This dissertation explores how social movement mobilization from both within and outside of state institutions leads to regime change. By drawing on primary archival sources, ethnographic work, and in-depth interviews based on eighteen months of field research in Turkey, this study demonstrates that social movements, despite the oppressive measures taken by authoritarian regimes, maintain the capacity to exist as centers of reaction. They continue to preserve and exercise articulation power through their informal and formal organizational networks, which extend beyond streets and into the state institutions, rendering conceptual and theoretical distinctions between state and society not as clear-cut as some empirical evidence indicates. This dissertation evokes the term hybrid-party movements in an attempt to explain the success of Islamist movements in gradually capturing the state institutions, and argues that the demise of Turkey’s guardian state was due to the successful mobilization of the Islamist movements in the embodiment of the AK Party.