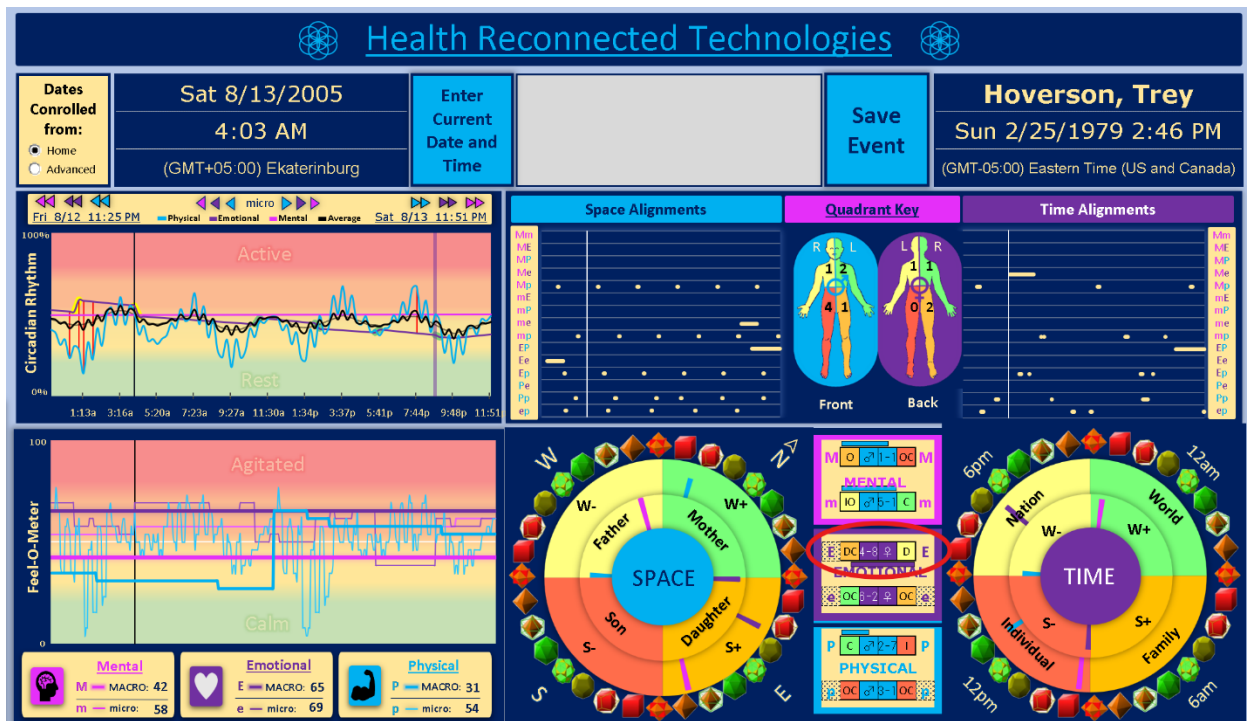


2005 Maldivian Civil Unrest

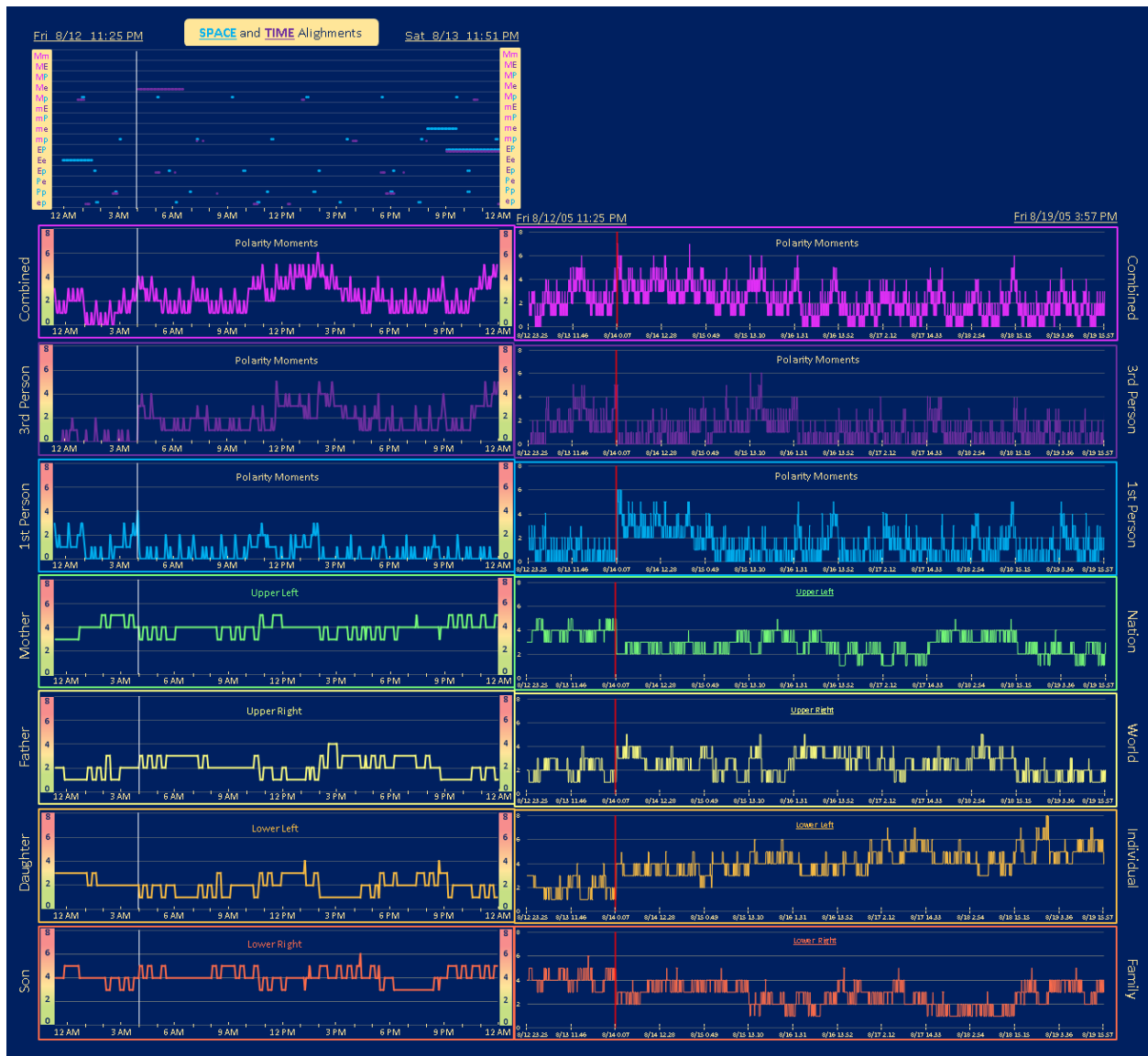
The **2005 Maldivian civil unrest** refers to the civil unrest that broke out in Maldives on August 12, 2005, which led to events that supported the democratic reform of the country. Several arrests were made following the first night of the unrest. The unrest grew violent on the third night, on August 14, 2005, due to the methods used in the attempts by the authority to stop the demonstration.

The unrest continued intermittently for three nights, from August 12 to August 14, 2005. By August 15, 2005, the uprising was controlled with the presence of heavy security around [Malé](#). Almost a fourth of the city had to be cordoned off during the unrest.



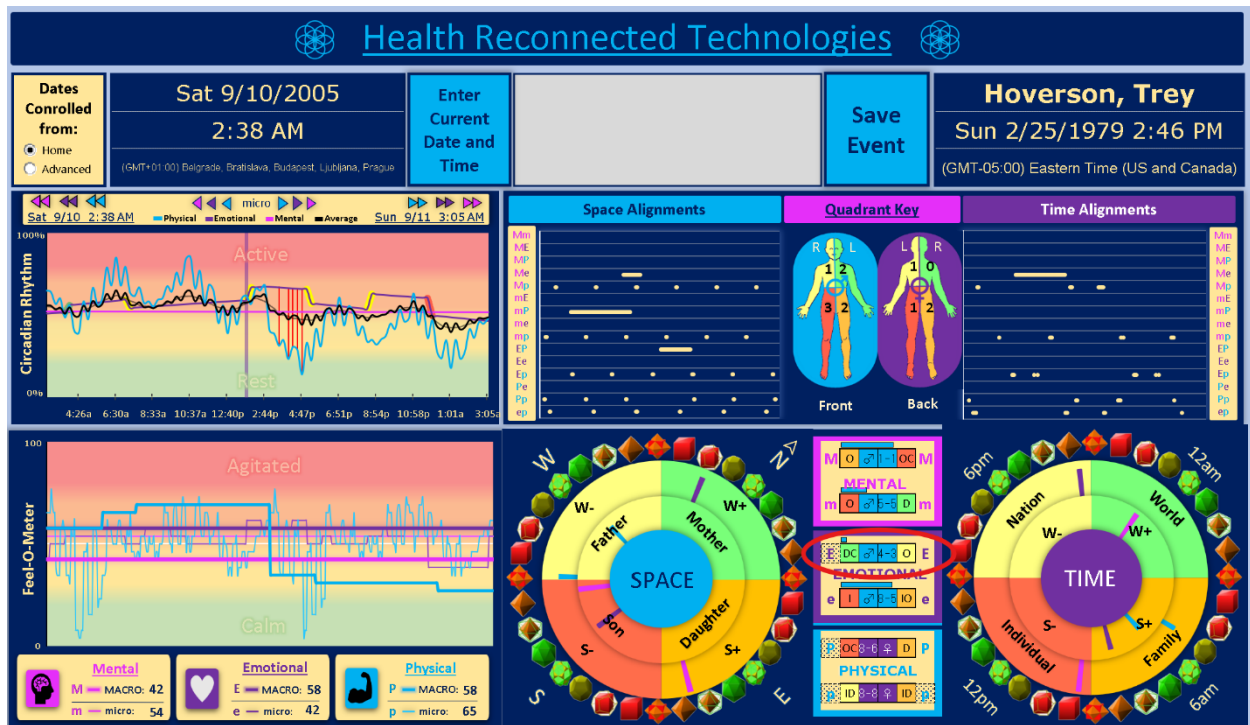
2005 Maldivian Civil Unrest

Electromagnetics



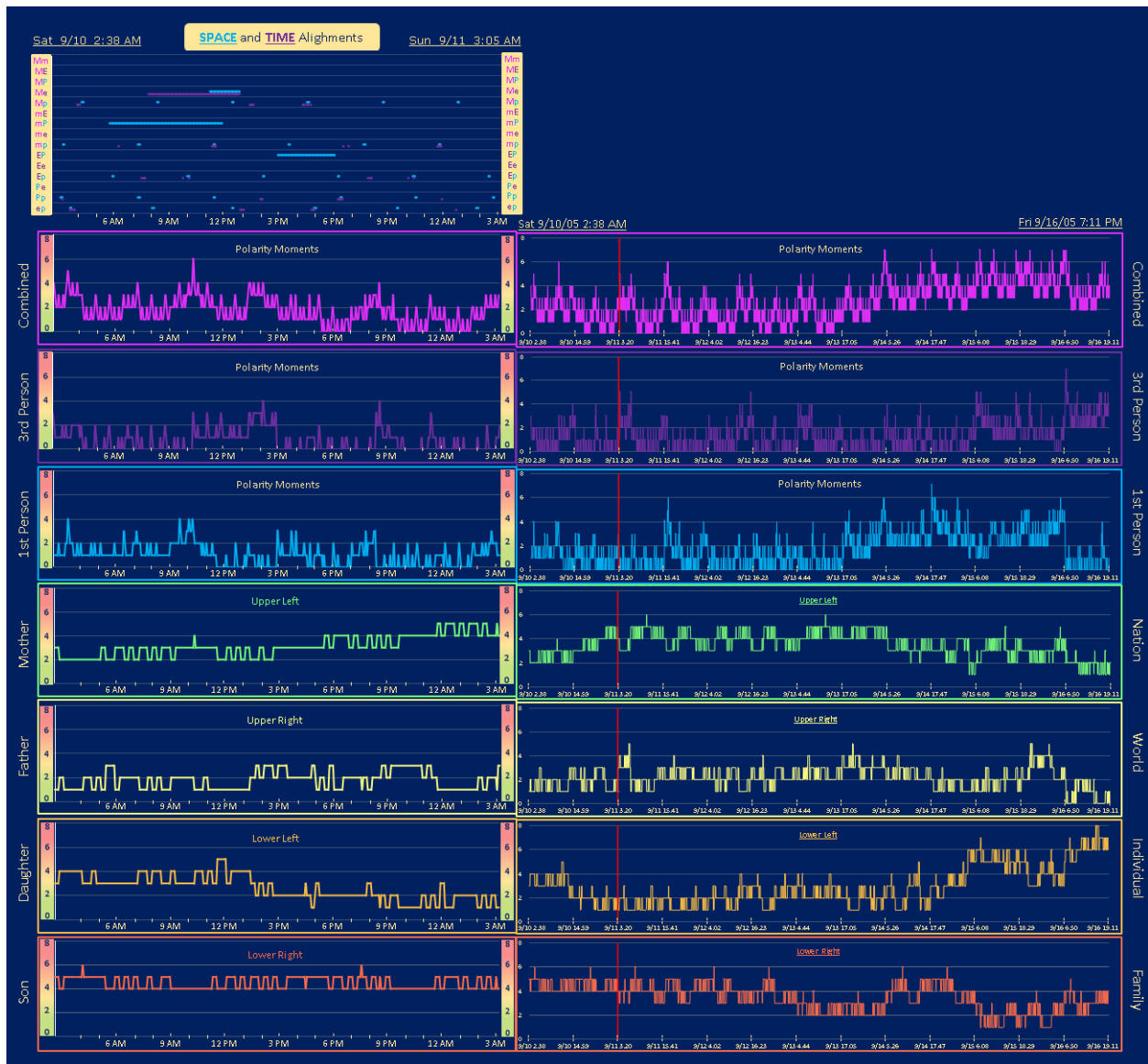
2005 Belfast Riot (Ireland)

The **2005 Belfast riots** were serious [loyalist](#) riots and civil disturbances in [Belfast](#), [Northern Ireland](#) in September 2005. The violence broke out after the Protestant [Orange Order](#) Whiterock parade was re-routed to avoid the Irish nationalist Springfield Road area. Clashes also broke out in several towns in [County Antrim](#).^[1] The incidents took place amid a fierce feud between members of the [Ulster Volunteer Force](#) (UVF) and [Loyalist Volunteer Force](#) (LVF), who are also thought to have orchestrated the riots. The riots were the worst in Northern Ireland since the end of [the Troubles](#). PSNI statistics show that 115 shots were fired at police, 146 blast bombs thrown, and 116 vehicles were hijacked.



2005 Belfast Riot (Ireland)

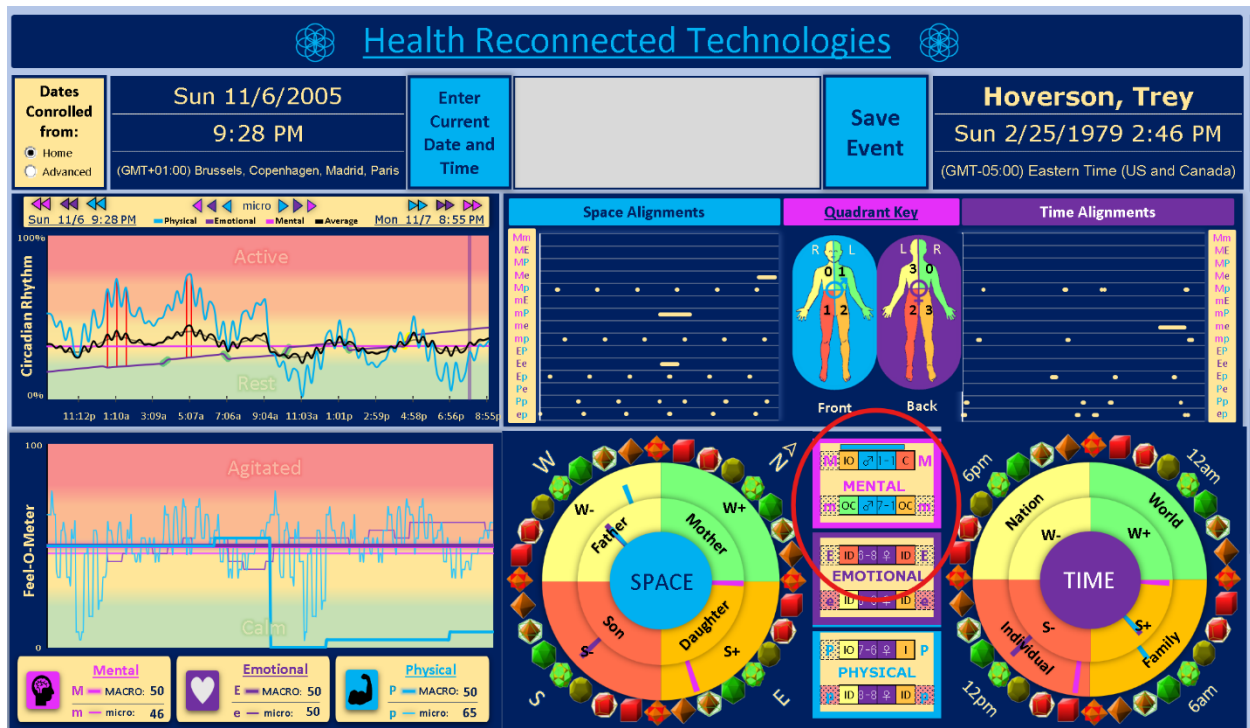
Electromagnetics



2005 French Riot

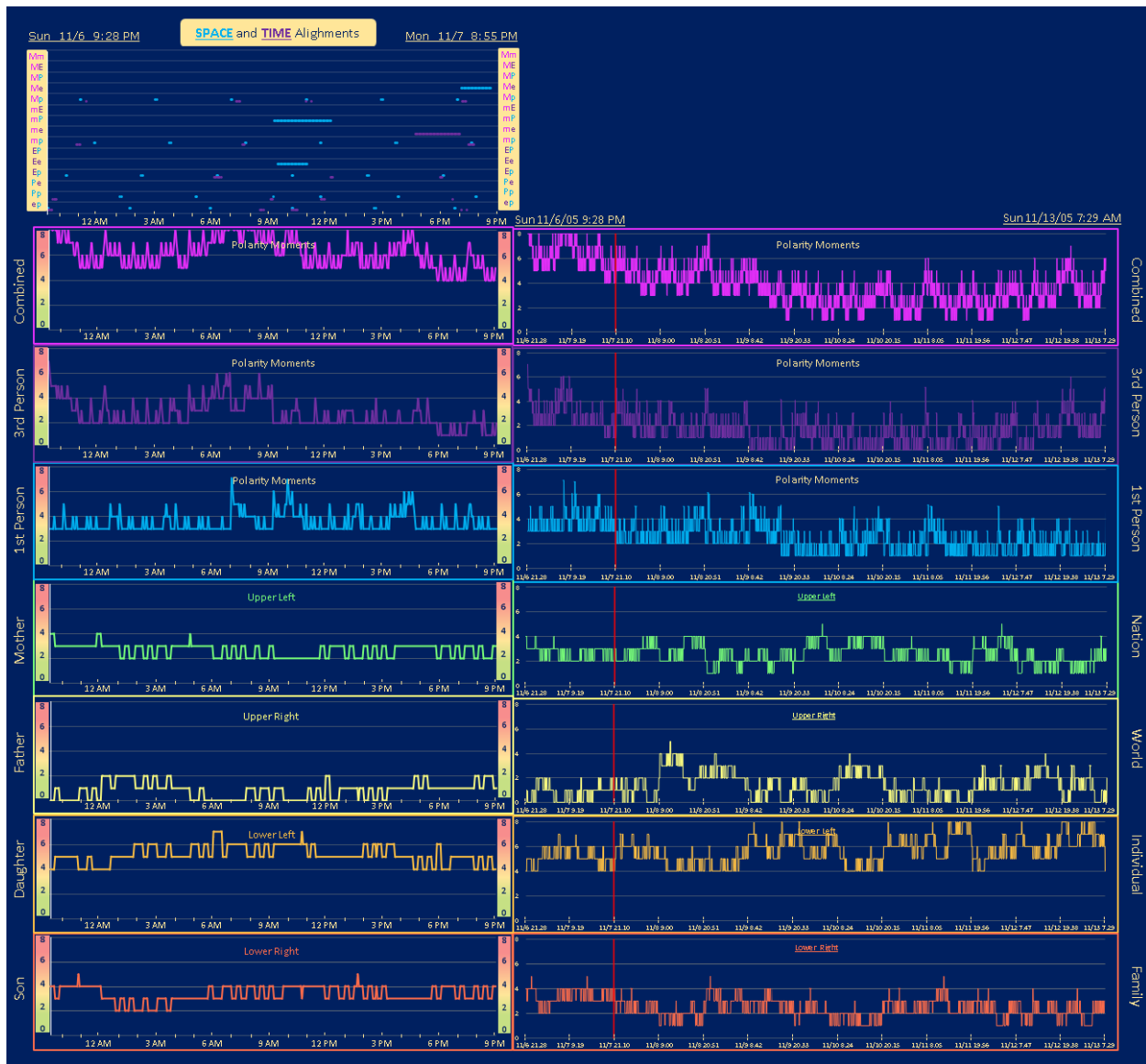
A three-week period (10/27/2005-11/16/2005) of riots took place in the suburbs of Paris and other French cities. These riots involved youth in violent attacks, and the [burning](#) of cars and [public buildings](#). The riots resulted in more than 8,000 vehicles being burned by the rioters and more than 2,760 individuals arrested.

On 8 November, President [Jacques Chirac](#) declared a [state of emergency](#),^{[13][14]} effective at midnight. Despite the new regulations, riots continued, though on a reduced scale, the following two nights, and again worsened the third night. On 9 November and the morning of 10 November a school was burned in [Belfort](#), and there was violence in [Toulouse](#), [Lille](#), [Strasbourg](#), [Marseille](#), and [Lyon](#). Tensions continued till the 16th and resulted in French parliament approving a three-month extension of the state of emergency (which ended on 4 January 2006) aimed at curbing riots by urban youths.



