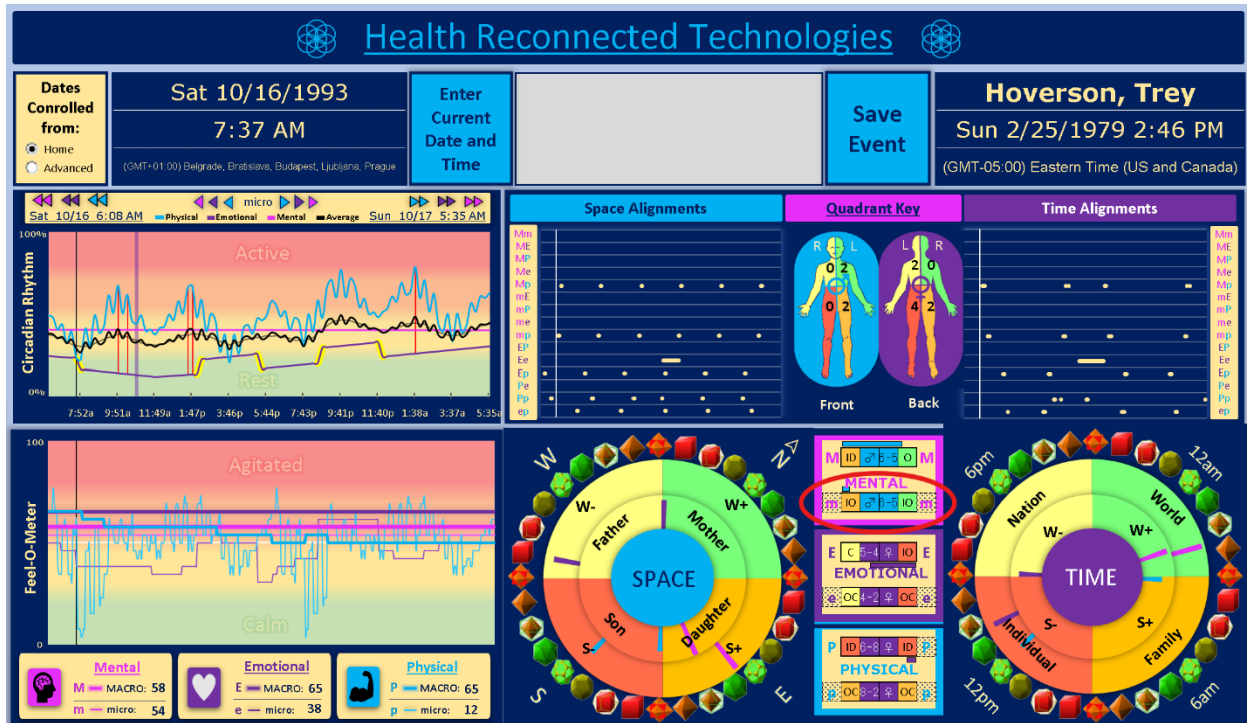
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1993 Welling Riot (England)

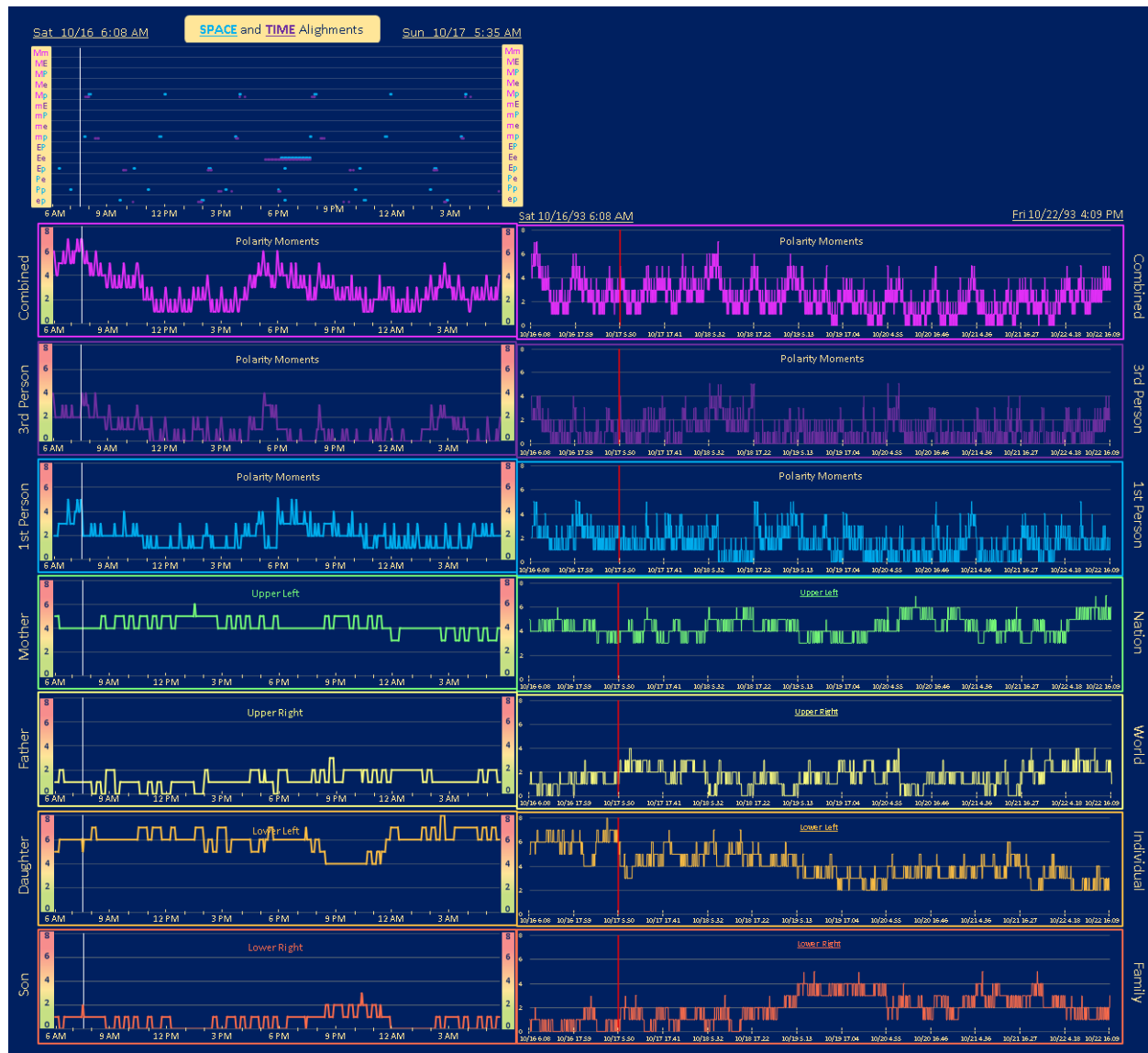
On 16 October 1993, an anti-racism march near [Welling](#) in South East London turned violent, leading to large-scale clashes between police and protesters which left around 70 people injured. The march was intending to demand the closure of a bookshop which was the headquarters of the [British National Party](#)

74 people were injured in the riots, including 12 police officers.^[2] The clashes were the most serious civil disorder in London since the [poll tax riots](#) in 1990.^[2] The [Metropolitan Police](#) spent £1 million and 7,000 officers to police the event.^[7] Many of the protesters were arrested and charged.



1993 Welling Riot (England)

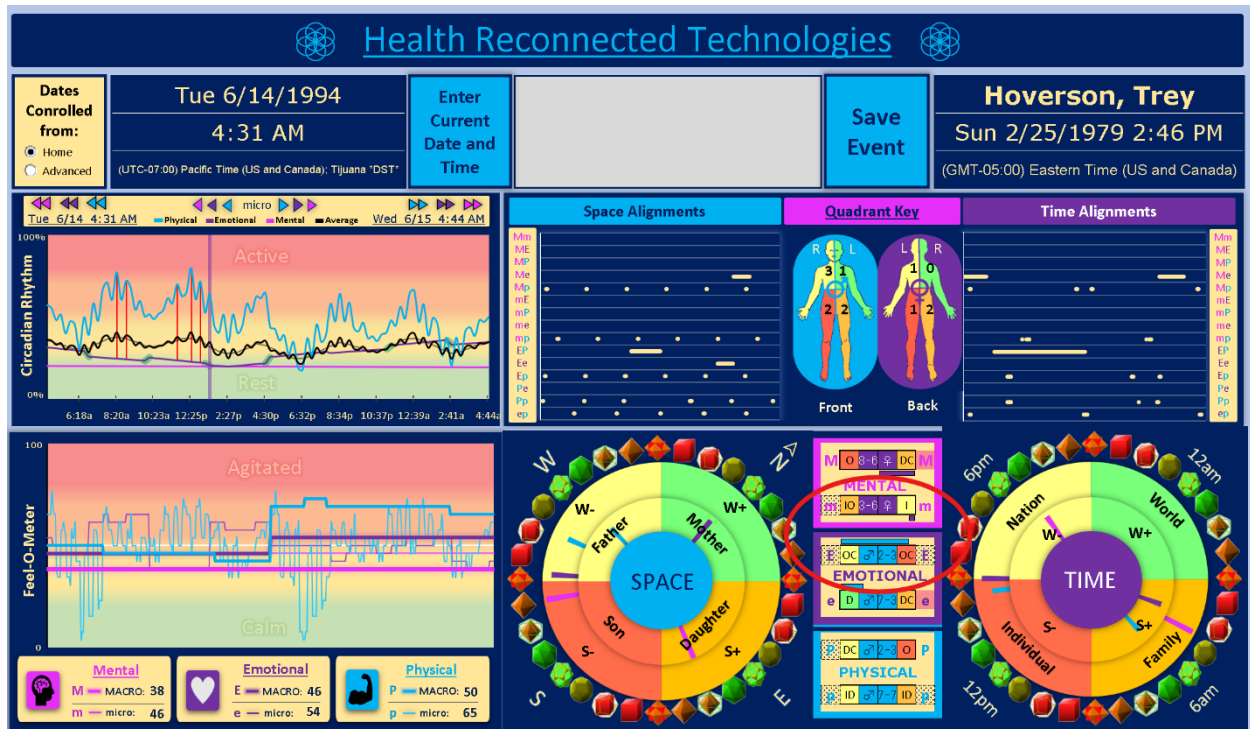
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1994 Stanley Cup Riot (Canada)

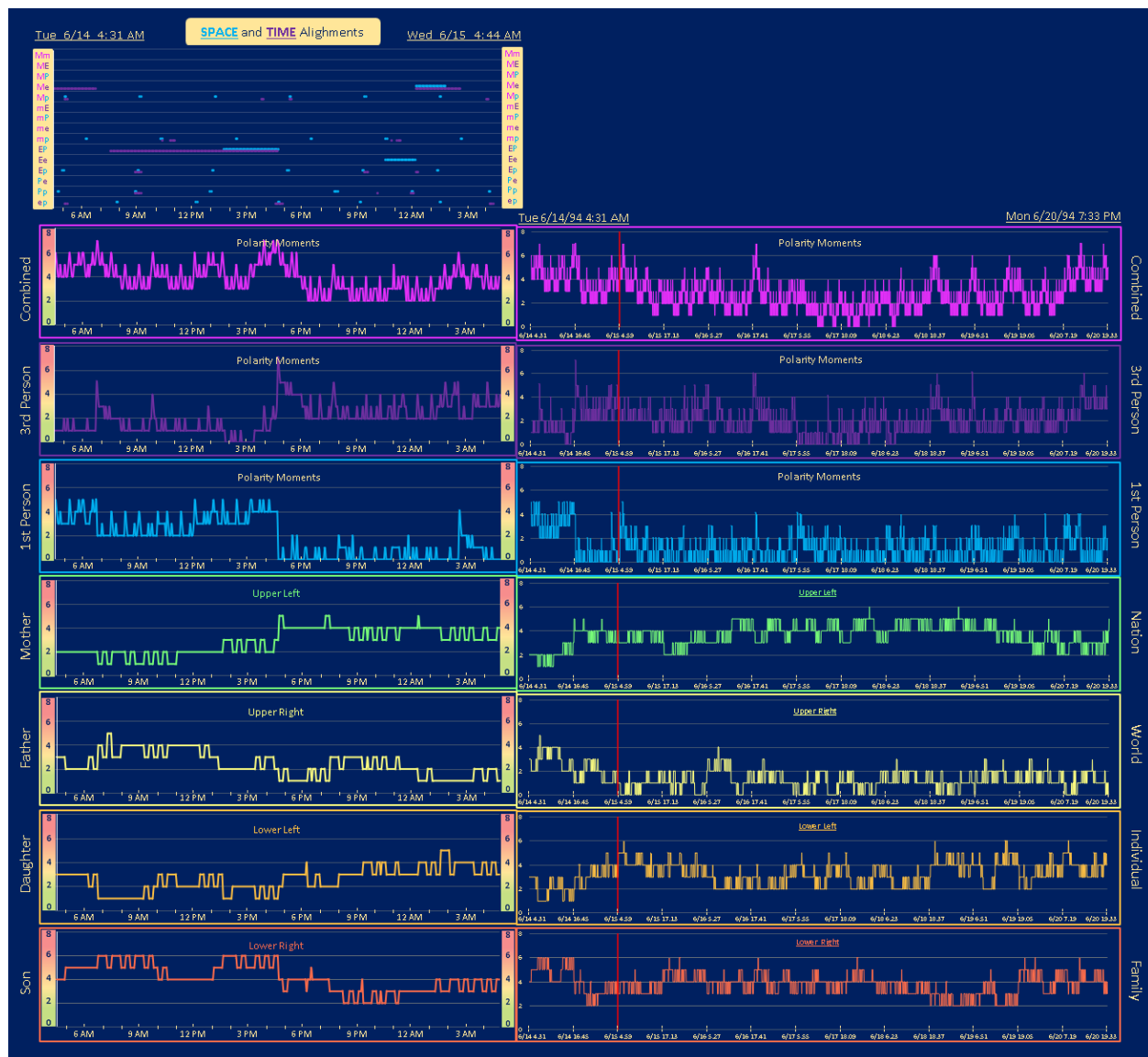
The **1994 Vancouver Stanley Cup Riot** occurred in [Downtown Vancouver](#), British Columbia, Canada, on the evening of June 14, 1994, and continued into the following morning. The riot followed Game 7 of the [1994 Stanley Cup Finals](#) in which the [Vancouver Canucks](#) lost to the [New York Rangers](#).

