

Tunisia – road to new constitution



■ **Dec 17, 2010:** Fruit seller **Mohammad Bouazizi** sets himself on fire in Sidi Bouzid, sparking anti-government protests. He later dies



■ **Jan 14, 2011:** President **Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali** flees to Saudi Arabia amid escalating protests



■ **Mar:** New technocratic government appointed

■ **Oct:** Tunisians vote in first elections of Arab Spring

■ **Dec:** Former dissident **Moncef Marzouki** becomes president. Leader of Islamist **Ennahda** party **Hamadi Jebali** sworn in as prime minister

■ **May 2012:** Hundreds of Salafi Islamists clash with security forces in Jendouba over alcohol sales

■ **Feb 2013:** Secularist opposition leader **Chokri Belaid** assassinated, sparking mass protests and forcing Jebali to resign



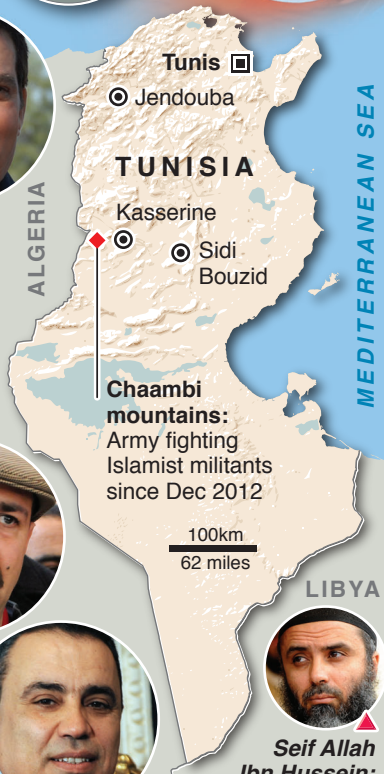
■ **Jul 25:** Opposition party leader **Mohamed Brahmî** shot dead, deepening political crisis

■ **Oct:** Islamist-led government agrees to hand over power to caretaker government tasked with organising fresh elections in 2014

■ **Dec 14:** Industry Minister **Mehdi Jomaa** named interim prime minister



■ **Jan 14, 2014:** New constitution enshrining gender equality and guaranteeing freedom of conscience to be approved on third anniversary of revolution



Chaambi mountains: Army fighting Islamist militants since Dec 2012



Seif Allah Ibn Hussein: Leader of **Ansar al-Sharia** – Salafist movement declared terrorist organisation in August 2013