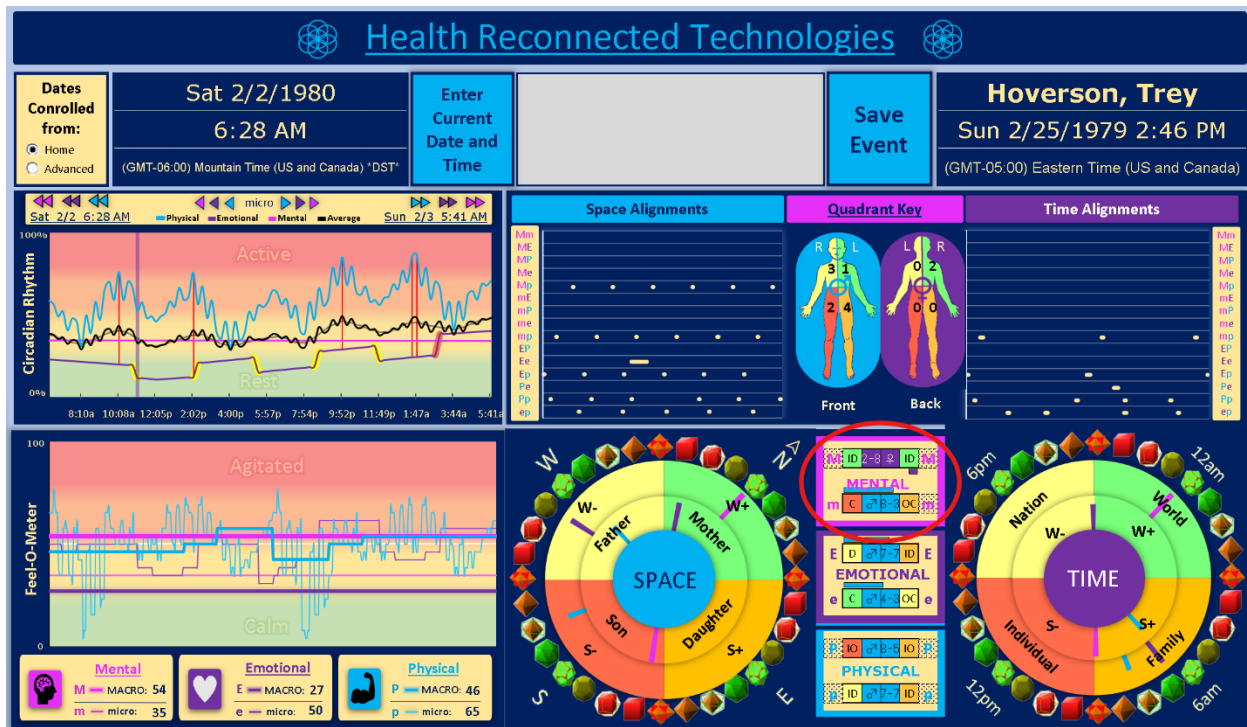


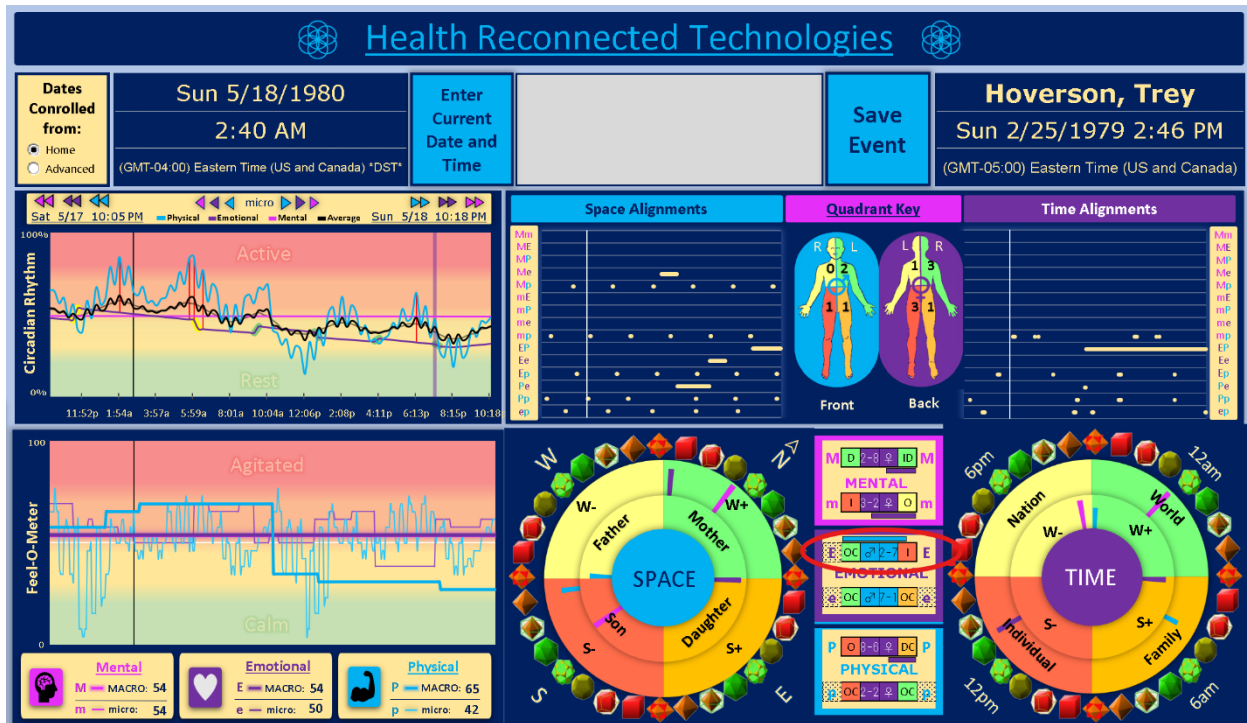
1980 New Mexico State Penitentiary Riot

The **New Mexico State Penitentiary** riot, which took place on February 2 and 3, 1980, at the [Penitentiary of New Mexico](#) (PNM) south of [Santa Fe](#), was the most violent [prison riot](#) in U.S. history. Inmates took complete control of the prison and twelve officers were taken hostage. Several inmates were killed by other prisoners, with some being tortured and mutilated because they had previously acted as informants for prison authorities. Police regained control of PNM 36 hours after the riots had begun. By then, thirty-three inmates had died and more than two hundred were treated for injuries.^[1] None of the twelve officers taken hostage were killed, but seven suffered serious injuries caused by beatings and [rapes](#).

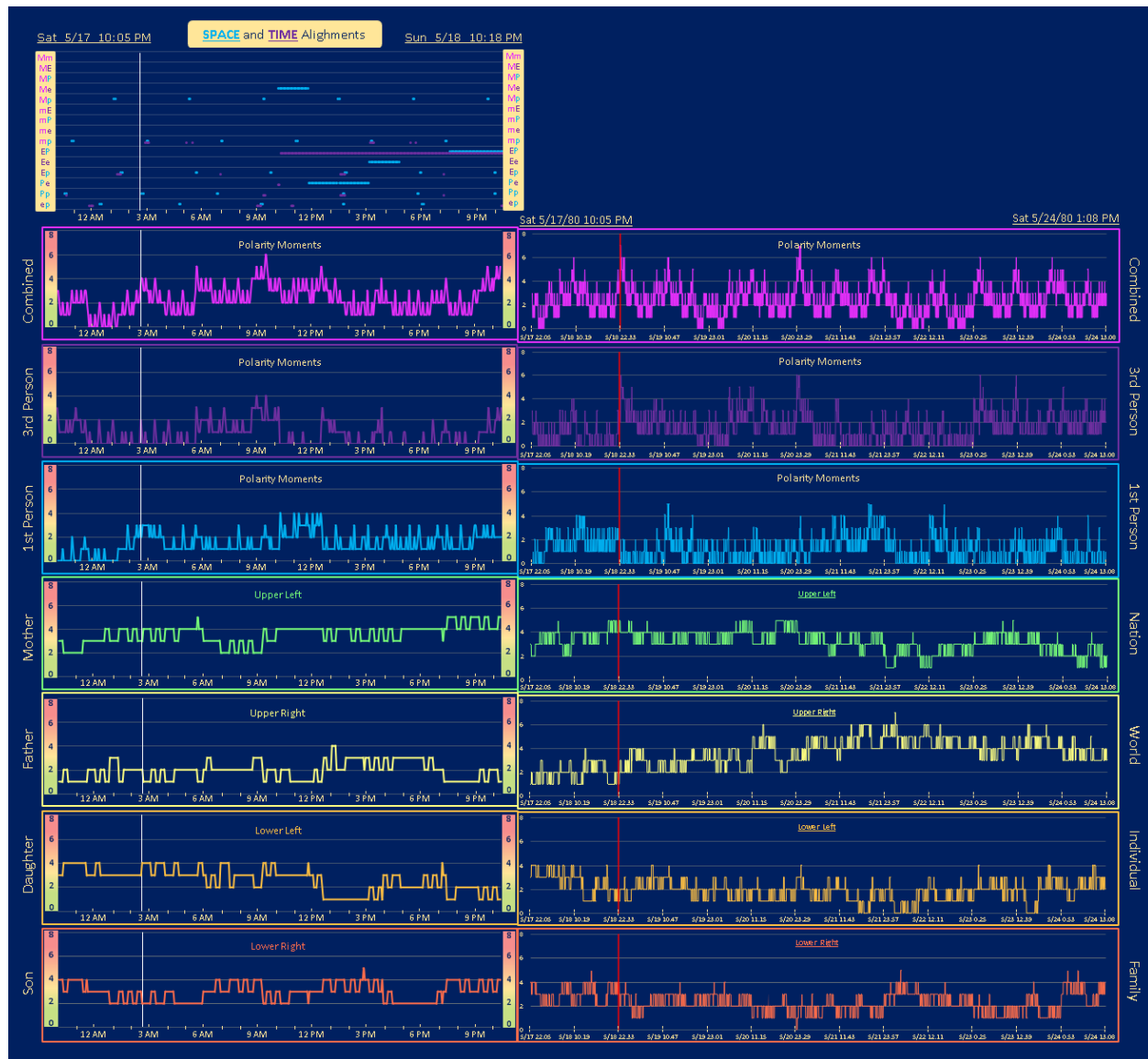


1980 Arthur McDuffie Riot (Miami)

The **1980 Miami riots** were [race riots](#) that occurred in [Miami, Florida](#), starting in earnest on May 18, 1980,^[1] following an all-White male jury acquitting four [Dade County Public Safety Department](#) officers in the death of **Arthur McDuffie** (December 3, 1946 – December 21, 1979), a Black insurance salesman and [United States Marine Corps](#) lance corporal. McDuffie was beaten to death by four police officers after a traffic stop. After the officers were tried and acquitted on charges including manslaughter and evidence tampering, a riot broke out in the Black neighborhoods of [Overtown](#) and [Liberty City](#) on the night of May 17. Riots continued until May 20, resulting in at least 18 deaths and an estimated \$100 million in property damage.



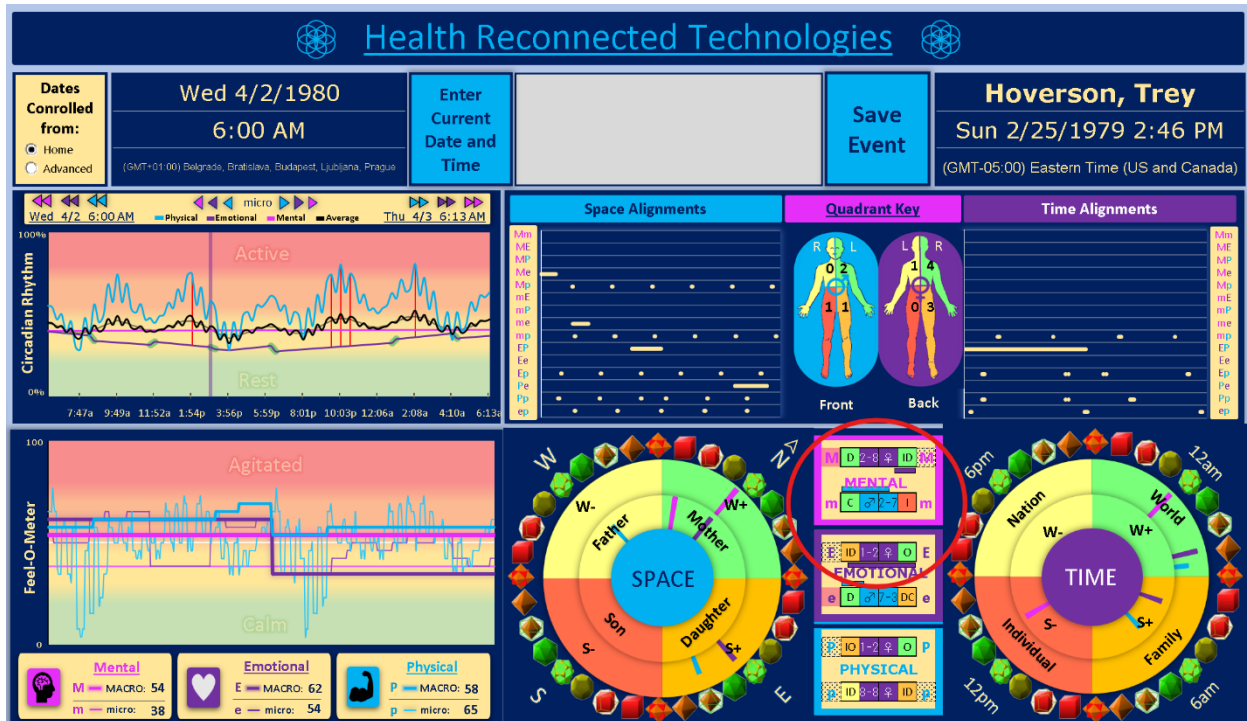
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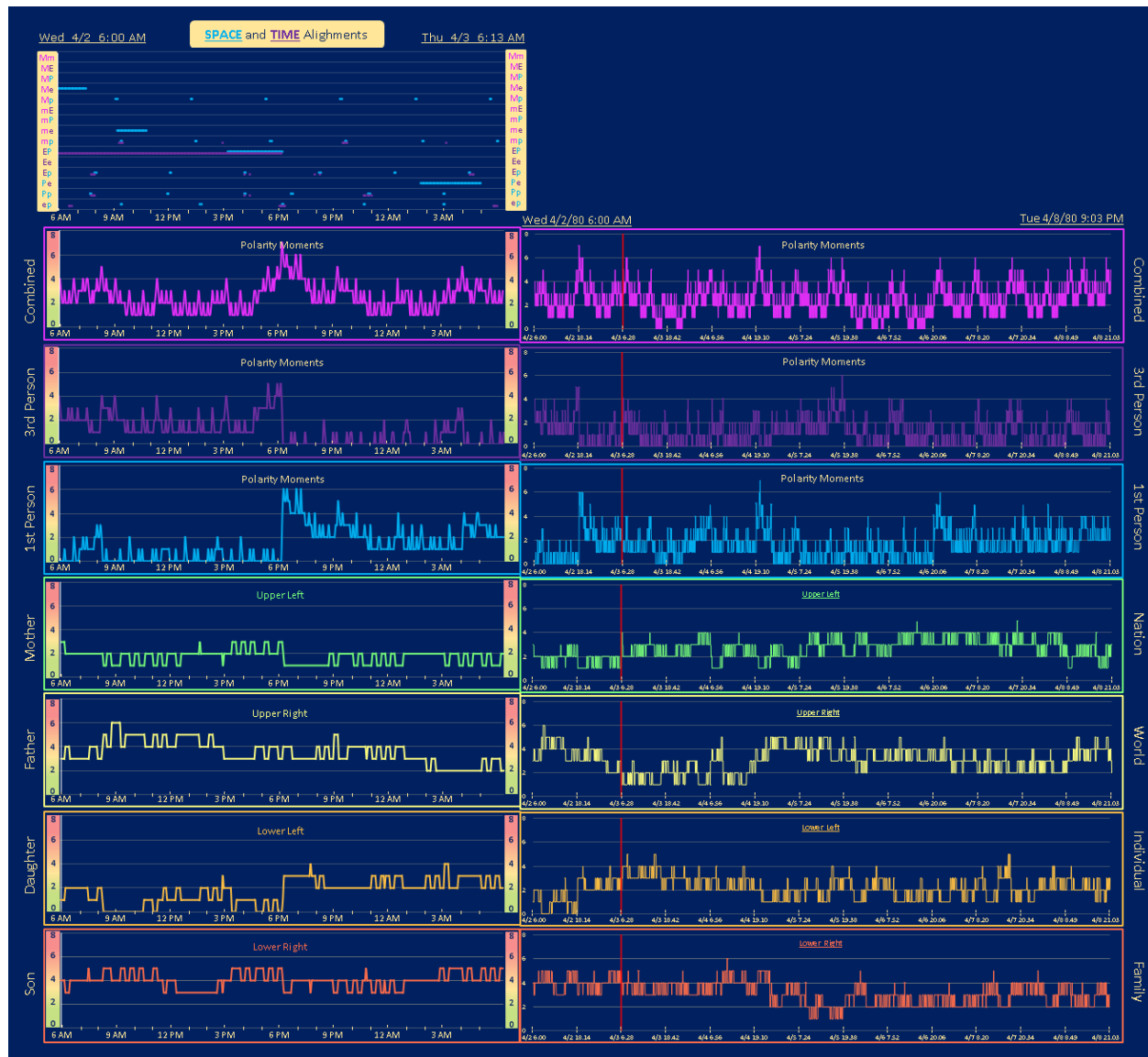
1980 St Paul Riot (England)

The **St Pauls riot** occurred in [St Pauls, Bristol](#), England on 2 April 1980 when [police](#) raided the [Black and White Café](#) on Grosvenor Road in the heart of the area. After several hours of disturbance in which fire engines and police cars were damaged, 130 people were arrested, 25 were taken to hospital, including 19 police and members of the press.

The riot occurred against a background of increasing racial tension, poor housing and alienation of black youth. As a result of the disturbances local authorities and the national government began to pay attention to these issues. The Black and White Café was closed in 2004 and eventually demolished.



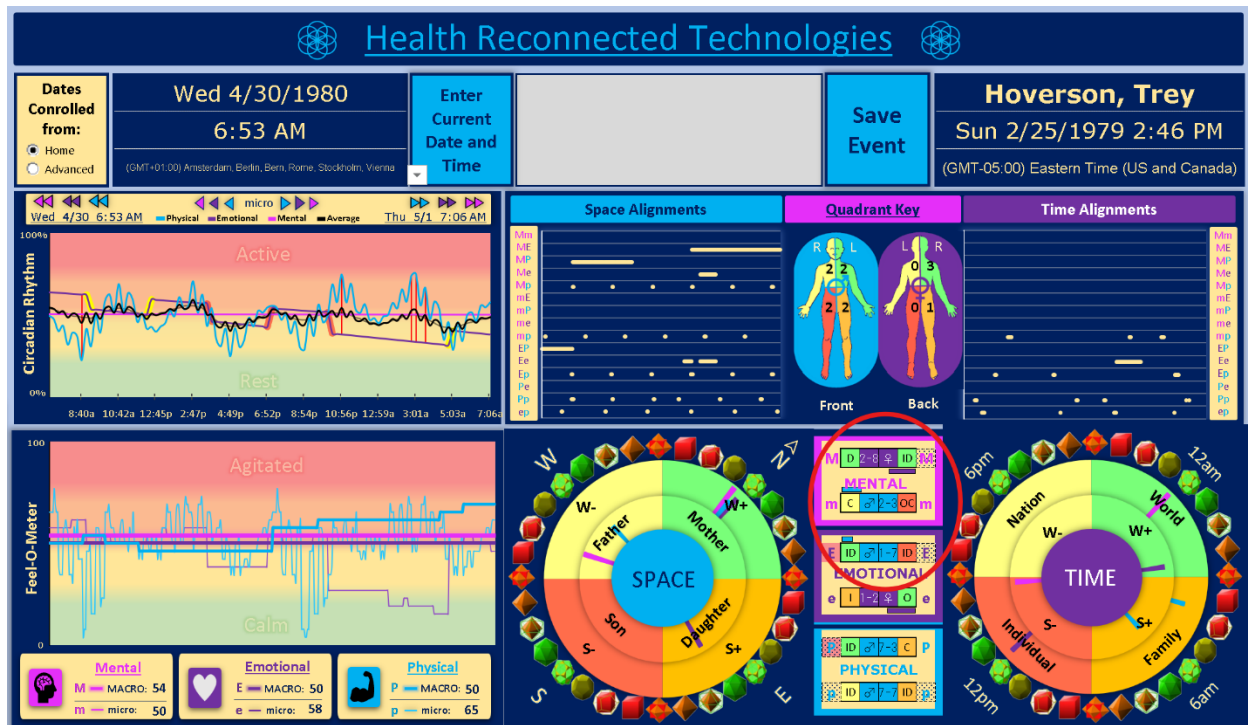
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1980 Amsterdam Coronation Riot

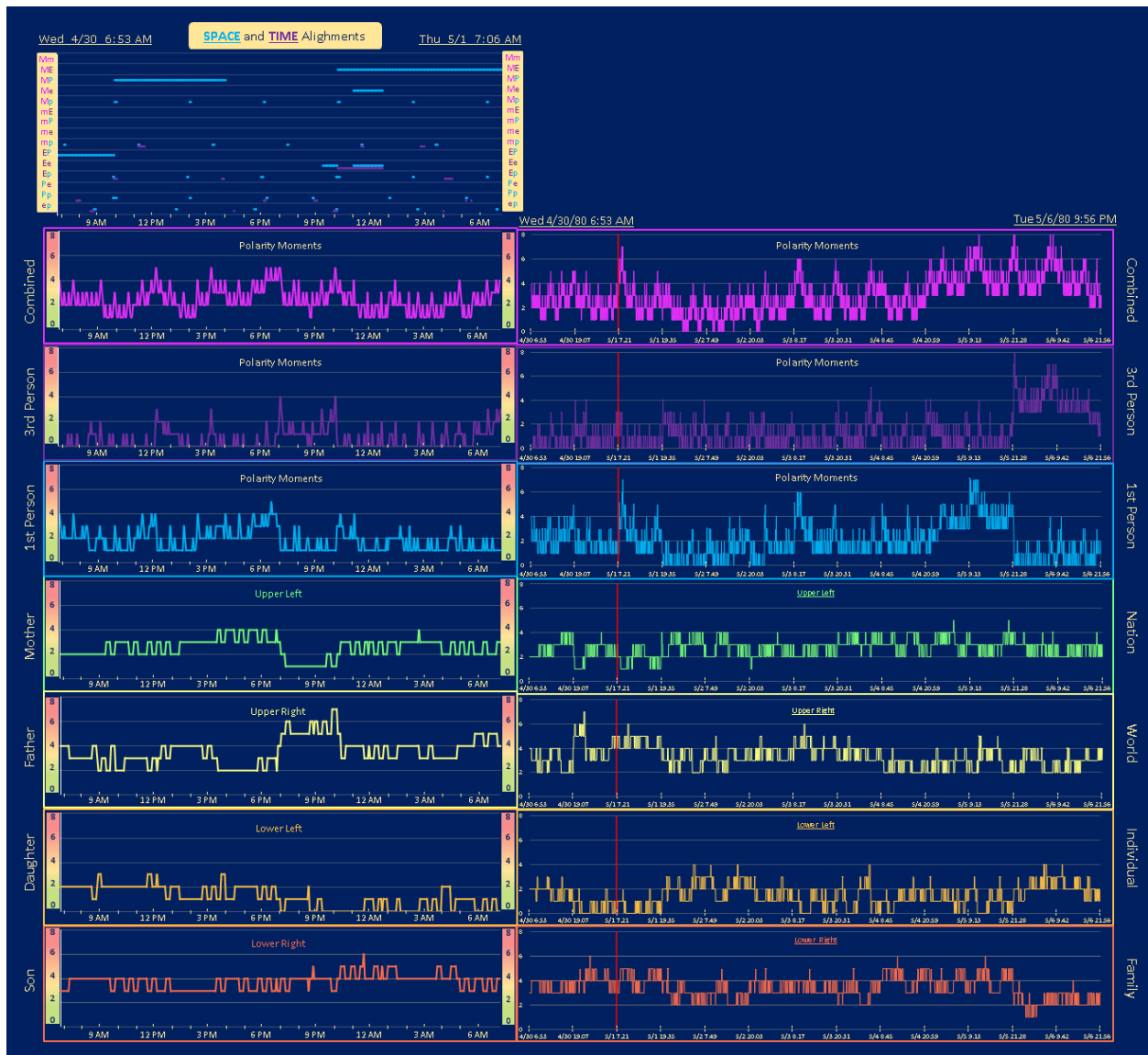
The **Amsterdam coronation riots** ([Dutch](#): *Kroningsoproer*) refers to major violence and rioting in [Amsterdam](#), the [Netherlands](#), on the day of [the accession](#) of [Queen Beatrix](#), 30 April 1980. It was one of the biggest episodes of such disturbances in the country since the end of [World War II](#) and the most significant event of the Dutch [squatters'](#) movement

Beatrix ascended the throne on 30 April 1980, and squatters started to riot. The protesters were rallying under the slogan *Geen woning, geen kroning* (No house, no coronation).^[2] Due to the presence of 10,000 police officers, [gendarmes](#) and some military officers, the event turned into a major clash.^[3] The riots were centred around the [Dam Square](#), where the new Queen's inauguration took place.^[4] Clashes also happened in and around [Blauwbrug](#), [Rokin](#) and Vondelstraat.