2005 French Riot

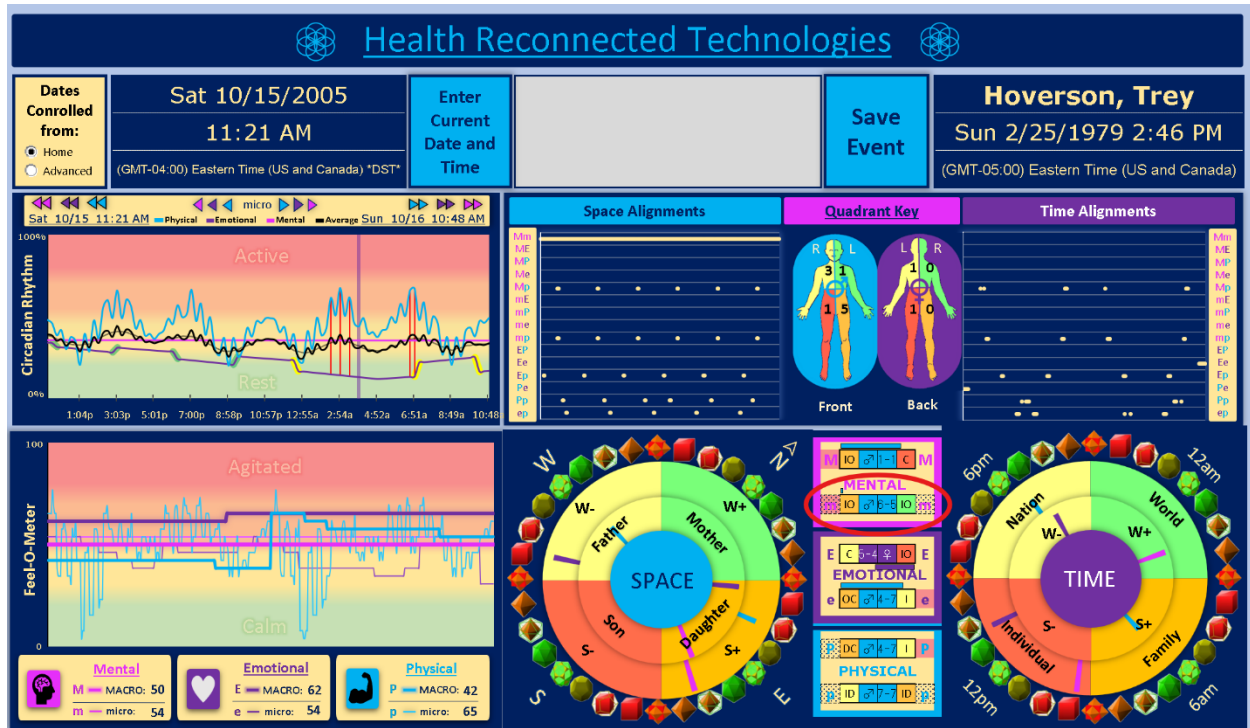
Electromagnetics



2005 Toledo Riot (Ohio)

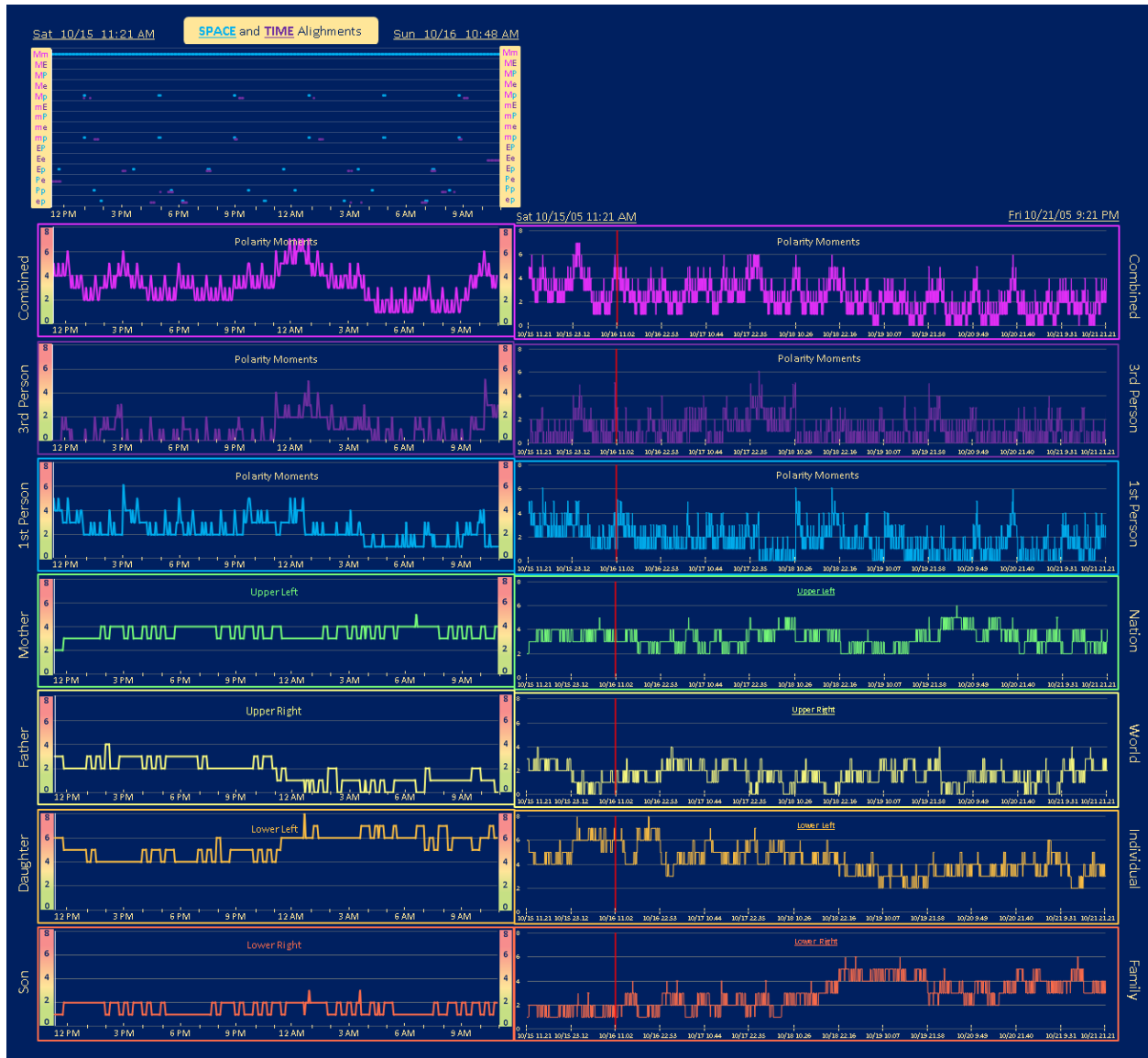
The **2005 Toledo riot**, on October 15, 2005, occurred when the [National Socialist Movement \(NSM\)](#), a [neo-Nazi](#) organization, planned a march to protest [African-American gang](#) activity in the North End of [Toledo](#), in the [U.S. state](#) of [Ohio](#). The appearance of the group sparked a four-hour riot by elements within the assembled protesters, and caused a citywide [curfew](#) to be implemented for the remainder of the weekend.

Approximately 45 people participated in the one-hour rally, separated from 170 observers and counter-protesters by approximately 700 law-enforcement personnel.^[6] The assembled police forces - which included local, state, and federal officers - had at their disposal additional support as [mounted patrols](#), [armored personnel carriers](#), and [rooftop snipers](#).



2005 Toledo Riot (Ohio)

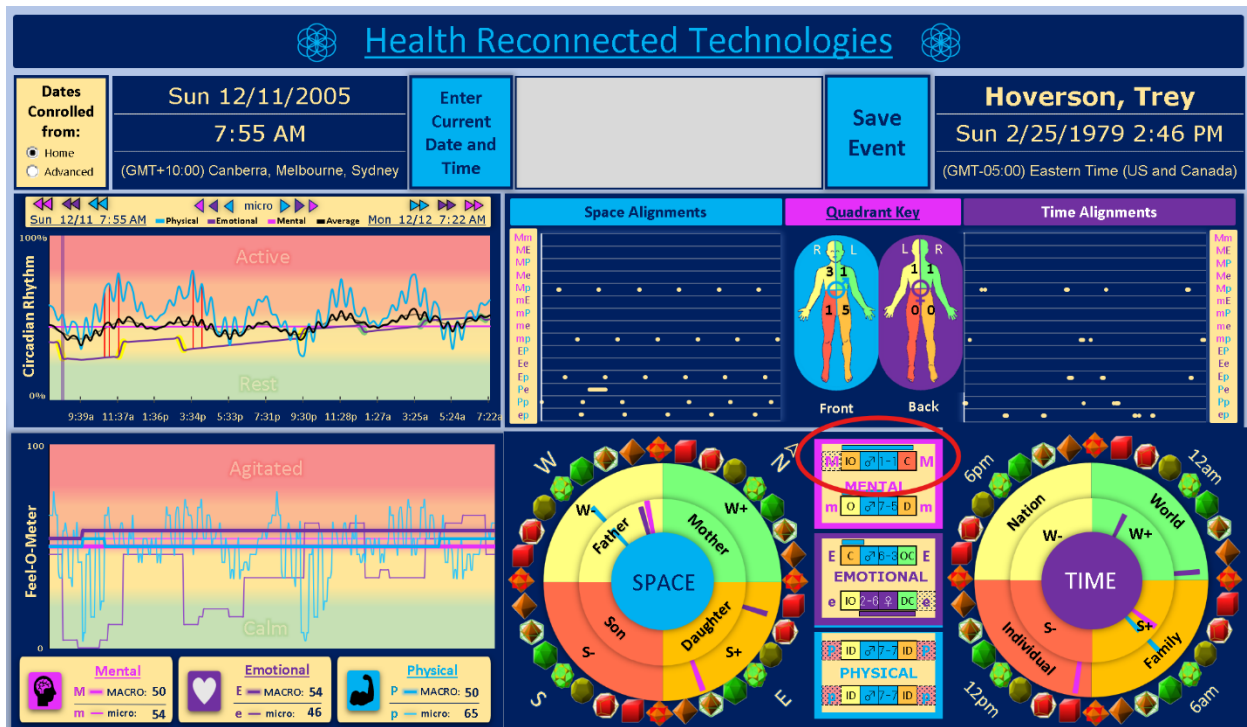
Electromagnetics



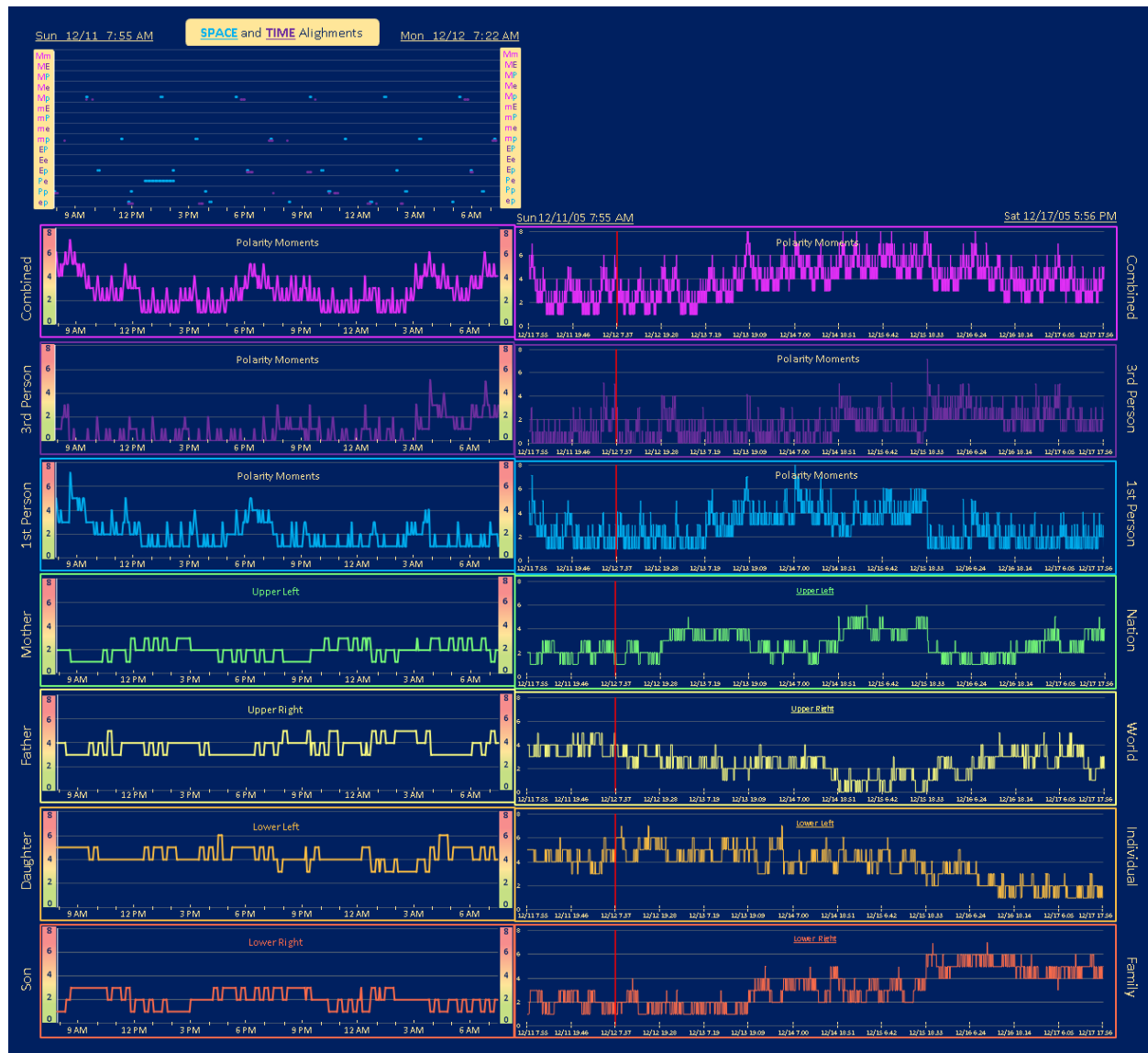
2005 Cronulla Race Riot (Australia)

The **2005 Cronulla riots** (also known as the "*Cronulla [Race Riots](#)*" or the "*Cronulla [pogrom](#)*")^[3] were a series of [race riots](#) in [Sydney](#), New South Wales, Australia. It began in the beachside suburb of [Cronulla](#) on 11 December, and spread over to additional suburbs the next few nights.

A crowd gathered at Cronulla on the morning of Sunday, 11 December, and, by midday, approximately 5,000 people had gathered near the beach. The gathering was initially peaceful but soon turned violent, mainly due to drunkenness. The police eventually intervened. Violence spread to other southern suburbs of Sydney, where assaults occurred, including two stabbings and attacks on ambulances and police officers.

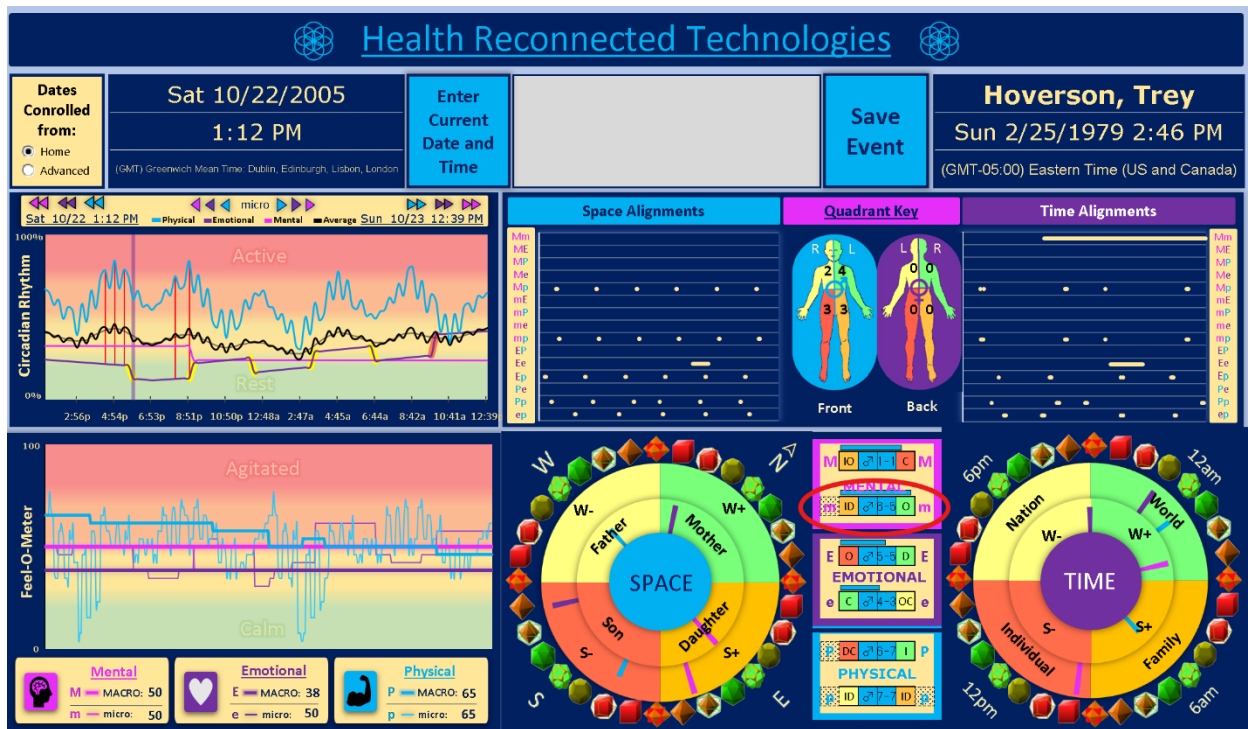


Electromagnetics



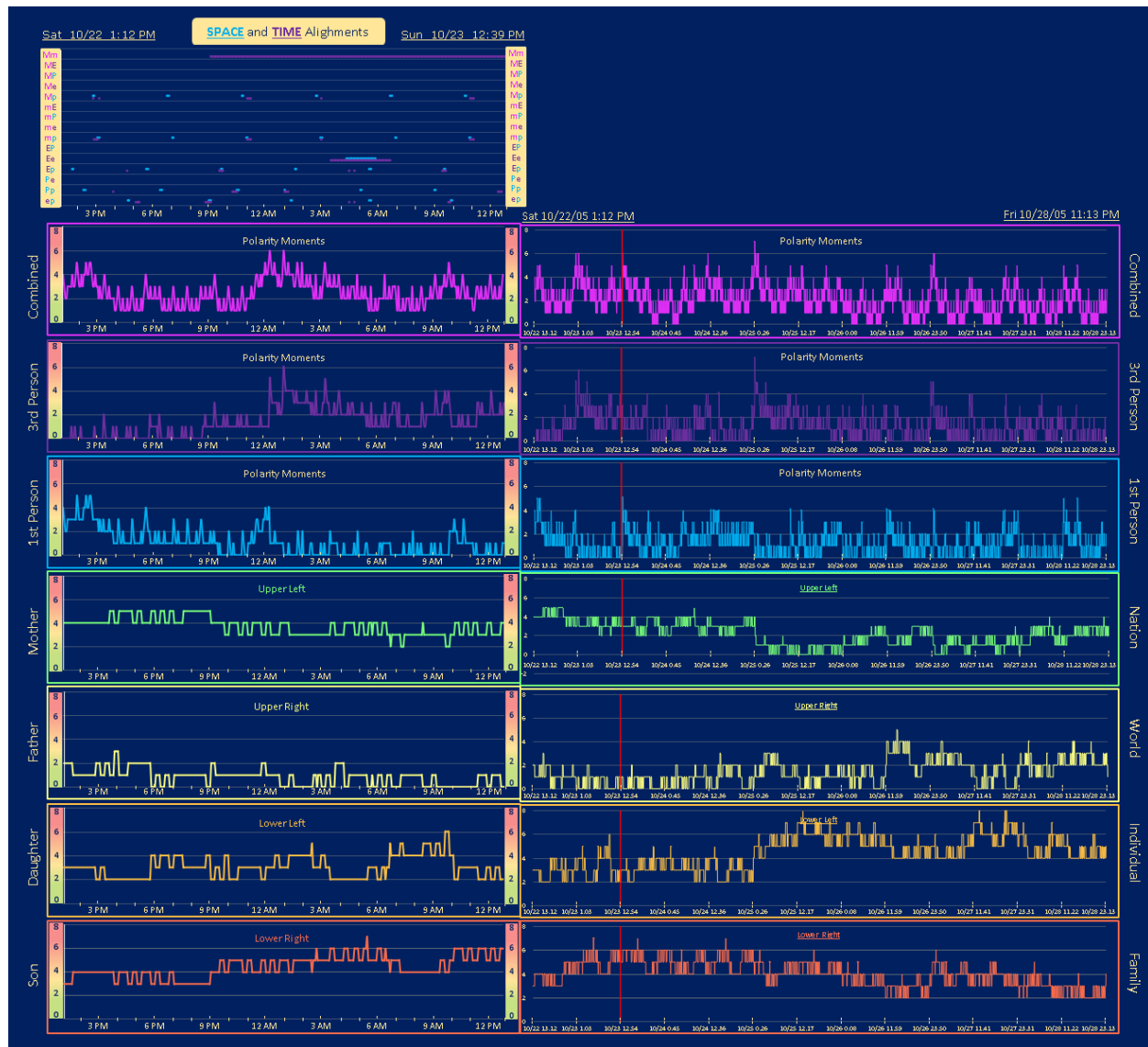
2005 Birmingham Riot (England)

The **Birmingham riots** of 2005 occurred on two consecutive nights on Saturday 22 October and Sunday 23 October 2005 in [Birmingham](#), [England](#). The riots were derived from [ethnic tensions](#) between the [Caribbean](#) and [British Asian](#) communities, with the spark for the riot being an alleged [gang rape](#) of a teenage black girl by a group of [South Asian](#) men. The rape allegation has never been substantiated. The clashes involved groups of Caribbean and South Asian men committing serious acts of violence against various targets from both communities. The riots were connected to the deaths of two men, 23-year-old Isaiah Young-Sam and 18-year-old Aaron James.



2005 Birmingham Riot (England)

Electromagnetics



2006 Nuku'alofa Riot

The **2006 Nuku'alofa riots**, also known as the **2006 Tongan riots**,^[2] started on 16 November, in the [Tongan](#) capital of [Nuku'alofa](#). The [Legislative Assembly of Tonga](#) was due to adjourn for the year and despite promises of action, had done little to advance democracy in the [government](#). A mixed crowd of democracy advocates took to the streets in protest. The riots saw a number of cases of [robbery](#), [looting](#), [vehicle theft](#), [arson](#), and various [property damage](#).

Riots broke out around 3:30 pm [TOT](#) as rioters threw stones, broke windows, and looted. By about 6:00 pm, rioters started setting buildings on fire. The first targets of the rioters were government buildings.

