

LEBANON



<http://teachmideast.org/country-profiles/lebanon/>

LEBANON



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebanon>

LEBANON

Lebanese Republic

الجمهورية اللبنانية (Arabic)

Al-Jumhūrīyah al-Lubnānīyah

République libanaise (French)



Flag



Coat of arms

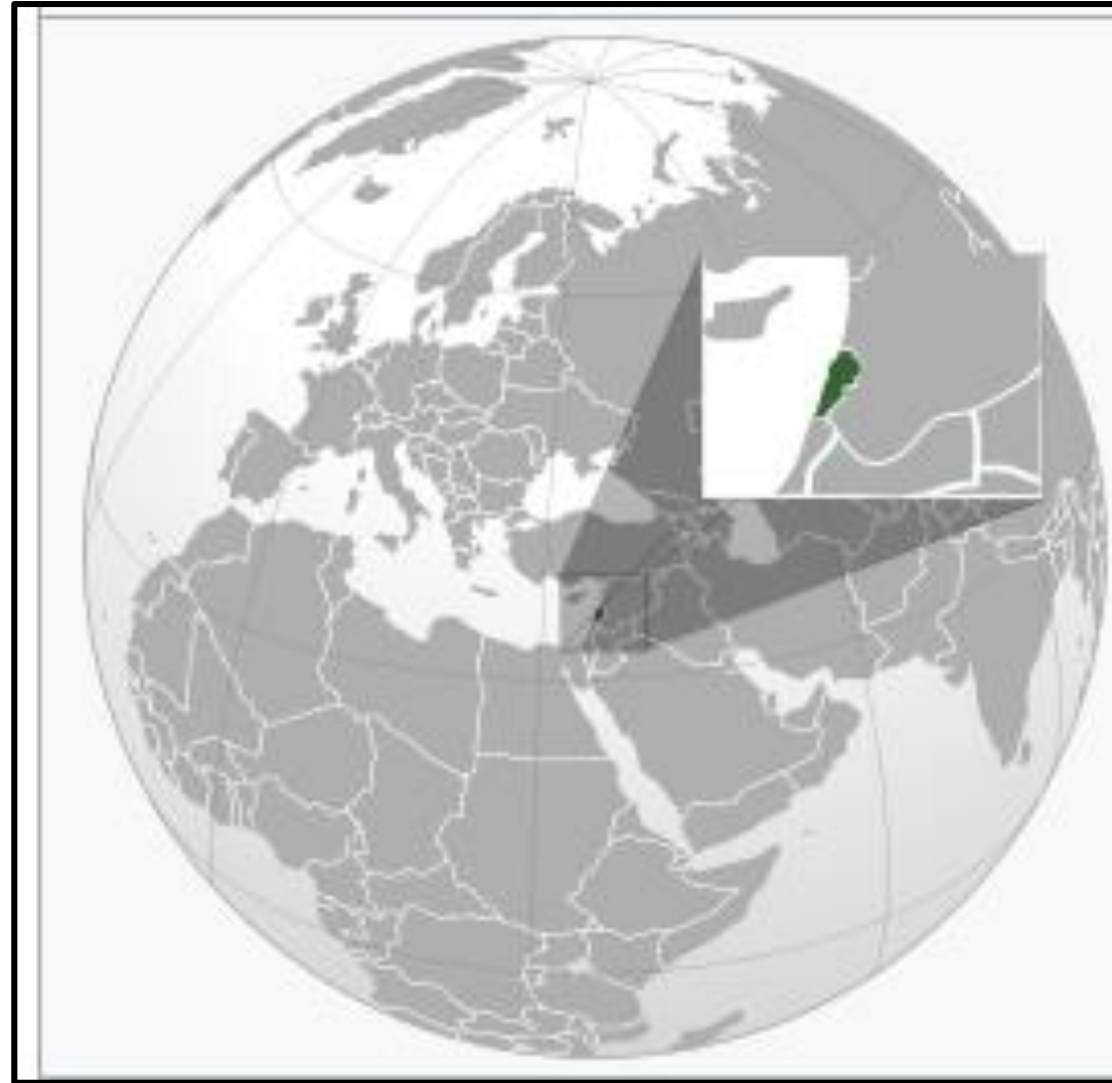
Anthem:

كُنَّا لِلْوَطَنِ

Kulluna lil-watan



LEBANON



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebanon>

LEBANON



1862 map drawn by the French expedition of Beaufort d'Hautpoul,^[32] later used as a template for the 1920 borders of Greater Lebanon.^{[33][34]}



Map of the French Mandate and the states created in 1920

LEBANON

Capital and largest city	Beirut  33°54′N 35°32′E﻿ / ﻿33.9°N 35.5°E﻿ / 33.9; 35.5
Official languages	Arabic ^[nb 1]
Local language	Lebanese Arabic ^[nb 2]
Religion	54% Muslim 40.4% Christian 5.6% Druze
Demonym(s)	Lebanese
Government	Unitary confessionalist parliamentary republic ^[1] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• President Michel Aoun• Prime Minister Saad Hariri• Speaker of the Parliament Nabih Berri
Legislature	Parliament
Establishment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mount Lebanon Emirate	1516
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mount Lebanon Mutasarrifate	1861
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greater Lebanon	1 September 1920
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution	23 May 1926
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Independence declared	22 November 1943
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• French mandate ended	24 October 1945
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Withdrawal of French forces	31 December 1946
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Syrian and Israeli occupations	1976 - 2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Israeli troops withdrawn	24 May 2000
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Syrian troops withdrawn	30 April 2005

Area	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total	10,452 km ² (4,036 sq mi) (161st)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water (%)	1.8
Population	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2016 estimate	6,006,668 ^[2] (112th)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Density	560/km ² (1,450.4/sq mi) (21st)
GDP (PPP)	2019 estimate
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total	\$91 billion ^[3]
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Per capita	\$15,049 ^[3] (66th)
GDP (nominal)	2019 estimate
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total	\$58 billion ^[3] (82nd)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Per capita	\$9,655 ^[3]
HDI (2017)	▲ 0.757 ^[4] high · 80th
Currency	Lebanese pound (LBP)
Time zone	UTC+2 (EET)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summer (DST)	UTC+3 (EEST)
Driving side	right side of the road ^[5]
Calling code	+961 ^[6]
ISO 3166 code	LB
Internet TLD	.lb

LEBANON

President: Michel Aoun



Michel Aoun was elected by parliament in October 2016, ending a political stalemate which had left the country without a head of state since May 2014.

He is the founder of the mainly Maronite Christian political party, the Free Patriotic Movement (FPM). He was army commander-in-chief from 1984 until 1989 and was appointed prime minister of the interim military government in 1988.

He launched an unsuccessful "liberation war" against the presence of Syrian forces in 1989 and fled to France in 1990. When Syrian troops left in 2005, he returned to form an alliance with pro-Syrian parties.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14647308>

LEBANON

Prime minister: Saad Hariri



A Sunni Muslim leader and businessman, Saad Hariri was nominated to form a government by President Aoun in November 2016.

He previously held the post between 2009 and 2011, after which he lived outside the country citing safety concerns.

