**Group 1 Information Text - Cut up**

* Slobodan Milošević was President of Serbia from 1989 to 1997.
* He started wars which killed many people and caused serious damage to the country.
* Many people tried to oppose Milošević but violence was often used against them.

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* The government tried to repress Otpor through censorship, arrests and violence.
* Activists and supporters made their actions even more humorous and silly so that the arrests would appear unjustified to the general public.
* In this way support grew for Otpor across the country.

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* Demonstrations in Belgrade and other major cities supported Koštunica’s victory.
* At the same time, Otpor was supported by police forces who were allies.

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* This all culminated on October 5th 2000 in a massive rally of hundreds of thousands of people in Belgrade.
* People came from all over the country bringing bulldozers to push down the police blockades.
* This is how the resistance became known as the “Bulldozer Revolution”.
* Hundreds of people stormed the parliament building while many of the police and army stepped aside.

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**Group 2 Information Text - Cut up**

* In elections in 1997 the opposition group Zajedno (“Together”) won in many places.
* Milošević refused to recognise the victories.
* The politicians were only allowed to take up their posts after 55 days of protests.

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* From the beginning, Otpor was committed to using nonviolent tactics.
* They wanted to help the Serbian people to lose their fear of Milošević and make them realise that he could be resisted.

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* Many of the country’s intellectuals and university professors also supported Otpor after Milošević passed a University Law which restricted their freedom.

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* For more than a year Otpor organisers worked on winning over the army and the police.
* The police got to know that the enemy was just a group of peaceful young people.

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**Group 3 Information Text - Cut up**

* When Milošević s term of office as President of Serbia came to an end later in 1997, instead he had himself elected President of Yugoslavia.

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* Otpor’s logo, a clenched fist, quickly started appearing throughout the country.
* The black fist was a parody of Milošević’s favourite image of a bloody fist.
* It appealed to both older and younger generations.

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* When the bombing finished, Otpor’s activities which were often playful and funny succeeded in getting the movement known as well as undermining the regime.
* For example, in one town, activists held a birthday party for Milošević offering him gifts such as handcuffs, a prison uniform.

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* Otpor had helped to create a political party called the Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS) and, at the election on September 24th 2000, 80% of the population voted for their candidate Vojislav Koštunica.
* Results showed that Koštunica had won 50.24% of the votes to Milošević’s 37.15%, but the Federal Election Commission tried to falsify the results.
* The Church came out in Otpor’s support

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**Group 4 Information Text - Cut up**

* In 1998 university students decided to form a new nonviolent protest group called Otpor! (Resistance!).
* Their main goal was to remove Milošević from power.
* They marched from Belgrade to Novi Sad (80km) to get support from as many communities as possible.

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* Otpor lay low due during the 1999 NATO war against Yugoslavia.
* Otpor organisers opposed the bombing of their country as they saw how it made the population give more support to Milošević.

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* In June 2000, Milošević passed a law that would allow him to run for another term as president.
* Otpor launched two major propaganda campaigns for the election. They printed the words “He’s Finished!” on stickers, T-shirts’ and posters and “It’s Time” in the second.

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* Coal miners in the Kolubara mines that produced coal for half the country’s electricity went on strike and Belgrade’s mayor called for general strikes across the country.
* Citizens shut down cities and production with strikes, barricades and civil disobedience.

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**Group 5 Information Text - Cut up**

* The fist had strong patriotic associations.
* It appealed both to older people who remembered WW2 and to younger people who had watched a popular TV show of the 1970s about The Partisans resisting the Nazis.

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* An alternative rock station called Radio B92 became the leading broadcaster of the resistance.
* Some of Otpor’s largest rallies doubled as rock concerts with pamphlets being read out between songs.
* Other entertainers also supported the resistance.

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* More and more people got involved with Otpor, who organised many week-long training sessions for small groups to enable them to take creative, nonviolent action by themselves.
* At its peak, late in 2000, Otpor had more than 60,000 active members.

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**Group 6 Information Text - Cut up**

* When Milošević tried to punish newspapers such as the weekly *Vreme* and the daily paper *Dnevni Telegraf* for positive coverage of Otpor it upset even mainstream journalists who didn’t like the attempts to censor them.

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* As the elections neared, the government called Otpor an “illegal terrorist organisation”.
* Police stormed its offices taking away computers and filing cabinets.
* Otpor’s clever response to the heavy-handed policing generated more recruits for Otpor’s training programmes.

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* Milošević had lost all of his power.

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