

Monitoring Iraqi Newspapers for the Role of Tunisian Lawyers and Professional Unions in the Events of the Revolution from December 17, 2010, to January 14, 2011

A research extracted from the doctoral dissertation

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Abstract

This research deals with (**Monitoring Iraqi Newspapers for the Role of Tunisian Lawyers and Professional Unions in the Events of the Revolution from December 17, 2010, to January 14, 2011**). The lawyers and professional unions played a vital role in success the Tunisia revolution that was happened in Sayedi Bor Zaid. They supported the revolution for the first moment by effective speech and issues that storm the feelings of people and ordered the president Zain AlAbdean Bin Ali to be away from the head of the country and bring jobs for the jobless guys. These demonstrations changed ended with the leaving the president the head of the order in Tunisia.

Keywords (Tunisia , sayedi BorZaid , Zain Al Abdean bin Ali , lawyers , Mohmad Al Bo Azizi)

Introduction

The role of layers and professional unions was one of the important roles that took part in the progressive of the Tunisia revolution, since they have a knowledge and feeling on the responsibility toward the people who suffered from Jobless and corruptions. That effective role made the Tunisia revolution to force the president Zain Al Abdean bin Ali to leave power head and the revolution had expanded for all sides of the world and threated their systems. These mentioned reasons made me to choose such a topic for this study (**Monitoring Iraqi Newspapers for the Role of Tunisian Lawyers and Professional Unions in the Events of the Revolution from December 17, 2010, to January 14, 2011**).

17 December 2010 had been chosen the beginning of this study; because it is the day that the revolution had out broken, where the guy Mohmmad AlBo Azizi had got suicide; whereas the reason of selecting 14 December 2011 was the end of the study , since it was the day where the president Zain AlAbdean bin Ali moved to United Saudi Arabia , to announce the end of the Tunisian system.

The study depended a selection of important and typical sources , such as the Iraqi newspapers like, Al-Sabah, Al- Sabah Al- Jadid , Al- Adala, Tariq Al-Shaab , Al Dawa (invitation), Bader and other newspapers. So, the Iraqi newspapers represented a very vital document for this study.

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The Iraqi papers monitored the case of suicide that made outbreak of protests in Tunisia that represented tragedy to reject injustice and deprivation. The guy Muhmmad Al Bo Azizi who had

a college certificate had burnt himself in 17 January 2010 in front of state of Sedy BoZaid ⁽ⁱ⁾, protesting about what the police hit him before market of the city ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾, they prevented him to sell vegetables and fruit in moving cart. A policewomen slaps and spits at him and then he was quarrel with her ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾, then the police has confiscated his cart and his goods because he didn't have license from the municipality. After that he went to the local responsible in the state of Sedy Bozaid to meet them, but he was prevented to tell his complaints, he wanted to do lawsuit against the policewomen. All these events made him angry and threw the oil on his body and fire himself, to express his despair that he got it. Then they took him to the Safax hospital then to the burn big center of bin Arouss hospital near Tunisia the capital all these led to the protests ^(iv).

It is worth mentioning that Tunisia has witnessed in this period protests for the student of high certificate like MA or PH, who didn't get a job. The incident of Mohmmrd Abo Azizi coincided with these protests to give it a chance and grand it force and power to reach and increase numbers of protestors ^(v).

The case of suicide of Mohmmmed Aboazizi was like gunpowder that blow up in front of authority which was deaf with poor people who wanted to live a secure life and get dignity after government didn't give them their rights. Mohmmmed AlBoazizi didn't represent just himself, he was a living picture about thousands of people who suffered from deprivation in Tunisia.

On this case the Tunisia revolution outbreak in 17 December 2010 on the suicide of Mohmmad Al boazizi which wasn't the first in Tunisia ^(vi). His parents asked a help from unionists, politicians and activists who have already eager to receive any issue of injustice, so some of them went to hospital, then they came back the crime scene ^(vii). An activists have worked to post a fake picture for tragedy of the fire of Mohmmad AlBoazizi on face book, it belonged to Korean guy, by aiming to storm the general opinion and pushing the revolution on. After that, three hundred and fifty person from unionists and politician gathered with the victim parents in Sedy Bo zaid and they took part with family of the guy to condemned about who forced him to suicide ^(viii).

