

Revolution of May 1968







PROTEST, REVOLT, REVOLUTION

May 1968 was a wave of protests that took place in France, especially, in Paris during the months of May

and June 1968.

- Students
- Industrial Workers
- Trade unions
- French Communist Party





BACKGROUND



- March, 22nd Occupation of Paris
 University at Nanterre
- The University Administration sends the Police and the University is shut down the university on 2 May 1968
- Revolution Outbreak



EVENTS OF MAY: THE STUDENT UPRISING BECOMES A REVOLT



- More than 20,000 students and teachers marched to denounce police intervention.
 - Police uses violence against demonstrators and the protest is joined by high school unions and young workers.



WORKERS JOINED THE STUDENTS



- Groups of workers began to occupy factories.
- On May 27, there was a meeting of the UNEF, the most important event of May 1968, which brought together between 30,000 and 50,000 people at the Sébastien Charléty Stadium in Paris.



Charles de Gaulle

DE GAULLE FLEES

- Increasing importance of the revolts.
- President Charles de Gaulle flees to meet with the Military.
- "Adieu, de Gaulle!"
- 30 May, de Gaulle announces an election, scheduled for 23 June.



JUNE AND JULY: THE REVOLUTION FADES AWAY



- Gaulle's party won in the legislative election held in June, taking 353 of 486 seats.
- On Bastille Day, there were resurgent street demonstrations in the Latin Quarter.
- Bloodshed by Police Actions but no charges against them.

Paris, 15th of June 1968



CONSEQUENCES

- Advances in Education: No segregation in Education
- Abortion and divorce. Feminist Movement.
- Stoppage of patriarchism
- Increase in wages
- Rejection of authoritarianism
- The Daily Revolution





OTHER PROTESTS THROUGHOUT EUROPE IN '68

Prague Spring to Soviet Winter: the flight from Prague

Poland's student protest: "workers did not support it"





Thank You For Listening

Any Questions?

