# The Making Of The Tunisian Revolution

This thesis examines the politics of decentralization reforms in post-revolution Tunisia. It draws on a public policy framework to analyze decentralization policy-making processes between 2011 and 2020 and examine how decentralization was first placed on the policy agenda, how reforms were initiated, who the key actors were, their interests, their capacities for action, and how are shaped by existing and new institutional and cognitive frameworks. It seeks to fill a gap in the current literature on the Arab world by taking policy-making processes seriously and analyzing the dynamics that shape decision-making by applying classical public policy concepts to the Tunisian transitional context. This thesis asks three main sets of questions: 1) How do we mal choice to decentralize after the revolution in Tunisia? Why was the initial decision to decentralize taken? What is the link between revolution and decentralization? 2) In the context of a changing political regime, what role do different actors play today in the construction of policy? Who determines the detailed rules of decentralization, what balance of power is there between the a does this tell us about decision-making in post-revolution Tunisia? 3) How do centrally designed reforms address the realities of different spatial contexts, as populated by different groups, practices, representations and identities? What representations of space underlie the border reforms that are part of the decentralization process?

Using the debates over the denial of the Holocaust and the story of the Alamo as illustrations, the author explores the forces that shape how history is understood

Tunisian cinema is often described as the most daring of all Arab cinemas, a model of equipoise between ÒEastÓ and ÒWestÓ and the defender of a fierce, sovereign style. Even during the repressive regime that ruled Tunisia from 1987 to 2011, a generation of filmmakers produced allegories of resistance that defied their societyÕs increasingly illiberal trends. In New Tunisian Lang reads eight contemporary Tunisian films, many by some of the nationÕs best-known directors, including: Man of Ashes (1986), Bezness (1992), and Making Of (2006) by Nouri Bouzid; Halfaouine (1990) by FŽrid Boughedir; The Silences of the Palace (1994) by Moufida Tlatli; Essa•da (1997) by Mohamed Zran; Bedwin Hacker (2002) by Nadia El Fani; and The TV Is Comi Moncef Dhouib. He explores the political economy and social, historical, and psychoanalytic dimensions of these works and the strategies filmmakers deployed to preserve cinemaÕs ability to shape debates about national identity. These debates, Lang argues, not only helped initiate the 2011 uprising that ousted Ben AliÕs regime but also did much to inform and articulate the s cultural aspirations of the Tunisian people in the new millennium.

In 2011, one of the biggest political events in the world, the Arab Spring, swept across North Africa. But what came next? As the world moves on, four young Tunisians must cope with the reality of an uncertain future in this original graphic novel. Winner of the Raymond Leblanc Foundation's Belgian Prize, and translated into English for the first time, Hélène Aldeguer delivers an look at the disillusioned state of young people in Tunisia after the events of the Arab Spring, illustrated in stark, beautiful black-and-white art. Two years after the "Jasmine Revolution," Tunisia is unstable and facing economic hardship. Saif, Aziz, Meriem, and Chayma are among those who feel abandoned by the developing turmoil surrounding the government. Saif goes to colle about his younger brother; Aziz works in a call center hoping to gain approval from Meriem's family, while Meriem attends law school; and Chayma, after watching a man set himself on fire, considers emigration to France. As the situation becomes more serious and calls to activism in the streets get louder, each must consider what, or where, their future is.

First Time Tunisian Crochet

Tunisian Colloquial Arabic Vocabulary

The Look of Knitting with the Ease of Crocheting

Fabrications of Modernism, Gender, and Power

Tunisian Crochet Workshop

Manufacturing Transformation

This book offers a comprehensive examination of the key labor market issues facing Tunisia, including the size, structure, and evolution of the labor force, employment and unemployment, wage formation, gender differences, education, and migration.

"The making of the Tunisian revolution: contexts, architects, prospects grew out of a one-day conference 'Mapping and remapping the Tunisian revolution, ' held on Friday, May 20, 2011 at the University of California, Los Angeles"--Acknowledgments.