After the NHL game ended, an estimated 50,000 to 70,000 individuals converged upon Downtown Vancouver. The gathering developed into a riot at [Robson](#) and Thurlow Street, after an accident involving a man who fell from telephone pole wires into the crowd below. Shortly after the riot squad congregated on Thurlow St. on the West side, police fired tear gas into the crowd, causing people to run in all directions.



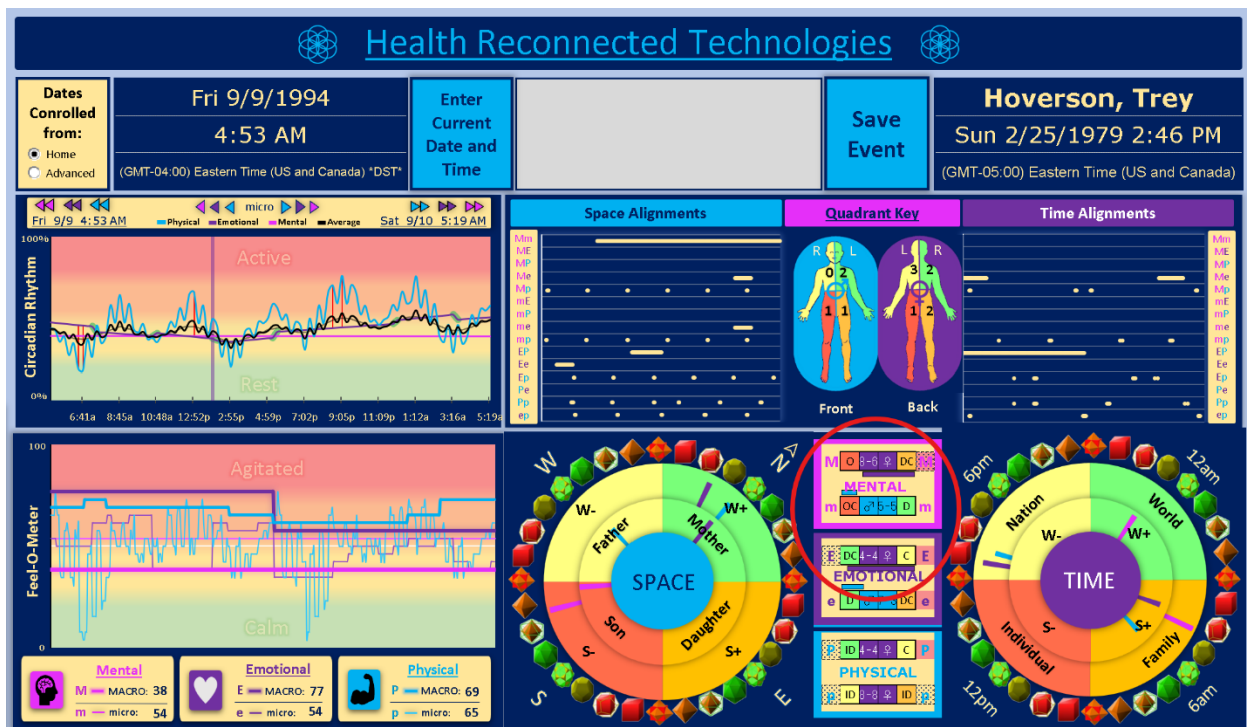
1994 Stanley Cup Riot (Canada)

Electromagnetics

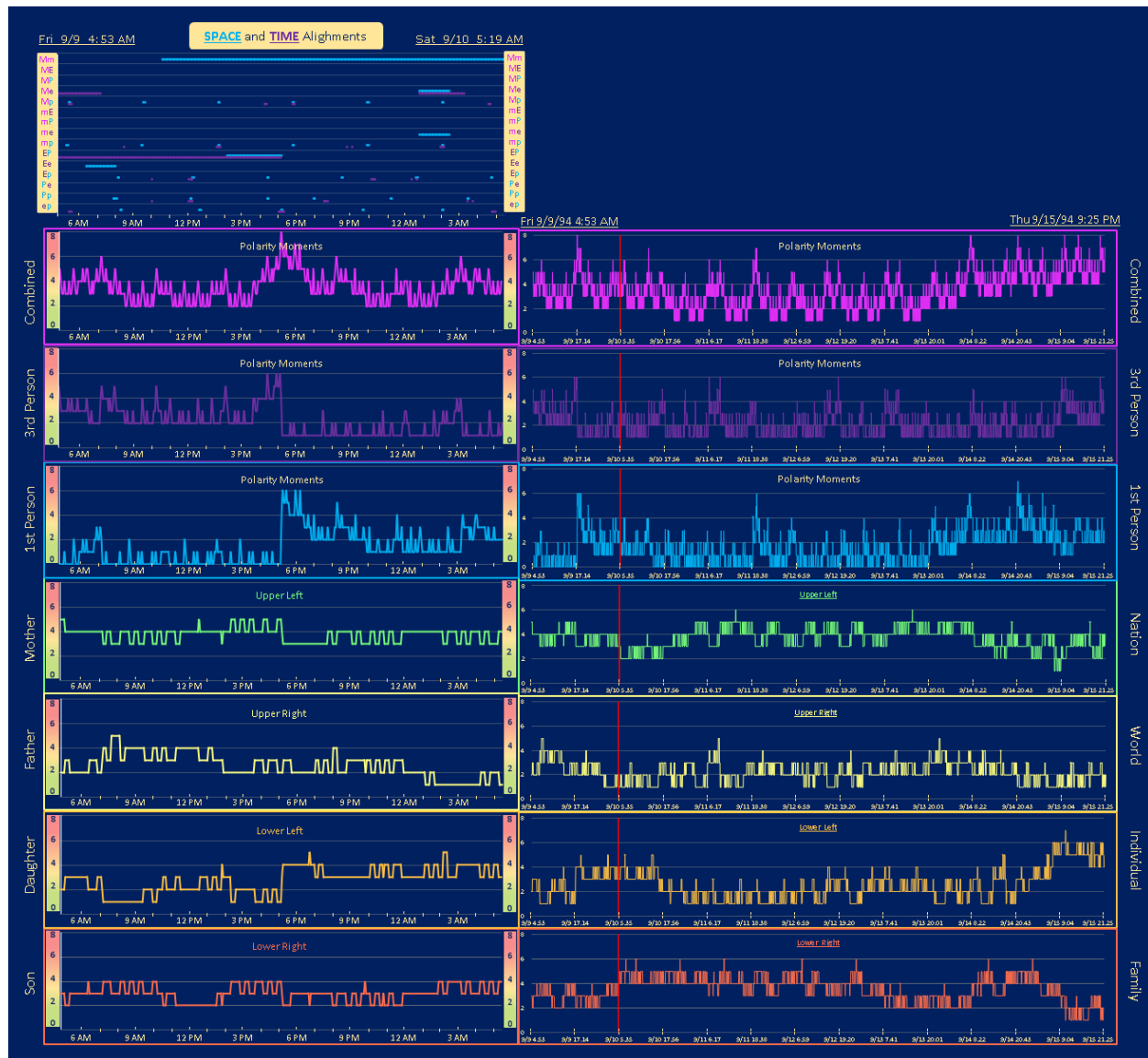


1994 Green Day Riot (Boston)

On September 9, 1994, a free Green Day concert at Boston's Hatch Shell turned into a riot. The concert was hosted by alternative rock station WFNX to welcome back college students, but things quickly went out of control. The crowd tore up flower gardens, threw Snapple bottles at the stage, and even led singer Billy Joe Armstrong jumped off the stage. The band tried to calm the crowd down, but to no avail, and the show was eventually cut short.

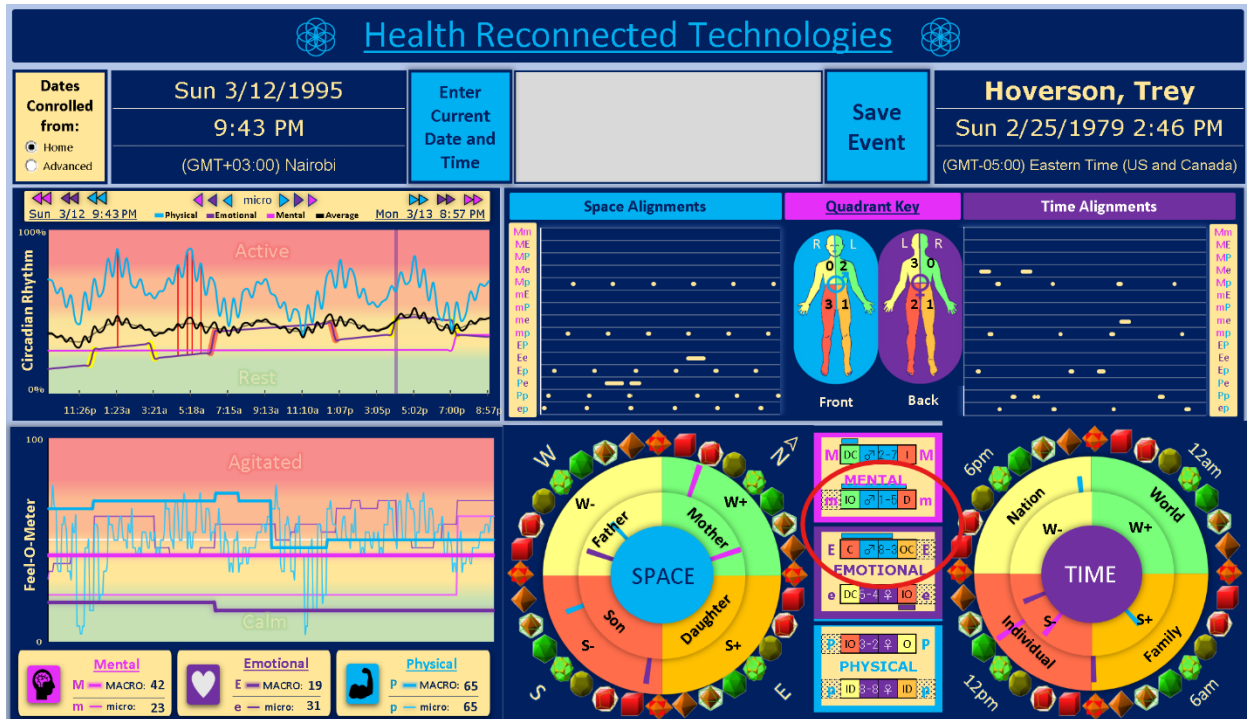


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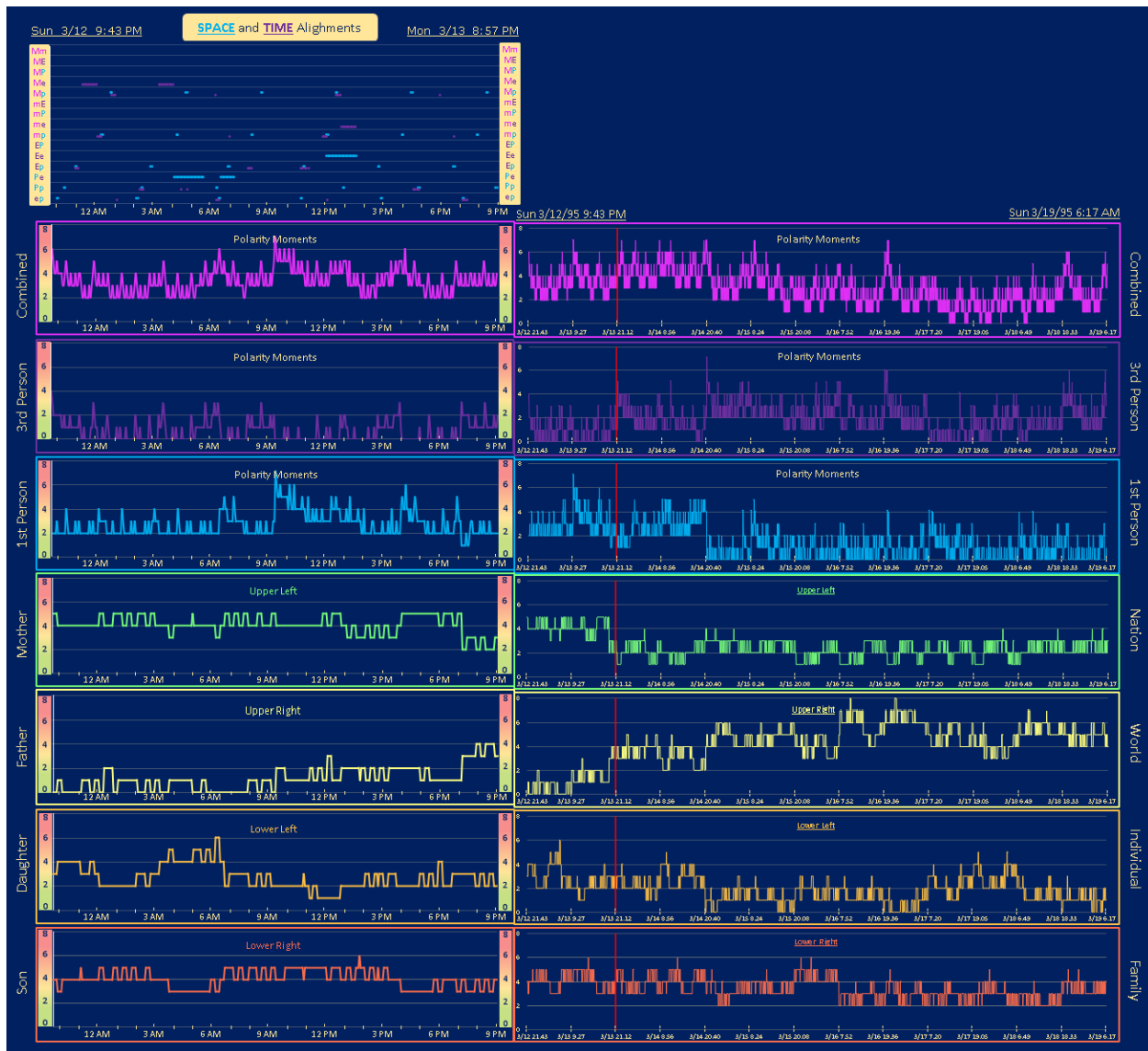
1995 Gazi Quarter Riot (Turkey)

The **1995 Gazi Quarter riots** ([Turkish](#): *Gazi Mahallesi olayları*) or **1995 Gazi Massacre** ([Turkish](#): *Gazi Katliamı*) were events that occurred in March 12-15, 1995 at the Gazi Quarter, a [working-class](#) neighborhood in the then [Gaziosmanpaşa](#) district, today [Sultangazi](#) district, of [Istanbul](#), [Turkey](#), where mostly [Alevis](#) live. The riots began after [drive-by shootings](#) on several cafés at the same time, and spread over other places in Istanbul and also in [Ankara](#) in the next days. During the four-day unrest, 23 people were killed and more than 1,400 rioters and police were injured.



