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The Arab Spring: Legacies and lessons

Thesis submitted as partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of *Master*
in Literature and Civilization.

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Declaration of Originality

I hereby declare that this submission of my work and that , it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which has been accepted for the qualification of any other degree or diploma of a university or other institution.

Date: 28/ 05/ 2023

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Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'O' followed by a horizontal line and a small flourish.

Dedication

This study is dedicated to my beloved parents who have supported me, surrounded me with love and care, believed in me since my first day in this road. I would like to thank my dear father first, for being the first source of inspiration, I know you have always wanted to see this nation living in peace and prosperity, your ideals and values are inherited by me, and here I am defending and calling for the rights of all Arabs and Muslims, it is your vision and it is my decision, thank you father for providing me with knowledge and guidance to follow this light. My lovely cheerful mother, you are the light in the end of a dark road, your prayers have always paved my path into success, your beautiful eyes and captivating smile give me courage each time life puts its burden on me. My brother Mohamed , I have always called you little angel, thank you for your support and help in completing this task, thanks for the nights you spent with me writing this humble work . I would like to thank all my family members, my grandmother, aunts, cousins and uncles for their kind and supportive words. I hope this work would set you proud of your daughter. Most of all, I thank our Almighty Allah, the great creator and the author of knowledge who made this possible.

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Abstract

The history of the Arab region is full of political changes. In the late 2010 , it witnessed a series of protests and demonstrations called « The Arab Spring » which swept through Tunisia, Egypt , Syria , Yemen, Iraq , Libya , and Algeria in 2019 . This research work aims to provide an overview of the historical period that preceded the occurrence of these events, as it also endeavours to provide an in-depth look at the nature and character of the Arab Spring , its causes and consequences in the MENA region. Furthermore, the role of social media is presented in this work. This study tends to shed light on the legacies, lessons and future challenges that will encounter these countries after the end of the Arab Spring . Henceforth, this current research work uses Historical research to discuss the root causes and the consequences of the Arab Spring. The results revealed that the Arab Spring uprisings consequences differed from a country to another depending on the geographical situation, period of time and the current situations. Civil wars in Syria, Yemen and Libya were a devastating outcome , whereas countries like Egypt , Tunisia and Algeria have successfully achieved political transition as an aftermath of the overthrow of the authoritarian regime there, while Iraq is a country that struggles with sectarian tension and crave for political stability and economical prosperity.

Keywords: Arab Spring, Civil wars, Economical prosperity, MENA region, Political stability, Sectarian tensions, Uprisings .

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Abbreviations

UN: United Nations

US: United States

WMD s: Weapons of Mass Destruction

IS: Islamic States

FLN: The National Liberation Front

MENA: Middle East and North Africa

JMP: Joint Meet Parties

GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council

NATO: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NTC: National Transitional Council

SCAF: Supreme Council of Armed Forces

ISIS: The Islamic State in Iraq and Syria

General Introduction

General Introduction

General Introduction

Since the beginning of civilization, the right to demonstrate was part of human's political life. Showing that something exists in a society and has to change or evolve is a crucial goal that the crowd always wanted to attain by organizing protests to express their views or demands. Demonstrations can take various forms, such as protests, marches, rallies, sit-ins, strikes or even artistic performances.

The last two centuries was a period that have witnessed different historical events and many political changes especially after the end World War I and the beginning of the new world's order in the late 20th century , which led to anger and rose the tension among the public, so they decided to demonstrate and protest against the economical situations and the ruling political systems in their countries.

The Arab world was not an exception, the Middle East and North Africa region have witnessed one of the powerful and significant demonstrations and revolts ever in its history . The Arab Spring was a transformative period of socio-political upheaval that swept across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region starting in late 2010. It marked a significant turning point in the region's history, as millions of citizens took to the streets demanding political freedoms, economic opportunities, and an end to corruption and authoritarian rule. This unprecedented wave of protests and revolutions led to the overthrow of long-standing regimes, reshaping the political landscape and leaving a lasting impact on the region. As we reflect on the aftermath of the Arab Spring, it becomes crucial to assess its legacies and draw valuable lessons for the future.

On the light of the background provided, this work will discuss how did the Arab Spring events happen , and will take Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Yemen, Iraq, Libya and Algeria as case studies since the revolutions mainly took place in. The following objectives are intended: Firstly, to shed light on the history of the MENA region

Starting from colonial periods and following their process into independence and also focusing on their modern history and the establishment of the new governments with different ruling systems. Secondly, to put under discussion what characterized

the Arab political regimes and why these systems came to an end by the rising of the social and the political awareness among the Arab populations, besides bringing to

General Introduction

question the role of the military forces in the Arab uprisings. Finally, presenting the consequences and the future challenges that may encounter the Arab countries after the tenth anniversary of the pivotal events. The main research questions for this work are :

1. How did colonialism shape the history of the Arab region prior to the Arab Spring events?
2. What was the Arab spring ?
3. What were the key factors that led to the emergence and spread of the Arab Spring across various countries in the Middle East and North Africa region?
4. What were the specific outcomes legacies of the Arab Spring in different countries, and how did they vary across the region?

Working on the preceding research questions , the following hypotheses are provided:

1. Colonialism has written the history of the Arab world especially after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the start the World War I , the Sykes-Picot agreement gave the chance to the two world's power (France and Britain) the right to establish their institutions in the Middle East and North Africa region. However, nationalist movements rose there and led to the independence of these countries.
2. The Arab Spring was a series of demonstrations and uprisings that swept all over the Arab world asking for political and economical reforms and demanded the overthrow of the authoritarian existed regimes in the area.
3. Corruption, authoritarianism, and social injustice were the fundamental reasons that caused the Arab uprisings in the late 2010.
4. The outcomes were various and differed from country to another, but the mutual consequences were : Political upheaval , social inequality, inflation and unemployment , humanitarian crises.

General Introduction

This research work will use a Historical research to discuss the Arab Spring: legacies and lessons. It will involve a collection of data from different historical periods where the emphasis will be on identifying the causes and the consequences across the case to build the theory.

This research work comprises of three chapters to provide a detailed analysis of the emergence and the end of the Arab Spring. The first chapter is divided in two sections: the first one include the colonial periods of the region's countries and the Arabs struggle for independence, and the second one focuses on the formation of the newly found independent Arab countries and the emergence of the authoritarian systems , which will help in a better understanding of the coming historical era in the Middle East and North Africa region.

The second chapter is devoted to the different causes of the Arab Spring events and discusses the role of digital platforms such as Face book, YouTube and Twitter in spreading the social and the political awareness by social activists to dispute information and organize the protests. This part also sheds light on the significant role that the military forces has played during the events and also it gives importance to the foreign organizers and the world's countries reaction towards these widespread protests in the MENA region.

Finally, the third chapter is dedicated to the aftermath and the outcomes of the Arab spring. The focus in this chapter will be on the different outcomes depending on each country , it provides future prospects and challenges that the region will face on the long term after ten years of the Arab Spring events. Additionally, this part will also give importance to the impact of these events on the national level.

Chapter I

**The Aftermath of the Sykes- Picot Agreement as a
Historical Background to the Arab Spring Events**

The Sykes-Picot Agreement

1.1. Introduction

After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the start of World War I, there was a contest between the world powers mainly France and Britain to distribute its legacy as it emerged and invaded mostly half of the world. Therefore, the Sykes-Picot agreement in 1916 was a great chance for these powers to bring down the Great Empire and weaken its influence especially over the Arabian Peninsula (some parts of Asia and Eastern Europe as well). As cited in the pact, Britain and France had to settle their military institutions and take control over the mentioned regions as protectorates. So, how did the Arabs react over these colonization campaigns ? And to which extent did it affect their political realities?. This chapter aims to explore the history of the Middle East and North Africa starting from colonial periods until the present political regimes.

1.2. Sykes-Picot Agreement

The Sykes-Picot Agreement, signed in 1916, was a secret agreement between Britain and France during World War I. The agreement aimed to define their spheres of influence and control in the Middle East, particularly in the event of the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.

The agreement was named after the British and French diplomats who negotiated its terms: Sir Mark Sykes representing Britain and Francois Georges-Picot representing France. They drew up a map that outlined the proposed division of Ottoman territories in the region.

According to the Sykes-Picot Agreement, the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire, including modern-day Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, and Palestine, were to be divided into zones of influence. France would have control over the northern part, including Syria and Lebanon, while Britain would control the southern part, including Iraq, Jordan, and Palestine.(Eugene, 2015)

The agreement disregarded the aspirations of Arab nationalists who had been promised independence by the British in exchange for their support against the Ottoman Empire. Instead, it aimed to maintain European colonial influence in the region.

The Sykes-Picot Agreement became publicly known when it was leaked to the press in 1917, causing widespread outrage among Arabs who felt betrayed by the secret dealings of the colonial powers. The agreement contributed to a growing sense of Arab nationalism and resistance against foreign domination.

The actual borders of the territories defined in the Sykes-Picot Agreement were further modified by subsequent agreements and developments such as the League of Nations mandates and the establishment of Israel in 1948, however the Sykes-Picot Agreement set the stage for the division

and fragmentation of the Middle East, and its repercussions continued to be felt in the region politics and conflicts till today.

1.3. Motivation and Negotiations

1.3.1. Previous Agreements with Russia and Italy (March to April 1915)

After the outbreak of naval operations preceding the Dardanelles Campaign, the Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Sazonov wrote a letter after the Dardanelles Convention on March 18th, 1915 to the ambassadors of France and the United Kingdom, demanding Constantinople and Dardanelles. France and Britain agreed after a series of diplomatic correspondence over a period of five weeks, with the presentation of their demands about increasing the influence of the UK over Iran, and annex Syria (including Palestine) and France over Cilicia. All claims were agreed upon, and the parties also agreed that the Holy Places should be left for later settlement. Yet, this agreement was never implemented due to the Russian Revolution.

1.3.2. Prior Agreements with the Arabs (July 1915 to March 1916)

While Sykes and Picot were in negotiations, debates were taking place contemporary between Hussein Bin Ali, Sheriff of Mecca, and Lieutenant Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, British High Commissioner to Egypt in a correspondence. The debates which consisted of ten letters exchanged from July 1915 to March 1916, stated that the British government agreed to recognize the independence of the Arabs after the war in return the Sheriff of Mecca had to launch the Arab revolution against the Ottoman Empire. (Elie, 2014)

1.4. Results of the Agreement

Sykes-Picot created artificial borders without regard to ethnic, linguistic, or religious differences in the region. This led to the creation of several artificial states, such as Iraq and Syria, which are still grappling with division and instability.

This agreement went against the promises of independence made to the Arab leaders during World War I. It also created a sense of betrayal among Arab nationalists, who had hoped for a unified Arab state. However, the Sykes-Picot agreement fueled the rise of new political movements in the Middle East, such as Baathist Party and Pan-Arabism, which sought to challenge the artificial borders which were created by the agreement.

The British and French presence in the Middle East was an aftermath of the pact as well by taking control over large parts of the region, which allowed them to establish a significant military and political presence.

In addition, the agreement set the stage for several regional conflicts, including the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Gulf War, and the Syrian civil war among others. Next, the map of Sykes-Picot Agreement which shows Eastern Turkey in Asia, Syria and Western Persia, and the areas of control and influence agreed between the British and French diplomats.

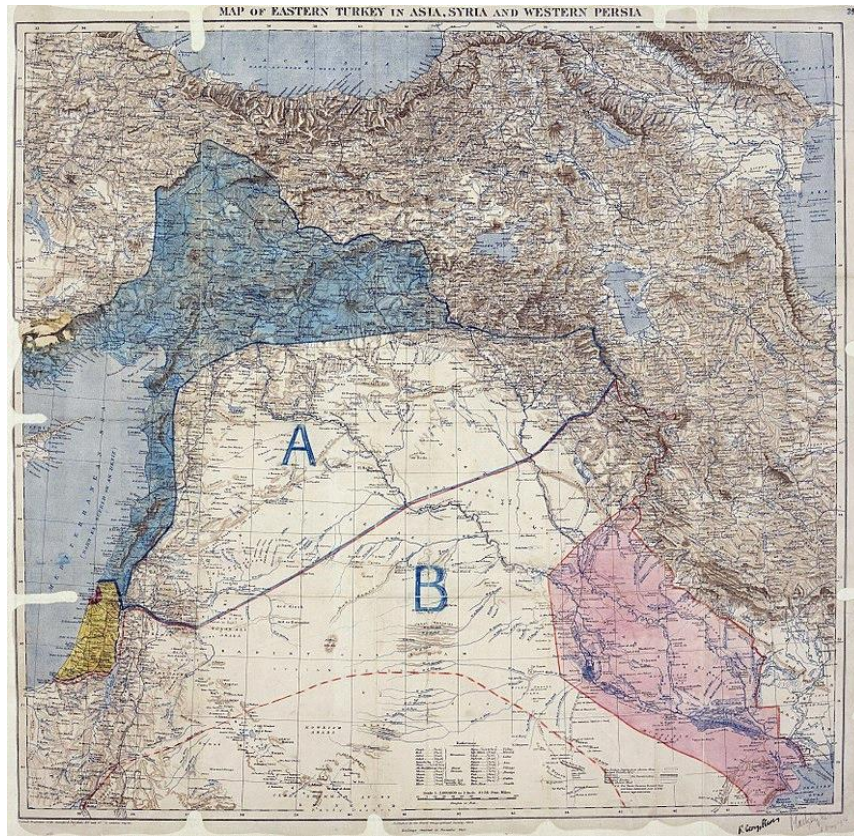


Figure 01:The Map of Sykes-Picot Agreement

Sources :https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sykes%E2%80%93Picot_Agreement#/media/File:MPK1-426_Sykes_Picot_Agreement_Map_signed_8_May_1916.jpg

1.5. The Arab East After the Treaty: A History of Colonization

The promises of the agreement to the super powers, which allowed them the occupancy of the provinces indicated in the final and the official map (see picture above), were fulfilled. Hence, they began to move their armed forces and their religious institutions along ethnic, political, and religious basis. The powers determined to erase those nations' foundations of culture, religion and even identity, and drift them in a sea of loss and decay that lasted for more than a hundred years after the signing of the pivotal agreement in the history of the region.

1.5.1. French Mandate over Syria 1920- 1947

French colonialism over Syria was the state that formed the supreme system of politics and society in Syria since the defeat of the poorly outnumbered Syrian Arab forces in the Battle of Maysalun

on July 24th, 1920, until the complete evacuation of the French forces over the entire Syrian territory on April 17th, 1947.

History books mentioned that the Mandate in Syria went through many stages in which constitutions were drawn up after treaties were signed, the most prominent of which returned the country to direct rule. Because of World War II, Syria was subject to the Vichy Regime; where the nature of that regime was authoritarian and characterized by anti-Semitism until 1941, when it was controlled by the Allies. After World War II, many uprisings which was a series of marches and demonstrations expressed the refusal of the French authorities existence in country. Charles De Gaulle declared the independence of Syria and the re-establishment of the Constitution as a response to the Syrians demands. Therefore, swept Damascus and other Syrian cities and extended to include clashes with the authority of the French mandate over Syria and this led to the evacuation of the French over the entire Syrian soil. Next, a 1922 map showing the French controlled areas in the Levant region including Syria and Lebanon.

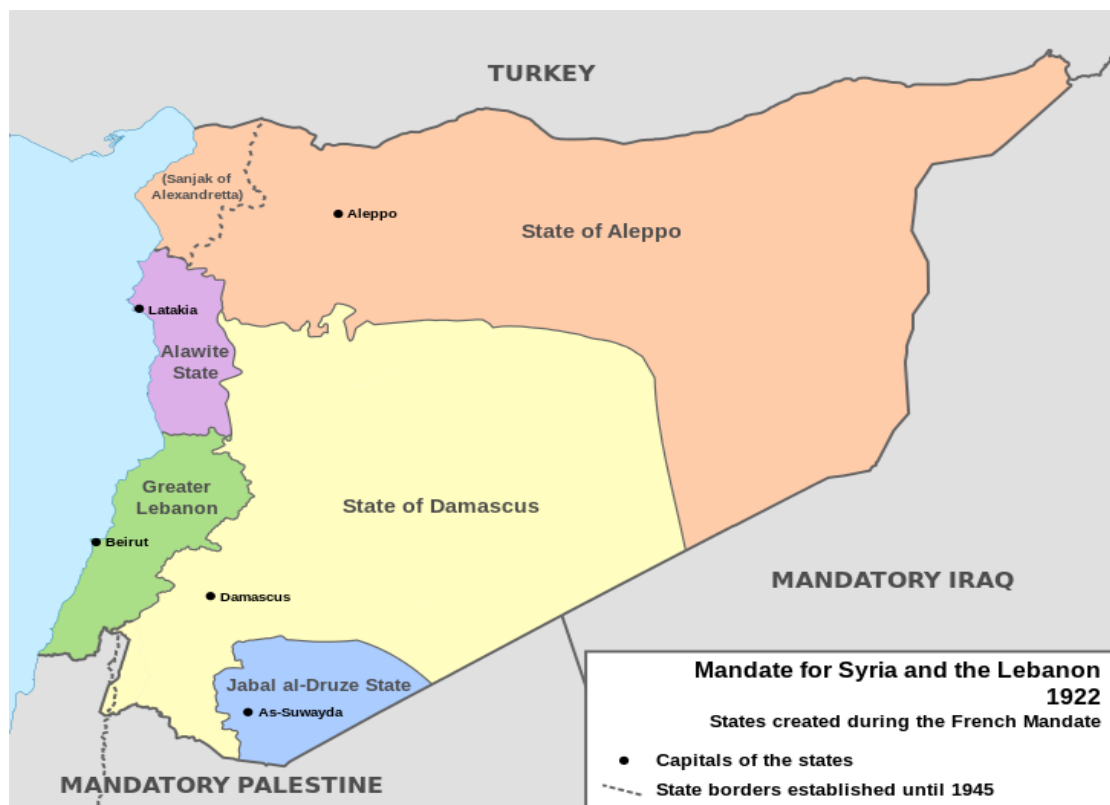


Figure 02 : A 1922 map showing the French controlled areas in the Levant region including Syria and Lebanon.

Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandate_for_Syria_and_the_Lebanon#/media/File:French_Mandate_for_Syria_and_the_Lebanon_map_en.svg

1.5.1.1. Modern Syria**• The Lion Era 1970- 2000**

Hafez al-Assad was a prominent political figure in Syria and served as the President of Syria from 1971 until his death in 2000. His presidency marked a significant era in the Syrian history, commonly referred to as the "Era of Hafez al-Assad." During his time in power, Al-Assad exerted authoritarian control over the country and implemented policies that shaped Syria's domestic and foreign affairs.

Al-Assad came to power through a military coup in 1970 and assumed the presidency in 1971. His regime emphasized Ba'athist ideology, a pan-Arab socialist ideology that aimed to unify the Arab nations and promote social and economic progress. Al-Assad's leadership was characterized by a combination of political repression, authoritarianism, and a strong focus on maintaining stability and control within Syria.

The Assad regime established a one-party system under the control of the Ba'ath Party, in spite of marginalizing political opposition and suppressing dissent. Security forces were pervasive, and human rights abuses were common during Al-Assad's rule. This authoritarian approach allowed him to consolidate power and maintain stability, but it came at the cost of political freedoms and civil liberties.

Al-Assad's regime also pursued an aggressive foreign policy, seeking to position Syria as a key player in the Middle East and maintain influence in the region. Then, Syria became involved in regional conflicts, such as the Lebanese Civil War and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Al-Assad's support for various Palestinian and Lebanese militant groups earned Syria a reputation as a key player in regional politics.

Economically, his regime implemented socialist policies that emphasized state control over key industries and resources. However, these policies resulted in a highly centralized economy that struggled with inefficiencies and corruption. Syria experienced economic challenges, including high unemployment rates, limited foreign investment, and economic isolation.

At last, Hafez al-Assad's rule came to an end with his death in June 2000. He was succeeded by his son, Bashar al-Assad, who has continued to serve as the President of Syria till now. The era of Hafez al-Assad left a lasting impact on Syria, shaping its political, social, and economic landscape for decades to come.

● The Son Assumed Power 2000- Present Day

As mentioned before, Hafez al-Assad died on June 10, 2000, at the age of 69. During his funeral, Chirac was the only Western president who was there. A month later, his son Bashar assumed power after a constitutional amendment that allowed him to rule. In a referendum that included no other candidate except him, he won with a percentage of 97% of the votes. He ruled the country following his father's authoritarian style of government and deployed powerful Syrian military and security forces to quell political dissent. Indeed, Long-suppressed internal tensions led to the outbreak of the Syrian Civil War in 2011.

In this vein, the American professor of Internal Affairs and Asian Studies, Jack Morrison, stated in his book published in 2005 and entitled « *Inherited Syria* » that shortly after his eldest son Basil's death, Hafez al- Assad decided to make Bashar the new rule. For the next six years and a half, until his death in 2000, he had prepared his son to come to power. Preparations for a smooth transition took place at three levels. First, Bashar's support was built into military and security apparatus. Eventually, he was introduced to the mechanisms of government in the country. Third, Bashar's image has become firmly established in society.

Along with his military career, he was involved in public affairs as he took in charge wide powers and became the head of the office to receive citizens' complaints and appeals and had a campaign against corruption. Many of Bashar's potential rivals were put on trial for corruption, as a result of the campaign .He also became president of the Syrian Computer Society and helped introduce the internet in Syria which helped his image to be a modernizer and reformer.

● Syria's Foreign Policy Under Bashar Al Assad Leadership

Under Bashar al-Assad's rule, Syria's foreign policy has been marked by a mix of continuity and change compared to his father's era. One of the key features of Syria's foreign policy under Bashar's rule has been its close relationship with Iran. This alliance has helped to counterbalance the regional influence of Saudi Arabia and other Sunni Arab states and has given Syria access to Iranian support in the face of international isolation.

Syria has also maintained its alliance with Russia, which has been a major supporter of the Assad regime in front of the international pressure and sanctions. This partnership has helped to provide Syria with military and diplomatic support during the ongoing civil war.

In terms of regional issues, Syria has continued to support both Palestinian and Lebanese militant groups, including Hamas and Hezbollah. This has put Syria at odds with Israel and the United States, which viewed these groups as terrorist organizations.

Besides, Syria has attempted to improve relations with neighboring Turkey and Iraq, in part to counterbalance the regional influence of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states. Syria has also sought to play a role in regional conflicts, including the war in Yemen and crisis in Libya.

Overall, Bashar al-Assad foreign policy has been characterized by a combination of pragmatic alliance, support for militant groups, and attempts to assert Syria's regional influence in front of international isolation. The ongoing civil war and external pressures have made it difficult for Syria to pursue a more proactive and assertive foreign policy. (Hinnebusch, 2009)

● **Damascus Spring**

Actually, Bashar al-Assad announced that he would not ally with policies that do not support the orientations and control of Baath Party, but he was lenient in imposing restrictions and mitigating them regards of freedom of expression and press. Al Assad released prisoners of opinion and politicians. This policy contributed to the relative openness, which some observers called 'Damascus Spring' where platforms for political discussions appeared with a goal that was political reform. However, this did not last long, within months the regime changed its orientation and began to use violence, arrests and threats to suppress pro-reform activity. Confirming his words by saying that economic reforms comes before the political ones.

1.5.2. British Mandate over Iraq 1930- 1930

The British mandate in Iraq lasted from 1920 to 1930. It was established after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in the First World War and the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. Iraq was assigned to Great Britain as a mandate territory under the League of Nations. During this period, the

British existence had a significant influence in Iraq's political, economic, and social development. They established a monarchy under the rule of King Faisal I and implemented modern infrastructure and governmental institutions. However, the mandate also faced significant challenges, including revolts against British rule and the rise of nationalist movements.

In 1932, the mandate ended when Iraq was granted independence as a sovereign state. However, Britain maintained a significant presence in Iraq until 1950, and its actions during the mandate period continued to shape the Iraq's political and social landscape. Next, a map clarifies more.

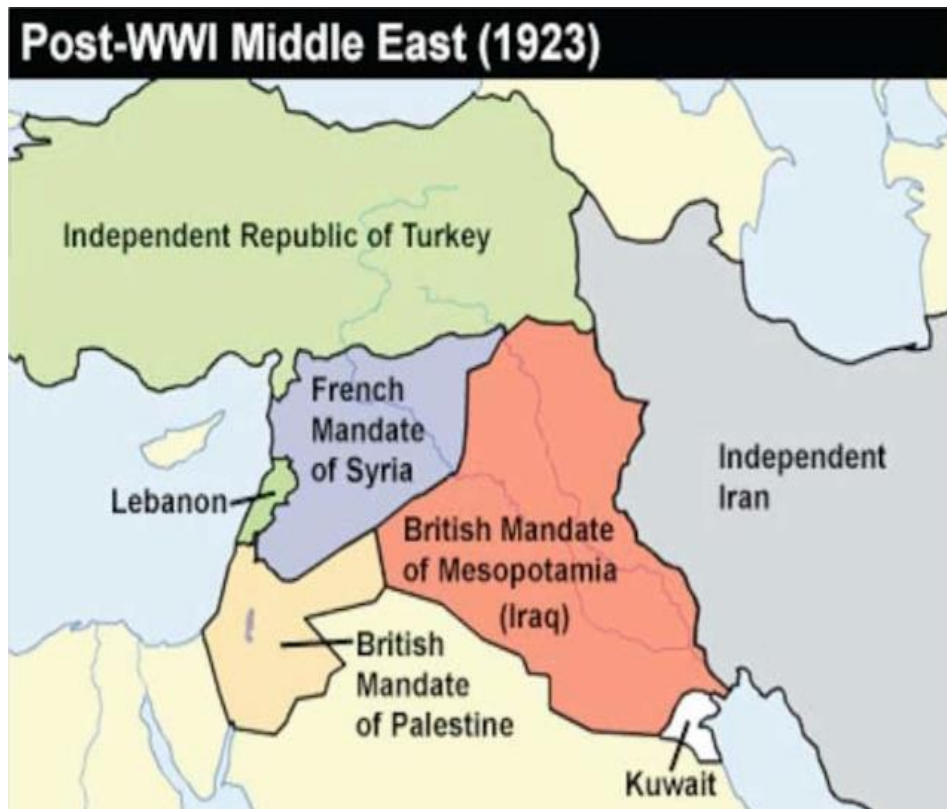


Figure 04: An archived map shows the post Second World War Middle East, the red color refers to the British mandate over Iraq

Source:<http://musingsoniraq.blogspot.com/2023/05/this-day-in-iraqi-history-may-5-british.html>

1.5.2.1. Modern Iraq

● Saddam Hussein's Era

The era of Saddam Hussein refers to the period of Saddam Hussein's rule in Iraq, which lasted from 1979 until 2003. Hussein served as the President of Iraq and held significant power and influence over the country during this time. His presidency was marked by authoritarianism, human rights abuses, wars, and economic challenges.

Saddam Hussein came to power in 1979 after a series of political maneuvers within the ruling Ba'ath Party. He gradually consolidated power by eliminating rivals and establishing an iron grip on Iraq's political institutions. Hussein promoted Arab nationalism, socialism, and pan-Arab unity as part of his regime's ideology.

During his rule, Hussein implemented repressive policies to maintain control. He suppressed political dissent, curtailed freedom of speech and assembly, and used state security forces, such as

the Mukhabarat, to silence opposition and maintain a climate of fear. Human rights abuses were widespread, with reports of torture, extrajudicial killings, and forced disappearances.

One of the defining events of Saddam Hussein's era was the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988). Hussein initiated the war by invading Iran, seeking to exploit the chaos caused by the Iranian Revolution. The conflict lasted for eight years and resulted in massive casualties and economic devastation for both countries. The war ended in a stalemate, but it left a deep impact on Iraq's society and economy.

In 1990, Hussein invaded Kuwait which led to the Gulf War (1990-1991) (Helen, 10). A coalition of international forces, led by the United States, intervened to liberate Kuwait, pushing Iraqi forces out of the country. The war had severe consequences on Iraq, including extensive damage of infrastructure, economic sanctions, and international isolation.

The period following the Gulf War was marked by economic struggles and imposition of UN sanctions on Iraq. The sanctions, which aimed at pressuring Hussein's regime, severely impacted the country's economy and led to widespread suffering among the Iraqi population, particularly in terms of healthcare and living conditions.

Saddam Hussein's regime faced numerous internal challenges, including uprisings by Kurdish and Shiite populations in the north and south of Iraq. In response to these uprisings, Hussein's regime carried out brutal crackdowns, including the use of chemical weapons against Kurdish civilians in the town of Halabja in 1988.

In 2003, the United States and a coalition of international forces launched the Iraq War, citing concerns about Iraq's alleged weapons of mass destruction and ties to terrorism. The invasion resulted in the overthrow of Saddam Hussein's regime while he was subsequently captured, tried, and executed in 2006.

The era of Saddam Hussein left a lasting impact on Iraq and its people. The country faced significant political and social challenges, including sectarian divisions, ethnic tensions, and the emergence of extremist groups. Rebuilding Iraq's institutions and society has been a complex process since the fall of Saddam Hussein, and the country still faces ongoing political and security struggles.

● US Led Coalition Against Iraq 2003

The US leading of coalition against Iraq in 2003 was a military intervention that aimed to overthrow Saddam's regime and eliminate the country's mass destruction weapons program. The American President George w. Bush has described Hussein as a bellicose tyrant who was a threat

on the stability of the region . The coalition was made up of a multinational force of over 40 countries, with the United States providing the largest contingent of troops.

The decision to invade Iraq was based on the claim that Saddam Hussein's government possessed Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) which were found later on in the invasion. The invasion began on 20th March 2003, with a massive air campaign followed by ground forces entering Iraq from Kuwait. The initial military campaign was successful in quickly toppling Saddam's regime's, but the aftermath of the invasion was marked by prolonged and costly insurgency, sectarian violence, and political instability.

The invasion and occupation of Iraq were highly controversial and sparked widespread protests and oppositions, both domestically and internationally. Critics argued that the invasion was based on false pretends and it violated international law, with estimates suggesting that hundreds of thousands of Iraqis were killed and millions were displaced as a result of the invasion.

In December 2011, the last US troops withdrew from Iraq, formally ending the military occupation. However, Iraq continued to face significant challenges in the post-war period, including ongoing sectarian tensions, political instability, and the emergence of extremist groups such as the Islamic States (IS). (Barbara, 2015)

● **Saddam Hussein's Capture, Trial, and Execution**

Saddam Hussein was captured by U.S. forces on December 13th, 2003, in a raid on a farmhouse near Tikrit, Iraq. He was then held in U.S. custody for several months, during which he was interrogated about his regime's activities and possible connections to terrorist groups.

In October 2005, Saddam Hussein was put on trial by the Iraqi Special Tribunal for crimes against humanity, including the killing of 148 Shiit Muslims in town of Dujail in 1982. The trial was widely criticized for its lack of due process, with many observers questioning the impartiality of the court and the legitimacy of the charges against Hussein.

Despite these concerns, Saddam Hussein was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging on November 5th, 2006. He was executed on December 30th, 2006, it was on the first day of Eid Al-Adha when all the media platforms had shown the execution process on its screens, leaving the Arabs and Muslims in mixed feelings.

The capture, trial, and execution of Saddam Hussein marked a significant moment in the history of Iraq and the Middle East. Many Iraqis, particularly those who had suffered under his regime, welcomed the verdict and saw it as a step towards justice and accountability for his crimes. Others, however, criticized the trial as politically motivated and argued that it did little to address the underlying causes of Iraq's instability and conflict.

● Political Instability in Iraq 2008

The political instability in Iraq in 2008 was characterized by a series of violent attacks and political disputes that threatened to destabilize the country's fragile government and security forces. The main causes of the instability were on the ongoing insurgency of Sunni and Shiite extremist groups, as well as the political tensions between different factions within the Iraqi government. One of the key events that contributed to the political upheaval was the decision by the Iraqi government to launch a military operation against Shiite militants in the southern city of Basra in March 2008. The operation, which was supported by U.S. and British forces sparked fierce fighting and led to widespread violence across the city.

Another major event that contributed to the instability was the outbreak of fighting between government forces and Shiite militants in Baghdad's Sadr City neighborhood in April 2008. The fighting, which lasted for several weeks, resulted in numerous casualties and widespread damage in the area.

The political tensions within the Iraqi government were also a major contributing factor to the crisis. The government was composed of a coalition of different political factions, and there were ongoing disputes over issues such as the distribution of power and resources, the status of Kurdish-controlled areas, and the role of U.S. military in Iraq.

All in all, the political instability of Iraq in 2008 highlighted the continued challenges facing country's government and security forces in their efforts to establish stability in the wake of the U.S. invasion in 2003.

1.5.3. British Presence in Yemen 1839-1967

The British forces did not have a mandate over Yemen as part of the League of Nations mandate system that was established after World War I. However, the British government did have a significant presence in Yemen after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in the early 20th century (1918).

In 1839, the British forces established a colony in the port city of Aden, which became an important base for British operations in the Middle East and East Africa. The British forces also had influence in the surrounding regions, including the Aden Protectorate, which was a collection of states in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula.

