

Abstract

The topic of the bachelor thesis is a description of the long unresolved problems that led to the emergence of the Tulip Revolution in Kyrgyzstan in 2005. This event belongs to the so-called color revolutions that took place after the collapse of the Soviet Union in successor states and whose participants used color or a flower as a symbol (Georgia, Ukraine...). The importance of the revolution lies not only in the impact on Kyrgyzstan itself, but also on the other states in the region. During the revolution, the long-standing regime of president Askar Akayev was overthrown and Kurmanbek Bakiyev was elected. The main focus of the work is to examine the various causes that directly led to the outbreak of the Tulip Revolution. Special attention is paid to the social, economic and political spheres. Within the political area, the work focuses on both national and international aspects. The president Askar Akayev, whose decision-making had a significant influence on the above-mentioned areas, has also space in this work.