For many observers of Egyptian political life, the events of 2011 came as a surprise. The revolution in Tunisia was of particular importance for the course of events in Egypt. The leaders of the initial opposition activity were primarily young people. The Revolution Youth Coalition was the most active formation in the 2011 revolution. Certain aspects of the situation, however, seemed dangerous to the international situation, which aroused suspicions in the United States and Israel.

On February 11, President Mubarak resigned and handed power over to the Supreme Military Council. The army, which had been acting as a mediator thus far, came out as the winner of that situation. The Muslim Brotherhood, which was mainly a religious organization and was only marginally involved in the events of the days of anger, was another force that had a chance to take advantage of the resulting state of affairs. Researchers of Egyptian politics noticed that these two forces were competing for power. In their predictions, they did not mention liberal and democratic environments and, as later events proved, they were right. The later success of the army was influenced by decisions taken immediately after the fall of Mubarak, i.e., the transformation of power structures rather than the change of political order.

**Keywords:** Egyptian Revolution, Mubarak, the Muslim Brotherhood, Al-Sisi Army