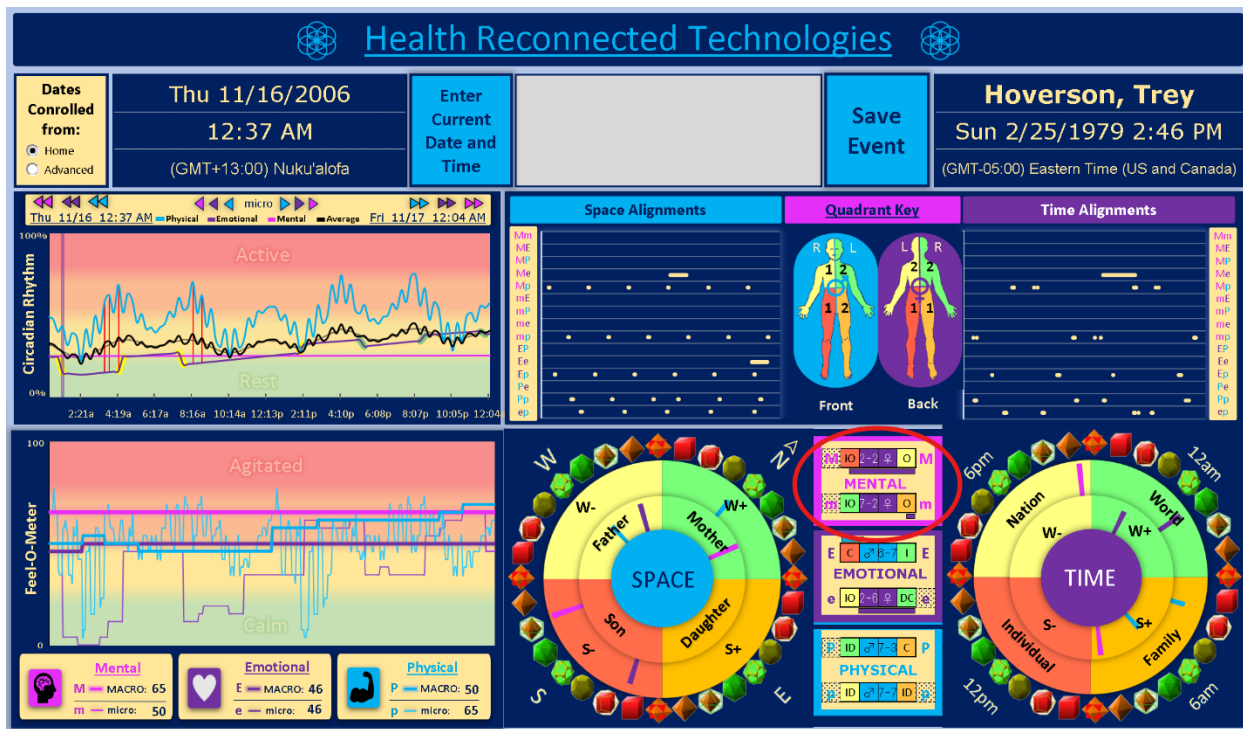
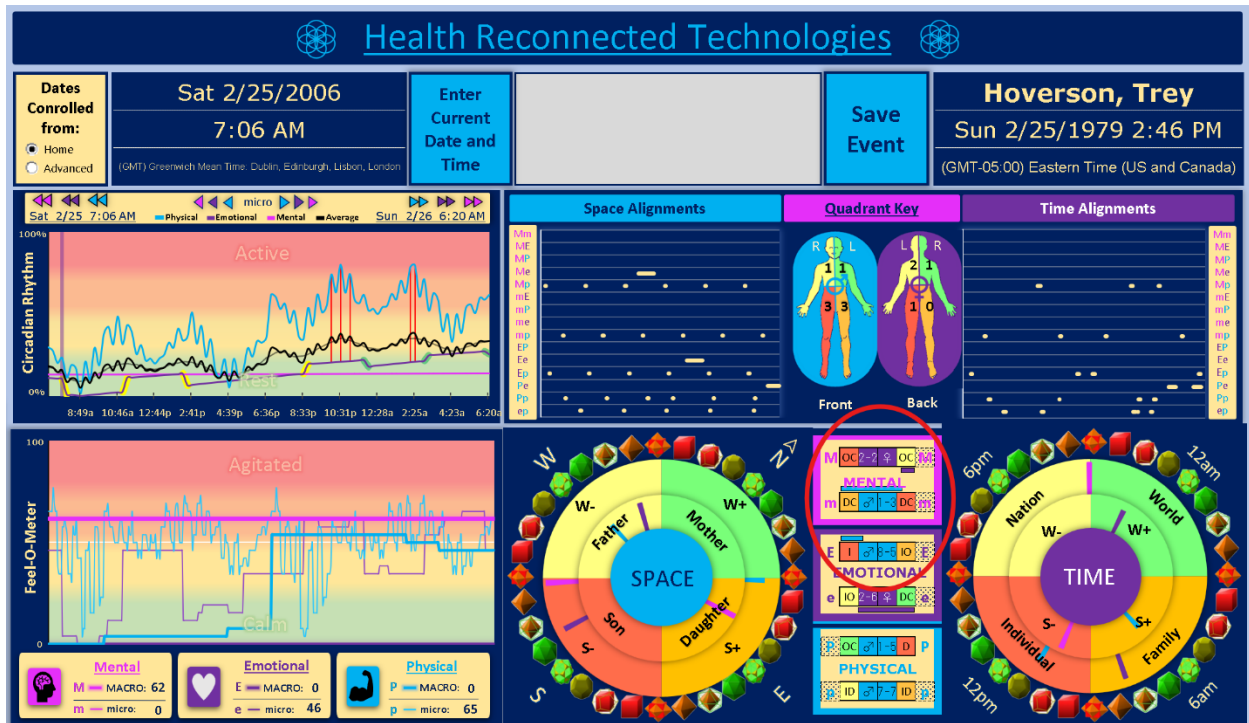


Figure 1 displays a series of plots showing space and time alignments of 1000+ SNPs. The top panel shows a combined view of all SNPs, with a color-coded legend on the left and right indicating the space alignment (mE, mD, mN, mS, mP, mQ, mR, mT, mU, mV, mW, mX, mY, mZ, mAA, mAC, mAG, mAT, mCA, mCC, mCG, mCT, mGA, mGC, mGG, mGT, mTA, mTC, mTG, mTT, mAA, mAC, mAG, mAT, mCA, mCC, mCG, mCT, mGA, mGC, mGG, mGT, mTA, mTC, mTG, mTT). The bottom panels show individual plots for each person (3rd Person, 1st Person, Mother, Father, Daughter, Son) and for the combined family. Each plot shows Polarity Moments (0-6) over time (3 AM to 12 AM) and space (11/16/06 to 11/22/06). The plots are color-coded by person: 3rd Person (blue), 1st Person (green), Mother (red), Father (purple), Daughter (orange), and Son (yellow). The combined family plot is at the bottom, showing the aggregate of all individuals.

2006 Dublin Riot

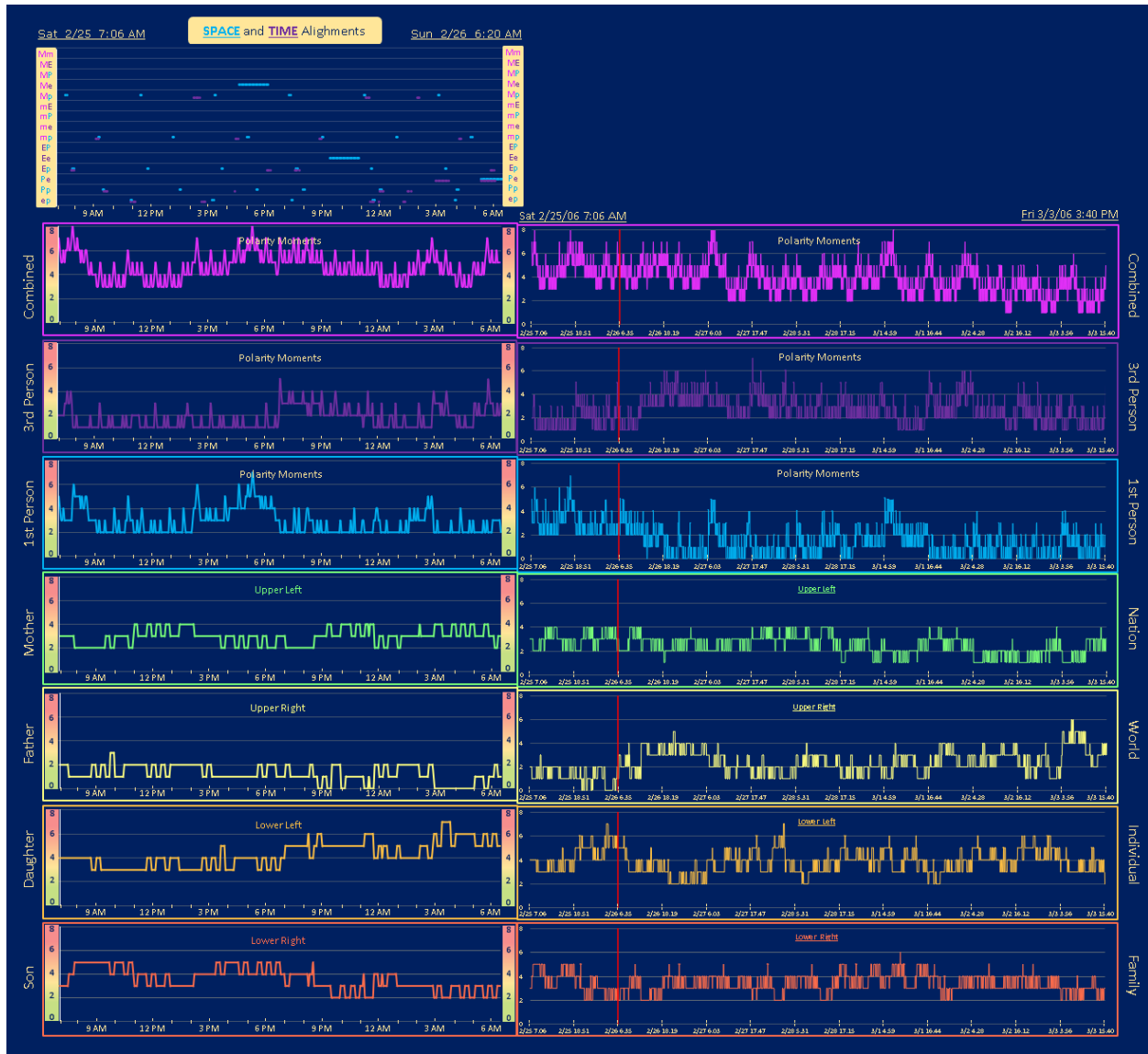
A series of riots in [Dublin](#) on 25 February 2006 was precipitated by a proposed march down [O'Connell Street](#) of a [unionist](#) demonstration. The disturbances began when members of the [Garda Síochána](#) attempted to disperse a group of counter-demonstrators blocking the route of the proposed march. The situation escalated as local youths joined forces with the counter-demonstrators.

A total of 14 people, including six gardaí and a small number of journalists and photographers, were hospitalized as a result of the rioting. A further 41 people were arrested, according to [RTÉ](#) news.



2006 Dublin Riot

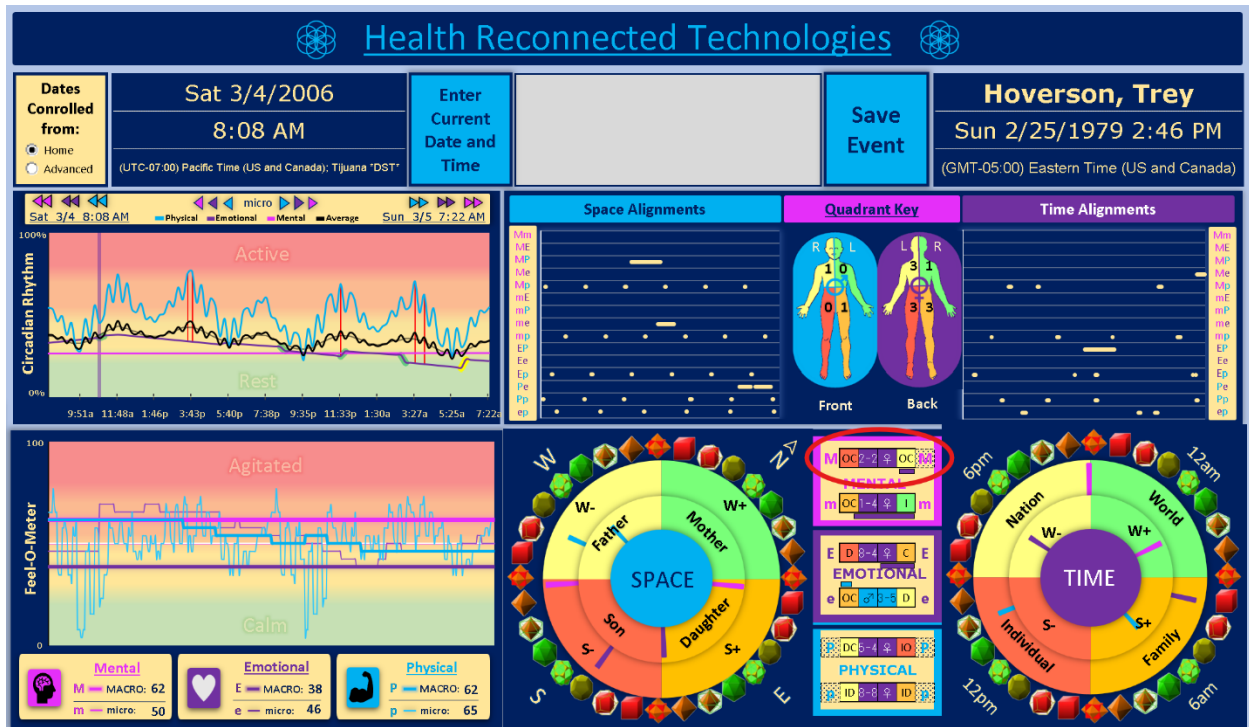
Electromagnetics



2006 San Bernardino Punk Riot (CA)

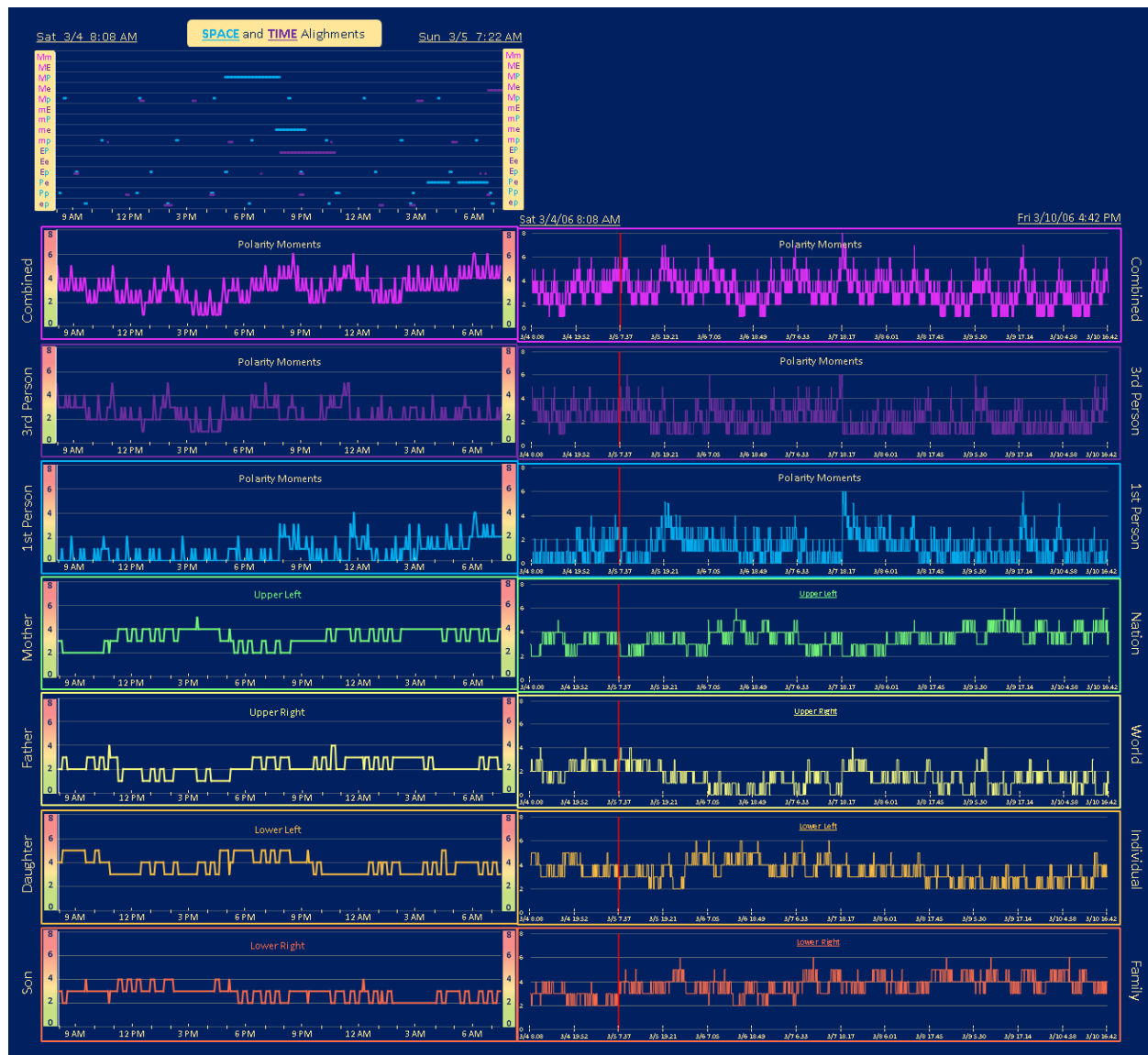
The **San Bernardino punk riot** occurred on March 4, 2006, after a [punk rock](#) festival titled “The [British Invasion](#) 2k6” with bands like [Goldblade](#) in [San Bernardino, California, United States](#) was shut down early due to the stabbing of a concert-goer. The disturbance that led to the stabbing was reportedly caused by a group of [skinheads](#) shouting racist remarks at concertgoers.

The riot took place after there was a [skinhead](#) fight outside between antiracist skinheads and [neo-Nazi](#) skinheads. One of the neo-Nazis who had enter the venue after the fight was still angry. As he ranted, people started to argue with him. As tensions rose, security separated him from the crowd and put him behind a small fence.



2006 San Bernardino Punk Riot (CA)

Electromagnetics

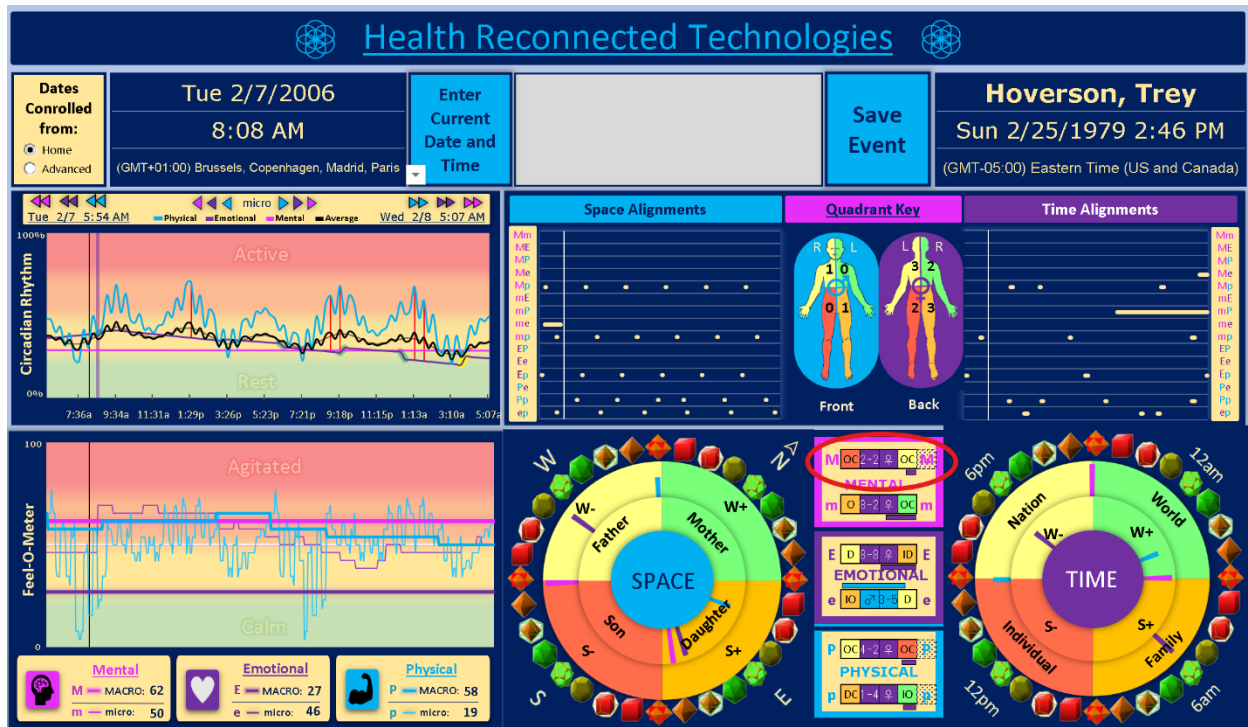


2006 February Youth Protests in France

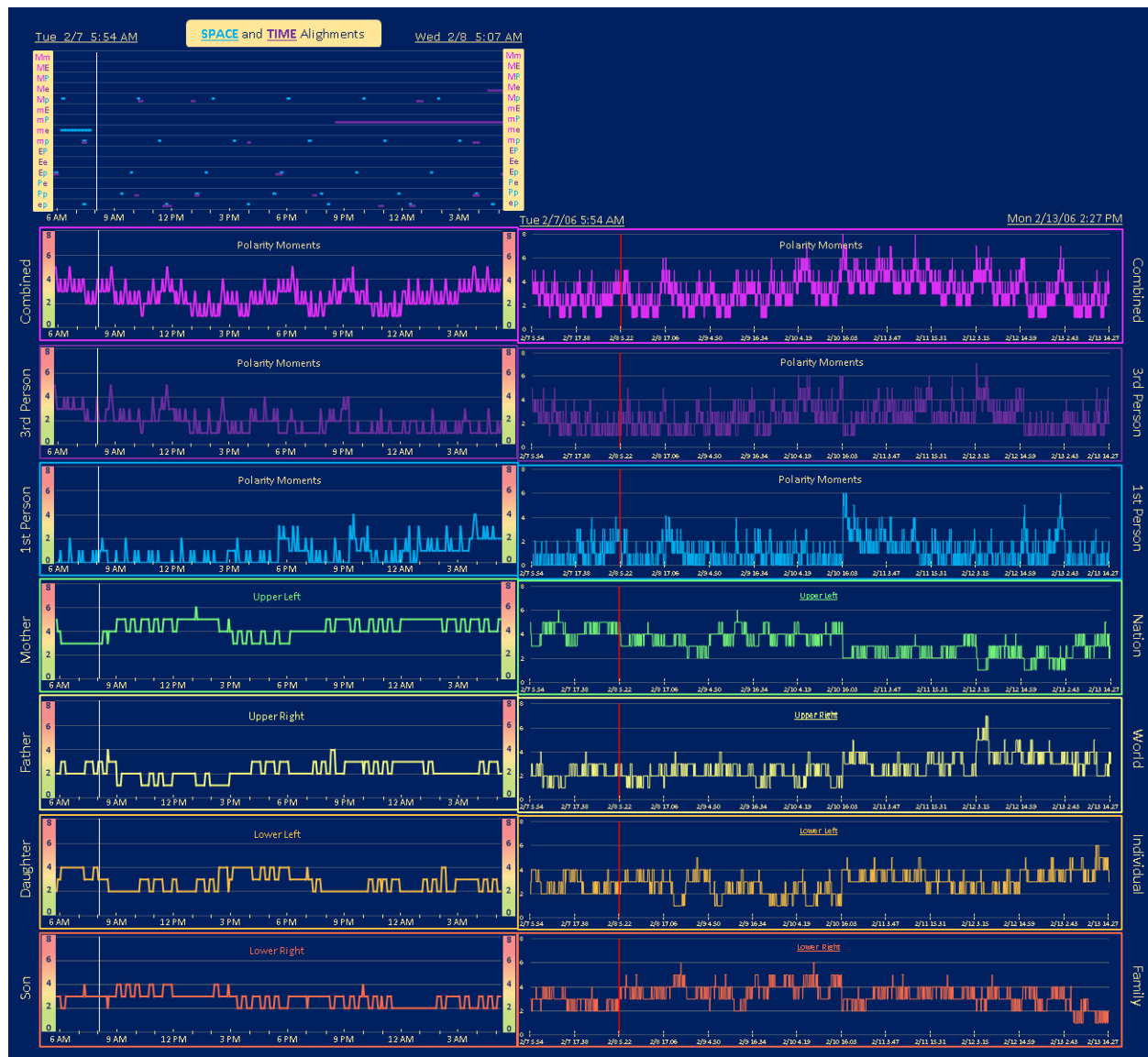
The **2006 youth protests in France** occurred during the months of February, March, and April as a result of opposition to a measure set to deregulate [labour](#). Young people were the primary participants in the protests as the bill would have directly affected their future jobs in a way that they considered negative.