They had carried mottos against jobless and marginalization where the activists spoke inciting letter to help on infuriating other by break the fear and they spoke a letters by describing the bad situation for Sedy Bozaid, required the many rights such as the right of work and stopped the corruption, favoritism and bribe. The police came and surrounded the place of the protests ^(ix). The protestors threw the place of the state by stones and the remaining of the cart of Mohmmmed AbAzizi. The press media has been coming since that day for protests in Sedy BorAziz. They posted on the social network with pictures and videos where Al Jazeera channel posted it in TV to increase interaction and supported protests ^(x).

The Tunisia police had watched the angrily of the people who gathered in front of state Sedy Bozaid, so they didn't interfere and use violence due to their fearing of its development and expanding. The Iraqi newspapers monitored what was going on in Tunisia without comments since the events weren't very clear and the revolution at its beginning.

The Iraqi newspapers monitored the role of the lawyers and unionists in these popular protests since the first day of the outbreak of the revolution. So they crowded in 17 December 2010 in place of accident Mohmmmed Al Bo Azizi, and they spoke letters that agitated the feelings of the people ^(xi). In the 22 December 2010 twenty five lawyers stood protesting in the city of Qasrain, forming a march addressing a lawyers uniform, they went to regional union of labor for working expressing their supported for the families of Sedy Abo Zaid, they threatened the president ZainAlAbdean bin Ali and corrupted family who stole the worth of the people ^(xii).

Many clashes had happened in most cities and states Sedy Abo Zaid in 24 December 2010 and where bullets were used by police against the protestors who required their rights in Job and improve their life. The lawyers arranged in the capital Tunisia in 25 December marching in the street of Bab Banat which contained most important courts to express their solidarity with the population of Sedy BoZaid, but the security force their interfered and scattered them^(xiii).

In same day, Tariq Al-Shaab paper mentioned that more the 400 Tunisian unionists in the Tunisia in 27 December expressing their solidarity with city of Sedy Bo Zaid, These crowd was ordered to invite by General unions Tunisian for working, the unions of Tunisian of preparatory teaching and basic and general unions for boxes sociality and Unions of the post office and Unions of health and Unions of the Youth and children^(xiv) to gather in area of Mohmmad, the protection has taken two hours during that the unionists said letters summoned all the security forces to join with them, and supporting security with the marches and don't take the orders on them by hitting or killing them, also release all the detainers who were captured in last protests the national recitedhey T^{.xv} anthem, and raised slogans against the successions and expands for authority of sixth time^(xvi).

AL Sabah Al-Jadid monitored that a lot of unionists were going out in the Qairan city in 27 December 2010 who crowd in front of Regional union of labor for working in the city. They went out in solidarity marching with the movements of the state Sedy Bo Zaid and protested about problems of the hard livings and spread the unemployment. The police came and scattered them by force and violence and some of them were hit, one of them Essmael Al Dhahery who was taken to the hospital and Abed AllbAziz AL Sebery public author for the union of republic of high education^(xvii). The state of Safax and Qasrain which witnessed marches take part by many unionists, and raised mottoes against the systems: Go down the constitutions party, fall down the executioners of the people “not for Tripoli who looted the budget, they called to cancel the spread the unemployment, they expressed about their solidarity with family of Sedy BoZaid^(xviii).

Accidentally the lawyer Abed Raouf Al Aiady^(xix), the vice president of the congress party for the republic was arrested in 28 December during the protests. Marches went out with 300 lawyer beside the place of presidential of Qartage in Tunisia and raised political slogans requested in tyranny. The Tunisian lawyer Muhmad Abo in the calling with Channel of Al Jazeera, the mottoes raising were refusing the corruption and leaving Zain AlAbedean bin Ali from the power^(xx). In addition, the president of Tunisia league Mukhtar Al-Turfi declared to defend about the human rights^(xxi) asking to stop of the lawyer Abed Raouf AlEiady, and said “we didn't know anything about him nor cause of his stopping, but we didn't see anything to stop him after his going out in marches^(xxii). In another hand 40 lawyers has protested and headed them dean of the lawyers Abed Razaq AL Gellani^(xxiii) inside the court in capital Tunisia, for asking to release the two lawyers Abed Raouf AlEiady and Sokery Belead^(xxiv).