A comprehensive guide to all the basic Tunisian stitches and techniques from the designer behind the crochet blog Poppy & Bliss. Tunisian Crochet Workshop will help you on your way with step-by-step instructions for techniques, including colorwork, shaping, and working in the round. Once you ' ve tried your hand at the workshops, there are also twelve beautiful, contemporary designs to create. With projects ranging from fashion accessories to decorative homewares, there is something for everyone!

This book analyzes the political economy of the MENA region with a focus on pre-revolutionary political and economic conditions, the 2011 revolution itself, and post-revolutionary political processes in Tunisia. The author places particular emphasis on the political role of women, Islam, and democracy after the revolution, and argues that post-Revolution Tunisia serves as an ideal model for the MENA region to follow. This volume will interest scholars, students, researchers, and everyone who is interested in the politics of MENA and political economy.

Silencing the Past

After the Spring: A Story of Tunisian Youth

Area Handbook for the Republic of Tunisia

The International Dimension of Tunisia ' s Transition to Democracy. From Consensus over Democracy to Competitiveness within Democracy

States and Women's Rights

The Making of the Tunisian Revolution

**A STEP BY STEP GUIDE TO MAKING CLASSIC TUNISIAN CROCHET STITCH PATTERNSTunisian crochet just like knitting involves creating multiple loops using a crochet hook. Tunisian or afgan crochet is suitable for making stunning stitch patterns and projects such as pillows, garments, crop tops, scarves, baby fashion wears etc. In this book I will be teaching you step by step guide on how to do Tunisian crochet from the scratch. I have included several projects with clear explanatory pictures for easy comprehension and practice. Grab your copy now by clicking BUY NOW!!!**

**Tunisian Arabic is a beautiful and fascinating variety of Arabic, with its unique grammatical idiosyncrasies and an eclectic vocabulary. A great number of words have been borrowed from French and Berber, making Tunisian Arabic one of the more difficult dialects for speakers of other varieties of Arabic to understand. Tunisian Colloquial Arabic Vocabulary provides a window into the everyday speech of Tunisians, giving you the advantage in understanding real Arabic as it spoken by native speakers. Bonus: Free audio tracks available to download and stream from www.lingualism.com. Suitable for beginners and more advanced learners, Tunisian Colloquial Arabic Vocabulary begins with detailed pronunciation and grammar guides, followed by over 4,500 vocabulary items (words, phrases, and example sentences) in authentic Tunisian Colloquial Arabic, organized into 57 thematic categories to help you build connections and expand your vocabulary quickly. Each item appears in Arabic script, phonetic transliteration, and English translation in a carefully designed layout that allows you to reinforce your memory by covering columns and testing yourself. Alphabetical English Index for quick referencing.**

**The first full examination of the factors for and against abolition in Tunisia and how it was able to occur in an environment hostile to such change.**

**Compares experiences of the Arab Spring for a comprehensive account of how nations handled the challenge of democratic consolidation.**

**The Tunisian Labor Market in an Era of Transition**

**The Political Economy and Islam of the Middle East**

**My Life with Brian**

**Change in Tunisia**

**Power and the Production of History**

**Political Islam in Tunisia**

***""Examines the gendering of tapestry and decorative arts in mid-twentieth-century Tunis, with a focus on how collaborations across art schools destabilized the boundary between art and craft as women gained entry into ateliers and workshops previously dominated by men. Explores how art and feminism were entwined with socialist modernizing projects in Tunisia"--***

***If you're a fan of both knitting and crocheting, then Tunisian crochet is for you! Tunisian crochet is a needlework technique that borrows elements from both knitting and crocheting and is often referred to as "Afghan crochet" or "Afghan stitch". A special hook called an Afghan hook is used for this method of crochet. First Time Tunisian Crochet is an informative crochet booklet that teaches different stitches, from easy (Tunisian simple stitch) to intermediate (seed stitch, knit stitch, and purl stitch) to experienced (rib stitch, clusters stitch, cable stitch). The booklet includes five fun projects: a throw, bag, wristlet, blanket, and vest.***