Protests against the bill originally occurred before the bill was approved by [Dominique de Villepin](#). On 7 February, between 200,000 and 400,000 people took part in 187 demonstrations. Some universities, including Rennes, were also occupied during February.

Over a million took part in protests on 7 March. On 9 March, around 38 universities were on strike.



Electromagnetics

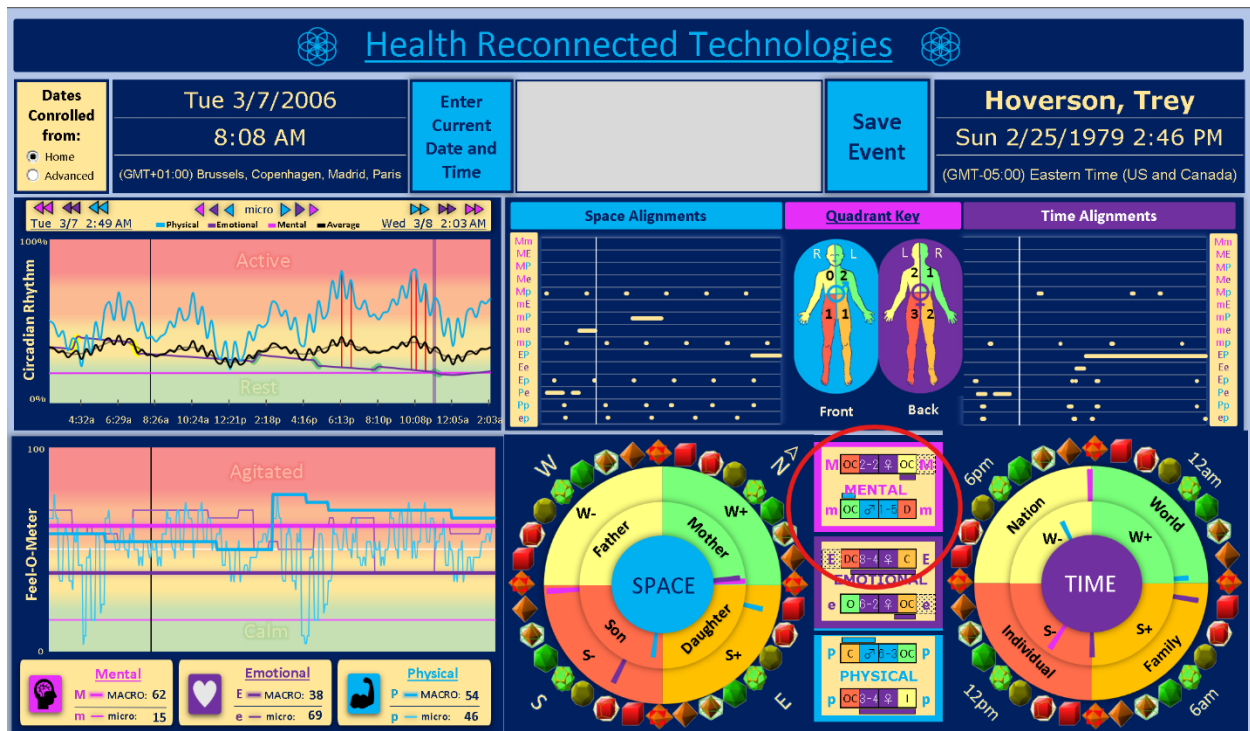


2006 March Youth Protests in France

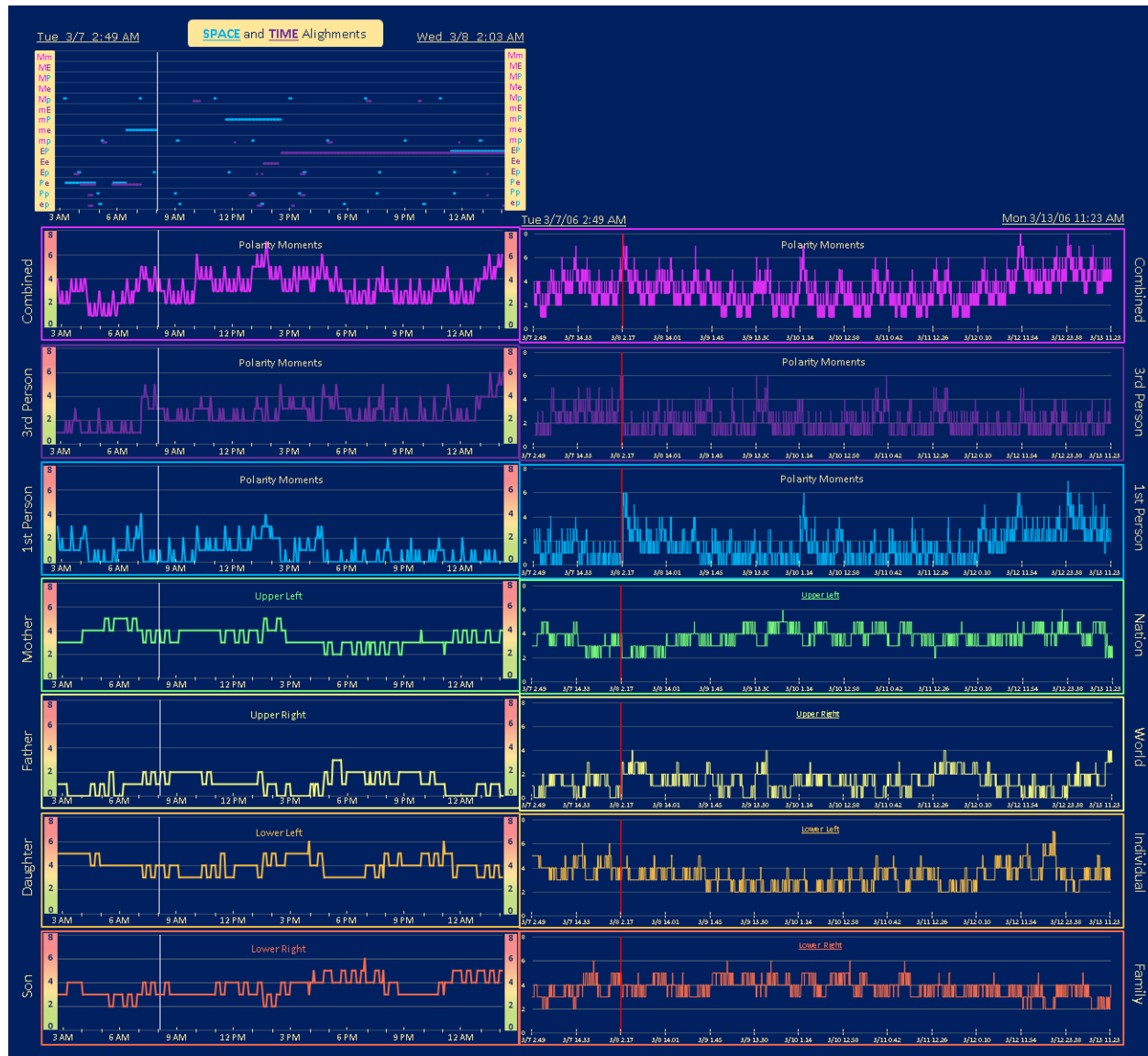
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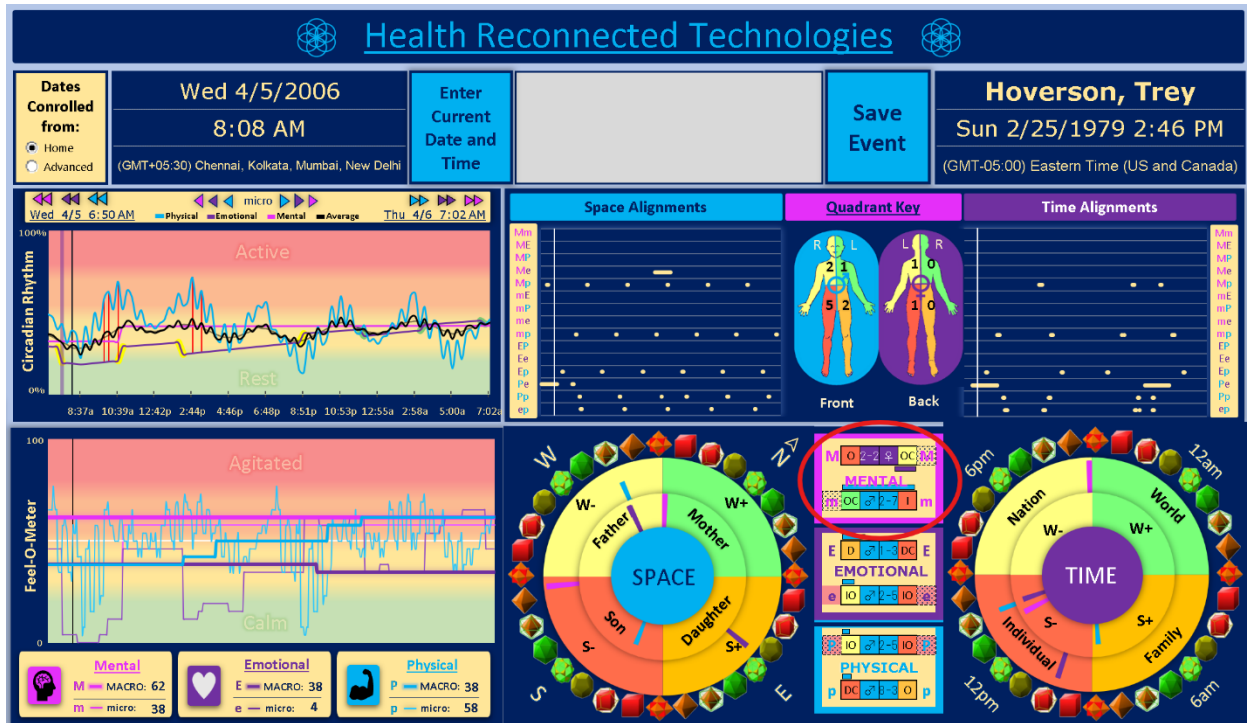
Electromagnetics



2006 Aligarh Riot (India)

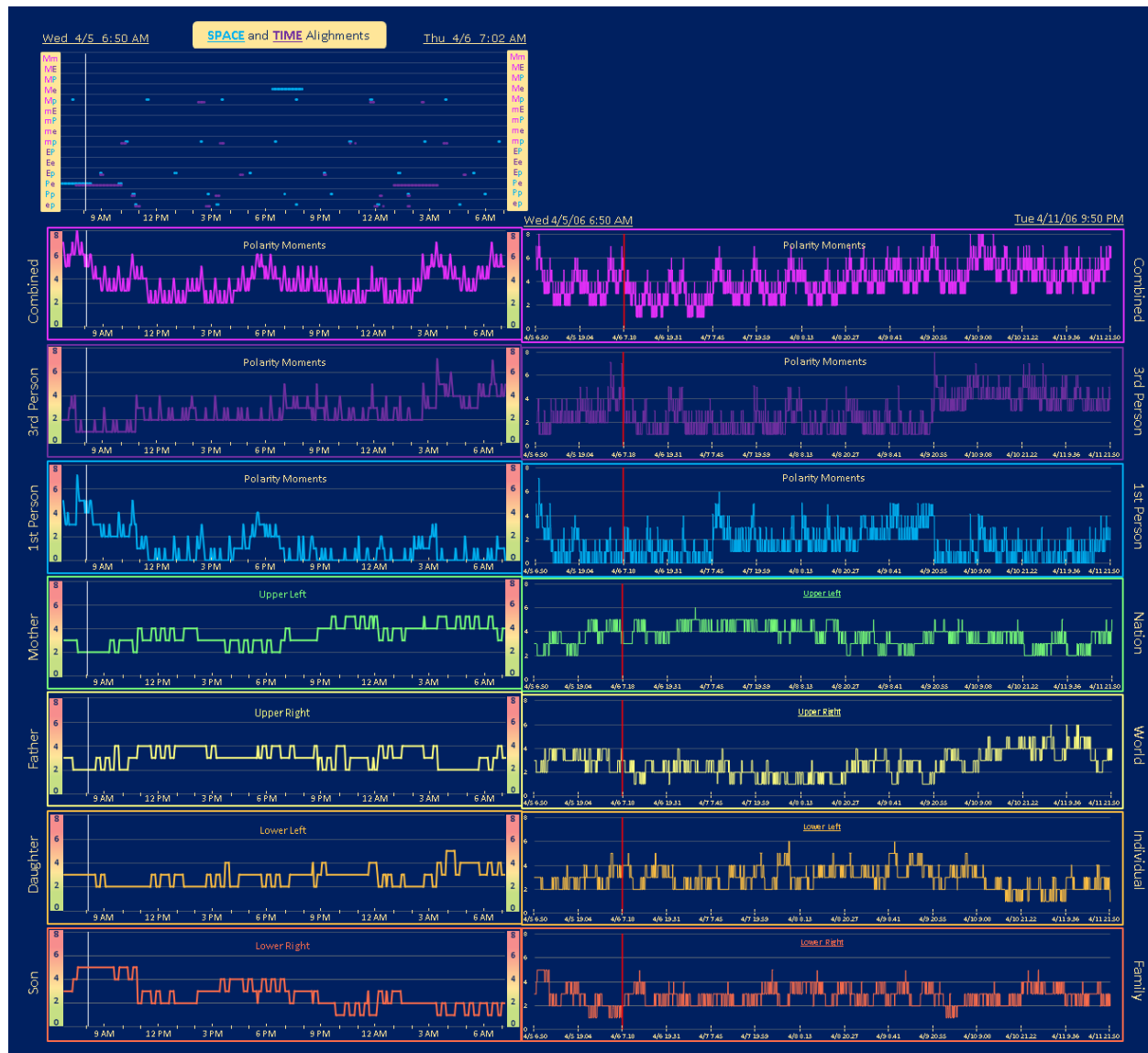
The **2006 Aligarh riots** were an outbreak of violent conflict between [Muslims](#) and [Hindus](#) in Aligarh, India. Aligarh is a majority-Hindu district with a large [Muslim](#) minority in the [northern Indian state](#) of [Uttar Pradesh](#). It has been the site of large-scale riots in past. On April 5, 2006, riots broke out which lead to the deaths of at least five to six people.

5–6 April: According to one version of the events, members of Muslim community remove decorations on a Hindu temple in view of [Rama Navami](#) leading to communal clashes in *Sabzi Mandi* (Vegetable Market) and *Dahi Wali Galli* areas of the city.^[2] Four people are killed and 13 are injured. Another, more authoritative report by Reuters suggests that tensions escalated after Muslims objected to overnight celebration of [Rama Navami](#).



2006 Aligarh Riot (India)

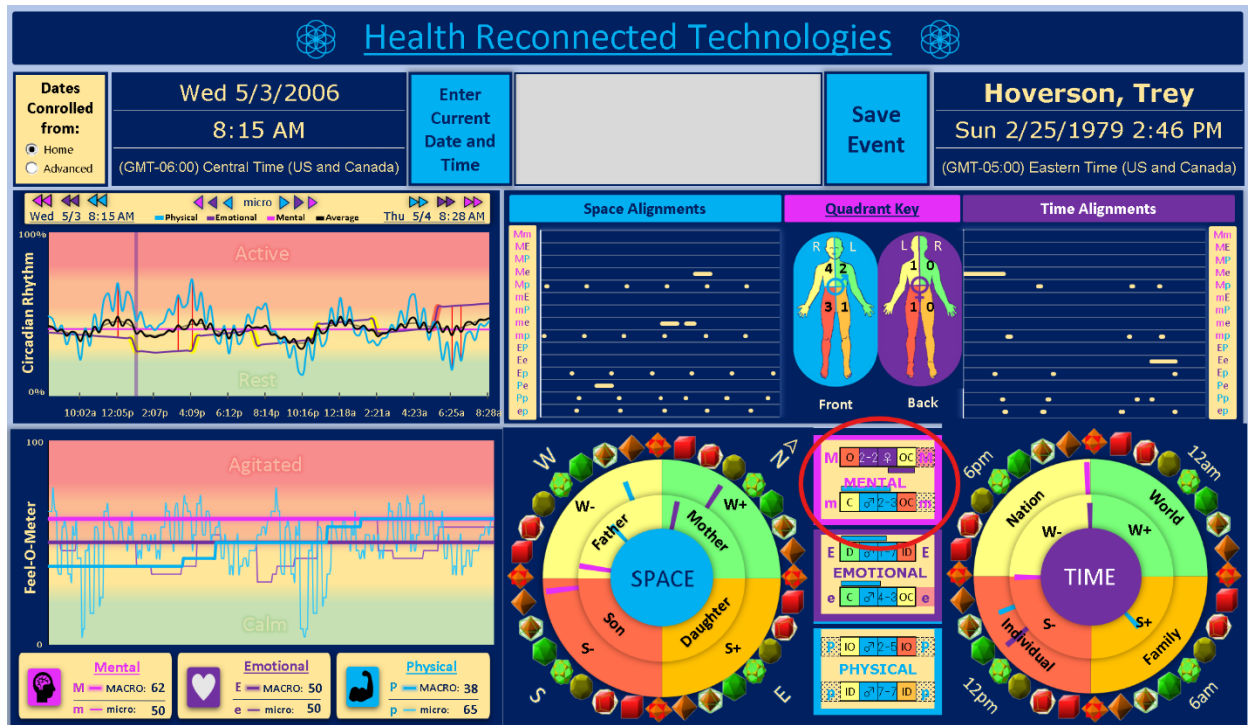
Electromagnetics



2006 Civil Unrest in San Salvador Atenco

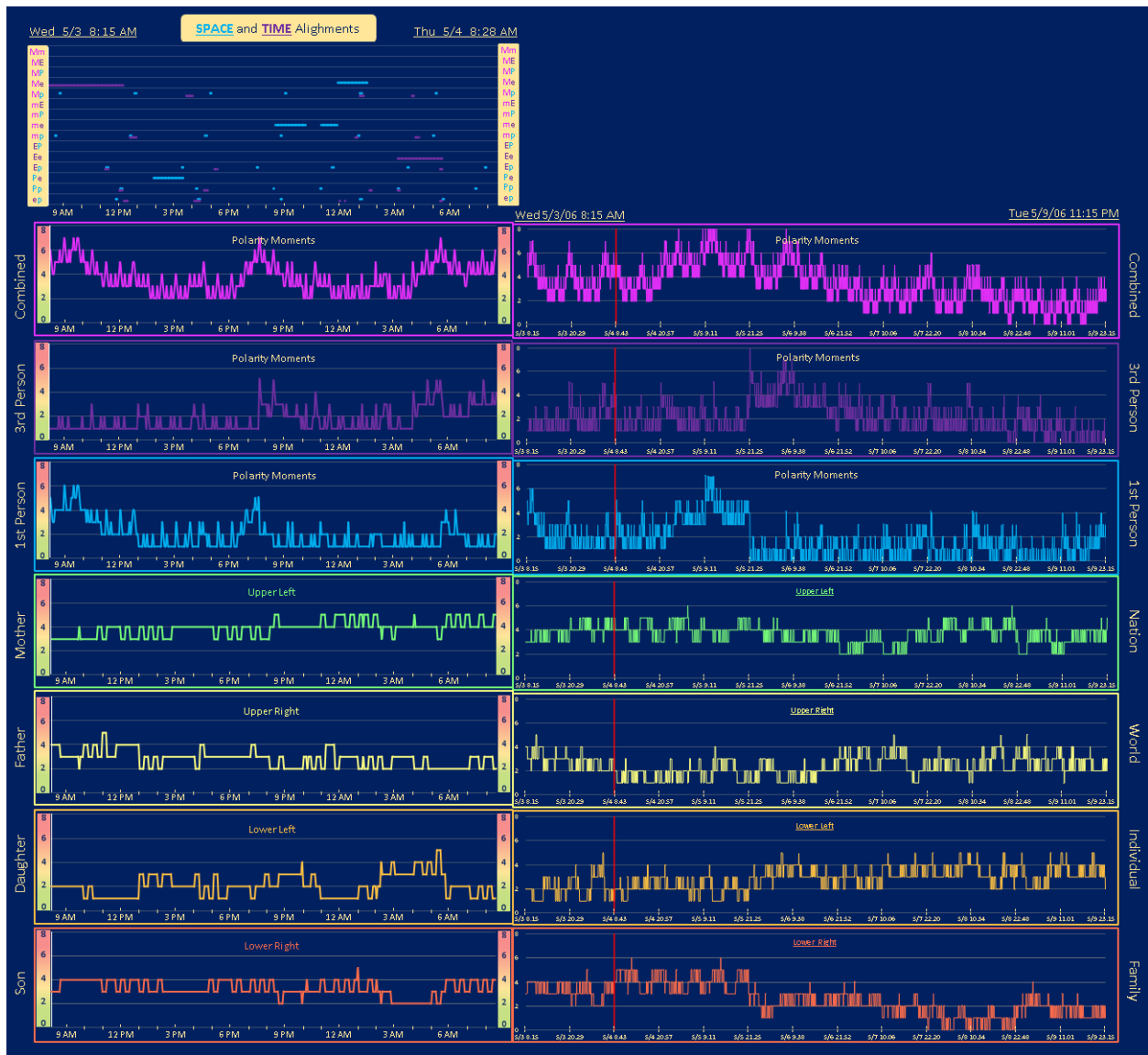
The **civil unrest in San Salvador Atenco** of 2006 began on Wednesday, May 3, when police prevented a group of 60 flower vendors from selling at the [Texcoco](#) local market in the [State of México](#), about 30 km (19 mi) from [Mexico City](#). State police used [violence](#) and arrest against resisters. The flower vendors appealed to the residents of [San Salvador Atenco](#), a small neighboring community about 25 km (16 mi) northeast of Mexico City, famous for creating their [resistance organization against the development of an airport on their land](#) in 2002.

The confrontations were very violent, causing [Enrique Peña Nieto](#), then Governor of the State of Mexico, to ask president [Vicente Fox](#) the support of federal forces. The resulting chaos lead to the death of two protesters, and dozens of people (mostly women) were [sexually assaulted](#) by the police forces.



