

**Egypt**

Main Campaigns	Action	Method/Type	Date	Length	Level of Participation	Direct Impact	Long-Term/Overall Impact of Civil Resistance
May 1805 revolution	Public appeal to the Wali Ahmad Khurshid Pasha to meet the demands of the people	Protest and persuasion	1804–1805	Medium	Medium	The plea was rejected and that exacerbated the situation and galvanized the resistance	The 1805 revolution marks the first people’s intervention in political affairs of their state and the beginning of the rise of a modern Egyptian national identity
	Masses went out on the streets, protesting, beating drums, and shouting	Protest and persuasion	1804–1805	Short	High	The soldiers on the streets empathized with people’s grievances	
	Women protested by putting mud on their hands and hair as a visual form of dismay and disapproval of the wali and his policies	Protest and persuasion	1804–1805	Short	High		
	Religious scholars issued a fatwa to highlight that people have a right to change an unjust ruler	Protest and persuasion	1804–1805			The wali did not resign, and the opposition pushed for his impeachment	
	40,000 Egyptians together with the Albanian troops surrounded Khurshid’s citadel and laid nonviolent siege	Nonviolent intervention/ <i>Creative</i>	1804–1805	Medium	High	Under pressure, the Ottoman sultan withdrew Khurshid and appointed Muhammad Ali as a new wali	
Orabi movement of 1881	Officers protest against a new law preventing peasants from becoming army officers	Protest and persuasion		Short	Low	Dismissal of the war minister Osman Rifki and annulment of the law Demands to include constitutional reforms widened	After military invasion and defeat of the Egyptian armed resistance in 1882, Britain established colonial rule over Egypt, which set the stage for further largely nonviolent resistance
	Building a broad coalition: political and urban establishment, local mayors, landlords, government employees, intellectuals, peasants, and the army	Nonviolent intervention/ <i>Creative</i>			Low	Uniting various groups against khedive (viceroy) Pasha Tawfik	
Orabi movement of 1881	Civilian-military demonstration in front of Abdin Palace	Protest and persuasion	September 9, 1881	Short	High	Tawfik yielded to the demands to expand the powers of the representative assembly British decided to invade militarily in summer 1882 to protect its interest in Egypt and established a direct colonial rule after the defeat of the Egyptian armed resistance	British colonial rule over Egypt set the stage for further largely nonviolent resistance
Nonviolent resistance against British occupation	Formation of pro-independence parties and launching of nationalist and pro-constitutionalist newspapers	Nonviolent intervention/ <i>Creative</i>	1906 onward	Long	Medium	Growing politicization and nurturing of a greater sense of national identity Fearing freedom of the press, the British authorities revived censorship laws	Led to a collective national awakening
	Petitions and protests against press censorship	Protest and persuasion	March and April 1909	Short	High		
	Newspapers found foreign owners and editors to circumvent the laws and some publications went underground	Nonviolent intervention/ <i>Creative</i>	1900s onward	Long		Circumvention of British censorship	
	Setting up Egyptian consumer cooperatives and trade unions and opening schools	Nonviolent intervention/ <i>Creative</i>	1906 onward		Medium		
	Mass nationalist gathering of some 250,000 people at the funeral of Mustafa Kamil	Protest and persuasion	1908	Short	High	Ordinary Egyptians visualized a nationalist movement	
1919 revolution for independence	Massive protests after the arrest of the Wafd delegation that requested British authorities’ permission to join the Versailles Peace Conference	Protest and persuasion	November 13, 1918	Short	Low	The British government was forced to release leaders of the Wafd delegation, but the movement had already gathered momentum	Under pressure of nonviolent resistance, Britain unilaterally declared the end of Egypt’s protectorate and its formal independence on February 28, 1922  Women’s activism in the pro-independence movement built up a momentum for their later public participation in various political and social activities  Demonstrations involved both Muslims and Christians, which illustrated and strengthened a sense of common, national identity among Egyptians despite religious differences
	Signature collection campaign in support of full independence for Egypt through peaceful means	Protest and persuasion	1919	Medium	High	The authorities prohibited and confiscated the petition. Petitions were printed and distributed secretly until 100,000 signatures had been collected	
	Public statements by professional groups condemning British violent repressions	Protest and persuasion	1919	Medium	High		
	Student strikes	Noncooperation/ <i>Social</i>	March–May 1919	Medium	High	Schools closed and students left for home bringing revolutionary fervor to the countryside and other cities	
	Workers’ and peasants’ strikes	Noncooperation/ <i>Economic</i>	March 1919	Medium	High	Strikes showed that the movement now involved a coalition of different social groups	
	Infrastructure sabotage that cut railway lines and disrupted communication lines	Nonviolent intervention/ <i>Disruptive</i>				British authorities relied heavily on transportation and communication lines in Egypt and their crippling weakened British colonial control over the country	
	Formation of national police	Nonviolent intervention/ <i>Creative</i>	1919	Medium	High	National police helped organize effective demonstrations and kept them peaceful	
1919 revolution for independence	Protesters took refuge in a sacred place and delivered public speeches in its sanctuary	Protest and persuasion; Noncooperation/ <i>Social</i>	1919	Medium	High	Speeches boosted people’s morale and informed the public about decisions relevant to the conduct of protests and strikes	Under pressure of nonviolent resistance, Britain unilaterally declared the end of Egypt’s protectorate and its formal independence on February 28, 1922  Women’s activism in the pro-independence movement built up a momentum for their later public participation in various political and social activities  Demonstrations involved both Muslims and Christians, which illustrated and strengthened a sense of common, national identity among Egyptians despite religious differences
	Women demonstrated and wore veils in protest	Protest and persuasion	March 1919 onward			Women’s protests created a dilemma for the British who would use force to stop demonstrations	
	Flyers about the protests and pamphlets with nationalist demands distributed secretly to homes	Protest and persuasion	1919				
	Demonstrations at public funerals	Protest and persuasion	1919	Short	High		
	Arranging food delivery and assistance to those who sabotaged the railway lines and communications in Upper Egypt	Nonviolent intervention/ <i>Creative</i>	1919				
	Boycotts of British goods	Noncooperation/ <i>Economic</i>	1919				
	Boycotts of British political mission to Egypt	Noncooperation/ <i>Political</i>	1919	Medium	High		
	Day of mass prayer for independence	Protest and persuasion	May 1920	Short	High	Mass prayer made the whole nation feel part of the struggle	
	Displaying a symbolic unity flag with the cross and crescent on a green background	Protest and persuasion	1919	Short	High	Strengthened Muslim and Christian unity in the struggle	
	Use of plays, music, and literature advocating resistance	Protest and persuasion	1919		High	A number of patriotic songs were considered so inflammatory by the British that they forbade their performance	