1980 Amsterdam Coronation Riot

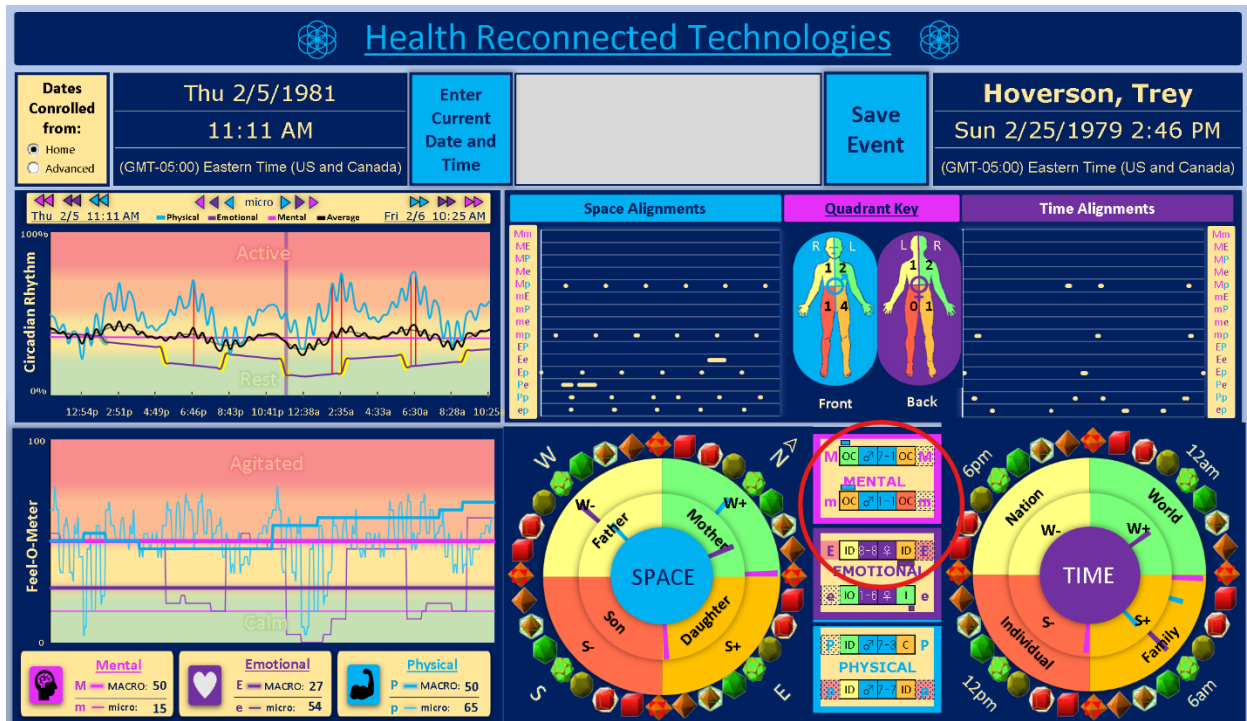
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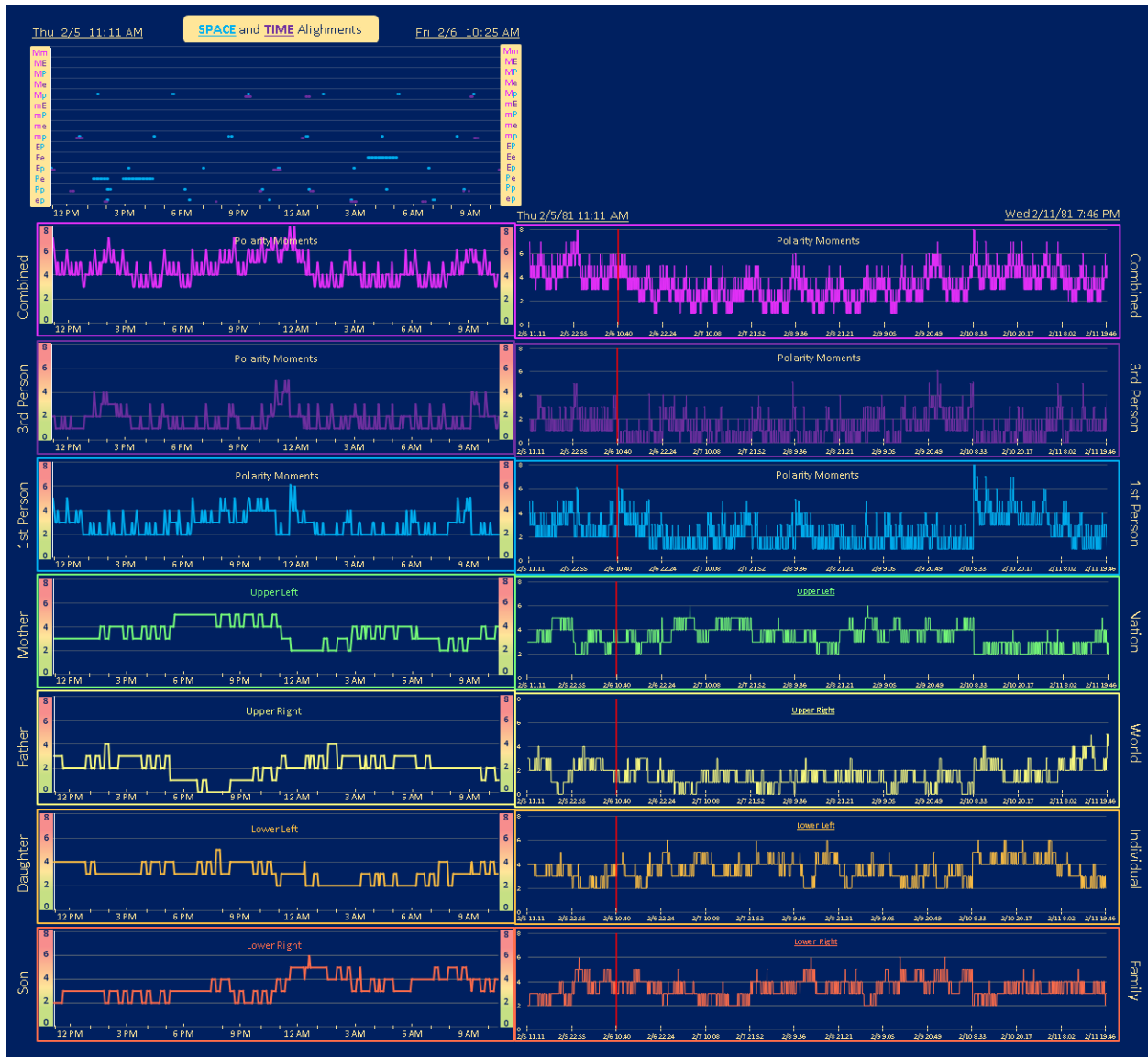
1981 Toronto Bathhouse Riot

Operation Soap was a raid by the [Metropolitan Toronto Police](#) against four [gay bathhouses](#) in [Toronto](#), [Ontario](#), [Canada](#), which took place on February 5, 1981. Nearly three hundred men were arrested, the largest [mass arrest](#) in Canada since the 1970 [October crisis](#),^[1] before the record was broken during the [2006 Stanley Cup Playoffs](#) in [Edmonton](#), [Alberta](#).^[2]

Operation Soap is considered a special turning point in the history of the [lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender](#) community in [Canada](#); the raids and their aftermath are today widely considered to be the Canadian equivalent of the 1969 [Stonewall riots](#) in [New York City](#).^[3] Mass protests and rallies were held denouncing the incident.^[4] These evolved into Toronto's current [Pride Week](#), which is now one of the world's largest [gay pride](#) festivals and celebrated its 35th anniversary in 2015.

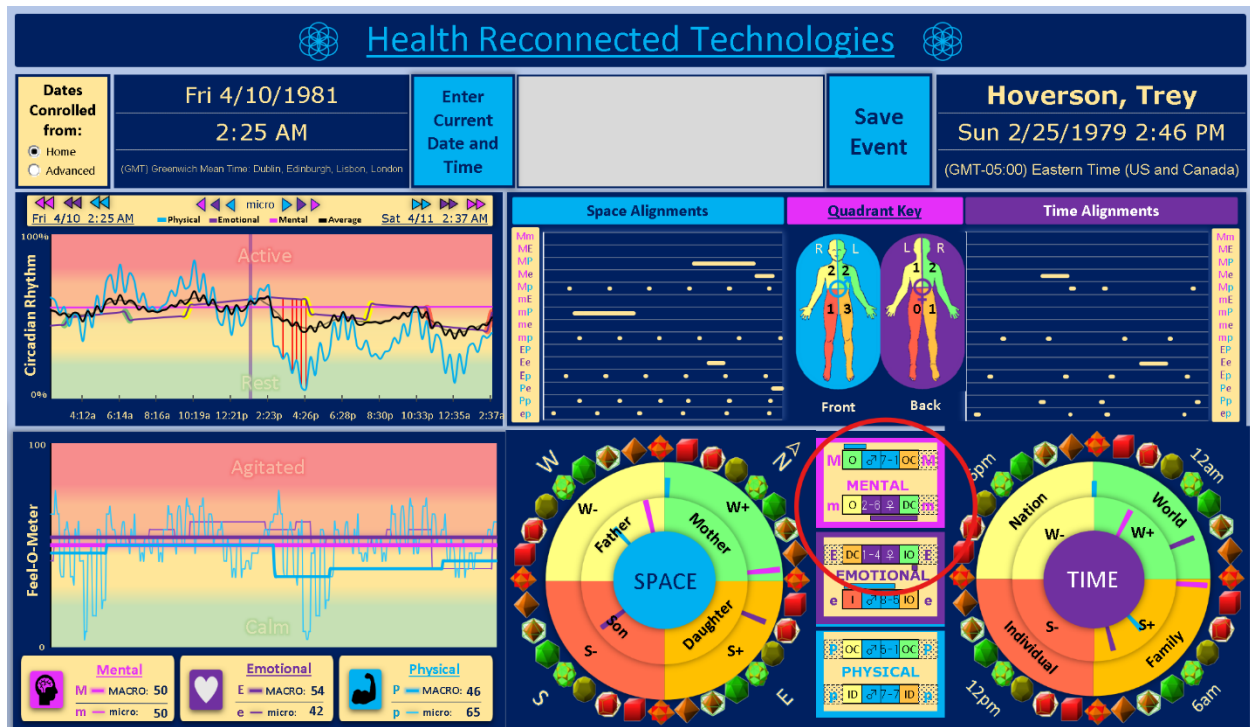


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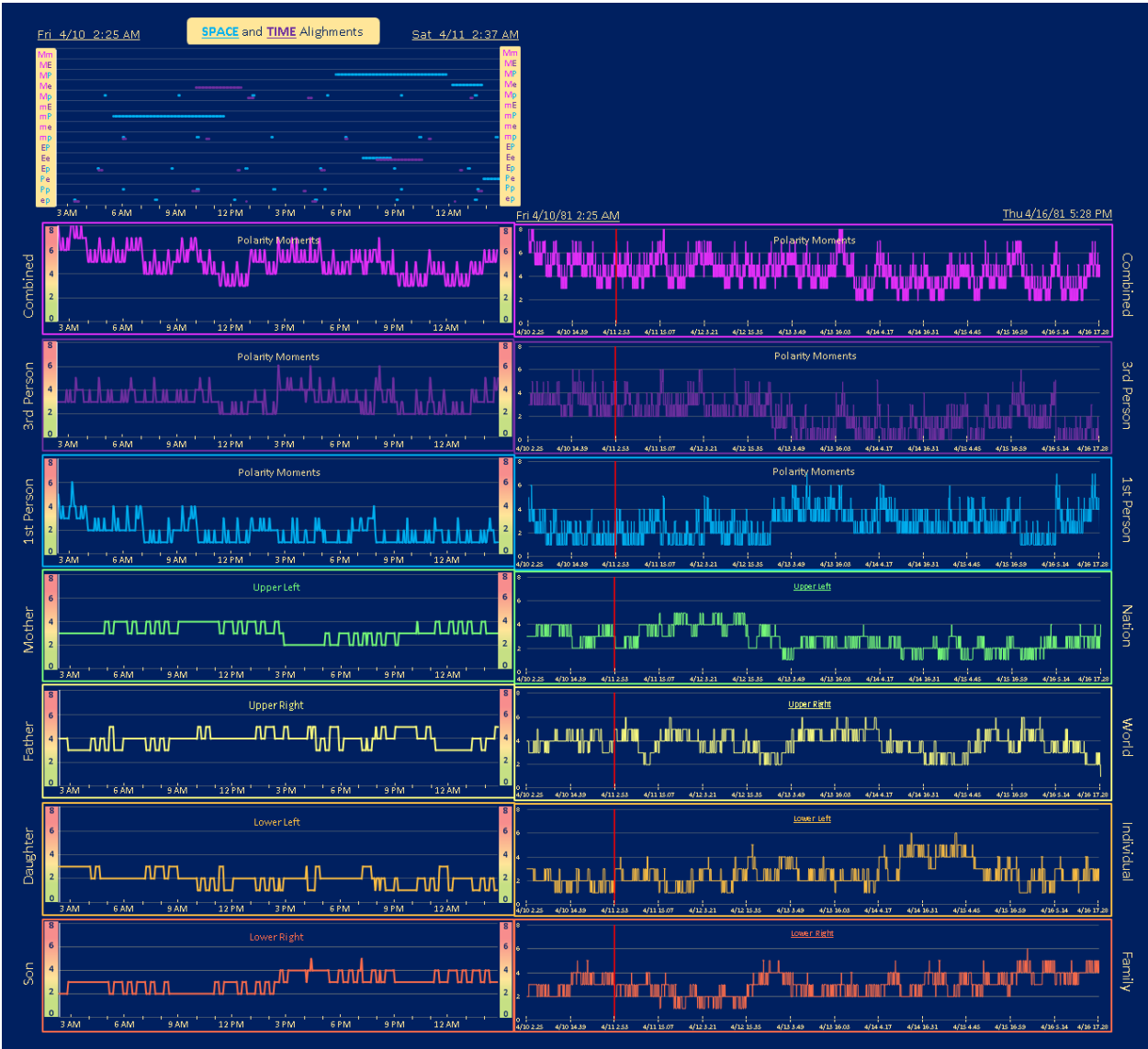
1981 Brixton Riot (London)

The **1981 Brixton riot**, or **Brixton uprising**,^[1] was a series of clashes between mainly [black](#) youths and the [Metropolitan Police](#) in [Brixton, London](#), between 10 and 12 April 1981.^[2] It resulted from racist discrimination against the black community by the mainly white police, especially the police's increased use of [stop-and-search](#) in the area. The main riot on 11 April, dubbed "Bloody Saturday" by [Time](#) magazine,^[3] resulted in 279 injuries to police and 45 injuries to members of the public;^[4] over a hundred vehicles were burned, including 56 police vehicles; almost 150 buildings were damaged, thirty of which were burnt out, and many shops were looted. There were 82 arrests. Reports suggested that up to 5,000 people were involved.



1981 Brixton Riot (London)

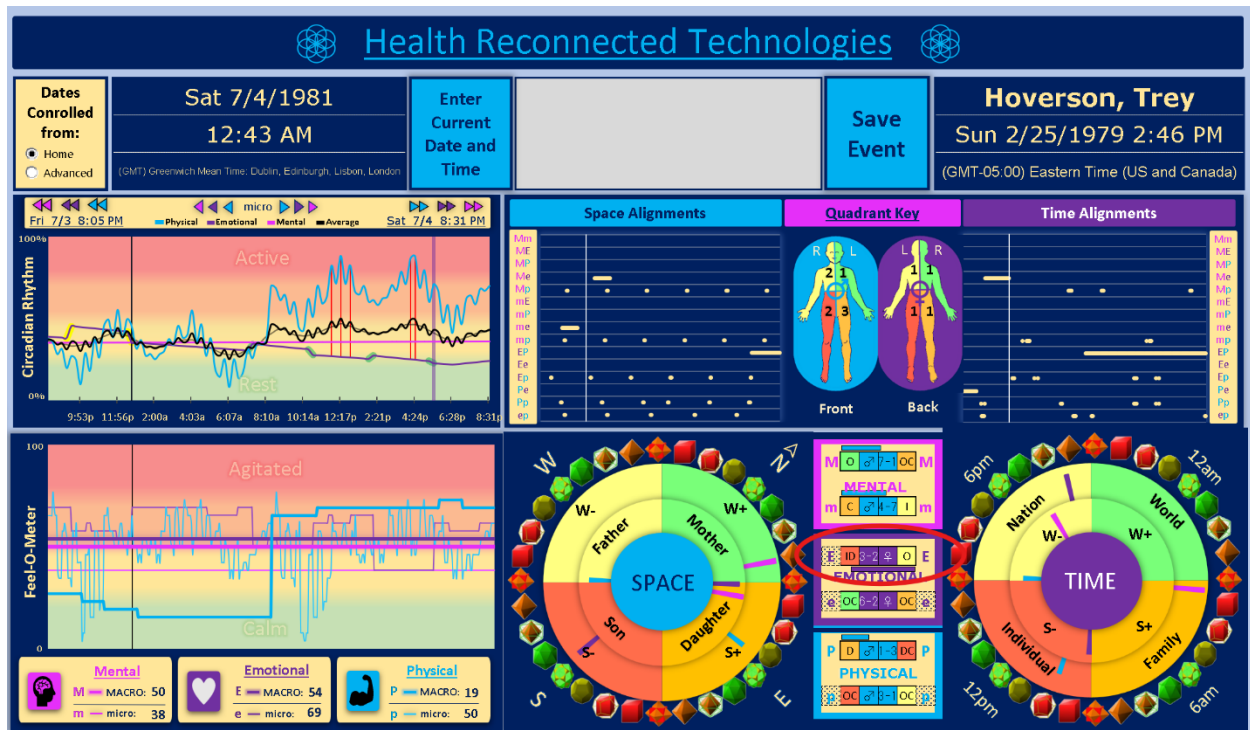
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1981 Toxteth Riot (England)

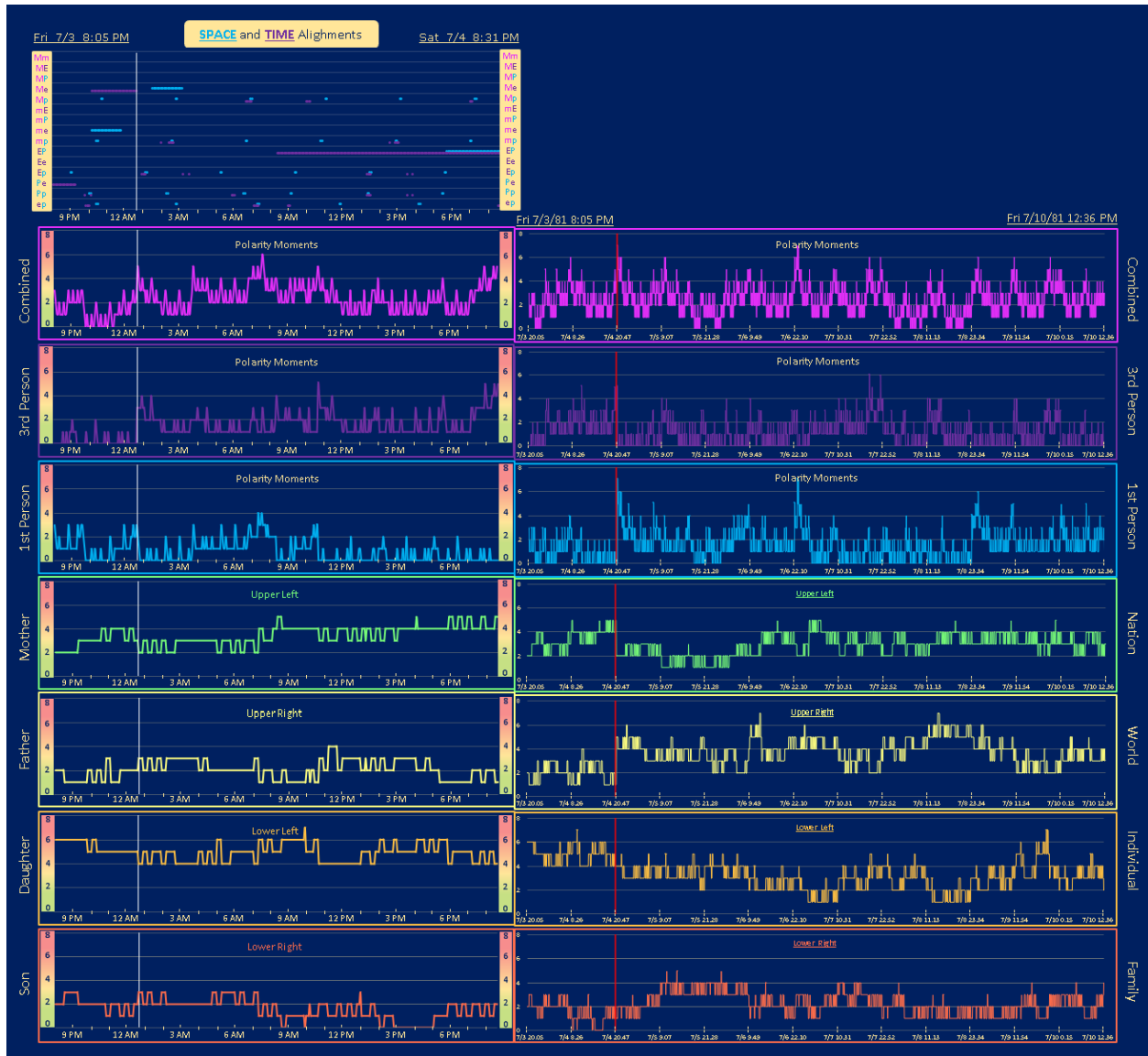
The **Toxteth riots** of July 1981 were a civil disturbance in [Toxteth](#), [inner-city Liverpool](#), which arose in part from long-standing tensions between the local police and the black community. On Friday 3 July near [Granby Street](#), led to a disturbance in which three policemen were injured.

At 02:15 hours on Monday 6 July 1981 Merseyside police officers fired 25–30 CS gas grenades, the first occasion on which these had been used in the UK other than in [Northern Ireland](#). The gas successfully dispersed the crowds. The rioting lasted nine days, during which [Merseyside Police](#) said 468 police officers were injured, 500 people were arrested, and at least 70 buildings were damaged so severely by fire that they had to be demolished. Around 100 cars were damaged or destroyed, and there was extensive looting of shops.



1981 Toxteth Riot (England)

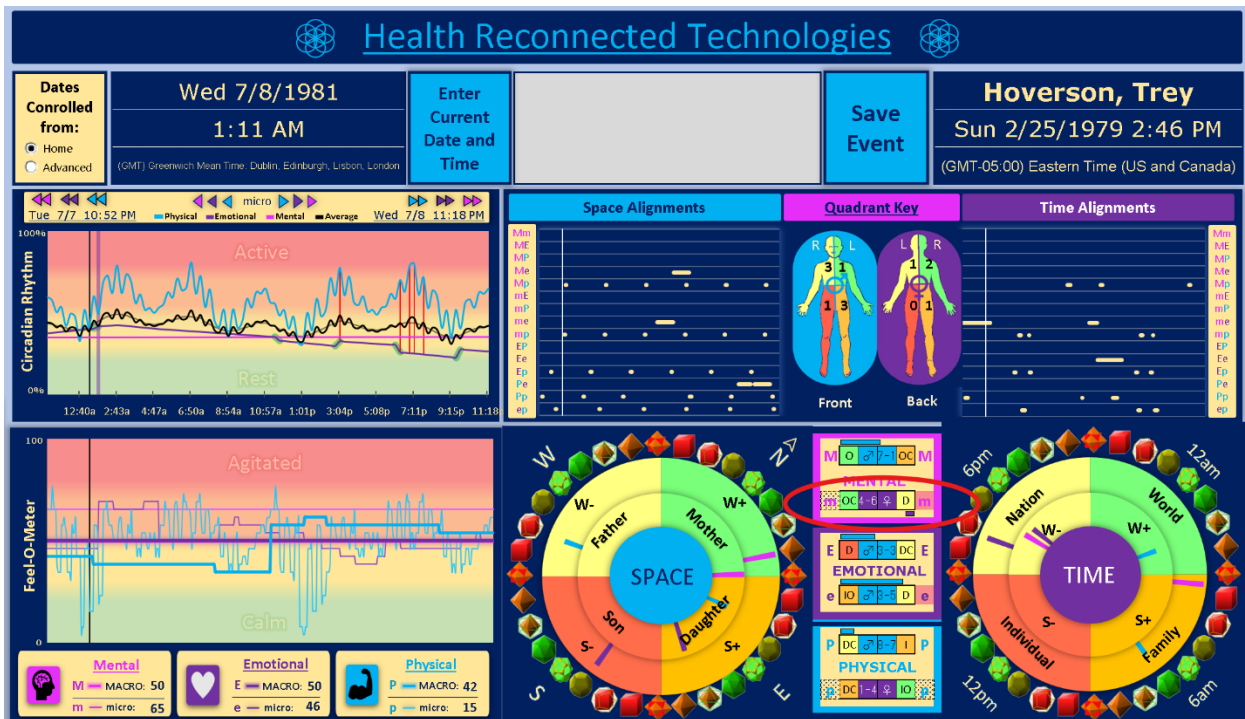
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1981 Moss Side Riot (England)

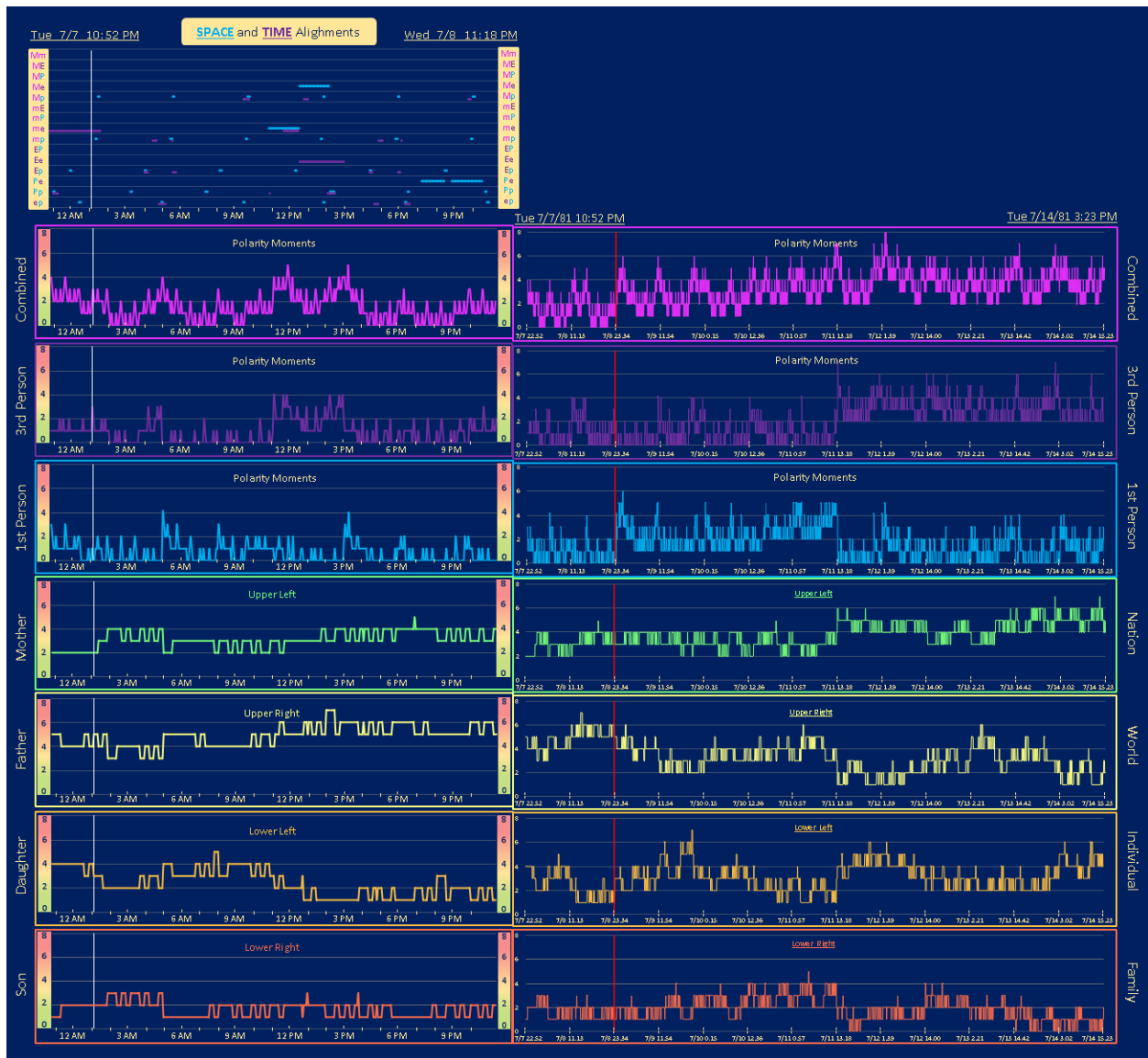
In July 1981, the inner-city district of [Moss Side](#) in [Manchester](#), England, was the scene of mass [protesting](#). The protests at Moss Side started at the local police station and later moved into the surrounding streets over two days. Key factors seen as fuel for this protest were [racial tension](#), due to frequent allegations of police officers racially abusing and using excessive force against black youths in the area,^[1] and mass unemployment brought on by the [early 1980s recession](#).

On 8 July 1981, a crowd of more than 1,000 youths besieged the police station at Moss Side, Manchester. All windows in the building were broken, and twelve police vehicles were set on fire. Police reinforcements equipped with riot shields and protective crash helmets were deployed around the station. A second attempt was made by crowds to attack the police station and during this a policeman was shot with a [crossbow](#) bolt through his leg.