2006 Civil Unrest in San Salvador Atenco

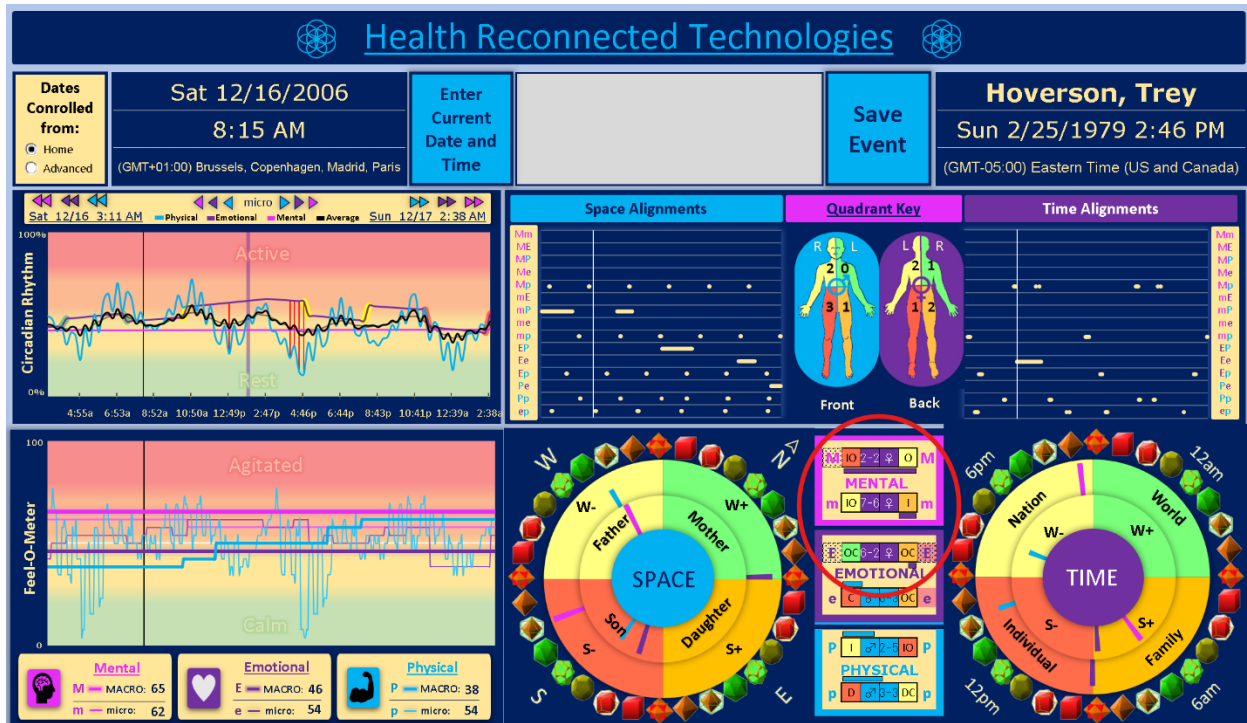
Electromagnetics



2006 Copenhagen Riot

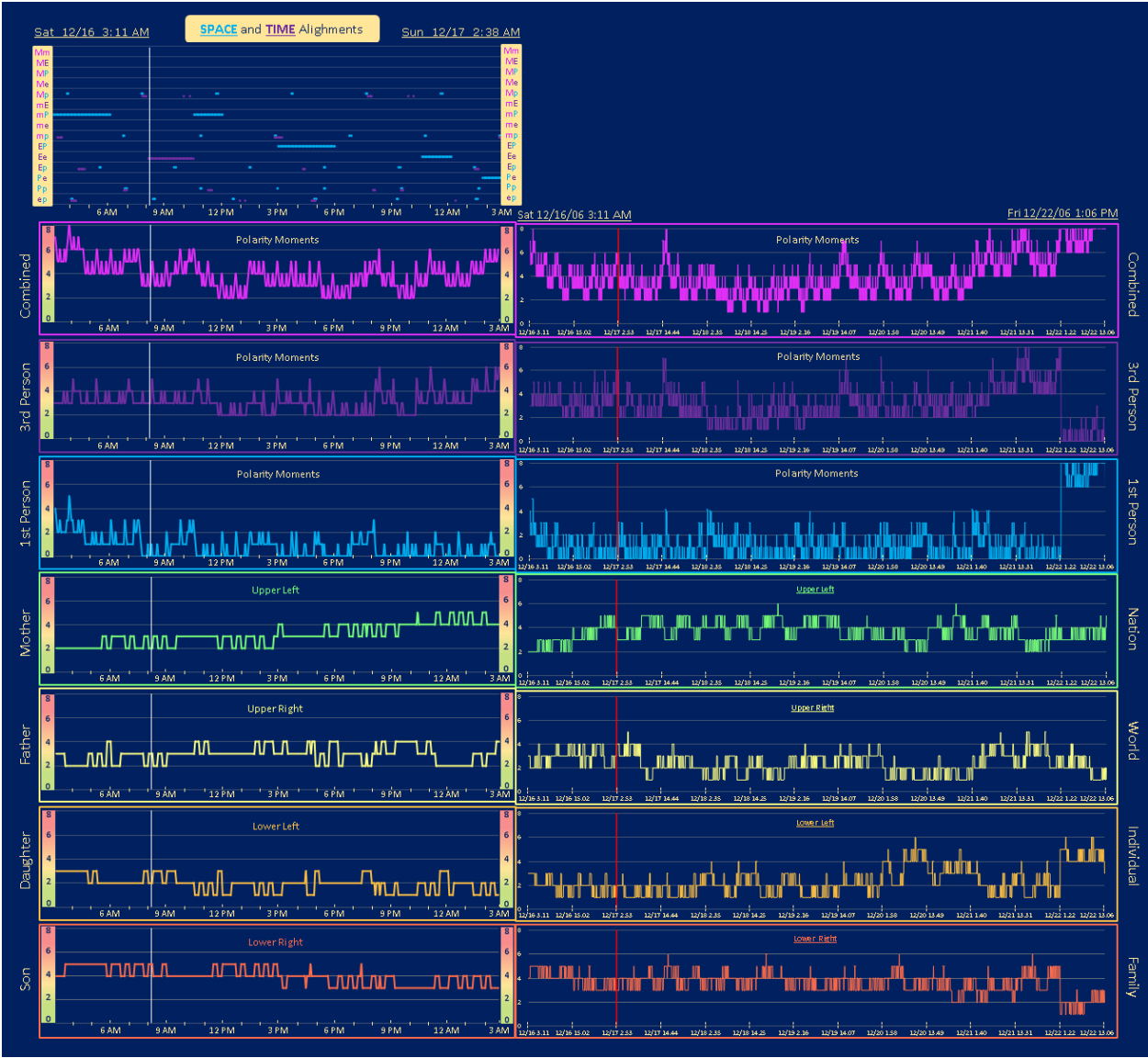
The **Copenhagen December Riot** took place on 16 December 2006 in the [Copenhagen](#) area of [Nørrebro](#). The spark of the riot was the longstanding conflict over the fate of the alternative left-wing social centre [Ungdomshuset](#) (The Youth House). The riot broke out when a [Black Bloc](#) demonstration in support of Ungdomshuset was blocked by the police. The riot was the worst of its kind in Copenhagen for at least 13 years and marked a low point in the negotiations between the authorities and the users of Ungdomshuset.

At about 5:00 pm, around 1,200 demonstrators had gathered at Ungdomshuset. The demonstrators were all wearing black clothes and most of them had masked their faces with balaclavas or bandannas and hoods. The front block of the demonstration wore crash-helmets and were armed with clubs, iron bars and homemade shields.



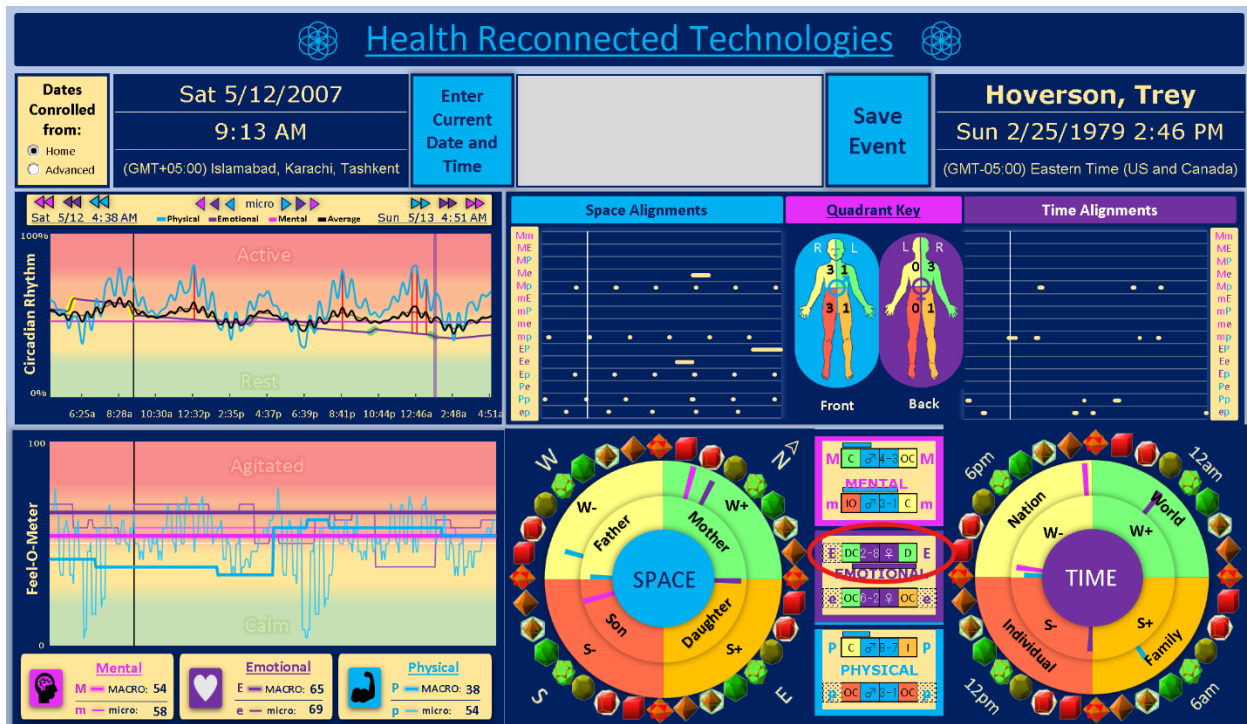
2006 Copenhagen Riot

Electromagnetics



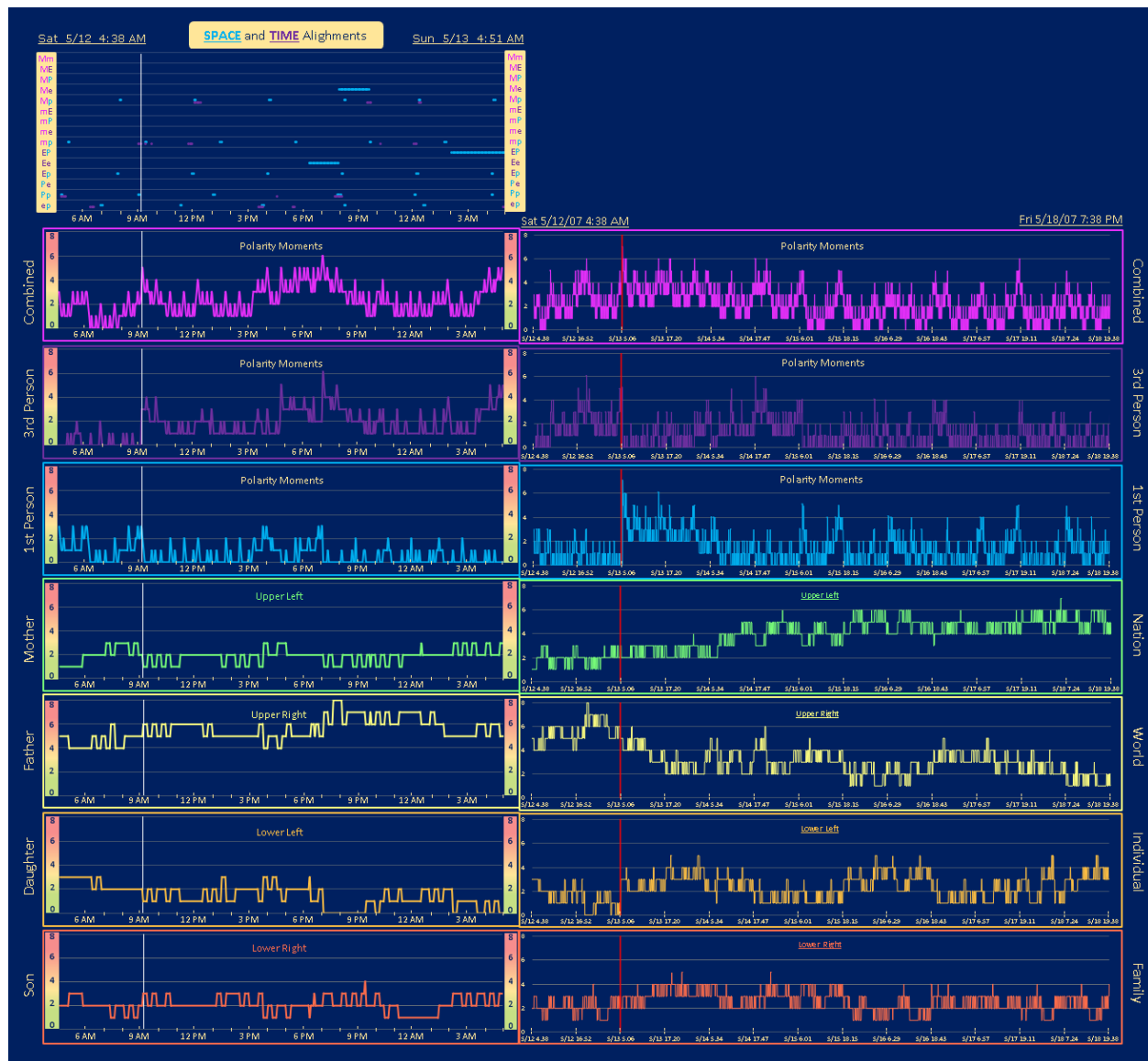
2007 Karachi Riot (Pakistan)

The **12 May Karachi riots**, also known as **Black Saturday riots**, were a series of violent clashes between rival political activists in [Karachi](#).^[3] The violence resulted in 58 killings of ethnic Pashtuns.^{[2][4]} The unrest began as the recently suspended [chief justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry](#) arrived at the [Jinnah International Airport](#) on 12 May 2007. Gunfights and clashes erupted across the provincial capital as lawyers, activists, who supported the judge, and the pro-government activists took to the streets against each other. Government machinery was used to block all major roads. Police were accomplices and a silent spectator to the violence.



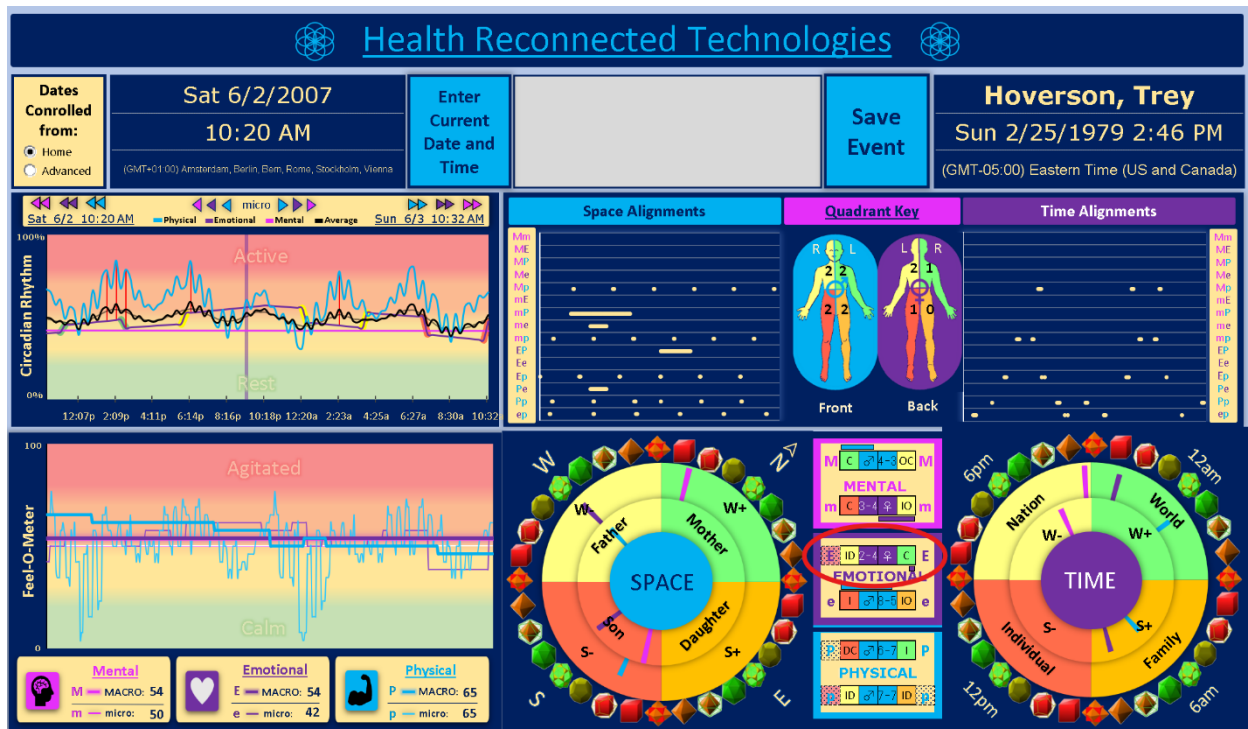
2007 Karachi Riot (Pakistan)

Electromagnetics



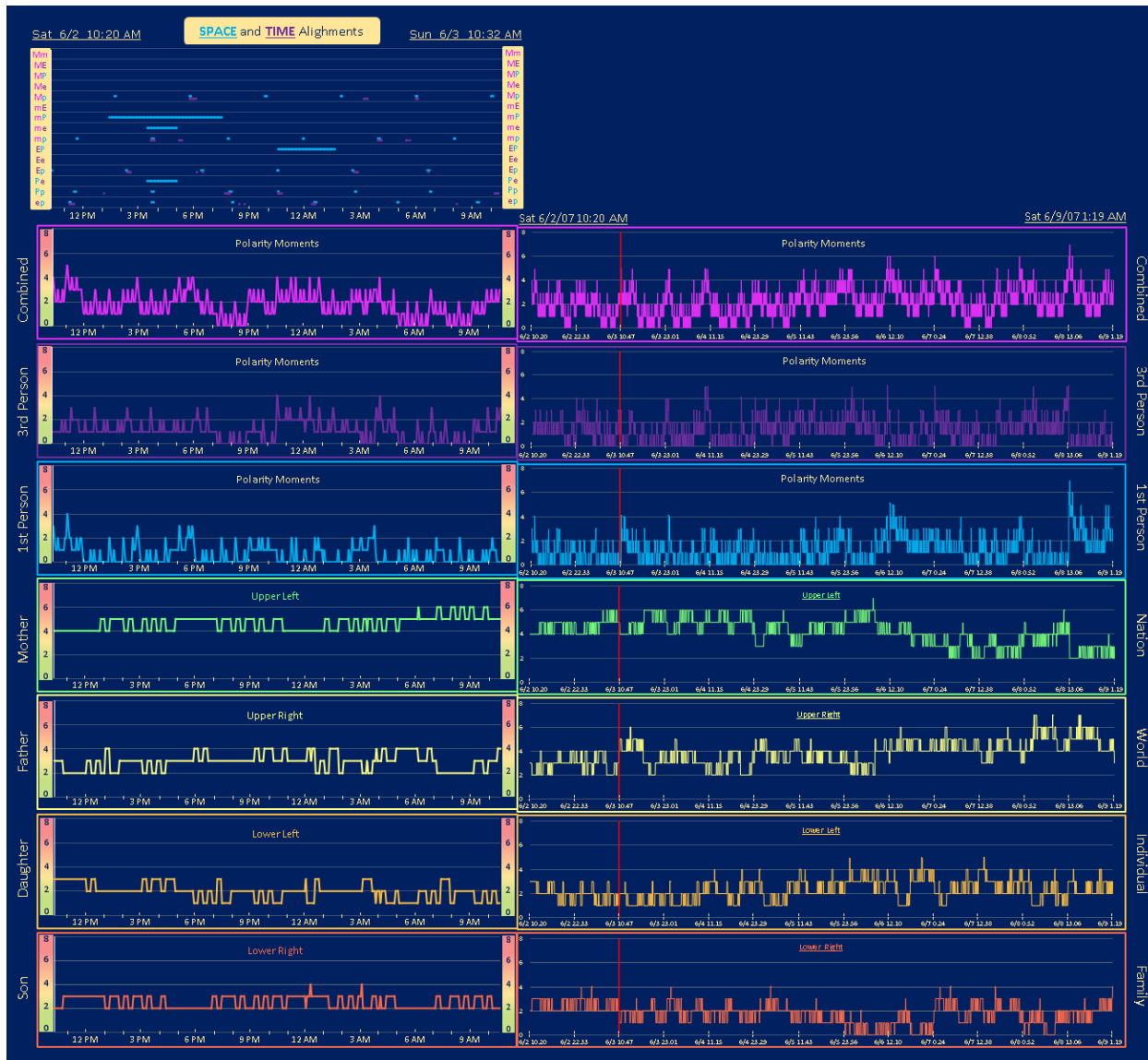
2007 G8 Summit Riot (Germany)

As with all recent G8 summits, the event drew large protests, part of the [anti-globalization movement](#). The main demonstration took place 2 June 2007 in the nearby city of [Rostock](#) and was the starting event for a week of protests and blockades. Organizers spoke of up to 80,000 participants, while police put the figure at an estimated 25,000.^[15] Towards the end of the 2 June protest, violent clashes occurred between protesters and the police, essentially limited to a small area at the harbor.



