



Language

Amnesty International, [Libya: Silenced Voices: Libyan women human rights defenders under attack](#) [1], 2018

Report by Amnesty International on recurrent gender-based violence in Libya, in particular abduction, beating, sexual violence and threats; violence against women on social media; and the discrimination suffered by women in law and practice.

See also: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2018/06/libya-women-human-rights-defenders-still-under-attack-four-years-after-activists-assassination/> [2]

Chaban, Stephanie, [Addressing violence against women through legislative reform in States transitioning from the Arab Spring](#) [3], In Lahai, John and Khanyisela Moyo (eds.) Gender in Human Rights and Transitional Justice, Cham, Switzerland, Palgrave Macmillan,

The authors examine legal reforms relating to gender and violence against women in states emerging from the Arab Spring, such as Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, and Yemen. They argue that, while legal reform has been uneven, women's organizations and movements (particularly those that are feminist or feminist-oriented) are key, though not sufficient, to ensure positive legal reforms.

Hilsum, Lindsey, [Sandstorm: Libya in the Time of Revolution](#) [4], London, Faber and Faber, 2012, pp. 287

by Channel Four foreign editor.

Middle East Institute, [Revolution and Political Transformation in the Middle East](#) [5], ed. [Middle East Institute.](#) [6], Government Action in Response, Vol. 2, Washington DC, Middle East Institute, 2011, pp. 36

Middle East Institute, [Revolution and Political Transformation in the Middle East](#) [7], ed. [Middle East Institute.](#) [6], Agents of Change, Vol. 1, Washington DC, Middle East Institute, 2011, pp. 45

Nepstad, Sharon Erickson, [Nonviolent Struggle: Theories, Strategies, and Dynamics](#) [8], New York, Oxford University Press, 2015, pp. 264

Designed as a textbook, it covers history, theoretical developments and debates about the results of nonviolent movements. It categorizes nine types of nonviolent action, which are illustrated by case studies. A separate chapter explores key issues of why and when sections of the armed services defect from a regime challenged by a nonviolent movement.

Red Pepper, [African Awakenings](#) [9], Red Pepper, no. Dec/Jan, 2012, pp. 27-32

with articles by Firoze Manji, 'Hope for the Future'; Justin Pearce, 'Aspiring to Tahrir' and Tommy Miles 'After Gaddafi'.

Roberts, Adam ; Willis, Michael J. ; McCarthy, Rory ; Garton Ash, Timothy, [Civil Resistance in the Arab Spring: Triumphs and Disasters](#) [10], Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2016, pp. 360

After a general overview of politics and resistance in the region, experts on individual countries explore the



immediate impact of the Arab Spring in Tunisia, Egypt, Bahrain, Libya, Yemen and Syria, and the subsequent developments, discussing the reasons for reassertion of repression on Bahrain and later Egypt; political breakdown in Libya and civil war intensified by external interference in Yemen and Syria. There are also chapters on the monarchical response to pressure for reform in Jordan and Morocco, and why the Arab Spring did not ignite massive resistance in Palestine. Adam Roberts provides a concluding assessment of the problems of using civil resistance in the Arab Spring, the difficulties of democratization, and the lessons to be learned.

Sadiki, Larbi, [Routledge Handbook of the Arab Spring](#) [11], ed. [Sadiki, Larbi](#) [12], London, Routledge, 2015, pp. 688

Includes a wide range of experiences and viewpoints discussing the context and range of the Arab uprisings, and focusing on topics such as women and the Arab Spring, agents of change and the technology of protest and the impact of the Arab Spring on the Middle East. Highlights developments in Egypt.

Schäfer, Isabel, [Youth, Revolt, Recognition: The Young Generation During and After the 'Arab Spring'](#) [13], Berlin, MIB, 2015, pp. 107

West, Johnny, [Karama! Journeys through the Arab Spring](#) [14], London, Heron Books, 2011, pp. 387

West is a former Reuters correspondent in Egypt and now works for the UN in the Middle East. Lively personal account and analysis – a further subtitle on the cover is 'Exhilarating encounters with those who sparked a revolution'. Focuses on Tunisia, Egypt and Libya. 'Karama' means honour and dignity, and West stresses its role in sparking and maintaining the revolts, quoting a Tunisian revolutionary from Sidi Bou Zid: 'This is a revolution of honour'.

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