1995 Gazi Quarter Riot (Turkey)

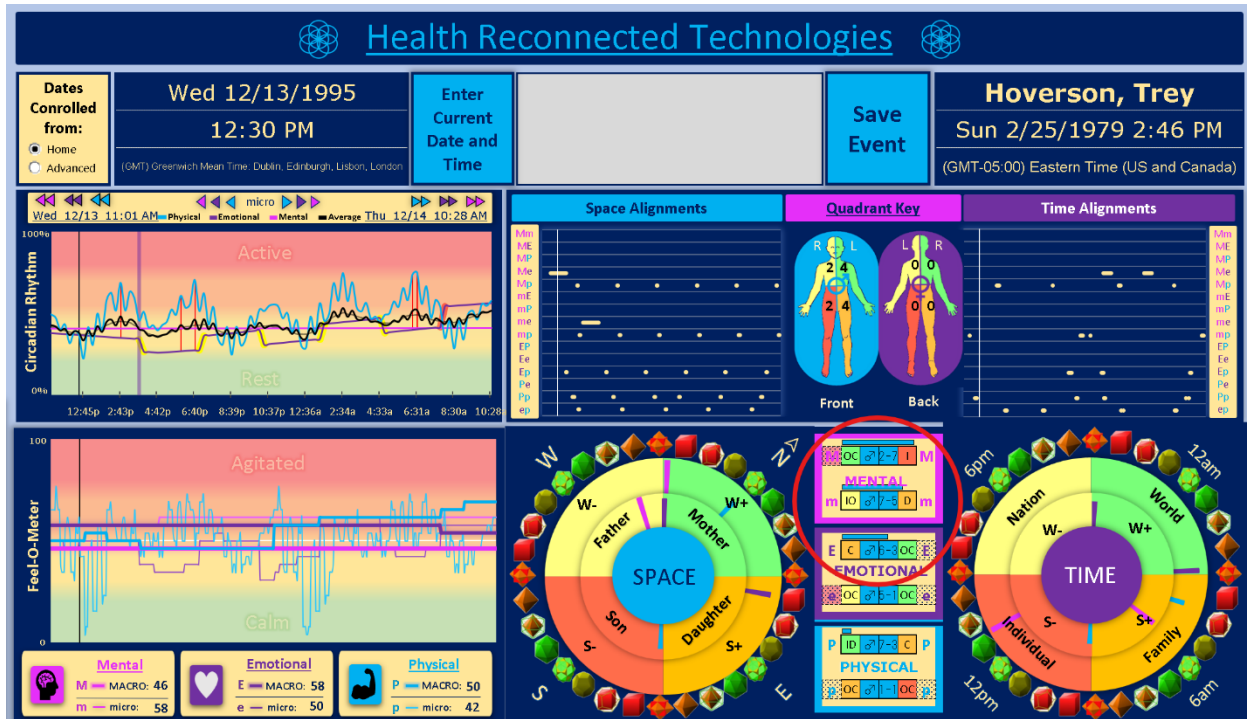
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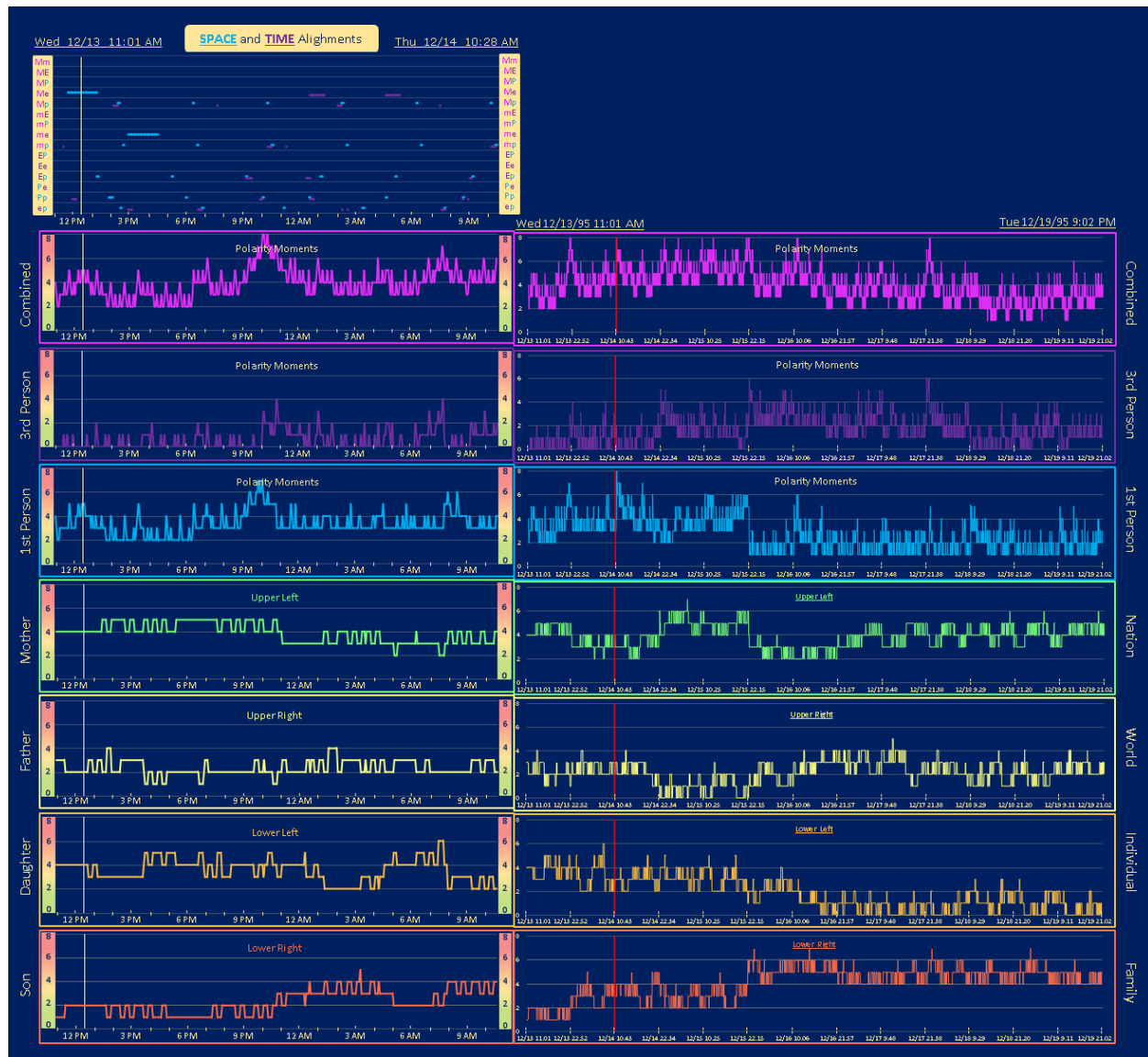
1995 Brixton Riot (London)

The **Brixton riots** of 1995 began on 13 December after the death of a black 26-year-old, Wayne Douglas, in police custody. Douglas had allegedly robbed a couple in bed at knifepoint hours earlier.^[1] Trouble broke out after what had been a peaceful protest outside the Brixton Police Station where the death occurred. With several hundred people involved, the riot resulted in damage to property and vehicles in the area. Police sealed off a three-kilometre (2 mile) area around [Brixton](#) in south [London](#).

The riot lasted for five hours. 22 people were arrested and charged with public order offences, theft and criminal damage. Three police officers were hurt.



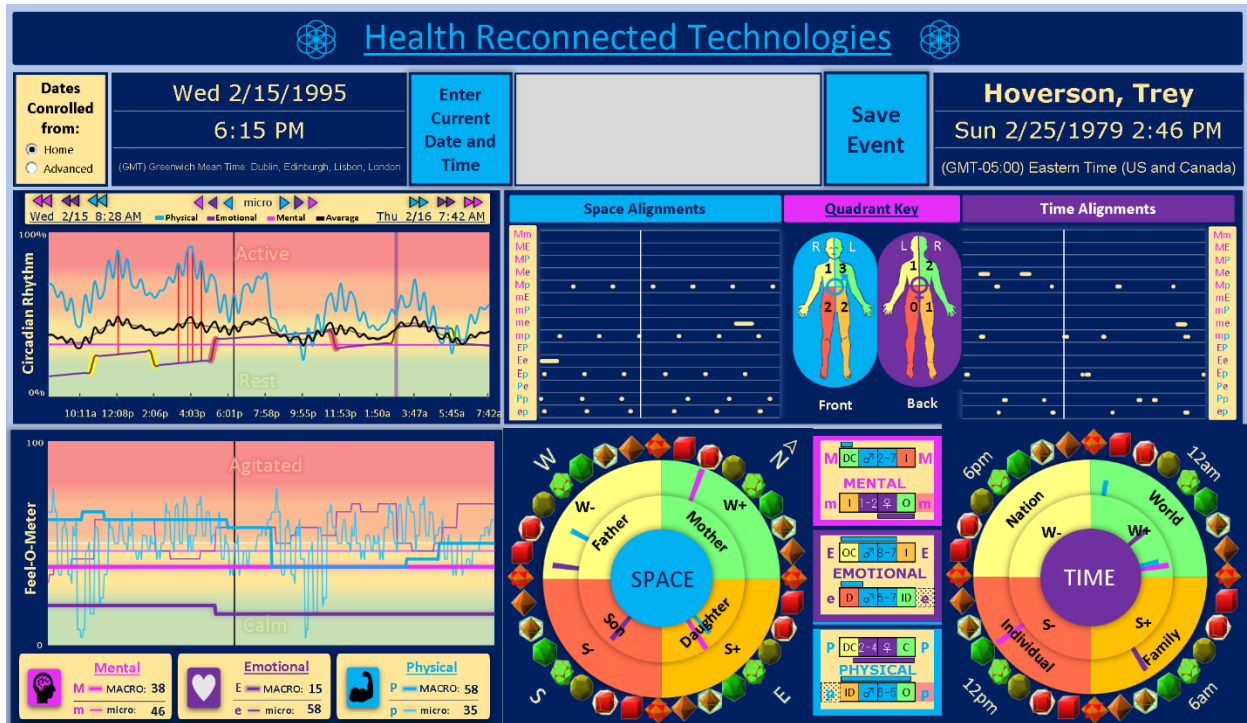
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1995 Lansdowne Road Football Riot (Ireland)

