

- the historical implications (Ting)
- historical background on previous movements (Ting)

Occupy Movement is an international one, which was inspired by the [anti-dictatorial actions of Arab Spring \(Arab Awakening\)](#) and [anti-austerity occupations of Greece and Spain](#).

The Arab Spring, which started in Tunisia Dec. 18, 2010, following Mohamed Bouazizi's self-immolation in protest against corruption and ill-treatment by police, overthrew governments in three countries.

Tunisia revolution - President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali fled to Saudi Arabia Jan.14, following the Tunisian revolution.

Violent anti-government protests drove Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali from power Friday after 23 years of iron-fisted rule, as anger over soaring unemployment and corruption spilled into the streets.

Thousands of demonstrators from all walks of life mobbed the capital of Tunis on January 14, 2011 to demand Ben Ali's ouster, the culmination of weeks of protests that have swept the country. Prime Minister Mohammed Ghannouchi went on state television to announce that he is assuming power in this North African nation known for its sandy beaches and ancient ruins.



(<http://www.huffingtonpost.com>)

Information about Tunisia revolution:

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/01/14/tunisia-protests-ben-ali_n_809039.html#undefined
<http://www.iar-gwu.org/node/257>

Egypt “Day of Rage” - President Hosni Mubarak resigned Feb 11 after 18 days of massive protests, ending his 30-year presidency.

The uprising in Egypt began Jan 25 following the Tunisian revolution. Cairo, Alexandria and in other cities in the country witnessed uprising. It all started with a campaign of non-violent civil resistance, which featured a series of demonstrations, marches, acts of civil disobedience, and labor strikes. Millions of protesters from a variety of socio-economic and religious backgrounds

demanded the overthrow of the regime of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Hosni Mubarak resigned after widespread protests against his continuance as President, leaving the nation in the hands of the military until the general election.

This revolution was bloody: at least 846 dead and 6,400 injured. But it provided a new model of revolution for the 21st century, one that used Twitter, Facebook, and other communication tools to create a horizontal structure of resistance. See [Massive Egyptian Protests Powered by YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, Twitpic](#)



Image: Egyptians in Tahrir Square erupt in anger as they react to President Mubarak's speech. (Rick Loomis / Los Angeles Times)

Information about Egypt, Day of Rage:

<http://articles.latimes.com/2011/feb/10/world/la-fgw-mubarak-speaks-021011>

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/01/25/mubarak-faces-egypt-prote_n_813572.html#undefined

<http://www.fastcompany.com/1720692/egypt-protests-mubarak-twitter-youtube-facebook-twitpic>

2011 Libyan civil war (the Libyan revolution) - Libyan dictator Moammar Gadhafi was overthrown Aug. 23, after the National Transitional Council (NTC) took control. Gadhafi was assassinated Oct. 20

The Libyan civil war was an armed conflict between forces loyal to Colonel Moammar Gadhafi and those seeking to oust his government. The U.S., Britain, France and several Arab states joined against the Gadhafi regime and to protect the Libyan civilians. The forces opposing Gadhafi established an interim governing body, the National Transitional Council. In August, rebel forces captured the capital city of Tripoli. On Sept. 16, the National Transitional Council was recognised by the United Nations as the legal representative of Libya, replacing the Gadhafi government. On Oct. 20, Gadhafi was killed in Sirte, with National Transitional Council forces taking control of the city, and ending the war. Image: The body of Gadhafi is seen at a house in Misrata October 20, 2011.



Image: Libyan revolutionary supporters react as Libyan Transitional National Council chairman Mustafa Abdel Jalil delivers his speech on the former Green Square renamed as Martyr's Square in Tripoli, Libya, Monday, Sept. 12 (Francois Mori / AP)

Information about Libyan revolution:

http://photoblog.msnbc.msn.com/_news/2011/09/12/7732833-libyas-revolutionary-leader-calls-for-civil-state

<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/news/international/countriesandterritories/libya/index.html>

<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2011/06/29/opinion/main20075348.shtml>