In November 2017 he sparked a major political crisis by resigning in a televised address which he made in Saudi Arabia.

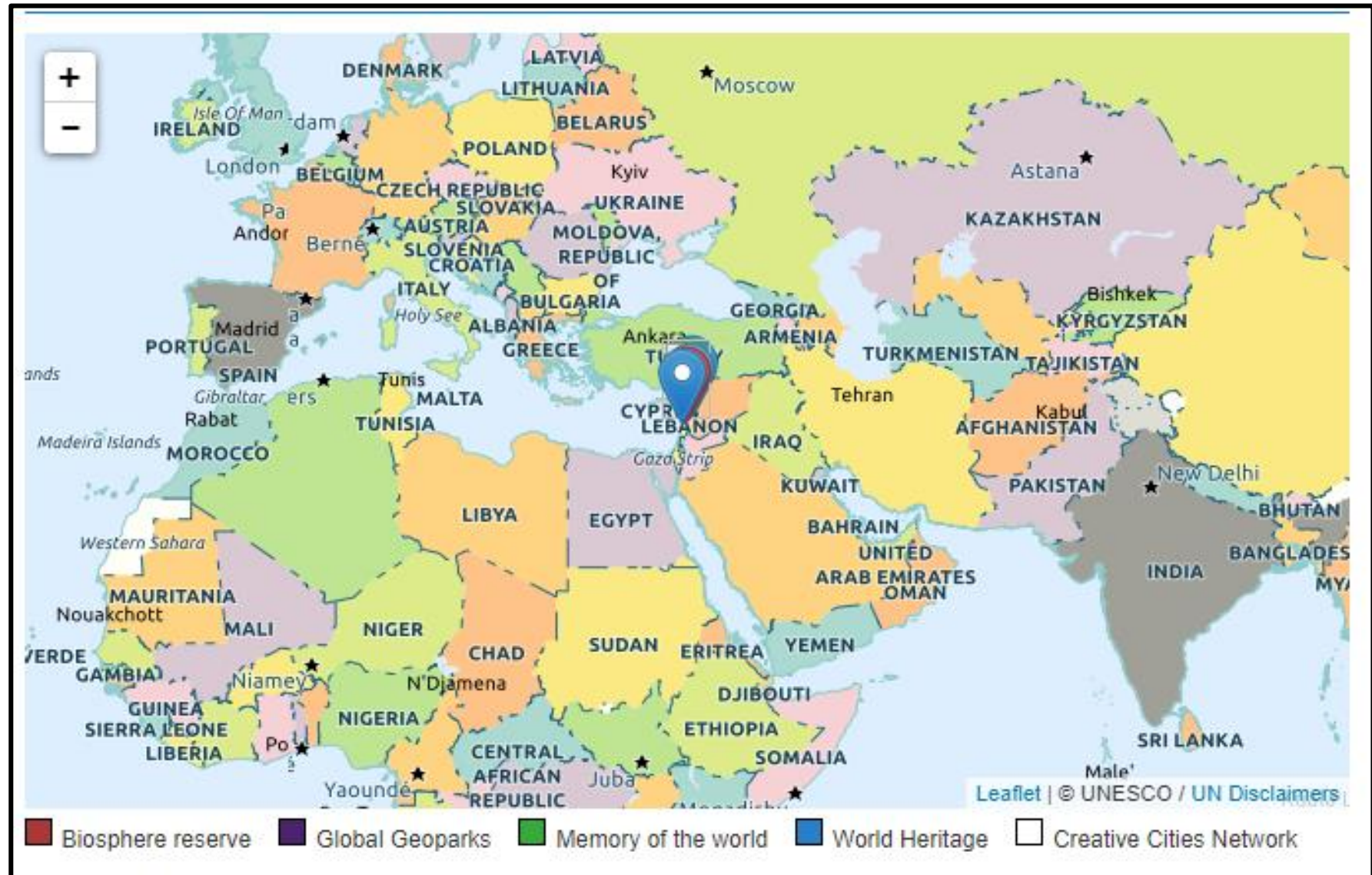
A month later he formally withdrew his resignation, saying that all members of the government had agreed to stay out of conflicts in Arab countries. Mr Hariri had made the policy of so-called dissociation a key condition for his remaining as prime minister.

Following the assassination of his father and former Prime Minister Rafik Hariri in 2005, he entered politics and founded the Future Current political party.

He was born in Saudi Arabia in 1970 and has spent much of his adult life there. His construction company, Saudi Oger, is based in Saudi Arabia and Mr Hariri is considered one of Lebanon's richest individuals.

- Lebanon voted in their first parliamentary elections in nearly a decade on 6 May 2018. The new parliament will select the future prime minister. The Islamist militant group Hezbollah made major gains while the Prime Minister Hariri's Future Party lost more than a third of its seats.

LEBANON



<https://en.unesco.org/countries/lebanon>

LEBANON

Lebanon country profile

🕒 14 May 2018



With its high literacy rate and traditional mercantile culture, Lebanon has traditionally been an important commercial hub for the Middle East.

It has also often been at the centre of Middle Eastern conflicts, despite its small size, because of its borders with Syria and Israel and its uniquely complex communal make-up.

Shia Muslims, Sunni Muslims, Christians and Druze are the main population groups in a country that has been a refuge for the region's minorities for centuries.



LEBANON



LIFE EXPECTANCY
76 (M) 79 (W)



CAPITAL
Beirut



LARGEST CITY
Beirut



NATIONALITY
Lebanese



RELIGIONS
Islam, Christianity,
Other

LEBANON OVERVIEW



CURRENCY
Lebanese
Pound (LBP)



POPULATION
6,229,794
(July 2017)



LANGUAGES
Arabic, French,
English, Armenian



AGRICULTURE
Citrus, Grapes, Tomatoes,
Apples, Potatoes,
Olives, Tobacco, Sheep, Goats



INDUSTRIES
Banking, Tourism, Food
Process, Wine, Jewelry, Cement,
Textiles, Minerals, Chemicals,
Wood, Oil

LEBANON

GEOGRAPHY



Lebanon (Arabic pronunciation: *Libnan* or *Lubnan*) is a small country located between Israel and Syria along the Mediterranean Sea. It has an area of approximately 10,452 square kilometers (4,036 square miles). Lebanon has a Mediterranean climate with mild, cool winters and hot, humid summers along the coast. Average annual temperatures range from 52 – 87°F in most of the country, although the Mount Lebanon range typically see temperatures between 25 – 40°F during the winter with snow at high altitudes. About 11.9% of the land in Lebanon is arable, a percentage much higher than that of other countries in the region. In addition, about 13.4% of land area in Lebanon is forested, also a much higher percentage than many other Middle Eastern countries.

Lebanon is currently facing many environmental issues, such as deforestation, soil erosion, desertification, air pollution and water pollution. Lebanon is making progress in combating some of these challenges. In 2010, the Lebanese government set a target for 20% forest coverage by the year 2020 to combat deforestation. The Lebanon Reforestation Initiative funded through USAID is expected to plant 2 million trees per year to meet the target, and seedlings have

been planted at ten sites around the country. Additionally, a watershed management initiative to lessen water pollution has begun that would connect 80% of the Lebanese population to water treatment plants by 2020.