1981 Moss Side Riot (England)

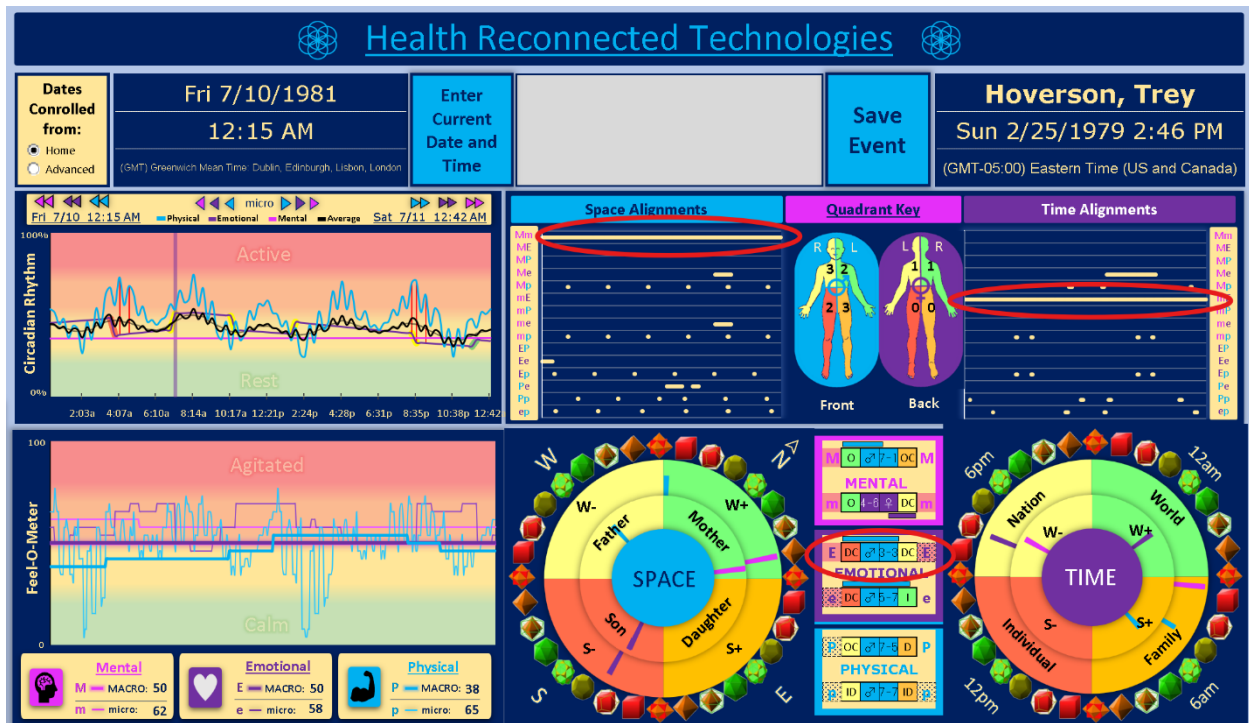
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1981 Handsworth Riot (England)

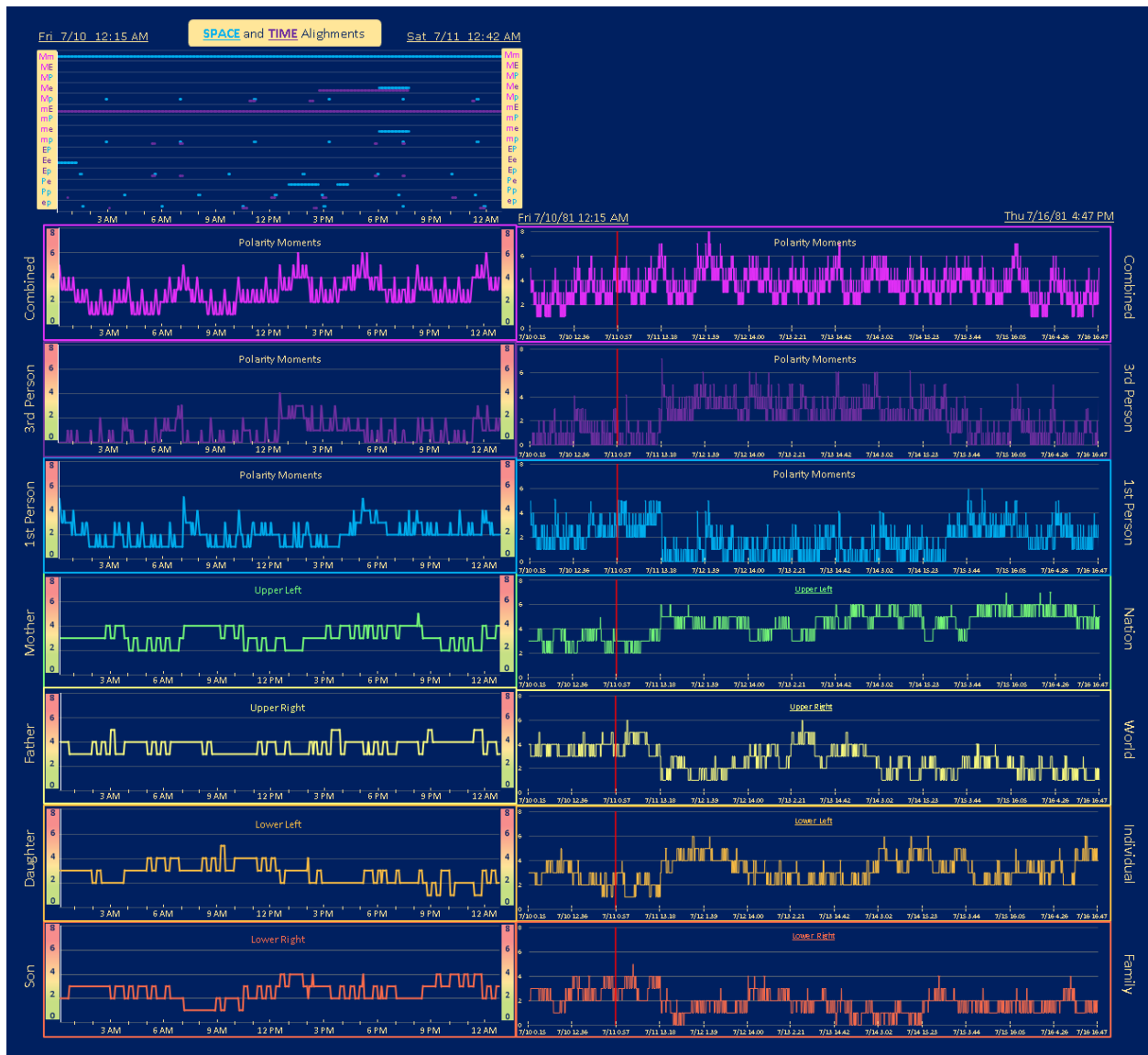
The **1981 Handsworth riots** were three days of [rioting](#) that took place in the [Handsworth](#) area of [Birmingham](#), England in July 1981.^[1] The major outbreak of violence took place on the night of Friday 10/11 July, with smaller disturbances on the following two nights.

The immediate flashpoint was an attack on a locally well-known [Police Superintendent](#) who was trying to calm rumors of an impending march by the right-wing [National Front](#).^[1] The following disturbances resulted in 121 arrests and 40 injuries to police officers, alongside widespread damage to property.



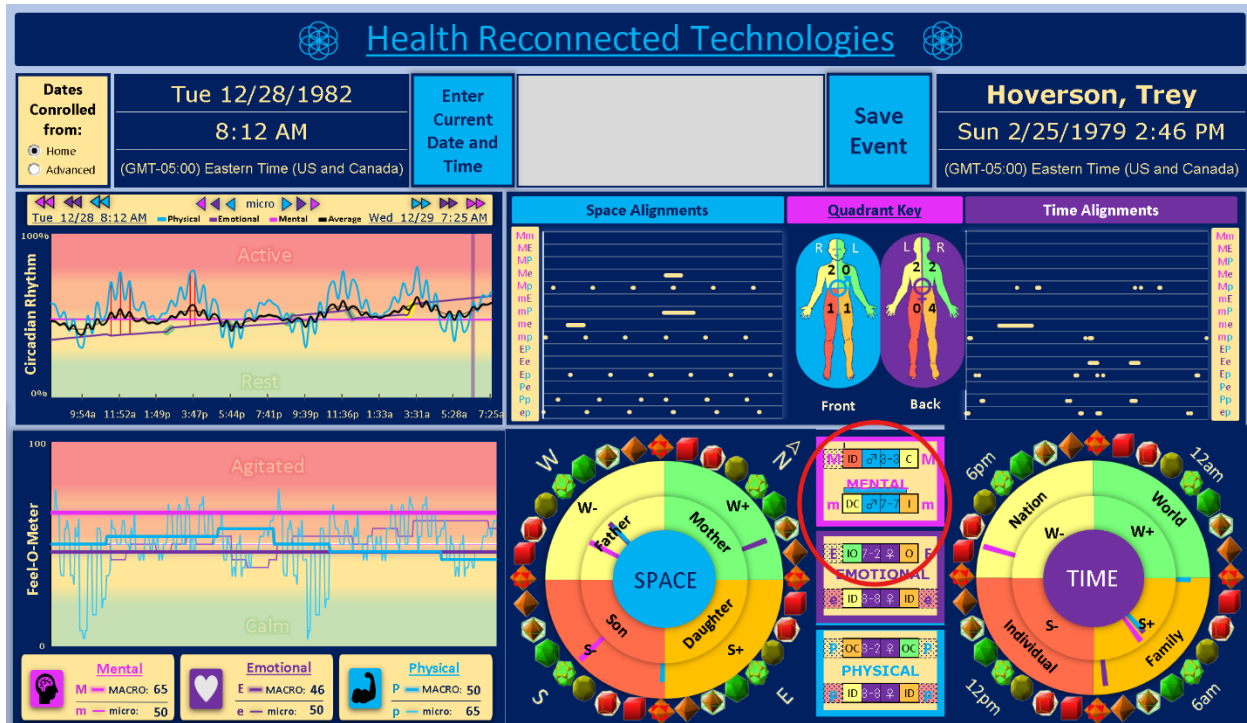
1981 Handsworth Riot (England)

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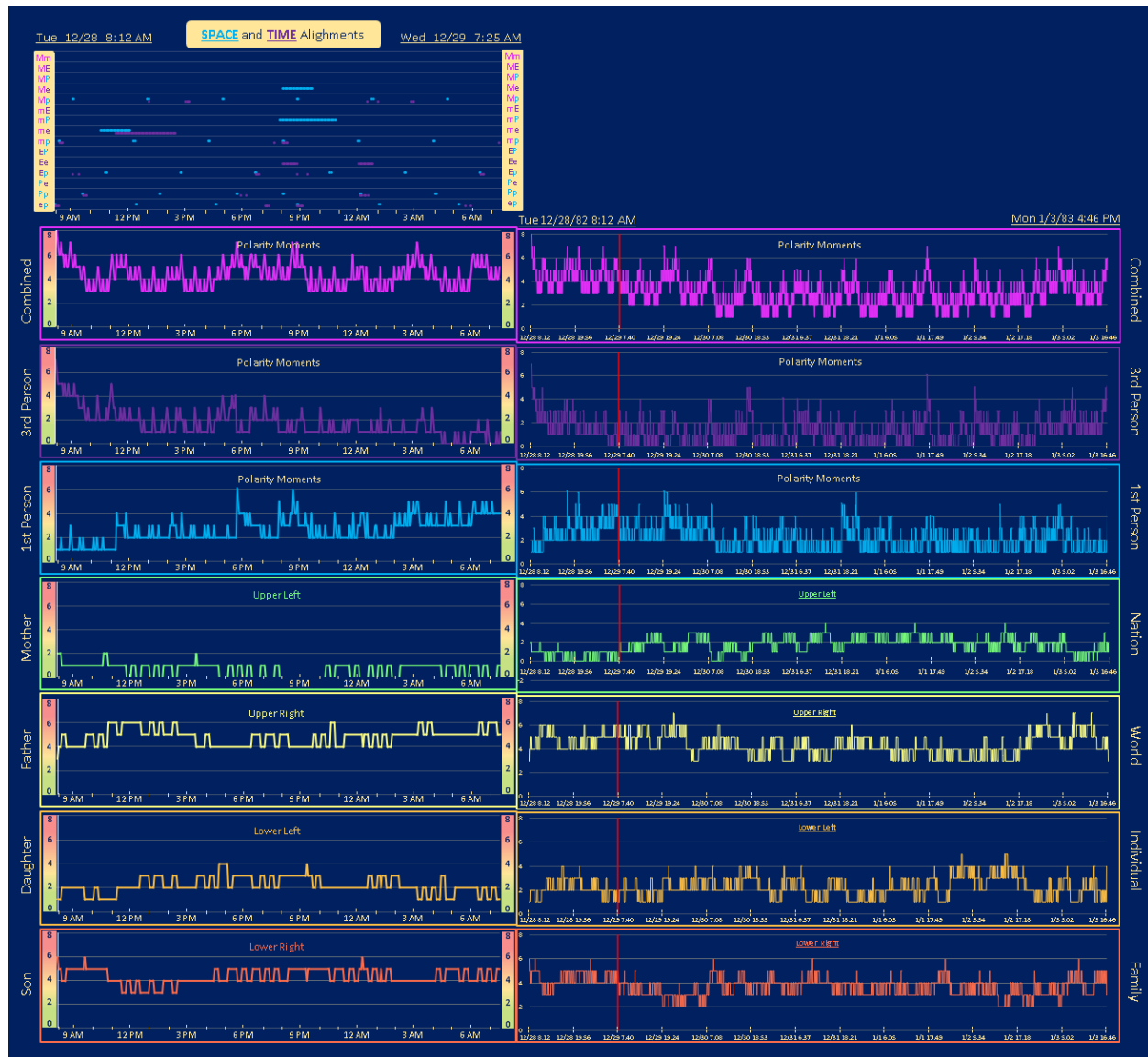
1982 Overtown Riot (Miami)

The **1982 Overtown riot** was a period of [civil unrest](#) in [Miami, Florida](#), United States, from December 28 to 30, 1982. On December 28, 1982, [Cuban](#)-born MPD officer Luis Alvarez entered an [amusement arcade](#) with his partner in Overtown. Inside, the officer confronted Nevell Johnson Jr., an African American man, over a gun Johnson had on him. Sporadic rioting continued into the next night, but began to subside, with the restricted area opened on December 31. Over three nights of rioting, 1 person died, 26 were injured, and 43 were arrested. Alvarez, who was suspended with pay following the shooting, was charged by the state of Florida with [manslaughter](#), though he was acquitted by an [all-white jury](#) in 1984.



1982 Overtown Riot (Miami)

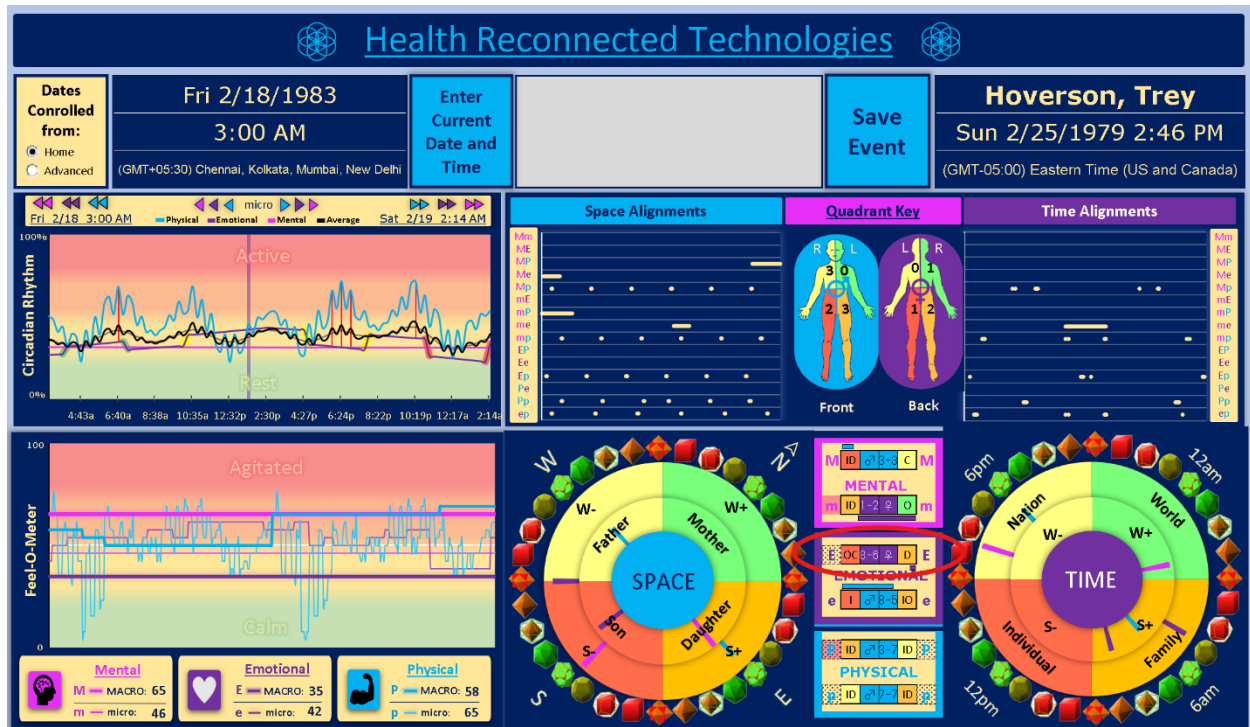
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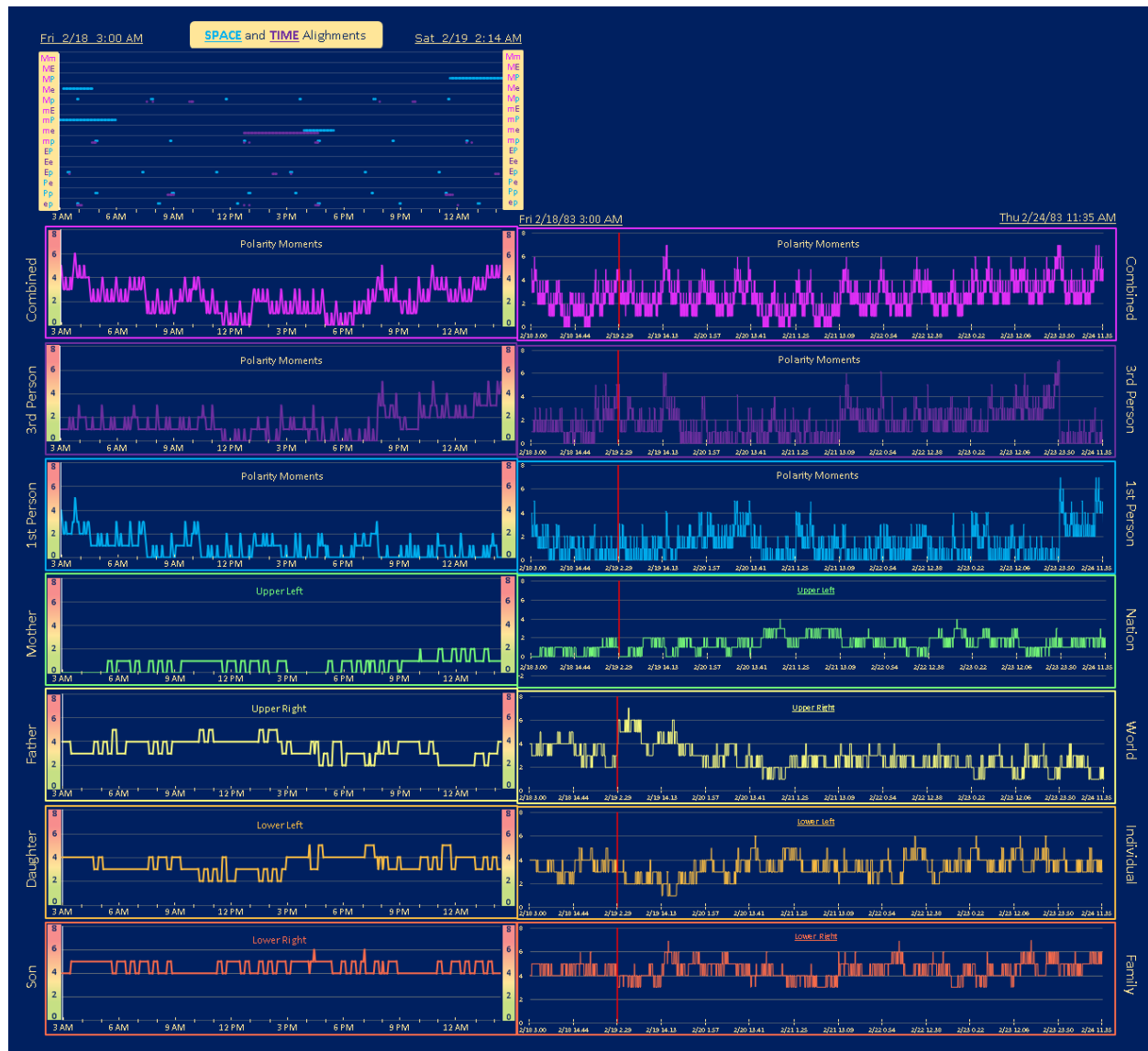
1983 Nellie Massacre (India)

The **Nellie massacre** took place in central [Assam](#) during a six-hour period on the morning of 18 February 1983.^{[6][7]} The massacre claimed the lives of 1,600–2,000 people^[8] from 14 villages. The victims were [Muslim](#) of Bengali origin.^{[11][7][12]} Three media personnel—Hemendra Narayan of [The Indian Express](#), Bedabrata Lahkar of [The Assam Tribune](#) and Sharma of ABC—were witnesses to the massacre.^[13]

The violence that took place in Nellie by natives—mostly rural peasants—was seen as a fallout of the decision to hold the controversial [state elections](#) in 1983^[14] in the midst of the [Assam Agitation](#), after [Prime Minister Indira Gandhi](#)'s decision to give four million Bengali Muslims the right to vote.^{[9][15]} It has been described as one of the worst [pogroms](#) since [World War II](#) and one of the deadliest pogroms against a minority community in post [partition](#) India.

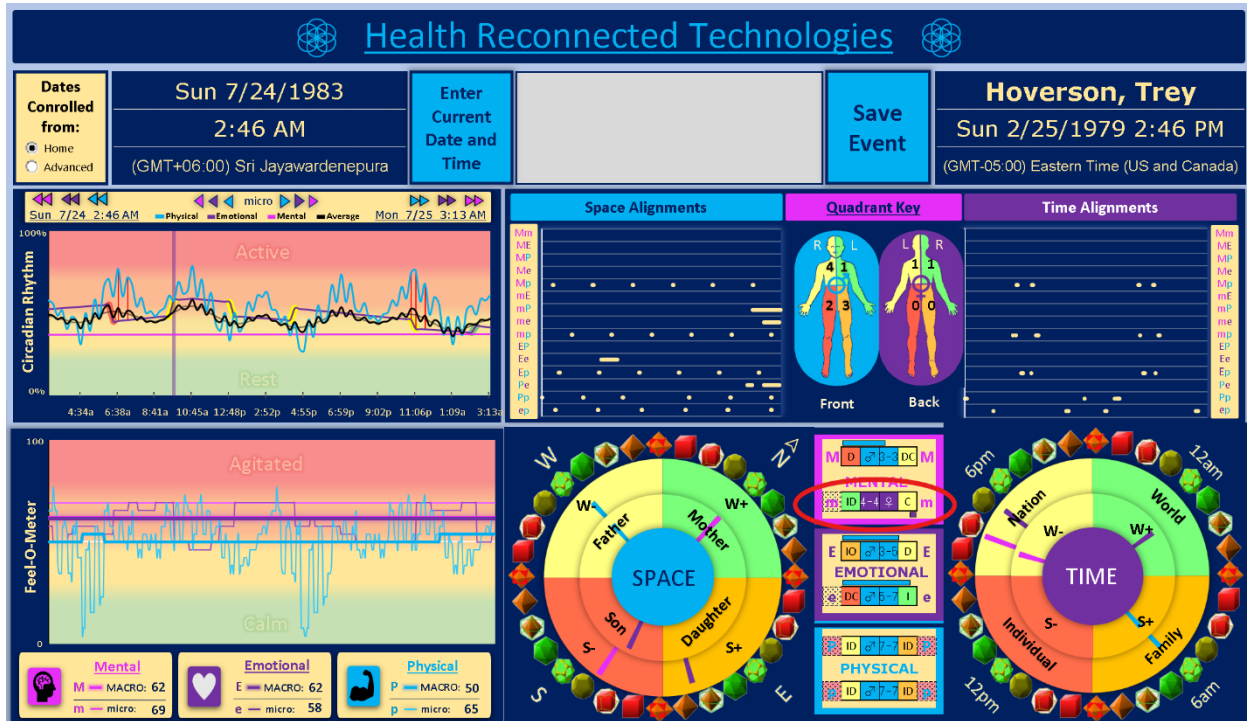


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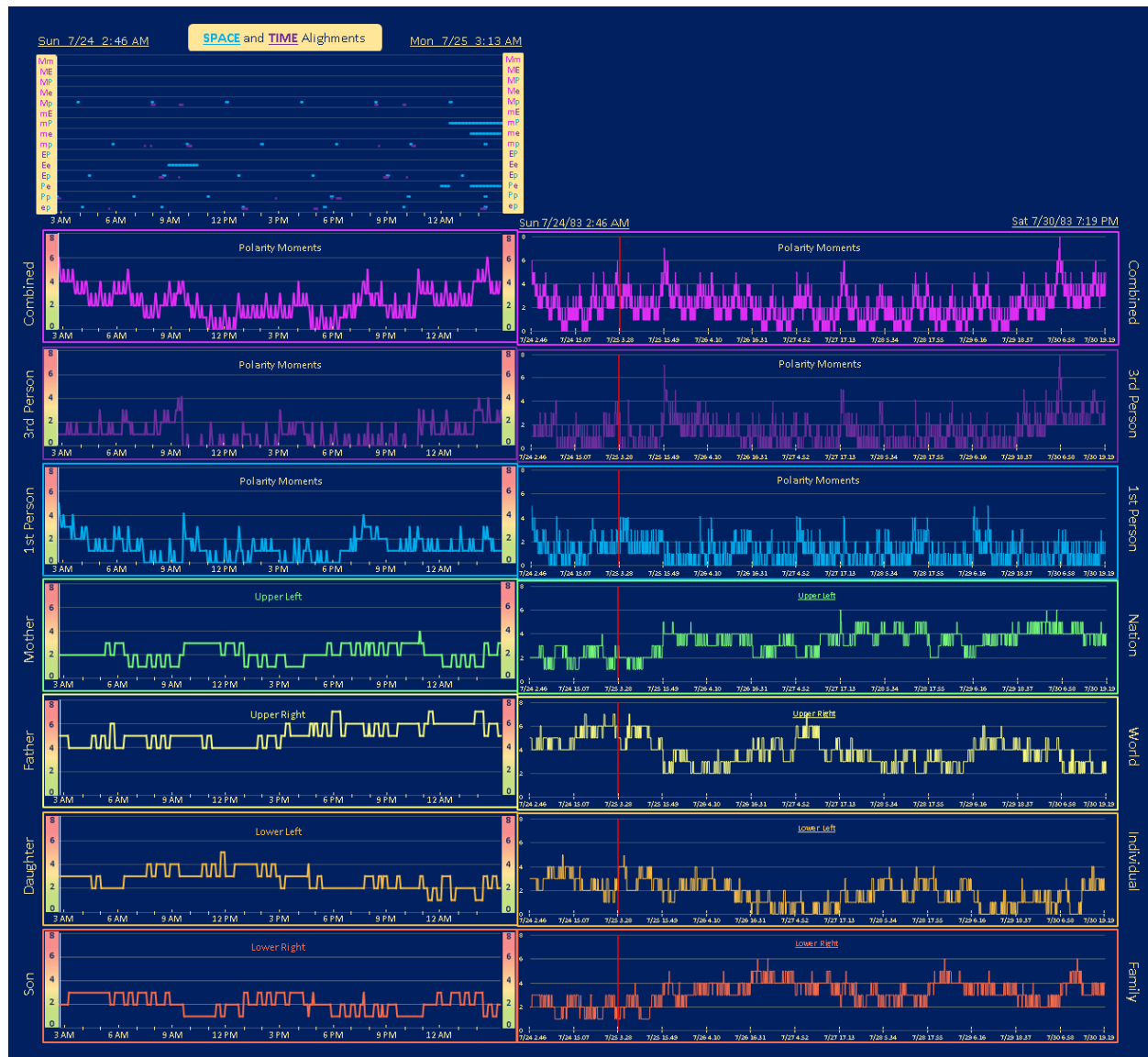
1983 Anti-Tamil Riot (Sri Lanka)

On the night of 24 July 1983, anti-Tamil rioting started in the capital city of [Colombo](#) and then spread to other parts of the country. Over seven days, mainly [Sinhalese](#) mobs attacked, burned, looted, and killed Tamil civilians. The looting, arson and killings later spread to include all [Indians](#), with the Indian High Commission being attacked and the [Indian Overseas Bank](#) being completely destroyed. Estimates of the death toll range between 400 and 3,000,^[16] and 150,000 people became homeless.^{[17][18]} According to Tamil Centre for Human Rights (TCHR), the total number of Tamils killed in the Black July pogrom was 5,638. Around 18,000 homes and 5,000 shops were destroyed.^[19] The economic cost of the riots was estimated to be \$300 million.