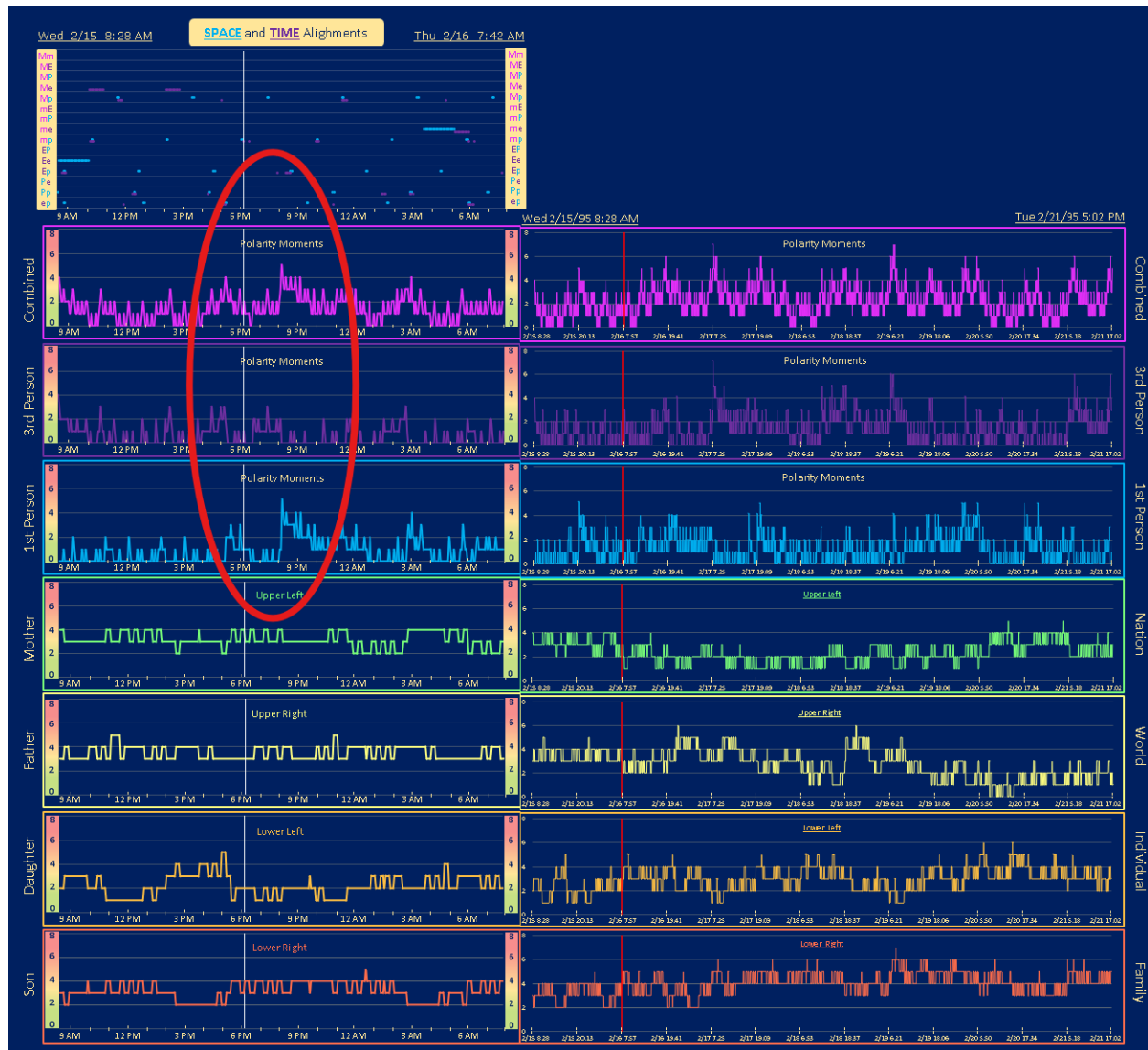
The **Lansdowne Road football riot** occurred during a friendly [football](#) match between the [Republic of Ireland](#) and [England](#) in [Lansdowne Road Stadium](#) in [Dublin](#), Ireland on 15 February 1995. Due to the ongoing [Troubles](#), England fans were extremely unruly, as well as violent, and wound up forcing the match to be abandoned.

After the teams left the pitch, the frequency of missiles intensified, and after 12 minutes, the game was called off, and the fans were evacuated, with the exception of 4,500 English fans, who were kept in the stadium until the [Garda Public Order Unit](#) tried to escort them out, at which time more violence broke out.^[6] The Gardaí were slow to reach the area where the rioters were, and there was some confusion as to the exact location of the English fans between the Gardaí and the stewards.^[4] 20 people were injured during the rioting, and 40 were arrested.



1995 Lansdowne Road Football Riot (Ireland)

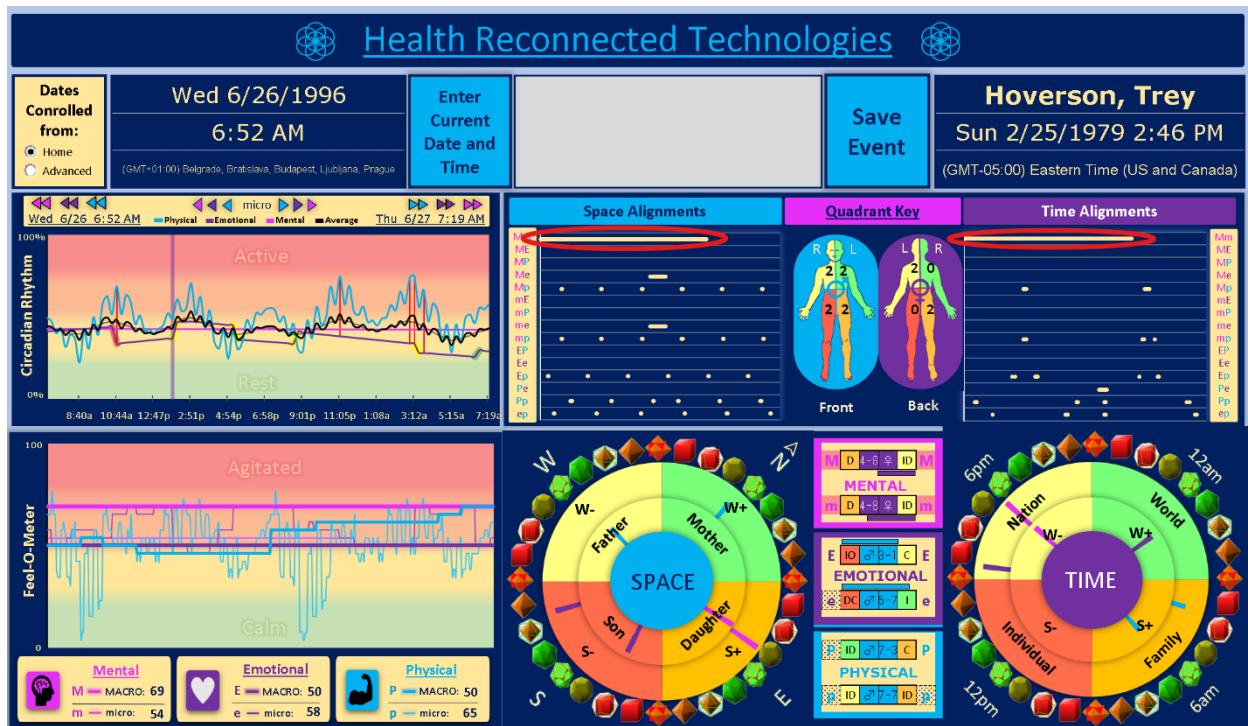
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1996 Trafalgar Square Riot (London)

The **1996 Trafalgar Square riots** in [London](#) occurred on 26 June 1996. After the [England national football team](#) was defeated by [Germany](#) in the [knockout stage](#) of [UEFA Euro 1996](#) at [Wembley Stadium](#), [hooligans](#) took over [Trafalgar Square](#) in the [West End of London](#). Up to 2,000 hooligans, many drunk, pelted police and civilians with bottles, smashed windows and shops and overturned cars.

The [Metropolitan Police](#) deployed its public order unit in riot gear, and they were confronted by the hooligans. Sixty-six people were injured and over 200 arrests were made. As well as the rioting in London, violence also occurred that day in several other places in the country, including [Swindon](#) and [Bedford](#), where [looting](#) occurred.

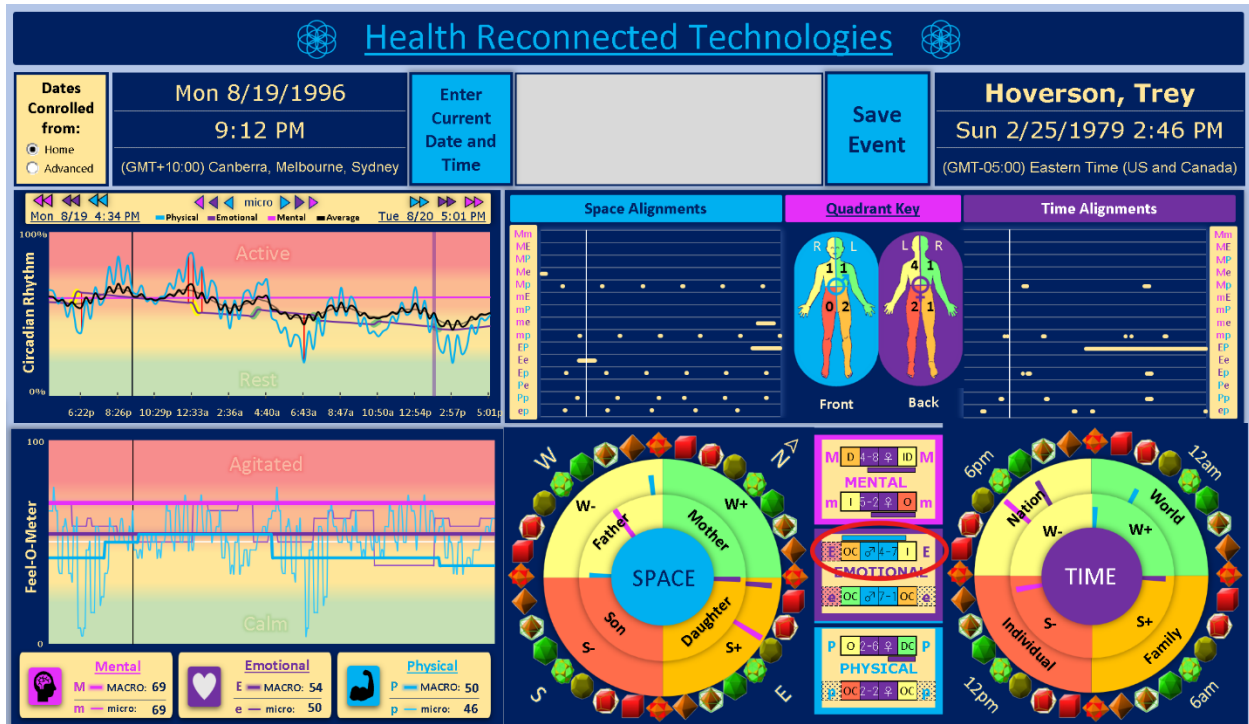


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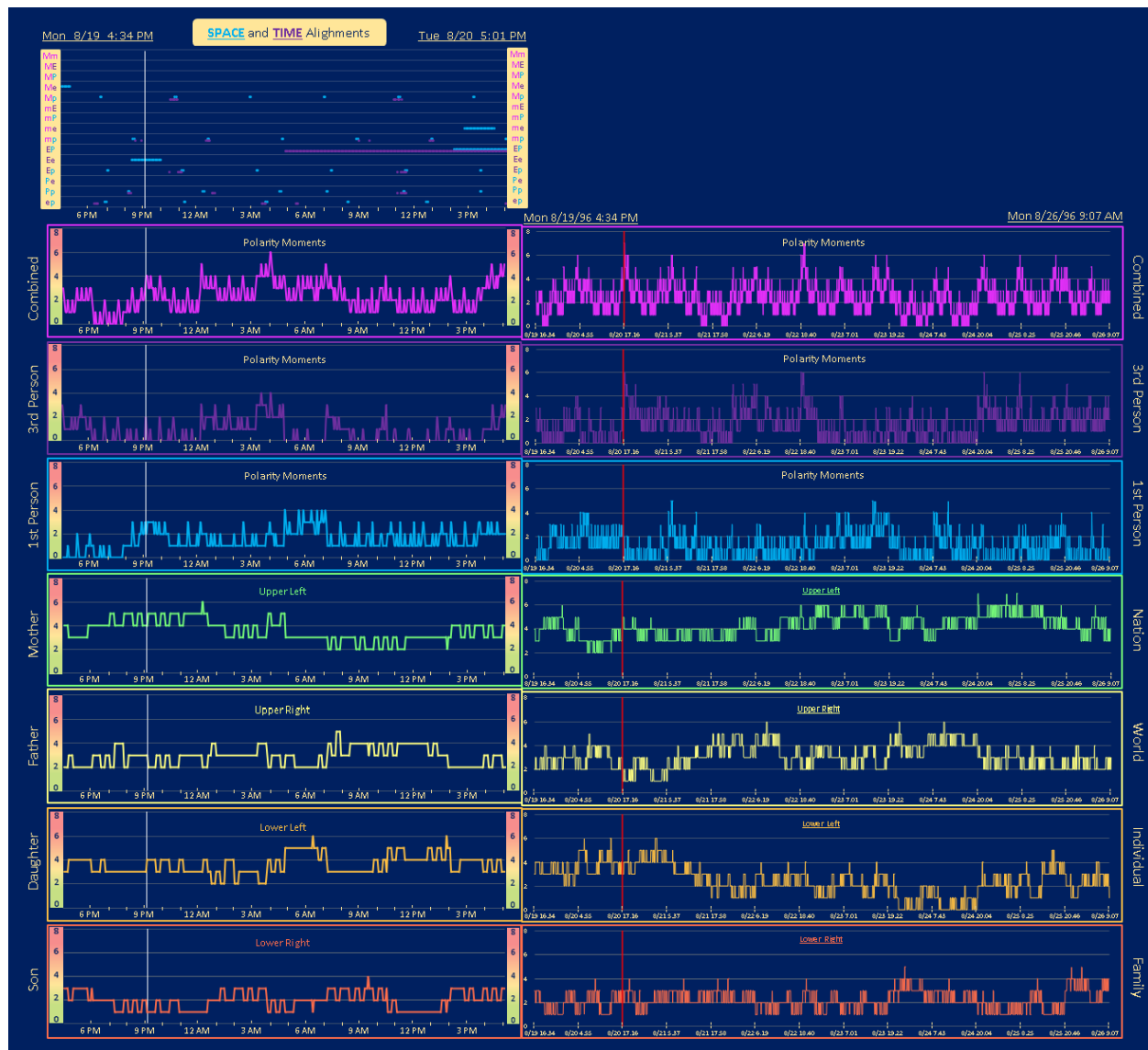
1996 Parliament House Riot (Australia)

The **1996 Parliament House riot** (also called the **Canberra riot**), involved a physical attack on [Parliament House, Canberra](#), Australia, on 19 August 1996. The riot followed the "Cavalcade to Canberra" protest rally organised by the [Australian Council of Trade Unions](#) (ACTU) against the [Howard government's](#) first Budget following the [1996 Australian federal election](#). The demonstrators injured 90 people while forcing their way into the Parliamentary foyer, looting the Parliamentary shop, attacking police and inflicting other damage on the building.