LEBANON



Area:

Total: 10,452 km² (4,036 sq mi)

Land: 10,282 km² (3,970 sq mi)

Water: 170 km² (66 sq mi)

Land boundaries:

Total: 454 km (282 mi)

Border countries: Palestine 79 km (49.1 mi), Syria 375 km (233 mi)

Coastline: 225 km (140 mi)

Maritime claims:

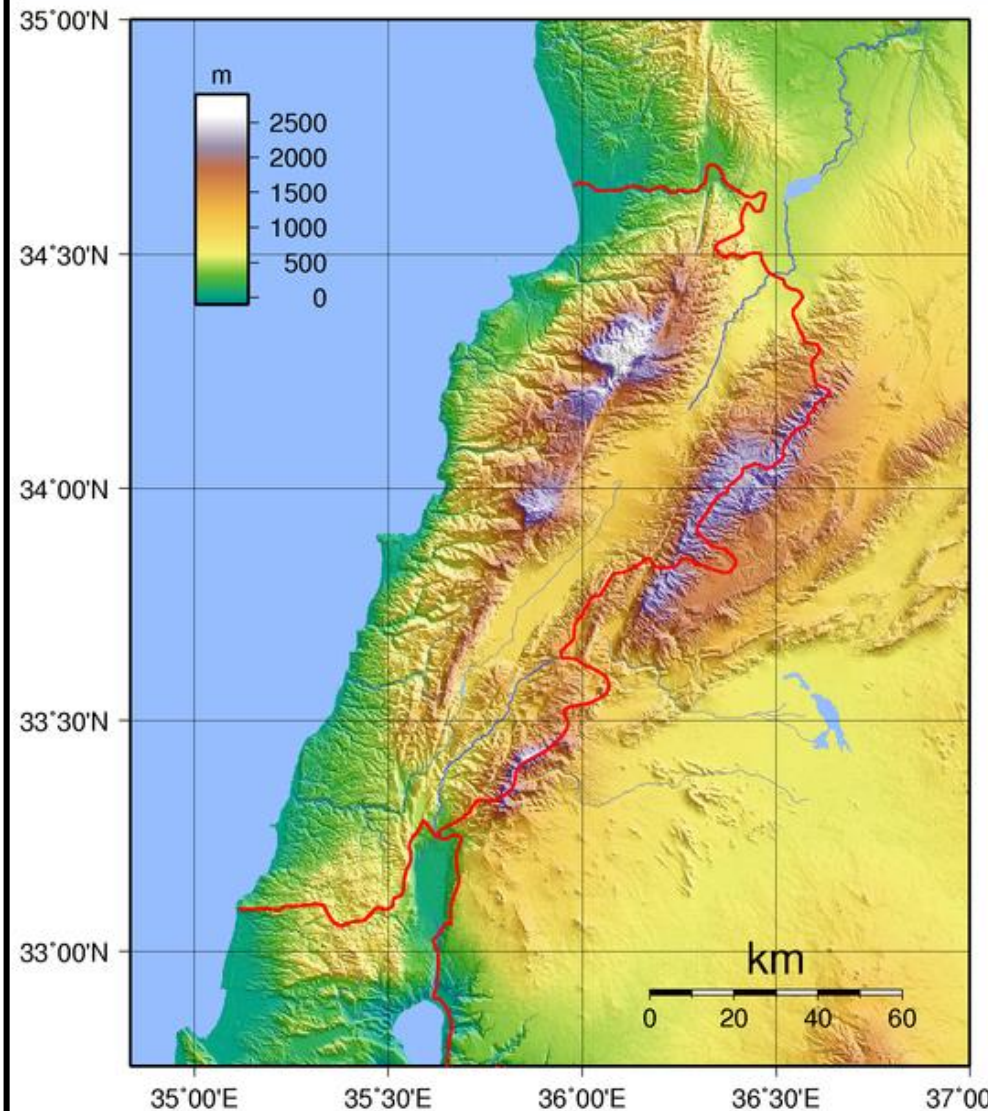
Territorial sea: 12 nmi (22.2 km; 13.8 mi)

Exclusive Economic Zone: 19,516 km² (7,535 sq mi)

Elevation extremes:

Lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m (0 ft) (sea level)

Highest point: Qumat as Sawda' 3,088 m (10,131 ft)



