

The background of the slide features the Portuguese flag, which is divided into four quadrants by a white cross. The top-left quadrant is green, the top-right is red, the bottom-left is white, and the bottom-right is gold. In the center of the cross is the Portuguese coat of arms, a shield with a red field containing five white lozenges arranged in a cross pattern. The shield is surrounded by a golden wreath.

Portugal

The Path to Freedom

Since the New State had been created in 1933, there were several attempts to replace Dictatorship by Democracy, which was accomplished on the 25th April 1974.

1933: Portugal, a country, a dictatorship

With the approval of the new Constitution the New State was born.

Portugal turns into a totalitarian regime.

Salazar is the president of the Council, Head of the Government and the real leader of Portugal.

With the publication of the Colonial Act, Portugal is officially considered a colonialist country.

The fight against Dictatorship starts.



The New State embraces features of Italian fascism



1936

Anti-communist assembly in Oporto *(18th September 1936)*

- Foundation of Portuguese Youth;
- Foundation of Portuguese Legion;

00:02:42:01 *

1943: Laborer strikes



Barreiro, the city where our school is situated has always had an important role in the fight against dictatorship.

Strikes and fights against the regime were frequent.

In the image, the Republican National Guard (GNR) chasing women and children.

1945: The first attempt towards Democracy

After World War II, Salazar promised: "Free elections, as free as in England".

The Government "pretends" Portugal is a Democracy and calls for elections.

Poster of the resistance appealing for the population not to vote because these election are not truly free.

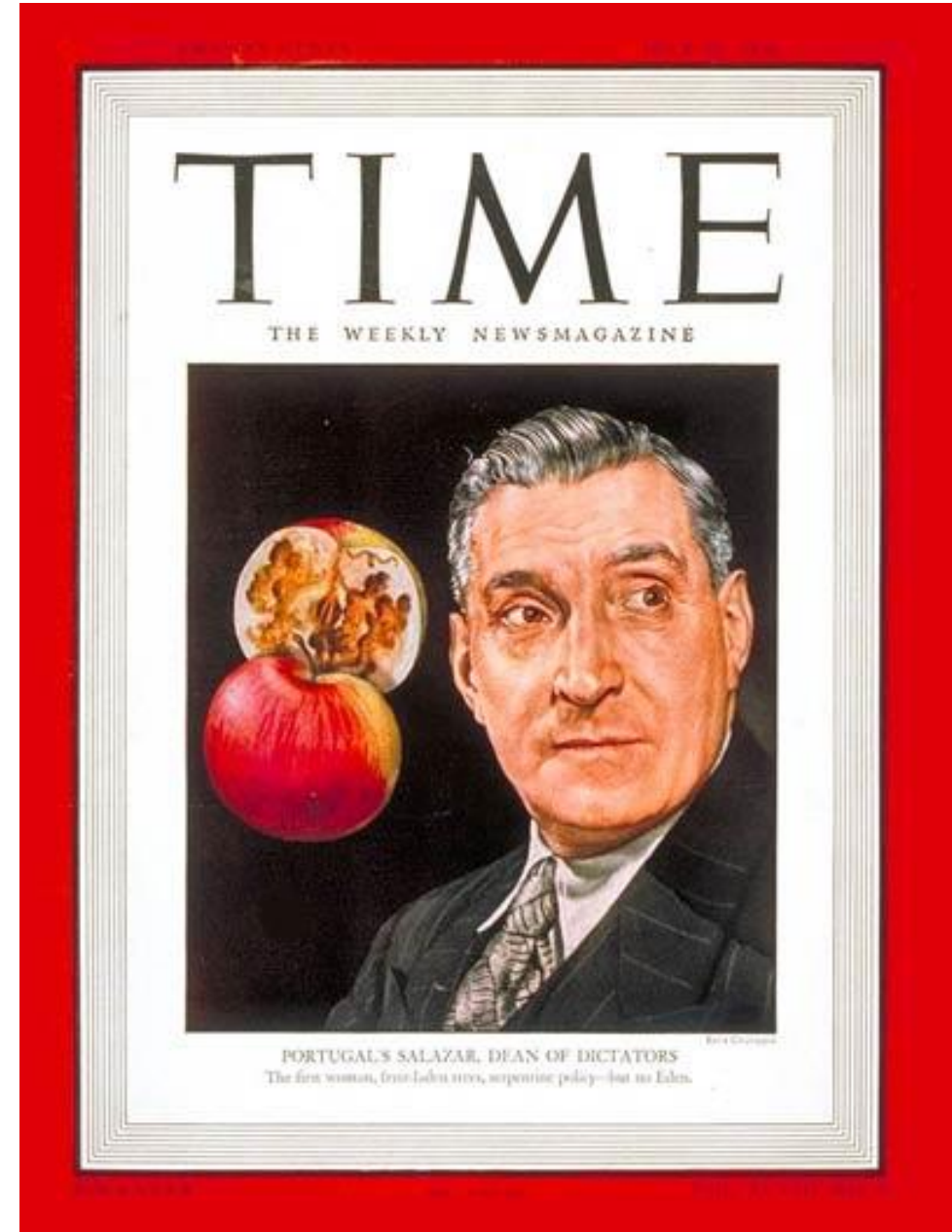
After these elections, PIDE (political police) increased the persecution of the opponents of the regime.



