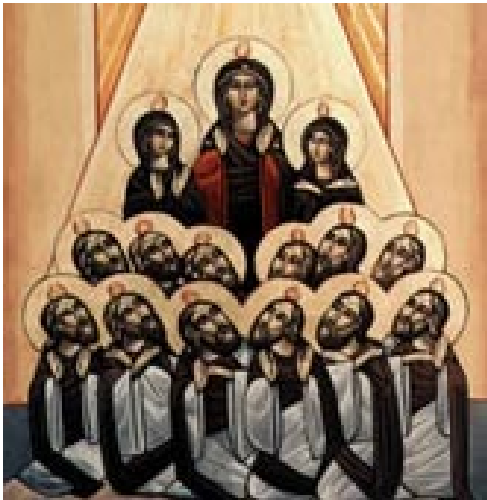


1350 B.C.E. –
Hebrew midwives, in the first recorded act of civil disobedience, refuse to obey Pharaoh's order to kill male Hebrew babies



600-520 BCE -
As a teenager, Jeremiah is called to be a prophet, and, with Isaiah and Micah, he criticizes the social injustices of the day and encourages the Children of Israel to Justice and Righteousness.



40-80 –
Paul and the Apostles preach the Christian gospel of justice, nonviolence and reconciliation. Paul writes, *“Live in harmony with one another . . . Do not repay evil for evil . . . If your enemies are hungry, feed them.”* (Romans 12)

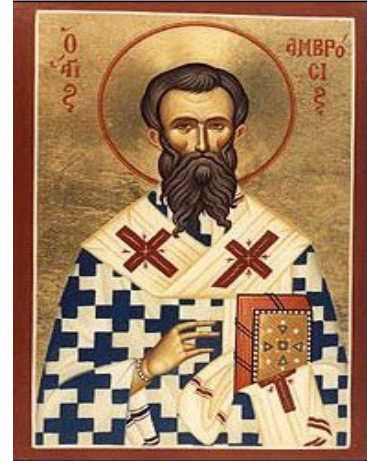


50-200 –
Christian pacifism is typical among early Christian communities with many recorded instances of Christians encouraged to make a vow of nonviolence.

Church leaders opposed to killing, even by the government, include Arnobius, Athenagoras, Basil the Great, Cyprian, Dioesius, Minucius Felix, Ireneus, Justin, Lactantius, Origen, Tertullian and Vitricius.



295 -
Maximilian, a Christian, is beheaded by Romans for refusing military service, Thevesta, N. Africa.



385 -
During Easter Week, Bishop Ambrose of Milan defied orders of the Imperial Roman government to surrender one of his churches, risking imprisonment and death, and with the church surrounded by troops, he continued to hold mass five times a day. The government capitulated.



316 -
Martin of Tours, a Roman army officer, renounces violence when he becomes a "soldier of Christ."



1181 -
St. Francis of Assisi turns his back on wealth as a youth; lives a life of nonviolence and care for others.



1200 -
Thousands of lay women,
mostly in the Low Countries,
join the Beguine movement and
adopt a life of poverty and
charity.



1215 -
King John signs the Magna Carta
at Runnymede, limiting the power
of the English monarchy.



1420 -
With the betrothal of Henry V, King of
England, to Catherine de Valois of
France, England & France swear
perpetual peace.



1644 -
Eleven African-American servants in
New Amsterdam file a petition for
freedom, the first recorded legal
protests in what Europeans called
the "New World."



1649 –
English “Diggers” occupy Saint George’s Hill, seizing land to hold in common & to plant.



1661 -
The Quaker (Friends) Peace Testimony was presented to King Charles II of England. The testimony begins: “We utterly deny all outward wars and strife and fightings with outward weapons, for any end or under any pretence whatsoever. And this is our testimony to the whole world....”



1678 -
Tax protester Lady Godiva rides naked through Coventry, England



1681 –
William Penn’s Letter to the Delaware Indians leads to treaties that keep peace for two generations.