During World War I, the British army supported Arab forces in their revolts against Ottoman rule, which led to the establishment of the Kingdom of Hijaz in the western part of the Arabian Peninsula. However, Yemen remained outside of the British control.

Chapter one The Aftermath of Sykes-Picot

Chapter one The Aftermath of Sykes-Picot

In 1967, the British forces withdrew from Aden and surrounding areas, and Yemen became an independent country. The next map shows Aden as a British colonial.

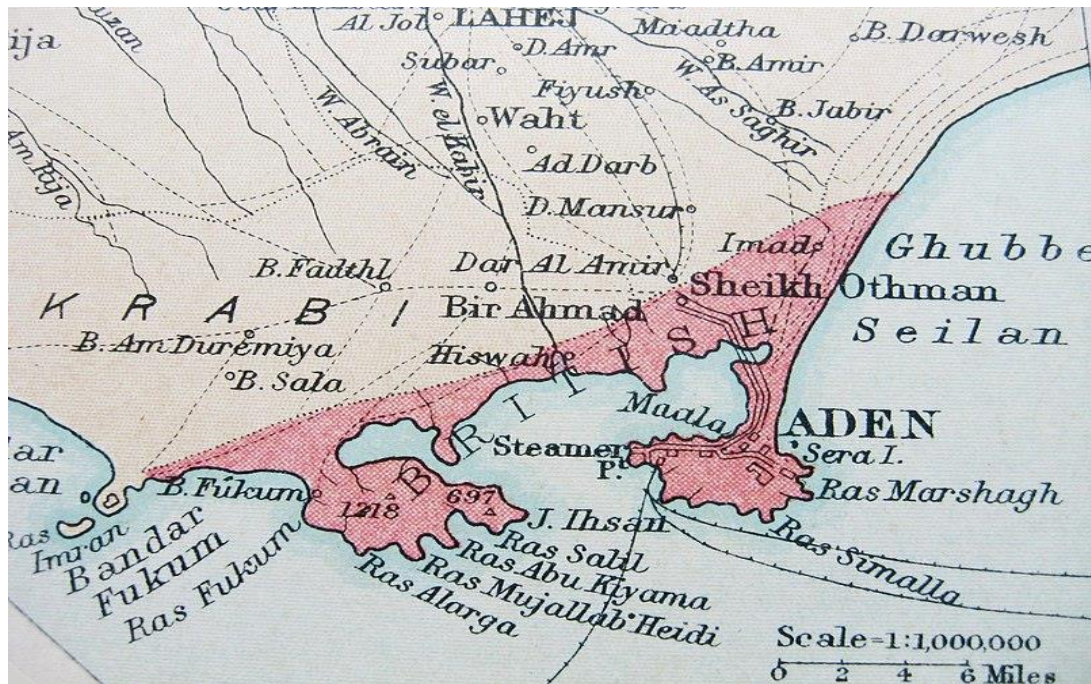


Figure 06: Aden as a British colony

Source:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aden_Colony#/media/File:British_Aden_1922.jpg

● Contemporary Yemen

Yemen has gone through significant political and social changes since its unification in 1990. Nine years after that, Ali Abdullah Saleh ruled Yemen for 22 years. During this time, Yemen faced several challenges, including the 1994 civil war which was fought between the two Yemeni forces of pro-union northern and the socialist separatist southern Yemeni states and their supporters. In 2011, the Arab Spring protests reached Yemen, and Saleh was forced to resign following months of demonstrations and unrest.

From 2011 to 2014, Vice President Abdu Rabbuh Mansur Hadi took over as interim president and oversaw a National Dialogue Conference to address the country's political and economic challenges. In 2014, Hadi was elected as President in national elections, but the elections were widely criticized as flawed by opposition groups. From 2014 until the present day, Houthi rebels, who were aligned with Iran, took control of the capital city of Sanaa and eventually ousted Hadi from power. Consequently, Saudi-Led coalition intervened in Yemen's conflict to support Hadi's government and fight against the Houthi rebels. Moreover, this conflict has resulted in a

humanitarian crisis, with many Yemenis facing shortage and limited access to health care (Paul, 2000). Last but not least, Yemen has faced significant political instability and conflicts in the past few decades with ongoing challenges related to poverty, governance, and security.

1.5.4. British Mandate over Egypt 1882-1914

Egypt came under British control after the British invaded and occupied the country in 1882. Egypt was declared a British protectorate in 1914, and in 1922, it became an independent kingdom, though Britain maintained significant control over the country's economy, foreign affairs, and military.

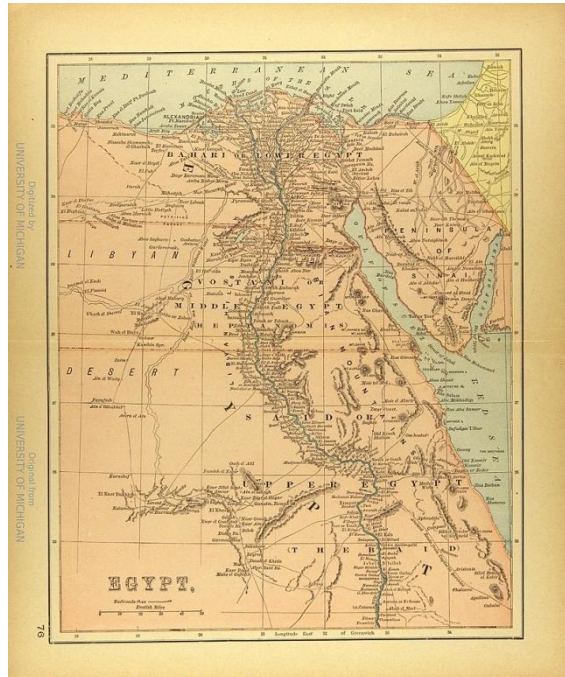


Figure 08 : Map of British Egypt (1894)

Source:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Egypt_under_the_British#/media/File:Map_British_Egypt.jpg

During the British mandate, Egypt saw significant economic growth, as the British invested heavily in the country's infrastructure, particularly in transportation and irrigation systems however, the benefits of this growth were not shared equally, with the majority of the population continuing to live in poverty.

The British also maintained a strong military presence in Egypt, which led to periodic clashes with Egyptians nationalists who sought greater independence from British control. One notable

example of this was the 1919 Egyptian Revolution, which was led by the nationalist leader Saad Zaghloul and resulted in the country's first constitution. In 1952, a group of nationalist military

officers led by Gamal Abdel Nasser overthrew the Egyptian monarchy and established a republic. The new government embarked on a program of nationalization and social reform, including the seizure of British-owned assets and the expulsion of British military personnel. All in all, the British mandate had a significant impact on Egypt's political and economic development shaping the country's modern history and relationship with the west.

1.5.4.1. Modern Egypt

● Mubarak Era 1981-2011

After the assassination of Anwar Sadat, Hosni Mubarak became president in 1981. He remained in power for three decades until he was overthrown in 2011 by the Egyptian Revolution. During his rule, Mubarak implemented a series of economic reforms that led to some degree of economic growth in Egypt however, his regime was also characterized by authoritarianism, corruption and human rights abuses. Political opposition was suppressed, freedom of expression was limited and critics to the government were often subject to arrest and detention without trial. Mubarak's regime was also criticized for its handling of social issues. Poverty and income inequality increased under his rule, and many Egyptians were dissatisfied with the government's failure to address these issues. In addition, the government was accused of wide spread corruption, with many officials and businessmen accused of embezzlement and bribery (Christopher, 2011). Despite these criticisms, Mubarak remained a key ally of United States and other Western powers, in part due to his willingness to cooperate on issues such as counter-terrorism and peace with Israel. Next, a photo was taken of the president Hosni Mubarak during his visit to Quirinale, Rome.

1.5.5. The French Colonization over Tunisia 1881-1956

The French colonization of Tunisia began in 1881, when the French troops invaded and occupied the country. Tunisia had been ruled by the Ottoman Empire since the 16th century, but the decline of the Great Empire in the late 19th century left the country vulnerable for foreign invasion and influence.



Figure 10: Sketch-map of Tunisia during the 1942-1943 campaign

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_protectorate_of_Tunisia#/media/File:Tunisia1942-1943.

At first, the French established a protectorate over Tunisia, which gave them significant control over the country's affairs while maintaining the facade of Tunisian independence. The French forces gradually increased their control over Tunisia, taking control of the country's finances, establishing French schools and encouraging French settlement in the country. The French colonial administration also introduced a number of reforms, including modernizing the country's infrastructure, establishing a modern legal system and improving public health however, these reforms were primarily aiming at benefiting the French colonizers rather than the Tunisian people. Tunisians resisted against French rule through various ways such as protests, strikes, and uprisings. One notable example was the 1934 Tunisian general strike, which brought the country's economy to standstill and forced the French administration to make some concessions. The struggle for the Tunisian independence intensified after World War II, with the Tunisian Nationalist Movement demanding full independence from France. After a long struggle, Tunisia finally gained independence in 1956, following negotiations with the French government.

1.5.5.1. Modern Tunisia

• Era of Ben Ali 1987-2011

Zine El Abidine Ben Ali was the second President of Tunisia. In 1987, Habib Bourguiba was overthrown in a bloodless coup by his Prime Minister the second president, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. During his 23 years-long rule, Ben Ali implemented a series of economic, social and political reforms aimed at modernizing the country and improving the living standards of its citizens.

Ben Ali's early years in power were marked by a focus on economic developments and modernization. He implemented a series of policies which aimed at attracting foreign investments, promoting tourism and creating jobs. These policies helped to improve the country's infrastructure, increase access to education and healthcare, and reduce poverty.

During his rule, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's foreign policy was characterized by a focus on promoting Tunisia's economic development and increasing its regional and international influence. One of his key foreign policy goals was to attract foreign investment and expand Tunisia's ties with other countries. He worked to strengthen economic relations with the European Union, particularly with France, Tunisia's former colonial power. The government also pursued trade agreements with other countries in the Middle East and North Africa.

Ben Ali also played an active role in regional and international diplomacy. Tunisia was a member of the Arab League and the African Union, and he worked to strengthen Tunisia's relations with other countries in the region. He also supported the Palestinian cause and opposed the Israeli occupation of Palestine, he played an important role in regional efforts to combat terrorism extremism as well.

1.5.6. Libya Under the Italian Colonization 1911- 1943

Libya was colonized by Italy from 1911 until the end of the World War II in 1943, in a resistance led by the national hero Omar Mokhtar. During this period, Italy sought to establish control over the territory and exploit its resources, particularly oil. (Schiller, 2009). Next a map demonstrate more about Libya ceded by Ottoman Empire 1912(dark green) though effectively Italy controlled only five ports (black); territories ceded by France and Britain 1919 and 1926 (light green); territories ceded by France and Britain 1934-35 (red).



Figure 12 : Territorial growth of Italian Libya

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_colonization_of_Libya#/media/File:Territorial_growth_of_Italian_Libya.svg

Italy's colonization of Libya was marked by a significant amount of violence and repression, including the use of concentration camps, forced labor and torture. The Italian authorities also implemented policies that aimed at suppressing the local Arab and Berber cultures and promoting Italian culture and language instead. The Italian colonization of Libya had a significant impact on the country's social, economical, political development. They introduced modern infrastructure, such as roads, railways and hospitals which helped to improve the country's economy and standards of living; however, the benefits of these developments were largely limited to the Italian settlers and a small group of Libyan elites who collaborated with the colonial authorities. The Italian colonization of Libya also led to the displacement of many Libyans from their traditional lands and the destruction of their communities. It also contributed to the country's deep-rooted political and social problems, which still continue to impact Libya to this day.

1.5.6.1. Modern Libya

• History of Libya Under Muammar Qaddafi

Muammar Qaddafi ruled Libya from 1969 until his overthrow and death in 2011. During this time, Qaddafi pursued a policy of socialist revolution and Arab nationalism, which he called "The Third International Theory".

Qaddafi nationalized the country's oil industry and used the revenue to finance large-scale development projects, including the construction of new cities, hospitals, schools and infrastructure.

He also implemented policies that aimed at improving women's rights and promoting social and economic equality.

However, Qaddafi's regime was also characterized by widespread human rights abuses and political repression. The security forces were responsible for extrajudicial killings, torture, and arbitrary detention of political dissidents, journalists and activists.

Qaddafi's foreign policy was often confrontational and controversial. He opposed what he saw as Western imperialism and supported anti-colonial struggles around the world. In 1986, the United States launched air strikes against Libya in retaliation for alleged Libya's involvement in terrorist attacks on a Berlin nightclub. (Saskia, 2016). Muammar Qaddafi's rule was marked by political and social unrest, including several attempts to overthrow him. In 2011, his government collapsed after weeks of popular uprisings; eventually, Qaddafi was captured and killed in October 2011.

1.5.7. French Colonization over Algeria 1830-1962

The French colonization over Algeria began in 1830 and lasted until 1962. Prior to French colonization, Algeria was under the Ottoman Empire control. The French arrived in Algeria with the stated goal of bringing civilization and modernity to the country, but in reality they sought to exploit Algeria's natural resources and established a profitable colony. The French

military launched a series of campaigns against the Algerian resistance resulting in a prolonged and bloody conflict that lasted for decades. Historian Ben Kiernan wrote about the French conquest of Algeria ; « *by 1875, the French conquest was complete. The war had killed approximately 825,000 indigenous Algerians since 1830* »

The Algerian resistance was led by a number of nationalist anti- colonial movements, including The National Liberation Front (FLN), which was founded in 1954. The FLN launched a guerrilla war against the French, and the conflict intensified in the following years.

The French response to resistance was brutal, with the use of torture, forced resettlement and other tactics to suppress the opposition. The conflict resulted in deaths of hundreds of thousands of Algerians and thousands of French soldiers.

In 1962, after years of negotiations and referendum on independence, Algeria gained its independence from France on July 5th 1962.

The end of the French colonization in Algeria was marked by violence and mass displacement, as hundreds of thousands of French settlers and Algerians fled the country.(Silversyein & Makdisi, 2006)



Figure 14 :The evolution of the French colonization over Algeria (1830-1962)

Source:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Algeria#/media/File:French_Algeria_evolution_1830-1962_map-fr.svg

The legacy of French colonization in Algeria continues to be a continuous issue, with many Algerians viewing it as a period of oppression and exploitation. The Algerian government made efforts to address the legacy of colonization, including reparations of those who suffered under French rule, but tensions and grievances related to the colonial period continue to be a source of conflict in Algeria today.

1.5.7.1. Modern Algeria

•The Era of Abdel Aziz Bouteflika (1999-2019)

Abdel Aziz Bouteflika was the sixth president of Algeria from 1999 until his resignation 2019, his era was marked by progress and controversy. Bouteflika was initially popular and seen as a unifying figure who could bring stability to Algeria after the violent civil war of the 1990s. He oversaw the adoption of a new constitution in 1996, which recognized political pluralism and paved the way for greater democratic freedoms.

During his early years in office, Bouteflika pursued policies that aimed at improving Algeria's economy and society progress, such as investing in infrastructure, healthcare, and education. His government also undertook efforts to reconcile with the victims of the civil war and address some of the grievances that had fueled the conflict.

However, Bouteflika's later years in office were marked by controversy and accusations of corruption. In 2013, he ran for a fourth term as president, despite being in poor health and rarely appearing in public. His re-election was marred by allegations of fraud and irregularities, and sparked protests among Algerians who saw it as betrayal of the democratic ideals of the country's constitution.

Bouteflika's government was also accused of cracking down on political opposition and limiting free speech. In 2019, surrounded by widespread protests against his rule, Bouteflika announced that he would not seek a fifth term in office. However, this was not enough to satisfy protesters, who continued to demand that step down immediately. (Rachid, 2008)

In April 2019, Bouteflika resigned from office, following pressure the military and widespread protests. His resignation marked the end of an era in the Algerian politics and opened door for a new period of political reform and renewal.

Overall, Bouteflika's era in office was marked by a mix of progress and controversy, and his legacy remains a subject of debate among Algerians. While he oversaw some important reforms and improvements to the country, his later years in office were marred by accusations of corruption, electoral fraud and human rights abuses.

●Foreign Policy

During his tenure as President, Abdel Aziz Bouteflika pursued a foreign policy that sought to balance Algeria's interests in the region with its desire to maintain strong ties with its former colonial power France, and other western nations.

He prioritized stability in the Maghreb region and worked to strengthen regional organizations such as The Arab Maghreb Union and The African Union .He also played an active role in regional conflicts, including supporting peace efforts in Mali and Western Sahara. One of Bouteflika's most significant foreign policy achievements was his role in solving the decade-long civil war in neighboring Libya.

In 2003, he played a key role bringing a peace agreement between Libyan government and opposition group, which helped to end the conflict.