1996 Parliament House Riot (Australia)

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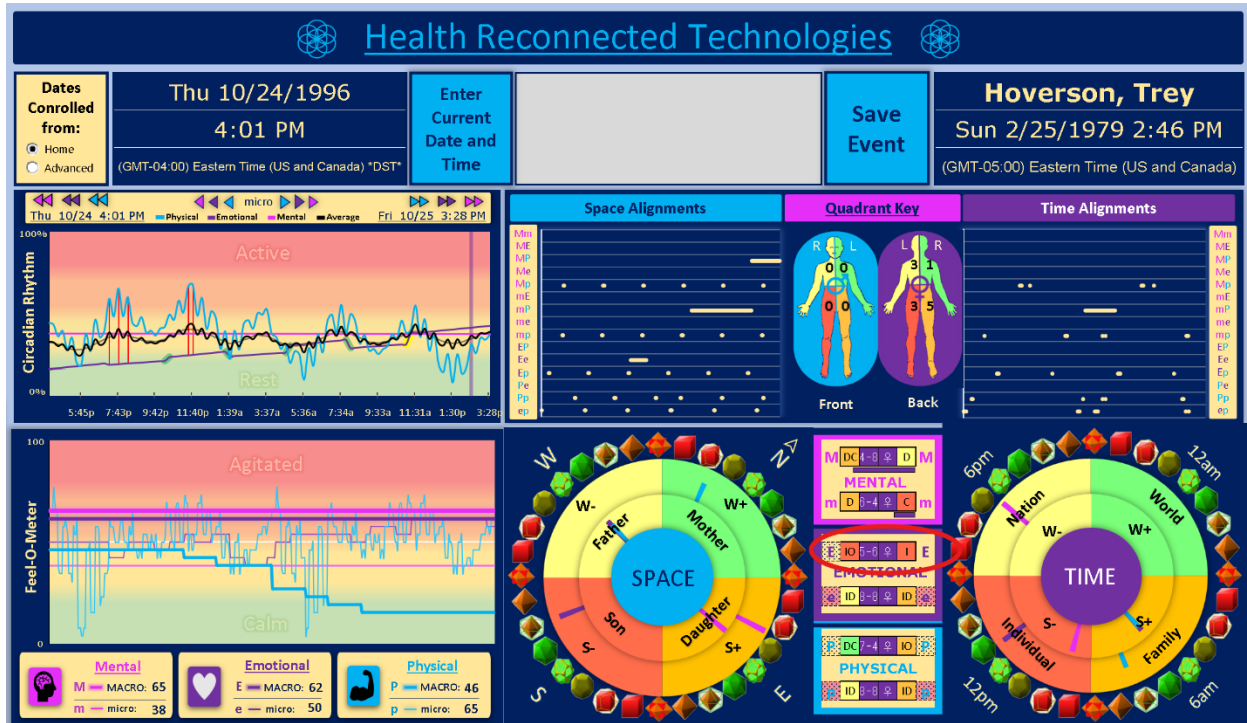


1996 St. Petersburg Riot (Florida)

Riots occurred in [St. Petersburg, Florida](#), in 1996 following the shooting and death of an unarmed African American male teenage motorist during a police traffic stop on the night of October 24, 1996.

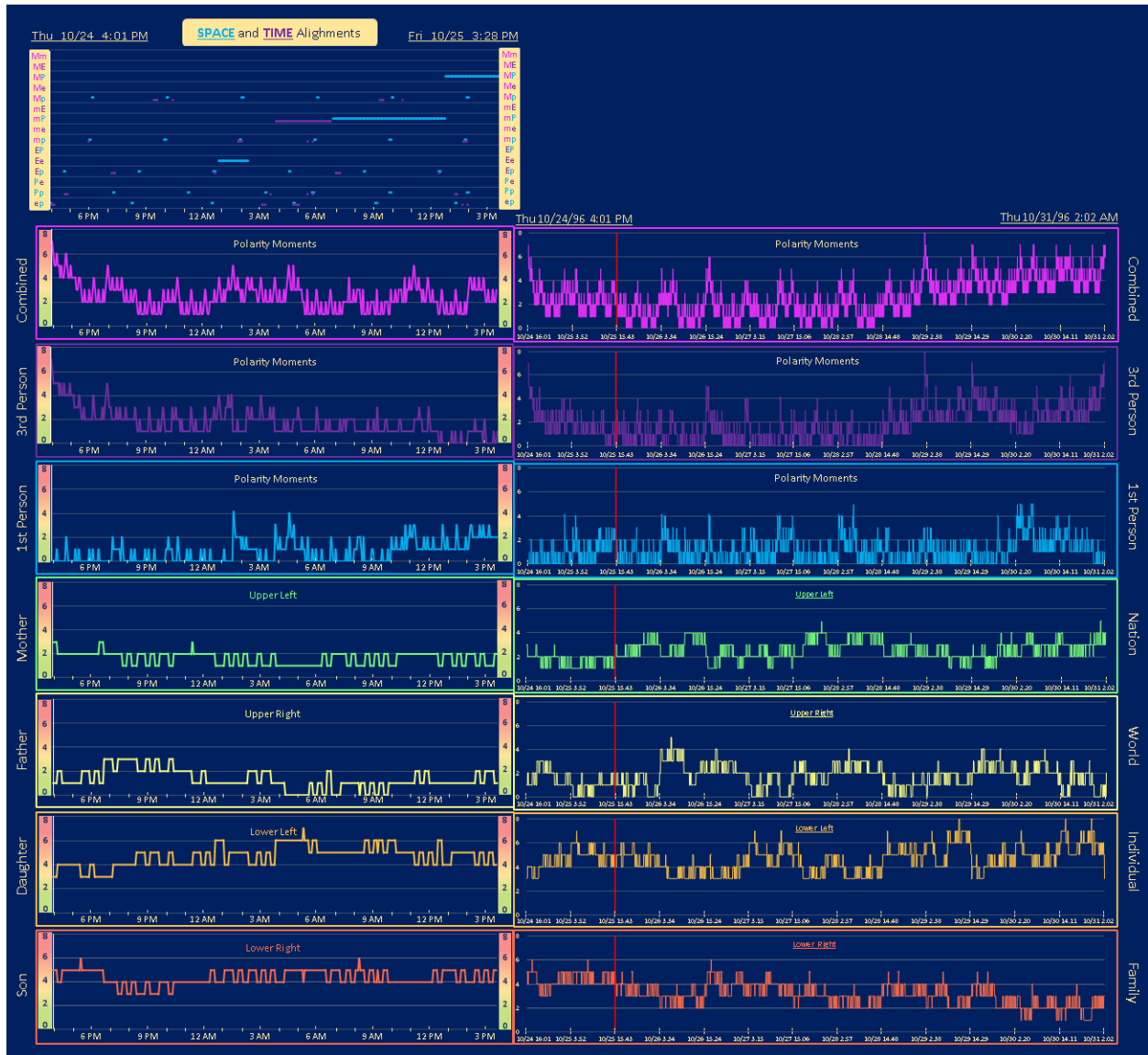
During the investigation a large crowd had gathered and became agitated. The situation quickly got out of hand and the crowd began [throwing rocks](#), bottles, and other items at police officers.

This incident spanned from October 24-26, 1996. At least 20 people were arrested and 28 [arson fires](#) were confirmed. At least 11 people were injured, including a [police officer](#) who was shot and a newspaper [photographer](#) who was beaten, as hundreds of people swarmed through the streets after the shooting on October 24.^[3] Stores were [looted](#) and thick smoke clouded the neighborhood just south of downtown.^[4] In total, the rioters were responsible for an approximate \$5 million in property damage.



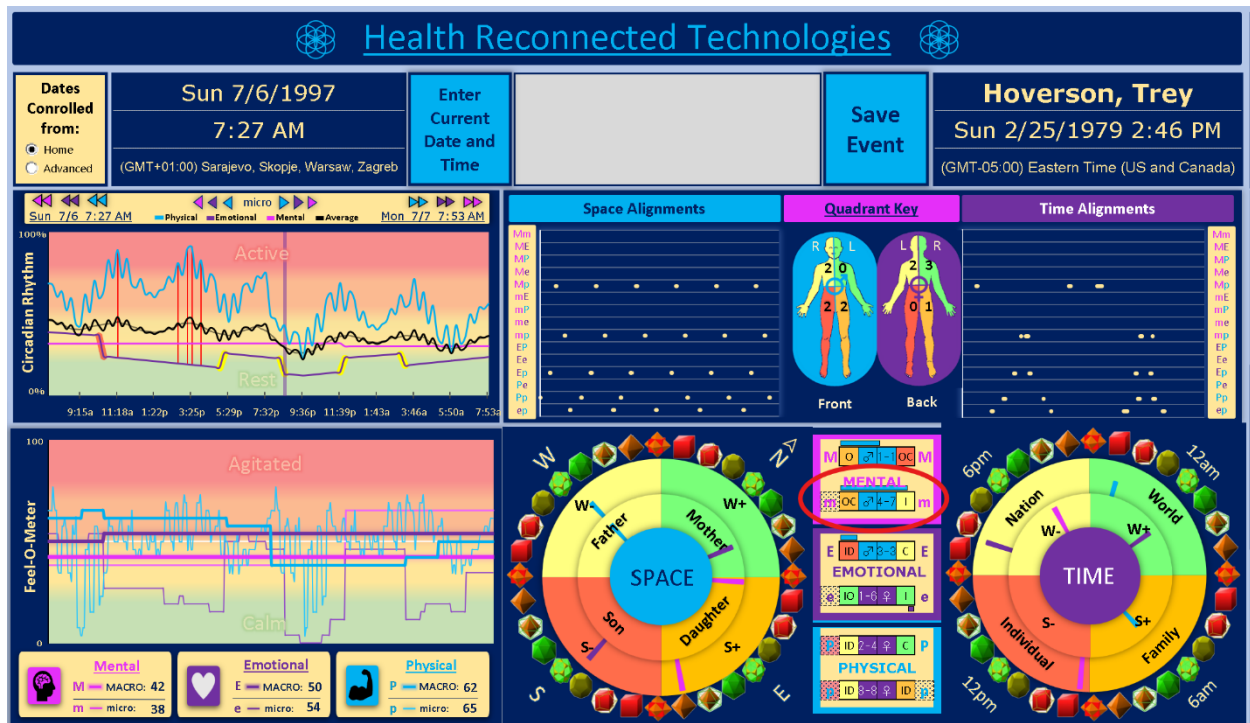
1996 St. Petersburg Riot (Florida)

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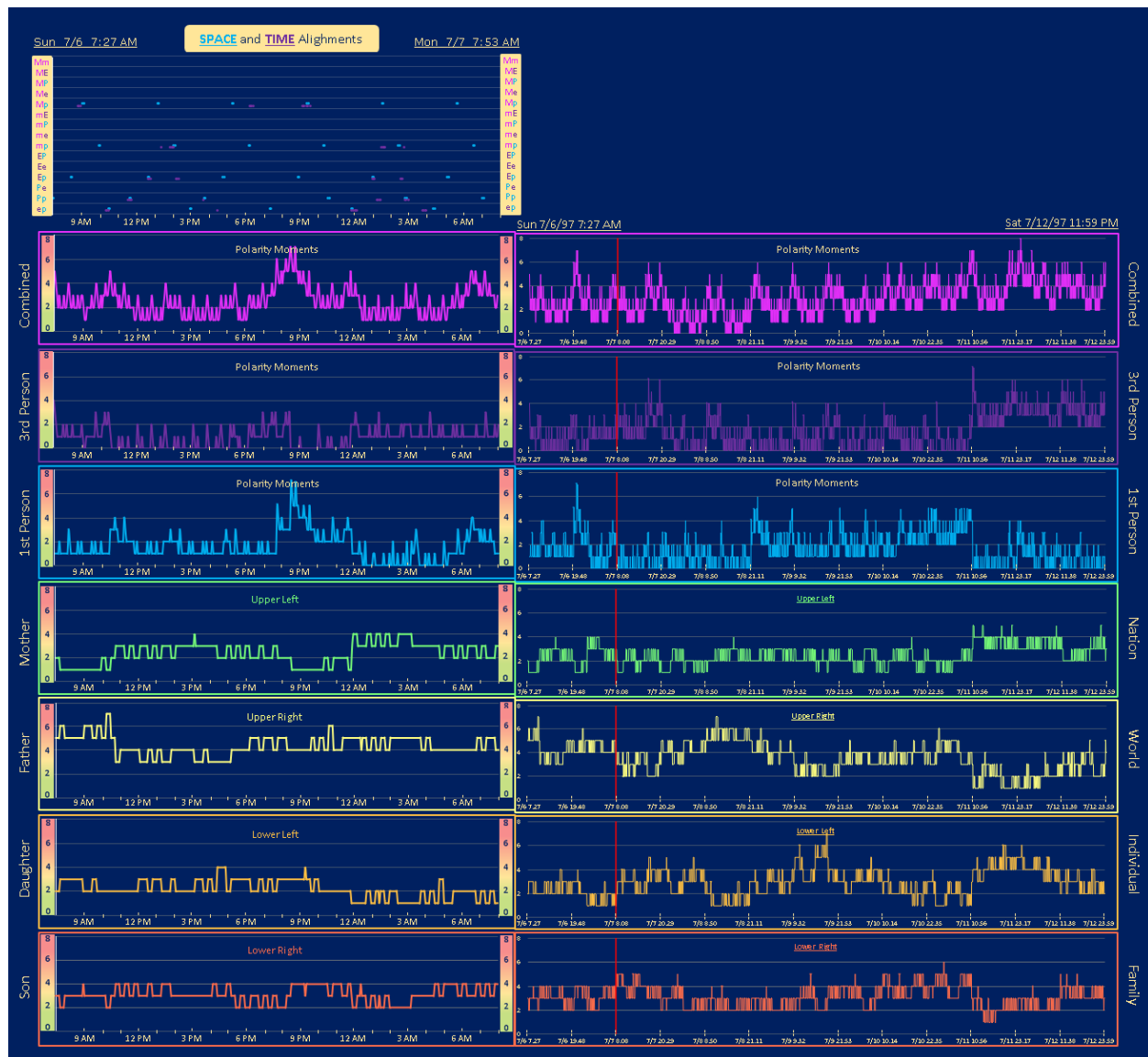
1997 Northern Ireland Riot

From 6 to 11 July 1997 there were mass protests, fierce riots and gun battles in [Irish nationalist](#) districts of [Northern Ireland](#). Irish nationalists/[republicans](#), in some cases supported by the [Provisional Irish Republican Army](#) (IRA), attacked the [Royal Ulster Constabulary](#) (RUC) and [British Army](#). The protests and violence were sparked by the decision to allow the [Orange Order](#) (a Protestant, [unionist](#) organization) to march through a Catholic/nationalist neighborhood of [Portadown](#). Irish nationalists were outraged by the decision and by the RUC's aggressive treatment of those protesting against the march. There had been a bitter [dispute over the march](#) for many years.



