

Forms / Types of Protests

- **March:** Reference to moving from one location to another; to distinguish from rotating or walking in a circle with picket signs (which is a picket).
- **Picket:** The modal activity is picketing; there may be references to a picket line, informational picketing, or holding signs; "carrying signs and walking around in a circle". Holding signs, placards, or banners is not the defining criteria; rather, it is holding or carrying those items and walking a circular route, a phrase sometimes surprisingly found in the permit application.
- **Demonstration:** Explicit protest that involves deliberately breaking laws deemed unjust in order to protest them. For example, voter registration drives (to earn non-eligible people the right to vote), prohibited use of segregated facilities (such as lunch-counters or restrooms), etc.
- **Rally:** Gathering of a group who are all aligned on the same cause to listen to speeches, speakers, singing, or preaching; often with the presence of PA sound equipment and sometimes by a platform or stage.
- **Boycott:** Organized refusal to buy or use a product or service. Examples: rent strikes, Montgomery bus boycott
- **Peopleless Protest:** An organization or voicing of a matter utilizing the media and/or the internet as the vehicle. This can be paired with people gathering in physical places while the media / internet communication also occurs.
- **Lawsuit:** Legal maneuver by social movement organization or group.
- **Motorcade:** Vehicular procession (electoral campaigns or other issues)
- **Information Distribution:** Tabling/petition gathering, lobbying, letter-writing campaigns, or teach-ins.
- **Symbolic Display:** e.g., graffiti, signs, erecting a standing display, cross burning, etc.
- **Strike:** When an employee or group of employees protest work of any kind