

the archetypal scholar model, based on the three-pronged study of aqeedah (theology), fiqh (law), and Tasawwuf (Sufism). Spevack also explores Al-Bajuri's predecessors and the impact they had on Al-Bajuri's formation. He then examines Al-Bajuri's thoughts on his contemporary Egyptian milieu, the Gabrilean model of scholarship, and various sciences such as Sufism and the rational sciences. Spevack concludes the work by summarizing the highlights of Al-Bajuri's legacy. ✦

DOI:[10.1017/rms.2016.91](https://doi.org/10.1017/rms.2016.91)

Obaid Rehman
Virginia Tech

DAN TSCHIRGI, WALID KAZZIHA, AND SEAN F. MCMAHON, EDS. *Egypt's Tahrir Revolution*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2013. viii + 287 pages, acronyms, bibliography, contributors, index. Cloth US\$64.00 ISBN 978-1-58826-884-6.

In *Egypt's Tahrir Revolution*, Tschirgi, Kazziha, and McMahon compile essays from Middle Eastern scholars analyzing the causes and implications of the Tahrir Revolution in Egypt. The essays provide wide-ranging and sometimes contradictory explanations for the revolution's occurrence and impacts. The book is divided into four parts. The first explains the Mubarak regime's fall by examining its political missteps, the economic climate, and the rising influence of women, youth, and Islamists. The second part assesses the external and internal contexts of the revolution: the regional Arab Spring climate, the social agents involved, the Egyptian historical political order, and the new government's future. The third part takes a theoretical approach, analyzing the transition from an authoritarian to a participatory political system, with one chapter comparing the Tahrir Revolution to the 1989 collapse of the East German government and another predicting implications for international agents such as the United States and Israel. In part four, the editors address repercussions of a new form of revolt that does not explicitly fit Marx's materialist or Weber's cognitive theories of revolution. At the time of the book's publishing, the June 2013 Egyptian protests had not yet occurred, but its outcome fell within many contributors' predictions that although the Tahrir Revolution had overthrown the group in power, it had retained the state's structure, thus perpetuating dissatisfaction. ✦

DOI:[10.1017/rms.2016.92](https://doi.org/10.1017/rms.2016.92)

Dale Hiles
Virginia Tech