

Glossary

An **uprising** occurs when a group of people rally together to implement change, whether that change is in governmental policy or societal norms. Uprisings are more singular instances, lasting shorter periods of time. An uprising seems to have less planning involved than a revolution, and an uprising occurs in response to an event or oppressing societal norm. An uprising can be violent or nonviolent, while a riot seems to be more violent in nature. The Holy Week Uprising of 1968 in the United States serves as a good example to discuss the meaning of an uprising. The uprising was in response to both the assassination of MLK and the social injustice at the time. Although there were those who opposed property damage, actions such as looting and violence were taken. Uprisings also tend to experience opposition; in the case of the Holy Week Uprising, police forces attempted to enforce order.

Citation:

Levy, Peter B. "The Holy Week Uprising of 1968 (Chapter 5) - The Great Uprising." *Cambridge Core*, Cambridge University Press, Jan. 2018,
www.cambridge.org/core/books/great-uprising/holy-week-uprising-of-1968/1FE658D10F864744E2E89334C735D791/online-view.