**1765-75 –
American colonists mount nonviolent
resistance campaigns against
British rule.**



**1765 -
The Sons of Liberty marched through
the streets of Boston to the burying
ground carrying a coffin marked “old
freedom.” At the graveyard during the
mock funeral, a groan emitted from
the coffin and old freedom rose from
the grave, invulnerable to the attacks
of tyranny and oppression.**



**1783 -
Washington disbands
the Continental
Army.**



**1810 -
Miguel Hidalgo issues a decree
abolishing slavery in Mexico.**



1812 -
Lord Byron, in his first speech before the House of Lords, denounces a death penalty measure for rebellious laborers.



1818 -
US Senate ratifies Rush-Bagot amendment, disarming the US-Canadian border.



1840s -
The Underground Railroad helps slaves escape to the northern United States or Canada led by "conductors" such as Harriet Tubman who led 19 groups to safety.



1846 -
Henry David Thoreau is jailed for refusing to pay taxes to support the Mexican-American War; he writes a powerful essay "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience" that influences Tolstoy and Gandhi.



**1848 –
Lucretia Mott
with Elizabeth Cady Stanton
organize the first women’s rights
convention.**



**1850 -
Four thousand Mexican miners
gather in Sonora, California, to
protest the Foreign Miners’ Tax,
which was enacted to drive them
from gold fields.**



**1863 -
President Lincoln signed the
Emancipation Proclamation.**

**1865 -
More than two years later, Union soldiers,
landed at Galveston, TX, with news that
the war had ended and all slaves were
now free. Still celebrated as Juneteenth.**



**1871:
1,000 women in Paris block
cannons and stand between
Prussian and French troops.**



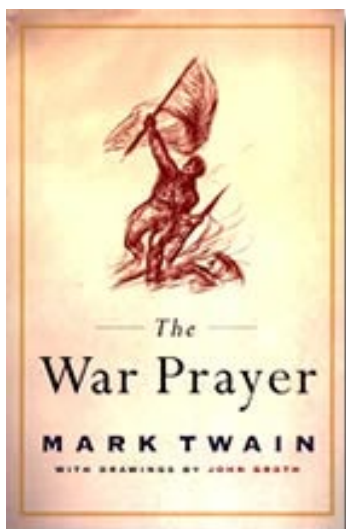
1873 –

Women celebrate the first “Mother’s Day,” a peace holiday proposed by Julia Ward Howe.



1891 –

Ida B. Wells starts her lifelong anti-lynching campaign by establishing her own newspaper, the Memphis Free Speech, to draw attention to the brutal lynch mob murders of African-Americans.



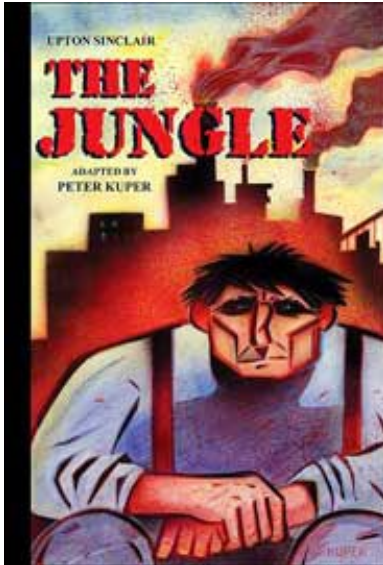
1898-1902 –

Thousands protest the brutal Spanish-American War; leaders include Mark Twain, author of The War Prayer and other works on the folly of war.



1900s –

The U.S. labor movement, largely nonviolent, uses strikes to secure economic justice, dignity, democratic means of resolving problems and improved working conditions.