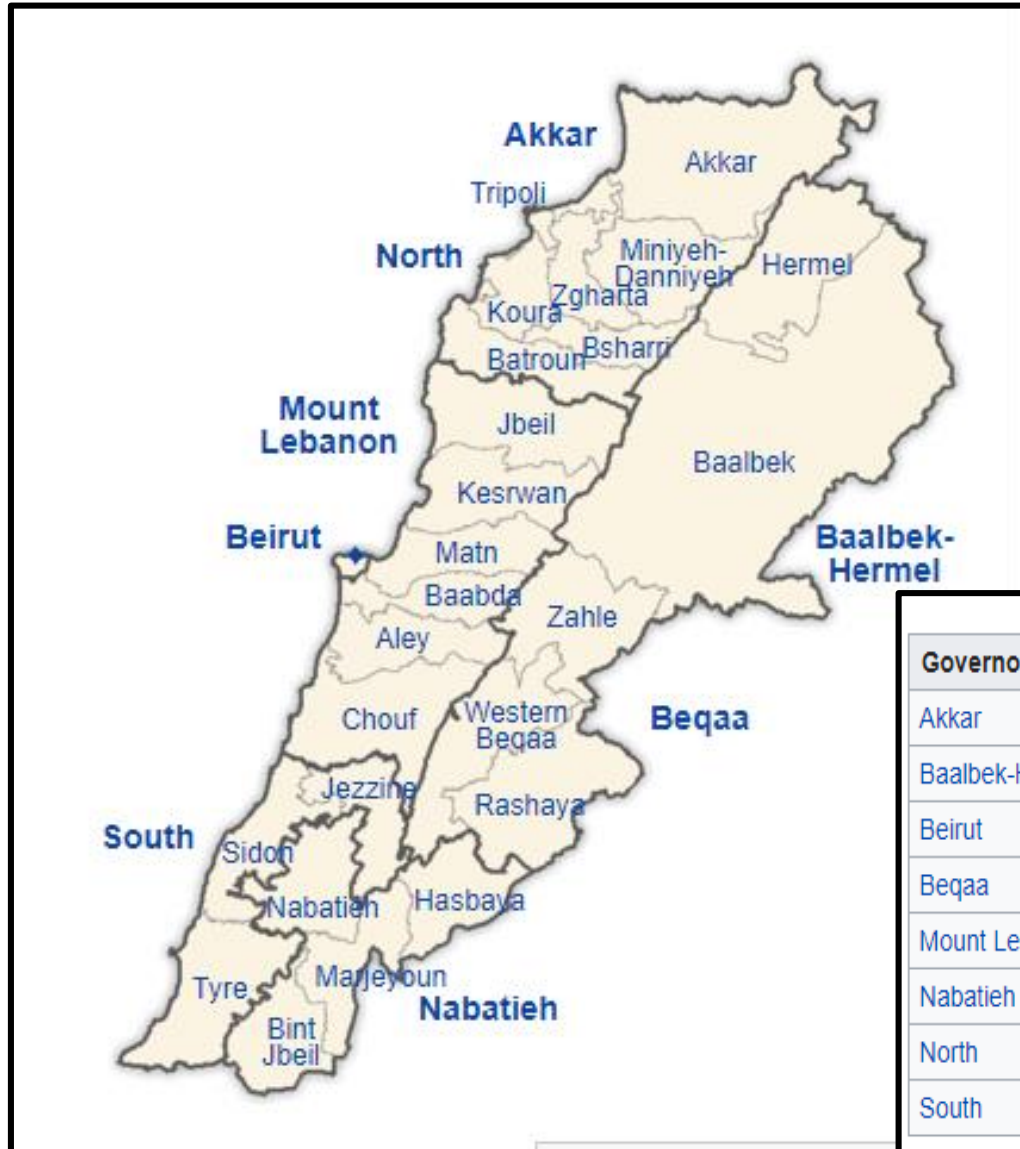
Geography of Lebanon



Continent	Asia
Region	Middle East
Coordinates	33°50'N 35°50'E
Area	Ranked 161th
• Total	10,452 km ² (4,036 sq mi)
• Land	98.37%
• Water	1.63%
Coastline	225 km (140 mi)
Highest point	Qumat as Sawda' 3,088 m (10,131 ft)
Lowest point	Mediterranean Sea 0 m (0 ft)
Longest river	Litani River 140 km (87 mi)
Largest lake	Lake Qaraoun 1,600 km ² (620 sq mi)
Climate	Mediterranean

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lebanon_Topography.png

LEBANON



Governorate ↕	Arabic name	Capital City ↕	ISO code ↕	Area (km ²) ↕	Population ↕	Current governor ↕
Akkar	عكار	Halba	LB-AK	788	389,899	Imad Labaki
Baalbek-Hermel	بعلبك - الهرمل	Baalbek	LB-BH	3,009	416,427	Bachir Khodr
Beirut	بيروت	Beirut	LB-BA	19	432,645	Ziad Elias Chebib
Beqaa	البقاع	Zahleh	LB-BI	4,429	536,768	Kamal Abou Jaoudeh
Mount Lebanon	جبل لبنان	Baabda	LB-JL	1,968	1,831,533	Mohammed Al-Makkawi
Nabatieh	النبطية	Nabatiye	LB-NA	1,098	368,077	Mahmoud Al-Mawla
North	الشمال	Tripoli	LB-AS	1,236	782,436	Ramzi Nohra
South	الجنوب	Sidon	LB-JA	930	578,195	Mansour Daw

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebanon>

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Largest cities or towns in Lebanon				
Source?				
Rank	Name	Governorate		Pop.
1	Beirut	Beirut		1,916,100
2	Tripoli	North		730,000
3	Zahlé	Beqaa		85,000
4	Sidon	South		75,000
5	Aley	Mount Lebanon		65,000
6	Tyre	South		60,204
7	Nabatieh	Nabatieh		50,000
8	Jounieh	Mount Lebanon		35,500
9	Batroun	North		35,312
10	Baalbek	Bekaa		10,392

LEBANON



LEBANON SUFFERS POLLUTION BY LAND, SEA AND AIR CITIZENS' AVERAGE AGE DOWN BY 25% ↓

<http://nna-leb.gov.lb/en/show-news/58657/nna-leb.gov.lb/en>

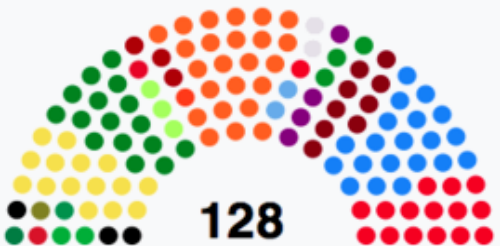
LEBANON

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

Lebanon, like the other Levantine (Palestine, Israel, Jordan, Syria) states, is located in the heart of what is commonly referred to as the cradle of civilization. This is the area where the first non-nomadic communities emerged. Throughout history, Lebanon has been home to several significant cultures and has served as an important hub connecting the east and west. Phoenicia arose in what is now known as Lebanon around 1500 BCE. The Phoenicians made great contributions to art and culture, most notably the development of the first alphabet. By 539 BCE Phoenicia came under Persian rule and the Phoenicians began losing their influence in the region. With the arrival and spread of Islam in the 7th century CE, Lebanon came under rule of the Muslim empires. After centuries of competition by various empires, the Ottoman Empire gained control in 1516 CE.

During World War I, the Ottoman Empire aligned with the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria. The Allied Powers (France, Britain, Russia, and United States) supported Arab uprisings against the Ottomans throughout the empire that would ultimately lead to its weakening and complete dissolution. Throughout the war and after the victory by the Allied Powers, a series of private agreements resulted in the division of the area into sovereign states with mandate rulers.

LEBANON

Lebanese Parliament مجلس النواب Chambre des députés	
Type	
Type	Unicameralism
Leadership	
Speaker	Nabih Berri, Amal Movement since October 20, 1992
Deputy Speaker	Elie Ferzli, Free Patriotic Movement since May 23, 2018
Structure	
Seats	128
	
Political groups	March 8 Alliance (71) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Free Patriotic Movement: 24 seatsAmal: 16 seatsHezbollah: 13 seatsMarada: 3 seatsSyrian Social Nationalist Party: 3 seatsArmenian Revolutionary Federation: 3 seatsArab Liberation Party: 2 seats
	March 14 Alliance (48) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Future Movement: 20 seatsLebanese Forces: 15 seatsProgressive Socialist Party: 9 seatsKataeb: 3 seatsIndependence Movement: 1 seat
	Unaffiliated (9) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Azm Movement: 4 seatsEl Khazen Bloc: 2 seatsNational Dialogue Party: 1 seatIndependent: 2 seats
Elections	
Last election	6 May 2018
Next election	2022

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_Lebanon

LEBANON

Parliament of Lebanon Seat Allocation

Confession	Before Taif	After Taif
Maronite Catholic	30	34
Eastern Orthodox	11	14
Melkite Catholic	6	8
Armenian Orthodox	4	5
Armenian Catholic	1	1
Protestant	1	1
Other Christian Minorities	1	1
Total Christians	54	64
Sunni	20	27
Shi'ite	19	27
Alawite	0	2
Druze	6	8
Total Muslims + Druze	45	64
Total	99	128