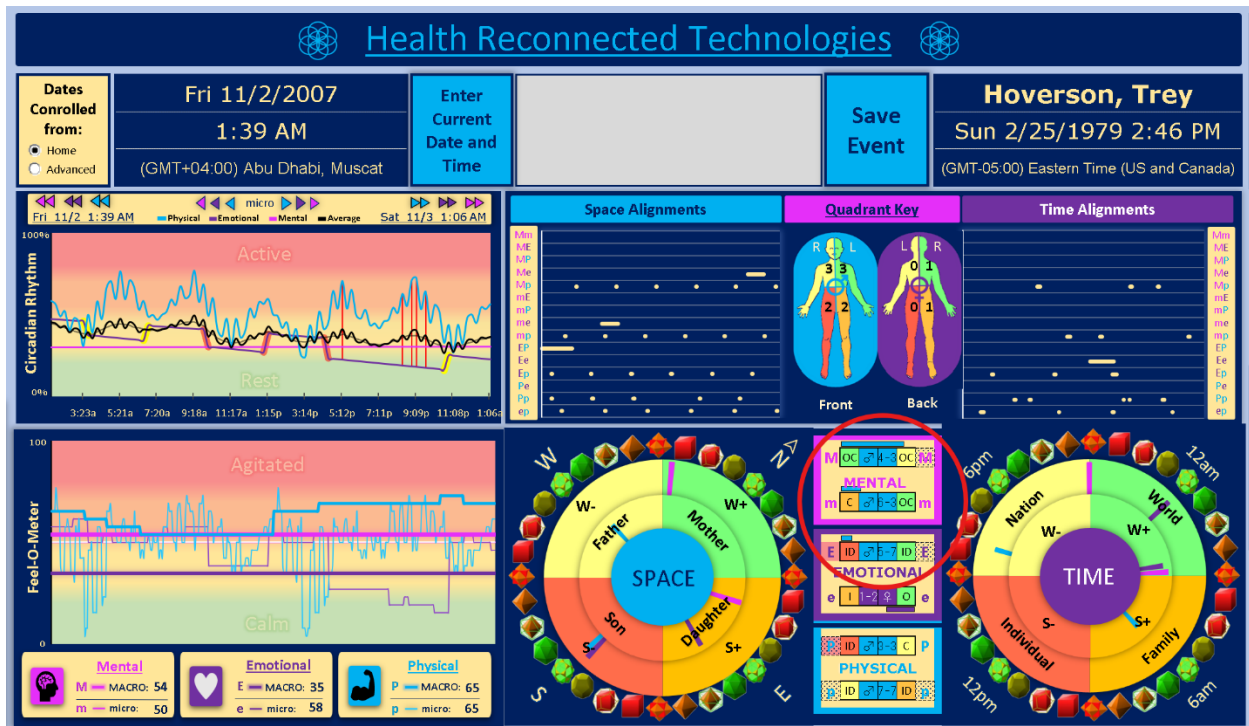
2007 G8 Summit Riot (Germany)

Electromagnetics

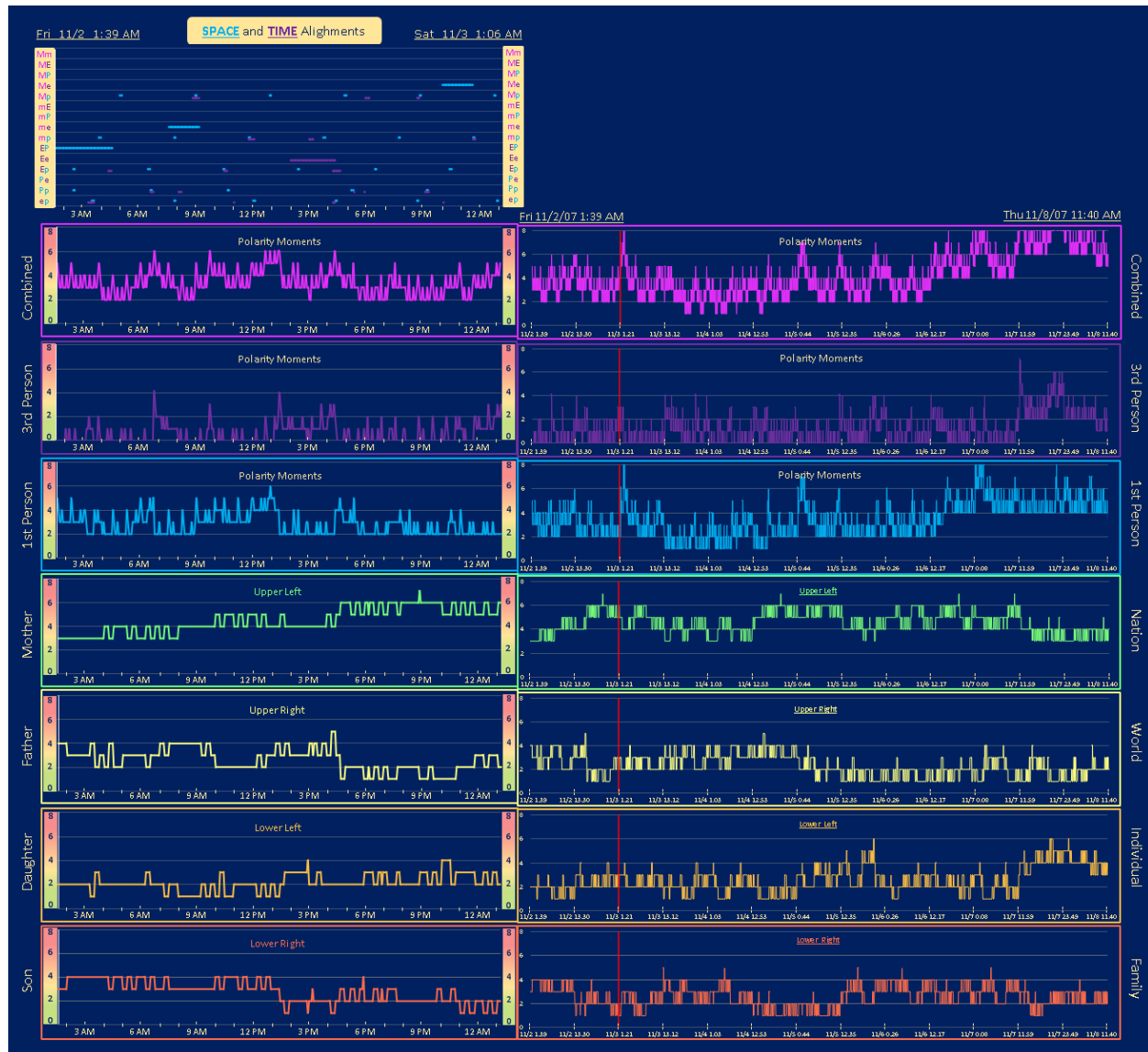


2007 Georgian Anti-Government Protests

In 2007, a series of anti-government protests took place across [Georgia](#). The demonstrations peaked on 2 November 2007, when 40,000–50,000^[1] rallied in downtown [Tbilisi](#), the capital of Georgia.^[2] People protested against the allegedly corrupt government of president [Mikheil Saakashvili](#). Protests triggered by detention of Georgian politician [Irakli Okruashvili](#) on charges of [extortion](#), [money laundering](#), and abuse of office during his tenure as defense minister of the country^[3] were organized by the National Council, an ad hoc coalition of ten opposition parties, and financed by the media tycoon [Badri Patarkatsishvili](#).



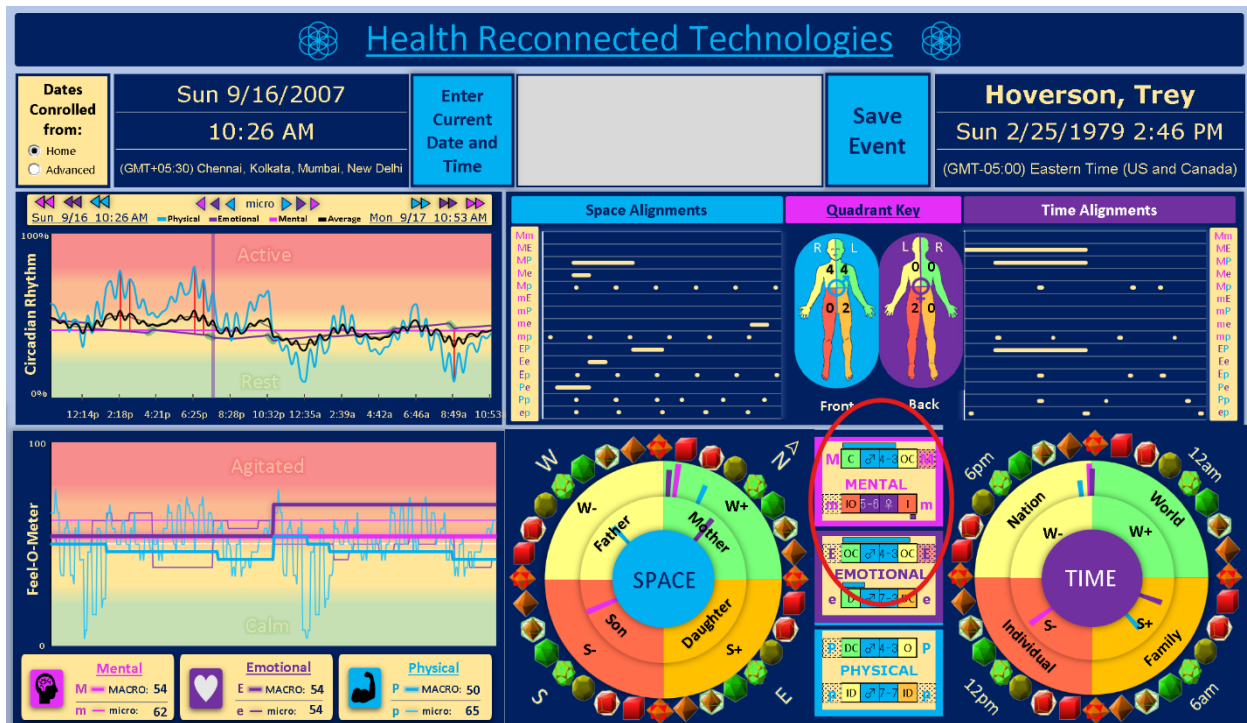
Electromagnetics



2007 West Bengal Food Riot (India)

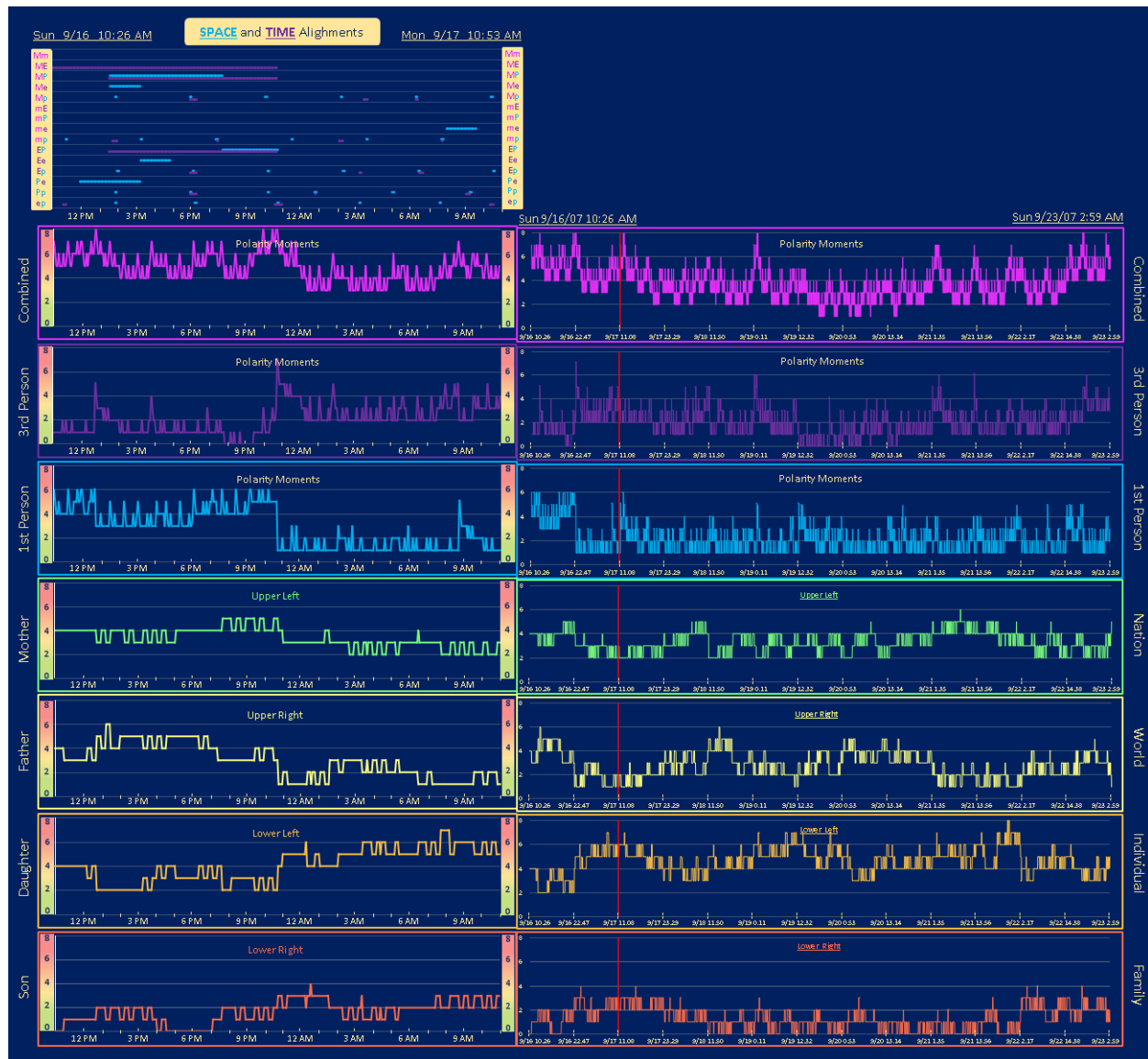
The **2007 West Bengal food riots** took place in [West Bengal, India](#) over shortage of food and widespread [corruption](#) in the [public distribution system](#). The riots first happened in [Burdwan](#), [Bankura](#), and [Birbhum](#) districts but later spread to other districts. The riots started on 16 September 2007 in [Radhamohanpur](#) village in Bankura district.

Three villagers were shot dead and more than 300 villagers were injured in riots. At least three ration distributors committed suicide. The [State Government](#) suspended 113 dealers and served [show cause](#) notices to 37 food inspectors. A [Supreme Court of India](#) appointed committee has found wide-spread corruption to be the root cause of the riots.



2007 West Bengal Food Riot (India)

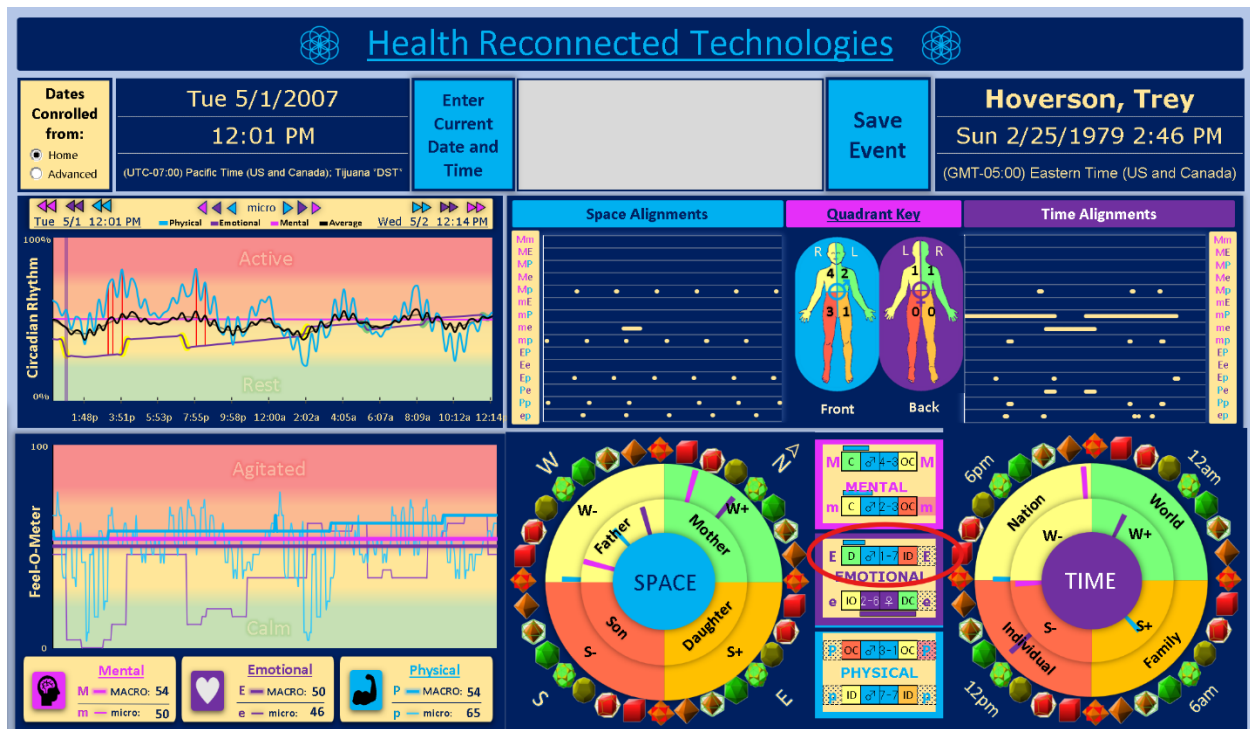
Electromagnetics



2007 MacArthur Park Rally (Los Angeles)

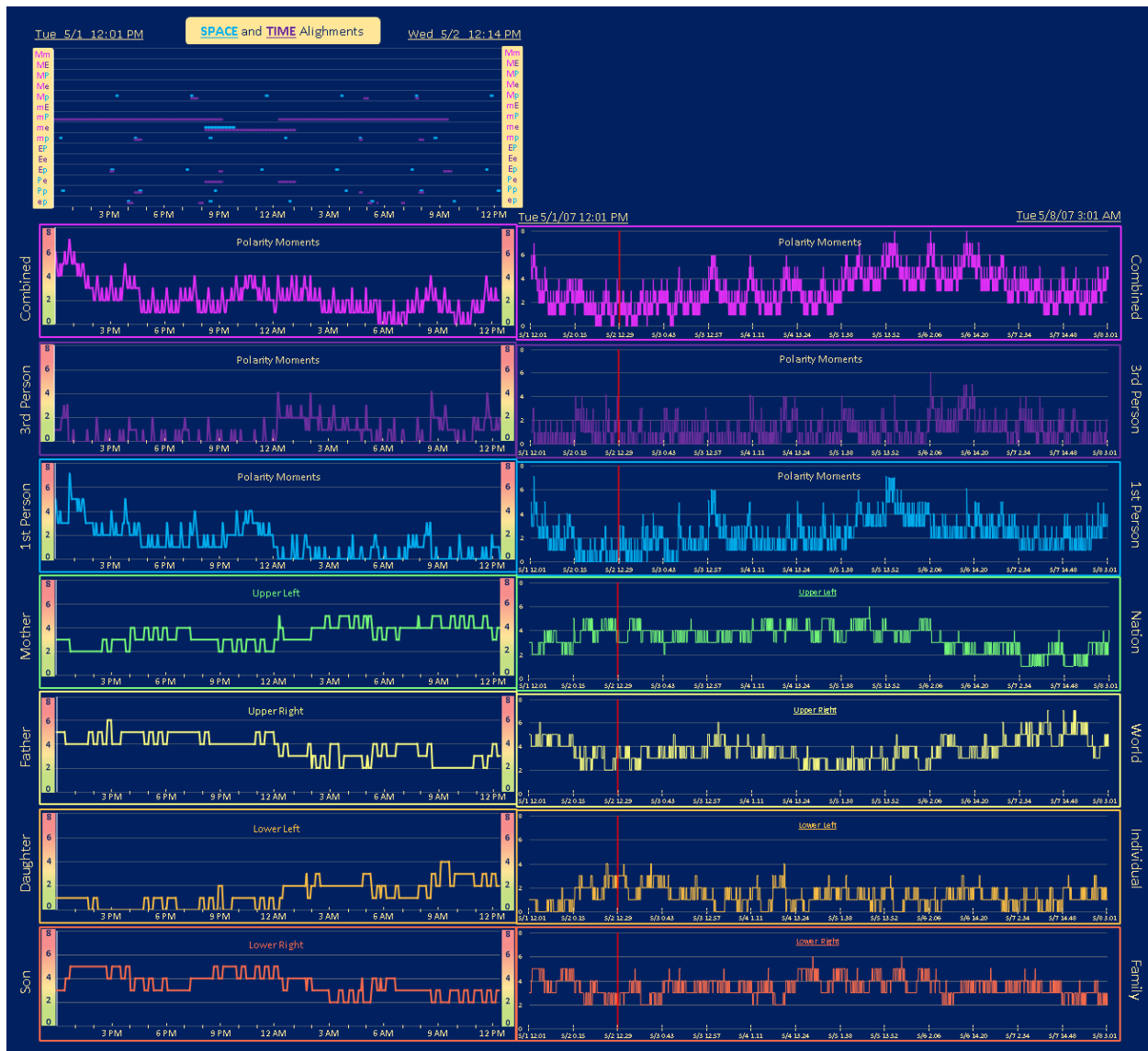
The **2007 MacArthur Park rallies** were two May Day rallies demanding amnesty for undocumented immigrants^{[1][2]} which occurred on May 1, 2007, at [MacArthur Park](#), in Los Angeles.

When the protest overflowed onto city streets, police drove motorcycles through the crowd, then ordered the crowd to disperse. Some people began throwing plastic bottles and rocks at officers. Members of the [Los Angeles Police Department](#) then used batons and rubber bullets in a manner later found by the LAPD's own investigation, as well as by the courts, to be excessive.



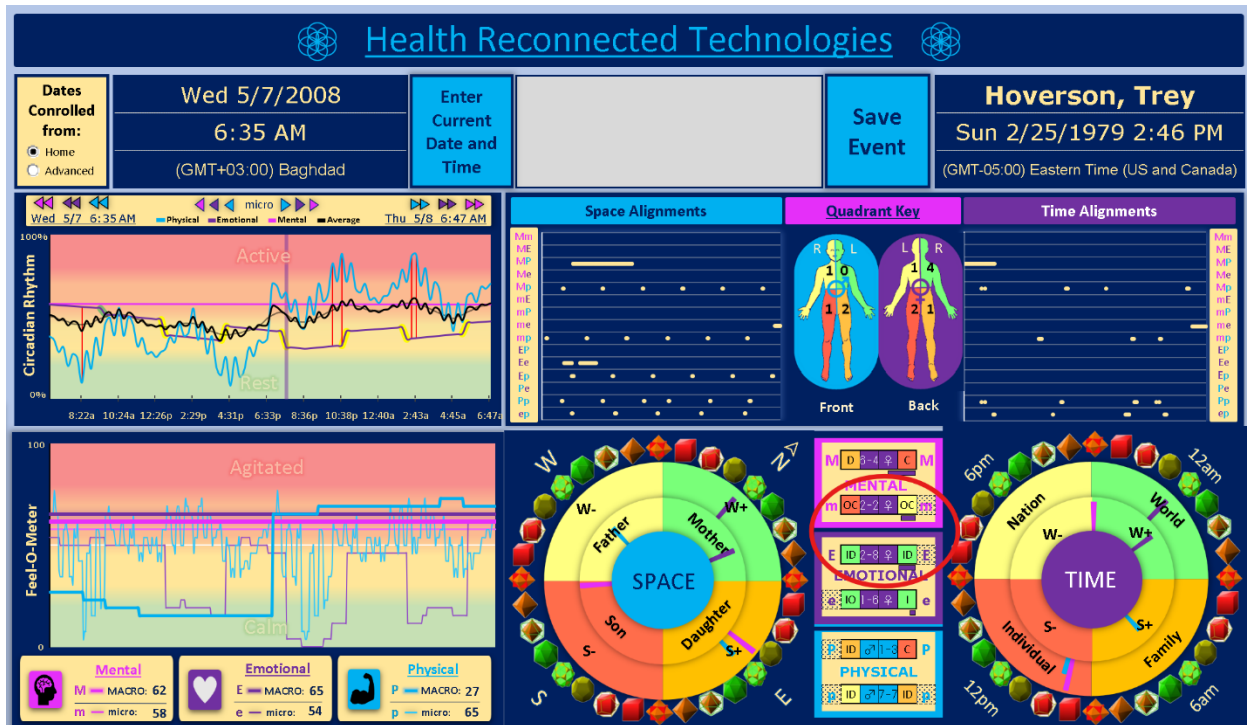
2007 MacArthur Park Rally (Los Angeles)

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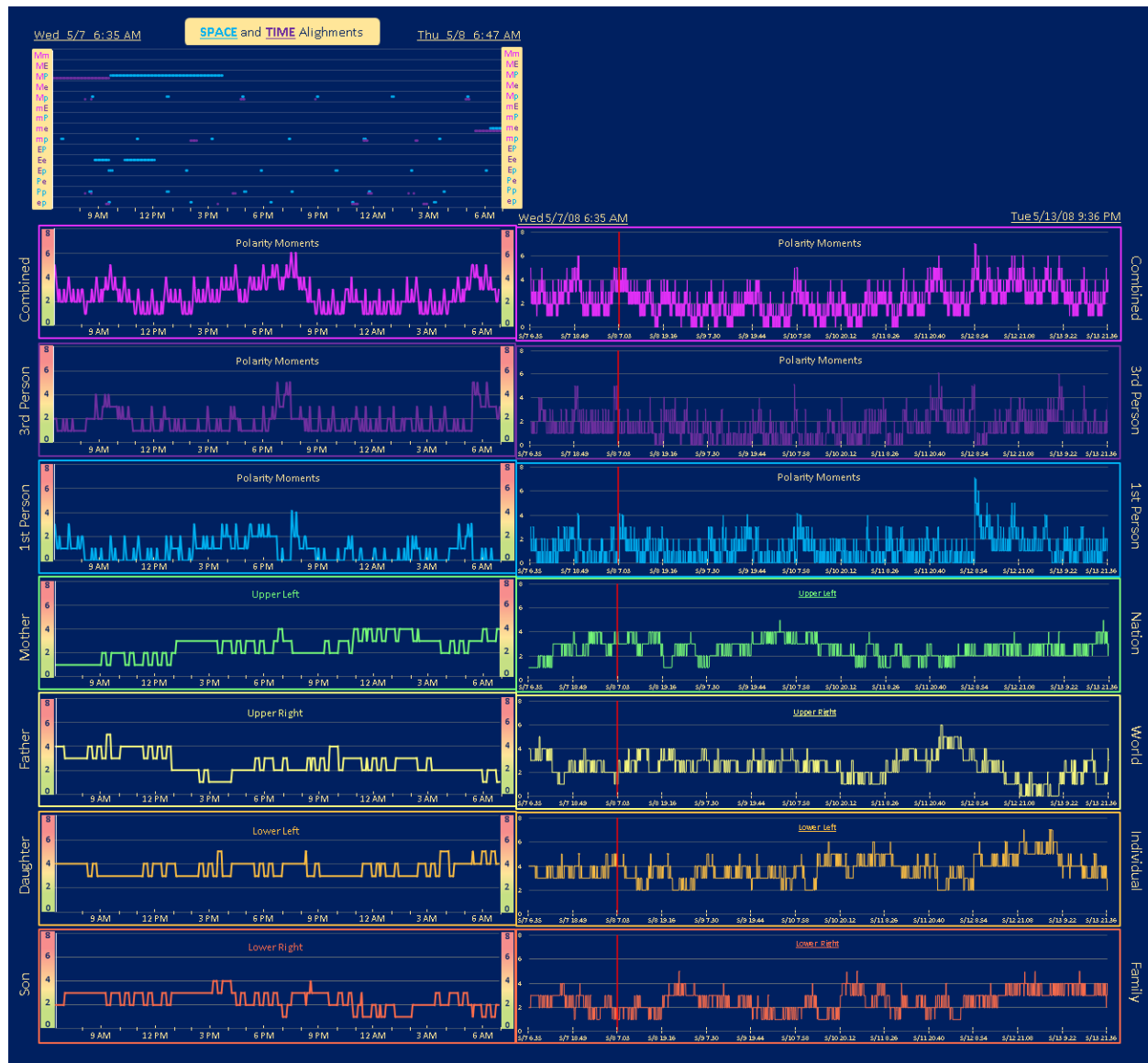
2008 Political Crisis in Lebanon

The **2008 Lebanon conflict** (or the **7 May 2008 clashes**; [Arabic](#): أحداث 7 أيار) was a brief intrastate military conflict in May 2008 in [Lebanon](#) between opposition militias (mainly [Shiite Hezbollah](#)) and pro-government [Sunnis](#),^[1] after the [18-month-long political crisis](#) spiralled out of control,^[2] when the government's decision to dismantle Hezbollah's telecommunication system,^[3] which led to Hezbollah seizing control of majority Sunni neighborhoods in west [Beirut](#),^{[4][5]} and ended with the adoption of the [Doha Accord](#) in 2008.