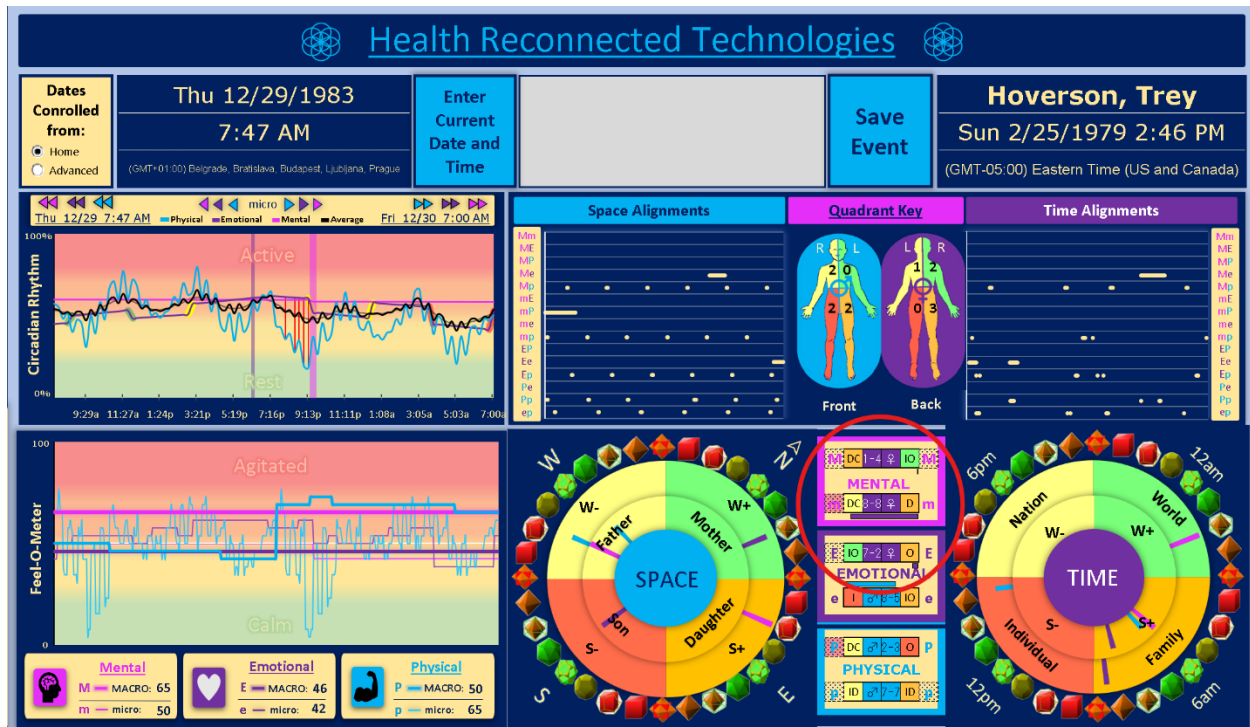
1983 Anti-Tamil Riot (Sri Lanka)

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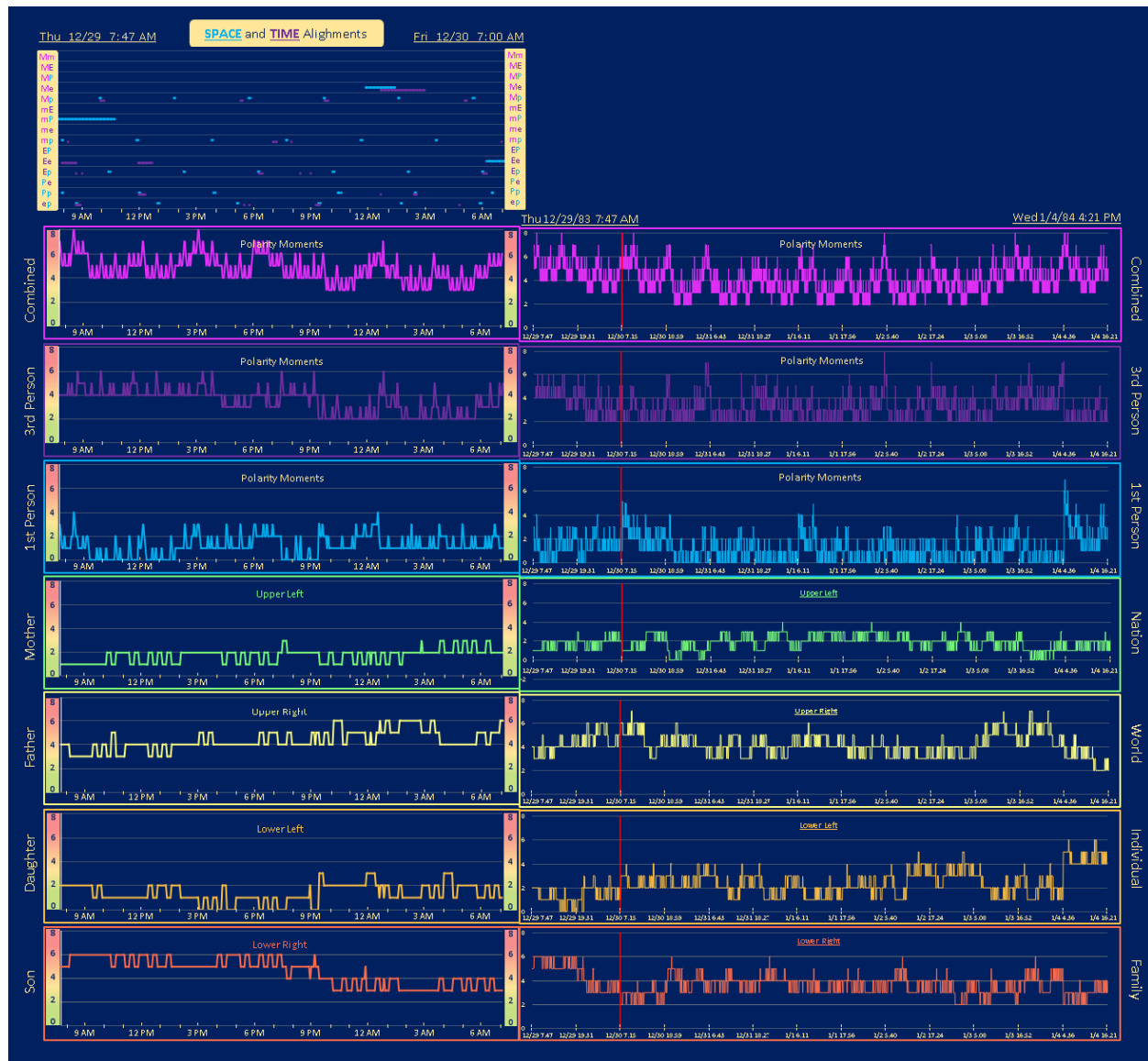
1984 Tunisian Bread Riot (North Africa)

The **Tunisian bread riots** ([French](#): *émeutes du pain*, [Arabic](#): أحداث الخبز) were a series of violent demonstrations in [Tunisia](#) that occurred from December 1983 to January 1984, triggered by a rise in the price of bread due to an IMF-imposed [austerity](#) program. President [Habib Bourguiba](#) declared a state of emergency and the riots were put down by force. Over 100 rioters died. The regime was weakened by the upheavals and the aftermath of [food riots](#). Three years later General [Zine El Abidine Ben Ali](#) seized power in a coup.



1984 Tunisian Bread Riot (North Africa)

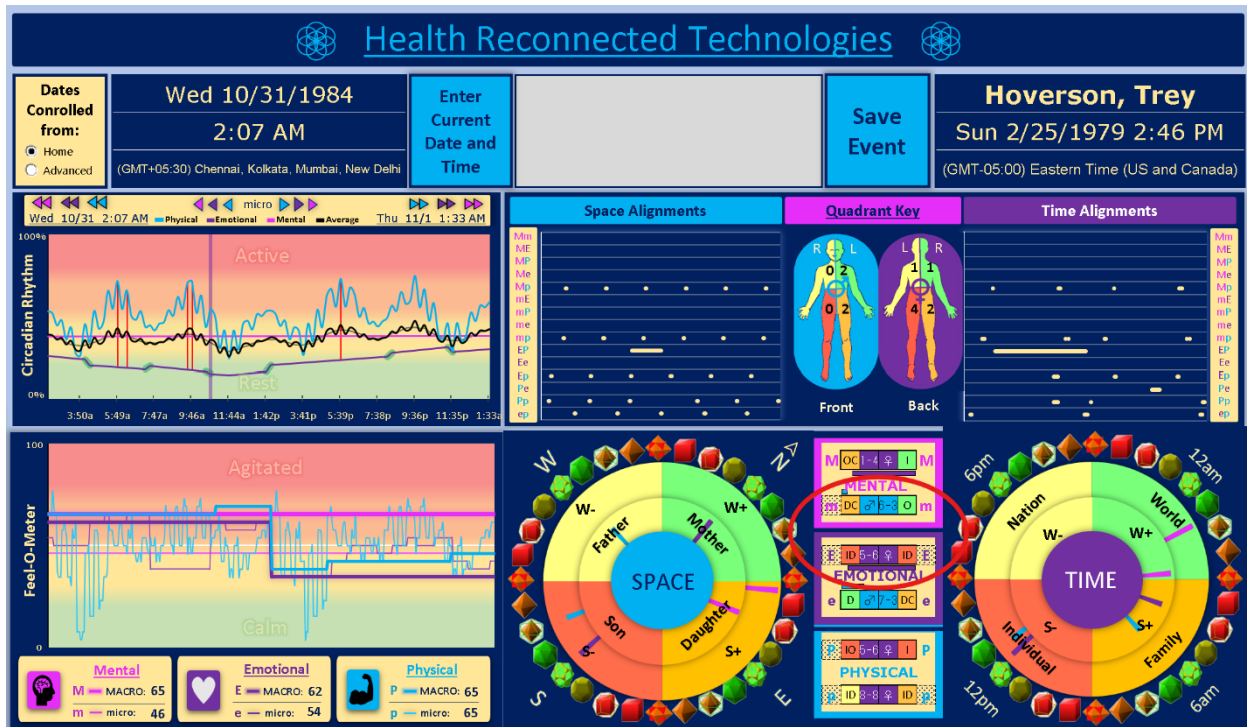
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1984 Sikh Massacre (India)

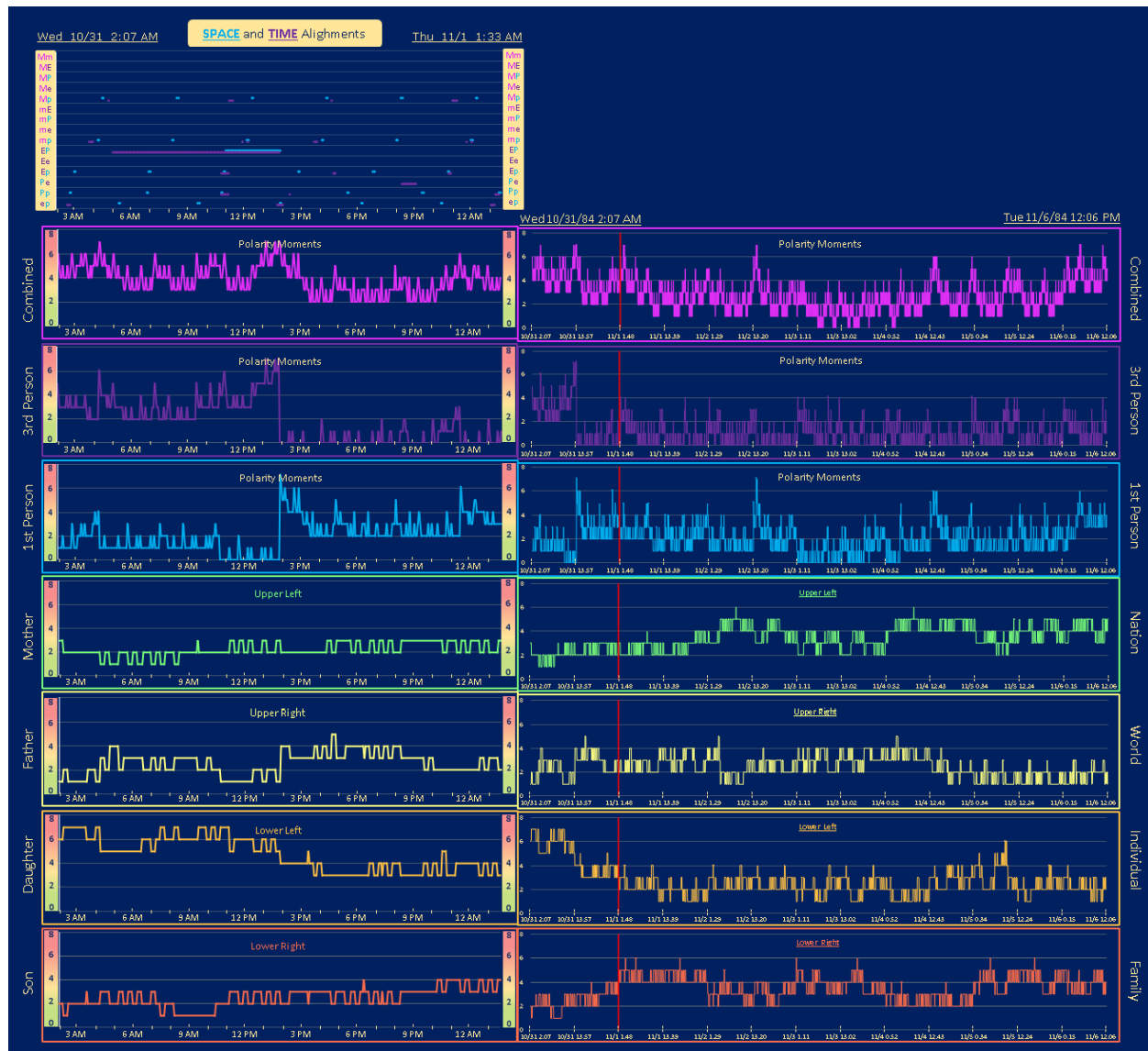
The **1984 anti-Sikh riots**, also known as the **1984 Sikh massacre**, was a series of organised [pogroms](#) against [Sikhs](#) in [India](#) following the [assassination of Indira Gandhi](#) by her Sikh bodyguards.^{[14][15][16][17][5][18]} Government estimates project that about 2,800 Sikhs were killed in [Delhi](#)^{[5][6]} and 3,350 nationwide,^{[11][12]} whilst other sources estimate the number of deaths at about 8,000–17,000.

In the aftermath, the government reported that 20,000 had fled the city; the [People's Union for Civil Liberties](#) reported "at least" 1,000 [displaced persons](#).^[25] The most-affected regions were the Sikh neighborhoods of Delhi. [Human rights](#) organizations and newspapers across India believed that the massacre was organized.



1984 Sikh Massacre (India)

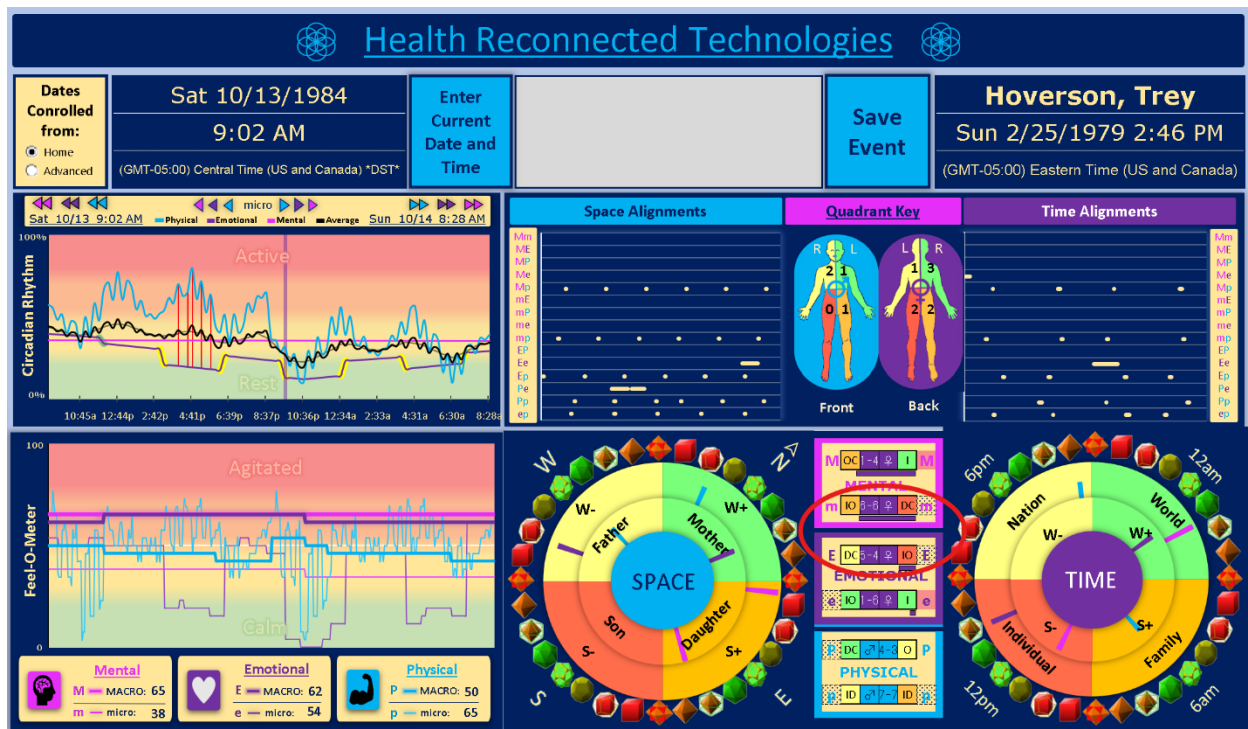
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1984 Aggieville Riot (Kansas State Victory)

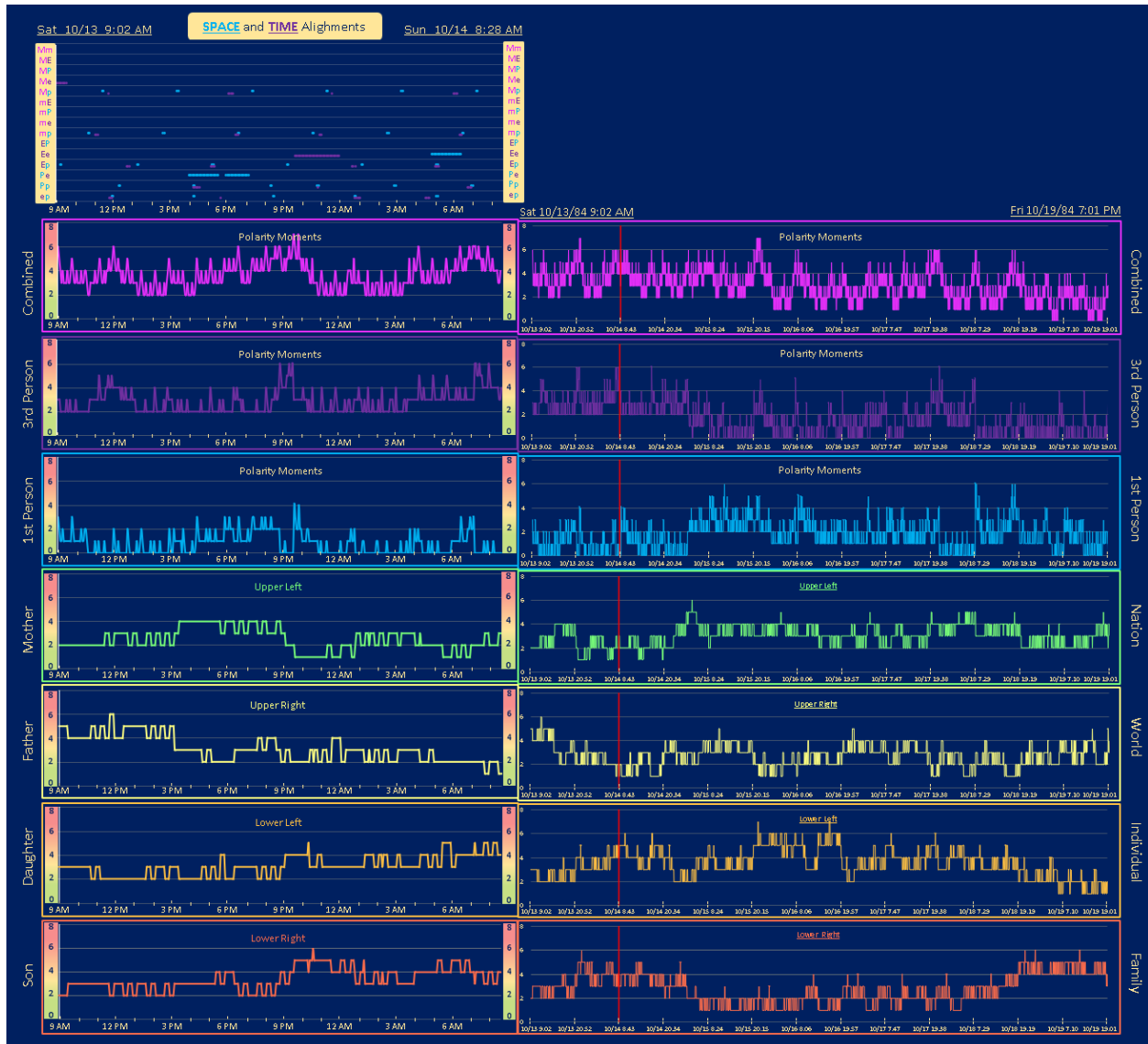
The Aggieville riots occurred in 1984 following football games between rivals [Kansas State University](#) and the [University of Kansas](#). This was one of the earliest [collegiate sports](#)-related [riots](#) in the United States.

On October 13, 1984, Kansas State defeated KU 24-7 in football. That evening, Kansas State students and townspeople gathered to celebrate the victory in Aggieville. An estimated 6,000 to 8,000 people jammed the main street outside the bars. As night fell, the revelers turned violent, smashing windows and signs, overturning a car, and uprooting street signs.^[4] Five police officers were cornered for a time and pelted with rocks and bottles. Ten people were injured, including six police officers.^[4] Twenty-four arrests were made.



1984 Aggieville Riot (Kansas State Victory)

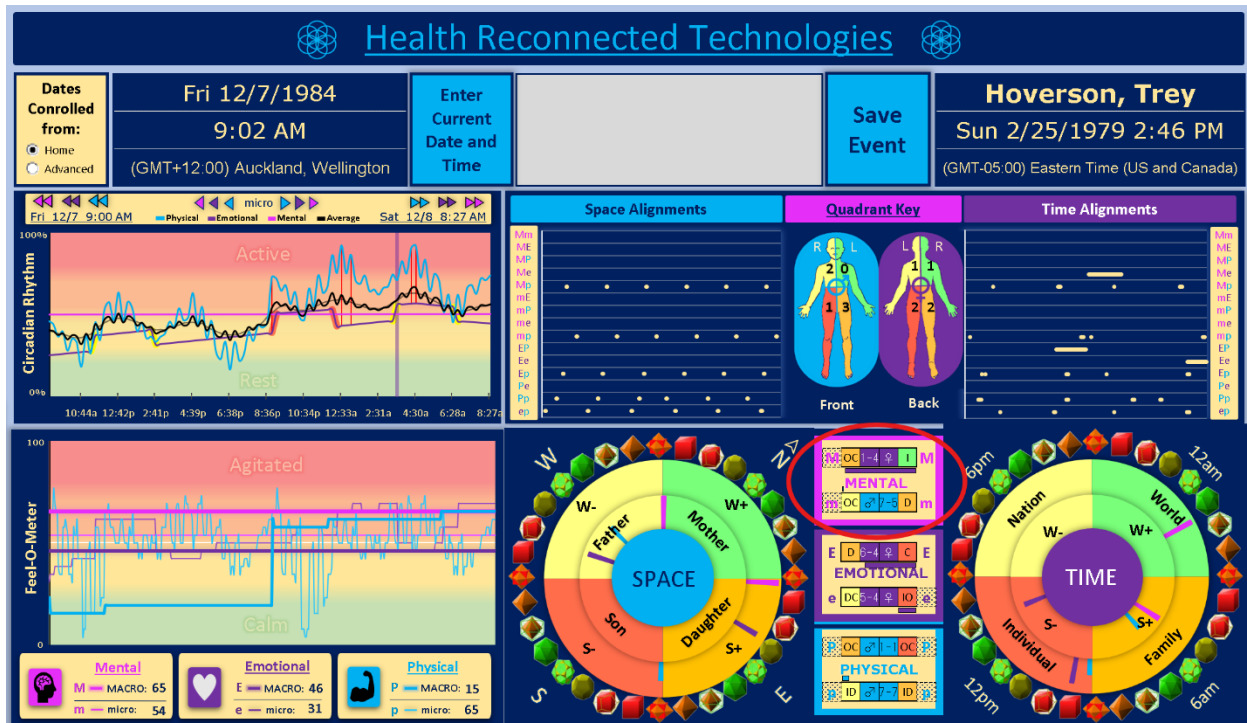
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1984 Queen Street Riot (Auckland)

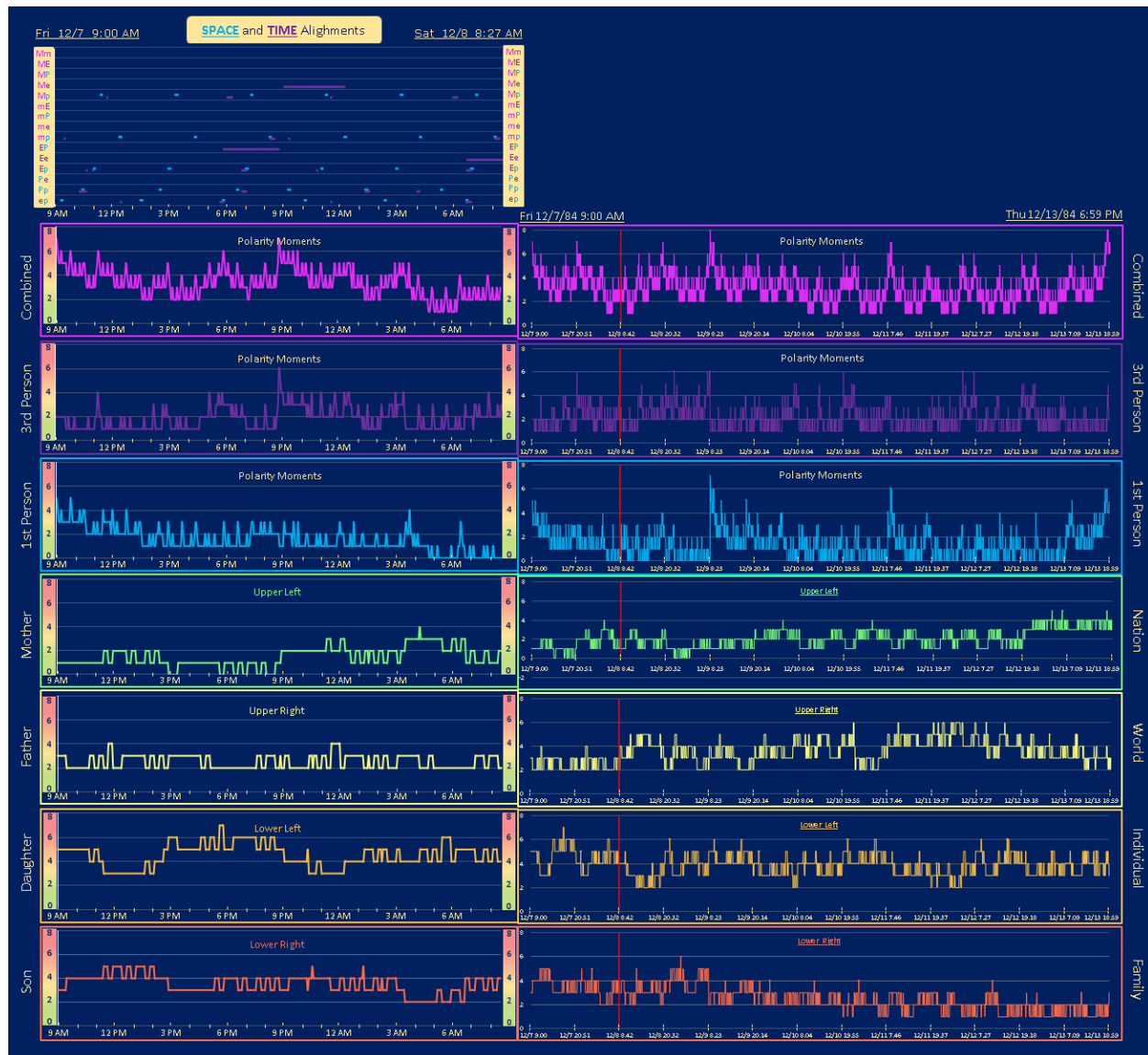
Aotea Square was site of a major civil disturbance on 7 December 1984,^[6] during a free end-of-academic year [rock concert](#) given by bands including [Herbs](#) and [DD Smash](#). A power cut interrupted the concert for a time, and some of the concert-goers began throwing bottles at police in attendance, who called up additional forces in [riot gear](#) but at first did not intervene further.^[7]