1946: Salazar on the cover of *Time* magazine

The cover of the American *Time* magazine on 22nd July 1946 in which Salazar is called the Dean of Dictators.

“Salazar, at 57, became now a lifelong dictator, unless a rebellion would dispose him of his power.”



1949: New failed attempt to reach Democracy

Norton de Matos, the opponent candidate, quits running for President of the Republic because, once again, elections are not truly free.



1955: Portugal finally in the UNO



After three attempts, Portugal is accepted by the UNO.

1958: One more failed attempt towards Democracy

General Humberto Delgado was opponent candidate running for presidential elections.

There were suspicions of fraude in the victory of the candidate supported by Salazar.

Humberto Delgado, attracted by a trap, was murdered in Spain, in 1965, by PIDE (Political police).

Lisbon airport has currently his name, Humberto Delgado Airport.



1961: Beginning of the colonial war

The beginning of the end of the regime

The resistance doesn't stop and is preparing actions against the regime:

Henrique Galvão hijacks the passenger ship *Santa Maria* and changes its name into *Santa Liberdade*.

Palma Inácio hijacks a TAP airplane on its way to Casablanca, Morocco, and launches flyers against the regime over Lisbon and Southern Portugal. This was the first air piracy act in the world, for political reasons.



1962: Academic crisis in Lisbon

The protest reaches the university



In Lisbon the protest of university students starts as a consequence of the prohibition of the Day of the Student. The police beat up and arrested students and occupied university premises and canteens.

Jorge Sampaio, president of the inter-associations meeting (RIA) and future President of the Republic of Portugal stood out as student leader.

1969: Academic crisis in Coimbra

A new students' protest, now in Coimbra, Portuguese centenary University, inspired by the May 1968 movement in Paris.

The students demanded Democracy and were against the colonial war.

They declared "academic mourning", which included the suspension of traditional ceremonies.

This academic mourning in Coimbra lasted until 1980.

During the strike against exams, the students offered the population flowers (the so called "Operation Flower"), as a way to protest against dictatorship, oppression and the brutality of the police.





In the finale of the Football Cup of Portugal students presented themselves mourning, dressed in black. For the first time the game of the finale was broadcasted on TV and the President didn't hand over the cup.

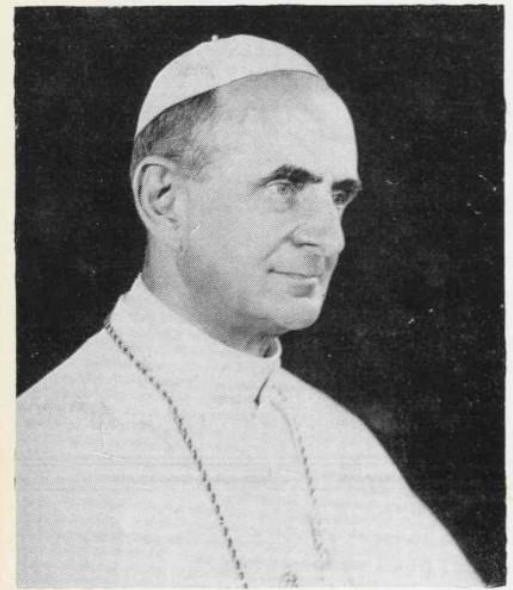
1970: Portugal more and more isolated

Pope Paul VI hosts the representatives of African independence movements.

