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The Arab Spring

The Arab Spring was a revolutionary movement that started in December of 2010, in the Middle East and North African region. The movement occurred due to dissatisfaction of the people in relation to ruling of local governments. Absolute monarchy, unemployment, human rights issues, and poverty were the main issues for the cause of this dissatisfaction. Though the Arab Spring seems to have ceased, the aftermath is still very present. Unemployment, urban violence, women's rights and status decline, and political freedom continues to suffer.

This issue is best looked at through a geographical scope because, to fully understand the issues and concerns that arose prior to the Arab Spring, we need to understand where it began and its relation to the rest of the world. The Arab Spring began with up rises and revolts in Tunisia, and transgressed to Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Bahrain, Syria, and much of the rest of the Middle East and North African region. By knowing the countries involved and having the basic knowledge that most are Arabic-speaking countries, we can better understand the impact on the rest of the world. This region has been an area that for a long time, has been under the rule of monarchies and dictatorships, and the people finally had enough. After decades of rulers who were corrupt and becoming wealthy off of the country's money and rising food costs, the Muslim Brotherhood took it upon them to create a revolution.

The main theme of this event in the Middle East and North Africa region is its impact on geopolitics. The central cause of the Arab Spring was due to the control of the government and the overall dissatisfaction that the people had with their corrupt leaders. The governments were not being ruled fairly and justly, and it seemed to be just a matter of time before these revolts and overall unrest occurred. The protests in these countries reached a global awareness, with up rises and revolts broadcasted on the television, made known in newspapers and almost all social media.

An incredible impact of the Arab Spring, on a global level, is to that of the regions human-environmental interactions. Due to the potential of global famine in relation to the start, and also cause,

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of the Arab Spring, this makes this issue a global one. Food prices have increased and are nearing food price crisis stage, and the overall threat to global hunger and food security, the up rise should have been expected, but the aftermath is anything but better.

Overall, the Arab Spring had an astounding impact to not only that region, but to the entire world. The regions rulers were corrupt and unfair and the revolts strived to end this. Yet, in doing so, the revolution has increased poverty, unemployment, violence, and overall hunger. Though the revolution has only just ended, the countries of this region will have much restructuring to complete. The global issue in regards to food costs is still high, and we can only hope that that will end soon too.