***Drawing on the history of post-independence Tunisia, the book studies the evolution of al-Nahḍah as a political party in Tunisia and its role in a protracted struggle to shape the post-authoritarian order along democratic lines. It explores al-Nahḍah's relationship with the Tunisian state, society and beyond that resulted in shaping its fluctuating expressions of ideology and practices. State repression, political participation, or internal differentiation (among other factors) place an Islamic movement (in this case al-Nahḍah) in such a situation that demands a perpetual self re-evaluation as well as implementation of ideology, objectives, and political programmes. The study explains how the socio-political setting in Tunisia demanded various ideologically opposite currents (Islamic, liberal, or leftist) to endure cross-ideological cooperation either to contest authoritarian regimes or to engage in the political process. It more importantly analyzes the trajectory of a gradual democratization process in the country and provides evidence explaining the impact and importance of a vibrant civil society, building alliances, and sharing of power. The book provides comparative analytical attention to the primary sources on these issues to create a critical historiography. It thus adds to the body of literature on the state, society, and politics in the MENA region and particularly targets students, scholars, and social scientists interested in understanding the nature of power and politics in Tunisia and beyond.***

***As the Roman Empire expanded its African settlements in the early centuries of the common era, thousands of mosaic floor pavements were fashioned to adorn the townhouses and rural estates of the African upper classes. Between the second and sixth centuries, mosaic art blossomed, particularly in Africa Proconsularis, the region comprising modern Tunisia. In contrast to the official art of imperial Rome, mosaics generally expressed the worldviews of private citizens. These artworks are remarkable for the intricate beauty of their polychromatic geometric and floral designs, as well as for figural scenes depicting the interests and activities of the patrons who commissioned them--scenes of daily life, athletic contests, gladiator spectacles, and classical literature and mythology. Abundantly illustrated throughout, Tunisian Mosaics: Treasures from Roman Africa offers the general reader a lively introduction to this extraordinary ancient art. Initial chapters survey the historical background of Roman Africa and discuss the development of mosaic art in the Mediterranean. Subsequent chapters profile Tunisia's major mosaic sites and tour the collections of important museums. A final chapter surveys current initiatives to preserve this heritage for future generations.***

***Decorative Arts of the Tunisian École***

***The Arab Winter***

***Tunisia's Modern Woman***

***The Making of Postcolonial Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco***

***A Beginner's Guide to Tunisian Crochet***

***The Tunisian Revolution***

"An excellent instructional book for anyone. Presented beautifully." --Kristin Omdahl, www.styledbykristin.com "This is the book that pulled me in and set the hook (quite literally). SO well written. If you haven't gotten it yet, you should." --HookMeUp, Ravelry  Detailed instructions with full-color photographs and illustrations teach the art of Tunisian crochet  Stylish, contemporary patterns for apparel and home decor  Includes instructions for 16 projects Tunisian crochet, sometimes called the Afghan stitch, combines the ease of crocheting with the appearance of knitting. This instructional pattern book brings Tunisian crochet into the realm of high fashion with exquisite stitch patterns, meticulous shaping, and attractive finishing. Sixteen chic projects for apparel, accessories, and home decor are explained in detail. Readers will learn how to make wearable items such as a chain mail scarf, child's jumper, honeycomb skirt, and man's vest. Home decor projects include an ottoman cover, placemats, afghan, pillow, and more—all using Tunisian crochet techniques.