The lawyers ordered protests in 31 December 2010 to express their supporting to the movement protesting that witnessed it, in this time the security force broke into court “Tunisia 2” in city of sedy Hissain Al Sojoni one of outskirts of Tunisia and assaulted to the solidarity lawyers and blockade the city that the court found in it^(xxv) In the center of Tunisia the police prevented the lawyers from coming in place of justice^(xxvi) where they gathered in front of house of the lawyers and raised with a red signals^(xxvii) to do protests to show their solidarity with the population of the cities that witnessed the fighting with the security force. The police pushed the lawyers and hit them by hands and legs and jogging, and injure some of them with deep wounds. In the Tozor city the unionists stated that the security force prevented marches for going out from the Regional

national of labor were containing unionists and jobless and the security force controlled on the ways to the Unions ^(xxviii) .

In the state of Jondoba the lawyers were being prevented to come in the court in the same day. The lawyer RabeH AlKhrafy who was member of the political bureau for the democrats progressive party was captured by unknown persons with civilian uniform, , he was hit and abused. In the state of Sosa the security force attacked the courts, and assaulted the activist political in democracy party Haleem AL Moadab in front of the court. The state of Qafsa, Benzert and Mahdea , in the state of Safaqess the lawyers went out in the crowded demonstration in the streets of city and they made a poem of Abo Qasem Al Shaby “ if the people one day wanted the life the time should be replying^(xxix) .

The head of the lawyers Abid Razaq Al Gellani announced in 1 January 2011 that the lawyers ordered daily solidarity with the family state of Sedi Bo Zaid and other cities that demanded the luxurious life and jobs and social justice , point to that the letter of lawyers and normal role for the lawyer who has to stop to the side of the people. He explained that there were people wanted raised the situations without any positive point and prevented peaceful protest , by meaning it didn't need welfare for the country , saw itself that it only knew benefit of Tunisia , among of that the lawyers was hit and used violence with them and bad words , the united of lawyers said that we would study in the emergency meeting in Monday 3 January 2011 the procedures in considerable to the lawyers mentioning to what happened and didn't keep quiet about it and it took place first time in the country ^(xxx) .

Therefore, the angry voices of the lawyers rose inside the unions chauvinism for the lawyers and outside of the court in front of the court of Tunisia, and they condemned that assault member from the policemen at their previous dean Basheer AL Seed his age was sixty years old. Basheer said “ we hold a red signals as a form of peace express about what happened inside the country but the police attacked us by all kind wild using the running and kicks “ and added “ the unions chauvinism for the lawyers stated to raise a red banner expressing about the requesting which was an express contained it the institution , but the policemen stopped me to come in the court by saying the red flag was forbidden , when I stand against them , they hit me , the security force summoned my lawyers from the hall of the session of courts and this indult to me as a lawyer , stressed this wild behavior made protests. ,Basheer stated “ as the power requested the people to self – determined and didn't use the violence to express their opinion , so the civilians society needed to stop using violence against people and lawyer in front of place their unions and in the place of their work ^(xxxi) .

The union of the preparatory teaching in asked in 5 January for each teachers in all part of the institute of the country to arrange stopping protests at 7 January for 20 minutes at ten o'clock a:m to support the popular protests that included all part of the world especially in Sedy BoZaid and Kaf and Qasrain ^(xxxii) .

Thousands of Tunisian Lawyers on Wednesday in 6 January, started big strike off about working in the all Tunisian courts protesting on security oppressive. The national council for the dean of the Tunisian lawyers , he called up to this strike off after suppressed demonstration of the lawyer in 31 December solidarity with the city of Sedy of Abo Zaid that formed points of the society protests ^(xxxiii) . The national council asked the Tunisian lawyers by using thing never mentioned before to the force to stop the lawyers ^(xxxiv) . In Tunisia the lawyers gathered by their special clothes black apron in place of the justice in front of the security force that was spreading without interfere , and said the dean of the Tunisian lawyer AbedRazaq Al Gellani for the agency France

– news “ answer to invitation of the strike off 95% from the lawyers in all the the courts and added “ done the in quiet and there were not any accidents from any side or from Tunisia , the lawyers have appeared that they could reply about his wisely and his responsible ^(xxxv) .

The dean of the Tunisian lawyers stately that most the of the eight thousand lawyers in Tunisia do the strike off that was invited to the deans. He stressed that the lawyers insist on the freedom dependence and for the right Sedy Bo zaid and other forbidden parts in working and dignity. The dean said to the lawyers in a brief speech to united their efforts to serve the country and express their supports for the protests ^(xxxvi) .

