

Certainly. Below is a revised list of **20** color revolutions or similarly named protest movements from the past 50 years (approximately 1976–2026). This list focuses on those explicitly labeled as "color revolutions" in political science or media discourse, primarily in post-Soviet and Eastern Bloc states, while excluding the 1974 Carnation Revolution (just outside the 50-year window) unless otherwise noted.

1. **Rose Revolution (Georgia, 2003)** – Protests over disputed parliamentary elections; President Shevardnadze resigned. Symbol: roses.
2. **Orange Revolution (Ukraine, 2004–2005)** – Mass protests over presidential election fraud; led to a repeat vote and victory for Viktor Yushchenko. Symbol: orange.
3. **Tulip Revolution (Kyrgyzstan, 2005)** – Overthrew President Askar Akayev after parliamentary election fraud. Also called the Pink Revolution. Symbol: tulips.
4. **Bulldozer Revolution (Serbia, 2000)** – Overthrew Slobodan Milošević after contested elections. Symbol: bulldozer (used to storm parliament).
5. **Jeans Revolution (Belarus, 2006)** – Smaller-scale protests following disputed presidential election; suppressed. Symbol: jeans (worn as defiance).
6. **Velvet Revolution (Armenia, 2018)** – Peaceful protests led by Nikol Pashinyan against Serzh Sargsyan's continued rule. Symbol: velvet (peaceful transition).
7. **Saffron Revolution (Myanmar, 2007)** – Buddhist monk-led protests against economic mismanagement and military rule. Symbol: saffron robes.
8. **Cedar Revolution (Lebanon, 2005)** – Mass demonstrations after the assassination of Rafic Hariri, leading to Syrian military withdrawal. Symbol: cedar tree.

9. **Green Movement (Iran, 2009)** – Protests against disputed presidential election results; suppressed. Symbol: green (campaign color of Mir-Hossein Mousavi).
10. **Jasmine Revolution (Tunisia, 2010–2011)** – Triggered the Arab Spring; overthrew President Ben Ali. Symbol: jasmine (national flower).
11. **Lotus Revolution (Egypt, 2011)** – Alternate name for the Egyptian revolution that ousted Hosni Mubarak. Symbol: lotus (ancient Egyptian symbol).
12. **Pearl Revolution (Bahrain, 2011)** – Pro-democracy protests centered at the Pearl Roundabout; crushed by Gulf forces. Symbol: pearl.
13. **Dignity Revolution (Syria, 2011)** – Early peaceful protests before civil war; part of the Arab Spring. Symbol: dignity (karama).
14. **Euromaidan / Revolution of Dignity (Ukraine, 2013–2014)** – Protests after Yanukovich backed out of EU agreement; led to his ouster. Often called a second color revolution.
15. **Purple Revolution (Iraq, 2005)** – Refers to Iraqis raising purple ink-stained fingers after voting in the first post-Saddam election. Symbol: purple finger.
16. **Blue Revolution (Kuwait, 2012)** – Protests over constitutional changes and electoral law; led to opposition boycott. Symbol: blue (protest color).
17. **Yellow Revolution (Philippines, 2001)** – EDSA II protests that ousted President Joseph Estrada. Symbol: yellow (linked to 1986 People Power Revolution).
18. **T-shirt Revolution (Belarus, 2011)** – Protests against economic crisis, using T-shirts with slogans; suppressed.

19. **Plastic Flower Revolution (Moldova, 2009)** – Protests following disputed parliamentary elections; also called the Twitter Revolution or Grape Revolution. Symbol: plastic flowers (used by protesters).

20. **Sand Revolution (Western Sahara, 2010–2011)** – Protests in disputed territory inspired by Arab Spring; symbol: sand (local context).

Note on scholarly debate: Many political scientists (e.g., Valerie Bunce, Sharon Wolchik) restrict the term "color revolution" to post-Cold War electoral revolutions in authoritarian regimes, especially former Soviet republics. Others include Arab Spring movements despite different dynamics. Some listed above (e.g., Iran, Myanmar, Syria) are not universally classified as color revolutions due to outcomes (suppression/civil war) or lack of electoral focus.

Would you like a breakdown of any specific case, including causes, methods, and outcomes?