Parliament composition in June 2011 Lebanese Parliament election results

Alliances	Seats	Parties	Seats		
Government 68	27	Change and Reform bloc			
		Free Patriotic Movement (<i>Tayyar Al-Watani Al-Horr</i>)	20		
		Lebanese Democratic Party (<i>Hizb al-democracy al-lubnany</i>)	1		
		Marada Movement	3		
		Armenian Revolutionary Federation (<i>Tashnag</i>)	2		
			Solidarity Party (<i>Hizb Al-Tadamon Al-Lubnany</i>)	1	
	30	March 8 Alliance			
		Amal Movement (<i>Harakat Amal</i>)	13		
		Loyalty to the Resistance (<i>Hezbollah</i>)	13		
		Syrian Social Nationalist Party (<i>al-Hizb al-Qawmi al-souri al-ijtima'i</i>)	2		
			Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party	2	
	11	Pro-Government Independents			
		Progressive Socialist Party	7		
		Glory Movement	2		
		Other	2		
Opposition 60	60	March 14 Alliance			
		Future Movement (<i>Tayyar Al Mustaqbal</i>)	29		
		Lebanese Forces (<i>al-Quwāt al-Lubnāniyya</i>)	8		
		Kataeb Party (<i>Hizb al-Kataeb</i>)	5		
		Murr Bloc	2		
		Social Democrat Hunchakian Party (<i>Social Democrat Hunchakian Party</i>)	2		
		Islamic Group (<i>Jamaa al-Islamiya</i>)	1		
		Armenian Democratic Liberal Party (<i>Ramgavar Party</i>)	1		
		Democratic Left Movement (<i>ḥarakatu-l-yasāri-d-dimuqrāṭī</i>)	1		
		National Liberal Party (<i>Hizbu-l-waṭaniyyīni-l-aḥrār</i>)	1		
		Independents (including ex-PSP)	10		
		-	-	Total	128

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Allocation of seats in the 2009 election for the Parliament of Lebanon according to the Doha Agreement		Total	Maronites	Shi'a	Sunni	Greek Orthodox	Druze	Armenian	Greek Catholic	Alawite	Protestant	Minorities
Beirut 19	Beirut 1	5	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
	Beirut 2	4	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Beirut 3	10	-	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Bekaa 23	Bekaa+Hermel	10	1	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Zahlah	7	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
	Rashaya+West Bekaa	6	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mount Lebanon 35	Jbeil	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kisrawan	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	North Metn	8	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Baabda	6	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Aley	5	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Chouf	8	3	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
North Lebanon 28	Akkar	7	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Dinniyeh & Minieh	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bsharreh	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tripoli	8	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Zgharta	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kurah	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Batrun	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Lebanon 23	Saida	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tyre	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Zahrani	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Hasbaya & Marjeyoun	5	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Nabatiyeh	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bint Jbeil	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jezzine	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total 128	128	34	27	27	14	8	6	8	2	1	1	

LEBANON

Lebanon - The National Pact

More about the [Government of Lebanon](#).

The national pact

The National Pact (al Mithaq al Watani), an unwritten agreement, came into being in the summer of 1943 as the result of numerous meetings between Khuri (a Maronite), Lebanon's first president, and the first prime minister, Riyad as Sulh (also cited as Solh), a Sunni. At the heart of the negotiations was the Christians' fear of being overwhelmed by the Muslim communities in Lebanon and the surrounding Arab countries, and the Muslims' fear of Western hegemony. In return for the Christian promise not to seek foreign, i.e., French, protection and to accept Lebanon's "Arab face," the Muslim side agreed to recognize the independence and legitimacy of the Lebanese state in its 1920 boundaries and to renounce aspirations for union with Syria. The pact also reinforced the sectarian system of government begun under the French Mandate by formalizing the confessional distribution of high-level posts in the government based on the 1932 census' six-to-five ratio favoring Christians over Muslims. Although some historians dispute the point, the terms of the National Pact were believed to have been enunciated by the first cabinet in a statement to the legislature in October 1943.

LEBANON

As noted, the confessional system outlined in the National Pact was a matter of expediency, an interim measure to overcome philosophical divisions between Christian and Muslim leaders at independence. It was hoped that once the business of governance got under way, and as national spirit grew, the importance of confessionalism in the political structure would diminish. Over the years, the frequent political disputes--the most notable of which were manifested in the 1958 Civil War, the Palestinian controversy of the 1960s and 1970s, and the 1975 Civil War--bear stark testimony to the failure of the National Pact as a means toward societal integration.

Moreover, some observers claim that the National Pact merely perpetuated the power of the privileged. The pact, combined with the system of *zuama* clientelism, guaranteed the maintenance of the status quo and the continuation of privilege for the sectarian elites.

LEBANON

Confessionalism is a system of government that is a *de jure* mix of religion and politics. It typically entails distributing political and institutional power proportionally among confessional communities.



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Key points of the agreement stipulate that:

- Maronite Christians not seek foreign intervention, and accept an Arab-affiliated Lebanon, instead of a Western one
- Muslims abandon their aspirations to unite with Syria.
- The President of the Republic and the Commander of the Lebanese Army always be Maronite Catholic.
- The Prime Minister of the Republic always be a Sunni Muslim.
- The Speaker of the Parliament always be a Shia Muslim.
- The Deputy Speaker of the Parliament and the Deputy Prime Minister always be Greek Orthodox Christian.
- The Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces always be a Druze.
- There always be a ratio of 6:5 in favour of Christians to Muslims in the Lebanese Parliament.^[1]

LEBANON

Berikut ini adalah daftar presiden Lebanon sejak pembentukan jabatan pada tahun 1926.

Sebelum kemerdekaan [[sunting](#) | [sunting sumber](#)]

No	Nama	Foto	Awal jabatan	Akhir jabatan
1	Charles Debbas		1 September 1926	2 Januari 1934
2	Privat-Antoine Aubouard (penjabat)		2 Januari 1934	30 Januari 1934
3	Habib Pacha Es-Saad		30 Januari 1934	20 Januari 1936
4	Emile Edde		20 Januari 1936	4 April 1941
5	Pierre-Georges Arlabosse (penjabat)		4 April 1941	9 April 1941
6	Alfred Georges Naqqache		9 April 1941	18 Maret 1943
7	Ayub Thabit (penjabat)		19 Maret 1943	21 Juli 1943
8	Petro Trad		22 Juli 1943	30 September 1943

LEBANON

Setelah kemerdekaan [[sunting](#) | [sunting sumber](#)]

No	Nama	Foto	Awal jabatan	Akhir jabatan
1	Bechara El Khoury		21 September 1943	11 November 1943
2	Emile Edde		11 November 1943	22 November 1943
	Bechara El Khoury		22 November 1943	18 September 1952
3	Fuad Chehab (penjabat)		18 September 1952	22 September 1952
4	Camille Chamoun		23 September 1952	22 September 1958
	Fuad Chehab		23 September 1958	22 September 1964
5	Charles Helou		23 September 1964	22 September 1970
6	Suleiman Frangieh		23 September 1970	22 September 1976
7	Elias Sarkis		23 September 1976	22 Agustus 1982
8	Bachir Gemayel		23 Agustus 1982	14 September 1982
9	Amine Gemayel		23 September 1982	22 September 1988
10	Michel Aoun (penjabat)		22 September 1988	13 Oktober 1989

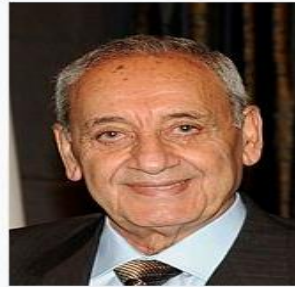
LEBANON

11	René Moawad		5 November 1989	22 November 1989
-	Selim Hoss (penjabat)		22 November 1989	24 November 1989
12	Elias Hrawi		24 November 1989	24 November 1998
13	Émile Lahoud		24 November 1998	24 November 2007
-	Fouad Siniora (Penjabat)		24 November 2007	25 Mei 2008
14	Michel Suleiman		25 Mei 2008	25 Mei 2014
-	Tammam Salam (Penjabat)		25 Mei 2014	31 Oktober 2016
15	Michel Aoun		31 Oktober 2016	Petahana

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_Presiden_Lebanon

LEBANON

The **President of the Lebanese Republic** is the head of state of Lebanon. The president is elected by the parliament for a term of six years, which is not immediately renewable. By convention, the president is always a Maronite Christian.