1997 Northern Ireland Riot

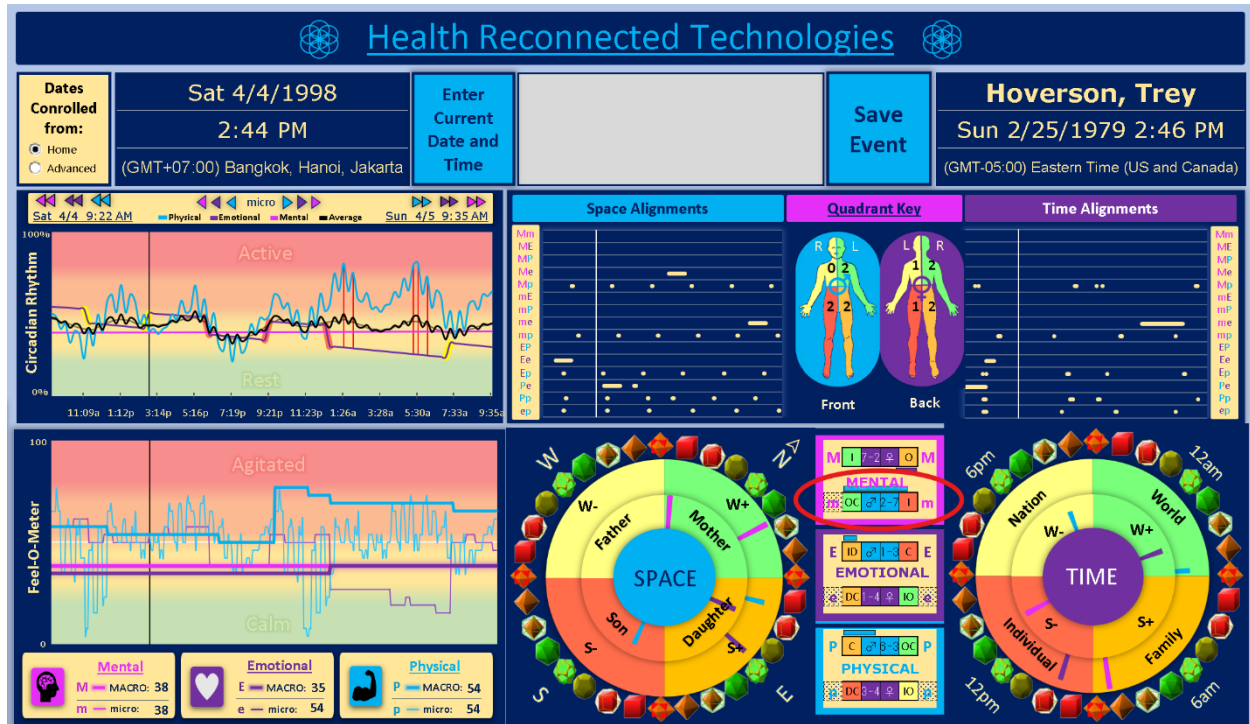
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1998 May Indonesia Riot (May 4-8,1998)

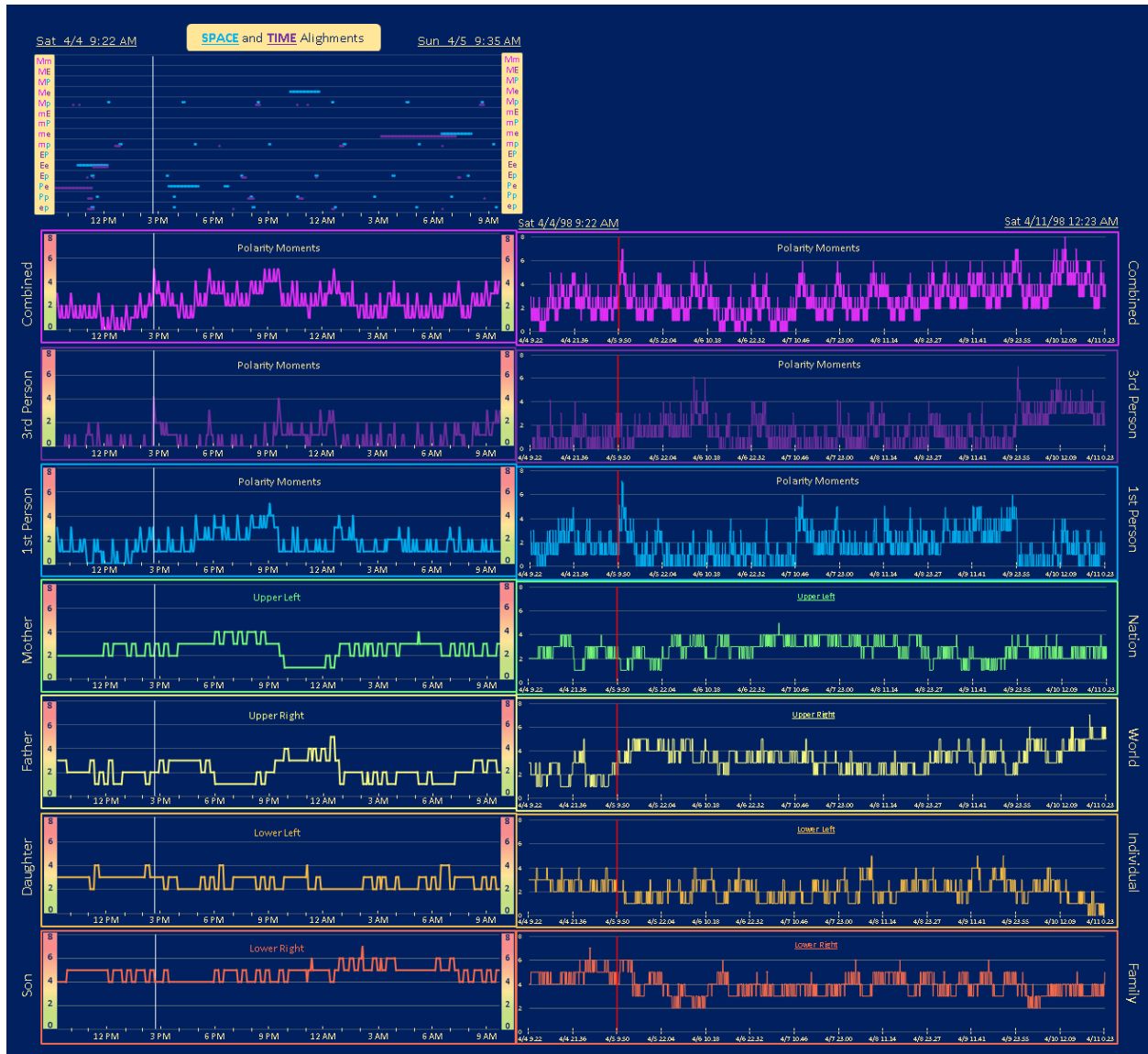
The **May 1998 Indonesia riots** ([Indonesian](#): *Kerusuhan Mei 1998*),^[1] also known colloquially as the **1998 tragedy** (*Tragedi 1998*) or simply the **98 event** (*Peristiwa 98*), were incidents of [mass violence](#), [revolutionary protests](#), and [civil unrest](#) in [Indonesia](#) in May 1998.

The riots were triggered by corruption, economic problems, including food shortages and mass [unemployment](#). It was estimated that more than a thousand people died in the riots.^{[8][9]} At least 168 cases of rape were reported, and material damage was valued at more than Rp3.1 trillion (US\$260 million).



1998 May Indonesia Riot (May 4-8,1998)

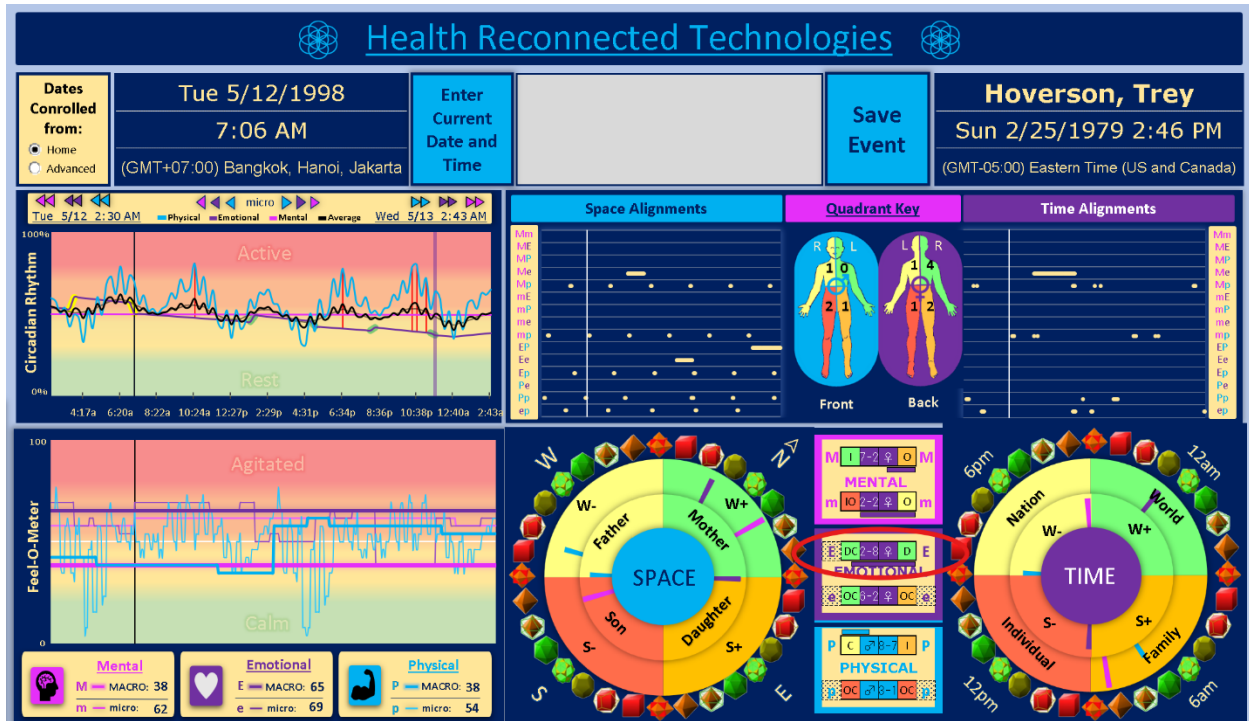
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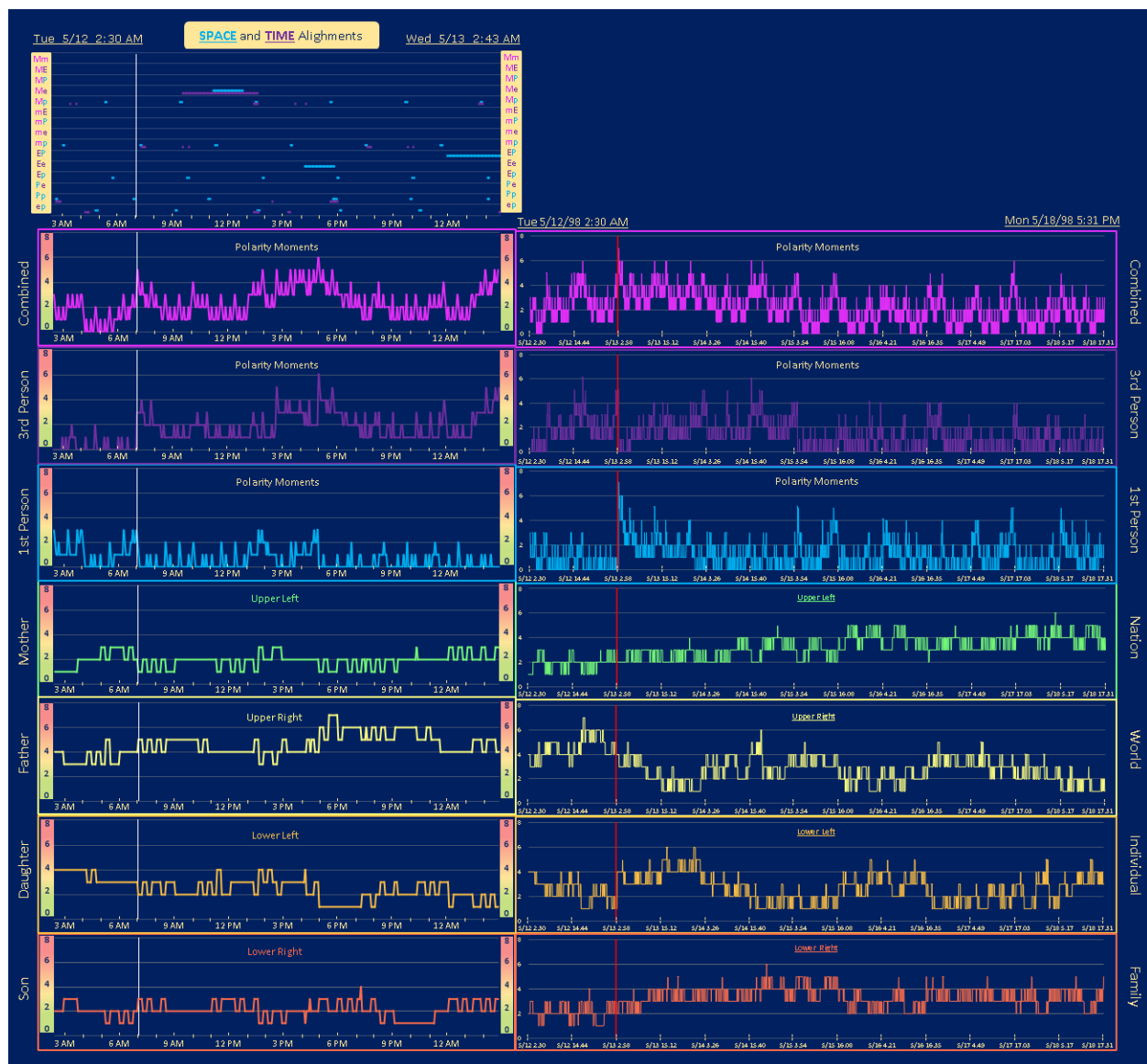
1998 May Indonesia Riot (May 12-15, 1998)

