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Egypt: January Revolution Coverage over 10 Years

EIS Research & Studies Unit



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This report highlights significant topics related to the Egyptian cause, particularly those addressing and discussing Egypt's January Revolution (2011) as covered by the Egyptian Institute for Studies, both in English and Arabic, hoping it will be useful to researchers, experts, academics, politicians and media professionals, as well as all those concerned with the Egyptian affair.

Given the fact that the Egyptian Institute for Studies (EIS) is keen on following up all topics related to the Egyptian cause carefully and continuously, based on an objective scientific vision, and through many levels of research writing, including: research and studies, reports and assessments, policy papers, articles and analyses, picks and translations), this report provides researchers, experts, academics, politicians, media professionals, and all those concerned with the Egyptian affair, all the papers that have been published about Egypt on the website of the Egyptian Institute for Studies over 10 years since the January 2011 revolution, and 7 years since the 2013 coup d'état.

These papers seek to identify the most important political, economic, social and intellectual transformations that Egypt has witnessed during this period, and attempt to explain the damages and dangers that resulted from the brutal military coup of 2013, not only on the course of the Egyptian revolution but also on the Egyptian state's capabilities and wealth, given the policies of systematic destruction of the state with its basic pillars, namely, **the land, the people, governance, and sovereignty**:

At the level of land, the post-coup regime has forsaken and waived the Egyptian Tiran and Sanafir Red Sea islands in the interest of the Zionist entity. Also, many laws and amendments to laws have been passed allowing foreigners to own land and acquire Egyptian nationality, without objective controls. North Sinai has been evacuated of most of its citizens in favor of the regime's regional allies. Tens of millions of feddans (acres) have been placed under the control of the army and its power, either to trade in them, or conduct investments for the benefit of its affiliated institutions, or to just seize them in manifestation of monopoly and domination.

At the level of the people, poverty, hunger, and lack of healthcare and educational services have worsened, amid the wide-range inflation, collapse of the local currency exchange rate, collapse of

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individual income levels, as well as the arrest and detention of more than 60,000 citizens for political considerations only, and the eviction and displacement of hundreds of thousands both at home and abroad.

At the level of governance, all institutions and various sectors have been confiscated in favor of the military, within the framework of systematic plans to militarize the state, control all the pillars of the system of government, and deal with them on the basis that they are just tools of military rule and arms for imposition of control, hegemony, tyranny, and authoritarianism; and for instilling and spreading of fear and terror in the hearts of citizens.

At the level of sovereignty, there is almost regular violation of the Sinai Peninsula by the Zionist forces and security and military agencies under the umbrella of security and military coordination with the Egyptian military regime organs. In addition, the Sisi regime is squandering Egyptian natural resources and mortgaging them in favor of regional and international parties, through redrawing of maritime borders in the Mediterranean in favor of Cyprus, Greece and the Zionist entity. Also, there is evident deterioration in Egypt's position and regional role, as it has become dependent in all its orientations on parties of lesser stature and ability. The regime has turned into a functional tool for the benefit of its regional and international supporters, whether the Zionist entity or the ruling regimes in Riyadh and Abu Dhabi.

This report is divided into four parts, as follows:

First: Research and Studies:

- Actors in the student movement after the 2013 coup, Safaa Said ([Link](#))
- Students and violence after the 2013 coup, Safaa Said ([Link](#))
- Revolution, Coup and Crisis Management, Dr. Hani Ismail Mohamed ([Link](#))
- How to Forge a Successful Military Coup? Dr. Zinedine Hammad (A/[Link](#) / E/[Link](#))
- Egyptian Military & Destruction of Economy, Abdel-Hafez Al-Sawi ([Link](#))
- The Egyptian Economy After the Military Coup ([Link](#))

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- Transformations of Judicial Power After the 3 July 2013 Coup, Ragab Ezzeddin ([Link](#))
- Egypt: Trends of Change in the Military, [part I](#), [part II](#), Mahmoud Gamal (E/[Link](#))
- The Muslim Brotherhood and the January Revolution - [Part I](#), [Part II](#), [Part III](#), Yasser Fathy
- Anatomy of the Egyptian Revolution: Obstacles, Challenges and Paths, Mohamed Fathy El-Nady ([Link](#))
- Ten years after the January revolution: What remains? And what future? Wessam Fouad ([Link](#))

Second: Reports and Assessments:

- The Brotherhood: From Revolution to Coup, Dr. Badr Shafei, [Part I](#), [Part II](#) (A/[Link](#))
- Repercussions of the 2013 coup on Egypt's monuments, Dr. Hussein Doqeil ([Link](#))
- Forms of change within the Egyptian military, Mahmoud Gamal ([Link](#))
- Egyptian Expatriates after the Coup: Map and Dimensions, Abdel-Hafez al-Sawi ([Link](#))
- Militarization of education in Egypt after the 2013 coup, Salah Bedeiwi ([Link](#))
- Egyptian policy toward Hamas after the 2013 coup, Salah Bedeiwi ([Link](#))
- Security coordination between Egypt and Israel after the coup, Salah Bedeiwi ([Link](#))
- The Economic Harvest of the Military Coup - Documentary File (January 2016), Dr. Ashraf Dawaba ([Link](#))
- The Military Parliament: Ratification of the Coup Laws ([Link](#))
- The military establishment after the July 3 coup, Mahmoud Gamal ([Link](#))
- Egypt: The Military State after the 2013 Coup, Mahmoud Gamal ([Link](#))
- The second anniversary of the coup and transformations of the current scene ([Link](#))
- The Egyptian situation after the ninth anniversary of the January Revolution ([Link](#))

Third: Articles and Analyzes:

- Political opposition after the coup: 7 years of transformations, Asmaa Shokr ([Link](#))
- Thus, they move – Egypt's military between two coups, Mahmoud Gamal ([Link](#))
- Egypt and controlling civil work after the 2013 coup, Mohamed Akef ([Link](#))
- Egypt: The Coup Leader Between Two States, Mohamed Thabet ([Link](#))
- On the anniversary of January Revolution: I was there ... But! Dr. Gamal Heshmat ([Link](#))
- Where are Sisi's promises , 7 years after the coup? Asmaa Shokr ([Link](#))
- 10 years on, January revolution dreams stand still! Asmaa Shokr ([Link](#))

Fourth: Editor's Picks and Translations:

- How a Coup Can Destroy a Family, and How a Family Can Heal, Mohamed Soltan, The New York Times ([Link](#)) – Available in Arabic on EIS, translated by Adel Rafik ([Link](#))
- Egypt: Missed Opportunities to Reform the Economy After the Coup, Abdel-Hafez al-Sawi, Al-Arabi al-Jadid ([Link](#))
- Coups d'État en Afrique : la fin d'une époque? (Military Coups in Africa: Are They the End of an Era?) François Soudan, Geune Arrique ([Link](#)) – Available in Arabic on EIS, translated by Dr. Asmaa Hamdi ([Link](#))
- Egypt's Fleeting Arab Spring: How to Kill a Revolution, Khaled Diab, Haaretz ([Link](#)) – Available in Arabic on EIS, translated by Adel Rafik ([Link](#))