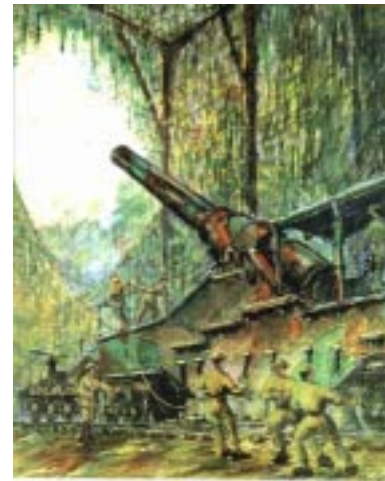
1906 -
Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*,
exposing horrific conditions in
the Chicago meatpacking industry,
is published.



1903 -
Labor organizer "Mother" Jones led
the "March of the Mill Children" over
100 miles from Philadelphia to
President Theodore
Roosevelt's summer home in New York
to publicize the harsh conditions of
child labor and to demand
a 55-hour work week.
Roosevelt refused to see them.



1914 -
As World War I begins, Harry Hodgkin,
a British Quaker and Friedrich
Siegmund-Schulte, a German Lutheran
pastor, attending a conference in
Germany, pledged to continue sowing
the "seeds of peace and love, no
matter what the future might bring,"
germinating the idea of the Fellowship
of Reconciliation.

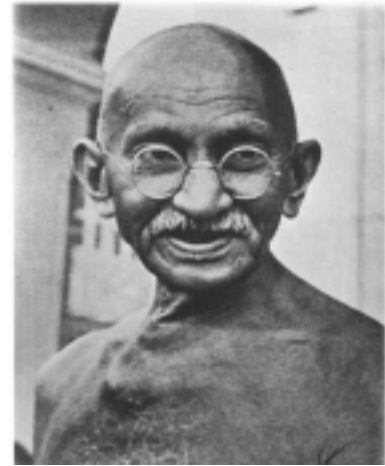


1914 – 1918 –
Conscientious Objectors to
World War I number more
than 4,000 in the United
States. Many are imprisoned,
but they pave the way for
official Conscientious Objec-
tor status for future wars.



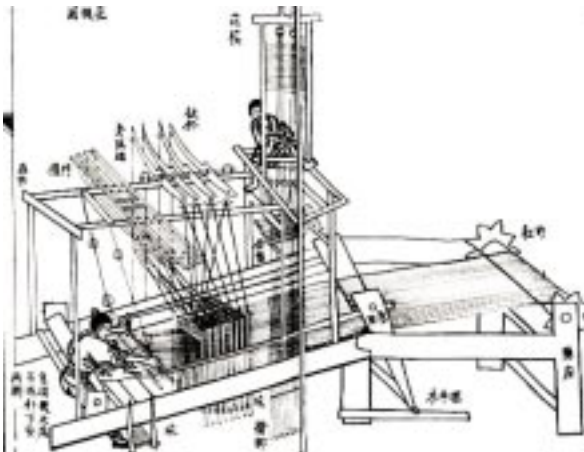
1914 -

On Christmas morning, German troops cease firing and start singing Christmas carols. At dawn, many emerge from their trenches and approach the Allies across no man's land, calling out "Merry Christmas." At first the Allied soldiers suspect a trick, but soon climb out of their trenches and shake hands with the German soldiers.



1919 - 1947 -

Mohandas Gandhi leads struggle for Indian independence through nonviolent means such as the 1930 salt march across India ending at the ocean where Gandhi and others protest British economic subjugation by gathering salt in violation of British law.



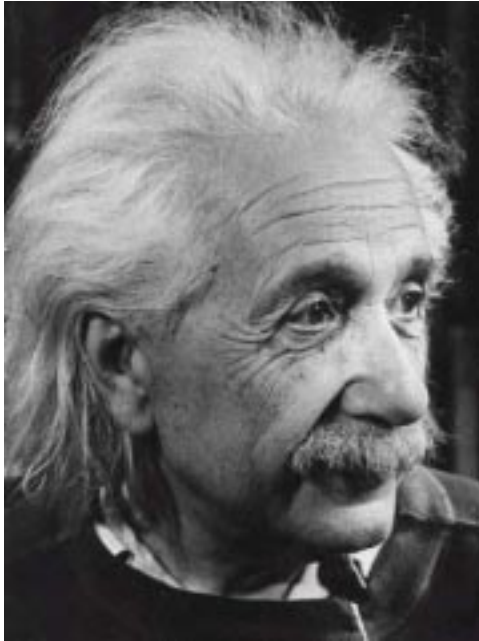
1923 -

20,000 women silk workers in Shanghai, China, go on strike demanding a 10-hour day.