The **May 1998 Indonesia riots** ([Indonesian](#): *Kerusuhan Mei 1998*),^[1] also known colloquially as the **1998 tragedy** (*Tragedi 1998*) or simply the **98 event** (*Peristiwa 98*), were incidents of [mass violence](#), [revolutionary protests](#), and [civil unrest](#) in [Indonesia](#) in May 1998.

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1999 Mauritian Riot

The **1999 Mauritian riots** were national-scale [rioting](#) and protests in [Mauritius](#) following the death of the popular "[seggae](#)" musician [Joseph Réginald Topize](#), better known by his stage name "Kaya", in police custody.^{[2][3]} The rioting lasted for four days from 21 to 25 February 1999. Four civilians and one police officer were killed in the riots with hundreds of people suffering injuries. It was the first incidence of mass rioting in Mauritius since the country's [1968 riots](#).^[2] The riots resulted in a majority of the island's police stations being sacked by protesters with 250 prisoners escaping prison.^[1] Many businesses were looted and substantial property damage was done with over 200 vehicles being set on fire.

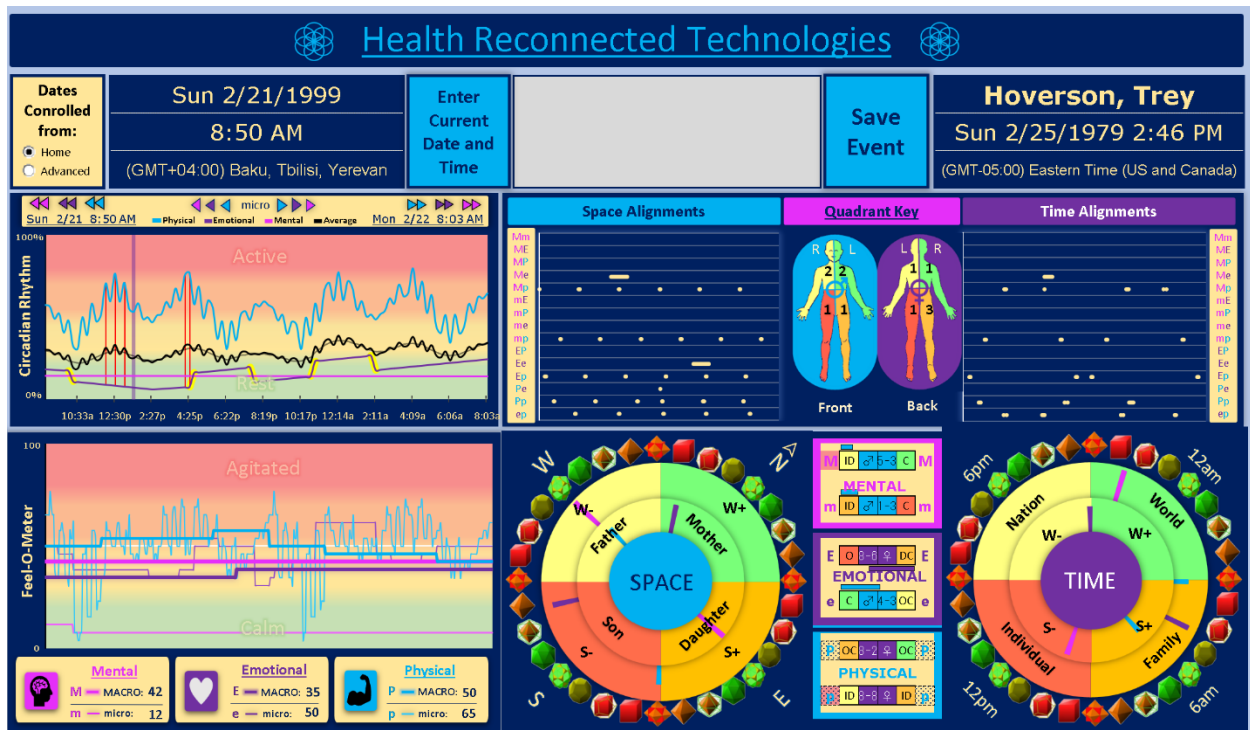
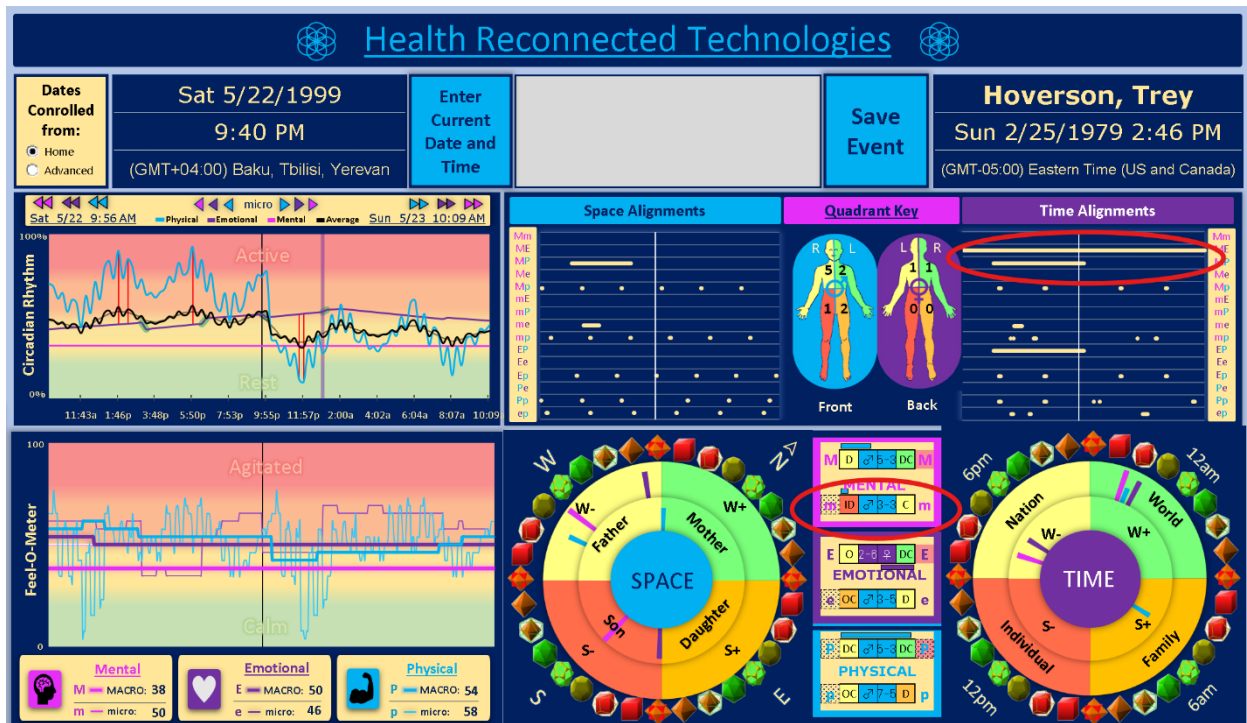


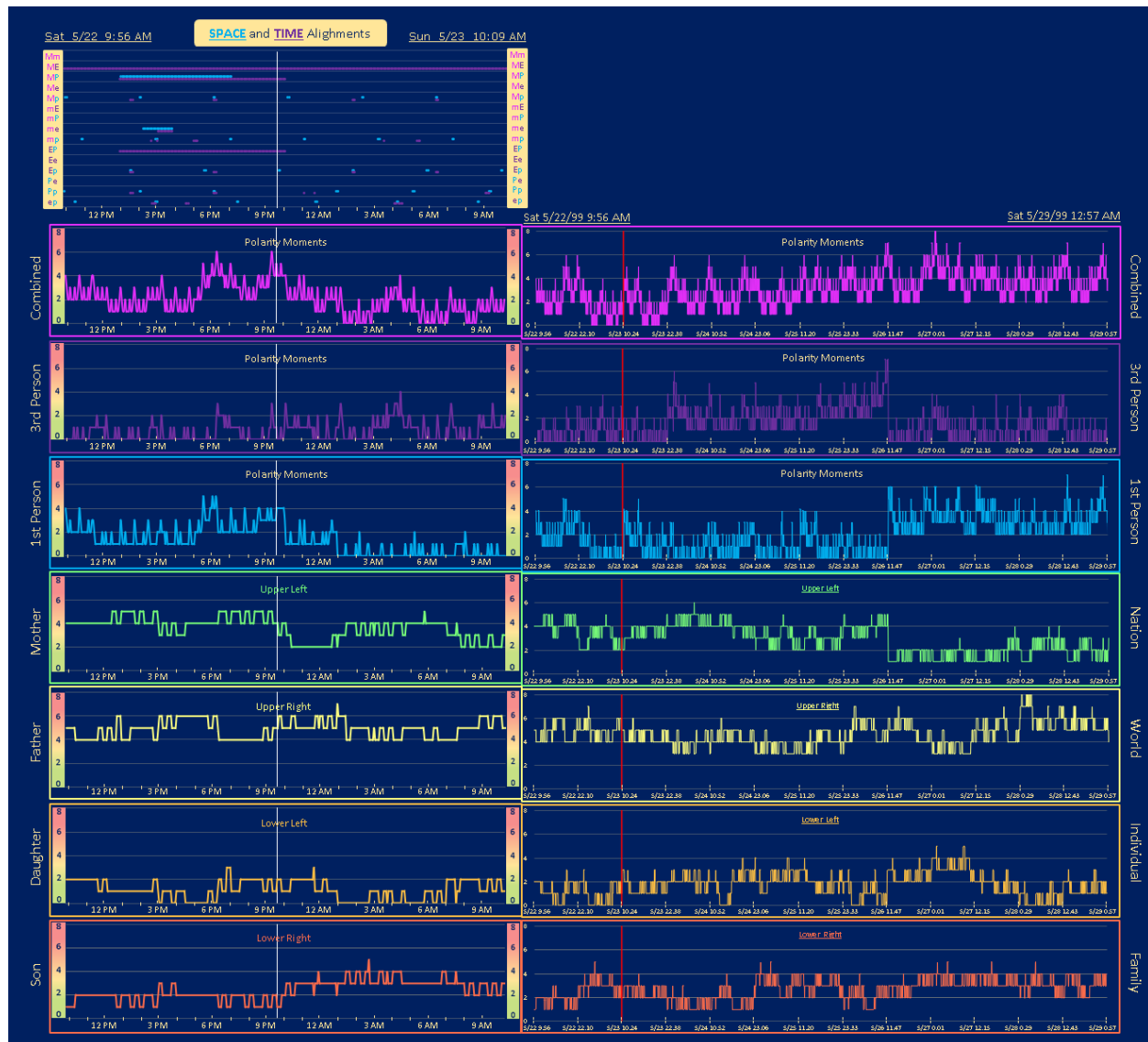
Figure 1 displays a 6x2 grid of plots showing SPACE and TIME Alignments. The left column shows 'SPACE' alignments for various body parts (ME, NE, SE, etc.) over a 24-hour period. The right column shows 'TIME' alignments for the same body parts over a 24-hour period. The rows represent different individuals: Combined, 3rd Person, 1st Person, Mother, Father, Daughter, and Son. The plots show the alignment of body parts over time, with a color-coded legend on the left and right sides of the grid.

1999 L'Amicale Riot (Mauritius)

The **1999 L'Amicale Riots** started in the evening of Sunday 23 May 1999 in [Port Louis](#), the capital of [Mauritius](#) after angry supporters of Scouts Club vandalised several buildings as their team had lost a match against rival soccer club Fire Brigade. A few hours later a gambling house called *L'Amicale* caught fire, causing the death of seven individuals who were trapped inside. This example of [football hooliganism](#) became known as **L'Affaire L' Amicale** in the years following the original riots.

