

From 1956 to 1973 Morocco was in an unstable transition which various groups attempted to solidify control over.

The first phase began in 1956 and lasted until 1968, a struggle for power. This period involved two major groups both striving for power in Morocco. The first was the king who had emerged from the struggle, the King Mohammed VI, and was the Parti Istiqlal, a group that appeared as the dominant party following the struggle for independence. For the king and not the Istiqlal who attempted to implement reforms for further democratization of Morocco. The Istiqlal even attempted to stifle the king's attempts to centralise a party system in the state. As the first phase was clear that the king had gained support while the Istiqlal was weakened. This was essential in allowing the king to manoeuvre through the first and second phase.

After the king's exile in Madagascar in 1954 and his struggles with both France and Spain, and in the mid-1950s known as the Revolution of the King and the people.