[Dave Dobbyn](#), DD Smash's lead singer, was later accused of having incited a riot by declaring "I wish those riot squad guys would stop wanking and put their little batons away", followed by an announcement by [Triple M](#), the radio station promoting the concert, that the performance would be stopped on the request of the police. This caused a riot amongst parts of the audience, who moved into Queen Street, smashing shop windows and overturning cars, causing over [NZ\\$](#) 1 million in reported damage



1984 Queen Street Riot (Auckland)

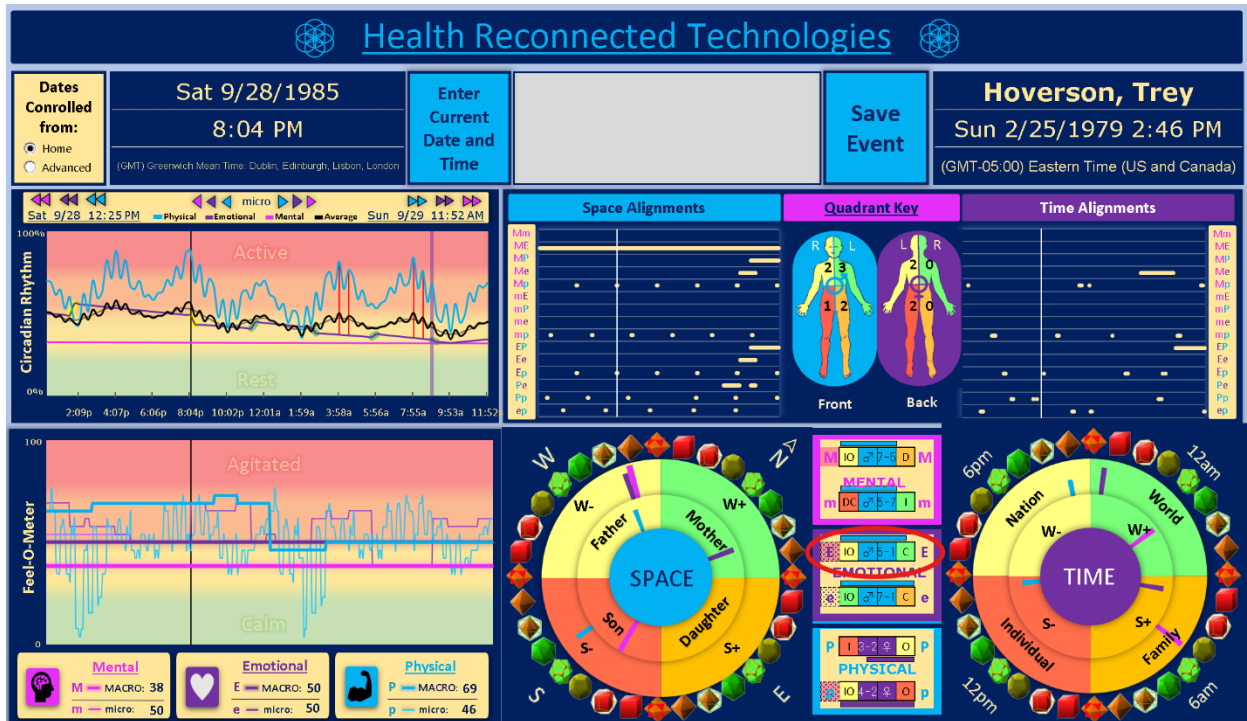
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1985 Brixton Riot (London)

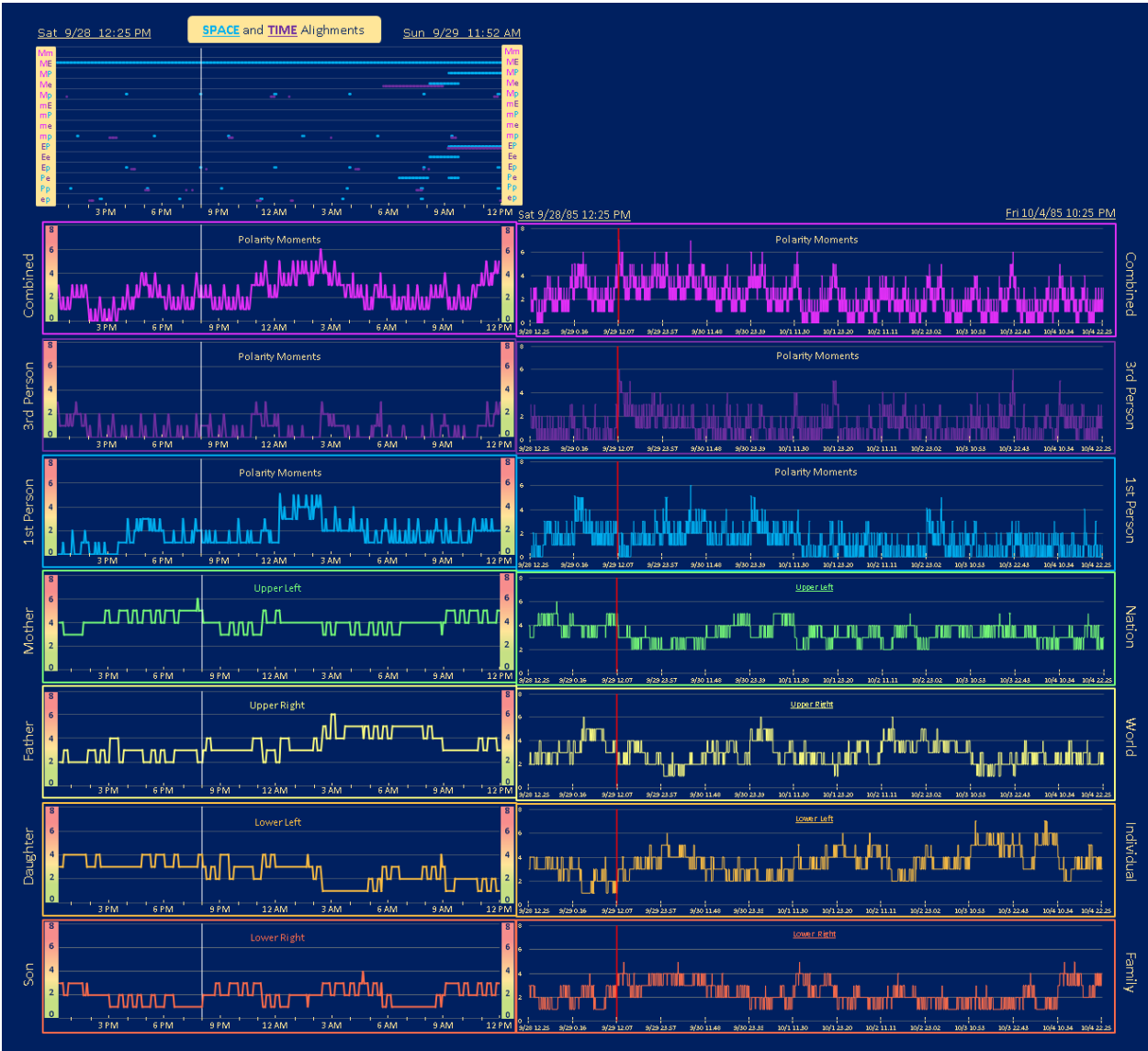
The **Brixton riot** of 1985 started on 28 September in [Lambeth](#) in [South London](#). It was the second major riot that the area had witnessed in the space of four years, [the last in 1981](#). It was sparked by the shooting of Dorothy "Cherry" Groce by the [Metropolitan Police](#), while they sought her 21-year-old son [Michael Groce](#) in relation to a robbery and suspected firearms offence; they believed Michael Groce was hiding in his mother's home.^{[\[1\]](#)[\[2\]](#)}

After two days of riots, [photo-journalist](#) David Hodge had died, 43 civilians and 10 police officers were hurt. Amongst a number of fires, one building had been destroyed, 55 cars had been burnt out, and 58 burglaries had been committed including acts of [looting](#).



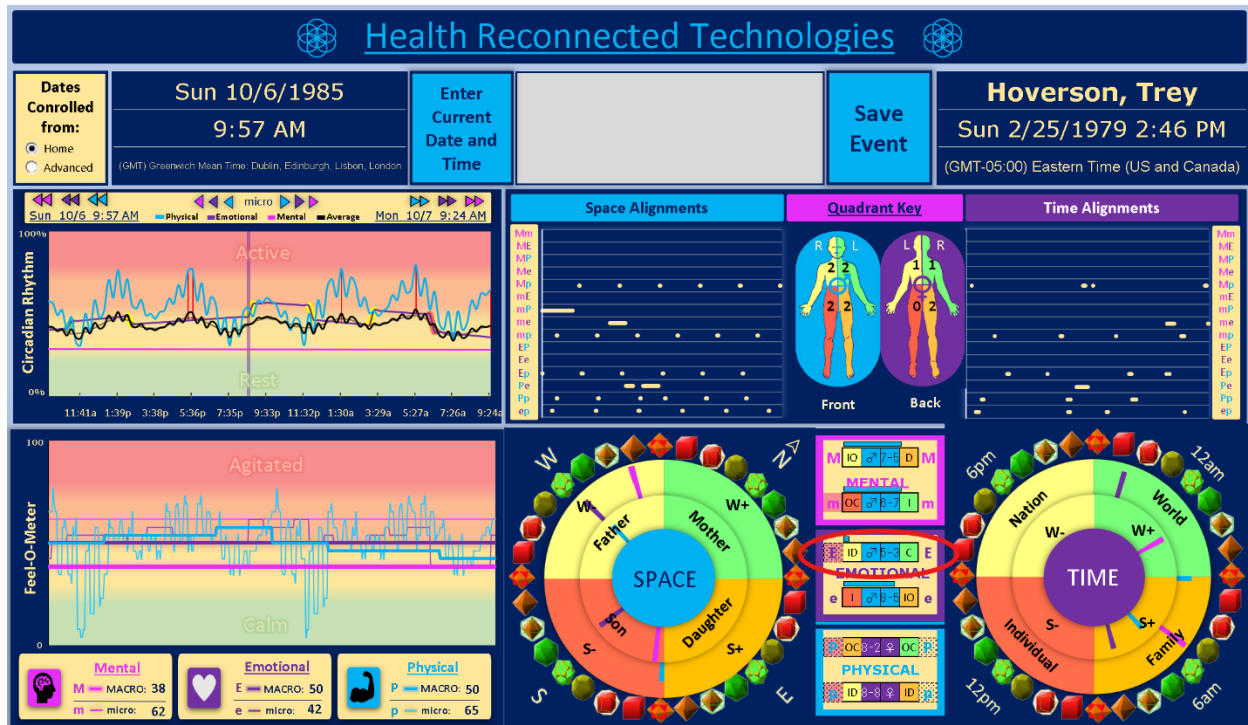
1985 Brixton Riot (London)

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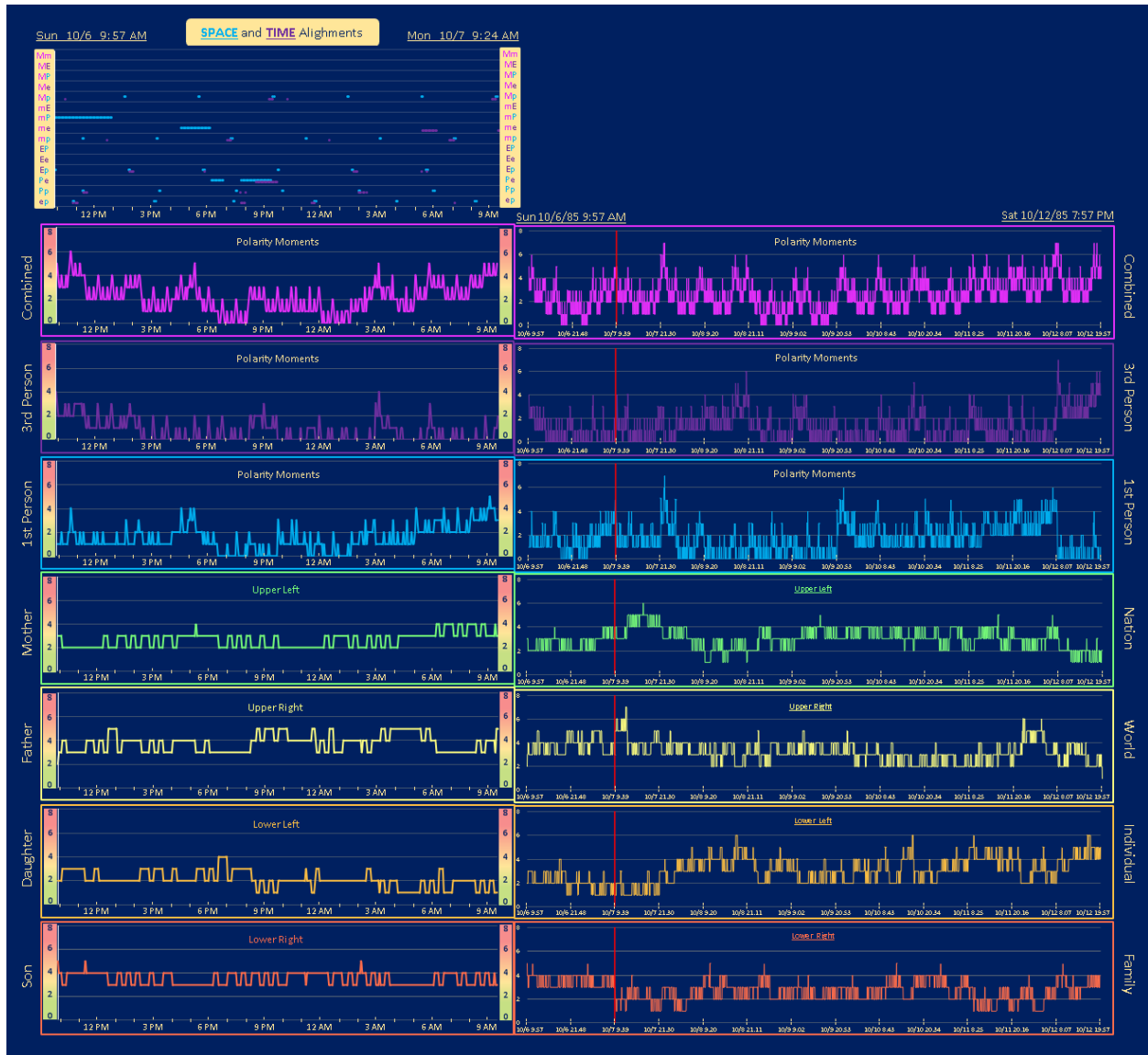
1985 Broadwater Farm Riot (London)

The **Broadwater Farm riot** occurred on the [Broadwater](#) council estate in [Tottenham](#), [North London](#), on 6 October 1985. The events of the day were dominated by two deaths. The first was that of Cynthia Jarrett, an [Afro-Caribbean](#) woman who died the previous day due to [heart failure](#) during a police search at her home. It was one of the main triggers of the [riot](#). Tensions between local black youth and the largely white [Metropolitan Police](#) were already high, due to a combination of local issues and the aftermath of the [1985 Brixton riot](#) which had occurred the previous week. The second death was the [murder of Keith Blakelock](#), the third police officer since 1833 to be killed in a riot in Britain.



1985 Broadwater Farm Riot (London)

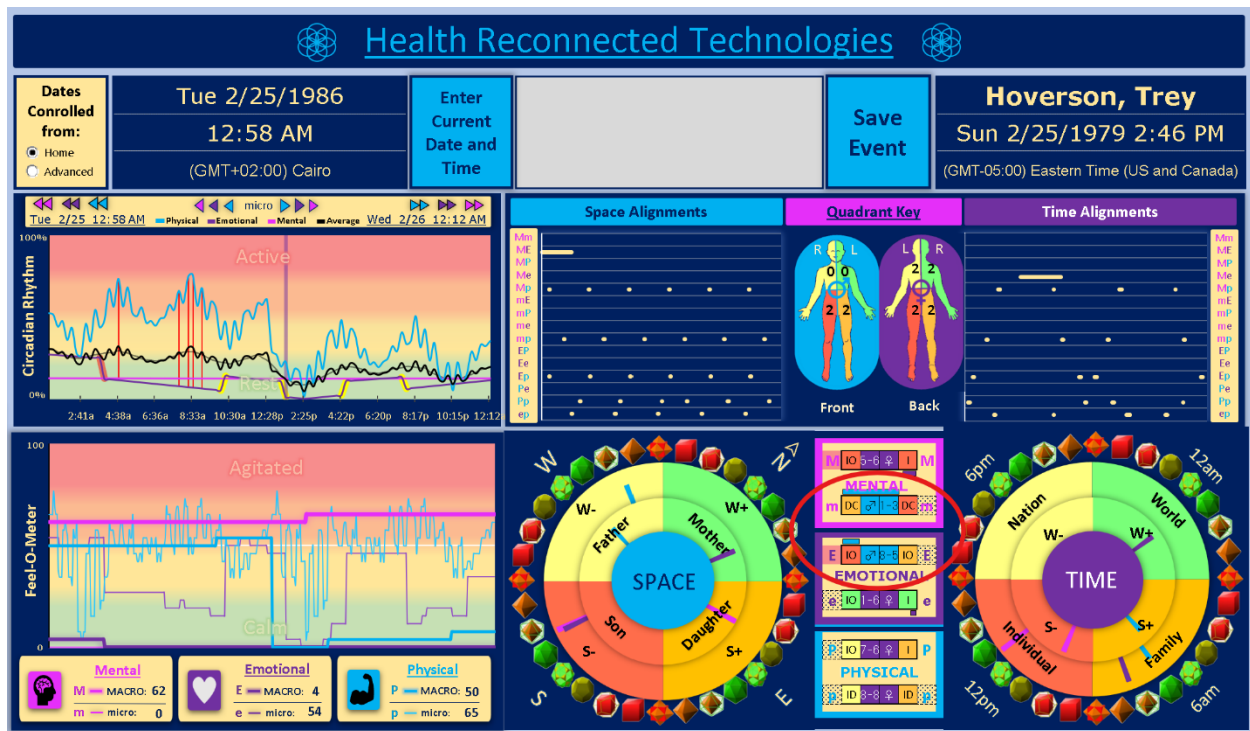
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1986 Egyptian Conscription Riot (Egypt)

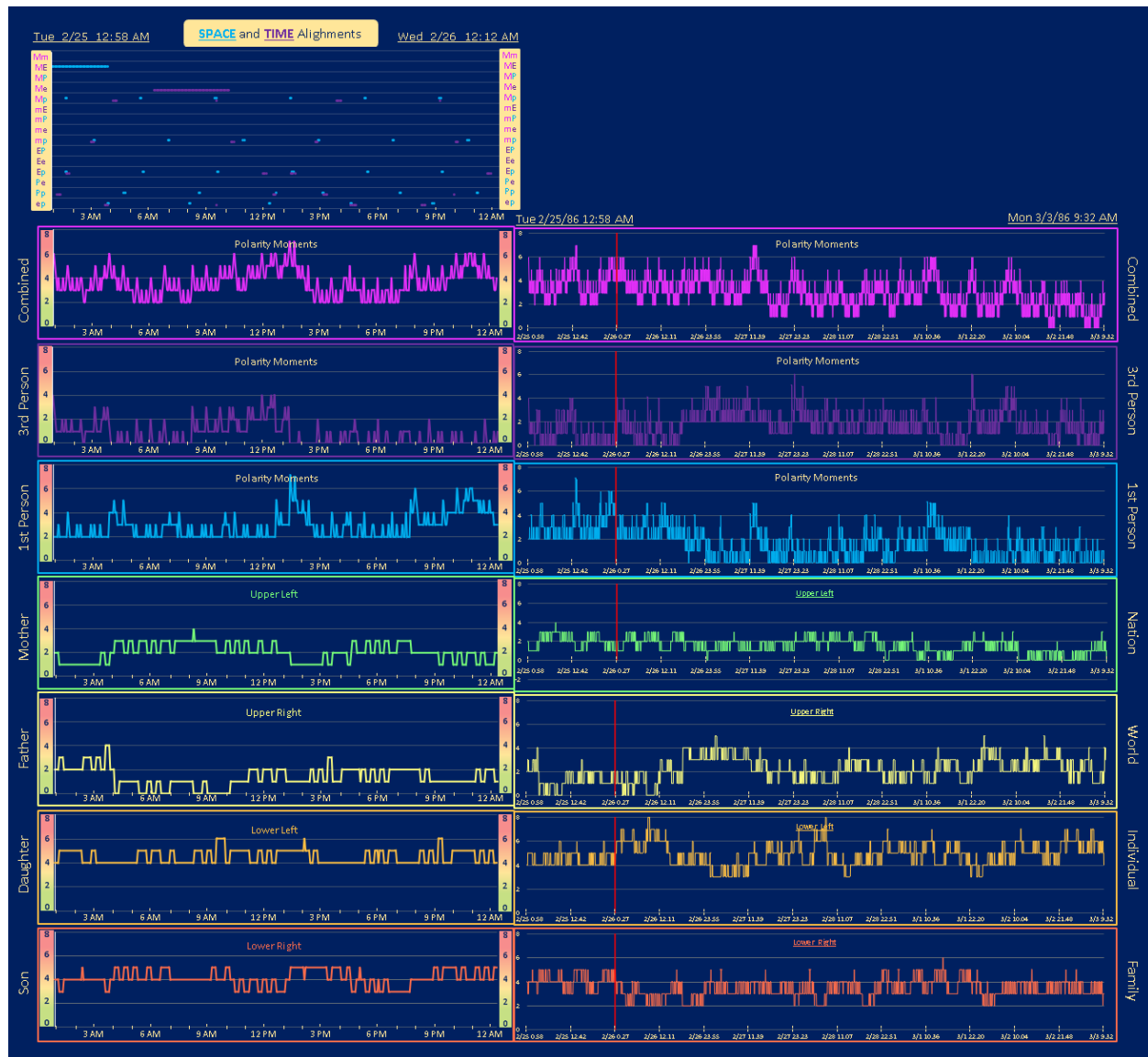
On 25 February 1986 around 25,000 conscripts of the [Central Security Forces](#) (CSF), an [Egyptian](#) paramilitary force, staged violent protests in and around [Cairo](#). The riot came as a reaction to the rumour that their three-year compulsory service would be prolonged by one additional year without any additional benefits or rank promotion.

The riot lasted for three days, 107 died mostly CSF personnel, according to official reports and 1324 were arrested.^[2] Over 20,000 conscripts were dismissed from service with no benefits, and the agitators received [correctional punishment](#) after being tried before [State Security Court](#) for [arson](#), [violent riots](#), and [insubordination](#) according to [penal code](#).



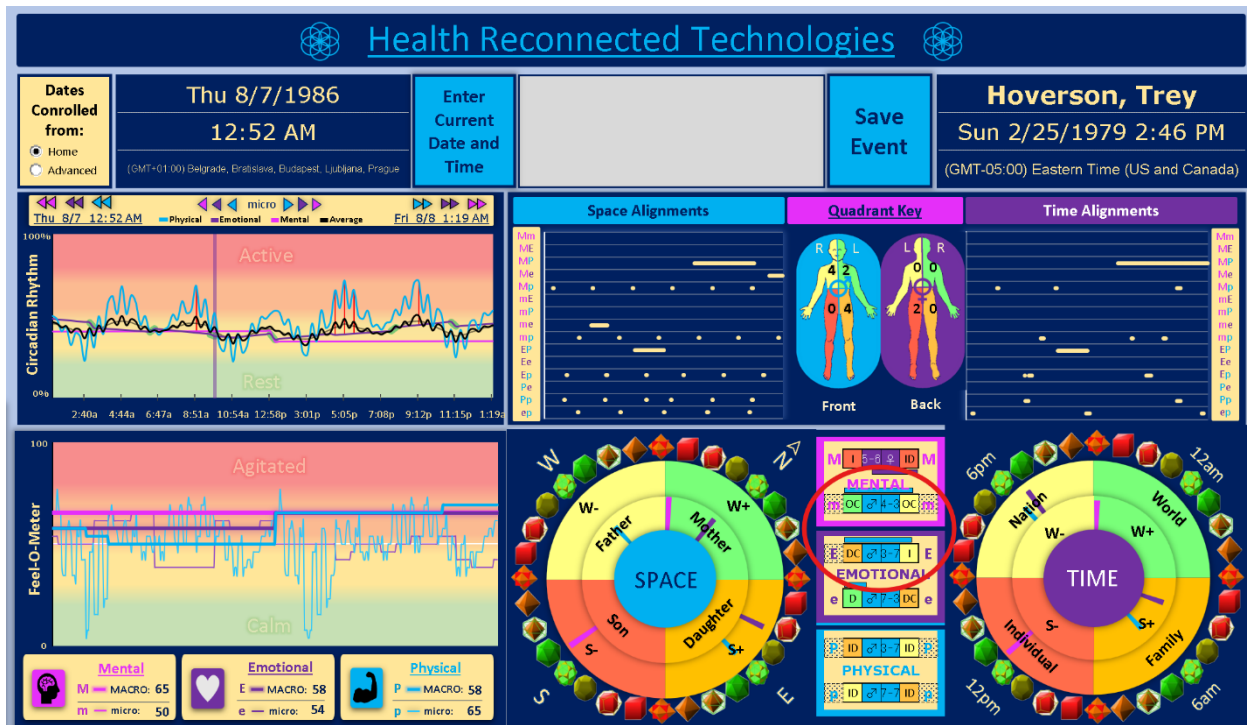
1986 Egyptian Conscription Riot (Egypt)

Electromagnetics



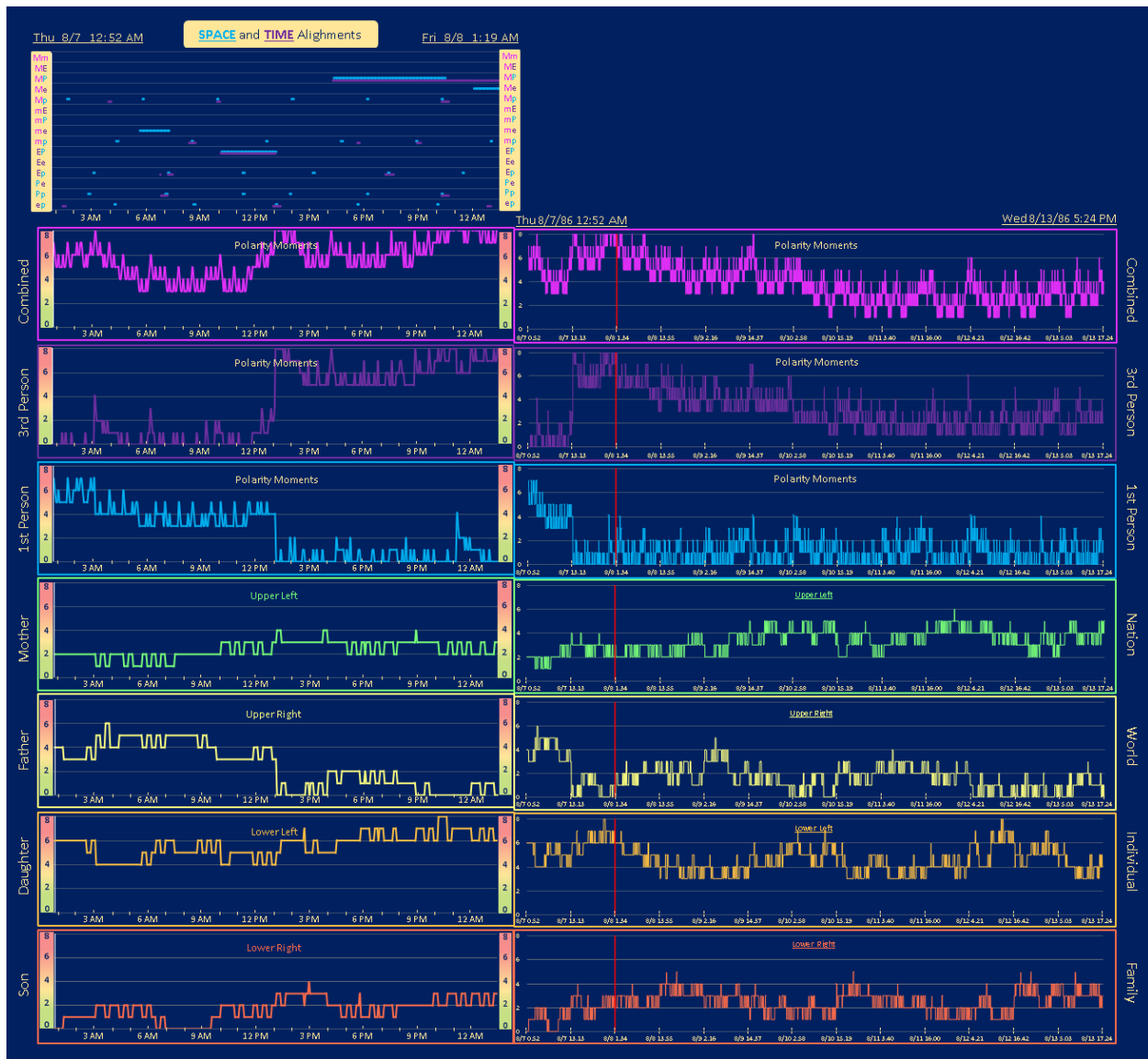
1986 Clontibret Invasion (Ireland)

The **Clontibret invasion** was an incursion by [Ulster loyalists](#) into the small [Monaghan](#) village of [Clontibret](#), in the [Republic of Ireland](#), on 7 August 1986. After crossing the border the loyalists proceeded to vandalise many buildings in the village and attacked two police officers before being dispersed by the [Garda Síochána](#). The incident occurred in the context of [unionist](#) opposition to the recently signed [Anglo-Irish Agreement](#).