This book investigates the socioeconomic factors that triggered Tunisia's "revolution for dignity" and the current issues and challenges facing its economy while suggesting mechanisms and instruments for their resolution. The author begins by analyzing the roots of the revolution and the post-revolution situation from a political sociology perspective and then diagnoses the Tunisian economy before and after the revolution and identifies the multidimensional binding constraints preventing it from escaping the middle-income trap. The book then explores the pillars of an inclusive development strategy that Tunisia should pursue. The emphasis is made on building inclusive institutions, developing a new social contract and reinventing the country's leadership. Beyond the institutional dimension, the author suggests innovative financial channels, discusses the strategy of a successful integration of the Tunisian economy in the global economy as well as the pillars of its transformation into a knowledge-based economy.

The Tunisian Sahel is an extraordinary region for study. A unique and marginal zone in terms of its climate; its relationship to Europe and in its geo-political position as an Arab country in Africa, it provides a fascinating lens through which to study the complex geographical issues of continuity and change. Continuity and Change in the Tunisian Sahel explores just such issues using a number of sub-themes: Islam, the relationships the region has with the global economy, rural development, security, and urban form and function. Based on a well-established fieldwork course, and copiously illustrated with maps, diagrams, photographs, posters, quotations and tables, the book also includes practical advice on how to carry out fieldwork and field investigations in arid and semi-arid regions.

Provides instructions for learning Tunisian style crochet stitches and techniques, along with patterns for nine items, including a felted duffel, a hoodie vest, and a crib cover.

Tunisian Crochet

New Tunisian Cinema

Step-By-Step Basics Plus 5 Projects

Continuity and Change in the Tunisian Sahel

The Tunisian Revolution and Democratic Transition

**The Arab Spring began and ended with Tunisia. In a region beset by brutal repression, humanitarian disasters, and civil war, Tunisia's Jasmine Revolution alone gave way to a peaceful transition to a functioning democracy. Within four short years, Tunisians passed a progressive constitution, held fair parliamentary elections, and ushered in the country's first-ever democratically elected president. But did Tunisia simply avoid the misfortunes that befell its neighbors, or were there particular features that set the country apart and made it a special case? In Tunisia: An Arab Anomaly, Safwan M. Masri explores the factors that have shaped the country's exceptional experience. He traces Tunisia's history of reform in the realms of education, religion, and women's rights, arguing that the seeds for today's relatively liberal and democratic society were planted as far back as the middle of the nineteenth century. Masri argues that Tunisia stands out not as a model that can be replicated in other Arab countries, but rather as an anomaly, as its history of reformism set it on a separate trajectory from the rest of the region. The narrative explores notions of identity, the relationship between Islam and society, and the hegemonic role of religion in shaping educational, social, and political agendas across the Arab region. Based on interviews with dozens of experts, leaders, activists, and ordinary citizens, and a synthesis of a rich body of knowledge, Masri provides a sensitive, often personal, account that is critical for understanding not only Tunisia but also the broader Arab world.**

**An interdisciplinary study of various aspects of Tunisian culture.**

**Tunisian cinema is often described as the most daring of all Arab cinemas. For many, Tunisia appeared to be a model of equipoise between "East" and "West," and yet, during Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's presidency, from 1987 to 2011, the country became the most repressive state in the Maghreb. Against considerable odds, a generation of filmmakers emerged in the mid-1980s to make films that are allegories of resistance to the increasingly illiberal trends that were marking their society. In New Tunisian Cinema, Robert Lang focuses on eight films by some of the nation's best-known directors, including Man of Ashes (1986), Bezness (1992) and Making Of (2006) by Nouri Bouzid, Halfaouine (1990) by Férid Boughedir, The Silences of the Palace (1994) by Moufida Tlatli, Essaïda (1997) by Mohamed Zran, Bedwin Hacker (2002) by Nadia El Fani, and The TV Is Coming (2006) by Moncef Dhouib. He explores the political economy and social, historical, and psychoanalytic dimensions of these works and the strategies filmmakers deployed to preserve cinema's ability to shape debates about national identity. These debates, Lang argues, not only helped initiate the 2011 uprising that ousted Ben Ali's regime but also did much to inform and articulate the aspirations of the Tunisian people in the new millennium.**

