

History Of Lebanese Civil War

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History of Lebanese civil war(1975-1990)

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Definition of civil war

The Lebanese civil war is a bloody war and a complex conflict that lasted for more than 16 years and 7 months in Lebanon (April 13, 1975-October 13 1990) and its roots go back to conflicts and political concessions during the period of French mandate over Lebanon and Syria.

Causes of war

It began on April (13,1975) when there was a fail attempt to assassinate the maronite leader pierre Gemayel by Palestinian gunmen which led to the death of his companion joseph abu assi. In response to this incident, the ain al rummana incident occurred in which a civilian bus was attacked and there were palastinian passengers, which led to death of 27 people.



Effects of war on human level

During the civil war, assassinations were widespread, famine spread, poverty increased, and human losses amounted to about 150,000 people and a lot of people were reported missing.



Effects of war on economical level


The civil war caused massive damage to Lebanon's economic infrastructure, reduced national production by half, and impeded Lebanon's status as a banking center in the middle east, and unemployment increased.



Results of the civil war

- The percentage of Christian dominance is 55:45, replaced by a representation for 50 for Christians 50 for muslims
- Strengthening the powers of the Muslim prime minister
- Disarming all the Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias.
- Extraction of the Palestine liberation organization from Lebanon.
- The spread of the Syrian army over most of the Lebanese territory until April 5, 2005
- Increasing Syrian influence in Lebanon
- Conflict in southern Lebanon
- The emergence of hezboallah

End of civil war



The Lebanese civil war ended with the exclusion of Michel Aoun and the empowerment of the government of Elias Hrawi, and with the birth of Lebanese parliament in March 1991 of a law of amnesty for all crimes that had occurred since 1975. In May all militias were dissolved except of Hezbollah, and the process of building the Lebanese army as a national, non-sectarian army began.



conclusion

- A fierce Lebanese internal war that lasted 15 years, and its human losses amounted to about 150,000 people. It was described as “the war of others on the land of Lebanon”, and ended with laying the foundations of the current Lebanese political system, and the regional settlements.
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