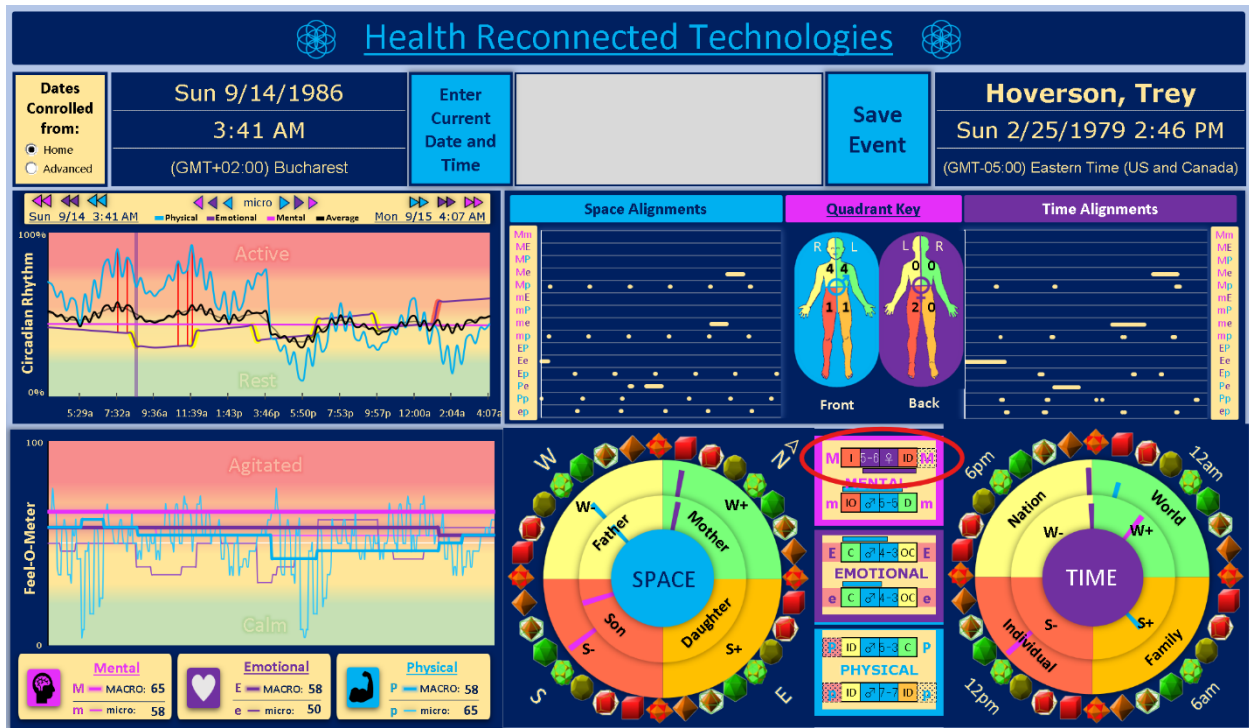
1986 Clontibret Invasion (Ireland)

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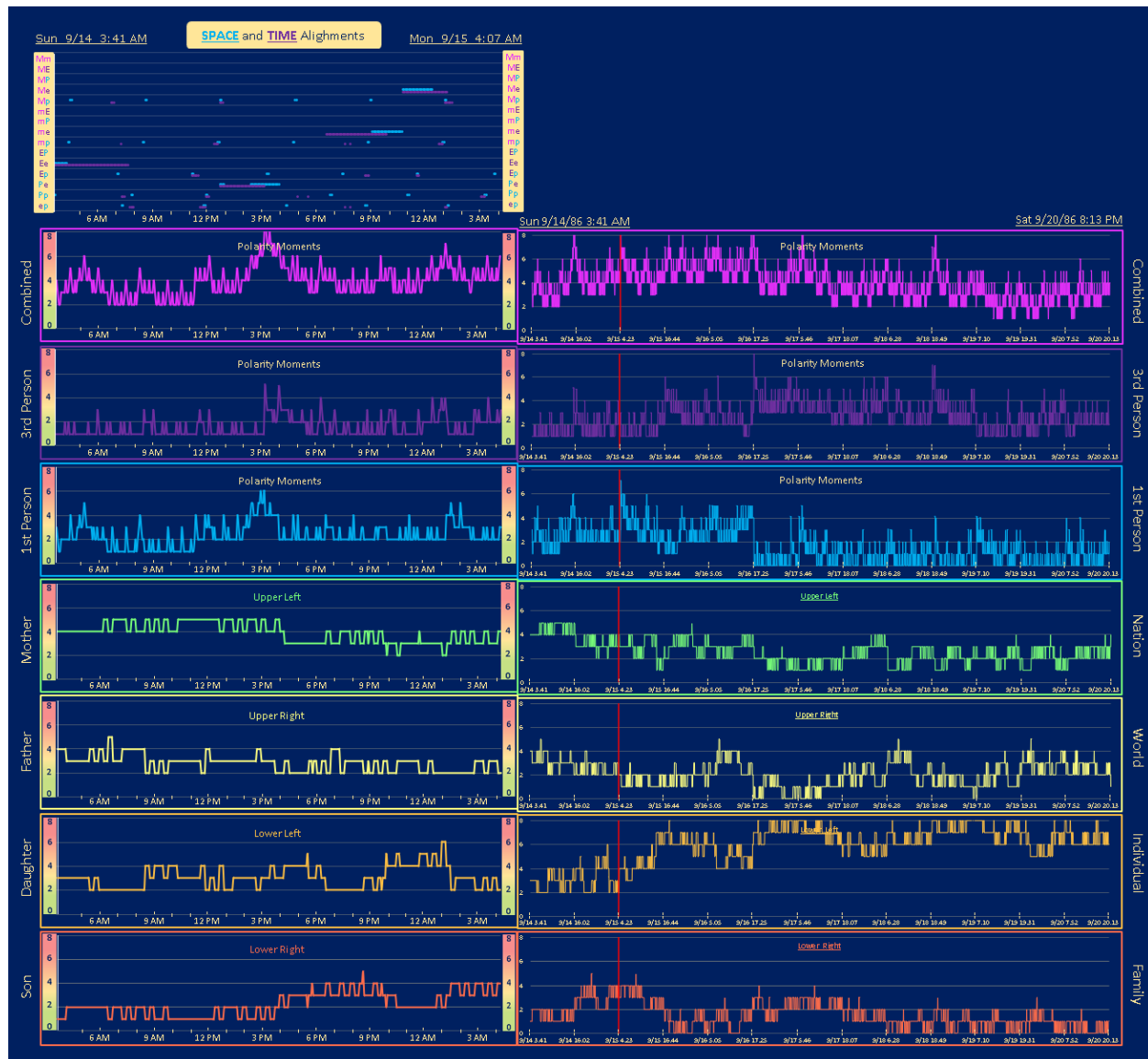


1986 Battle of Ryesgade (Denmark)

The **Battle of Ryesgade** was a nine-day series of street fights in mid-September 1986, in the [Copenhagen](#) street Ryesgade. It was the most violent event in a long-standing conflict between the [Copenhagen City Council](#) and the city's community of [squatters](#). Faced with an ultimatum to leave their illegally occupied housing or face eviction, the squatters instead fortified the streets around their building so strongly that it became a [cop-free zone](#). They took advantage of this lack of control by burning down a building belonging to the [Sperry Corporation](#). For nine days, massed police unsuccessfully attempted to evict the squatters. The civil disorder was of a magnitude never before seen in Denmark.

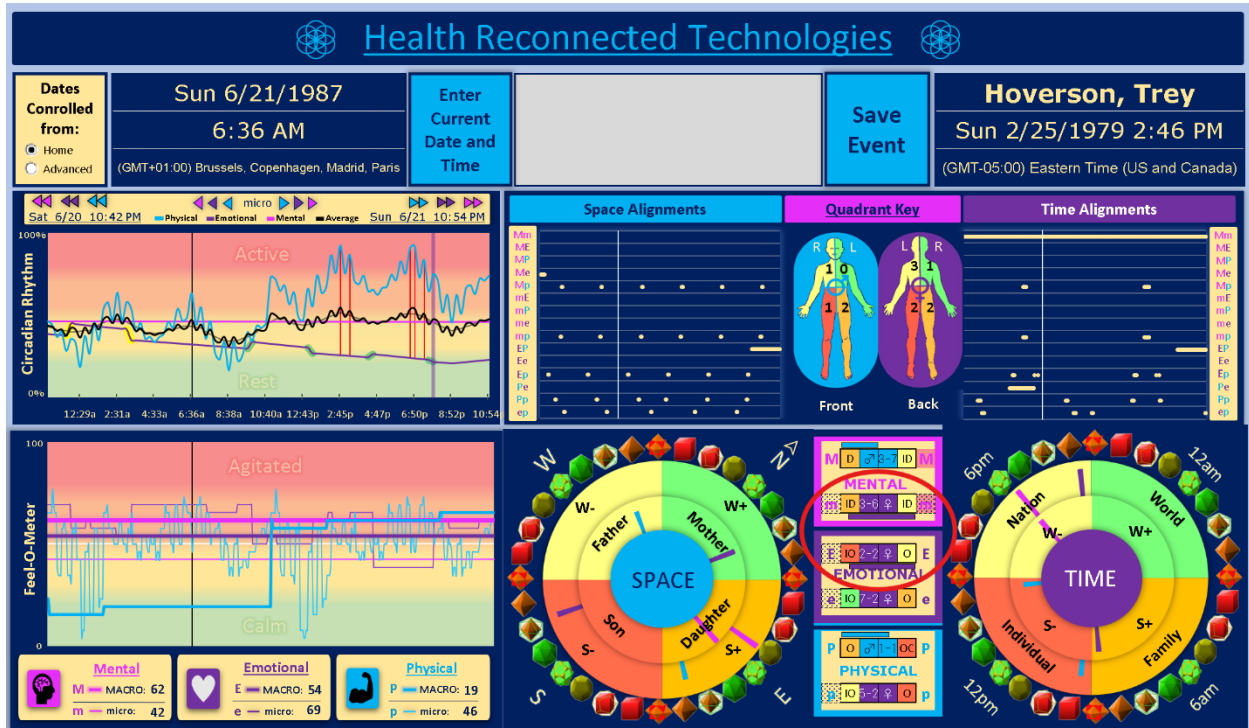


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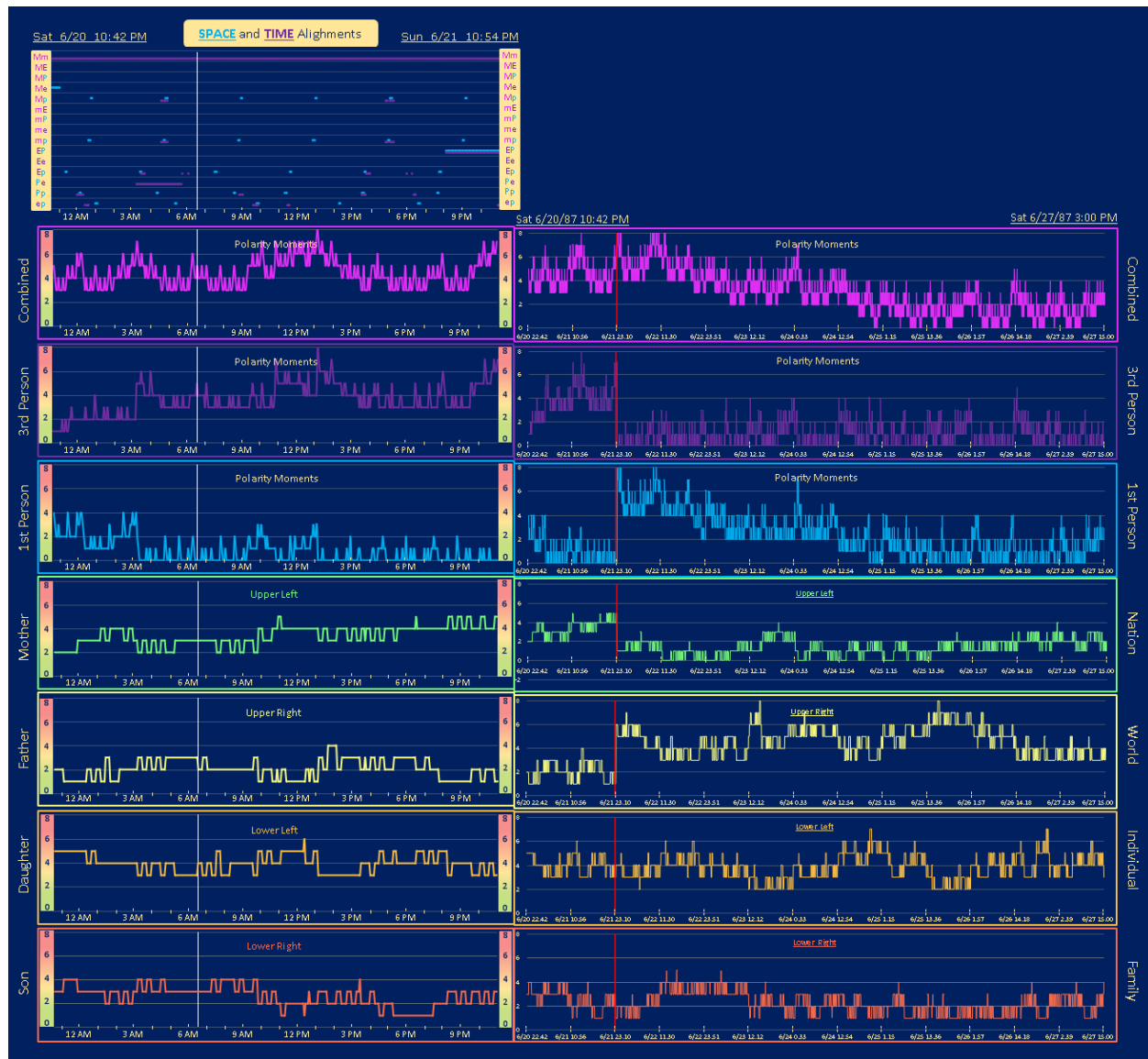
1987 Chapeltown Riot (England)

The **Chapeltown riots of 1987** took place in the [Leeds](#) district of [Chapeltown](#) in [West Yorkshire, England](#). The riots of 1987 began Sunday, 21 June, when a black teenager, 17 year old Marcus Skellington, was arrested and beaten by police.^{[2][3]} It is estimated that 70 teenagers participated in smashing shop windows, looting and attacking police officers 22 and 21 June. On 23 June, shops, cars, and windows were burned, bombed and stoned, including a sex shop which was completely burnt down.^{[3][4]} The burning of the sex shop was particularly significant for two reasons. First, it was not widely supported or wanted by the local community and had been protested prior to the riots. Second, it was believed that the police carried out surveillance of the Hayfield Pub car park for marijuana dealing from above the sex shop, despite the sex shop operating illegally at times.



1987 Chapeltown Riot (England)

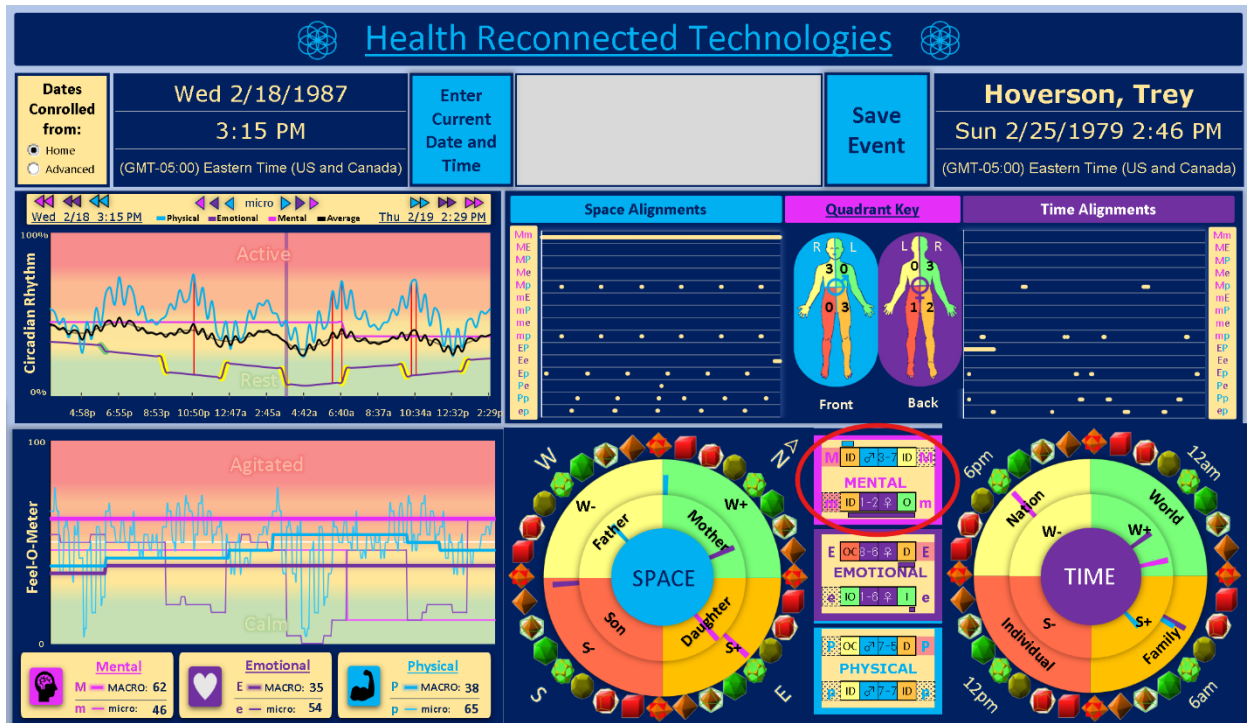
Electromagnetics



1987 February Tampa Riot (Florida)

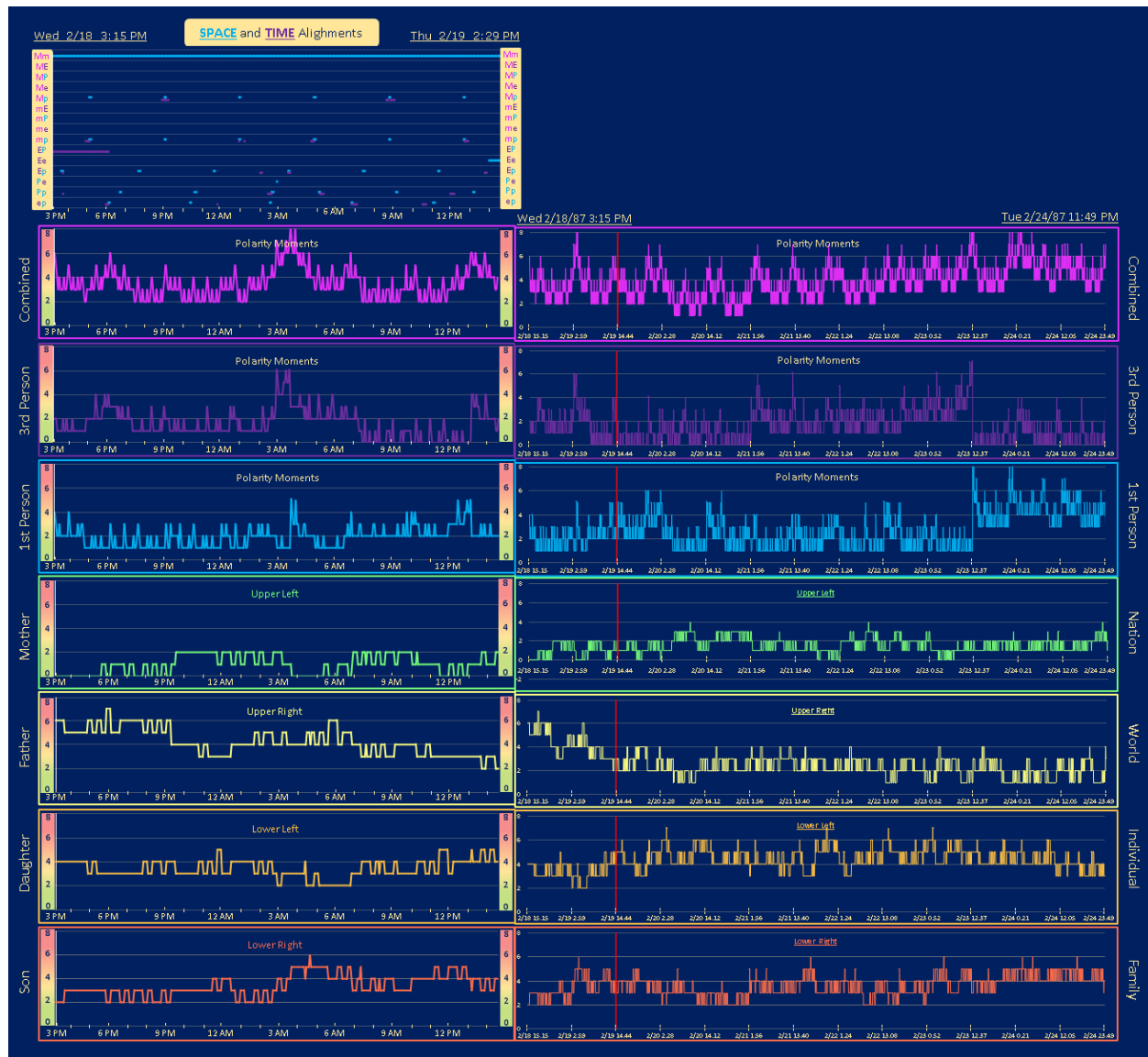
This riot spanned from February 18-21. The riot started after a 23-year-old African American man named Melvin Eugene Hair who had paranoid schizophrenia got into a fight with his family and died after being restrained by the police when they intervened.

During the evening of February 19, a group of about 200 people participated in rioting, which was first reported as beginning at 8 PM. Approximately 75 police officers wearing riot gear cordoned off the area and one office was injured after being hit by a brick. The crowd started to shrink at 11:30 PM according to Mayor Sandy Freeman who visited the scene at 11 PM.



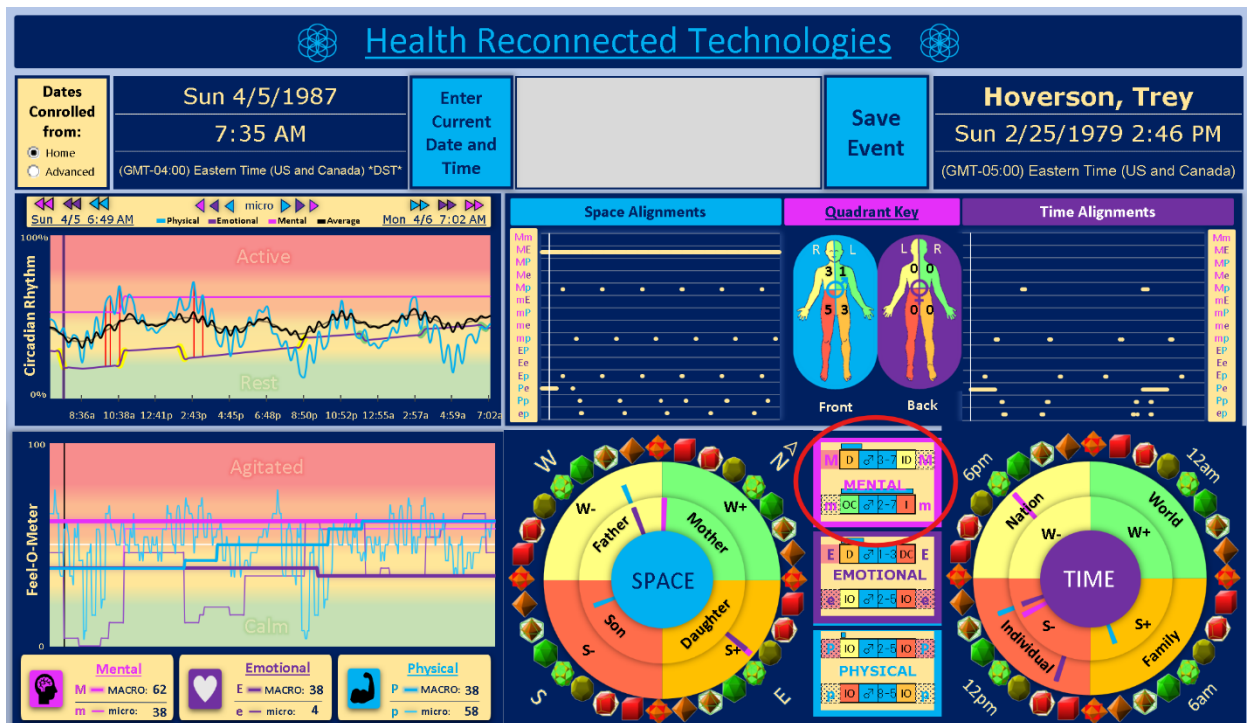
1987 February Tampa Riot (Florida)

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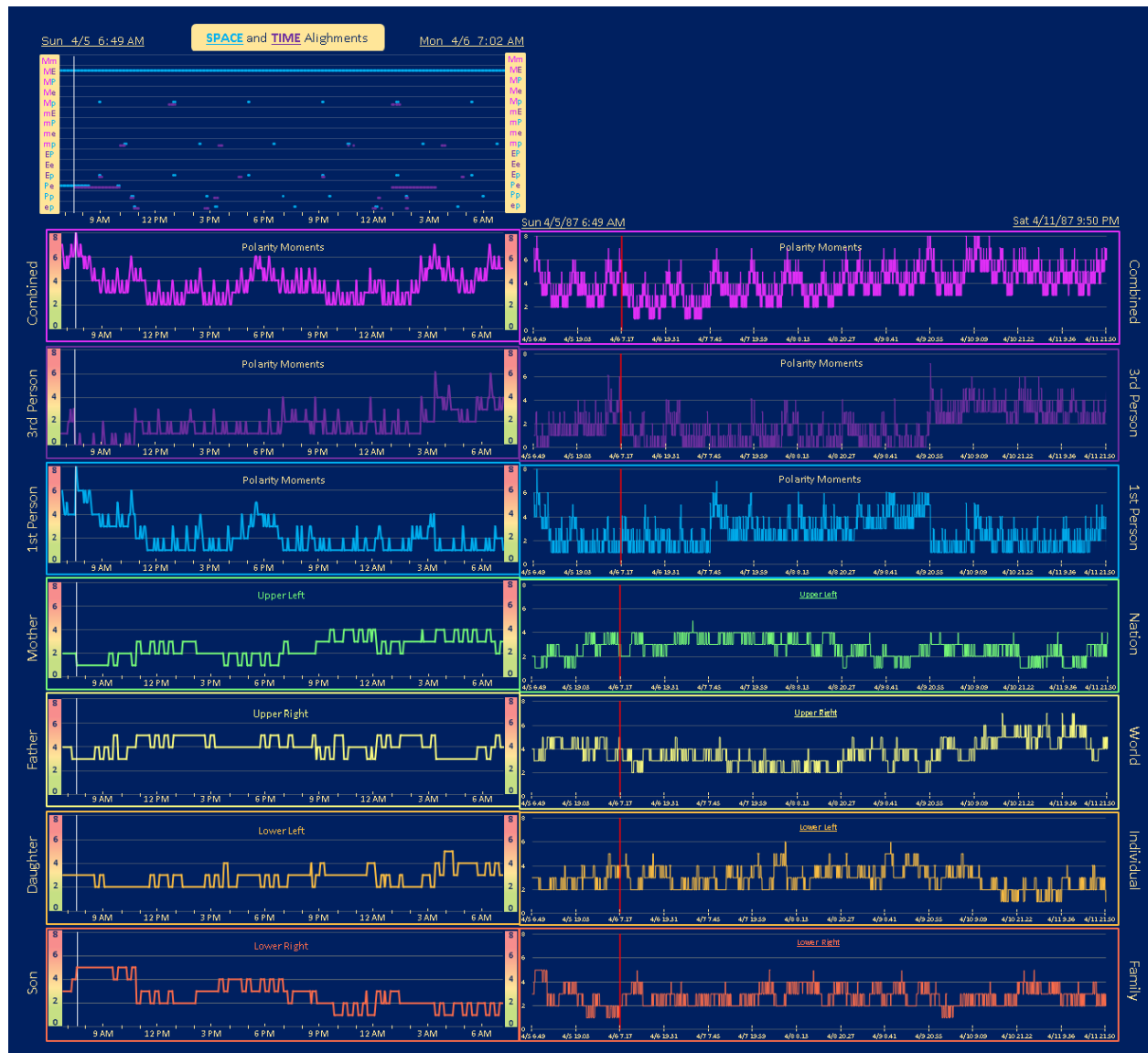
1987 April Tampa Riot (Florida)

Another riot would start on April 6, after an African American man, Otis Bernard Miller, died after an encounter with the police on April 5. The police were responding to a report of a suspicious person and ended up encountering Miller who had a shopping cart containing aluminum cans. He was described as behaving in a hostile manner towards two officers, Roxanne Wollam and Michael D. Noyes who responded to the case as Miller spat on Wollam's shoes two or three times.^{[6][11]} A fight started as both officers tried to handcuff him, and Miller died a few hours later.^[11] "A preliminary medical report" was not able to identify the exact cause of Miller's death but did rule out a chokehold or head injury.