1925 -

NAACP protest the showing of D. W. Griffith's *Birth of a Nation*, scheduled to open at the Rialto Theatre in Charleston, SC on April 1, on the grounds it violated a 1919 state law prohibiting any entertainment which demeaned another race.



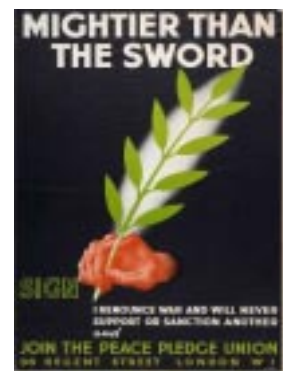
1931 -
Albert Einstein urges all scientists to refuse military work.



1933 -
Catholic Worker is founded by Dorothy Day, a newspaper reporter and Peter Maurin, a self-educated French peasant, emphasizing pacifism, hospitality to the poor and voluntary poverty.



1934 -
American Federation of Labor (AFL) votes to boycott all German-made products as a protest against Nazi antagonism to organized labor within Germany.



1934 -
Dick Sheppard, an Army chaplain in World War I, started the Peace Pledge Union in England. In a letter published in *The Guardian*, he invited those who would be willing to join a public demonstration against war to send him a postcard. In a few weeks there were 30,000 replies. Members of the Peace Pledge Union vowed to “renounce war and never again to support another.”



1936 -
60,000 students across the country took place in the first nation-wide student strike. The protest was against participation in any war.



1937 -
Pablo Picasso Paints "Guernica" in reaction of the Nazi Bombing of the Basque town during the Spanish Civil War.



1942 -
German students from the White Rose resistance movement against the Nazi regime, distributing thousands of leaflets exposing the nature of the Nazis and its treatment of Jews, urging "destruction of the war machine by passive resistance," including sabotage; several of its leaders are executed in 1943.



1945 -
Nuremberg War Crimes Trials begin, establishing that subordinates are responsible for their own actions even if ordered by their superiors.



1945 –

The United Nations is founded to resolve disputes before they result in war; since then, the UN has developed agencies and programs on arms control, human rights, the environment, hunger, peacekeeping, development, indigenous peoples, refugees, children and women, to name a few.



1948 -

Costa Rica abolished its army, choosing to spend the public funds that would normally be used for military purposes on education and medical services. President José Figueres Ferrer, in a ceremony in the *Cuartel Bellavista*, broke a wall with a mallet symbolizing the end of Costa Rica's military spirit.



1955 –

Rosa Parks is arrested after refusing to give up her seat and move to the back of the bus. The black community launches the Montgomery bus boycott. After a year of hardship the boycott succeeds, revitalizing the U.S. civil rights struggle.



1948 -

Glenn Taylor, an Idaho Senator, is arrested and convicted of disorderly conduct in Birmingham, Alabama for trying to enter a meeting through a door marked "for Negroes".



1951 -

Novelist Dashiell Hammett chooses six months' imprisonment rather than cooperate with the US House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities' (HUAC) inquiries into domestic "subversion."



1957 -

Despite threats to their lives, Daisy Bates, Elizabeth Eckford and seven other students become the first African-Americans to attend the all-white Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.



1960 -

Four black students "sit in" at a whites-only Woolworth lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina. The nonviolent tactic of sit-ins spreads in campaigns to desegregate rest rooms, movie theaters, restaurants and libraries.



1961 -

Amnesty International is founded to document and protest torture and capital punishment.