Algeria, then was an important partner for France in the light against terrorism, and both countries cooperated together on issues related to security and defence however, Bouteflika's foreign policy was not without controversy. His government faced criticism for its role in Western Sahara conflict, where Algeria supported the Polisario's Front's claim to independence from Morocco. His government was also criticized for its support of authoritarian regimes in Africa and the Middle East such as Syria.

In recent years, Algeria's foreign policy has undergone a shift under new leadership, with a greater focus on regional integration and cooperation. The country has taken a more active role in mediating conflicts in the region, such as the ongoing crisis in Libya, and has sought to strengthen its economic ties with its neighbors.

1.6. Conclusion

This chapter demonstrated that the revolutionary wars against France and Britain in the Middle East and North Africa were successful and marked the history of these regions however, after independence, the Arab countries encountered more difficulties and hardships to establish their social identity and political sovereignty. This chapter also explored deeply the roots and the origins of the style of governing in these countries which was characterized by repression and authoritarianism shaping an image of another era of colonization in the eyes of their populations . Leading to a complex understanding of their political states, a series of mass demonstrations has began in the late 2010 fueled by political, economical, and social grievances known as the « Arab Spring ». The next chapter will shed the light on the causes and the roots which led to the Arab Spring and the significant role that the military forces have played during the events, as well as going through the international community's

reaction towards the Arab uprisings to have a broad look about the new page in the history of the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) region.

Chapter II

Roots and Causes of the Arab Spring

Roots and Causes

2. 1. Introduction

The Arab Spring was a series of popular uprisings that occurred in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region between 2010 and 2019. The term "Arab Spring" was coined by Western media to describe the wave of protests, demonstrations, and uprisings that occurred in response to authoritarian governments, corruption, economic inequality, and political repression in the region.

This chapter explores the roots and causes of the uprisings in each country, examining the underlying factors that contributed to the eruption of these widespread demonstrations. as much as it sheds light on the significant role that the military forces has played. On the other hand, this part tackles the foreign reactions towards the tensions in the MENA region as well.

2.2. Nature and Character of the Arab Spring

The Arab uprisings in 2011 were a series of popular protests and demonstrations that spread across several countries in North Africa and the Middle East. The uprisings were largely driven by long-standing grievance against authoritarian regimes, high level of corruption and widespread economic inequality.

The uprisings began in Tunisia in December 2010, when a street vendor named Mohamed Bouazizi set himself on fire in protest against police harassment and economic hardship. Bouaziz's self-immolation sparked widespread protests across the country, eventually led to the overthrow of longtime Tunisian dictator Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in January 2011.

The success of the Tunisian uprising inspired similar protests in other countries including Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Syria, Iraq, and finally Algeria in 2019. In Egypt, millions of people took the streets to demand the resignation of longtime dictator Hosni Mubarak , who was eventually forced to step down in February 2011. In Libya, protests against longtime dictator Muammar Qaddafi quickly turned into a full down civil war, which ultimately led to Qaddafi's overthrow and death.

The uprising in Yemen and Syria also turned into protracted civil wars that are still ongoing today with devastating humanitarian consequences.

The nature and character of the Arab uprisings in 2011 have been the subject of intense debate. Anne Appelbaum claims in an article titled *The Arab Revolutions of 2011 are More Like Europe in 1848 than 1989* that the Arab upheavals were more complex and disorderly,

it was evocative of the 1848 revolutions in Europe . She quotes the following from opening of a book on the 1848 revolutions in Europe

Each revolutions must be assessed in its own context, each had a distinctive impact. The revolution spread from one point to another. The drama of each revolution unfolded separately. Each had its own heroes, its own crisis. Each therefore demands its own narratives

She claims that throughout the entire months of 2011, a number of observers -including herself- drew comparisons between the crowds in Tripoli, Cairo, and Tunis with masses in Berlin and Prague from two decades earlier. One big difference she pointed out that the street revolutions that ended communism reflected a similar pattern. For that they followed a single political event: the sudden withdrawal of Soviet support for a local dictator . It already has a distinctly different character and meaning in each country. In that sense, they were much more like 1848 than 1989.

The majority of the 1848 protesters were middle class, and they were typically motivated by liberal nationalism and democratic ideals, Anne Appelbaum came to the conclusion that they, like their Arab counterparts, had very divers objectives in various nations. For instance, they pushed for independence from Hapsburg Austria in Hungary. They sought to create a single state for the German-speaking population in what is now Germany. They sought to topple the monarchy of France.

A major slogan of demonstrators in the Arab uprisings has been Asha-shab yurid isqat anizam. “The people want to bring down the regime”. The largest , most organized demonstrations occurred on appointed “days of rage” , most commonly on Fridays following the afternoon prayers.

Overall, the 2011 Arab uprisings represented a historic turning point in the political landscape of the Middle East and North Africa , and their effects are still being felt today, both in terms of the ongoing conflicts and political upheaval in the region, as well as in the wider global context of democracy, human rights, and social justice.

2.3. Social Media and the Arab Spring

2.3.1. Role of Social Platforms in the Middle East Prior to the Revolutions

The most prevalent phenomenon in modern culture is the use of social media. Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and MySpace are used by kids and teenagers for social connection, while gaming websites, virtual worlds, and YouTube videos have taken the place of social media and became tools for amusement for young people today. “social media and networking have come to define a new generation of communication and have created a platform that possesses limitless abilities to connect, share, and explore our world” (Bhuiyan, 2011). It’s a phenomenon that links people and ideas in ways that have never been possible before.

Social media played a significant role in the Middle East prior to the Arab Spring revolutions that began in 2010. These platforms provided an avenue for citizens to share information, express their opinions, and connect with one another in ways that were previously impossible due to government censorship and limited freedom of expression. “using these sites allowed people to communicate in real-time and thereby was effective in developing democracy because social media sites gave people a voice to express their opinions about government, television, political leaders, and any issues of concern” (Bhuiyan, 2011).

One of the earliest and most notable examples of the power of social media was the 2009 Iranian presidential election. Following allegations of election fraud, Twitter became a crucial tool for protesters to organize and disseminate information about the demonstrations to the rest of the world.

During the new millennium, only 10% of the Arab youth had access to the internet, though they were the primary users of social networks. Attending internet cafes was the only source of the global network for young citizens in the Arab countries in 2000, where they used to spend hours playing video games and socializing in chat-rooms meeting people from all over the world. By the 2009, 60% of the Egyptians had cell phones and by the end of the next year the number increased and there were hundreds of thousands connections each month according to Cole, 9. In Tunisia, everyone had a cell phone as well. When Cole had interviewed young people, they expressed their feeling of having a cell phone was a part of their activism and it traced their path to revolution. The young citizens used text messaging to disseminate over their displeasure due to the country’s filtered and biased news programming. The government in Libya first turned off the internet and phone networks as revolution started. However, the youngsters and activists communicated using text messaging on their mobile devices. By 2010, tens of millions of Arab youth were on the internet with a higher level of

consciousness among them about their social and political reality expressing it all via social platforms; Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube.

Before the Arab Spring , certain nations in the area had active online civil societies where free speech was practised without interference from the authorities. Bloggers were active in Tunisia and Egypt prior to the start of their revolutions.

- **During The Uprisings**

Social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook , and YouTube were widely used by activists in Tunisia and Egypt. Sharing news, photos, and videos of protests, police brutality, and human rights violations. Hashtags like #Jan 25 and #Tahrir became symbols of the revolution and were to coordinate protests and share information.

Additionally, social media sites allowed activists to reach international audiences and gain support from around the world. The use of these websites by the Arab Spring activists brought attention to their cause and helped to amplify their message, making it difficult for governments to suppress the protests.

Social media companies like Twitter and Facebook played a passive role in the Arab Spring revolutions , as they did not actively participate in organizing or promoting to the protests. However, their platforms provided a space for activists to communicate and organize, which was critical in the success of the revolutions. (Hassan.S.F, 2015)

In summary, social platforms traced the path to the Arab Spring revolutions by providing a means of communication, coordination, and organization for activists and ordinary citizens, and by amplifying their message to international audiences.

2.4. Timeline of the Arab Spring (2010-2019)

2.4.1. Tunisia (December 2010)

Jasmine Revolution was a series of anti-government protests began in early 2010 in Tunisia. The demonstrations were triggered by the self-immolation of a 26 years old street vendor , Mohamed Bouazizi , who set himself on fire in protest against harassment and confiscation of his goods by the police on December 17th . He doused himself in gasoline and set himself into fire after the authorities declined his complaint. His plight served as a symbol of the unfairness and economic misery that many Tunisians experienced under the authoritarian regime of Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and marked a nationwide mass demonstrations against political persecution, high unemployment and poverty. These events led to the ousting of long-term Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in January 2011.

The protests spread quickly throughout the country, with thousands of people taking to the streets and demanding change. The Tunisian government responded with force, using tear gas, water cannons, and live ammunition to disperse the crowds. However, the protests only intensified, and the government was eventually forced to declare a state of emergency.

● Causes of the Uprisings in Tunisia

The Tunisian Revolution, also known as the Jasmine Revolution, was a series of protests and demonstrations that took place in Tunisia in late 2010 and early 2011, leading to the ousting of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. The revolution was triggered by a combination of political, economic, and social factors, including:

Political repression: Under President Ben Ali's regime, Tunisia experienced a lack of political freedom, widespread corruption, and a lack of respect for human rights. The government tightly controlled media, suppressed dissent, and stifled political opposition, leading to growing frustration among the population.

Economic grievances: Tunisia faced high unemployment rates, particularly among educated youth, and a significant wealth gap between the ruling elite and the general population. Economic inequality, rising living costs, and limited job opportunities fueled discontent and a sense of injustice. (Kamel, 2013)

Social inequality and regional disparities: There were stark social and regional disparities within Tunisia, with certain areas, particularly rural regions and interior provinces, experiencing marginalization and neglect. The concentration of wealth and development in urban centers, such as the capital Tunis, exacerbated feelings of exclusion and inequality.

Youth activism and frustration: Tunisia had a large population of educated and politically engaged young people who faced limited prospects for employment and advancement. This demographic factor, often referred to as the "youth bulge," played a significant role in the revolution, using social media and other platforms to express their grievances and organize protests.

Corruption and police brutality: Widespread corruption and a culture of impunity within the government and security forces were significant catalysts for the revolution. The population grew increasingly frustrated with incidents of police brutality, arbitrary arrests, and abuses of power by the security forces.

Influence of the Arab Spring: The Tunisian Revolution occurred within the broader context of the Arab Spring, a wave of pro-democracy protests and uprisings that swept across the

Middle East and North Africa region in 2010 and 2011. The success of the Tunisian Revolution inspired and energized movements in other countries, demonstrating that change was possible.

It is important to note that these factors interacted and reinforced one another, creating a volatile environment that eventually led to the overthrow of President Ben Ali and the start of a democratic transition in Tunisia.

2.4.2. Egypt (January 25th , 2011)

Inspired by the successful Tunisian revolution, the Egyptian uprising followed the same steps. On January 25th , 2011, a massive crowd of nearly 18 million Egyptian has organized an anti-government protest asking for bringing down the authoritarian regime for 18 days , which resulted in the collapse of the 30- year rule of Hosni Mubarak regime on 11 February 2011. The events swept all over the country rapidly, Starting from the capital Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, Ismailia, Mansoura, Sinai. Tahrir Square was occupied by the crowds gathered from all over Egypt , from different sects and ethnicity asking for the same demands; liberty and freedom.

As an attempt of containing the great anger, the Egyptian government responded with violence using rubber bullets and tear gas. “ between January 25th and February 16th , 2011, it was estimated the 846 protesters were killed and 6467 were wounded as the repercussion from police’s aggression “. (Mohd, 2018)

Despite this, the protesters remained persistent, and on February 2011 , Mubarak resigned from his position as president.

• Causes of The Egyptian Revolution of 2011

The Egyptian Revolution, also known as the January 25 Revolution or the Egyptian Uprising, was a popular uprising that resulted in the overthrow of President Hosni Mubarak. The revolution was driven by a combination of political, economic, and social factors, including:

Political repression and authoritarian rule: Hosni Mubarak's regime was characterized by a lack of political freedoms, widespread corruption, and human rights abuses. The government tightly controlled media, suppressed dissent, and curtailed political opposition, leading to a growing sense of frustration and anger among the population.

Economic grievances and social inequality: Egypt faced high levels of poverty, unemployment, and economic inequality, with a large proportion of the population

struggling to meet their basic needs.

The wealth gap between the ruling elite and the majority of Egyptians was substantial, exacerbating social divisions and fueling resentment towards the regime.

Youth unemployment and frustration: Egypt had a significant youth population, with a large percentage of educated young people facing limited employment opportunities and stagnant wages. The lack of prospects for the younger generation, known as the "youth bulge," led to widespread frustration and a sense of hopelessness, driving many to participate in protests and demand change. According to the World Bank, the unemployment rate for Egyptians aged 15-24 was around 25 percent in 2010, and many young people felt that they had few chances for economic advancement. Ali Sarihan argues also that many Egyptians lived in poor conditions, despite the economic growth which the country have witnessed between 2006-2008.

In addition to high unemployment, inflation was also a major issue in Egypt leading up to the revolution. The cost of food and basic necessities had risen significantly, making it difficult for many people to make ends meet. As recorded by the CIA World Fact-book, the inflation rate in Egypt was very high in 2010, at 11.1 percent which led almost to 20 percent of Egyptians living under the poverty level. (Sarihan, 2012)

Corruption and police brutality: Rampant corruption and a culture of impunity were prevalent under Mubarak's rule. The police were notorious for their abuse of power, including arbitrary arrests, torture, and extrajudicial killings. These injustices, along with specific incidents of police brutality, such as the killing of Khaled Said in 2010, ignited public outrage and became rallying points for the revolution.

Inspiration from the Tunisian Revolution: The success of the Tunisian Revolution, which occurred shortly before the Egyptian uprising, served as a source of inspiration and motivation for Egyptians. It demonstrated that change was possible and encouraged Egyptians to take to the streets to demand their own political freedom and dignity.

These factors, combined with a deep-seated desire for political change and an accumulation of grievances, led to widespread protests and a sustained movement that eventually culminated in the resignation of President Hosni Mubarak on February 11, 2011.

2.4.3. Syria (March 18th , 2011)

The Syrian Revolution or the Syrian revolution of Dignity , was a series of protests and uprisings against the government of Syrian Baathist Party ruled by the President Bashar Al Assad. The protests began in March 2011, inspired the Arab Spring in Tunisia, Egypt and other countries. The Syrian people were demanding political reforms, greater freedom, and an end to the authoritarian rule of the Assad family, which had been in power since 1970. However, the government responded to the protests with violent crackdowns, leading to further unrest and spiral of violence.

As the conflict escalated, opposition groups formed and began to take up arms against the government, leading to a civil war. The war has been characterized by atrocities on both sides, including the use of chemical weapons, torture, and the displacement of millions of Syrians. The conflict has drawn in regional and international powers, with Russia and Iran supporting the government, and the United States and its allies supporting the opposition. The war has also had a significant humanitarian consequences, with hundreds of thousands of people killed and millions more displaced.

Despite several attempts at a ceasefire and negotiations for a political settlement, the conflict remains unresolved, with violence continuing in many parts of the country. The Syrian Revolution in 2011 remains a significant event in history of the Middle East and a tragic reminder of the human cost of political oppression and violence.

•Causes of the Uprising in Syria

The Syrian conflict, which began in 2011 and continues to this day, is a complex and multi-faceted crisis with numerous causes. The conflict has evolved over time, involving various actors and dynamics. While it is challenging to summarize all the causes comprehensively, some significant factors contributing to the Syrian conflict include:

Authoritarian rule and political repression: Syria had been under authoritarian rule for decades, with President Bashar al-Assad's regime characterized by limited political freedoms, lack of democratic institutions, and suppression of dissent. The regime's oppressive policies, including human rights abuses and crackdowns on opposition, led to widespread grievances and frustration among the population.

Socioeconomic factors: Syria faced economic challenges such as high unemployment rates, poverty, and income inequality. Economic mismanagement, corruption, and crony capitalism

under the Assad regime exacerbated these issues, leading to social unrest and a growing sense of economic injustice.(Gersh, 2017)

Political and sectarian divisions: Syria has a diverse population comprising various ethnic and religious groups. The Assad regime, dominated by the Alawite minority, exacerbated sectarian tensions by favoring its own community while marginalizing others, particularly the Sunni majority. Political grievances and perceived discrimination based on sect and ethnicity further deepened divisions within society.

Regional and international influences: The Syrian conflict became increasingly influenced by regional and international power dynamics. Various external actors, including neighboring countries, regional powers, and global powers, became involved, supporting different factions and pursuing their own interests. This geopolitical dimension further complicated the conflict and prolonged its duration.

