

10. 12. 1988

The first officially permitted demonstration of opposition forces in Prague. This takes place on the occasion of the visit of French president François Mitterrand to Prague.





The Palach Week – demonstrations and events commemorating 20 years after the self-immolation of student Jan Palach and ruthlessly suppressed by the security apparatus. Václav Havel and others imprisoned imprisoned

15. - 21. 1. 1989





4. 6. and 18. 6. 1989

Elections take place in Poland with a sweeping victory for the Solidarity movement.



SOLIDARNOŚĆ

# 77

Charter 77 drafts “Several Sentences”, a petition criticising the political circumstances and lack of freedom in the country. By autumn the petition is signed by some 40,000 people, including a number of well-known artists.

29. 6. 1989



21. 8. 1989

More demonstrations take place, this time on the occasion of the anniversary of the 1968 occupation; once again they are ruthlessly suppressed.





Several thousand citizens of the German Democratic Republic try in Prague from where they try to leave for the West through the embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

From August to October  
1989

18. 9. 1989

Hungarian communists reach an agreement with the opposition on opening the road to pluralist democracy. A month later the transformation is anchored in the constitution.





More demonstrations, this time on the occasion of the founding of Czechoslovakia in 1918. The demonstrations are again ruthlessly suppressed.

28. 10. 1989



11. - 13. 11. 1989

Environmental protests in Teplice  
against the unsustainable condition  
of the environment





Canonisation of St. Agnes  
of Bohemia

12. 11. 1989



17. 11. 1989

Student demonstration on Národní třída brutally suppressed by security forces; this ignited social change.





The Civic Forum platform was established in Prague and the Public Against Violence platform in Bratislava. These movements call not only for the investigation of the police intervention on Národní třída, but also for talks on change

19. 11. 1989

from 20. 11. 1989

Most higher education  
institutions on strike





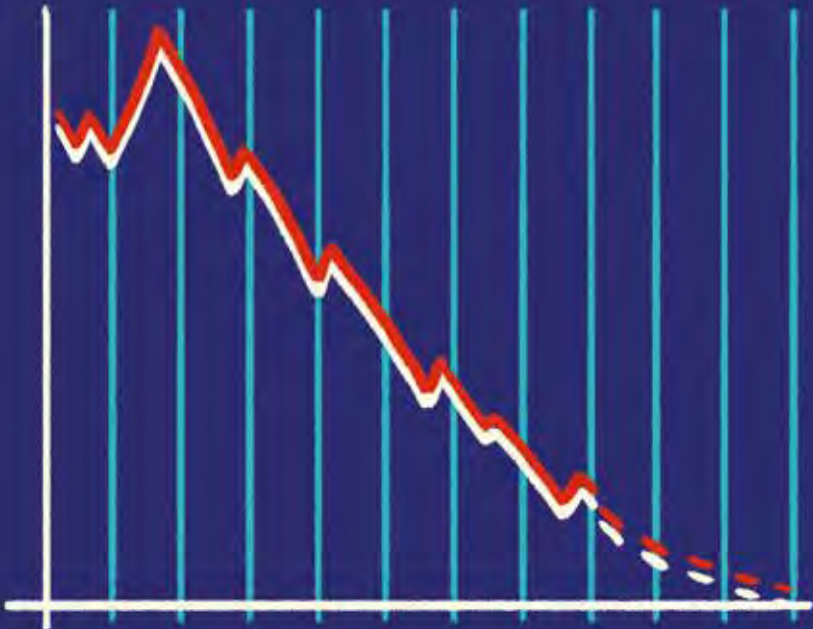
Mass protests in Prague  
and other places in the country

from 20. 11. 1989



night of  
21. to 22. 11. 1989

The Communist Party of  
Czechoslovakia (CPC) starts calling  
in People's Militia units to Prague;  
in the end, no intervention order  
is given.