Many judges took part in the protests with their colleagues the lawyers and requested the independence of Tunisian judiciary that power of execution dominated on it since the time of the previous president Boreqia, where judiciary convinced for the benefit of the power of the execution of politicians. So they encouraged the role of the lawyers in marches and strike off ^(xxxvii) .

In this side ten of the non-governmental Tunisian communities in 12 January, such as the Tunisian community for democrats of women^(xxxviii), Tunisian association for defending of human rights and unions of formation artists refused the speech of president Zain Abedean , he precisely gave the priority for security, since the last bloody accidents that appeared his a broke and can't do anything , and absent the factors for spread the bribe , corruption, nepotism , absent general freedom and political , and followed the exacerbation of trauma in the country and spread it solutions and other programme ^(xxxix) .

The artists supported the popular protests and took part. A group of Tunisian artists issued one of the dramatists and formation artists and cinema men letters supporting for the social movement that witnessed it Tunisian cities withoutstated that the artist couldn't get a moral value They^{xl)} expressing feelings concerning citizen by drawing or songs that show the poor and deprivation for the people. The authority used the dead weapons to kill the demonstrators , so the policemen had scattered the artists and followed them and assaulted them by utterance violence and body. The actors and artists in general invited all the artists to wear black aprons and stood in front of national Tunisia theatre in 11 January in midday mourning about the killers of mobility of protest refusing for violence^(xli) .

The dean of the Tunisian lawyers Abed Razaq Al Gellani in 13 January declared that the Unions of lawyers would go on in the strike off that had done solidarity with family of the victims explaining that he didn't deal the strike off at the speech of Zain Al Abedean bin Ali and pointed to positive in the letters , but the president ignored important and vital ^(xlii) . In the 14 January, the lawyers gathered in the area of Mohmmmed Ali at mid Tunisia the capital , and joined some of them to the demonstration during their going to building of ministry of affair in AlHabeb street Borqeba for joining to the protest and security force tried to stop them , but it can't stand in front of insisting of the protestors , where they calling " go out , go out , go out Bin Ali". At the evening of the same day the president Zain AlAbdean Bin Ali left Tunisia at 6:00 p:m to Saudi Arabia ^(xliii) .

Conclusion

The Iraqi newspapers showed the news of the Tunisian revolution. Some of them are formal papers like (AL Sabah), or a party papers like (AL Dawaa, Bader and Al-Adalla) others are independence papers such as (Al-Sabah Al-Jadid and Al-Baina Al-Jadida). This newspapers depended on good sources like agencies of formal news (agency of Reuters, Francis prince agency) moreover, they (Iraqi papers) has written difference essays of their points views especially what deal with working of the lawyers and Unions and ordinary people. So they presented the

readers with topics and put them in live stream to see what is going on in the Tunisian revolution and its news. Day after day we found the Iraqi newspapers became among the important sources that are depended on by academic researcher who follow the events of the revolution day by day because it presented material like registration daily for the events , and gave us clearly imagine about this revolution and its reason and result and the power that participated in it especially lawyers and professional Unions and otherwise.

We can say that lawyers and members of Unions had practiced an important role and mainly in success the Tunisian revolution that outbreak in Sedy Bozaid resulted from their feeling about unfair and regime that covered the country. In onother hand, they found other motivations like deterioration of the country and increase demands of socialism and suicide from the poor people these pushed them to support protest movement and took part in the demonstration and announce the general strike off and gave big support for demonstration by break the fear and raise mottoes called for down the system dictatorial to obtain ambition as soon as they dreamed the Tunisian that did political new systems on the respecting the law and justice distribution for worth and job and fight the corruption and economic prosperity .

Footnotes

(ⁱ) (Sidi Bouzid Province: It is one of the Tunisian provinces, established in 1977. It is located in central Tunisia. The city's economy depends on it It is based on agriculture, as it is known for the production of vegetables, fruits, and olive production, depending on well water in 73 cities The largest of them are Sidi Bouzid Gharbia, Sidi Bouzid Sharqiah, Awlad Hafouz, Al Meknassi, Regueb, Sebalah, Saida and Bir Al Hafi. Al-Saria, the new market, Jalama, Sidi Ali Ben Aoun and Al-Mazuna. Yahya Shami, Encyclopedia of Arab Cities Arab Thought House, Beirut, 1993, p. 149..

(ⁱⁱ)People's Way Newspaper, Issue 91, December 20, 2010.

(ⁱⁱⁱ) Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2056, January 10, 2011.

(^{iv}) Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2055, January 9, 2011.