**From late 2010 to the present day, the Arab world has been shot through with insurrection and revolt. As a result, Tunisia is now seen as the unlikely birth place and exemplar of the process of democratisation long overdue in the Arab world. Mixing political, historical, economic, social and cultural analyses and approaches, these essays reflect on the local, regional and transnational dynamics together with the long and short term factors that, when combined, set in motion the Tunisian revolution and the Arab uprisings. Above all, the book maps the intertwined genealogies of cultural dissent that have contributed to the mobilisation of protesters and to the sustenance of protests between 17 December 2010 and 14 January 2011, and beyond.**

**The Complete Guide to Modern Tunisian Crochet Stitches, Techniques and Patterns**

**Allegories of Resistance**

**Making of Gender Equality in Tunisia and Implications for Development**

**The Role of al-Nahḍah**

**Agriculture in Tunisia**

**Ultimate Beginner's Guide to Tunisian Crochet**

Making of the Tunisian RevolutionContexts, Architects, ProspectsEdinburgh University Press

At a time when the situation of women in the Islamic world is of global interest, here is a study that unlocks the mystery of why women's fates vary so greatly from one country to another. Mounira M. Charrad analyzes the distinctive nature of Islamic legal codes by placing them in the larger context of state power in various societies. Charrad argues that many analysts miss what is going on in Islamic societies because they fail to recognize the logic of the kin-based model of social and political life, which she contrasts with the Western class-centered model. In a skillful synthesis, she shows how the logic of Islamic legal codes and kin-based political power affect the position of women. These provide the key to Charrad's empirical puzzle: why, after colonial rule, women in Tunisia gained broad legal rights (even in the absence of a feminist protest movement) while, despite similarities in culture and religion, women remained subordinated in post-independence Morocco and Algeria. Charrad's elegant theory, crisp writing, and solid scholarship make a unique contribution in developing a state-building paradigm to discuss women's rights. This book will interest readers in the fields of sociology, politics, law, women's studies, postcolonial studies, Middle Eastern studies, Middle Eastern history, French history, and Maghrib studies.

Résumé en anglais

From fiber artist Toni Lipsey of TL Yarn Craft, an introduction to the craft of Tunisian crochet—a unique crochet style that looks more like knitting—with 20 projects for beginners There are hundreds of books that explore traditional crochet, but there are few that reference the concept of Tunisian crochet or present it in a modern, approachable way. The Tunisian Crochet Handbook introduces this fascinating and rewarding technique with a wide array of stitches and design possibilities. The goal of this book is to guide crocheters step-by-step through Tunisian crochet, starting with tools and yarns, transitioning into how-to's and stitches, and finishing with easy but engaging patterns. The book includes instructional sections and patterns, complete with the necessary schematics and styled, chic photographs. Every shawl, garment, and accessory featured takes makers beyond the basics, introducing new stitches to expand their skill sets. In this way, author Toni Lipsey is reintroducing crochet and encouraging makers to explore the craft further with each new design. Crochet continues to grow in popularity, and this guidebook offers a new take on the timeless classic, one that readers won't be able to find anywhere else.