CPC leadership resigns

24. 11. 1989

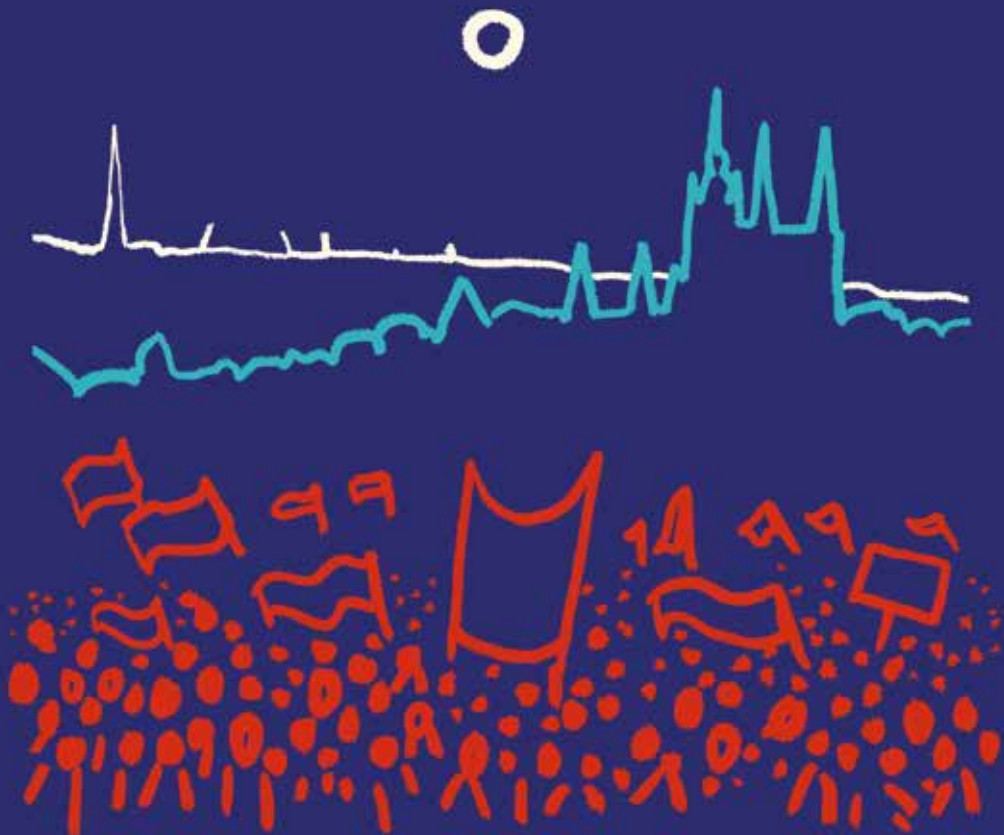




25. 11. 1989

Almost half a million people  
demonstrate on the Letná  
plain in Prague





Almost half a million people  
demonstrate on the Letná plain  
in Prague

26. 11. 1989

27. 11. 1989

Two-hour general strike





Parliament revokes the leading role  
of CPC in the Constitution

29. 11. 1989

4. 12. 1989

Borders open





A new government headed by Marián Čalfa and without a communist majority appointed; immediately afterwards president Gustáv Husák resigns the State Security command orders the shredding of vast amounts of documents

10. 12. 1989

11. 12. 1989

The beginning of the removal  
of the Iron Curtain on the borders  
with the Federal Republic of Germany  
and Austria





People's Militias dissolved

21. 12. 1989





28. 12. 1989

Alexander Dubček elected  
Speaker of the Federal Assembly





Václav Havel elected  
President of Czechoslovakia

29. 12. 1989



23. 4. 1990

The name of the state changes  
to “Czech and Slovak Federative  
Republic”





51%

The first free elections take place;  
the winner is the Civic Forum with  
51 percent of the vote; the Communist  
Party of Czechoslovakia (CPC)  
gets 13 percent

June 1990