PAIGC actualités

NUMERO 19
JUILLET 1970

la vie et la lutte en guinée et cap vert



REPRESENTANTS LEGITIMES DES PEUPLES DE L'ANGOLA, DU MOZAMBIQUE, DE LA GUINEE ET ILES DU CAP-VERT,

Dr. Agostinho Neto, Président du M.P.L.A.

Dr. Marcelino dos Santos, Vice-Président du FRELIMO.

Ing. Amilcar Cabral, Secrétaire Général du PAIGC.

ont été reçus, en audience spéciale, par Sa Sainteté le Pape Paul VI.



Carnation Revolution





25th April 1974



This is the dawn I was expecting
The initial day, complete and clean
Where we emerge from the night and from silence
And free inhabit the essence of time

*Sophia de Mello Breyner Andresen
In "O Nome das Coisas"*

25th April “Operation End of the Regime”

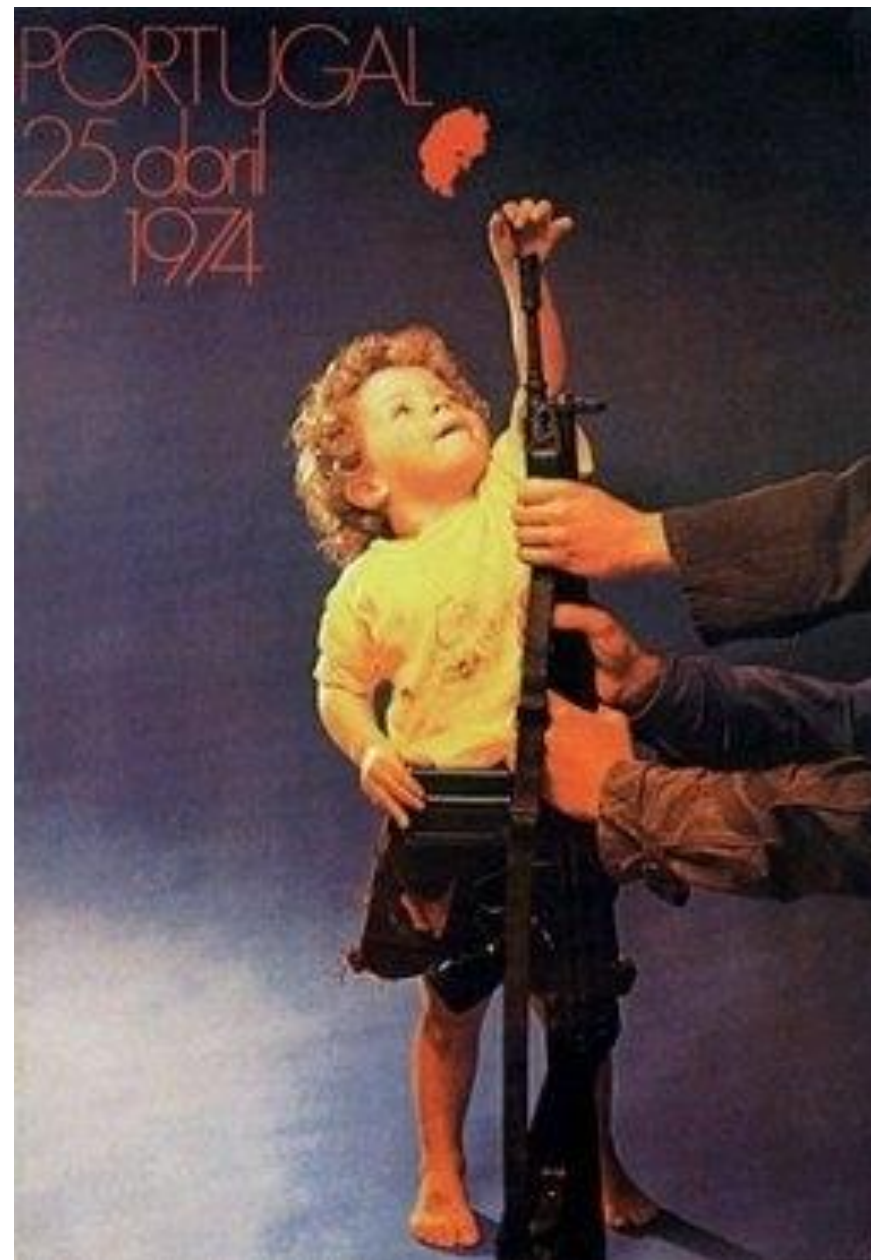
First password – “E Depois do Adeus”