Treasures from Roman Africa

Tunisian Mosaics

Making the Tunisian Resurgence

Contexts, Architects, Prospects

The Abolition of Slavery in Ottoman Tunisia

Comparative Studies of Industrial Development in Africa and Emerging Asia

**While it is possible for economies to grow based on abundant land or natural resources, more often structural change-the shift of resources from low-productivity to high-productivity sectors-is the key driver of economic growth. Structural transformation is vital for Africa. The region's much-lauded growth turnaround since 1995 has been the result of making fewer economic policy mistakes, robust commodity prices, and new discoveries of natural resources. At the same time, Africa's economic structure has changed very little. Primary commodities and natural resources still account for the bulk of the region's exports. Industry is most often the leading driver of structural transformation. Africa's experience with industrialization over the past thirty years has been disappointing. In 2010, sub-Saharan Africa's average share of manufacturing value added in GDP was ten per cent, unchanged from the 1970s. Actually, the share of medium- and high-tech goods in manufacturing production has been falling since the mid-1990s. Per capita manufactured exports are less than ten per cent of the developing country average. Consequently, Africa's industrial transformation has yet to take place. This book presents results of comparative country-based research that sought to answer a seemingly simple but puzzling question: why is there so little industry in Africa? It brings together detailed country case studies of industrial policies and industrialization outcomes in eleven countries, conducted by teams of national researchers in partnership with international experts on industrial development. It provides the reader with the most comprehensive description and analysis available to date of the contemporary industrialization experience in low-income Africa.**

**"One of the finest and most accurate records of the making of the film that I have ever read. I just wished I could remember what actually went on then." --Terry Jones "If anyone can remember more about making the Life of Brian than me, it's Kim 'Howard' Johnson. He came, he saw, he got into costume. While the rest of us were fighting to upstage each other, Howard had a notebook hidden in his toga." --Michael Palin "Since I've forgotten everything, it will be great to read what was actually going on in Tunisia. Just as long as I'm the most quoted, the most vital to the shooting, and the most interesting. You don't have to mention my stunning good looks if you don't want to." --Terry Gilliam "Of all the books that I am planning to read in my dotage, there is none I am more looking forward to than Monty Python's Tunisian Holiday. . . . Not only does 'Howard' Johnson know more about Python than anyone outside of the IRS, he was in Tunisia for most of the filming of Life of Brian, and is the only person who captured every thoughtless remark, heated exchange, embarrassing detail, petty insult, and spiteful act of indifference." --John Cleese "Kim 'Howard' Johnson was invented by Graham Chapman during an idle moment on the set of The Life of Brian. 'Let's invent a person,' he said. 'An American fan from the Midwest,' chimed in Michael Palin, 'who keeps a daily diary of Python filming. And then doesn't publish it for years and years.' How we laughed, and each day we'd make up stuff this 'person' would write about us." --Eric Idle In 1978, Kim "Howard" Johnson ran away to join the circus---Monty Python's Flying Circus, that is. The Pythons converged on Tunisia to film their timeless classic, Life of Brian, and Howard found himself in the thick of it, doubling for nearly all the Pythons, playing more roles in the film than John Cleese, and managing to ruin only one shot. He became the unit journalist, substitute still photographer, Roman soldier, peasant, Biggus Dickus's double, near-stalker, and, ultimately, friend and confidant of the comedy legends. He also kept a detailed journal of what he saw and heard, on set and off, throughout those six weeks. The result is a unique eyewitness account that reveals the Pythons at work and at play in a way that nothing else written about them could do. Now, for the first time ever, the inside story of the making of the film is revealed through the fly-on-the-castle-wall perspective. Even the most diehard fans will get a fresh take on the comedy greats through some never-before-revealed nuggets of Python brilliance: what John Cleese offered to exchange for suntan lotion; Terry Jones directing in drag; Michael Palin's secret to playing revolutionaries and peasants; Graham Chapman gets naked; Terry Gilliam gets filthy; Eric Idle haggles; the secret of the Thespo-Squat; Mrs. Pilate; talk of George Harrison; the cake-flinging that jeopardized the production; badminton, impromptu cricket, and erotic frescoes; and the first-ever presentation of "Always Look on the Bright Side of Life." Here, uncensored, are the legendary Pythons in their prime. It was a period of comedy history that will never be duplicated, and Monty Python's Tunisian Holiday captures the wit, the genius, and the sheer silliness of the six men that comprised Python.**

