

TURKEY FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD EGYPTIAN COUP IN 2013

SKRIPSI



OLEH :

RANGGA FEBRYANDI YS

20140510142

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ENDORSEMENT PAGE

This Undergraduate Thesis Entitled:

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Written By:

Rangga Febryandi YS

20140510142

This undergraduate thesis has been examined and endorsed by the board of examiners from the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta on:

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Acknowledged by:

Advisor/Chief of Examiner:

Examiner I

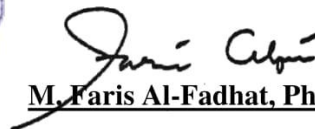


Ali Muhammad, S.IP., MA, Ph.D

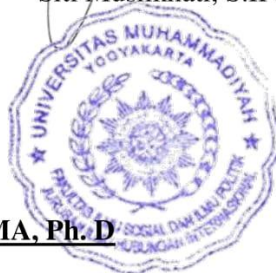
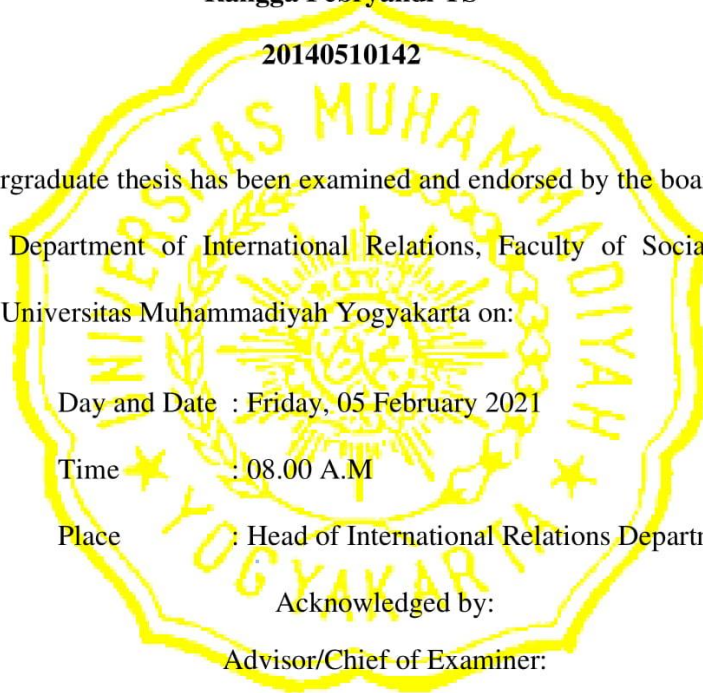


Siti Muslikhati, S.IP., M.Si.

Examiner II



M. Faris Al-Fadhat, Ph. D



Statement of Originality

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge, the content of this undergraduate thesis is my own work. This undergraduate thesis has not been submitted for any degree or other purpose.

I certify that the intellectual content of my undergraduate thesis is the product my own work and that all the assistance received in preparing this undergraduate thesis and sources have been acknowledged.

Yogyakarta, 05 February, 2021



Rangga Febryandi YS

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EXTENDED GRATITUDE

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Abstract

Turkey relations with Egypt once reached its tension in 1957 due to the cold war, but had improved to normal since the end of the Cold War. Both countries enjoyed a good spell of normal relations in the early 2000s era and reached its peak during the era of Morsi presidency in the aftermath of the Arab Spring. However, their relations deteriorated right after an Egyptian military coup led by El-Sisi toward Mohamed Morsi government in 2013. While the majority of Arab countries took neutral or pro-stance toward the new Egyptian government, Turkey stood alone to reject the coup. This paper examined the motives behind Turkey's rejection to Egyptian military coup in 2013 with the theory of neo-classical realism which include the role of ideas, identity, as well as the motivation to change international preferences to strengthen the state's interest.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

USA : UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AKP : Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi (Justice and Development Party)

PKK : Partiya Karkerên Kurdistanê (The Kurdistan Workers' Party)

UN : United Nations

G-8 : Group of Eight