1961 –

Young Freedom Riders protest discrimination on buses; a bus is burned in Alabama, riders are attacked in Birmingham and spend 40-60 days in Jail in Jackson, Mississippi. Six months later, the Interstate Commerce Commission bans segregation on buses, trains and transport facilities.



1963 –

March on Washington is the largest demonstration to date, bringing more than 250, 000 people to the Lincoln Memorial; Dr. Martin Luther King gives his “I have a Dream” speech.



1963 –

Limited test ban treaty is signed after six years of demonstrations and public pressure.



1963 -

Bob Dylan walks out of a rehearsal for “The Ed Sullivan Show” when CBS censors tell him he cannot perform his “Talking John Birch Society Blues.” Fifty Greenwich Village folk artists protest Pete Seeger’s blacklisting from the television show “Hootenanny“ for his refusal to sign a loyalty oath.



1964 -

Delegates from the Freedom Democratic Party usurped the seats of the Mississippi delegation at the Democratic National Convention. After a failed attempt to remove them by force, the “regular” white delegation had to find seats elsewhere.



1964-1974

Draft card burning mark growing resistance to the US War in Vietnam.



1965 -

Pope Paul VI made an unprecedented 14-hour visit to New York to plead for world peace before the United Nations.

A MILLION NEW NEGRO VOTERS?



President Johnson, at the Capitol, signs the new voting-rights bill for Negroes

1965 –

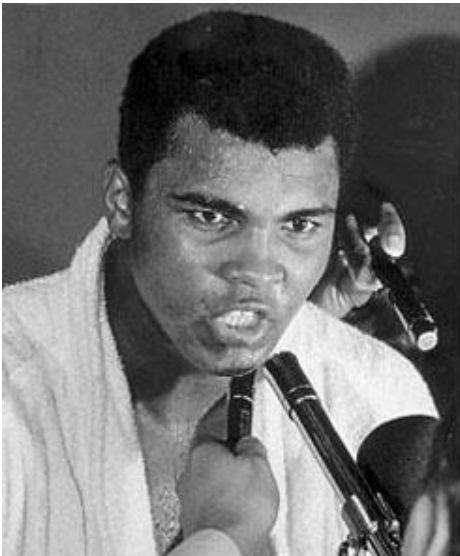
Because of the enthusiasm and activism of many African-American activists, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is passed by Congress.



1965 –
United Farm Workers Union
launches grape boycott, led by
Cesar Chavez and
Dolores Huerta.



1966 -
20,000 Buddhists in silent march for
peace, Hue, South Vietnam. 500,000
Vietnamese march for end of war.
Buddhist altars placed in streets to stop
troops arresting dissidents,
South Vietnam.



1967 -
Muhammad Ali is ordered by the
Selective Service to be inducted.
He refuses, citing his Muslim
religious beliefs preclude him
from killing others.



1968 -
The Czechoslovakian people
nonviolently resisted invasion of
their country by hundreds of
thousands of troops and 5,000
tanks from the Soviet Union,
which was enforcing the over-
throw and arrest of democratic
reformer Alexander Dubcek.
Moscow relented and returned
Dubcek to office.



**1967 -
Abbie Hoffman & Jerry Rubin
throw 300 one-dollar bills from
balcony onto floor of New York
Stock Exchange, to disrupt
business as usual.**



**1968 -
Women protest
Miss America pageant.**



**1968 -
The first interracial kiss in U.S.
TV history is shown on Star Trek
between Capt. Kirk and Uhura.**



**1969 -
Greenpeace adopts nonviolent direct
action to protect the environment
and dramatize its cause.**



**1970 -
First Earth Day observance.**



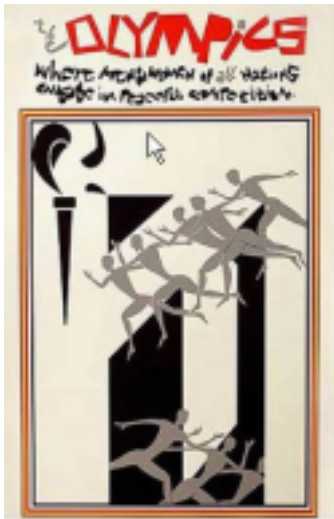
**1970 -
Killing of four students by the national guard at Kent State University in Ohio sparks strikes and protests at thousands of colleges; more than a million people join Vietnam protests for the first time.**