(^v) Al Mada Newspaper, Issue 2013, January 15, 2011

(^{vi}) Tunisia has witnessed several suicides. Mr. Aman Allah Al-Masadi, head of the Medical Resuscitation Department at the Trauma and Severe Burns Center, stated that 12 percent of the number of arrivals to the aforementioned center were due to suicide attempts. He also stated that in 2010 the center received 280 suicide cases, including in March 2010. 2010 The young man, Abdel Salam Termish, committed suicide by burning himself in the city of Monastir, which

is located on the Tunisian coast. In the mining basin, the young man, Shams al-Din al-Hani, who was twisted, committed suicide by burning himself. Tunis also witnessed a similar suicide in December 2010, after the young man, Ahmed Sarhan, burned himself days before the incident of Muhammad al-Bouazizi. , but the situation did not worsen; Because the authority did not allow the Western media to know and publish the news. Hassan Muhammad Al-Zein, *The Arab Spring, the Last Operations of the Middle East*, Dar Al-Qalam Al-Jadeed, Beirut, 2013, p. 17; Al-Ittihad Newspaper, Issue 2596, January 16, 2011; Amjad Muhammad Ali, *The Role of the Islamic Movement in Tunisian Life After the 2010 Revolution*, unpublished master's thesis, College of Political Science, University of Baghdad, 2014, p. 77.

(^{vii}) Al-Ittihad Newspaper, Issue 2596, January 16, 2011.

(^{viii}) Azmi Bishara, *The Glorious Tunisian Revolution, The Structure and Purpose of a Revolution Through Its Diaries*, Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, Beirut, 2012, p. 200.

(^{ix}) Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2049, December 30, 2010; Badr Newspaper, Issue 1744, January 13, 2011.

(^x) Azmi Bishara, previous source, p. 207.

(^{xi}) Al-Sabah Al-Jadeed Newspaper, Issue 1891, December 26, 2010.

(^{xii}) Azmi Bishara, previous source, p. 226.

(^{xiii}) Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2046, December 27, 2010.

(^{xiv}) Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2046, December 27, 2010.

(^{xv}) Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2048, December 29, 2010.

(^{xvi}) Al-Sabah Al-Jadeed Newspaper, Issue No. 1893, December 28, 2010.

(^{xvii}) Al-Sabah Al-Jadeed Newspaper, Issue No. 1893, December 28, 2010.

(^{xviii}) People's Way Newspaper, Issue 97, December 28, 2010 .

(^{xix}) Abdel Raouf Ayadi: He is a Tunisian politician, born on February 12, 1950. He worked as a lawyer at the Court of Cassation in Tunis. He was known for his struggle against the tyrannical regime in Tunisia during the reigns of Habib Bourguiba and Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, which made him subject to imprisonment and security consequences in addition to political harassment, to begin with. His political work was in the seventies of the last century when he participated in the Opposition Horizons group in 1970. The Tunisian security services did not delay in arresting him and imprisoning him for six months. In 1972 he was arrested again after establishing workers' cells to establish a workers' party, and the court sentenced him to imprisonment. After he was

accused of plotting against state security and insulting the dignity of the head of state, and he is also one of the most prominent founders of the Congress Party for the Republic in 2001, he was subjected more than once to an assassination attempt, the last of which was on October 2, 2009 for his activity against succession. He participated in all the movements of Tunisian lawyers since 17 December 2010 until Zine El Abidine Ben Ali left on January 14, 2011. He was arrested with his companion Shukri Belaid by the security services on December 28, 2010. He was subjected to severe violence, and was elected as a member of the Constituent Assembly 2011–2014. <https://ar.webmanagercenter.com> . Accessed in 15–8–2022.

(^{xx}) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hveEeyVmLno> . Accessed in 15–8–2022.

(^{xxi}) The Tunisian League for the Defense of Human Rights: It is a human rights association founded in Tunisia on May 7, 1977. It is the first association to appear in the Arab world and in Africa. Its first president was Saad Eddin Zumrali. The number of the association’s subscribers in the mid–1980s reached about four thousand members distributed among about forty. Branches in the most important cities of the country, north and south, the League held five conferences, the fourth conference was held in February 1994 and the fifth conference in October 2000 and planned to hold its sixth conference in September 2005, but it was prevented by a judicial decision, then it tried again in May 2006, but The Tunisian authorities prevented her from doing so, due to a complaint filed against her by a number of members belonging to the ruling Democratic Constitutional Assembly. The League played a major role in defending the rights of the Tunisian citizen, and its members were subjected to harassment and arrest by the Tunisian government. After the 2011 revolution, it participated in the quadripartite dialogue. Consensus between the Tunisian political parties. Abdul Latif Al–Hanashi, Tunisian national parties and organizations and their role in the revolution and its course, research published in the book “Tunisian Revolution: Reasons, Contexts and Challenges”, Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, Beirut, 2012, p. 216.