Arab Spring and its aftermath: The Syrian uprising was part of the broader wave of pro-democracy movements known as the Arab Spring that swept across the Middle East and North Africa in 2010 and 2011. The initial peaceful protests in Syria demanding political reforms were met with a violent crackdown by the regime, leading to the escalation of the conflict and the emergence of armed opposition groups.

Discontent and grievances: Years of political repression, socioeconomic challenges, and lack of opportunities created a deep sense of discontent and frustration among a significant portion of the Syrian population. People's grievances, including political marginalization, lack of basic services, and corruption, fueled the initial protests and subsequent armed resistance. It is important to note that these causes interacted and influenced each other in complex ways, leading to a protracted and devastating conflict in Syria. The conflict's ongoing nature and the involvement of numerous actors have further complicated the situation, making a resolution challenging to achieve.

2.4.4.Yemen (January 27th , 2011)

The Yemeni Revolution of 2011 or also known as Al intifada, was a series of protests, demonstrations and civil unrest that erupted in Yemen early 2011. The protests were part of a wider movement across the Middle East and North Africa, which saw mass demonstrations against authoritarian regimes.

In Yemen, the protests were initially sparked by frustration with the government's corruption, economic stagnation, and poor living conditions. The protests quickly grew in size

and scope, with demands of the resignation of President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who had been in power since 1978.

The protests were met with a violent crackdown of security forces, leading to numerous deaths and injuries. However, the protests continued and opposition groups formed a coalition known as the Joint Meet Parties (JMP) to coordinate their efforts.

In November 2011, Saleh agreed to step down as part of a Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) initiative and transitional government was formed , led by the Vice President Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi. However, the transition was marred by ongoing violence and political instability, with Hadi facing challenges from various opposition groups, including the Houthi rebels in the north. The situation in Yemen deteriorated further in 2014, when the Houthi rebels seized control of the capital, Sanaa and other parts in the country. This led to a Saudi-led military intervention in 2015, which has continued to the present day, with Yemen experiencing one of the world's worst humanitarian crisis.

●Causes of the Uprising in Yemen

The Yemeni Revolution of 2011, also known as the Yemeni Uprising or the Yemeni Spring, was a popular uprising in Yemen that led to the ousting of President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The revolution was driven by a combination of political, economic, and social factors, including:

Political repression and corruption: Under President Saleh's rule, Yemen experienced a lack of political freedom, widespread corruption, and a concentration of power in the hands of the ruling elite. The government suppressed dissent, restricted media freedom, and marginalized political opposition, leading to growing frustration and anger among the population.

Economic grievances and unemployment: Yemen faced significant economic challenges, including high unemployment rates, poverty, and a lack of basic services. The country had a weak economy, limited job opportunities, and a large youth population struggling to find employment. Economic inequality and a lack of access to essential resources further contributed to public dissatisfaction.

Social unrest and demographic pressures: Yemen has a young and rapidly growing population, with a large proportion of people under the age of 30. High population growth, coupled with limited resources and job opportunities, created social tensions and fueled

demands for change. The youth played a crucial role in the revolution, mobilizing through social media and organizing protests.

Regional disparities and marginalization: Yemen has long suffered from regional disparities, with certain areas, particularly in the south and east, experiencing marginalization and neglect by the central government. These regional grievances, along with perceived discrimination, inequality, and a lack of political representation, contributed to the calls for change during the revolution.

Influence of the Arab Spring: The Yemeni Revolution was influenced by the wave of pro-democracy uprisings that swept across the region during the Arab Spring. The successful revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt inspired Yemeni activists and provided a sense of possibility and momentum for change.

Tribal rivalries and political fragmentation: Yemen has a complex tribal structure and a history of tribal rivalries. During the revolution, some tribes aligned with the opposition, while others supported the government, leading to political fragmentation and localized conflicts. These tribal dynamics added another layer of complexity to the revolution and its aftermath.

It is important to note that the Yemeni Revolution eventually led to a prolonged and ongoing conflict in Yemen, involving various factions and regional powers. The revolution's initial demands for political change and greater freedoms were overshadowed by subsequent power struggles and armed conflicts, leading to a humanitarian crisis in the country.

2.4.5.Iraq (February 12th, 2011)

While Iraq did experience some protests and unrest during the Arab Spring in 2011, the situation there was different from other Arab countries in the region. In Iraq, the protests were largely driven by economic grievances, corruption, and demands for better public services, rather than calls for political change or regime change.

The protests were also not coordinated or sustained to the extent seen in other countries, and did not lead to a widespread or sustained uprising.

Furthermore, Iraq was still recovering from the US-led invasion in 2003 and subsequent years of conflict and instability. The country was also grappling with Sectarian tensions with a Shia-dominated government facing opposition from Sunni groups. This made it difficult for protesters to build broad-based coalitions or to

challenge the government's authority.

While the protests in Iraq did not lead to significant political change or regime change, they did highlight the ongoing challenges facing the country and the need for continued reform and improvement in governance, public services, and economic opportunities.

●Causes of the Uprising in Iraq

The Iraqi Uprising in 2011, also known as the Iraqi Spring or the 25 February Revolution, was a series of protests and demonstrations that took place in Iraq. The uprising was driven by a combination of political, economic, and social factors, including:

Political grievances and corruption: The Iraqi population had long been frustrated with political corruption, inefficiency, and a lack of basic services. Many Iraqis accused the government of widespread corruption, nepotism, and favoritism, which undermined trust in the political system and fueled popular discontent.

High unemployment and economic inequality: Iraq faced high unemployment rates, particularly among the youth, despite the country's vast oil resources. Economic inequality, limited job opportunities, and a lack of economic diversification contributed to widespread frustration and economic grievances among the population.

Lack of basic services and infrastructure: Despite significant oil revenues, Iraq struggled to provide adequate basic services such as electricity, clean water, healthcare, and education to its citizens. The inadequate infrastructure and slow progress in reconstruction efforts following years of war and conflict fueled public anger and demands for better living conditions.

Sectarian tensions and marginalization: Iraq has a diverse population composed of various ethnic and sectarian groups. Sectarian tensions, exacerbated by years of conflict and a lack of political inclusion, contributed to a sense of marginalization among certain communities. Discontent with the government's handling of sectarian issues, such as the marginalization of Sunnis, further fueled unrest.

Influence of the Arab Spring: The Iraqi uprising was influenced by the broader wave of pro-democracy movements during the Arab Spring. The success of uprisings in neighboring countries like Tunisia and Egypt inspired Iraqis to take to the streets, demanding political reforms and an end to corruption and authoritarian rule.

Legacy of the Iraq War: The aftermath of the 2003 Iraq War and the subsequent

instability and violence in the country contributed to the underlying grievances that fueled the uprising. The war's consequences, including sectarian tensions, displacement, and political instability, created a challenging environment for Iraqis, leading to frustrations that culminated in the 2011 uprising.

The protests were totally spontaneous. It was mass public anger as a result of accumulated bad politics and grievances in Iraq. What moved the street was Abd Al-Wahab Al-Sa'adi—the hero of Iraqis—was removed from his position...a lot of events, those with higher degrees demanding their rights were degraded...the decline of services...no clean streets, no public health, no health institutions...no electricity, no clean water. These grievances accumulated and led to a public protest. The role of activists was to incite people about when to go out and there was a mass flood. After protests, there was coordination. There were shared statements.” – male activist, Najaf

It is important to note that the 2011 Iraqi Uprising did not result in a significant change in the political landscape of the country, unlike in some other countries affected by the Arab Spring. However, it did highlight the deep-seated grievances and frustrations of the Iraqi people, which would continue to shape subsequent political developments and protests in the country.

2.4.6. Libya (17th February, 2011)

The Arab Spring was a series of protests and uprisings that took place across several countries in the Middle East and North Africa, including Libya, in 2011. The Libyan uprising began in February 2011, as a response to the repressive rule of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, who had been in power for over 40 years.

The initial protests were peaceful, but as the government responded with violence, the situation quickly escalated into a full-blown civil war. Libyan rebels, backed by international forces, including NATO, fought against Qaddafi's forces for control of the country.

After several months of fighting, rebel forces captured the capital city of Tripoli in August 2011, and Qaddafi went into hiding. He was eventually captured and killed by

rebel forces in October 2011, and the rebel National Transitional Council (NTC) took over as the governing body of Libya. (John, 2012)

However, the aftermath of the Arab Spring in Libya was marred by continued violence and instability. The country remained deeply divided along regional and tribal lines, and armed militias continued to fight for control of different parts of the country. In 2014, a new civil war broke out between rival factions, leading to the establishment of two separate governments and the ongoing conflict that still persists in the country today.

●Causes of the Uprising in Libya

The Libyan Revolution in 2011, also known as the Libyan Uprising or the 17 February Revolution, was a popular uprising against the regime of Muammar Qaddafi. The revolution was driven by a combination of political, economic, and social factors, including:

Political repression and authoritarian rule: Muammar Qaddafi's regime was characterized by political repression, a lack of political freedoms, and widespread human rights abuses. Qaddafi maintained tight control over the country through his security apparatus, curtailed dissent, and suppressed political opposition, leading to growing resentment and dissatisfaction among the population.

Economic grievances and inequality: Despite its vast oil reserves, Libya suffered from high levels of poverty, unemployment, and economic inequality. Qaddafi's regime mismanaged the country's resources, leading to a lack of economic development, limited job opportunities, and a widening wealth gap between the ruling elite and the majority of the population.

Social unrest and marginalization: Certain regions and communities in Libya, particularly in the east, felt marginalized and excluded from political and economic decision-making processes. The regime's policies favored loyal tribes and regions, leading to feelings of neglect and inequality, which fueled discontent and calls for change.

Inspired by regional uprisings: The Libyan Revolution was influenced by the wave of pro-democracy movements during the Arab Spring. The successful uprisings in Tunisia and Egypt, which occurred in close proximity to Libya, inspired and emboldened Libyan activists, showing them that change was possible and

encouraging them to rise up against the regime.

Brutality and human rights abuses: The regime's use of excessive force, arbitrary arrests, torture, and extrajudicial killings were widespread and well-documented. Incidents such as the killing of protesters in Benghazi in February 2011 further inflamed public anger and mobilized opposition against Qaddafi's rule.

International intervention: The intervention of international forces, including the United Nations-sanctioned NATO military intervention, played a significant role in the outcome of the Libyan Revolution. The international community, motivated by humanitarian concerns and the desire to protect civilians, provided military support to the opposition forces, which helped tip the balance in their favor.

It is important to note that the Libyan Revolution resulted in a protracted and complex conflict following the ousting of Qaddafi, with various factions vying for power and ongoing instability in the country. The revolution's aftermath has been marked by political divisions, armed conflict, and challenges in establishing a stable and unified government in Libya.

2.4.7. Algeria (22nd, February, 2019)

The Arab Spring in Algeria or the Hiak Movement, began in February 2019, with mass protests against president, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who had been in power for 20 years and was seeking a fifth term in office.

The protests were largely driven by economic grievances, including high unemployment and a lack of economic opportunities, as well as frustration with political corruption and the lack of democratic freedoms in the country.

The protests were initially led by young people, who mobilized through social media and other online platforms, but they quickly gained momentum and support from a broad cross-section of Algerian society.

The protests were largely peaceful, with demonstrators calling for the resignation of Bouteflika and his government, as well as the establishment of a more democratic and inclusive political system.

In April 2019, Bouteflika was forced to resign after weeks of protests, and a transitional government was established to oversee a period of political reform and prepare for new elections.

However, the protests continued, with demonstrators calling for a complete overhaul

of the political system and the removal of the old guard, which they viewed as corrupt and resistant to change.

In December 2019, a presidential election was held, but it was marred by allegations of fraud and low voter turnout. The new president, Abdelmadjid Tebboune, was elected, but the protests continued, with many demonstrators calling for a boycott of the election and for more substantive political reform.

As of now, the situation in Algeria remains uncertain, with ongoing protests and a deeply divided political landscape. While the protests have succeeded in bringing about some political change, there are still many challenges to be addressed in order to build a more democratic and inclusive political system in the country.

●Causes of the Hirak in Algeria

The Hirak movement in Algeria, also known as the Algerian Revolution of Smiles, refers to the mass protests that began in February 2019 and led to the resignation of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika. The movement was driven by a combination of political, economic, and social factors, including:

Political grievances and lack of democratic reforms: President Bouteflika, who had been in power since 1999, sought a fifth term despite his declining health, sparking widespread anger and frustration. Many Algerians saw this as a reflection of the lack of democratic reforms and the entrenchment of an aging political elite in power, leading to calls for a change in leadership and the establishment of a more inclusive and accountable government.

Youth unemployment and economic inequality: Algeria faced significant economic challenges, including high youth unemployment rates and limited job opportunities for graduates. The younger generation, which constituted a significant portion of the population, felt the impact of economic inequality and sought better economic prospects and social mobility.

Corruption and nepotism: Widespread corruption and nepotism within the political elite and state institutions were major sources of discontent. The perception of a small group of elites benefiting at the expense of the majority of the population fueled anger and demands for an end to corruption and the prosecution of corrupt officials.

Socioeconomic demands and public services: The protests also reflected broader socioeconomic demands, including better public services, improved healthcare,

housing, education, and infrastructure. Algerians expressed frustration with the inadequate provision of basic services and the state's failure to address their needs. Democratic aspirations and political participation: The Hirak movement represented a desire for greater political participation, pluralism, and the protection of civil liberties. Activists and protesters called for a more democratic system that would enable citizens to have a say in decision-making processes and ensure the protection of their rights.

Inspiration from regional uprisings: The Arab Spring and the success of other mass protests in the region, such as the Tunisian and Egyptian uprisings, served as a source of inspiration for the Algerian protesters. The notion that popular mobilization could bring about political change encouraged Algerians to take to the streets and demand their rights.

The Hirak movement resulted in significant political changes, including the resignation of President Bouteflika and subsequent political transitions. However, challenges remain in addressing the broader demands for democratic reforms, combating corruption, and achieving socioeconomic progress in Algeria.

2.5. The Military Role in the Arab Spring Events 2011-2019

The military played a significant role in the Arab Spring revolutions of 2011, with their involvement varying across different countries. Here is an overview of the military's role in some of the key Arab Spring uprisings:

Tunisia: In Tunisia, the military's response was less prominent compared to other countries. The military did not directly intervene or take control of the government. Instead, the uprising in Tunisia resulted in the ousting of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, and a caretaker government was established until democratic elections could take place.

Egypt: In Egypt, the military's role was pivotal. The Egyptian military, led by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF), played a crucial role in the ousting of President Hosni Mubarak. The military stepped in after widespread protests and, instead of suppressing the uprising, decided to remove Mubarak from power and take control of the country. The SCAF governed Egypt during the transitional period until the election of a civilian government. (Elhadad, 2012)

Syria: In Syria, the military's role was instrumental in maintaining the regime of

President Bashar al-Assad. As protests grew into an armed conflict, the military became deeply involved in suppressing opposition forces. The Syrian military, loyal to the Assad regime, played a central role in the brutal crackdown on protesters, leading to a protracted and devastating civil war. (Shama, 2019)

Yemen: In Yemen, the military's role was complex and divided. Some military units, led by Ali Abdullah Saleh's loyalists, continued to support the president despite widespread protests calling for his removal. However, other military factions, including elements of the Republican Guard and influential tribal leaders, defected to support the opposition forces. The military's divided loyalties further complicated the conflict and made it difficult to achieve a swift resolution.

Iraq: the role of the military in the 2011 revolution in Iraq was complex and varied. While the military was involved in the government's initial crackdown on the protesters, some military units and officers defected to the side of the protesters. The military also played a role in protecting protesters and investigating government abuses.

Libya: In Libya, the military's role was fragmented due to divisions within the armed forces. As the protests escalated into armed conflict, segments of the military defected to join the opposition forces, forming the National Transitional Council (NTC). The NTC, with the support of international intervention, fought against forces loyal to Muammar Qaddafi. The military played a crucial role in the ousting of Qaddafi and the subsequent transition of power.

Algeria: The role of the Algerian military in the Hirak movement was complex and multi-faceted. On the one hand, the military played a key role in pushing Bouteflika to step down by withdrawing its support for him and calling for his resignation. This was a significant turning point in the movement, as Bouteflika had been in power for more than 20 years and was widely seen as corrupt and out of touch with the needs of ordinary Algerians.

However, the military's role in the post-Bouteflika period has been a subject of controversy and debate. Some protesters accused the military of attempting to co-opt the movement and maintain its grip on power by orchestrating the appointment of a new president, Abdelmadjid Tebboune, who was a former government minister and close ally of Bouteflika.

