History of war

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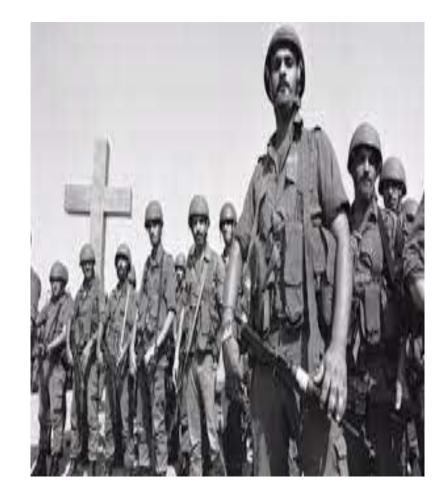
Project plan

- The begin of the war
- Before the war
- The fight
- The end of the war

• The **Lebanese Civil War** (*Al-Ḥarb al-Ahliyyah al-Libnāniyyah*) was a multifaceted <u>civil war</u> in <u>Lebanon</u>, lasting from 1975 to 1990 and resulting in an estimated 120,000 fatalities. ^[5] As of 2012, approximately 76,000 people remain displaced within Lebanon. ^[6] There was also an <u>exodus</u> of almost one million people from Lebanon as a result of the war. ^[7]



Before the war, Lebanon was multi-<u>sectarian</u>, with <u>Sunni Muslims</u> and <u>Christians</u> being the majorities in the coastal cities, <u>Shia</u>
<u>Muslims</u> being mainly based in the south and the <u>Beqaa Valley</u> to the east, and with the mountain populations being mostly <u>Druze</u> and Christian. The government of Lebanon had been run under a significant influence of the elites among the <u>Maronite</u> <u>Christians</u>.



 However, the country had a large Muslim population and many pan-Arabist and left-wing groups opposed the pro-western government. The establishment of the state of Israel and the displacement of a hundred thousand Palestinian refugees to Lebanon during the 1948 and 1967 exoduses contributed to shifting the demographic balance in favor of the Muslim population. The Cold War had a powerful disintegrative effect on Lebanon, which was closely linked to the polarization that preceded the 1958 political crisis, since Maronites sided with the West while leftist and pan-Arab groups sided with **Soviet**-aligned Arab countries.



 Fighting between Maronite and Palestinian forces (mainly from the **Palestine Liberation** Organization) began in 1975, then Leftist, pan-Arabist and Muslim Lebanese groups formed an alliance with the Palestinians. Furthermore, foreign powers, such as Israel and Syria, became involved in the war and fought alongside different factions.



• The 1989 Taif Agreement marked the beginning of the end of the fightingIn March 1991, parliament passed an amnesty law that pardoned all political crimes prior to its enactment [12] In May 1991, the militias were dissolved, with the exception of <u>Hezbollah</u>, while the <u>Lebanese</u> Armed Forces began to slowly rebuild as Lebanon's only major non-sectarian institution.



 The direct costs of the war that hit the construction capital and equipping the private sector with boats of 25 billion US dollars. And a big number of deaths