Second password – “Grândola”



CLIC
HEAR TO
LISTEN!



25th April 1974



SALGUEIRO MAIA
The operational



OTELO DE SARAIVA CARVALHO
The strategist

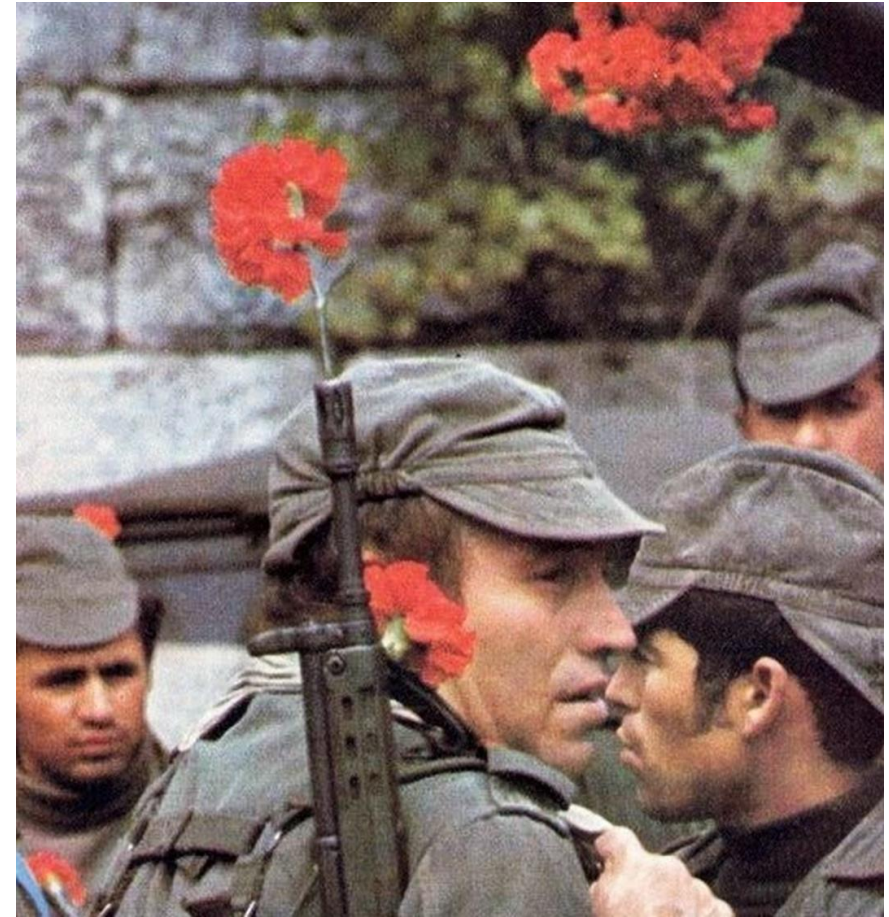
Foi bonita a FESTA

The CELEBRATION was beautiful

On 25th April 1974, the image of smiling soldiers with carnations in their machine guns became the symbol of Portuguese liberation. But, there was still a long path to be taken before Democracy was finally established.



Chico Buarque.





**Liberation of
political prisoners**



The end of the colonial war

**" The General who will free the kids from the
war "
- Abel Manta**

Democratize

25th April 1975

First democratic elections



1986 Integration in the European Community



Portugal is a Democracy

Time changes, desire changes

Existence changes, trust changes:

The whole world is made of change,

Always changing into new qualities.



