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Egypt is considered authoritarian from independence in 1937 through 1945. We lack Geddes authoritarian regime type coding, but according to Morby (2002) the country was ruled by the Muhammad Ali Dynasty so we consider Egypt a monarchy. Farouk (of the Muhammad Ali dynasty) ruled as king from 1937 through 1952 (Morby 2002). In 1952 a revolutionary group of military officers forced Farouk to abdicate and a Revolutionary Command Council under Muhammad Naguib takes power. This established the military-single-party-personalist-hybrid that lasts through 2008 and is coded as a SOLS change. In 1953 Egypt was declared a republic and the monarchy was abolished. In 1954 Nasser, Mil/LR, became president. This is not a SOLS change because he has the same SOLS as his predecessor. In 1956 Nasser's SOLS changed from Mil/LR to NU (National Union).[1] This is not a SOLS change. In 1962 Nasser's SOLS changed from NU to ASU (Arab Socialist Union). This is not a SOLS change.

In 1970 Anwar Sadat, ASU, took power. This is not a SOLS change because he has the same SOLS as his predecessor. In 1978 Sadat's SOLS changed from ASU to HDW (Hizb al Dimuqratiyah al Wataniyah).

In 1981 Mubarak, HDW, became president. This is not a SOLS change. In February 2011, Muhammad Hosni Mubarak resigned after protests (Ahmed et al. 2011). He handed power to the military and Military Field Marshal Muhammad Hussein Tantawi Sulaiman served as the de facto leader of the caretaker government (Otterman 2011). Egypt is a nondemocracy throughout this period. We do not consider this a military coup as Mubarak chose to hand power over to the military. Instead, we consider the military led government an interim government that was intended to oversee elections and create a new constitution (Shadid 2011). We acknowledge that the military was slower than expected to hold elections and there were concerns that the military would attempt to stay in power (Wedeman & Greene 2012). However, the military was in power less than 18 months and was considered a interim government. As such, we do not code a SOLS change.

Muhammad Morsi Isa al-Ayyat, member of Muslim Brotherhood and candidate for the Freedom and Justice Party (FJP) established by the Muslim Brotherhood, was elected president in 2012 (The Guardian 2012). The transition from Tantawi to Morsi is coded as a SOLS change because Morsi was not the predesignated successor of Mubarak, the leader prior to the interim. In 2013, Morsi was overthrown in a military coup (Fontevecchia 2013). Adli Muhammad Mansour, the Constitutional Court chief, was sworn in as interim president following the coup in order to oversee elections (Karimi 2013). Former military Chief Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, who led the coup against Morsi, was elected president (BBC News 2014). The transition from Morsi to Mansour is not coded as SOLS change because Mansour an interim leader. We do code a SOLS change between Mansour and al-Sisi because al-Sisi led the coup against Morsi, the previous non-interim leader, so was not a predesignated successor and had a different source of support.

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[1] Note that sources are contradictory on whether the NU was formed in 1956 or 1957. Hassan (2010) and Flower (1972, 205) say 1956, while worldstatesmen and Jankowski (2002,123) say 1957. According to Deeb (1991, 641), Nasser frequently changed his political allegiance, for example from the Liberal Rally to the National Union

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