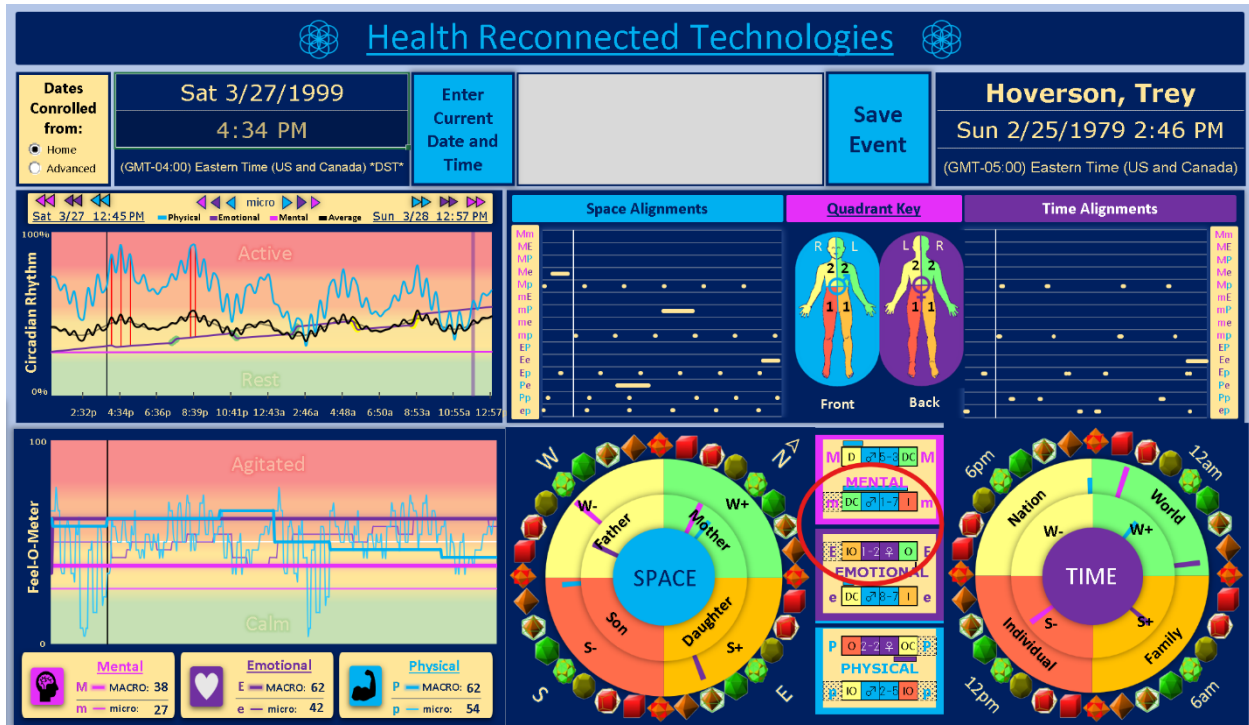


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1999 Michigan State University Riot

A riot took place on and around the campus of [Michigan State University](#) in [East Lansing, Michigan](#) on the night of March 27, 1999.^[2] Following a loss by MSU's basketball team to [Duke University](#) in the [NCAA Final Four](#), between 5,000 and 10,000 students and non-students gathered throughout the outside of campus.^[3] Later assessments of damages range from \$250,000 to near \$500,000.^{[1][4]} 132 people were arrested, including 71 students.

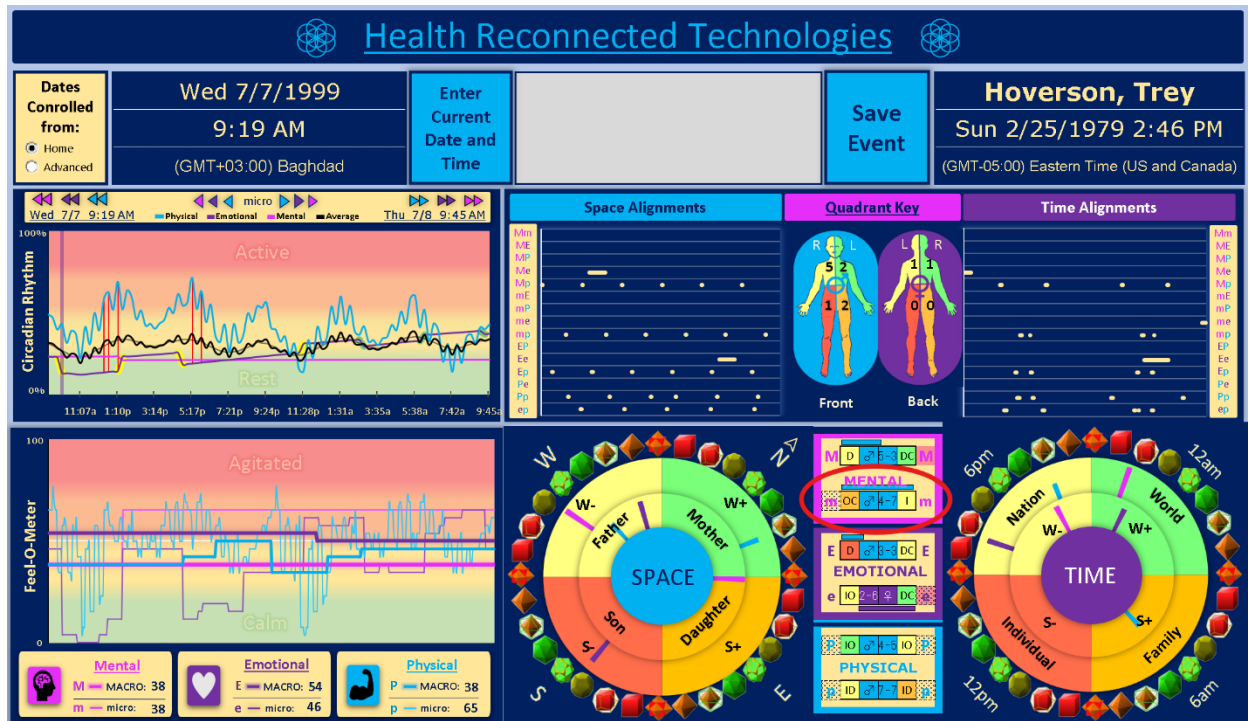


1999 Iranian Student Protest

The **Iranian student protests of (7–13 July) 1999**. This was the most widespread and violent public protests to occur in [Iran](#) since the early years of the [Iranian Revolution](#).

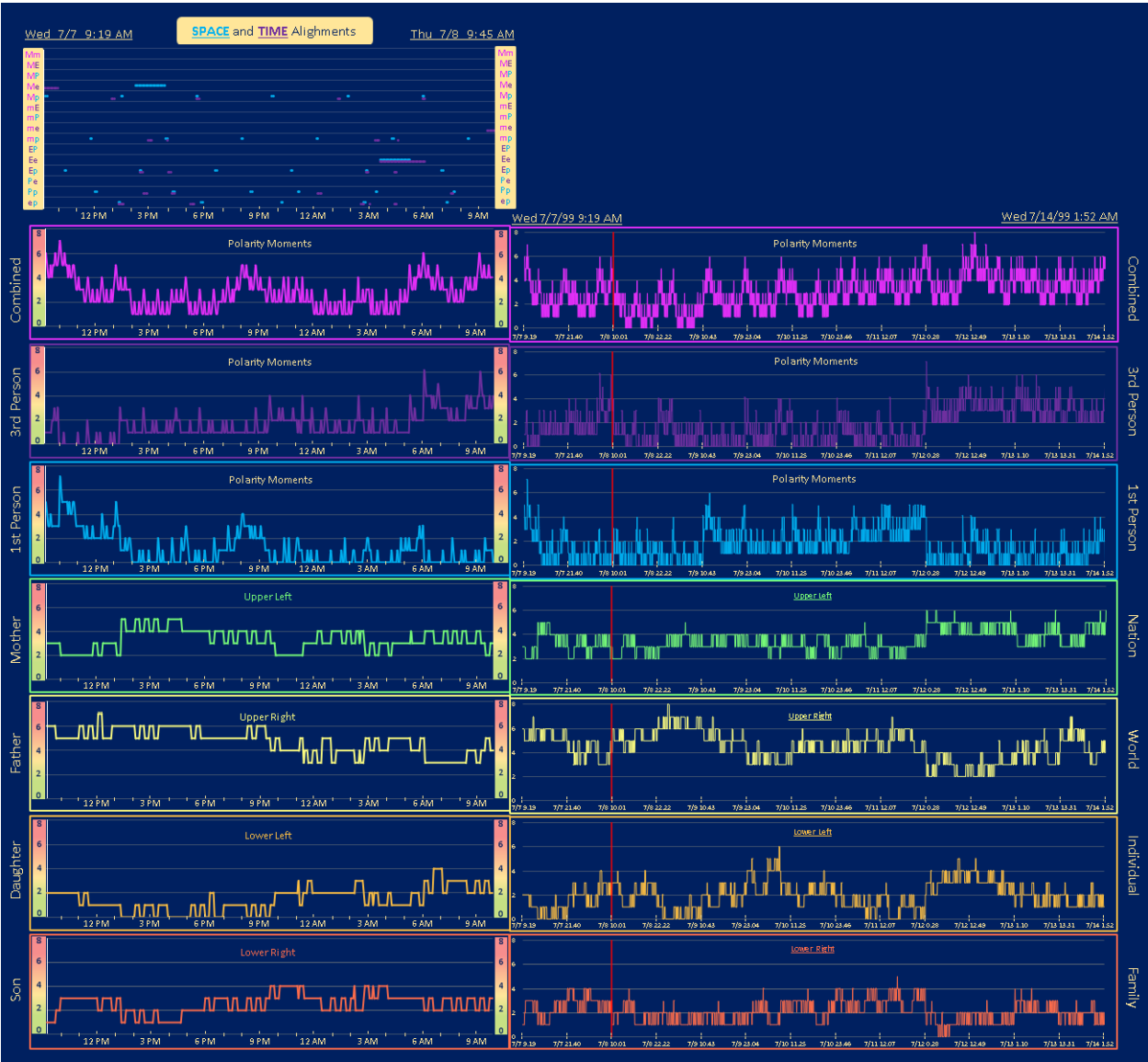
The protests began on 8 July with peaceful demonstrations in [Tehran](#) against the closure of the reformist newspaper, [Salam](#). Following the demonstrations, a student dormitory was raided by riot police that night during which a student was killed. [3]

The raid sparked six days of demonstrations and rioting throughout the country, during which at least three other people were killed and more than 200 injured.



1999 Iranian Student Protest

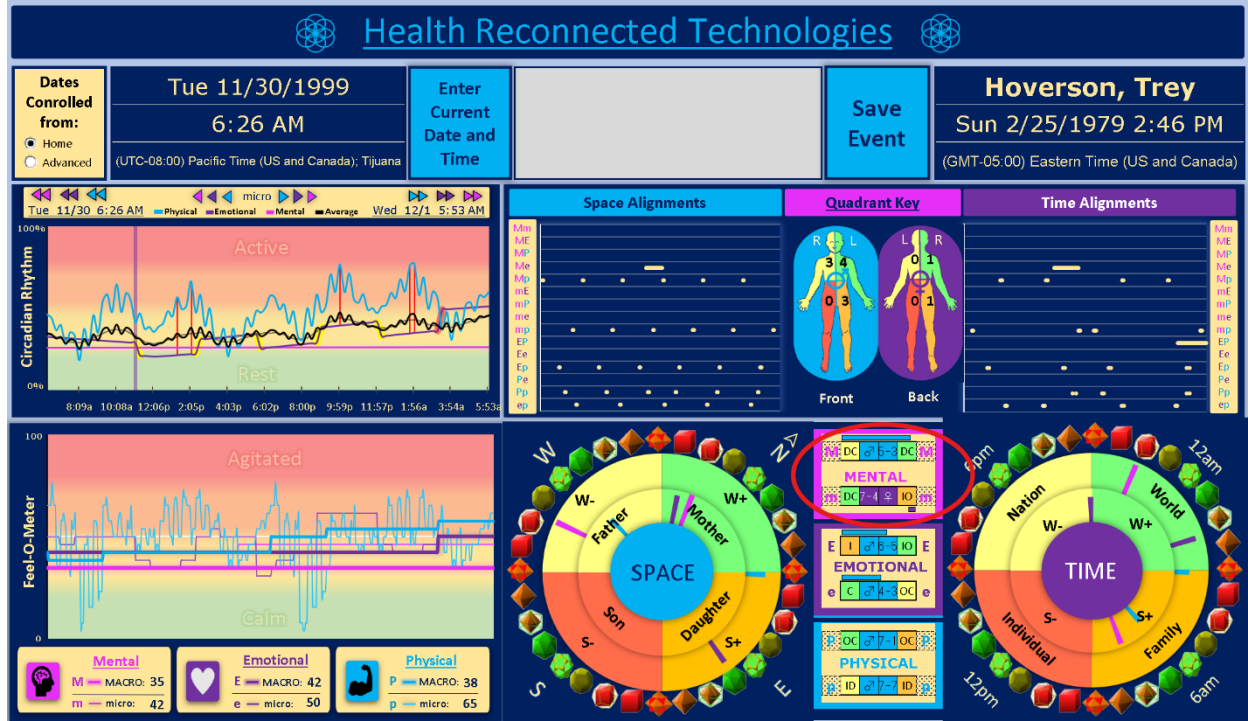
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1999 Seattle WTO Protest

The **1999 Seattle WTO protests**, sometimes referred to as the **Battle of Seattle**,^[1] were a series of [anti-globalization](#) protests surrounding the [WTO Ministerial Conference of 1999](#). They lasted from November 30 to December 3, 1999.

The negotiations were quickly overshadowed by massive street protests outside the hotels and the Washington State Convention and Trade Center. The large scale of the demonstrations, estimated at no fewer than 40,000 protesters, dwarfed any previous demonstration in the United States against a world meeting of any of the organizations generally associated with [economic globalization](#), such as the WTO, the [International Monetary Fund](#), and the [World Bank](#).



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