José Mario Branco-

"Mudam-se os
tempos, mudam-se as
vontades"

Camões

Portuguese stand out at international level

Engage in high range positions
Help fighting for Human Rights

António Guterres

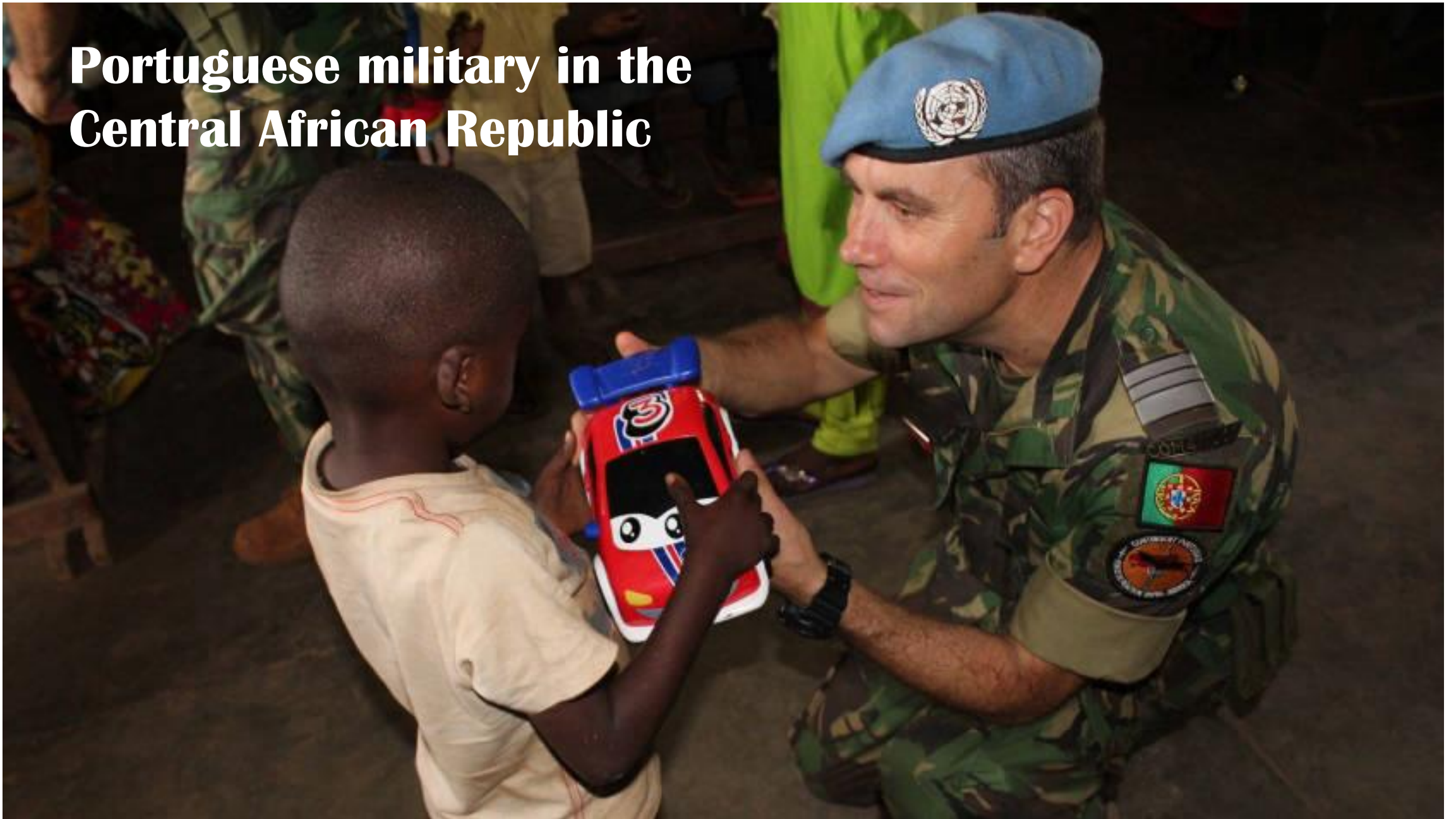
General- Secretary of the UNO



2021 Portugal takes on the Presidency of the European Union



Portuguese military in the Central African Republic



Presentation created within the Erasmus+ project DemEUcracy for ALL!

Agrupamento de Escolas de Santo André – Barreiro, Portugal

12th Grade students, classes G and H

Subject: History