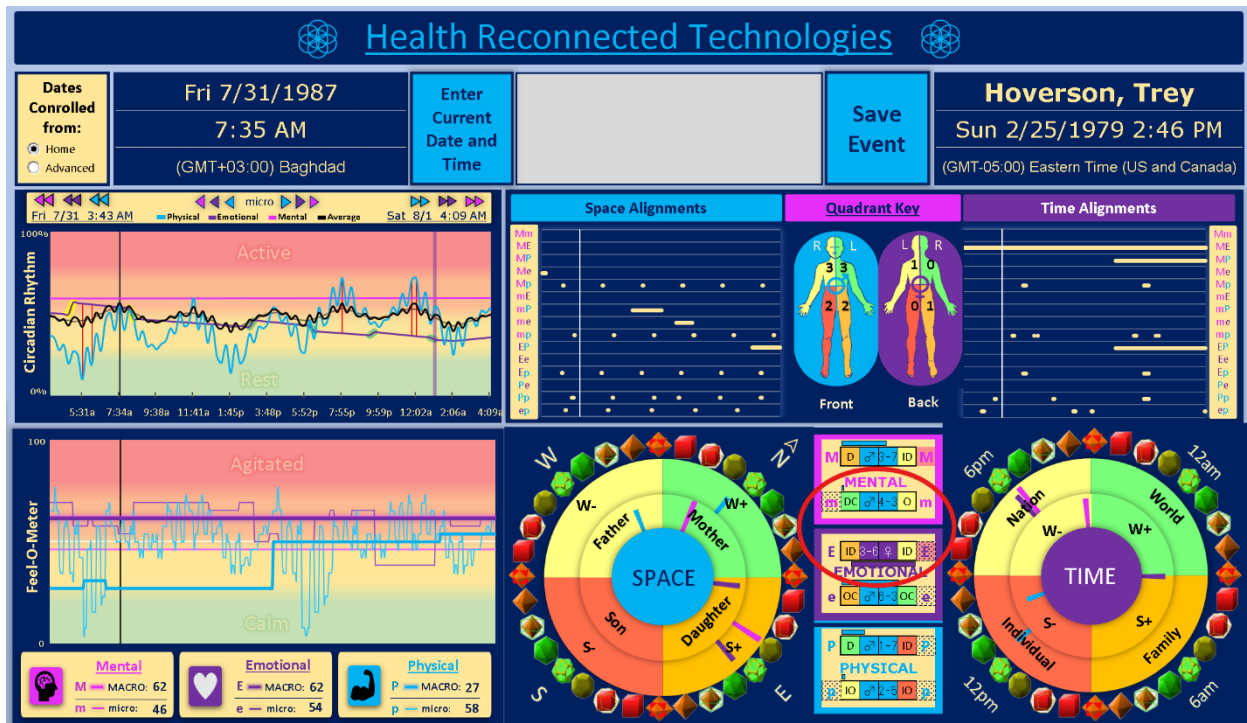
1987 April Tampa Riot (Florida)

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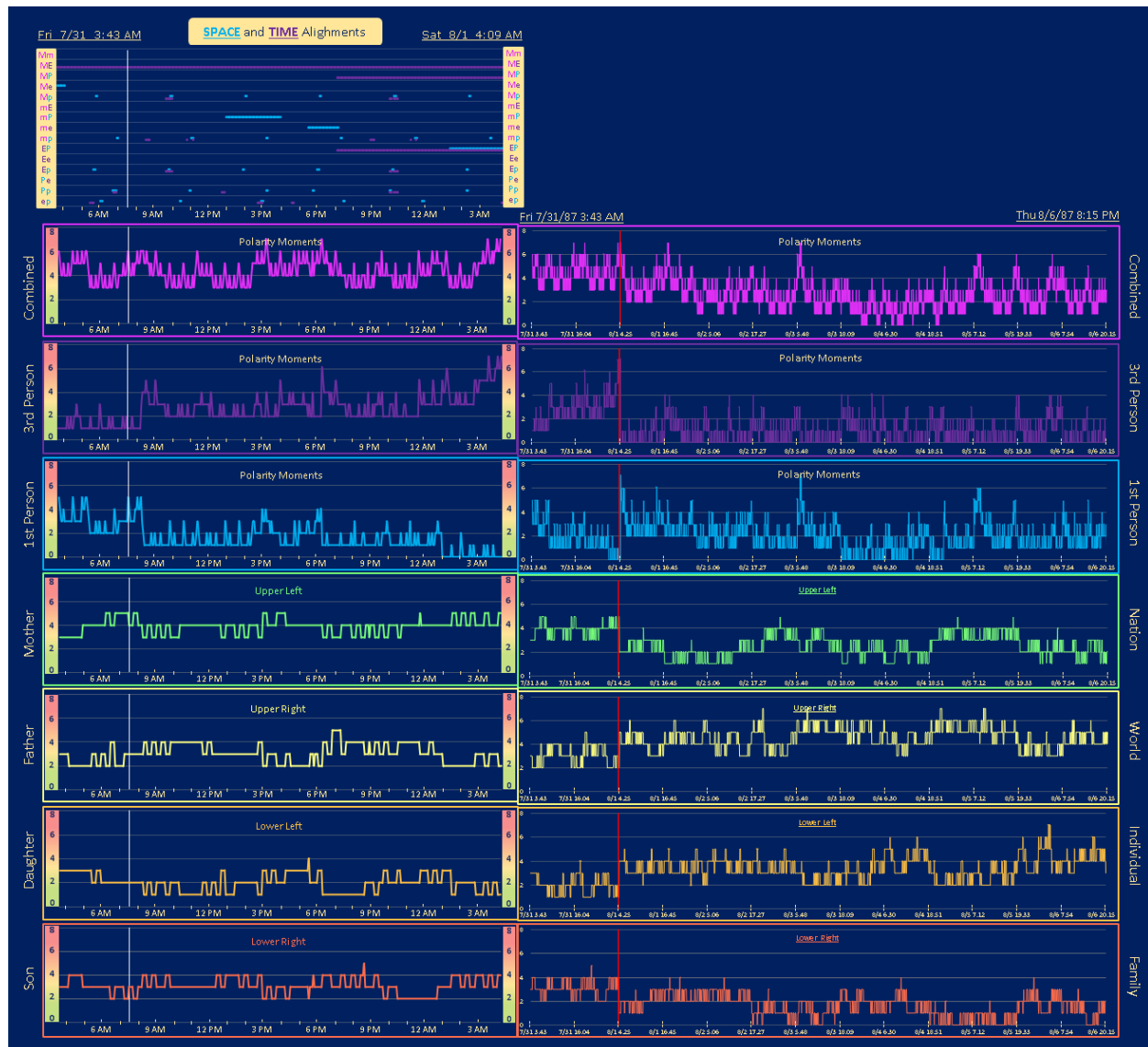
1987 Mecca Incident (Saudi Arabia)

On 31 July 1987, during the [Haji](#) pilgrimage in [Mecca](#), a clash between [Shia](#) pilgrim demonstrators and the [Saudi Arabian](#) security forces resulted in the death of more than 400 people.^[1] The event has been variously described as a "riot" or a "massacre". It developed from increasing tensions between Shia [Iran](#) and [Sunni](#) Saudi Arabia since the 1979 [Iranian Revolution](#). Since 1981, Iranian pilgrims have held a political demonstration against Israel and the United States every year at Hajj,^{[2][3]} but in 1987, a cordon of Saudi police and the [Saudi Arabian National Guard](#) sealed part of the planned^[4] demonstration route, resulting in a confrontation between them and the pilgrims. This escalated into a violent clash, followed by a deadly stampede.



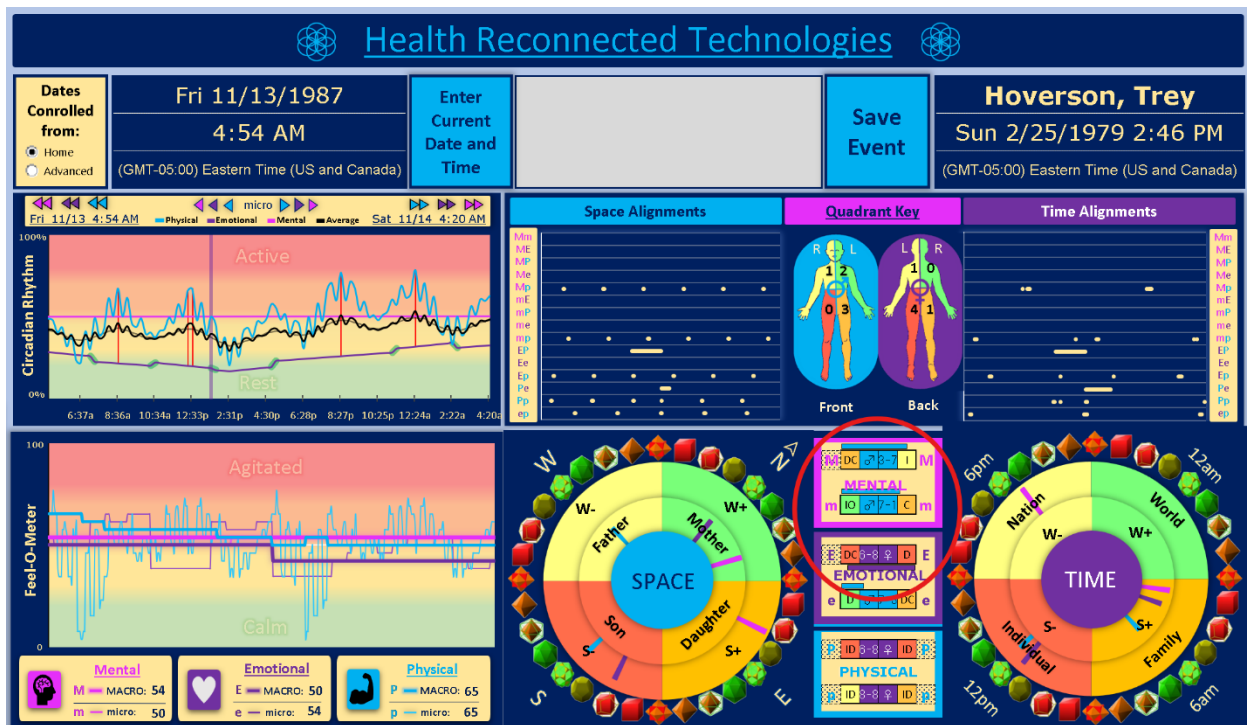
1987 Mecca Incident (Saudi Arabia)

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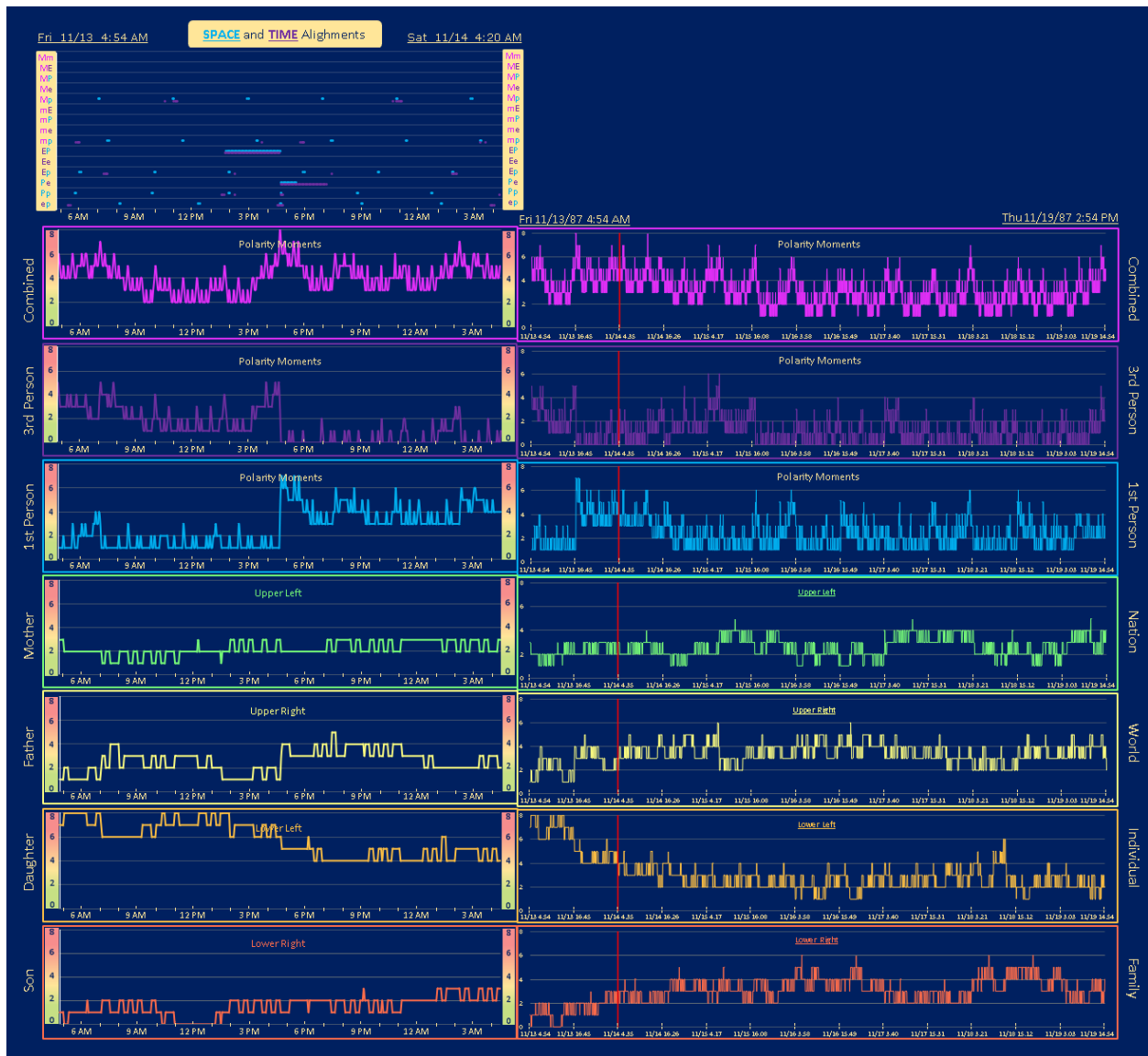
1987 Atlanta Prison Riot (Georgia)

The **Atlanta prison riots** were a series of [prison riots](#) that occurred at the [U.S. Penitentiary](#) in [Atlanta, Georgia](#), United States in November 13-23, 1987. On November 10, 1987, the [U.S. State Department](#) announced that [Cuba](#) had agreed to reinstate a 1984 accord that would permit the repatriation of up to 2,500 Cuban nationals. Consequently, 2,500 of the Cubans incarcerated after the Mariel boatlift would be deported. Three days after the announcement, the detainees seized control of the U.S. Penitentiary in Atlanta. Their principal demand was that they not be repatriated to Cuba. The riots lasted 11 days, involved more than 100 hostages, and burned down a substantial portion of the facility.



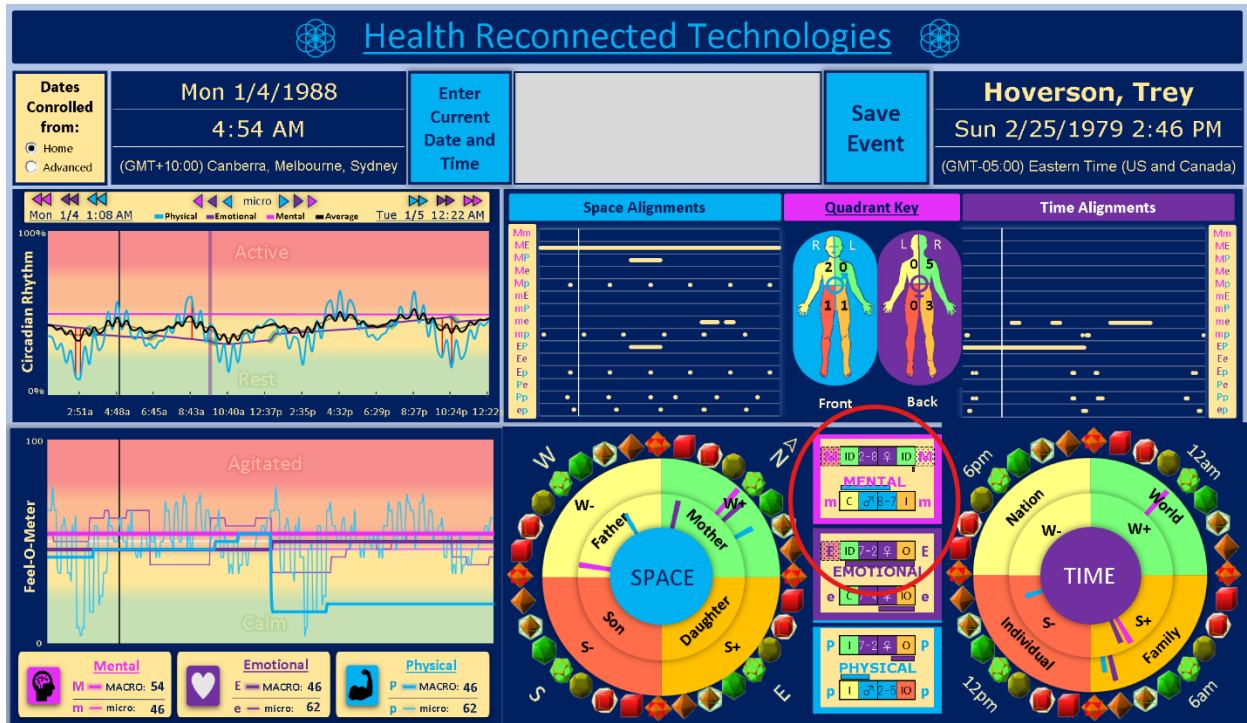
1987 Atlanta Prison Riot (Georgia)

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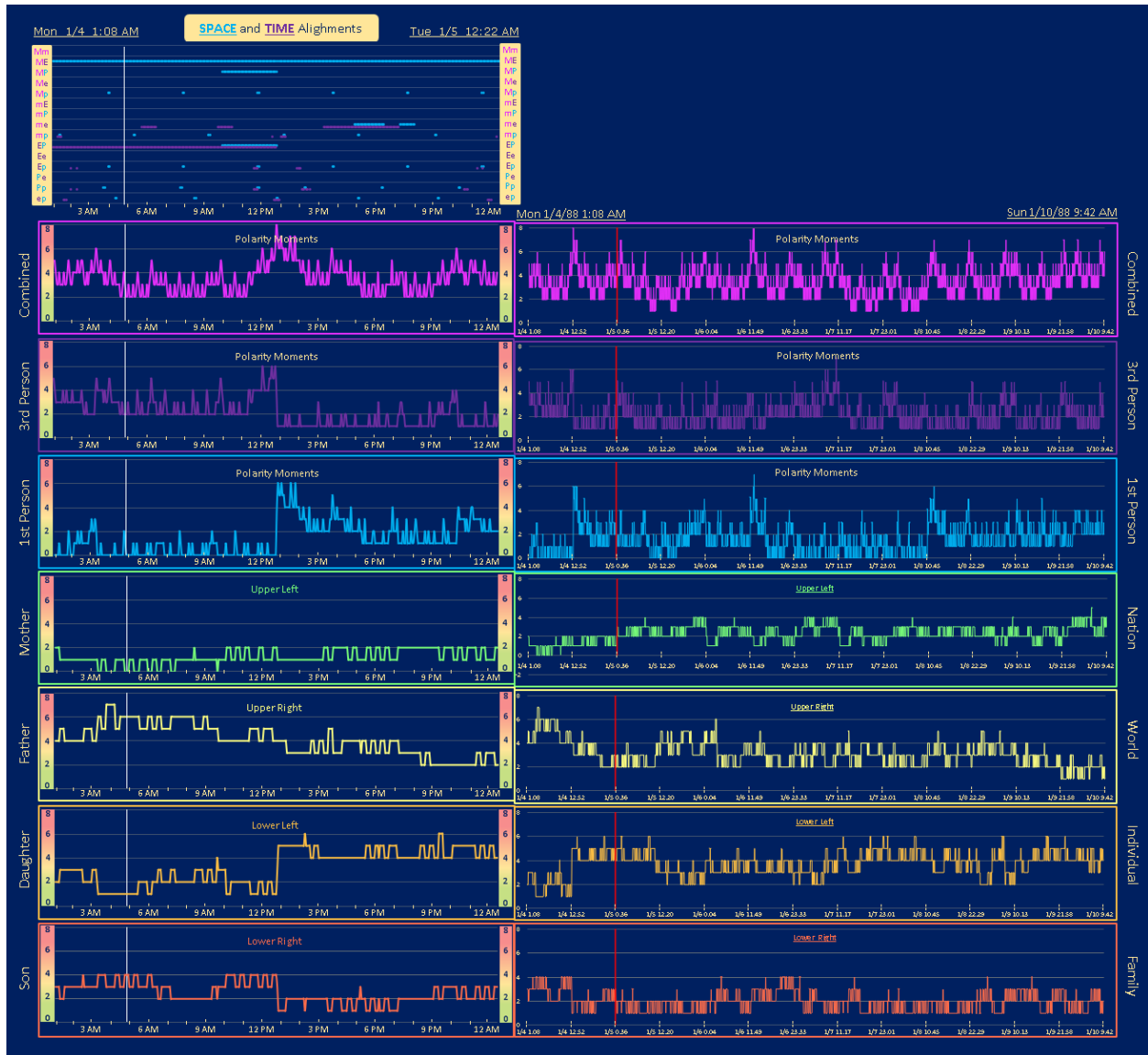
1988 Fremantle Prison Riot (Australia)

The **Fremantle Prison riot** was a [prison riot](#) that occurred on 4 January 1988 at [Fremantle Prison](#), in [Western Australia](#). The riot was organised as a diversion for an escape that was to take place. Prisoners created a fire as part of the diversion, and temperatures inside the cells were recorded at 52.2 °C (126 °F). 3 division and 4 division were taken over by a total of seventy prisoners, and 5 [officers](#) were taken hostage. The fire caused \$1.8 million in damage and unintentionally prevented the planned escape.



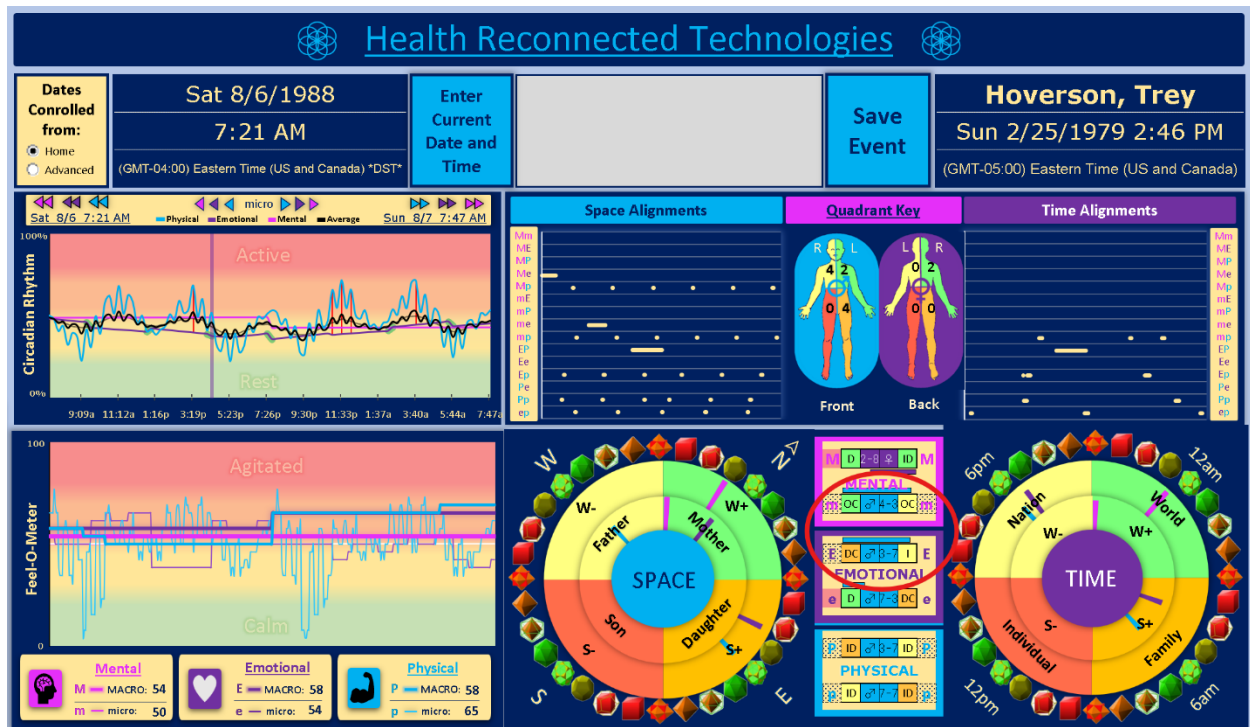
1988 Fremantle Prison Riot (Australia)

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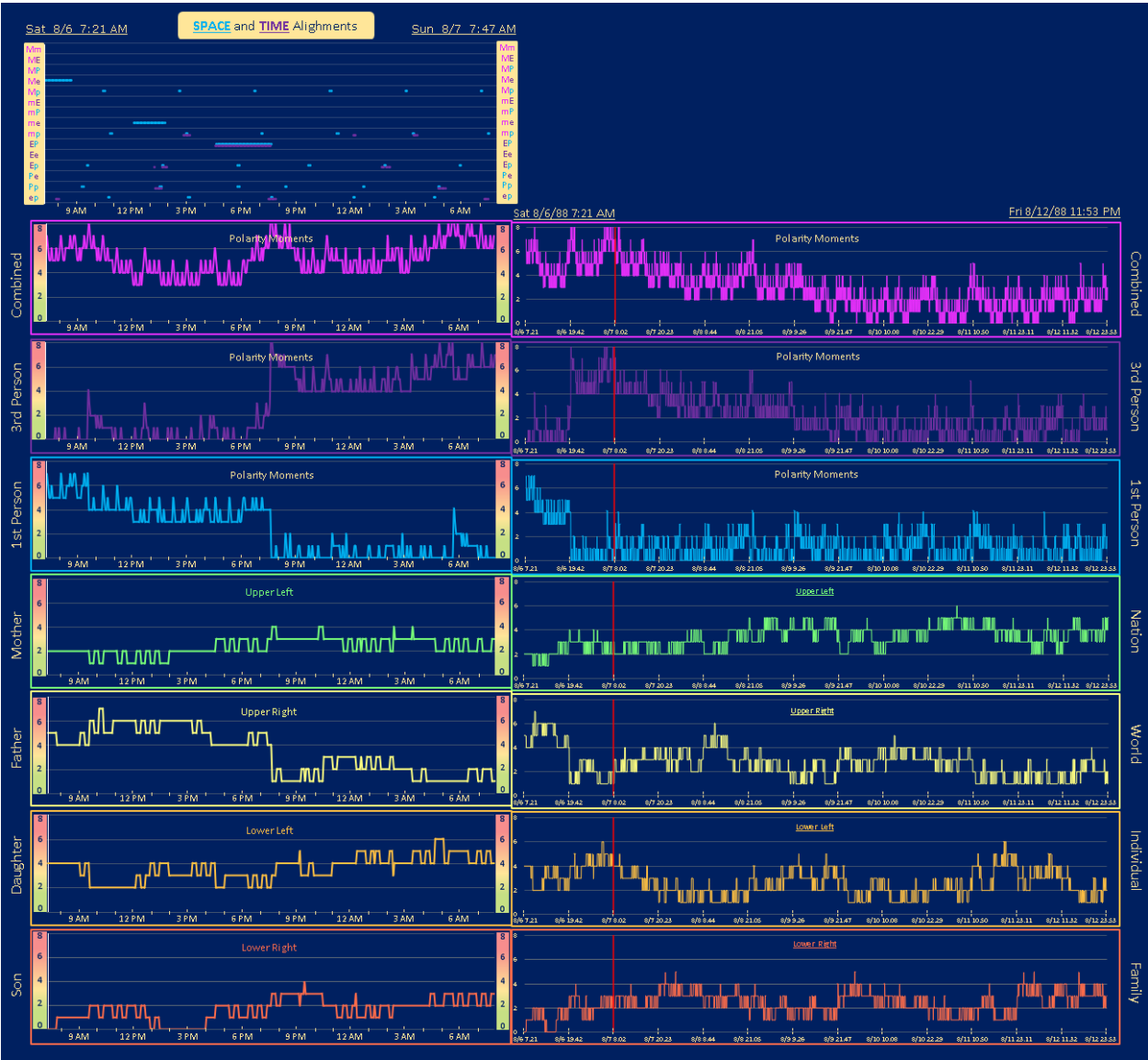
1988 Tompkins Square Park Riot (New York)

The **Tompkins Square Park riot** occurred on August 6–7, 1988 in [Tompkins Square Park](#), located in the [East Village](#) and [Alphabet City](#) neighborhoods of [Manhattan](#), [New York City](#). Groups of "drug pushers, homeless people and young people known as squatters and punks," had largely taken over the park. The local governing body, [Manhattan Community Board 3](#), recommended, and the [New York City Parks Department](#) adopted a 1 a.m. curfew for the previously 24-hour park, in an attempt to bring it under control.^{[2][3]} On August 6 the police charged a crowd of protesters, and a riot ensued. Bystanders, activists, police officers, neighborhood residents and journalists were caught up in the violence.^[5] Despite a brief lull in the fighting, the [melee](#) continued until 6 a.m. the next day.