2.6. Foreign Countries and World Organizations Reactions

The Arab Spring, which began in late 2010 and continued into 2011, was a series of pro-democracy uprisings, and protests that swept across several countries in the Middle East and North Africa. The international community had varied reactions to the events of the Arab Spring, with some expressing support for the protesters and their demands for democratic change, while others expressed concern about the potential instability that the protests could bring to the region.

United States: The US initially responded cautiously to the Arab Spring, but as the protests grew in scale and intensity, it expressed support for the pro-democracy movements and called for the leaders of affected countries to respect the rights of their citizens. The US also provided humanitarian aid to countries affected by the protests. On 19 May, President Barack Obama gave a foreign policy speech to an invited audience and members of the press at the State Department in regards to the Arab Spring. He contrasted the ideology of al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden, recently killed by US Navy SEALs, with that of pro-democracy protesters in the Middle East and North Africa, saying: "By the time we found bin Laden, al Qaeda's agenda had come to be seen by the vast majority of the region as a dead end, and the people of the Middle East and North Africa had taken their future into their own hands." Obama praised the demonstrators, comparing their efforts to bring about reform to the actions of the Boston Tea Party and Rosa Parks in American history.

He criticized socioeconomic stratification in the Middle East, saying, "The nations of the Middle East and North Africa won their independence long ago, but in too many places their people did not. In too many countries, power has been concentrated in the hands of the few." He added that "through the moral force of non-violence, the people of the region have achieved more change in six months than terrorists have accomplished in decades. Obama also pledged to continue U.S. security policy in the region, but said he would also emphasize the opposition of the United States to violent and repressive governmental responses to the Arab Spring and its support for human rights and democratic reforms, claiming, "Our support for these principles is not a secondary interest... it will be the policy of the United States to promote reform across the region, and to support transitions to democracy."

European Union: The EU also expressed support for the pro-democracy movements and called for the respect of human rights in affected countries. It also provided financial and technical support to help with the transition to democracy in some countries.

Arab League: The Arab League was divided in its response to the Arab Spring. Some member countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, opposed the protests and sent troops to quell them, while others, such as Tunisia and Egypt, supported the protesters and eventually underwent significant political changes.

Russia and China: Russia and China were generally critical of the protests, seeing them as destabilizing forces that threatened their own interests in the region. They vetoed several UN Security Council resolutions that would have supported the pro-democracy movements.

United Nations: The UN expressed concern about the violence and human rights abuses committed by some governments in response to the protests. The UN also established a commission to investigate alleged human rights violations in Syria, where the protests had escalated into a civil war.

The 2019 Algerian Hirak, which was a series of peaceful protests that led to the resignation of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, garnered international attention and reactions from various countries and organizations. Here are some examples of international reactions towards the 2019 Algerian Hirak:

The United States expressed support for the peaceful protests and encouraged the Algerian government to respect the rights of its citizens.

The European Union also expressed support for the peaceful protests and called for a democratic and peaceful transition in Algeria.

The African Union expressed its support for the people of Algeria and urged a peaceful and democratic transition in the country.

The United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres, called for the respect of human rights and the right to peaceful assembly in Algeria.

France, which has a historical relationship with Algeria, urged a peaceful and democratic transition and expressed its support for the Algerian people.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates expressed their support for the Algerian government and called for stability and security in the country.

Overall, the international reactions towards the 2019 Algerian Hirak were mixed, with some countries expressing support for the protesters and their demands for democratic reform, while others expressed concern for stability and security in the country.

In summary, the international reactions to the Arab Spring events were mixed, with some countries supporting the pro-democracy movements and others expressing concerns about the potential instability that the protests could bring to the region. The

events of the Arab Spring had significant implications for the political landscape of the Middle East and North Africa , and their impact is still being felt today .

2.7.Conclusion

The Arab Spring was a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, with various interconnected factors contributing to its emergence. Political repression, economic challenges, social inequality, demographic dynamics, and inspiration from other movements all played critical roles. The protests reflected a collective frustration with autocratic rule, lack of political representation, and socioeconomic hardships. Understanding these roots and causes is crucial for comprehending the events of the Arab Spring and the subsequent transformations in the MENA region.

Chapter III

The Consequences and Future Challenges of the Arab Spring

Consequences and Future Challenges

3.1. Introduction

The Arab Spring, which began in late 2010 and continued into 2011, marked a significant period of political and social upheaval across several countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The initial wave of protests, driven by demands for democratic reforms, social justice, and an end to corruption, resulted in the ousting of long-standing dictators in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, and Yemen. However, the consequences of the Arab Spring have been diverse, complex, and continue to shape the region's political landscape. This chapter explores the various consequences of the Arab Spring and the future challenges that have emerged as a result.

3.2. The Impact of Social Media after the Arab Spring

Social media played a significant role in the Arab Spring, in a wave of pro-democracy protests and uprisings that swept all over several countries in North Africa and the Middle East. Social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube allowed activists to organize, communicate and mobilize large numbers of people quickly and effectively.

The use of social media during the Arab Spring was particularly significant because it allowed for the formation of networks of activists across different countries and regions which helped to amplify the message of the protests and make them more difficult for governments to ignore. Social media also helped to provide a sense of solidarity and support for protesters, who were often met with violence and repression from their own governments. Some observers argued that initial excitement about the influence of social media on the political process in the Middle East and Maghreb countries has subsided. Social networks contributed greatly to the political and social mobilization of the Arab Spring, but they did not play a decisive and autonomous role, says Ekaterina Stepanova in a research about the subject. As in Egypt, a rift already existed between the ruling class and the rest of the population, but social media has rather become a catalyst for revolution. After all, this gap will lead to a kind of rebellion.

However, the role of social media during these events was not without controversy. Critics have argued that social media platforms can be used to spread false information and propaganda, and that can also be used to incite violence and hatred. Additionally, some have argued that social media can be used by governments to monitor and control dissent, which can undermine efforts to promote democracy and human rights.

3.3. The Aftermath of the Arab Spring

The aftermath of the Arab Spring varied across different countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Here is a brief overview of the outcomes in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and Algeria:

Tunisia: Tunisia experienced a relatively successful transition following the Arab Spring. The protests in Tunisia led to the overthrow of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in 2011. The country held democratic elections, adopted a new constitution, and established a functioning multiparty system. Tunisia has been regarded as the Arab Spring's sole success story, although it still faces challenges such as economic reforms, unemployment, and security issues.

Egypt: In Egypt, the Arab Spring protests led to the ousting of President Hosni Mubarak in 2011. However, the subsequent transition was turbulent. The Muslim Brotherhood's candidate, Mohamed Morsi, won the presidential election in 2012 but was later overthrown by the military in 2013. The military, led by General Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, took control and cracked down on dissent, leading to a reestablishment of authoritarian rule. Egypt has since been characterized by limited political freedoms and human rights concerns.

Libya: Libya's situation deteriorated significantly after the Arab Spring. The protests against Muammar Qaddafi led to a civil war, with NATO intervention supporting the opposition forces. Qaddafi was eventually captured and killed in 2011. However, the power vacuum that followed led to a prolonged conflict and fragmentation. Multiple armed groups and factions vied for control, and the country became a haven for extremist organizations. Libya remains politically divided and unstable to this day.

Syria: Syria's Arab Spring protests evolved into a full-scale civil war that began in 2011. The conflict involved multiple actors, including the Assad regime, opposition groups, jihadist organizations, and international powers. The war has

caused immense human suffering, with millions displaced and hundreds of thousands killed. Despite the government's regaining control over significant parts of the country, the conflict remains unresolved, and Syria faces significant challenges in terms of reconstruction, reconciliation, and political stability.

Iraq: While Iraq did not experience the same level of widespread protests during the Arab Spring, the country faced its own challenges. Iraq was still recovering from the aftermath of the U.S.-led invasion in 2003 and grappling with sectarian tensions. The Arab Spring did lead to some protests and demands for political reform, but the situation was complicated by the rise of the Islamic State (ISIS) in 2014. Iraq has since been engaged in efforts to combat ISIS, rebuild infrastructure, and address political and socioeconomic issues.

Yemen: Yemen's Arab Spring protests resulted in the ousting of President Ali Abdullah Saleh in 2012. However, the transition was marred by political instability, power struggles, and the rise of Houthi rebels. The country descended into a brutal civil war in 2014, exacerbated by regional rivalries and external interventions. Yemen's conflict has led to a severe humanitarian crisis, with widespread displacement and a dire humanitarian situation. Peace efforts have been ongoing, but the situation remains volatile.

Algeria: Algeria witnessed significant protests during the Arab Spring, demanding political reforms and greater social justice. However, the government managed to quell the protests through limited concessions and security measures. In 2019, a new wave of protests emerged, known as the Hirak movement, leading to the resignation of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika and some political reforms. However, challenges remain in achieving substantial democratic reforms and addressing socioeconomic issues.

It is important to note that the situations in these countries are complex and evolving, and the outcomes of the Arab Spring continue to have long-lasting impacts on the region.

3.4. The Consequences of the Revolutions on Each Country

3.4.1. Consequences of the Arab Spring in Tunisia

The consequences of the Arab Spring in Tunisia were significant and had a transformative impact on the country. The uprising led to the ousting of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, who had been in power for over two decades.

The revolution in Tunisia inspired similar movements across the region, and the country became a symbol of hope for democratic change. As a result, Tunisia embarked on a process of political transition and reforms. The country adopted a new constitution that enshrined principles of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. Free and fair elections were held, leading to the establishment of a democratic government.

However, the post-revolution period also brought challenges. Tunisia faced economic difficulties, including high unemployment rates and inflation. Additionally, there were security concerns, with the rise of extremist groups and occasional instances of social unrest.

Despite these challenges, Tunisia's Arab Spring brought about significant achievements, including the peaceful transfer of power, the emergence of a vibrant civil society, and greater political participation. It remains a work in progress, with ongoing efforts to address socioeconomic issues, strengthen democratic institutions, and ensure inclusive development.

The consequences of the Arab Spring in Tunisia demonstrate both the possibilities and complexities of political transformation, highlighting the need for ongoing dedication to the principles of democracy, social justice, and economic stability.

● **Political Transformation and Democratic Progress**

Tunisia, following the wave of political transformation that swept the Arab world, has made significant strides in democratic progress. The country's revolution in 2011 marked the beginning of a transition towards a more inclusive and participatory political system.

Tunisia successfully held democratic elections, adopting a new constitution and establishing a multi-party system. Senior fellow, Sarah Yerkes wrote in her published research paper in the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Center that In terms of democratic progress, Tunisia has successfully held several elections since the revolution. These elections have been regarded as relatively free and fair, allowing

Tunisian citizens to choose their representatives and express their political preferences. The country has seen the emergence of a diverse and vibrant political landscape, with multiple parties participating in the democratic process.

The country has witnessed peaceful transfers of power and increased political participation, with women's rights gaining recognition and representation. Despite facing challenges such as economic inequality and regional disparities, Tunisia's

commitment to democratic principles and its resilient civil society provide a solid foundation for continued progress and the consolidation of democracy.

● **Socioeconomic Consequences and Challenges**

After the Arab Spring, Tunisia faced a range of socioeconomic consequences and encountered significant challenges. While the revolution brought political freedoms, the country grappled with high unemployment rates, particularly among the youth, leading to social unrest.

Economic growth remained sluggish due to political instability, weak governance, and insufficient investment. Regional disparities persisted, with marginalized interior regions lacking access to basic services and opportunities. The transition to a market-oriented economy proved challenging, requiring structural reforms and the reduction of bureaucratic obstacles. Corruption also posed a significant hurdle, hindering economic development and eroding public trust.

Addressing these challenges necessitates a comprehensive approach encompassing economic reforms, job creation, and investments to foster inclusive growth and reduce disparities. (Ponteggia , 2021)

● **Future Challenges and Prospects**

Tunisia continues to face a set of future challenges and holds prospects for development following the Arab Spring. One of the key challenges lies in sustaining and deepening democratic institutions and practices, as well as addressing issues of political polarization.

Strengthening the rule of law, enhancing transparency, and promoting good governance are crucial for ensuring the stability and effectiveness of the political system. Another significant challenge is tackling economic inequality and high unemployment rates, particularly among the youth. Job creation, economic diversification, and attracting foreign investment are vital for fostering inclusive growth and reducing regional disparities.

Additionally, Tunisia must address social issues such as access to quality education, healthcare, and social welfare to improve the overall well-being of its citizens. Climate change and environmental sustainability pose additional challenges that require attention, including the management of water resources and promoting renewable energy.

Despite these challenges, Tunisia possesses prospects for progress. It has a vibrant civil society, a culture of activism, and a resilient democratic framework that can serve as foundations for tackling these challenges.

3.4.2. Consequences of the Arab Spring in Egypt

The consequences of the Arab Spring in Egypt were far-reaching and multifaceted. The initial uprising resulted in the overthrow of President Hosni Mubarak, marking a significant shift in the country's political landscape. However, the subsequent years were marked by political instability, power struggles, and social divisions.

The rise of the Muslim Brotherhood and the subsequent military coup led to a period of polarization and repression (Wedeman, 2013). Egypt experienced a tightening of political space, curtailment of civil liberties, and crackdown on dissent. Economic challenges, including high unemployment rates and inflation, further exacerbated social tensions.

While the Arab Spring initially raised hopes for democratic change, the consequences in Egypt have been a mixed bag, with a return to a more authoritarian regime and a setback for the aspirations of a more open and inclusive society.

• Political Developments and Challenges to Democratization

After the Arab Spring in Egypt, the country witnessed significant political developments and faced challenges in its democratization process.

Initially, the ousting of President Hosni Mubarak in 2011 raised hopes for a transition towards a more inclusive and democratic system. However, the subsequent political landscape saw a series of changes, including the election of Mohamed Morsi as president in 2012 and his subsequent removal by the military in 2013 (Wedeman, 2013)

The challenges to democratization in Egypt have included the suppression of opposition voices, restrictions on civil liberties, limitations on freedom of expression and assembly, and the concentration of power in the hands of the military.

The government's crackdown on dissent and the labeling of opposition groups as terrorist organizations have created a challenging environment for political pluralism and the emergence of a vibrant civil society. As a result, the path towards genuine democratization in Egypt faces hurdles in

terms of ensuring inclusivity, protecting human rights, and fostering an environment that allows for peaceful political participation and the representation of diverse perspectives
(Robbins, 2015)

● **Socioeconomic Impact and Inequality**

The Arab Spring had significant socioeconomic impacts in Egypt, and addressing inequality remains a major challenge. While the protests were driven by demands for political change, they were also fueled by socioeconomic grievances, including high unemployment rates, rising food prices, and economic inequality.

Despite efforts to stimulate the economy and attract investment, Egypt continues to grapple with persistent poverty and a significant wealth gap especially after the health crises caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The pandemic further strained the economy, leading to job losses, reduced incomes, and increased poverty levels. Marginalized communities, including rural areas and informal urban settlements, have been disproportionately affected by the economic downturn.

To address these challenges, Egypt needs to prioritize inclusive economic policies, job creation, and investment in education and infrastructure. Additionally, efforts should be made to enhance social safety nets, improve access to basic services, and promote inclusive growth to reduce inequality and ensure a more equitable distribution of wealth and opportunities.

● **Future Challenges and Prospects in Egypt**

In the aftermath of the Arab Spring, Egypt continues to face both challenges and prospects for its future. One of the key challenges is navigating the delicate balance between stability and political freedom.

The country has witnessed a tightening of political space, with restrictions on civil liberties and the suppression of opposition voices. Ensuring a more inclusive and participatory political system that respects human rights and allows for diverse perspectives remains a significant challenge.

Addressing these issues requires implementing effective economic reforms, promoting job creation, and reducing socioeconomic disparities. On the other hand, Egypt holds potential for economic growth and regional influence. With a strategic geographic location, a large and youthful population, and a diverse economy, Egypt can leverage its resources to attract investment, promote entrepreneurship, and foster

innovation. Furthermore, there are opportunities for strengthening democratic institutions, enhancing social cohesion, and promoting human rights.

3.4.3 Consequences of the Arab Spring in Syria

The consequences of the Arab Spring in Syria have been catastrophic and continue to impact the country profoundly. What began as peaceful protests demanding political reforms soon escalated into a full-scale civil war.

The prolonged conflict has resulted in immense human suffering, with millions of people displaced, extensive loss of life, and widespread destruction of infrastructure. Syria has become a battleground for regional and international powers, exacerbating the complexity of the conflict.

The rise of extremist groups, such as ISIS (Islamic State in Iraq and Syria), has further destabilized the region and posed a significant security threat. The consequences include a fractured society, strained humanitarian resources, and a dire economic situation.

The ongoing conflict has dashed hopes for political reform, shattered social cohesion, and created a humanitarian crisis of immense proportions.

