

# LEBANESE CULTURE



1941-PRESENT

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# OUTLINE

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- Independence
  - Gender in Lebanon
- Religion
  - The Art
- Conflict
  - Literature in Lebanon
- Language





# Independence



- ❖ Lebanon was under the French mandate ,in November 26,1941- Lebanon proclaims independence from France.
- ❖ November 22,1943-The French give up the remaining rights and controls, Lebanon becomes independent country.
- ❖ The home of Hussein El Halabi is made as a historical landmark and was the first location where the Lebanese flag was raised. This is one of lebanon's most visited location by tourists and people.
- ❖ November 22 continues to be celebrated as Lebanon's independence day.

# Religion

- Christianity(40%) and Islam(54%) are the major religions present in Lebanon.
- The muslim population is widespread throughout thr country, whereas the Christian and population is more prominent in the South and North East within larger cities and suburban cities.
- There are small sects of Hindus,Buddhists,and Mormons that make up the other portions of the religious population.



Khatam al-anbiya Mosque

St. George Cathedral in  
downtown Beirut







# Conflict



- ❑ Religious difference as well as political difference ignited a Civil War between Christians, Muslims, and the Palestinian refugees in April 1975.
- ❑ In 1976 the Syrian government stepped in to help the Lebanese government gain control over its citizens sending troops to give aid, then the Civil war ended in 1990
- ❑ The Syrian occupation would last almost 25 years, coming to an end on April 26 2005.
- ❑ Ramifications from the occupation and from Syria's own civil war (2013) are still being felt to this day within the Lebanese government and population.

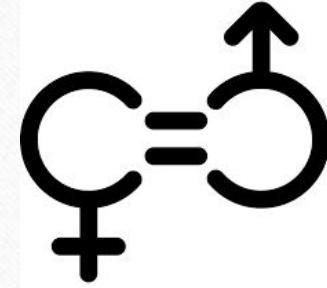
# Languages

- ✓ The primary language spoken in Lebanon is Arabic then the secondary like French, English and Armenian.
- ✓ Accents hold a higher influence on social standing in Lebanon than they do in the United States.
- ✓ For example, citizens from Beirut, with a “mellow” accent garner more respect socially across Lebanon than those who are from the country, with their “harsher” sound





# Gender in Lebanon



- While men still hold higher social states than women , mostly due to patriarchal religions , women have broken some barriers in the larger cities talking on political , artistic and literary careers.
- Women are encouraged to become educated and take active roles in the society.They have the right to vote, work and pursue college educations.There are, however, some areas where women are actively seeking changes in laws.
- Will some communities still embrace traditional Muslim fashions , most women and men wear European fashione clothing and hair styles. Beirut has also become a popular center for the fashon industry , holding its own fashion week.

# The Art



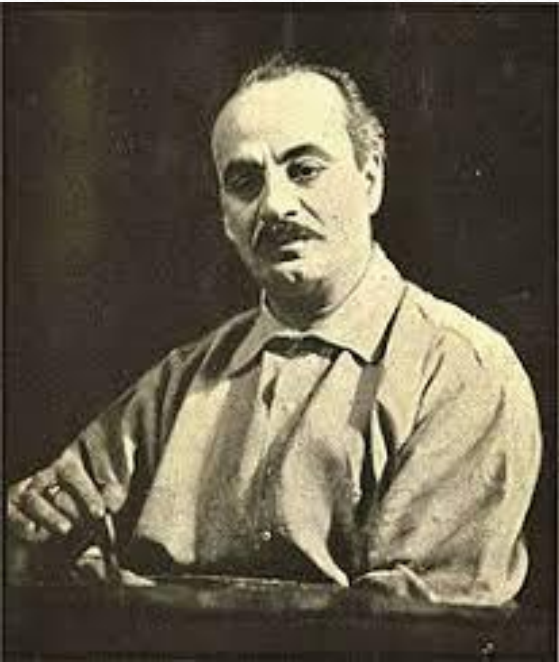
- Art is heavily encouraged in the Lebanese culture, varying from painting in the larger cities to pottery making in the rural villages.
- Performance is becoming very popular in the Lebanese culture. There are increasing numbers of festivals ranging from music, theatre and film.
- There are so many talents who expanded into a worldwide range such as the movie's director Nadine Labaki , Singer Masari , and clothes designer Elie Saab , and many more of other arts.





# Literature In Lebanon

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- ❖ Literature has always had a place in Lebanese culture. In present day Lebanon , literature is written in a variety of languages on a wider variety of cultural experiences from all genders and backgrounds.
- ❖ Such as Jubran Khalil Jubran the writer who spent his life in the United States writing about his home country Lebanon.



THE END