

Chronology of events in Algeria (1954–1962)

Caption: On 1 November 1954, the uprising in the Aurès mountains marks the beginning of the Algerian War. On 1 June 1958, General de Gaulle returns to power. On 18 March 1962, the Evian Accords mark the end of the war. On 3 July 1962, France recognises Algeria's independence.

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01.11.1954	The National Liberation Front (FLN) goes into action. Beginning of the Algerian uprising.
10.12.1954	Sending of military reinforcements to Algeria.
01.02.1955	Nomination of Jacques Soustelle as Governor General for Algeria.
23.02.1955	Second Faure government.
01.04.1955	State of emergency declared in Algeria.
20.08.1955	Offensive launched by the National Liberation Army (ALN) in North Constantine region.
30.09.1955	United Nations Organisation (UNO) decides to debate the Algerian question.
10.12.1955	Elections in Algeria are postponed.
02.02.1956	Formation of the Mollet government.
12.03.1956	The National Assembly votes for special powers in Algeria.
30.09.1956	First FLN attacks in Alger.
22.10.1956	The French army intercepts the aeroplane carrying Ben Bella and the leaders of the FLN.
07.01.1957	General Massu is given the responsibility for order in Algiers.
13.06.1957	Formation of the Bourguès-Maunoury government.
31.10.1957	The FLN demands the right to independence.
06.11.1957	Formation of the Gaillard government.
29.11.1957	The National Assembly votes on the outline law and the electoral law in Algeria.
13.05.1958	Formation of the Pflimlin government.
13.05.1958	The Committee of Public Safety is set up.
14.05.1958	General Massu makes an appeal to General de Gaulle.
01.06.1958	Formation of the de Gaulle government.
02.06.1958	General de Gaulle is assigned full powers.
04.06.-07.06.1958	Visit paid by General de Gaulle to Algiers. The Algiers speech: 'I understand you!'
28.09.1958	The Constitution of the Fifth Republic is adopted by referendum.
23.10.1958	General de Gaulle proposes an 'honourable surrender' to the FLN.
04.12.1958	Another visit by General de Gaulle to Algeria.
13.12.1958	UNO rejects Algeria's right to independence.
21.12.1958	General de Gaulle is elected President of the Republic.
16.09.1959	General de Gaulle declares his support for self-determination in Algeria.
19.09.1959	Creation of the Rassemblement pour l'Algérie française (Rally for French Algeria) by Georges Bidault.
24.01.1960	Beginning of the 'Barricades Revolt' in Algiers.
02.02.1960	The National Assembly votes to give full powers to the government for one year.
25.06.-29.06.1960	The failure of Melun's talks with the FLN.
05.09.1960	'Manifesto of the 121' on the right to insubordination.
04.11.1960	General de Gaulle announces a referendum on self-determination.
19.12.1960	UNO recognises Algeria's right to independence.
08.01.1961	In a referendum General de Gaulle's Algerian policy is supported by 75.26% of the voters.
February 1961	The Secret Army Organisation (OAS) is formed.
22.04.-25.04.1961	Military takeover by the generals in Algiers.
20.05.1961	Opening of the Evian negotiations.
13.06.1961	Suspension of the Evian negotiations.
January 1961	Start of a wave of attacks by the Secret Army Organisation (OAS).

1962	
07.03.1962	Second Evian conference.
18.03.1962	Cease-fire in Algeria and signing of the Evian Accords.
21.03.1962	Christian Fouchet is appointed High Commissioner for Algeria.
08.04.1962	In a referendum the French vote in favour of the Evian Accords.
14.04.1962	Formation of the first Pompidou government.
01.07.1962	In a referendum the vast majority of Algerians vote in favour of independence.
03.07.1962	France recognises Algerian independence.