**1970 -
15,000 - 30,000 Chicanos gathered at East LA's Laguna Park to protest the disproportionate number of deaths of Chicano soldiers in Vietnam (more than double their numbers in the population.)**



**1970 -
Vietnam Veterans Against the War begin Operation RAW (Rapid American Withdrawal.)
More than 200 veterans staged a march from Morristown, NJ to Valley Forge, PA, reenacting the invasion of small rural hamlets along the way.**



1976 -

25 African countries withdraw from the summer Olympics to protest the inclusion of New Zealand, which continued to play rugby in South Africa, despite their practice of Apartheid.



1977 -

Nestlé Boycott leads to a World health Organization agreement restricting promotion and sale of infant formula in poor countries; it is too costly and unsafe for many because of lack of clean water.



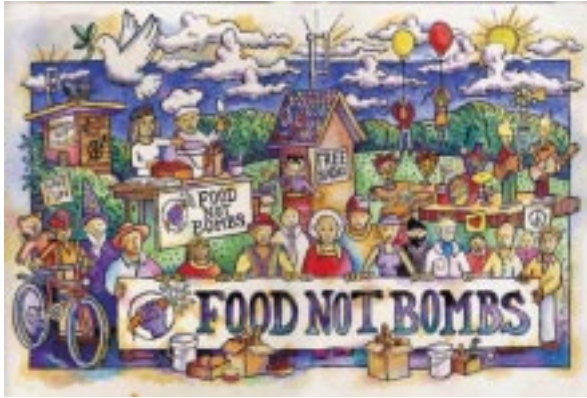
1977 -

"Mothers of the Plaza" buy a newspaper ad in Argentina to publish the names of mothers and pictures of 230 "disappeared", people kidnapped, tortured and/or killed by the military.



1980 -

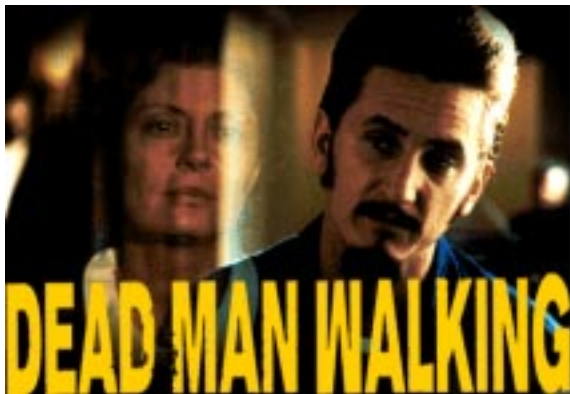
Solidarity founded in Poland; repressed under martial law in 1981; widely declared dead even by Western correspondents; in 1989 it wins every available seat in Parliament and now governs the nation without committing a single violent act.



1980 -
Food Not Bombs is formed in Cambridge, Mass by anti-nuclear activists. There are now dozens of chapters world-wide.



1981 –
Protests based in Greenham Common in England begin. At its peak, 8,000 women live in tents outside the base, demonstrating and committing civil disobedience.



1982 –
Sister Helen Prejean becomes a pen pal to a prisoner on death row; she later writes a powerful memoir of her experience, Dead Man Walking, which is made into an award-winning movie.



1982 -
Wales declared itself a nuclear-free zone.



1983 -

Seventy people were arrested in Boston outside a hotel where a "New Trends in Missiles" trade conference was being held.

Inside the hotel, over 1,000 cockroaches were released to symbolize the likely survivors of nuclear war.