(^{xxii}) Al–Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2049, December 30, 2010.

(^{xxiii}) Abd al–Razzaq al–Kilani: Born in the city of Gabes in 1954, he began his higher education in 1978. He obtained a certificate of advanced studies in private and judicial law at the University of Grenoble in France. Young men in 1992 in New York City, at the invitation of Ramsey Clark, appointed as a judge in the trial of war crimes and crimes against humanity carried out by the administration of President George HW Bush during the second Gulf War. He was an elected

member of the National Association of Lawyers in Tunisia between 1998–2007. Then the head of its regional branch in Tunis, before he was elected in 2010 at the head of the national body as the dean of Tunisian lawyers. During the Tunisian revolution that led to the fall of the regime of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali on January 14, 2011, Al-Kilani was in the first ranks, and he participated in the march of lawyers in Tunis against the regime as dean of lawyers, which was held on January 13, 2011, and on December 24, 2011 he was appointed Minister Seconded to the Prime Minister in charge of the relationship with the Tunisian National Constituent Assembly in the government of Hammadi Jebali, and at that time submitted his resignation from his position at the Deanship of Lawyers in January 2012. He handed over his credentials as ambassador and permanent representative of Tunisia to the United Nations Office in Geneva, a position he held until 14 October 2014. <https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/> . Accessed in 15–8–2022.

(^{xxiv}) Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2049, December 30, 2010.

(^{xxv}) Azmi Bishara, previous source, p. 254.

(^{xxvi}) Palace of Justice: It is an administrative building located in Bab Al-Banat Street in Tunis. The building was built in 1900 by the French architect Jean-Emile Resplande. The layout of the building is similar to the buildings of the French courts, but its facade has an Arab-Islamic character. <https://ar.unionpedia.org/> . Accessed in 11–8–2022.

(^{xxvii}) Carrying the red badge: It means peaceful protest against something and indicates courage and breaking the barrier of fear. Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2050, January 2, 2011.

(^{xxviii}) Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2050, January 2, 2011.

(^{xxix}) Al-Sabah Al-Jadeed Newspaper, Issue 1907, January 16, 2011.

(^{xxx}) Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2050, January 2, 2011.

(^{xxxi}) Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2050, January 2, 2011.

(^{xxxii}) Abd al-Latif al-Hanashi, previous source, p. 235.

(^{xxxiii}) Amira Aila Al-Saghir, The Tunisian Revolution: A Revolution of Dignity, a research published in the book The Arab Spring, Uprising, Reform, and Revolution, Knowledge Forum, Beirut, Lebanon, 2013, p. 73.

(^{xxxiv}) Al-Da'wa Newspaper, Issue 1165, January 9, 2011.

(^{xxxv}) Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2054, January 8, 2011.

(^{xxxvi}) Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2054, January 8, 2011.

(^{xxxvii}) Amira Aila Al-Saghir, previous source, p. 73.

(^{xxxviii}) The Tunisian Association for Democratic Women: An independent feminist association with a legal reference founded in 1989. The first roots of this association go back to the late seventies when a number of intellectuals gathered in the Taher El Haddad Club in the Tunisian capital to discuss some issues related to women. Until March 1987, eight issues and developed their work after that by establishing the Tunisian Association for Democratic Women, which obtained a legal work visa on August 6, 1989. This association is chaired by Saeed Rashid. The Association of Democratic Women works to achieve a number of goals, including: Abolition of all manifestations of discrimination against women , Educating women about their rights and defending their gains, achieving full and effective equality between the sexes, working to change the culturally prevailing patriarchal logic, and achieving full citizenship for women. <https://www.escri-net.org/>.

(^{xxxix}) Al Jarida Newspaper, Issue 716, January 20, 2011 .

(^{xl}) Amjad Muhammad Ali, previous source, pg. 91.

(^{xli}) Abd al-Latif al-Hanashi, previous source, p. 238.

(^{xlii}) Al-Adalah Newspaper, Issue 2060, January 15, 2011.

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