

# Arab spring

[Linguistics](#), [English](#)



Arab Spring Introduction The ' Arab spring' begun in December in Tunisia, and got characterized by demonstrations and protests across countries in North Africa and the Middle East (Totten 2). These demonstrations and protests were pro-democracy movements which rose up against corrupt leaders and dictatorial regimes in the aforementioned regions. The term ' Arab spring' got coined to call these revolutionary events which were meant to usher a bright future for the nations where it took place and the regions at large.

Working thesis

The ' Arab spring' has had differing social, political, and economic consequences in North Africa and the Middle East.

Body

The ' Arab spring' was meant to bring peace, stability, and democracy to the nations where it took place in North Africa and the Middle East (Botelho).

However, this has not been the case four years on. Each country has seemingly chosen to write it's on narrative or history (Lesch & Haas 10).

Some countries such as Jordan where it took place have managed to institute political, social, and economic reforms while others such as Syria, Lybia, and Yemen, have endeared themselves to an endless state of violence, unrest, and even civil wars (BBC). A look at how the ' Arab spring' affected each of the countries it took place reveals the differing political, social, and economic impacts it has had on them (Dabashi 34).

Works Cited

BBC. How the Arab Spring began. 16 December 2011. 20 April 2015 .

Botelho, Greg. Arab Spring aftermath: Revolutions give way to violence,

more unrest. 28 March 2015. 20 April 2015 .

Dabashi, Hamid. *The Arab Spring: The End of Postcolonialism*. New York: Zed Books, 2012.

David Lesch, Mark Haas. *The Arab Spring: Change and Resistance in the Middle East*. New York: Westview Press, 2012.

Totten, Michael J. " Year Four: The Arab Spring Proved Everyone Wrong." *World Affairs* (2014): 1-10.