1985 -

Peace Ribbons made by thousands of women were wrapped around the U.S. Pentagon, the White House and the Capitol. Twenty thousand people participated, and the 27,000 pieces making up the Ribbon stretched for 15 miles.



1986 -

Nonviolent people power in the Philippines brings down the oppressive Marcos dictatorship.



1987 -

3,000 people gather on Mother's Day at the Nevada Test Site to protest preparations for nuclear war; the U.S. detonated 1,000 nuclear explosions 1945-1990, more than all other countries combined.



1989 –

Romanian secret police attempt to arrest Rev. Laslo Tokes; parishioners jam the streets, light candles and refuse to move. The crowd grows until 50,000 converge on the city center. Violent suppression by the government sparks the revolution that overthrows the dictator Ceausescu.



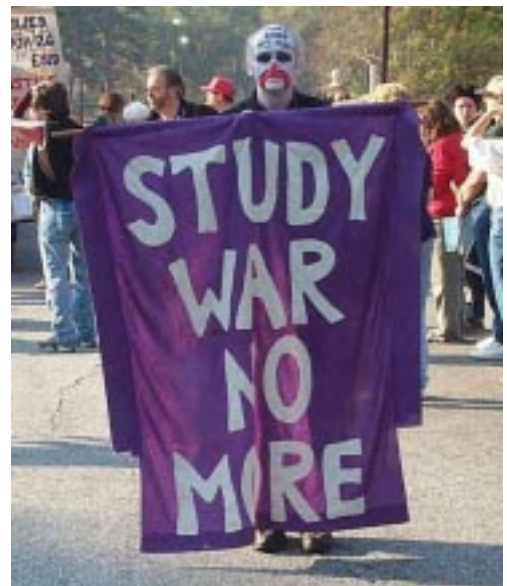
1989 –

The Chinese government crushes a nonviolent student protest at Tiananmen Square, but not before images are televised around the world, such as an unarmed young man stopping a column of tanks.



1989 –

Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and East Germany all win freedom from Soviet control by nonviolent means. Nonviolent independence movements within the soviet Union are launched in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Georgia, Armenia, Moldavia and the Ukraine.



1990 –

School of the Americas (SOA) Watch begins holding vigils outside Ft. Benning, Georgia, calling for the closure of the "School of the Assassins."



1990 –
Demonstrators with disabilities at the US Capitol building demand passage of a bill guaranteeing their civil rights; 60 highlight their demand by crawling out of their wheelchairs and up the Capitol steps.



1994 –
Nelson Mandela elected first Black president of South Africa, four years after he is released from jail.



1997 -
The International Campaign to Ban Landmines receives the Nobel Peace Prize for its efforts to eliminate these weapons that kill and injure.



1999 -
Julia Butterfly Hill descends from her tiny platform 180 feet up in Luna, a giant Redwood tree, after perching in it for 738 days protecting it from loggers.



2000 –

Jubilee 2000 is launched, an international grassroots movement to encourage forgiving the debt of impoverished third-world nations.



2000 -

Approximately 750,000 mothers and others gathered on the National Mall in Washington, DC to demand sensible gun laws. An additional 150,000 to 200,000 people marched in support events across the country.



Courtesy Washington Bureau / Rick McKay

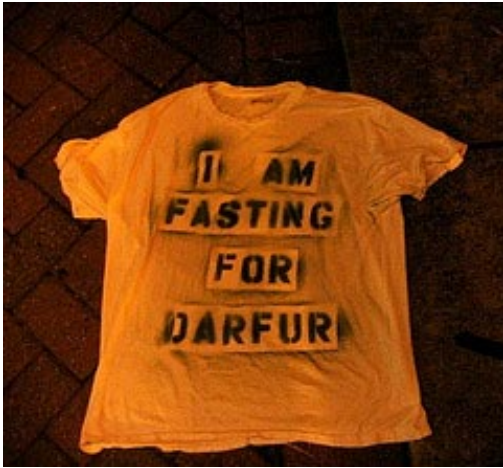
Since 2001 –

Millions of people around the world take to the streets to protest the War in Iraq, including more than six million people in March, 2003.



