Introduction

At the beginning of 2011 the world saw the new uprising in Arab countries that never had been witnessed before and surprise the entire world. Arab Spring is installed this uprising. These revolts began in Tunisia when the Tunisian people rose up to Ben Ali’s ruling despot in order to claim the freedom of their children and get a better standard of living a decent life. In the same period, and during the aggravation of the situation in Tunisia, Egypt showed the same phenomenon and the launch of the Egyptian revolution in parallel with the Tunisian revolution that resulted in the overthrowing of Ben Ali of Tunisia and Hosni Mubarak for Egypt (Arieff & Humud, 2015). Despite the success of the revolutions in achieving its primary goals, but political studies confirmed that the success of revolutions has been limited so that the revolutions failed to achieve a fully developed and complete cleansing of the political systems and governance systems in these countries. Apart from the success of the revolutions in achieving its goals and the evaluating of the new rule, the Arab and foreign countries reactions strongly differ and unwind became so intense that each country is different from the position of the new revolutions. Some of the Arab states supported and some of them opposed the revolutions and try foiled (Wahba, 2011). The role of the Arab countries in shaping the revolution and the political systems after the revolution can be considered one of the main topics that should be focused on, for the identification of the effectiveness of the Egyptian and Tunisian revolution to meet the different challenges that had been met within the revolution. Through this research will swoop down on the foreign policies of the State of Saudi Arabia and Iran toward the Arab revolution that occurred in the Arab Republic of Egypt and Tunisia.