• Emergence of Conflicts and Civil War

The emergence of conflicts and the subsequent civil war in Syria can be attributed to a combination of factors. The authoritarian regime led by President Bashar al-Assad, which stifled political freedoms and suppressed dissent, created a fertile ground for dissatisfaction.

Socioeconomic grievances, including high unemployment and economic inequality, further fueled discontent. Inspired by the Arab Spring uprisings, Syrians took to the streets in 2011, demanding political reforms. The government responded with a violent crackdown, leading to an escalation of protests and the radicalization of the opposition.

External involvement, sectarian divisions, and the rise of extremist groups exacerbated the conflict. The result has been a devastating civil war, characterized by widespread violence, displacement, and a complex web of regional and international dynamics.

• Humanitarian Crisis and Displacement

The humanitarian crisis in Syria has been marked by immense suffering and displacement. The protracted conflict has resulted in millions of Syrians being internally displaced or seeking refuge in neighboring countries and beyond.

Displaced individuals face dire living conditions, with limited access to food, clean water, healthcare, and education. Overcrowded camps and host communities struggle to accommodate the influx of people, leading to strained resources and inadequate infrastructure. Children are particularly vulnerable, facing disrupted education and the long-term impacts of trauma. (Akbarzada & Mackey, 2018)

The humanitarian response has been challenged by access constraints, security risks, and funding gaps. Humanitarian organizations work tirelessly to provide aid, protection, and support to those in need, but the scale and complexity of the crisis continue to pose significant challenges.

• Future Challenges and Prospects in Syria

The future challenges and prospects in Syria remain daunting. Rebuilding the country after years of devastating conflict is a complex task that requires addressing numerous interrelated challenges.

These include ensuring a sustainable ceasefire, achieving a comprehensive political settlement that reflects the aspirations of the Syrian people, and fostering social reconciliation and healing. Additionally, the reconstruction of critical infrastructure, revitalization of the economy, and addressing the needs of displaced populations are crucial for long-term stability. International support, including financial assistance and technical expertise, will be vital in navigating these challenges.

Despite the immense obstacles, there is hope for a brighter future in Syria, with the potential for rebuilding communities, restoring social cohesion, and fostering sustainable development (Hossain & Kumasey, 2022)

• Achieving Peace and Stability

Achieving peace and stability in Syria requires a comprehensive and multifaceted approach. It starts with a political process that engages all relevant stakeholders, including the Syrian government, opposition groups, and international actors, to negotiate a sustainable settlement that addresses the root causes of the conflict.

A ceasefire agreement and confidence-building measures are essential to reduce violence and build trust among the parties involved. Additionally, in this context, the

Russian Professor in The Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia , wrote in his 2022 published book, *The Syrian Revolution* that promoting social reconciliation, addressing humanitarian needs, and facilitating the return and reintegration of displaced populations are crucial for long-term stability. Security sector reform, accountability for human rights violations, and inclusive governance structures are also necessary to establish a foundation for peace.

International support, both in terms of diplomatic engagement and financial assistance, is crucial to effectively navigate these challenges and ensure a peaceful and prosperous future for Syria.

● **Rebuilding and Post-conflict Reconstruction Efforts**

Rebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction efforts in Syria require a comprehensive and coordinated approach. This involves repairing and reconstructing critical infrastructure, including housing, schools, hospitals, and utilities, to restore basic services and improve living conditions.

It is essential to prioritize the needs and participation of local communities, ensuring their involvement in decision-making processes and creating opportunities for their active participation in reconstruction efforts.

Economic revitalization through job creation, investment, and trade is crucial for sustainable development and the reintegration of displaced populations. Additionally, efforts should focus on restoring governance and rule of law, promoting accountability, and providing support for transitional justice processes to address human rights violations and foster reconciliation.

International support and collaboration, including financial assistance, technical expertise, and knowledge sharing, are vital to successfully navigate the complex challenges of post-conflict reconstruction in Syria (Ibrahim & Suleiman, 2019).

3.4.4 Consequences of the Arab Spring in Yemen

The consequences of the Arab Spring in Yemen have been particularly devastating, plunging the country into a deep and protracted crisis. The initial protests in 2011 called for political reforms and an end to corruption, but instead of leading to positive change, Yemen experienced a rapid deterioration of its political, security, and economic situation.

The power struggle between the government, Houthi rebels, and other factions resulted in a full-scale civil war, exacerbating an already fragile state. The conflict has caused immense human suffering, with widespread casualties, displacement, and a dire humanitarian crisis.

Yemen is now facing one of the world's worst humanitarian emergencies, with millions of people in need of humanitarian assistance and a severe shortage of food, water, and medical supplies. The consequences of the Arab Spring in Yemen include a fractured society, a collapsed economy, and the rise of extremist groups, further destabilizing the region.

● **Political Fragmentation and Conflict**

The political fragmentation and conflict in Yemen have had devastating consequences for the country. Following the Yemeni revolution in 2011, the political landscape became increasingly fragmented, with power struggles among various factions and regional actors.

This fragmentation intensified after the outbreak of the civil war in 2014, which has since divided Yemen into multiple spheres of influence. The conflict involves multiple actors, including the internationally recognized government, the Houthi rebels, separatist groups, and extremist organizations. This fragmentation has created a complex and protracted conflict, characterized by frequent clashes, territorial disputes, and a lack of unified political authority.

The ongoing conflict has resulted in a humanitarian catastrophe, including widespread displacement, food insecurity, and limited access to healthcare and basic services. The political fragmentation and conflict in Yemen have hindered the prospects for a peaceful resolution, making it imperative to prioritize dialogue,

mediation, and reconciliation efforts to restore stability, rebuild trust among the different factions, and pave the way for a unified and inclusive political framework in Yemen.

● **Socioeconomic Impact and Challenges**

The socioeconomic impact of the ongoing conflict in Yemen has been devastating, with far-reaching consequences for the country and its people. The conflict has exacerbated pre-existing socioeconomic challenges and created new ones. Yemen was already one of the poorest countries in the region before the conflict, and now the situation has worsened significantly.

The conflict has resulted in a severe economic collapse, widespread unemployment, and inflation. Basic services such as healthcare, education, and water and sanitation have been severely affected, leaving the population vulnerable to disease outbreaks and increasing levels of poverty. The conflict has disrupted infrastructure, including roads, ports, and airports, hindering the delivery of humanitarian aid and impeding trade and economic activities. The Yemeni currency has significantly depreciated, leading to skyrocketing food prices and making basic necessities unaffordable for many.

The humanitarian crisis in Yemen is characterized by high levels of malnutrition, food insecurity, and limited access to healthcare, particularly impacting women and children. Addressing the socioeconomic challenges in Yemen requires both immediate and long-term solutions. Humanitarian aid must be accessible to all those in need, while efforts should also focus on long-term development, including job creation, economic diversification, and investment in infrastructure.

Additionally, the international community must work together to support Yemen in rebuilding its economy and providing sustained assistance to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people and restore hope for a better future (Alosaimi et al, 2016).

Yemen faces significant future challenges and prospects as it navigates a path towards stability and development. One of the foremost challenges is the ongoing conflict, which has created a humanitarian crisis and hindered progress in all sectors.

The resolution of the conflict and achieving sustainable peace will require robust diplomatic efforts, inclusive dialogue, and a commitment from all parties involved. Another major challenge is the socioeconomic recovery of the country.

Yemen needs to address high unemployment rates, widespread poverty, and limited access to basic services. Rebuilding infrastructure, revitalizing key sectors such as agriculture and industry, and promoting job creation will be crucial for long-term stability and development.

Yemen also needs to prioritize social cohesion and reconciliation to heal divisions and rebuild trust among different societal groups. Additionally, addressing environmental challenges, including water scarcity and food insecurity, is essential for ensuring the long-term well-being of the population.

Despite these challenges, Yemen holds prospects for the future. The country has significant human capital, natural resources, and a strategic geographic location. With international support, Yemen can tap into these resources to promote economic growth, improve governance, and enhance social development. Investing in education, healthcare, and sustainable infrastructure will be vital for building a resilient and prosperous future.

Furthermore, fostering an inclusive political system that respects human rights and promotes the participation of all Yemenis in decision-making processes is crucial.

● **Resolving the Ongoing Civil War and Achieving National Reconciliation**

Resolving the ongoing civil war and achieving national reconciliation in Yemen is a complex and critical task for the future stability and well-being of the country. The conflict has deeply divided Yemen along political, ethnic, and regional lines, causing immense suffering and hindering progress in all sectors.

To achieve lasting peace, a comprehensive approach is needed that includes inclusive dialogue, mediation efforts, and a commitment from all parties to lay down arms and engage in meaningful negotiations. International support and coordination are crucial in facilitating the peace process and ensuring that all stakeholders are represented at the negotiating table.

National reconciliation efforts must prioritize justice, accountability, and the healing of societal divisions, addressing the grievances and root causes of the conflict. Building trust among different factions and communities will be a fundamental aspect of the reconciliation process, as it involves acknowledging past injustices, promoting truth and reconciliation initiatives, and fostering an environment of forgiveness and understanding.

It is also essential to address the socioeconomic challenges and humanitarian crisis in Yemen as part of the reconciliation process, providing relief to the affected population, restoring basic services, and creating opportunities for sustainable development.

Ultimately, achieving national reconciliation requires a genuine commitment to peace, political will, and the active involvement of Yemeni society, supported by regional and international stakeholders, to overcome the divisions, rebuild trust, and forge a unified, peaceful, and prosperous Yemen.

● Addressing Humanitarian Crises and Building a Sustainable Future

Addressing the humanitarian crisis and building a sustainable future in Yemen are pressing challenges that require immediate action and long-term planning. The humanitarian situation in Yemen is dire, with millions of people in need of urgent assistance.

To address this crisis, access to humanitarian aid must be ensured, and efforts should focus on providing food, clean water, healthcare, and shelter to the affected population. International support and funding are crucial in this endeavor. Additionally, promoting sustainable development is essential for Yemen's long-term stability.

Investing in infrastructure, including water and sanitation systems, energy facilities, and transportation networks, is vital for improving living conditions and facilitating economic growth. Supporting key sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and renewable energy can contribute to job creation, food security, and resilience against environmental challenges.

Education and healthcare must also be prioritized to provide opportunities for the youth and ensure the well-being of the population. Sustainable development strategies should consider the local context, engage communities, and promote gender equality, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, efforts to address the root causes of the conflict and foster political stability, reconciliation, and good governance are crucial for building a sustainable future in Yemen.

The international community, regional actors, and Yemeni stakeholders need to work together in a coordinated manner to address the humanitarian crisis, provide long-term support for development, and lay the foundation for a more peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable Yemen (Debroy et al, 2023)

3.4.5. Consequences of the Arab Spring in Iraq

The consequences of the Arab Spring in Iraq were complex and multifaceted, with both positive and negative outcomes. The initial protests in Iraq, inspired by the uprisings in other Arab countries, called for political reforms, improved governance, and an end to corruption.

While the demonstrations did lead to some political changes, such as the resignation of Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki and the formation of a new government,

the subsequent years saw Iraq grappling with political fragmentation, power struggles, and increased sectarian tensions.

The withdrawal of US troops in 2011 also created a security vacuum, which allowed extremist groups like ISIS (the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria) to emerge and seize territories, leading to widespread violence and instability. The consequences included a deteriorating security situation, displacement of millions of Iraqis, and damage to infrastructure and the economy. However, Iraq has also witnessed resilience and a desire for change, as seen in subsequent elections and peaceful protests demanding reform. The consequences of the Arab Spring in Iraq demonstrate the challenges of transition and the need for sustained efforts towards inclusive governance, security, and economic stability to achieve long-term peace and prosperity.

● **Political Fragmentation and Power Struggles**

The Arab Spring had profound consequences for Iraq, leading to political fragmentation and power struggles within the country. The existing ethno-sectarian divisions were exacerbated as different political factions vied for power and influence.

The rise of ISIS further fueled political fragmentation, as the extremist group exploited the discontent among marginalized communities and seized territories in Iraq. This led to a multi-faceted struggle for control between the Iraqi government, Kurdish regional authorities, and various Shia, Sunni, and other minority groups.

The power struggles were not limited to political factions but also extended to regional and international actors seeking to exert their influence and shape Iraq's future. These power struggles and political fragmentation have hindered the establishment of a stable and unified government, resulting in governance challenges and slow decision-making processes (Salamey, 2015).

It is crucial to strengthen state institutions, foster dialogue, and build trust among different factions to overcome divisions and work towards a united Iraq. International support and cooperation are essential in facilitating this process and ensuring that Iraq can navigate through its political challenges, establish stable governance, and promote a more inclusive and prosperous future for its citizens.

● **Security Challenges and the Rise of Extremist Groups**

The post-Arab Spring period in Iraq witnessed significant security challenges and the rise of extremist groups, most notably the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

The power vacuum created by the Arab Spring and subsequent political instability provided an opportune environment for extremist organizations to flourish.

ISIS exploited grievances and sectarian tensions, capitalizing on the discontent among marginalized communities and capitalizing on the weaknesses of the Iraqi security forces. It rapidly gained control over large swaths of territory, committing heinous acts of violence and imposing its brutal rule. The rise of ISIS posed a grave threat not only to Iraq but also to regional security, as the group sought to establish a self-proclaimed caliphate and expand its influence.

The Iraqi security forces, with the support of international partners, engaged in extensive military operations to push back against ISIS and reclaim the captured territories. Although significant progress has been made in defeating ISIS, the remnants of the group continue to pose security challenges in certain areas.

Additionally, the security landscape in Iraq is complicated by the presence of other extremist groups and ongoing sectarian tensions. Addressing these security challenges requires a multifaceted approach, including military operations, intelligence sharing, capacity building of security forces, and efforts to counter extremist ideologies (Hove, 2018)

It is also crucial to address the root causes of extremism, such as political marginalization, socioeconomic disparities, and sectarian divisions, through inclusive governance, reconciliation, and addressing the grievances of marginalized communities. By focusing on comprehensive security strategies and addressing the underlying factors that contribute to extremism, Iraq can work towards long-term stability, peace, and security.

● **Future Challenges and Prospects in Iraq**

Iraq faces both significant challenges and prospects as it looks towards the future. One of the main challenges is the need for political stability and national reconciliation. Addressing the deep-rooted ethno-sectarian divisions, promoting inclusivity, and ensuring equal representation for all communities is crucial for building a cohesive and unified Iraq.

Another challenge is the economic recovery and diversification of the country's economy. Iraq heavily relies on oil revenue, making it vulnerable to fluctuations in oil prices. Diversifying the economy, promoting private sector growth, and investing in infrastructure and human capital are key steps towards long-term economic stability

and reducing dependency on oil. Additionally, ensuring security and countering the threat of extremist groups remain significant challenges (Al Yozbeky, 2022).

If effectively harnessed, these assets can drive economic growth and development. Iraq also has the potential to become a regional hub for trade, investment, and cultural exchange. Moreover, Iraq's rich history, cultural heritage, and tourist attractions offer opportunities for the development of a thriving tourism sector (Khalel, 2022)

With sustained efforts from the Iraqi government, supported by international partners, to address the challenges, promote inclusive governance, and focus on economic diversification, Iraq has the potential to overcome obstacles and build a prosperous and stable future for its people.

- **Restoring Stability and Governance**

Restoring stability and governance in Iraq is a paramount task that requires concerted efforts from the Iraqi government, international partners, and the Iraqi people themselves. Years of conflict, political instability, and the rise of extremist groups have taken a toll on the country's stability and governance structures.

To restore stability, it is crucial to strengthen the rule of law, enhance security measures, and ensure the impartiality and effectiveness of the justice system. This includes combating corruption, promoting transparency, and holding accountable those responsible for human rights abuses. Rebuilding and professionalizing the security forces is also essential to provide a secure environment for the population.

Equally important is the promotion of inclusive and participatory governance. This entails fostering a culture of political dialogue, building trust between different ethnic and religious groups, and ensuring the representation and participation of marginalized communities in decision-making processes.

Empowering local governance structures and decentralizing authority can help address the grievances of various regions and promote a sense of ownership and responsibility among local communities. Strengthening public institutions, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure, is vital for providing essential services and restoring the trust of the Iraqi people in their government.

The international community's support in capacity building, technical assistance, and financial aid is crucial in this endeavor.

By focusing on restoring stability, promoting good governance, and rebuilding public institutions, Iraq can pave the way for a more secure, prosperous, and inclusive future for its people.

● **Fostering National Unity and Reconciliation**

Fostering national unity and reconciliation in Iraq is a vital and complex undertaking following the Arab Spring. The country has faced deep divisions along ethnic, religious, and sectarian lines, exacerbated by years of conflict and political unrest.

To achieve national unity, Iraq must prioritize dialogue, inclusivity, and reconciliation among its diverse communities. This requires creating platforms for open and constructive discussions, where grievances can be heard and addressed.