Incumbent
Nabih Berri
since 20 October 1992

Residence	Beirut
Term length	4 years
Inaugural holder	Sabri Hamadé 21 September 1943
Formation	Constitution of Lebanon 23 May 1926
Website	Parliament of Republic of Lebanon ↗

Main office holders

Office	Name	Party	Since
President	Michel Aoun	Free Patriotic Movement	31 October 2016
Prime Minister	Saad Hariri	Future Movement	18 December 2016
Speaker of the Parliament	Nabih Berri	Amal Movement	20 octobre 1992

The **Prime Minister of Lebanon**, officially the **President of the Council of Ministers**, is the head of government and the head of the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President of Lebanon, with no confirmation needed from the Parliament of Lebanon. By



LEBANON

Ketua Parlemen

State of Greater Lebanon, part of the French Mandate (1922–1943)

Name	Took office	Left office	Notes
Daoud Amoun	8 March 1922	22 September 1922	[1]
Habib Assaad	25 May 1922	15 October 1923	[1]
Naoum Labaki	15 October 1923	29 October 1924	[1]
Emile Edde	21 October 1924	13 January 1925	[1]
Moussa Namour	13 July 1925	18 October 1927	[1]
Mohammed Aljesr	18 October 1927	10 May 1932	[1]
Charles Debbas	30 January 1934	31 October 1934	[1]
Petro Trad	10 November 1934	21 October 1935	[1]
Khaled Chehab	22 October 1935	5 June 1937	[1]
Petro Trad	29 October 1937	21 September 1939	[1]

Lebanese Republic (1943–present) [[edit](#)]

Name	Took office	Left office	Notes
Sabri Hamadé	21 September 1943	22 October 1946	[1]
Habib Abou Chahla	22 October 1946	7 April 1947	[1]
Sabri Hamadé	9 June 1947	20 March 1951	[1]
Ahmed Alassad	5 June 1951	30 May 1953	[1]
Adel Osseiran	13 August 1953	15 October 1959	[1]
Sabri Hamadé	20 October 1959	8 May 1964	[1]
Kamel Asaad	8 May 1964	20 October 1964	[1]
Sabri Hamadé	20 October 1964	9 May 1968	[1]
Kamel Asaad	9 May 1968	22 October 1968	[1]
Sabri Hamadé	22 October 1968	20 October 1970	[1]
Kamel Asaad	20 October 1970	16 October 1984	[1]
Hussein el-Husseini	16 October 1984	20 October 1992	[1]
Nabih Berri	20 October 1992	Incumbent	[1]

LEBANON

Berikut merupakan **daftar Perdana Menteri Lebanon**.

Sebelum Kemerdekaan [sunting | sunting sumber]

No	Nama	Foto	Awal Jabatan	Akhir Jabatan
1	Auguste Adib Pacha		31 Mei 1926	5 Mei 1927
2	Béchara El-Khoury		5 Mei 1927	10 Agustus 1928
3	Habib Pacha Es-Saad		10 Agustus 1928	9 Mei 1929
	Béchara El-Khoury		9 Mei 1929	11 Oktober 1929
5	Émile Eddé		11 Oktober 1929	25 Maret 1930
	Auguste Adib Pacha		25 Maret 1930	9 Maret 1932
6	Charles Debbas		9 Maret 1932	29 Januari 1934
7	Abdullah Bayhum		29 Januari 1934	30 Januari 1936
8	Ayub Thabit		30 Januari 1936	5 Januari 1937
9	Khayreddin al-Ahdab		5 Januari 1937	18 Maret 1938
10	Khaled Chehab		18 Maret 1938	24 Oktober 1938
11	Abdullah Aref al-Yafi		24 Oktober 1938	21 September 1939
	Abdullah Bayhum		21 September 1939	4 April 1941
12	Alfred Georges Naqqache		7 April 1941	26 November 1941
13	Ahmed Daouk		1 Desember 1941	26 Juli 1942
14	Sami as-Solh		26 Juli 1942	22 Maret 1943
	Ayub Thabit		22 Maret 1943	21 Juli 1943
15	Petro Trad		1 Agustus 1943	25 September 1943

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_Perdana_Menteri_Lebanon

LEBANON

Setelah Kemerdekaan [[sunting](#) | [sunting sumber](#)]

No	Nama	Foto	Awal Jabatan	Akhir Jabatan
1	Riad as-Solh (Periode ke-1)		25 September 1943	10 Januari 1945
2	Abdul Hamid Karami		10 Januari 1945	20 Agustus 1945
3	Sami as-Solh (Periode ke-1)		23 Agustus 1945	22 Mei 1946
4	Saadi al-Munla		22 Mei 1946	14 Desember 1946
	Riad as-Solh (Periode ke-2)		14 Desember 1946	14 Februari 1951
5	Hussein al-Oweini		14 Februari 1951	7 April 1951
6	Abdullah Aref al-Yafi (Periode ke-1)		7 April 1951	11 Februari 1952
	Sami as-Solh (Periode ke-2)		11 Februari 1952	9 September 1952
7	Nazim al-Akkari		10 September 1952	14 September 1952
8	Saeb Salam (Periode ke-1)		14 September 1952	18 September 1952
	Abdullah Aref al-Yafi (Periode ke-2)		24 September 1952	30 September 1952
9	Khaled Chehab (Periode ke-1)		1 Oktober 1952	1 Mei 1953
	Saeb Salam (Periode ke-2)		1 Mei 1953	16 Agustus 1953
	Abdullah Aref al-Yafi (Periode ke-3)		16 Agustus 1953	16 September 1954
	Sami as-Solh (Periode ke-3)		16 September 1954	19 September 1955
10	Rashid Karami (Periode ke-1)		19 September 1955	20 Maret 1956
	Abdullah Aref al-Yafi (Periode ke-4)		20 Maret 1956	18 November 1956
	Sami as-Solh (Periode ke-4)		18 November 1956	20 September 1958
11	Khalil al-Hibri (Sementara)		20 September 1958	24 September 1958
	Rashid Karami (Periode ke-2)		24 September 1958	14 Mei 1960