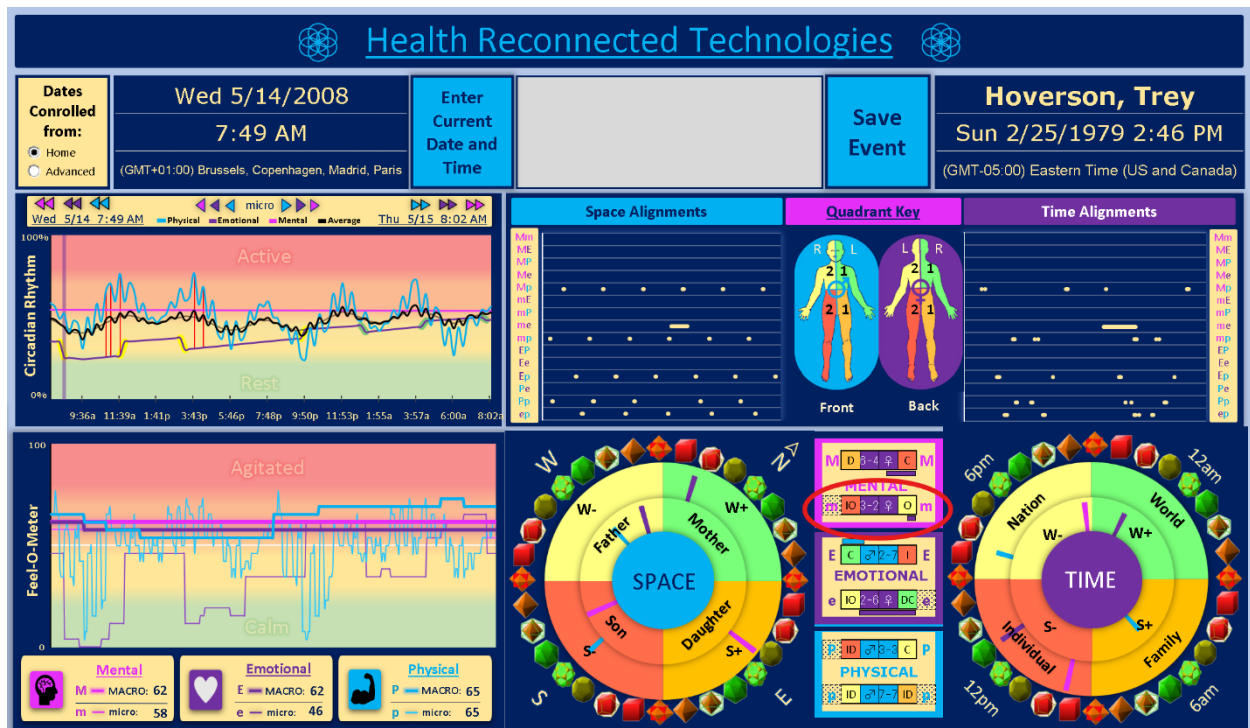
2008 Political Crisis in Lebanon

Electromagnetics



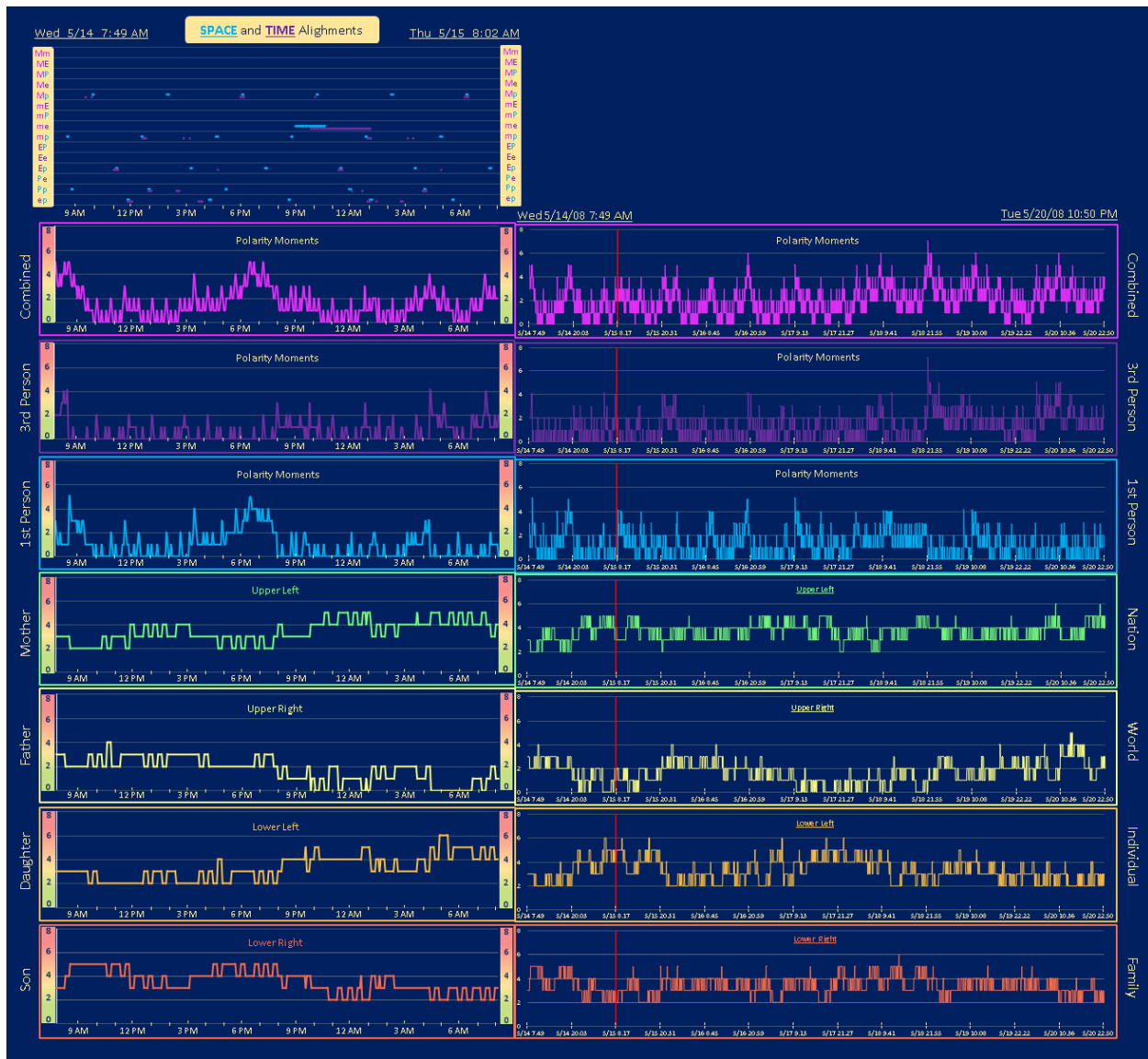
2008 UEFA Cup Final Riot (England)

The **2008 UEFA Cup final riots** were a series of [public disorder](#) incidents that took place in [Manchester](#), England, on 5/14/2008 the day of the [2008 UEFA Cup final](#). Serious disorder was allegedly sparked by the failure of a big screen erected in [Piccadilly Gardens](#) to transmit the match to thousands of Rangers fans who had travelled to the city without tickets. [Greater Manchester Police](#) reported that a "minority" of the ^[2] 200,000 visiting Rangers' fans were involved in the violence. In addition to property damage, fifteen policemen were injured, and ambulance crews attended 52 cases of assault.



2008 UEFA Cup Final Riot (England)

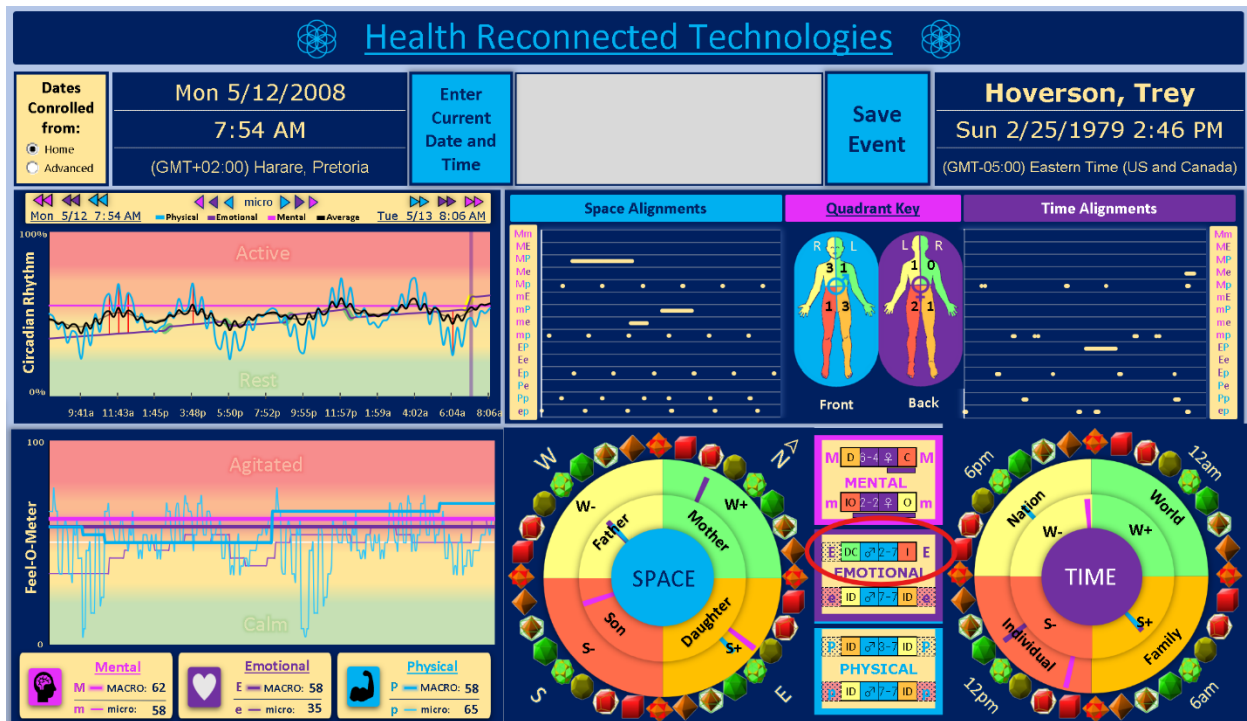
Electromagnetics



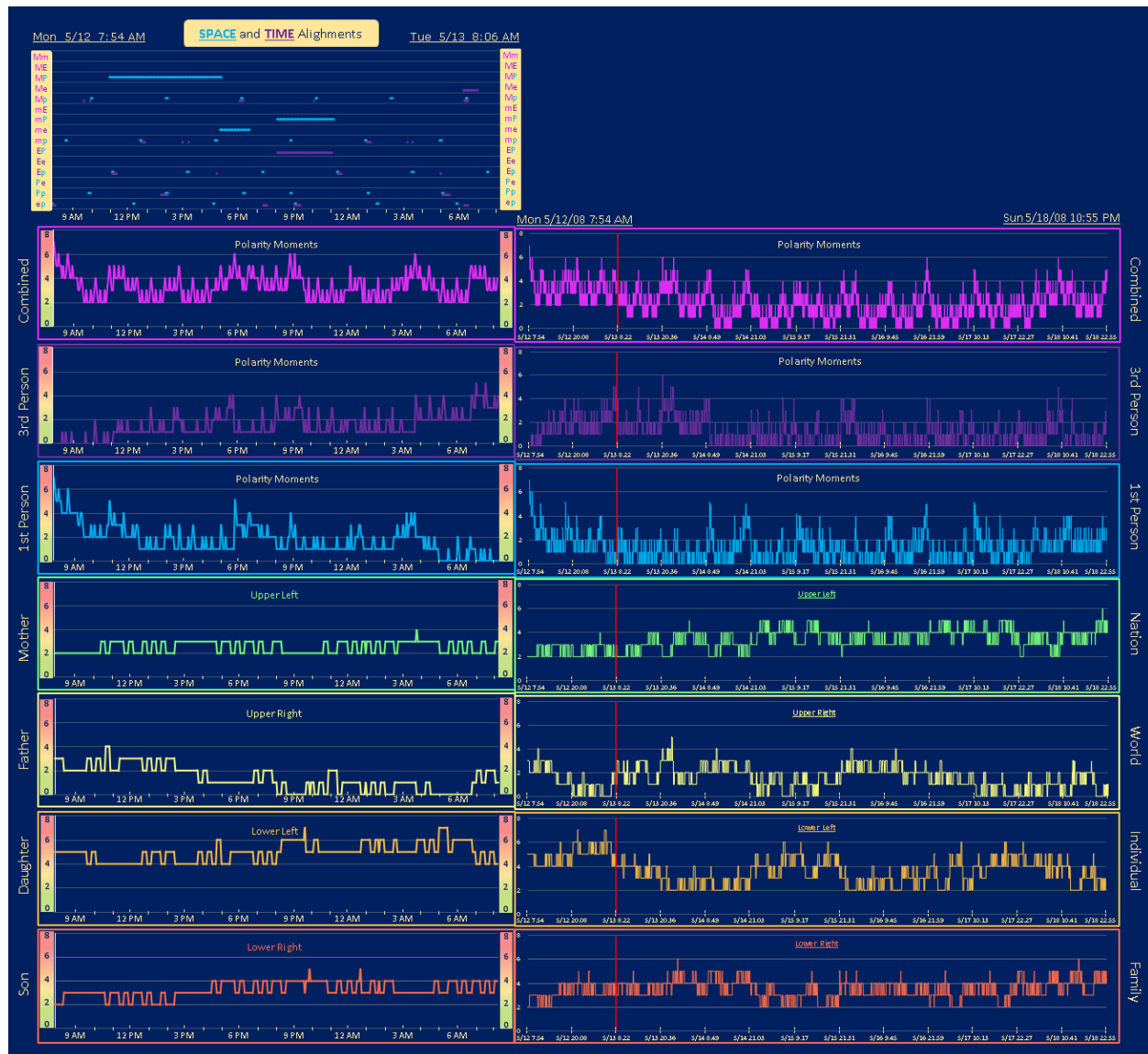
2008 South African Riot

On 12 May 2008 a series of riots started in the township of [Alexandra](#) (in the north-eastern part of [Johannesburg](#)) when locals attacked migrants from [Mozambique](#), [Malawi](#) and [Zimbabwe](#), killing two people and injuring 40 others.^{[1][24]} Some attackers were reported to have been singing [Jacob Zuma](#)'s campaign song *Umshini Wami* ([Zulu](#): "*Bring Me My Machine Gun*").^[25] In the following weeks the violence spread, first to other settlements in the [Gauteng Province](#), then to the coastal cities of Durban^[26] and [Cape Town](#).

By the end of the riots 62 people were reported dead.^[30] 1400 suspects were arrested in connection with the violence.

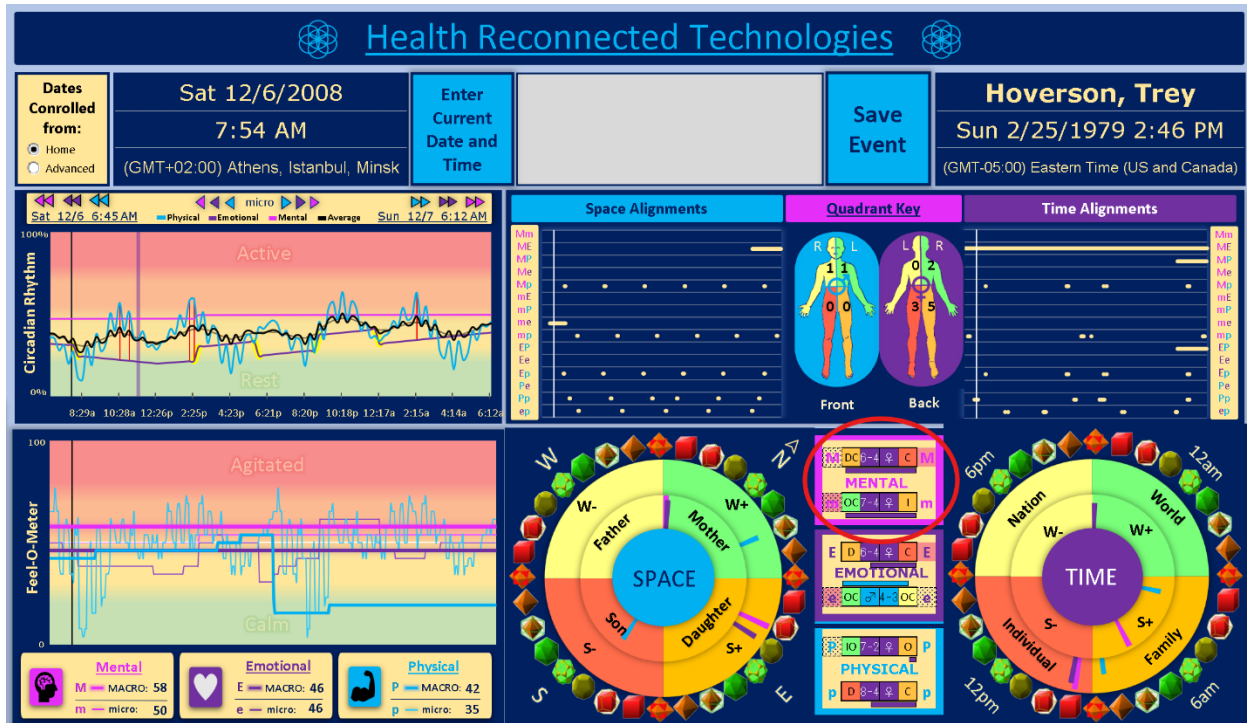


2008 South African Riot



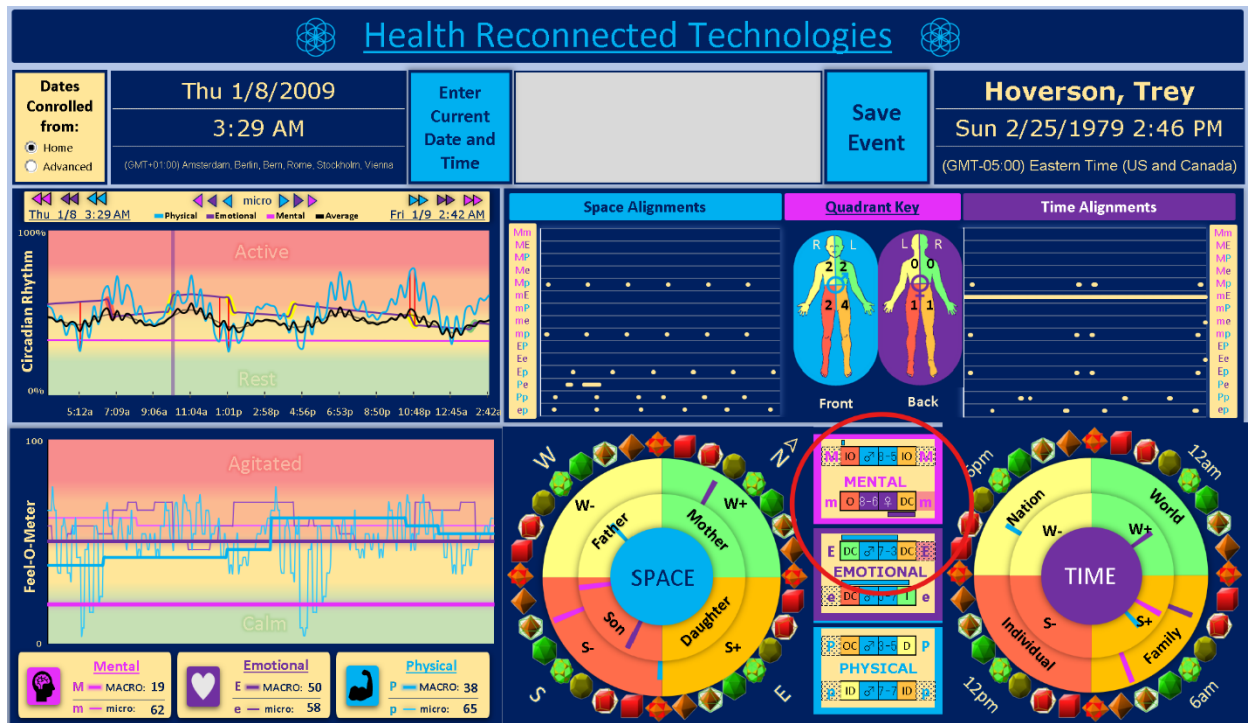
2008 Greek Rebellion

The **2008 Greek rebellion** started on 6 December 2008, when Alexandros Grigoropoulos ([Greek](#): Αλέξανδρος Γρηγορόπουλος), a 15-year-old Greek student, was killed by a special officer^[1] in [Exarcheia](#) district of central [Athens](#).^[2] The killing of the young student by police resulted in large protests and [demonstrations](#), which escalated to widespread [rioting](#), with numerous rioters damaging property and engaging [riot police](#) with [Molotov cocktails](#), stones and other objects. Demonstrations and rioting soon spread to several other cities, including [Thessaloniki](#), the country's second-largest city, and international cities in solidarity. Newspaper [Kathimerini](#) called the rioting "the worst Greece has seen since the [restoration of democracy](#) in 1974".