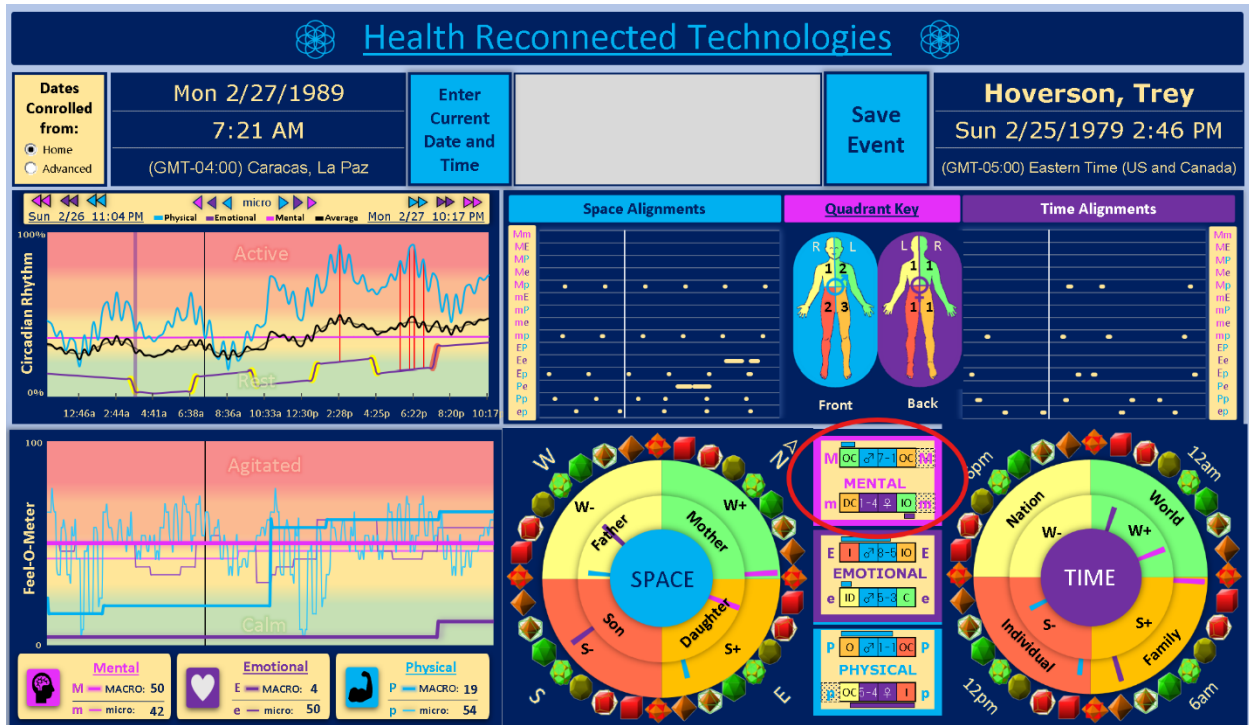
1988 Tompkins Square Park Riot (New York)

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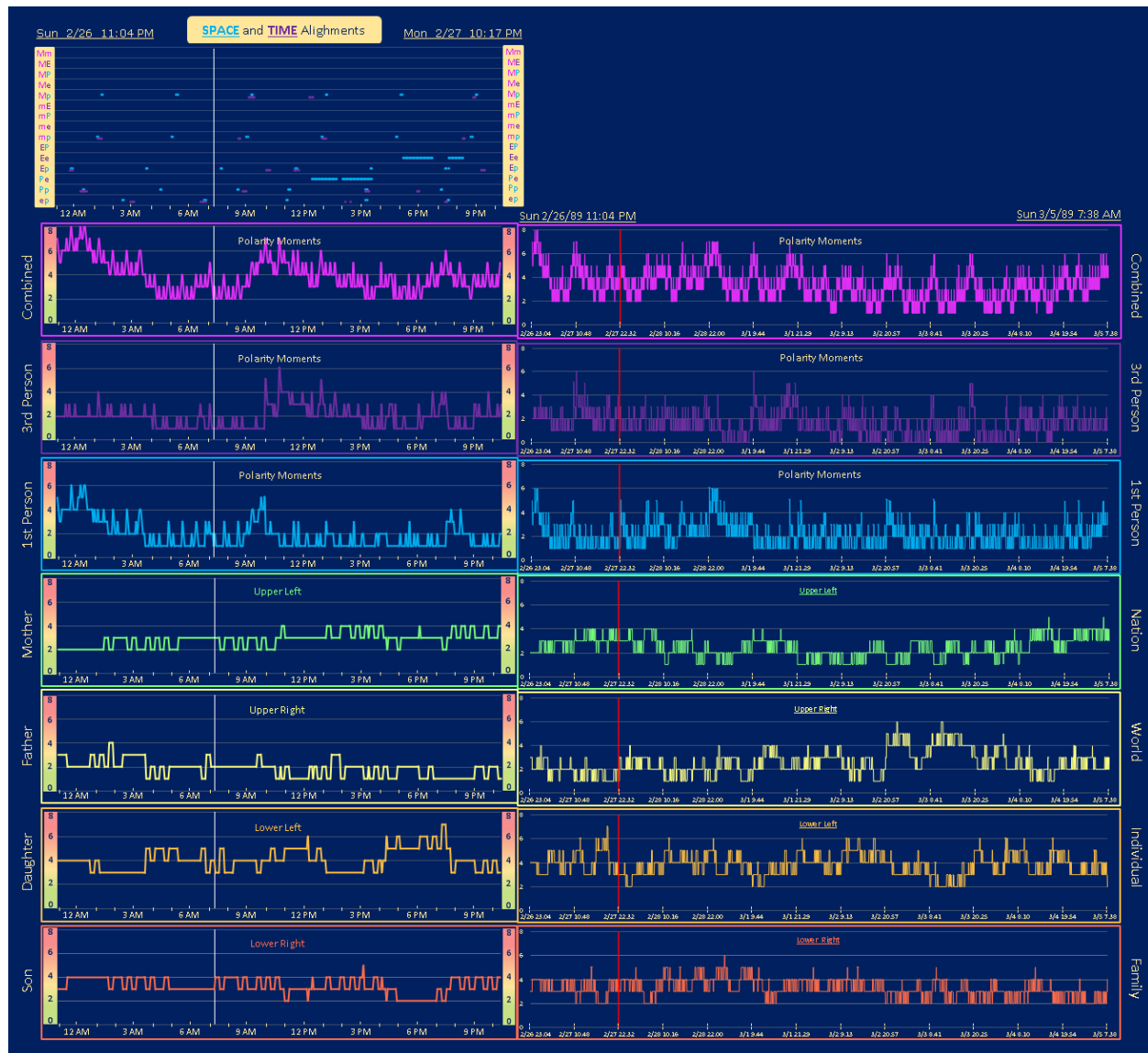
1989 Caracazo Riot (Venezuela)

The **Caracazo** is the name given to the wave of protests,^{[6][7][8]} riots and looting^[9] that started on 27 February 1989 in the [Venezuelan](#) city of [Guarenas](#), spreading to [Caracas](#) and surrounding towns following austerity measures from President [Carlos Andrés Pérez](#). The weeklong clashes resulted in the deaths of hundreds, thousands by some accounts, mostly at the hands of security forces and the military.^{[2][3][10][11]} The riots and the protests began mainly in response to the government's economic reforms and the resulting increase in the price of gasoline and transportation



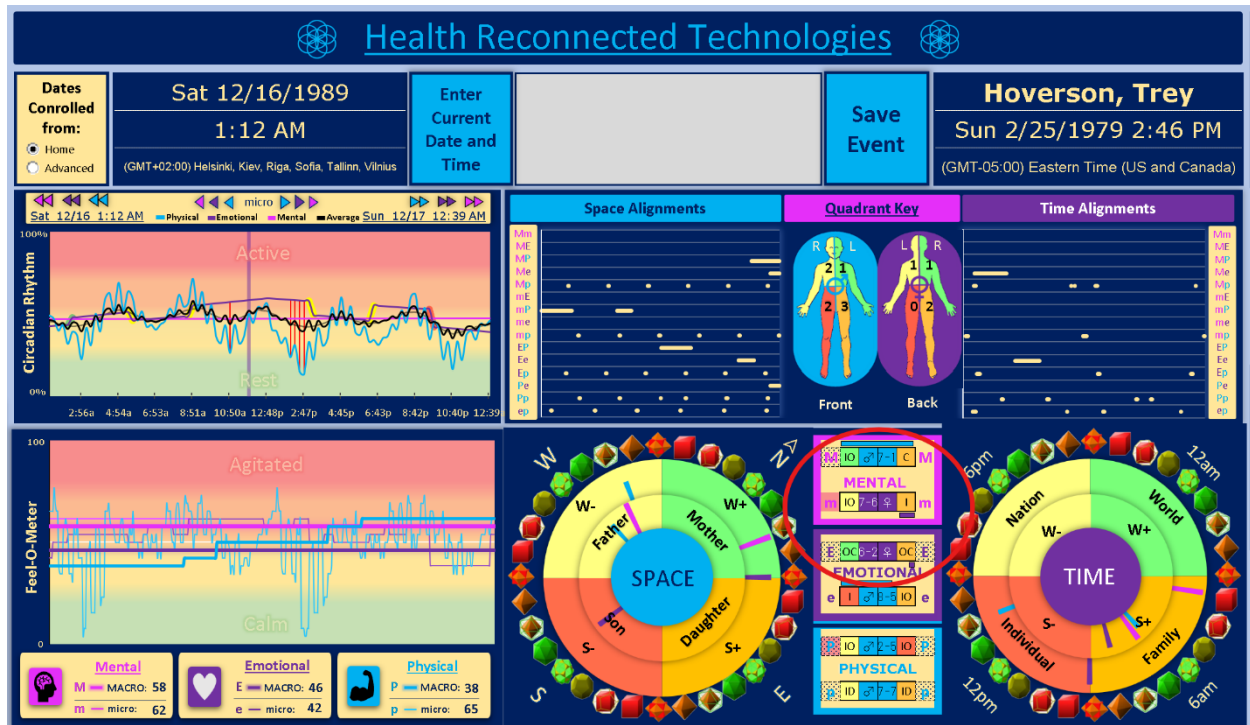
1989 Caracazo Riot (Venezuela)

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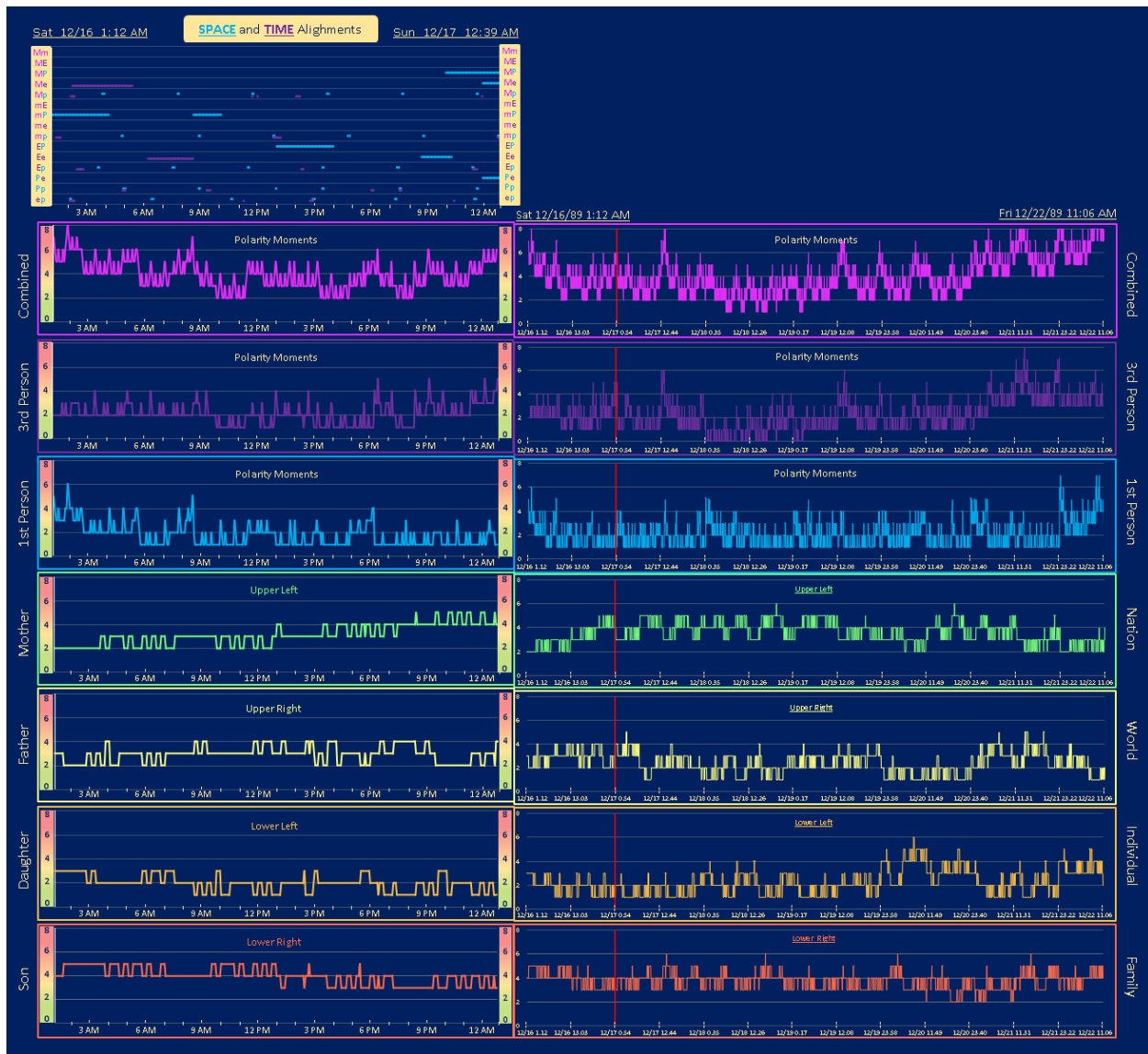
1989 Romanian Revolution

The **Romanian revolution** ([Romanian](#): *Revoluția română*) was a period of violent [civil unrest](#) in [Romania](#) during December 1989 as a part of the [revolutions of 1989](#) that occurred in several countries around the world, primarily within the [Eastern Bloc](#).^[6] The Romanian revolution started in the city of [Timișoara](#) and soon spread throughout the country, ultimately culminating in the [drumhead trial](#) and execution of longtime [Romanian Communist Party](#) (PCR) General Secretary [Nicolae Ceaușescu](#) and his wife [Elena](#), and the end of 42 years of [Communist rule](#) in Romania. It was also the last removal of a [Marxist–Leninist](#) government in a [Warsaw Pact](#) country during the events of 1989, and the only one that violently overthrew a country's leadership and executed its leader; according to estimates, over one thousand people died and thousands more were injured.



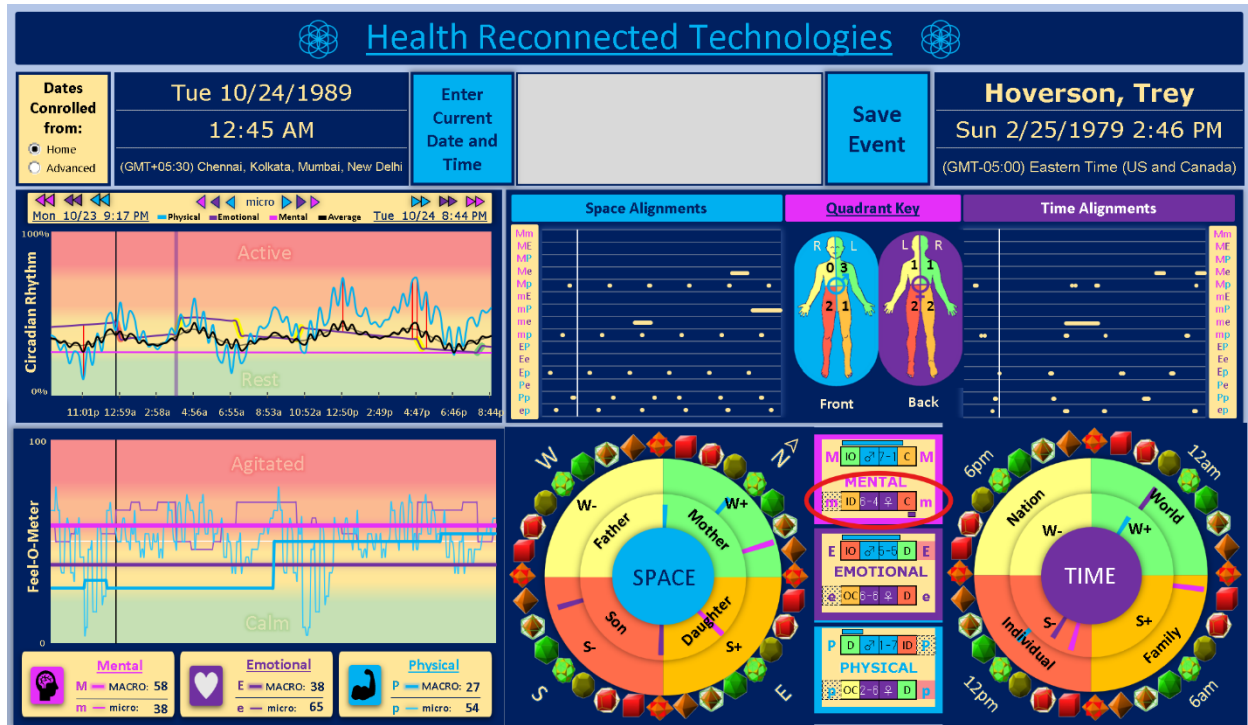
1989 Romanian Revolution

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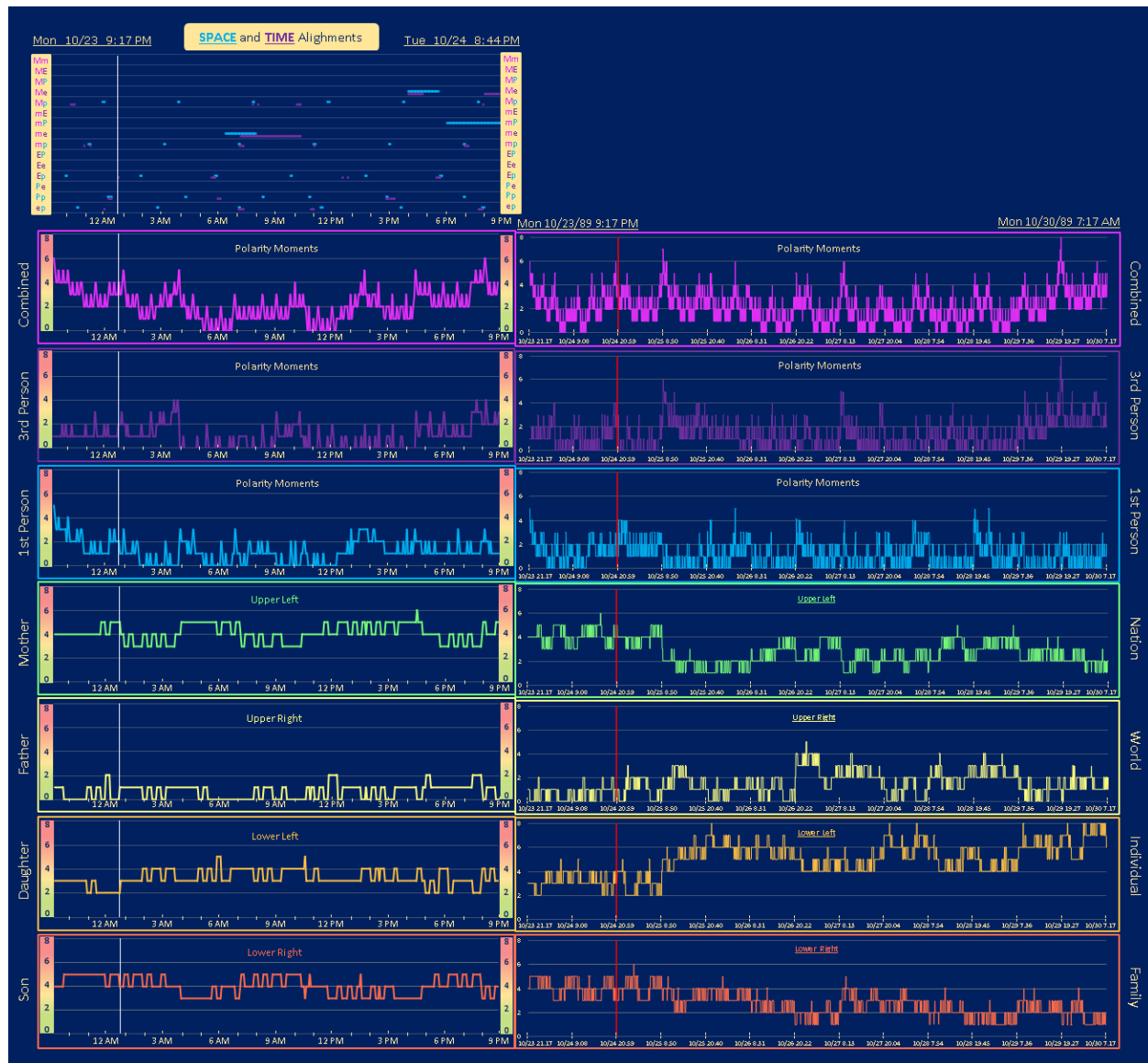
1989 Bhagalpur Riot (India)

The **Bhagalpur violence of 1989** took place between [Hindus](#) and [Muslims](#) in the [Bhagalpur district](#) of [Bihar](#), India. The violence started on 24 October 1989, and the violent incidents continued for 2 months, affecting the [Bhagalpur](#) city and 250 villages around it. Over 1,000 people were killed (around 900 of which were Muslims^[2]), and another 50,000 were displaced as a result of the violence.^{[3][4]} It was the worst instance of Hindu-Muslim violence in independent India at the time.



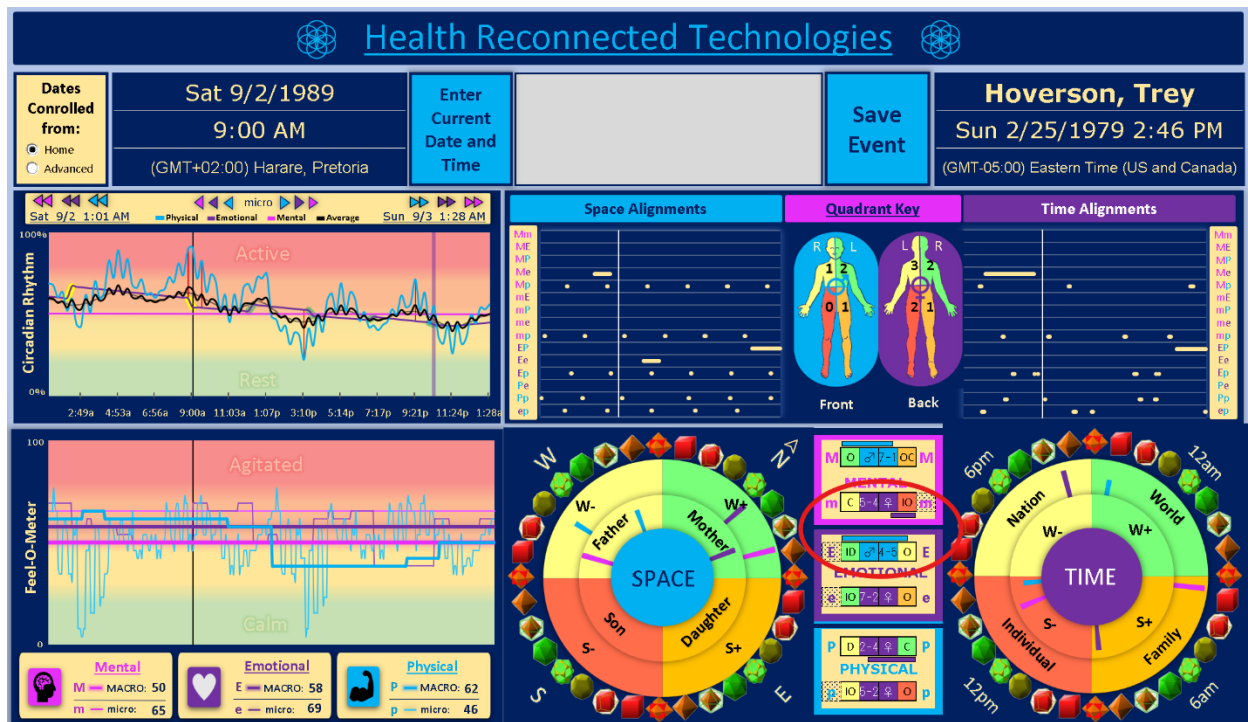
1989 Bhagalpur Riot (India)

Electromagnetics



1989 Purple Rain Protest (South Africa)

The **Purple Rain Protest**, **Purple Rain Revolt** or **Purple Rain Riot** was an anti-[apartheid](#) protest held in [Cape Town](#) on 2 September 1989, four days before [South Africa](#)'s racially segregated parliament held its [elections](#). A police water cannon with purple dye was turned on thousands of [Mass Democratic Movement](#) supporters who poured into the city in an attempt to march on South Africa's Parliament. White office blocks adjacent to [Greenmarket Square](#) were sprayed purple four stories high as a protester leapt onto the roof of the [water cannon](#) vehicle, seized the nozzle and attempted to turn the jet away from the crowds.



1989 Purple Rain Protest (South Africa)

Electromagnetics

