1968
STUDENTS AS SOCIAL ACTORS

MEXICO
Tlatelolco Massacre

AFRICA

INDIA

ARGENTINA
Students & Workers

JAPAN

URUGUAY

EGYPT

U.S.

Silent Demonstration

Olympics in Mexico City

Brazilians protest against police brutality in Brazil.

Explosive action in the United States.

Student protests and civil rights movements.

Solidarity

1968 marked a turning point in the history of social movements and student activism. It was a year of significant protests and resistance against various forms of压迫和不公.

In Mexico, the Tlatelolco Massacre took place on October 2nd, where police forces opened fire on a demonstration, killing hundreds. This event marked the beginning of a period of civil unrest.

Afro-Caribbean nations faced police brutality and racial discrimination, leading to protests and demonstrations.

India saw student protests and civil rights movements, with demands for educational reform and greater representation.

Argentina experienced student protests and worker's strikes, demanding better labor conditions and social justice.

Japan witnessed a rise in student activism, protesting against the government's policies.

Uruguay and Egypt also saw significant protests, with demands for political freedom and civil rights.

The United States was in the midst of the Civil Rights Movement, with protests against police brutality and racial segregation.

In 1968, the anti-war movement in the United States gained momentum, with widespread protests against the Vietnam War.

Student activism and social movements across the globe played a crucial role in shaping the course of history during this transformative year.

* Facts, dates, and figures are fictional and for illustrative purposes. Please refer to historical sources for accurate information. *