Truth and reconciliation initiatives can play a significant role in acknowledging past injustices, promoting accountability, and offering a path towards healing and forgiveness.

Inclusive governance is crucial, ensuring that all communities have a meaningful stake in the decision-making processes and are adequately represented in key institutions.

Building trust among different groups is paramount, as it can help bridge divides and foster a shared sense of national identity. Investing in education and promoting cultural exchange can also contribute to fostering understanding, tolerance, and mutual respect among Iraq's diverse population.

The promotion of human rights, including the protection of minority rights, is fundamental to fostering unity and reconciliation. Ultimately, fostering national unity and reconciliation in Iraq requires a sustained and committed effort from both the Iraqi government and society as a whole. International support and cooperation can also play a crucial role in providing expertise, resources, and facilitating dialogue.

3.4.6. Consequences of the Arab Spring in Libya

The consequences of the Arab Spring in Libya have been deeply impactful and continue to shape the country's trajectory. The uprising against Muammar Qaddafi's regime initially held promises of democratic change and political reforms. However, the situation quickly deteriorated into a prolonged and violent conflict.

The fall of Qaddafi resulted in a power vacuum and the fragmentation of the country along tribal, regional, and ideological lines. Armed militias and extremist groups proliferated, further destabilizing Libya and contributing to ongoing violence and insecurity.

The absence of a strong central government and the struggle for control over oil resources have hindered stability and hindered the country's economic development. Additionally, the country has become a major transit point for irregular migration, leading to human trafficking and humanitarian challenges.

The consequences of the Arab Spring in Libya have been marked by ongoing conflict, political instability, and a humanitarian crisis, underscoring the difficulties of transitioning from autocracy to democracy in a deeply divided society. Rebuilding institutions, restoring security, and fostering national reconciliation remain crucial for Libya's future prospects.

● **Political Fragmentation and Power Struggles**

The Arab Spring in Libya led to political fragmentation and a protracted power struggle within the country. With the fall of the Qaddafi regime, various factions and armed groups emerged, each seeking to assert their control and influence.

The absence of a strong central authority and a clear transition plan resulted in a power vacuum that allowed competing factions to vie for power. Political fragmentation was further fueled by regional and tribal divisions, as well as ideological differences among the various groups.

This fragmentation led to the establishment of multiple centers of power, with rival governments and competing legislative bodies claiming legitimacy. The power struggle and lack of consensus hindered the formation of a unified government capable of governing the entire country.

Instead, different factions and armed groups controlled different territories, often engaging in armed clashes and undermining stability. The struggle for control over oil resources and revenue further intensified the power struggle, as factions sought to secure economic advantages (Veteo, 2017)

The political fragmentation and power struggle in Libya have had severe consequences, including political instability, violence, and socioeconomic challenges.

Resolving these issues requires inclusive dialogue, reconciliation efforts, and a commitment to national unity.

The international community plays a crucial role in supporting Libya's political transition, promoting reconciliation, and fostering an environment conducive to a peaceful and stable Libya.

• **Security Challenges and Rise of Extremist Groups**

The security challenges in Libya following the Arab Spring have been significant, contributing to the rise of extremist groups within the country. The absence of a strong central authority, political fragmentation, and ongoing armed conflicts have created a fertile ground for the proliferation of extremist ideologies and activities.

Various extremist groups, including ISIS (the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria) and other jihadist organizations, have exploited the security vacuum and the availability of weapons to establish a presence in different parts of Libya.

These groups have engaged in acts of terrorism, targeted attacks, and recruitment efforts, posing a threat not only to Libya but also to regional and international security. The porous borders, smuggling routes, and ungoverned spaces have facilitated the movement of fighters, weapons, and illicit activities, further complicating the security situation.

The presence of extremist groups has not only perpetuated violence and instability but has also hindered the establishment of a cohesive and stable government. Addressing the security challenges in Libya necessitates a comprehensive approach. It requires strengthening the security sector, disarming and demobilizing militias, and enhancing border control measures. Additionally, efforts to counter extremist ideologies, promote community engagement, and address the root causes of radicalization are essential.

Regional and international cooperation, including intelligence sharing and capacity building, is crucial in combating the threat posed by extremist groups. Ultimately, a stable and secure Libya can only be achieved through the restoration of law and order, effective governance, and the promotion of social cohesion and inclusivity.

• Future challenges and Prospects in Libya

The future of Libya presents both challenges and prospects as the country strives for stability and progress. One of the significant challenges is the need to achieve political reconciliation and establish a unified and inclusive government that represents all factions and regions.

Overcoming the divisions and power struggles that emerged after the Arab Spring will require extensive dialogue, compromise, and a genuine commitment to national unity.

Another challenge is addressing the security situation and countering the presence of extremist groups. Efforts to disarm militias, strengthen security institutions, and enhance border control are essential in creating a secure environment for the Libyan people. Additionally, rebuilding critical infrastructure, such as oil facilities, power grids, and transportation networks, is crucial for economic recovery and diversification (Chivvies & Martini, 2014)

Libya's vast oil reserves provide an opportunity for economic growth and development if managed transparently and efficiently. Investing in other sectors, such as agriculture, tourism, and renewable energy, can also contribute to long-term sustainability. Moreover, promoting social cohesion, fostering education and healthcare systems, and addressing socioeconomic disparities will be crucial in rebuilding the social fabric and improving living conditions for all Libyans.

International support, cooperation, and investment are instrumental in addressing these challenges and unlocking the prospects for a peaceful, prosperous, and democratic Libya. With concerted efforts, a commitment to national reconciliation, and a focus on the well-being of its people, Libya has the potential to overcome its challenges and embark on a path towards a brighter future.

•Restoring Stability and Governance

Restoring stability and governance in Libya is a pressing task that requires concerted efforts from the Libyan people, political actors, and the international community. The ongoing political fragmentation, armed conflicts, and absence of a strong central authority have hindered the establishment of effective governance structures in the country.

To restore stability, it is essential to foster a comprehensive political dialogue and reconciliation process that includes all relevant stakeholders. This process should aim

to build trust, promote inclusivity, and ensure equal representation for all regions and communities.

According to the American researcher , Richard Falk (2016):"Strengthening the rule of law, promoting transparency, and combating corruption are vital components in restoring trust in state institutions and establishing accountable governance. Rebuilding and professionalizing the security forces is crucial to ensure the safety and security of the Libyan population. Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration efforts should be pursued to consolidate security under a unified command structure. Furthermore, the restoration of public services, including education, healthcare, and infrastructure, is critical for improving the quality of life for Libyans and rebuilding trust in the state."

The international community's support in providing technical assistance, capacity building, and financial aid is essential to facilitate the process of restoring stability and governance. By focusing on inclusive governance, rule of law, and sustainable development, Libya can aspire to restore stability, rebuild state institutions, and pave the way for a prosperous and united future.

●Fostering National Unity and Reconciliation

Fostering national unity and reconciliation in Libya is a crucial endeavor as the country seeks to heal the deep divisions that have emerged in the aftermath of the Arab Spring. The path to national unity requires sincere efforts to bridge ethnic, tribal, and regional divides that have polarized the country.

Engaging in an inclusive and comprehensive dialogue process that involves all stakeholders, including political leaders, community representatives, and civil society organizations, is paramount. This dialogue should aim to address historical grievances, promote understanding, and find common ground for a shared vision of a united Libya.

Truth and reconciliation initiatives can play a significant role in acknowledging past injustices, facilitating healing, and fostering a culture of forgiveness and coexistence. Ensuring equal representation and meaningful participation of all communities in political and decision-making processes is essential to rebuild trust and establish a sense of ownership and belonging for all Libyans.

Emphasizing the principles of equality, human rights, and the protection of minority rights will help create a more inclusive and tolerant society. Additionally, investing in education and cultural initiatives that promote dialogue and understanding among different groups can contribute to fostering national unity. International support and cooperation, particularly from neighboring countries and the United Nations, can provide valuable assistance in facilitating the reconciliation process and supporting initiatives for national unity.

By fostering national unity and reconciliation, Libya can aspire to rebuild a strong and unified nation that embraces diversity, promotes social cohesion, and works towards a peaceful and prosperous future for all its citizens.

3.4.7. Consequences of the Algerian Hirak

The Hirak protests in Algeria had far-reaching consequences that reshaped the country's political and social landscape. One of the immediate consequences was the resignation of long-standing President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who had been in power for two decades.

The protests also highlighted widespread public discontent with corruption, unemployment, and lack of political freedoms. As a result, there were significant changes within the political establishment, with several high-ranking officials and business elites being investigated and brought to justice for corruption-related charges.

Furthermore, the Hirak gave rise to a more politically engaged and empowered citizenry, demanding transparency, accountability, and meaningful democratic reforms. The protests also showcased the power of peaceful activism and civil society in effecting change.

While the consequences of the Hirak are ongoing, its impact on Algeria's political culture and social consciousness cannot be overstated. It has set a precedent for increased citizen participation, influenced the trajectory of political decision-making, and created a more open and accountable environment for governance in Algeria.

● Political Developments and Reforms

Following the Hirak protests, Algeria experienced notable political developments and reforms aimed at addressing the demands for political change and transparency. A presidential election was held in December 2019, resulting in the election of Abdelmadjid Tebboune as the new president.

This marked a transition from the long-standing presidency of Abdelaziz Bouteflika. Additionally, Algeria approved a new constitution in November 2020 through a referendum, introducing reforms to enhance political participation, strengthen the separation of powers, and protect fundamental rights and freedoms. Measures were taken to combat corruption, with several high-profile officials being arrested and brought to trial. The government engaged in political dialogue with various stakeholders, including opposition parties and civil society organizations, to foster national reconciliation and inclusivity.

Electoral reforms were also initiated to improve the transparency and fairness of the electoral process. While these developments represent significant steps towards political change and democratic reforms, challenges remain in fully implementing and consolidating these reforms (Northey, 2021).

The future trajectory of Algeria will depend on the government's commitment to sustaining these reforms and addressing the aspirations of the Hirak movement, along with continued engagement from civil society and citizens in shaping the country's political landscape.

● **Socioeconomic Impact and Demands for Change**

The Hirak protests in Algeria had a significant socioeconomic impact and ignited demands for change in various aspects of Algerian society. The movement reflected widespread discontent among Algerians regarding socioeconomic challenges, inequality, unemployment, and limited opportunities for the younger generation.

The protesters called for economic reforms that would address these issues and ensure a more inclusive and prosperous society. The demands for change encompassed a range of socioeconomic concerns, including calls for job creation, improved living standards, affordable housing, and better access to healthcare and education.

The Hirak highlighted the need for economic diversification, reducing dependence on oil and gas, and promoting sustainable development. It emphasized the importance of tackling corruption and ensuring transparency in economic policies and decision-making processes.

The protests put pressure on the government to address socioeconomic disparities and to adopt measures aimed at achieving social justice and equal opportunities for all Algerians (Dris, 2021).

The demands for change in Algeria's socioeconomic landscape continue to resonate, highlighting the urgency for the government to implement meaningful reforms that address the aspirations and concerns of the Algerian people.

● **Future Challenges and Prospects in Algeria**

Algeria faces significant challenges and promising prospects as it moves forward after the Hirak protests. The key challenge lies in effectively implementing the demanded political and socioeconomic reforms, such as addressing corruption, reducing unemployment, and diversifying the economy. Striking a balance between stability and political openness is crucial, ensuring inclusive governance while maintaining security. However, the country has prospects for positive change, including the potential for increased citizen engagement, stronger regional and global partnerships, and the opportunity to drive economic growth through diversification. By addressing these challenges and seizing the prospects, Algeria can pave the way for a more inclusive, prosperous, and stable future for its people.

3.5. Impact of the Arab Spring on the International Level

The Arab Spring had a significant impact on the international level, reverberating across the region and beyond. The uprisings served as a catalyst for change, inspiring similar movements and demands for democracy and human rights in other countries. The events of the Arab Spring captured global attention and sparked discussions about the role of citizens in shaping political systems, as well as the importance of social justice, freedom of expression, and inclusive governance.

The international community reacted differently to the Arab Spring, with some countries expressing support for the demands of the protesters and others expressing concern over the potential instability and its implications for regional security. The Arab Spring also brought attention to the complex dynamics of geopolitical power, as international actors sought to influence the outcomes of the transitions in various countries.

Furthermore, the consequences of the Arab Spring had implications for global security. The rise of extremist groups in the aftermath of the uprisings, such as ISIS, posed new challenges and threats, not only to the affected countries but also to the broader international community. The conflict in Syria, for example, drew in multiple

regional and global actors, further complicating the situation and impacting regional stability.

The Arab Spring also highlighted the importance of economic development and addressing socioeconomic inequalities as key drivers of political unrest. It prompted discussions on the need for inclusive growth, job creation, and social reforms, both at the national and international levels.

Overall, the impact of the Arab Spring on the international stage was multifaceted, ranging from political shifts and geopolitical realignments to concerns about security, extremism, and the promotion of democratic values. It served as a reminder of the interconnectedness of global events and the power of grassroots movements to shape political landscapes and drive change beyond national borders.

3.6. Conclusion

The Arab Spring was a series of widespread demonstrations which swept almost the Arab world. It started in late 2010 and continued its waves until 2019, the protesters were driven by political, economic, and social grievances. These demonstrations have had significant and crucial consequences especially in Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Yemen , Iraq, Libya and finally Algeria. This chapter went through all the political, social and economical results and it also explored the future prospects in each country as a case of study. Moreover, it attempted to provide some possible solutions on the current issues in the region.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

Through demonstrations, people have historically sought to address a wide range of concerns, including civil rights, labor rights, environmental issues, gender equality, anti-war movements, and more. Demonstrations serve as platforms for individuals to voice their concerns collectively and demonstrate solidarity with others who share similar beliefs or grievances.

The advent of technology and social media has played a significant role in the organization and impact of demonstrations. Online platforms can facilitate the mobilization of large groups, enable global participation, and provide real-time dissemination of information, images, and videos from demonstrations, thus amplifying their reach and impact.

Since 2010, the Arab world has witnessed a series of unprecedented demonstrations and uprisings collectively known as the Arab Spring. This wave of popular protests, fueled by socioeconomic grievances, political repression, and a yearning for democratic change, swept across several countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Beginning in Tunisia, where mass protests ousted longtime President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, the Arab Spring spread to countries such as Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Syria, Iraq and Algeria in 2019 .

These demonstrations brought together diverse segments of society, including youth, activists, and marginalized communities, in a shared quest for political freedom, social justice, and economic opportunities. While the outcomes of the Arab Spring have been mixed and complex, with varying degrees of success and challenges in different countries, its impact on the region's political landscape and the collective aspirations of its people cannot be overlooked. The Arab Spring has left a profound legacy, highlighting the power of grassroots mobilization, the complexities of political transitions, the role of social media in organizing movements, and the interplay of regional and international dynamics.

It serves as a reminder of the ongoing struggle for democratic governance and the importance of addressing underlying socioeconomic issues to achieve long-term stability and inclusive development in the Arab world.

The results of the Arab Spring in Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Yemen, Iraq, Libya, and Algeria have been diverse and complex. In Tunisia, the birthplace of the Arab Spring, the protests led to the successful overthrow of President Ben Ali and sparked a

General Conclusion

transition towards democratic governance. Tunisia experienced relative stability, with the establishment of a new constitution and multiple peaceful transitions of power.

In Egypt, the overthrow of President Hosni Mubarak initially raised hopes for democratic change, but subsequent political turmoil and the rise of the Muslim Brotherhood led to a military coup and the reestablishment of an authoritarian regime under President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi. Syria descended into a devastating civil war characterized by immense human suffering and regional ramifications, with ongoing conflict and fragmentation.

Yemen faced a similar fate, experiencing a protracted and complex conflict involving multiple actors and external interventions. Iraq witnessed a resurgence of violence and sectarian tensions, compounded by the rise of the Islamic State. Libya, after the ousting of Muammar Qaddafi, became engulfed in a power struggle among various factions, resulting in a fragmented state and ongoing instability.

Algeria, although witnessing protests during the Arab Spring, maintained its political regime, though subsequent demonstrations pushed for political reforms and resulted in the resignation of long-serving President Abdelaziz Bouteflika.

Overall, the outcomes of the Arab Spring in these countries reflect a combination of varying degrees of political transition, authoritarian reassertion, civil war, and ongoing instability, underscoring the complexities and challenges of democratic transformation in the region.

The current study is the starting point of further research projects in terms of studying The Modern Arab World's History. In this regard, the following topics "Sudan: The Continuity of the Arab Spring", Socioeconomic "Implications of the "Arab Spring, "Comparative analysis of post-Arab Spring countries" could be proposed as a kind of continuation to the current study for further researchers.

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