

**REVOLUTION IN TUNISIA: UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF THE POPULAR  
UPRISING ON REGIME IN TUNISIA**

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**A PROJECT PAPER SUBMITTED IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR  
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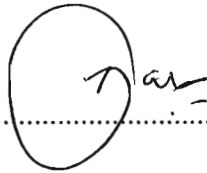
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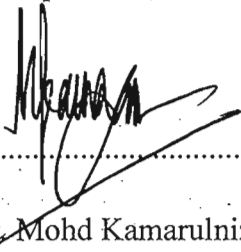
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## **ABSTRACT**

The citizen revolution in Tunisia played a major role in the changing pattern of political in North Africa. The Arab Spring is an event that has radically shifted the political landscape in one of the most unstable region of the world. Many of the experts and policy makers were caught off guard by the speed and organizational ability of disparate citizens that orchestrated and executed this revolution. This study finds out that there are many similar factors and historical background for the uprising in Tunisia. The main cause of the event is economic grievances caused by actions taken by the regime in Tunisia and also the lack of social justice. In this respect, the study aims to serve for a more effective analysis of recent uprisings and the democratic transition of the Tunisia.

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## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Revolutions have occurred throughout human history, particularly during times of strong population expansion and rapid economic transform (Goldstone, 1993:320). However, modern revolution, institutes a new social order, usually is traced to the French Revolution of 1789 but the American Revolution where it begun in 1776 provides an alternate, although less appreciated, model of modern revolution. The both revolutions, which are the most important political events of the modern age, influenced the destiny of generations to come.

The recent revolution in Tunisia constituted a landmark experience in the history of Arab government and politics. The 2010-2011 Tunisian Revolution was the result of a series of protests and insurrectional demonstrations, which started in December 2010 and reached culmination on January 14, 2011, with the flight of Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali to Saudi Arabia, the dictator who had held power for twenty three years. The uprising in Tunisia has been extensively seen as a watershed event which has irreversibly changed the region and the global political landscape and led to a seismic shift in the social contract governing the relationship between Arab ruling elites and their populations. The

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