

Thailand: A Chronology of a Crisis

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This original version of this chronology, on powerpoint (pdf), is illustrated with many pictures. See:

<http://www.focusweb.org/sites/www.focusweb.org/files/100617-thailand-chronology-ppt.pdf>

2006

February 2006

Thaksin
Shinawatra
dissolves
parliament
and
calls
for
a
snap
elections.

April 2006

Thaksin's
snap
elections
are
boycotted
by
the
opposition.
Their
supporters
demand
Thaksin's
resignation.

September 2006:

The
military
seizes
power
while
Thaksin
Shinawatra
is
in
New
York.

2007

August
2007

:

The
military's
constitution
is
approved.
New
elections
will
take
place
in
December.

December
2007:

The
PPP,
formed
from
Thaksin's
party,
wins
a
majority
of
votes.
Samak
Sundaravej
is
pronounced
Prime
Minister.

2008

May
2008:

Anti--Thaksin
protesters
stage
protests
for
several
months.
Sundaravej
is
denounced
as
a
Thaksin
puppet.

November
2008:

Yellow
Shirts
storm
Bangkok's
International
Airport.
About
4,000
travelers
are
stranded.

December
2007:

December
2008

Thailand's
Constitutional
Court
Minds
that
the
ruling
party
committed
electoral
fraud.

Parliament
chooses
Abhisit
Vejjajiva
as
the
country's
new
prime
minister.

2009

March
2009

:

The
red
shirts
take
to
the
streets.
Thaksin
is
accused
of
encouraging
the
protests.

April
2009:

Skirmishes
ensue
with
Thai
troops.
Two
are
killed
in
the
clashes
and
more
than
120
injured.

2010

March
12:

Red
Shirts
demand
new
elections.
Abhisit
is
said
to
be
insensitive
to
the
poor.

March
14:

150,000
protesters
pour
into
the
Phan
Fah
bridge.
Bangkok
is
brought
to
a
standstill.

March
16:

Red
Shirts
spatter
their
own
blood
on
government
buildings
and
Abhisit's

residence.

March
28:

Abhisit
meets
with
Red
Shirt
leaders,
but
no
agreement
is
reached.

April
7:

Abhisit
declares
a
state
of
emergency
after
Reds
storm
the
parliament.

April
10

Military
and
police
forces
use
tear
gas
and
rubber
bullets
to
contain
protesters.
More
than
850
people

are
injured
and
25
killed
in
the
country's
worst
clash
in
18
years

April
16:

Abhisit
hands
security
to
the
military
after
four
Red
leaders
escape
capture
by
scaling
down
a
building.
wall
on
a
cable.

April
18:

The
Thai
military
stations
about
1,500
troops
along
Bangkok
as

Red
Shirts
occupy
a
shopping
district.

**May
3:**

Government
offers
to
hold
elections
in
November
if
Red
Shirts
end
protest.

**May
10
:**

Red
Shirts
accept
Abhisit's
proposal
but
make
demands
that
the
government
rejects.

**May
12
:**

The
government
turns
to
siege
tactics
after
protesters

refuse
to
disperse.

May
13:

Khattiya
Sawasdiaphol
, a
Red
Shirt
leader,
is
shot
in
the
head.
The
incident
starts
new
conflicts.

May
14:

Troops
and
protesters
continue
to
clash
across
Bangkok's
central
business
district.

May
15:

Abhisit
declares
protesters
are
trying
to
foment
civil
war.
The

death
toll
rises
to
16
with
141
wounded.

May
16:

Intense
gun
battles
break
out
in
Lumpini
Park.
11
are
killed.

May
17:

Government
orders
protesters
to
disperse
by
3
p.m.
Disobeyers
will
be
imprisoned.

May
18:

Protesters
hold
their
ground
even
amid
arrests.
The
U.N.

pushes
for
negotiations
but
the
government
refuses
to
talk.

Security
forces
surge
into
Lumpini
Park
in
the
largest
offensive
on
protesters
yet.

Forty
buildings
burn
in
Bangkok,
many
are
killed,
and
hundreds
are
injured.

May
19

Some
Red
Shirt
leaders
surrender,
but
others
continue
fighting
even
without
command.

The Crisis Continues.

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