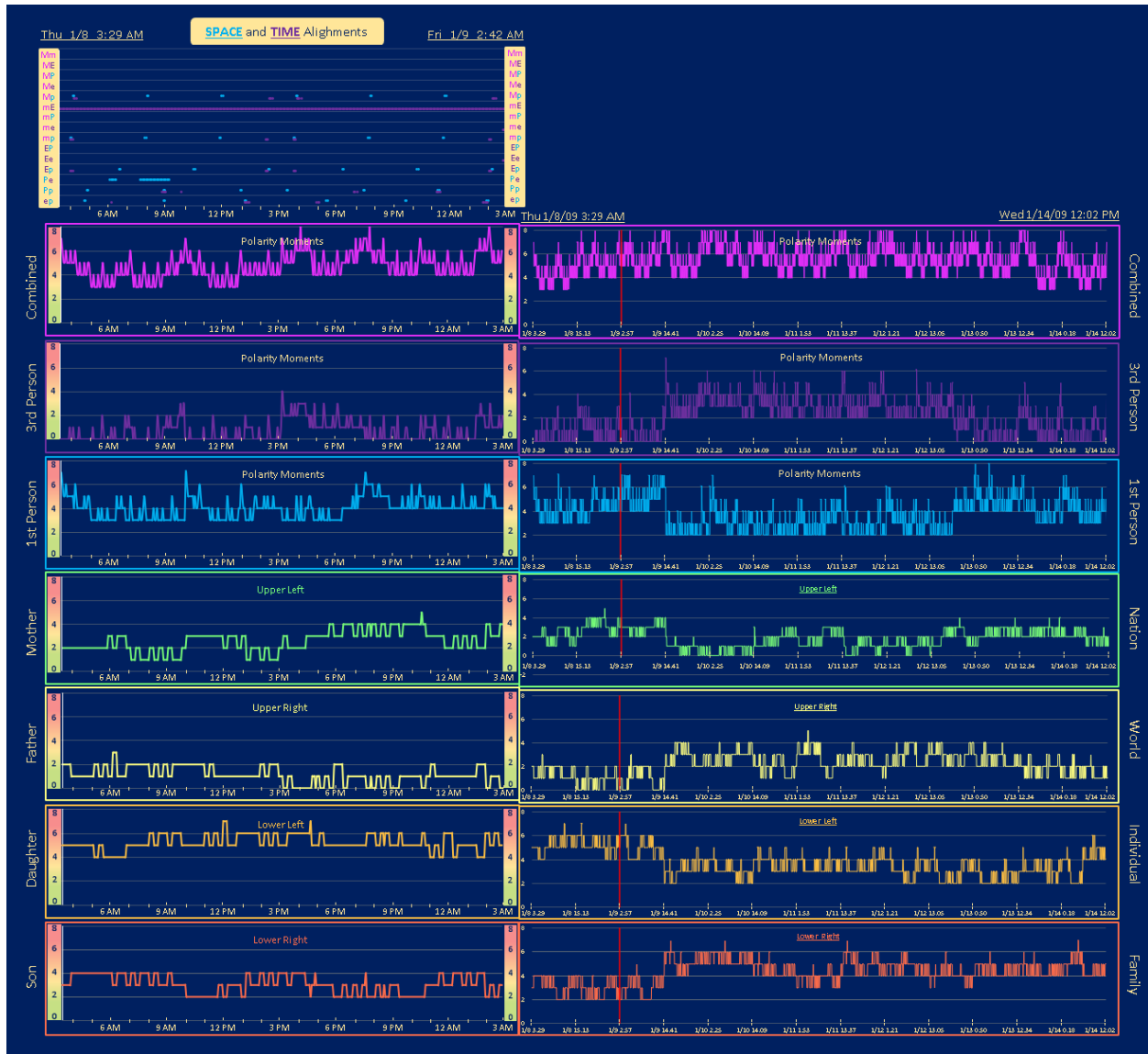
2009 Oslo Riot

Stemming from ongoing pro-Palestinian protests in the city, the initial riots took place outside of the [Embassy of Israel](#) and continued for almost two weeks. The most violent and destructive riots took place on 8 and 10 January, when hundreds or thousands of demonstrators spread throughout Oslo and attacked public and private property (particularly government buildings, [McDonald's](#), and the [Oslo Freemasonry Lodge](#)) as well as civilians: the rioters mainly targeted [Jews](#) and people suspected of being Jewish, but also attacked people affiliated with the [LGBT community](#) and known and suspected pro-Israel activists. Additionally, violent clashes between the demonstrators and Norwegian police officers led to hundreds of injuries.



2009 Oslo Riot

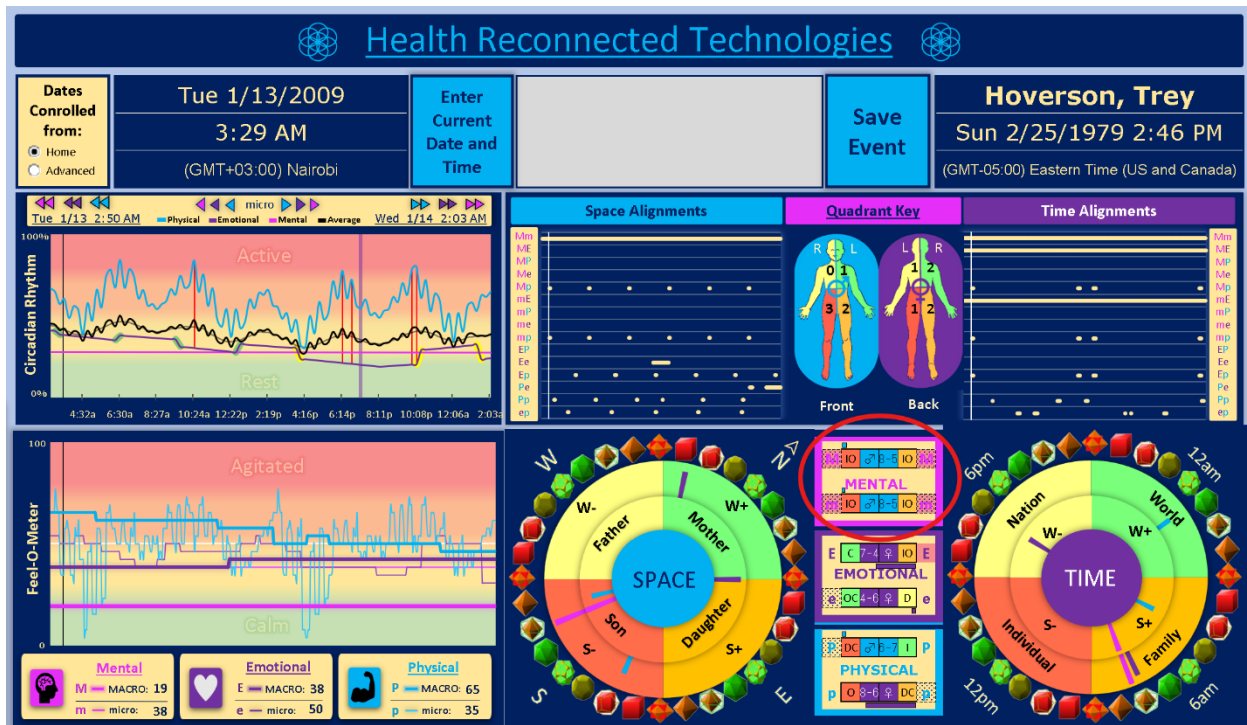
Electromagnetics



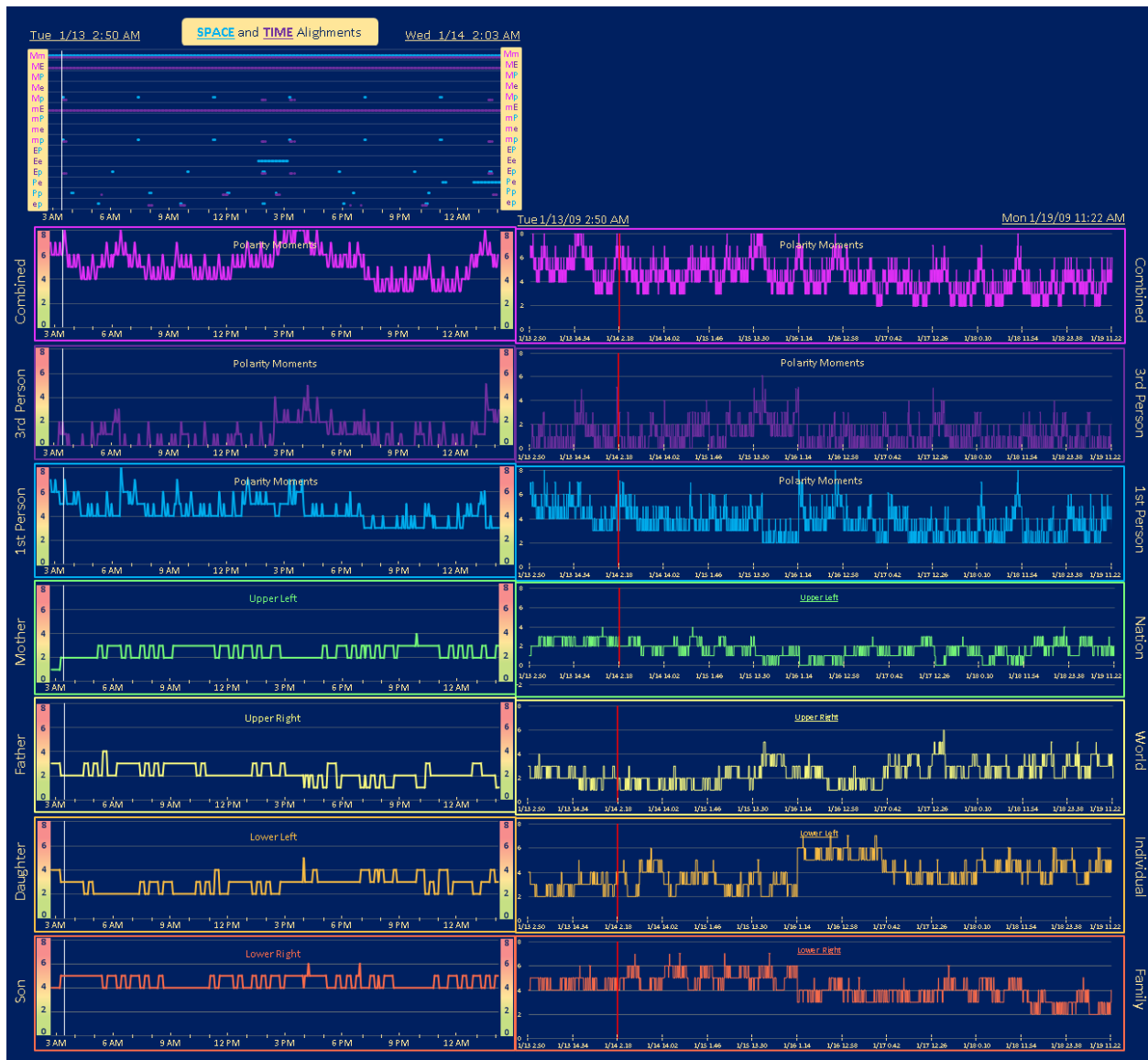
2009 Riga Riot

The **2009 Riga riot** was an outbreak of civil unrest in [Riga, Latvia](#), on January 13, 2009, lasting for three hours following the economic downturn of the [2008 Latvian financial crisis](#) as well as political discontent with the Latvian government's continued pursuance of [austerity](#) policies. Around 10,000 people gathered for anti-government protests which eventually became violent. The riot was the worst outbreak of violence in Latvia since 1991 when Latvia [declared independence](#) from the [Soviet Union](#).

Latvia, which had previously experienced economic growth, found itself grappling with the [global economic downturn](#), depleting central bank reserves, and expectations of a 5% GDP contraction in its GDP for 2009. As salaries were projected to decrease and unemployment to rise, public frustration escalated, culminating in the protests.

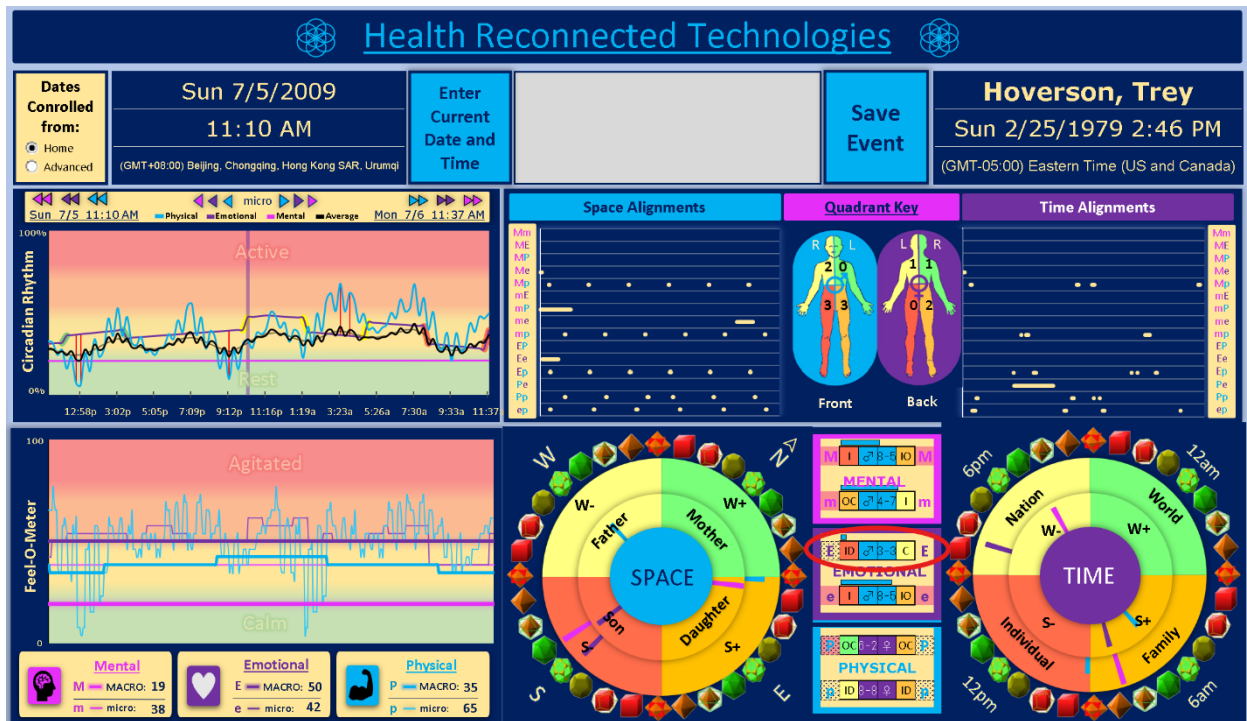


2009 Riga Riot Electromagnetics

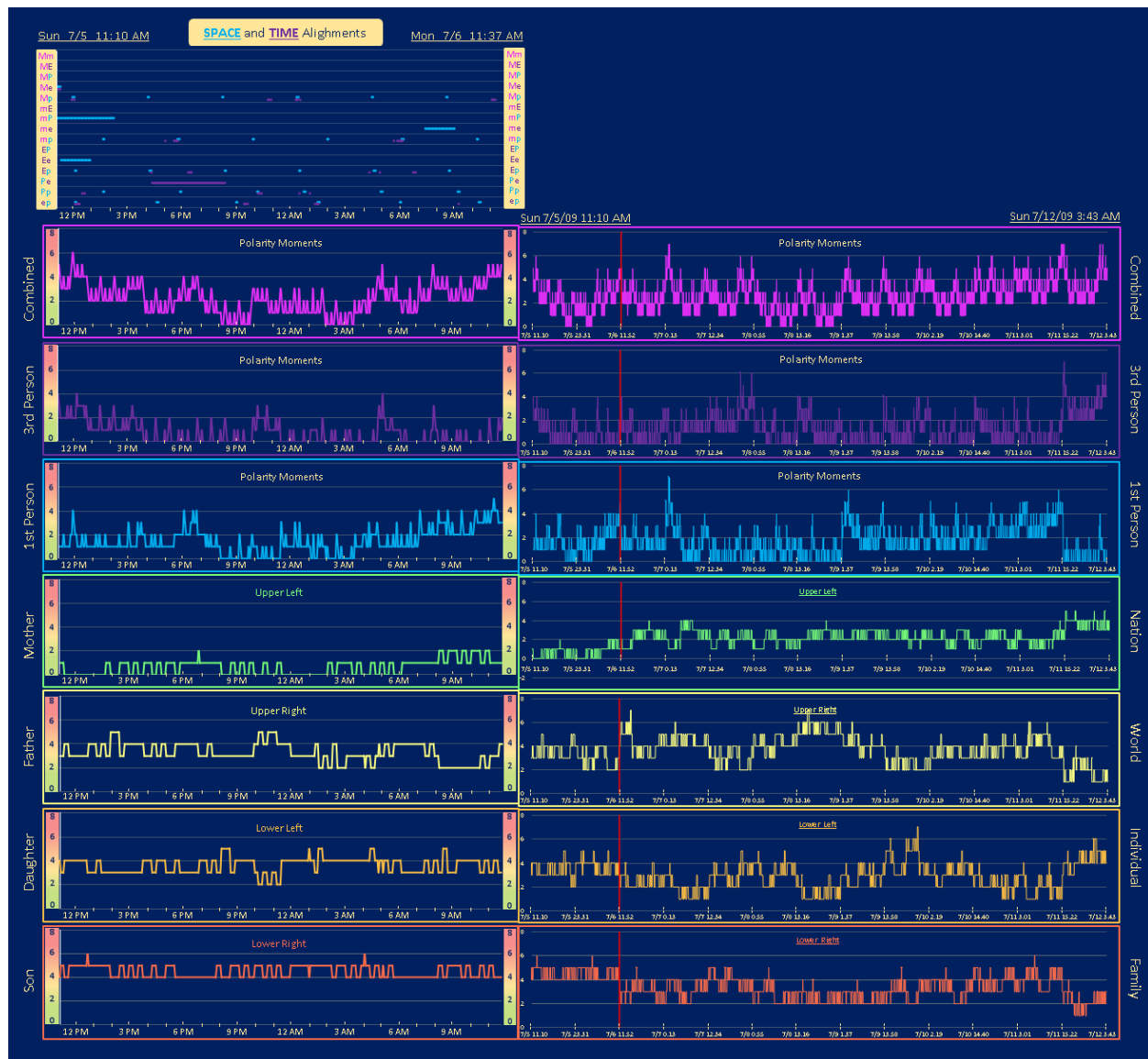


2009 Urumqi Riot (China)

A series of violent riots over several days broke out on 5 July 2009 in [Ürümqi](#), the capital city of the [Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region](#) (XUAR), in northwestern China. The first day's rioting, which involved at least 1,000 [Uyghurs](#),^[12] began as a protest, but escalated into violent attacks that mainly targeted [Han people](#). According to Chinese [state media](#), a total of 197 people died, most of whom were Han people or non-Muslim minorities,^{[10][7]} with 1,721 others injured^[8] and many vehicles and buildings destroyed. Many Uyghurs disappeared during wide-scale police sweeps in the days following the riots; [Human Rights Watch](#) (HRW) documented 43 cases^[13] and said figures for real [disappearances](#) were likely to be much higher.



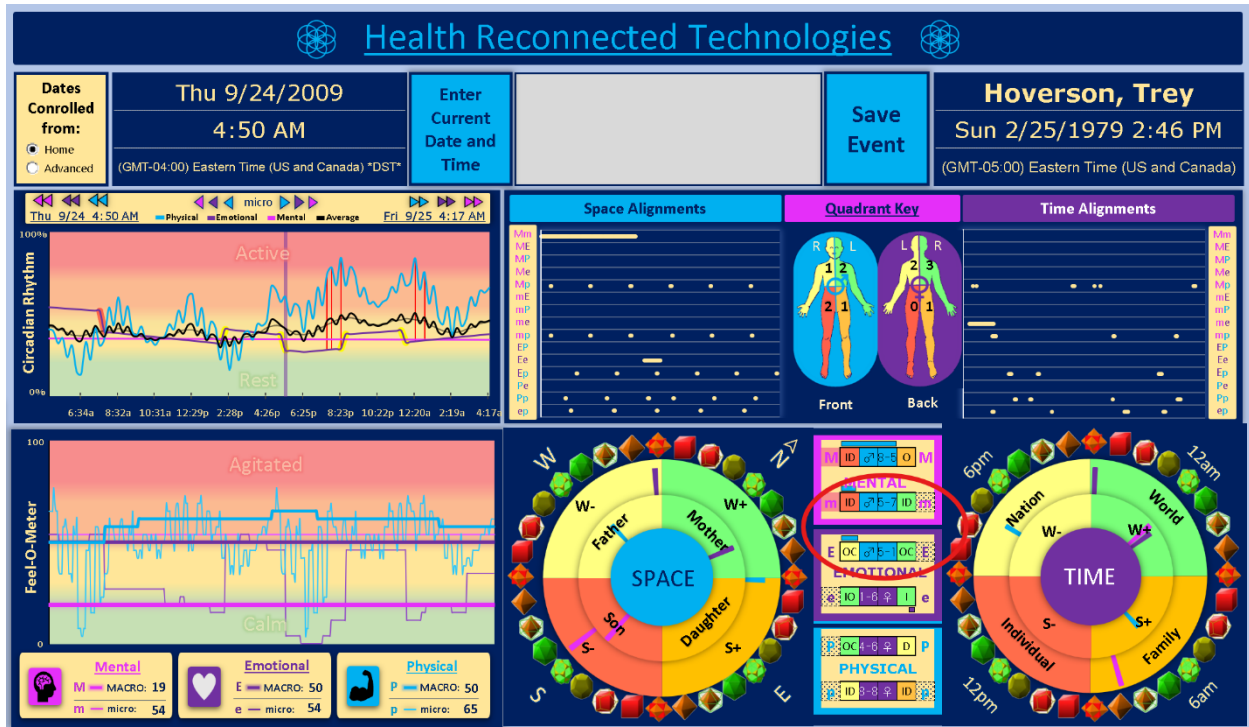
Electromagnetics



2009 G20 Pittsburgh Summit Riot

On Thursday, September 24, the Pittsburgh G20 Resistance Project held a march and a day of direct action at [Arsenal Park](#) in the city's [Lawrenceville neighborhood](#). [Police](#) fired [pepper spray](#) at a crowd of an estimated 500 demonstrators to disperse a protest march a few hours before the start of the Summit. Police also used a [Long Range Acoustic Device](#) (LRAD) to remove protesters from an area after warning them several times to disperse.

An estimated 300 riot police lined the sidewalk behind the [William Pitt Union](#), with 200 more officers blocking Forbes Avenue nearby to contain the protesters. However, the crowd quickly grew to about 500 as nearby [University of Pittsburgh](#) students—evident by shouts of "[Let's Go Pitt!](#)" heard—curious about the sirens and police presence, joined the crowd. Police shot several rounds of pepper spray into the crowd.



2009 G20 Pittsburgh Summit Riot

Electromagnetics