**A Beginner's Guide to Tunisian Crochet Table of Contents Introduction Crochet Tips For beginners Basic information about crochet How to Hold a Crochet Needle Starting to Crochet Chain stitch Double Stitch and Turning Crochet Stitch Symbols Abbreviations for Crochet Terms Making a Tunisian Needle Hook Introduction to Tunisian Crochet Starting on Tunisian Crochet Easy Tunisian Crochet Scarf Run Out Of Yarn? Conclusion Author Bio Publisher Introduction One of the most popular traditional creative art forms, apart from weaving, knitting, or knotted work is crochet. In Victorian times, women used to spend hours making crochet covers to cover every visible surface, including furniture, and furnishings. This is of course apart from the dresses, scarfs, shoes, doilies, purses, pillow covers and anything else of which you could think, made by just one hook and some sturdy, colorful thread. Well, these women did not have much else with which to occupy their time, and they were just practicing an art which has been around for millenniums. Nobody really knows where crochet originated, although people in the East have been practicing it to make delicate patterned items for millenniums. That is why this book is going to tell you about Tunisian crochet. Crochet came to the West, especially to Europe in around the 16th century, when the demand for delicate lace like items made women switch to this technique. But I have a feeling, that this technique was brought to Europe, much before this, by the Crusaders, coming back from the East, and it was only in the 16th century that the nuns of France, Spain and Italy began to concentrate more on this technique to produce things of beauty. Lace crochet is still very popular today, and the art is applied to making handkerchiefs and table linen. Even more popular today is crochet using heavy and soft and fine wool to make articles of clothing and even things for your living room. I would call them dust catchers, but they last and last. So is it a surprise that time and again, old lace patterns serve to stimulate ideas for producing beautiful items, which have been inspired by some creative person who decided to pick up a crochet hook and some thread and found a magical new creative technique. Tunisian crochet and adapting it for making beautiful creations with one knitting needle made into a hook is my contribution to this age-old technique which was going out of vogue. So you can consider this book to be a salute to Tunisian crochet, which is going to be a boon for all those people who just hate knitting, but want to knit sweaters, scarves and other items, without the botheration of two needles. Tunisian crochet is also known as Afghan crochet and is considered to be a mixture of crochet and knitting. Ladies normally made a number of shapes on their hooks and when they had made 50 or so squares of the same size, they stitched them together to make huge shawls and wraparounds. These are the so popular Afghans which you wear today. So if you are crocheting squares with a crochet needle, intending to join the strips together with cross stitches to make an afghan, try making it in Tunisian crochet.**

**Political Islam in Tunisia uncovers the secret history of Tunisia's main Islamist movement, al-Nahda, from its origins as a sociocultural movement in the 1960s to the present. Banned until the popular uprisings of 2010- 11 and the overthrow of Ben Ali's dictatorship, al-Nahda has until nowbeen impossible to investigate. This is the first in-depth account of the movement, one of Tunisia's most influential political actors and an important source of regional leadership. Based on more than four years of field research, over 400 interviews, and access to private archives, Anne Wolf masterfully unveils the evolution of al-Nahda's ideological and strategic orientations within changing political contexts and, at times, conflicting ambitions amongst its leading cadres.She also explores the challenges to al-Nahda's quest for power from both secularists and Salafis. As the first full history of al- Nahda, this book is a major contribution to the literature on Tunisia, Islamist movements, and political Islam in the Arab world. It will be indispensable reading foranyone seeking to understand the forces driving a key player in the country most hopeful of pursuing a democratic trajectory in the wake of the Arab Spring.**

**Who Decides in Today's Tunisia ?**

**Making and Meaning of an Event**

**Nation-Building and State Feminism in the Global 1960s**

**The History of Al-Nahda**

**The Case of Tunisia**

**The Tunisian Crochet Handbook**

*Looking at women, politics, and culture in Tunisia from 1950s independence to the 1970s, highlighting the centrality of women to post-colonial state-building.*

*Tunisia*

*An Arab Anomaly*

*A Step by Step Guide to Making Classic Tunisian Crochet Stitch Patterns*

*Studies in the Social Sciences*

*Monty Python's Tunisian Holiday*

*Organization, Production, and Trade*