2003 -

At least 1,029 readings of Lysistrata, the Aristophanes anti-war comedy, took place to oppose the U.S. invasion of Iraq. Performed in 59 countries (including Iraq), the play tells of women who refuse to have relations with their husbands in order to stop the 22-year-long Peloponnesian war. Desperate for intimacy, the men finally agree to lay down their swords and see their way to achieving diplomatic peace.



2005

In a one-day mass participation fast, concerned Americans fasted in remorse and penitence for the failure of their elected officials in Congress to follow up their declaration of genocide in Sudan with substantive action.

SPINELESS CITATION

CITATION NUMBER: _____

VIOLATION		VIOLATION OF PROGRESSIVE PRINCIPLES	
NAME OF VIOLATOR	DATE OF VIOLATION	NAME OF VIOLATOR	DATE OF VIOLATION
OFFICE	STATE	OFFICE	STATE
PHONE NUMBER	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	ADDRESS
CONSTITUENT	<input type="checkbox"/> I WILL HOLD YOU ACCOUNTABLE FOR YOUR VIOLATION <input type="checkbox"/> YES, BUT... <input type="checkbox"/> NO, HE/SHE IS... <input type="checkbox"/> I DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/> I WILL HOLD YOU ACCOUNTABLE FOR YOUR VIOLATION <input type="checkbox"/> YES, BUT... <input type="checkbox"/> NO, HE/SHE IS... <input type="checkbox"/> I DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/> I WILL HOLD YOU ACCOUNTABLE FOR YOUR VIOLATION <input type="checkbox"/> YES, BUT... <input type="checkbox"/> NO, HE/SHE IS... <input type="checkbox"/> I DON'T KNOW
DESCRIPTION OF VIOLATION	SEE REVERSE FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION AND VENUE TO CONTEST		

Since 2005

The Backbone Campaign issues mock citations to lawmakers for “violation of progressive principles.”

THE GREAT PEACE MARCH

In the late 1980s the Lutheran Peace Fellowship created the “Wall of Hope,” a timeline of peace and justice events that they have used in more than 500 events (look under “Peace Ed” at <www.lutheranpeace.org; >) Over the years the peaceCENTER has played with the Wall. We call it “The Great Peace March” and have added to it, illustrated it, put it into slide shows and even made up games using it.

We recommend printing it on white cardstock and, if you think you’ll be using it more than once or twice, having it laminated (in the long run it’s cheaper than repeated color printing.) Each 8 ½ x 11” sheet gets cut into four cards.

PEACE LOTERIA

You can also use these cards as the “caller cards” for the peaceCENTER’s Peace Loteria game. Loteria is a Mexican game of chance, similar to Bingo, but using images on a deck of cards instead of numbered balls. You play this game just like Bingo: the caller (called the *cancionero*, or singer, in Mexico) draws a card, reads it out and when people have that

event on their card, they mark it. Shuffle the cards: don’t read them in chronological order.

Everyone will need a handful of markers. In Mexico they use pinto beans but any small object - pennies, wrapped candy - will do. If you laminate the cards you can use crayons and wipe them off with a tissue.

The first person to make the designated pattern wins. Typical patterns are three in a row, an X or the four corners. Have winners call out something like “satyagraha” or “peace” instead of Bingo. Small prizes make it more exciting: a bumper sticker, a button, a piece of candy. Much to our astonishment, we’ve had kids play this for HOURS and adults have fun with it too. Have the winner of the last game be the caller for the next one; he or she can pick the designated pattern and the “win-word” that people shout out.

Download this GREAT PEACE MARCH at
<www.salsa.net/peace/timeline/2greatpeacemarch.pdf>

Download the PEACE LOTERIA cards at
<www.salsa.net/peace/timeline/2loteria2.pdf>

peaceCENTER

www.salsa.net/peace 210-224-HOPE
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