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12	Ahmed Daouk(Periode ke-1)		14 Mei 1960	1 Agustus 1960
	Saeb Salam(Periode ke-3)		2 Agustus 1960	31 Oktober 1961
	Rashid Karami(Periode ke-3)		31 Oktober 1961	20 Februari 1964
	Hussein al-Oweini(Periode ke-2)		20 Februari 1964	25 Juli 1965
	Rashid Karami(Periode ke-4)		25 Juli 1965	9 April 1966
	Abdullah Aref al-Yafi(Periode ke-5)		9 April 1966	2 Desember 1966
	Rashid Karami(Periode ke-5)		7 Desember 1966	8 Februari 1968
	Abdullah Aref al-Yafi(Periode ke-6)		8 Februari 1968	15 Januari 1969
	Rashid Karami(Periode ke-6)		15 Januari 1969	13 Oktober 1970
	Saeb Salam(Periode ke-4)		13 Oktober 1970	25 April 1973
13	Amin al-Hafez		25 April 1973	21 Juni 1973
14	Takieddin as-Solh(Periode ke-1)		21 Juni 1973	31 Oktober 1974
15	Rashid as-Solh(Periode ke-1)		31 Oktober 1974	24 Mei 1975
16	Nureddin Rifai		24 Mei 1975	30 Juni 1975
	Rashid Karami(Periode ke-7)		1 Juli 1975	8 Desember 1976
17	Selim al-Hoss(Periode ke-1)		8 Desember 1976	20 Juli 1980
	Takieddin as-Solh(Periode ke-2)		20 Juli 1980	25 Oktober 1980
18	Shafiq al-Wazzan		25 Oktober 1980	30 April 1984
	Rashid Karami(Periode ke-8)		30 April 1984	1 Juni 1987
	Selim al-Hoss(Periode ke-2)		1 Juni 1987	24 Desember 1990
19	Omar Karami(Periode ke-1)		24 Desember 1990	13 Mei 1992
	Rashid as-Solh(Periode ke-2)		13 Mei 1992	31 Oktober 1992
20	Rafiq al-Hariri(Periode ke-1)		31 Oktober 1992	2 Desember 1998
	Selim al-Hoss(Periode ke-3)		2 Desember 1998	23 Oktober 2000
	Rafiq al-Hariri(Periode ke-2)		23 Oktober 2000	21 Oktober 2004
	Omar Karami(Periode ke-2)		21 Oktober 2004	15 April 2005

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LEBANON

21	Najib Mikati		15 April 2005	30 Juni 2005
22	Fouad Siniora		30 Juni 2005	9 November 2009
23	Saad Hariri		9 November 2009	13 Juni 2011
24	Najib Mikati		13 Juni 2011	15 Februari 2014
25	Tammam Salam		15 Februari 2014	sekarang

LEBANON

In 1915, the High Commissioner of Egypt, Sir Henry McMahon, engaged in secret correspondence with Hussein Bin Ali, the Sharif of Hejaz and Mecca. Sharif is a title meaning noble that is conferred upon descendants of the Prophet Mohammed's grandson, Hassan Ibn Ali. McMahon agreed to Great Britain's eventual recognition and support of an Arab state whose boundaries would be determined by Hussein. These exchanges, now known as the Hussein-McMahon Correspondence (or, alternately, as the McMahon-Hussein Correspondence) lasted from July 14, 1915 to January 30, 1916. In exchange for Arab support of the war efforts through revolts against the Ottomans, the British would recognize Arab independence. This commitment, however, was not honored.

Meanwhile, also in 1915, British parliamentarian, Sir Mark Sykes, and a French diplomat, Francois Georges-Picot, looking toward a collapsed Ottoman Empire, carved up the Middle East into hypothetical spheres of influence under either British or French control. The Sykes-Picot agreement, drafted in secret unbeknownst to other politicians or world leaders, would give the northern part of the Middle East, consisting of Christian enclaves in Syria and Lebanon to France, while Great Britain would have authority over southern territory including Palestine and Iraq.

In 1917, however, British Foreign Minister Arthur James Balfour promised the Zionist Federation of Great Britain "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." The Balfour Declaration of a homeland for the Jewish Diaspora in what was believed to be a preemptory concession to the United States' President Woodrow Wilson whose support for Arab independence was at odds with the Sykes-Picot redesign of the Middle East.



AP

Hezbollah insists it needs to maintain its military wing to protect Lebanon

Hezbollah - the Party of God - is a Shia Islamist political, military and social organisation that wields considerable power in Lebanon.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14647308>

LEBANON

Upon the conclusion of World War I, the people of greater Syria were unwilling to cede control to the French as outlined in the Sykes-Picot agreement. In April 1920, the Allied leaders of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan swiftly convened at the San Remo conference to discuss the allocation of mandates for administration of the former Ottoman-ruled lands of the Middle East. Precise state borders would be determined at a later date. Ultimately, the Middle East lands of present day Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia were divided into different regions under French and British mandates with some variations from the original Sykes-Picot Agreement. A majority of the current borders in the Middle East stem from this arrangement between western powers. Lebanon was put under the French Mandate. The French facilitated the establishment of a government that it believed would favor their interests by requiring the president to be Christian, the prime minister to be Sunni, and the speaker of the chamber to be Shi'ite. This form of government allocates more authority to the Christian population though today they are a demographic minority in Lebanon.

After pressure from Lebanese leaders and the international community, France's Vichy government (the puppet government set up by the German occupation of WWII) declared an end to its mandate over Lebanon. However, France continued to exercise control until 1943 when the Lebanese government declared an end to the French Mandate in a constitutional amendment. Soon after, French forces arrested the majority of the Lebanese parliament. The Christian and Muslim populations united against the French, and on November 22, 1943, Lebanon was granted independence.

LEBANON

Following the creation of Israel in 1948, large amounts of Palestinian refugees fled into Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria as Israel seized land to expand its territory. In 1967, the Arab-Israeli war erupted. Lebanon did not play an active role in the war; however, various Palestinian groups within Lebanon attacked Israeli forces. When the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) was expelled from Jordan in 1971 as a result of Black September (see Jordan, Palestine country profiles), the group established a new headquarters in Lebanon. The governance system in Lebanon, combined with the influx of refugees, caused a rise in tension between the major Christian groups (mainly the Phalangists) and the Palestinian resistance. The Lebanese National Movement (LNM) formed with the goal of reforming the democratic system and removing the influence of religion from government. In response, the Lebanese Front (LF) formed with the goal of maintaining the status quo. The LF was mainly comprised of various Christian political groups who sought to keep power. Clashes broke out in 1975 between the Palestinians and Phalangists. The LNM had been sympathetic towards the Palestinian movement and aligned with the PLO. This was the beginning of a nearly 15 years of civil war.

After two years of fighting, the LNM had gained considerable ground while LF seemed near defeat. However, the Lebanese government (which was dominated by the Maronite Christians) requested the Syrian military intervene. The Syrian involvement, combined with Israel's material and artillery support to the LF, halted the progress of the LNM. By 1976, the Syrian military became a buffer between the two main fighting groups and instituted a temporary ceasefire. The LF used this time to strengthen its position and began imposing its own political agenda. The LNM dependency on the Palestinians hindered their ability to negotiate or participate in the political process so the organization began connecting to more traditional Islamic groups. These new alliances resulted in the LNM shifting its focus on maintaining the status quo as well as demanding more official representation of the Muslim population within the government.

