Abstract

On June 28, 2009, the Honduran oligarchy overthrew President José Manuel Zelaya Rosales, in order to stop a referendum on the issue of convoking a National Constituent Assembly which would make way for the exercise of a participative democracy. Manuel Zelaya's ousting was followed by the emergence of a massive social movement of popular resistance which condemned the coup and demanded the restitution of the overthrown president. The key to explaining this massive popular irruption in the streets is the accumulation of reactivated popular protest which had been emerging since 2001, as well as the alliances, rather tacit than explicit, between popular organizations and President Zelaya after his second year in government. At the moment, the social movement of resistance against the military coup is facing the challenge of constructing a political project so as to dispute the oligarchy's power in the following elections, scheduled for November 2013.

Keywords

Social protest, military coup, resistance, oligarchy, constituent.