

## Abstract

The Arab Spring caused a political turmoil in the Middle East. An established order has undergone significant changes in many countries including Egypt. The Muslim Brotherhood emerged as the most powerful actor in Egyptian politics after the fall of a regime of Hosni Mubarak. This was manifested by victories in both parliamentary and presidential elections. However, a year later after his triumph, Islamist president Mohammad Morsi was toppled by the military. By using the concept of coup-proofing, this diploma thesis examines, whether Morsi attempted to prevent such event from the occurrence. The author forms a particular concept of coup-proofing from its general counterpart in order to reflect the specifics of Egypt. With its help, he analyzes relevant events of Morsi's presidency and identifies the application of coup-proofing measures. In its last part, the thesis answers which coup-proofing methods were used by Morsi's regime and gives an interpretation of those political moves. This thorough examination of a development prior to the ouster of Muslim Brotherhood from power contributes to a contemporary civil-military relations debate, which was recently given an impulse by the Arab Spring.