

This research discusses the political norms of Ekhwan Almuslimin group from their foundation to the current day.

In chapter one, I have talked about the history of Ekhwan Almuslimin until reaching authority. Ekhwan Almuslimin was founded in 1928 by Hassan Al-Banna and progressed through many phases until they had achieved presidency of Egypt in 2012 through elections. However, were later forced to step down after a year and half. I have attempted to explain the causes that led to their failure .

In chapter two, I have explained the features of the group such as the organizational structuring of the group and their political speech. By studying their organizational structuring, we conclude that they have organized their movements based on other totalitarian parties' methods, and they have continued like that to our day. I have also explained how their political speech varies based on time and place or the crowd they are giving their speech too.

In chapter three, I have explained the conceptual basics of the group, where they have derived these basics, and how their features affect individuals and the society.

Chapter four, which is the most important part of the research, compares Ekhwan Almuslimin's concepts with that of Ahl Al-Sunnah and Al-Jamaat, democracy, and then with totalitarianism. On another basis, Ekhwan Almuslimin approaches totalitarianism in many contexts and features.

In the opinion of the researcher, the similarity between Ekhwan Almuslimin's concepts and totalitarianism had caused other jihadist groups to emerge from the group.

That is why the researcher thinks that the group must change their method of thinking from the roots in order to go along with the modern day; otherwise, superficial change will not benefit the group.