LEBANON

In 1982, Israeli forces invaded Lebanon in Operation Peace for Galilee. The invasion was conducted with the purpose of removing the PLO from southern Lebanon in order to safeguard the northern region of Israel. However, Israeli forces pushed far into Lebanon taking over a significant portion of Beirut. During this time, Israeli forces facilitated the massacre of an estimated 3,000 Palestinian men, women, and children at the hands of the Phalangists in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila west of Beirut. The United States began intervening to broker the removal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. However, attacks on the U.S. embassy (resulting in 63 deaths) and on a U.S. military base (resulting in 241 American and 58 French deaths) caused the withdrawal of American forces in 1984. Shortly thereafter, Israeli forces withdrew from Lebanon with the exception of forces charged with maintaining security over the southern border with Israel using the South Lebanon Army (a surrogate of Israeli forces). These withdrawals left the Syrian army in power as it began brokering a peace treaty between the major groups in Lebanon. Meanwhile, the civil war continued as Christians and Muslims fought throughout Lebanon to impose their ideal form of a republic.

In 1985, a summit, facilitated by Syria's government, resulted in a peace treaty known as the Tripartite Agreement. However, a coup occurred within the LF and the new leadership abandoned the agreement. What followed was a long period of conflict, assassinations of political leaders, and eventually the establishment of a military-led government. The leader of this new government, General Michel Aoun, declared a war against foreign forces within Lebanon and began attacking Syrian positions. This decision resulted in an increase of Syrian troops deployed throughout Lebanon and the devastation of regions controlled by General Aoun.

LEBANON

Frustrated by the lack of progress and military control, in late January, 1990, the LF began attacking General Aoun's forces (causing an inter-Maronite civil war). At the same time, Amal and Hezbollah, two Shia militias, began fighting in Southern Lebanon. The Lebanese population had become weary of the ceaseless conflict. Months before the inter-Maronite war, the Arab community gathered with leaders from Lebanon and formed the Taif Agreement (which transferred some of the president's authorities to the cabinet and increased the number of Muslim members of parliament). A Syrian airstrike on General Aoun's headquarters caused him to flee, first to the French Embassy in Beirut, and later to France itself, ending the 15-year-long civil war. The Lebanese assembly ordered the dissolution of all militias with the exception of Hezbollah which maintains considerable influence. Lebanon experienced a few years of peace until Israel launched a bombing campaign in 1996 targeting Hezbollah forces. One of these strikes hit a UN base killing over 100 civilians (from the U.S., France, Israel, Lebanon, and Syria).

In 2005, Rafik Hariri, Lebanon's beloved Prime Minister, was assassinated when his motorcade was bombed. Investigations into the attack are still ongoing. The Syrian government was initially linked to the attack, which led to the Cedar Revolution. The revolution sparked demonstrations demanding for the removal of Syrian troops from Lebanon as well an end to Syrian political influence in Lebanon. After 29 years of Syrian military presence, Lebanon forced their departure in April 2005.

LEBANON

A brief war erupted between Israel and Hezbollah, lasting 34 days and causing, once again, widespread devastation in Lebanon. The United Nations investigation into Hariri's assassination resulted in the arrest of former Syrian intelligence officer Mohammed Zuhair al-Siddiq. The Hague continues to accuse Hezbollah forces of being connected to the assassination but the group has not complied with the United Nations investigation.

The violence in the ongoing 2011 Syrian civil war spilled into Lebanon as Hezbollah forces provided support to the Assad regime. This continues to spark occasional sectarian violence between Sunni and Shia groups throughout Lebanon. As the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as ISIS, or IS) grows, the radical group has begun targeting Lebanon. In the winter of 2014-2015, ISIL operatives launched small attacks into villages along the Lebanese-Syrian border. The Lebanese economy and social structure have been affected by the civil war; refugees fleeing from Syrian conflict now make up 25% of Lebanon's population.

LEBANON

Lebanese identity is more strongly linked to religious affiliation than to ethnicity. The government under the National Pact divides the three important leadership positions (President, Prime Minister, and Speaker of the National Assembly) among the largest religious groups. This all-encompassing representation has allowed disagreements between groups to be resolved through political channels rather than through violence. Changing demographics, however—including decreasing numbers of Maronite Christians and increasing numbers of Shia Muslims—have raised questions about the fairness of the National Pact. Since no official census has taken place since 1932, it is difficult to know the precise numbers of each group's population and whether the National Pact is still a fair representation of Lebanese citizens. This uncertainty has led to several years of governmental breakdown as different sectors have disagreed on the division of power. Lebanon's last parliamentary elections were held in 2009. After a four-year term during which they couldn't agree on the electoral law, they voted to extend their term for 17 months. Additional extensions were issued in 2014 and 2017. The next elections are scheduled to be held in May 2018 after the cabinet approved a new law for a legislative vote that has spared the country another major political crisis surrounding its national pact system. The new law will create a proportional representation system for parliament and alter the number of districts from which lawmakers are elected, among other changes.

LEBANON

The country was without a president for over two years until Michel Aoun, the former Lebanese army chief, was elected in October 2016. Lebanon had been without a head of state for 29 months after Michel Suleiman stepped down as president at the end of his term in May 2014. Since then, 45 sessions to elect a new leader failed due to political infighting that led to a lack of quorum.

The current prime minister of Lebanon is part of the politically influential Hariri family. Saad Hariri's father, Rafic, was assassinated during his own term as prime minister in 2005.

Some key dates in Lebanon's history:

1516-1918 - Lebanon is part of the Ottoman Empire.



Much of downtown Beirut has been rebuilt after being devastated during the civil war

1920 - The League of Nations grants the mandate for Lebanon and Syria to France, which creates the State of Greater Lebanon out of the provinces of Mount Lebanon, north Lebanon, south Lebanon and the Bekaa.

1926 - Lebanese Representative Council approves a constitution and the unified Lebanese Republic under the French mandate is declared.

1944 - France agrees to transfer power to the Lebanese government on 1 January.

1975-1990 - Lebanese civil war

1992 - After the first elections since 1972, wealthy businessman Rafik Hariri becomes prime minister.

LEBANON



Tourism and leisure are important to the Lebanese economy

2000 - Israel pulls out of south Lebanon

2005 - Former prime minister Rafik Hariri is killed by a car bomb in Beirut, sparking anti-Syrian rallies and a political crisis.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14647308>

A chronology of key events:

1516-1918 - Lebanon part of the Ottoman Empire.

1920 September - The League of Nations grants the mandate for Lebanon and Syria to France, which creates the State of Greater Lebanon out of the provinces of Mount Lebanon, north Lebanon, south Lebanon and the Bekaa.

1926 May - Lebanese Representative Council approves a constitution and the unified Lebanese Republic under the French mandate is declared.

1943 March - The foundations of the state are set out in an unwritten National Covenant which uses the 1932 census to distribute seats in parliament on a ratio of six-to-five in favour of Christians. This is later extended to other public offices. The president is to be a Maronite Christian, the prime minister a Sunni Muslim and the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies a Shia Muslim.

Independence

1944 - France agrees to transfer power to the Lebanese government on 1 January.

1958 - Faced with increasing opposition which develops into a civil war, President Camille Chamoune asks the US to send troops to preserve Lebanon's independence. The US sends marines.

1967 June - Lebanon plays no active role in the Arab-Israeli war but is to be affected by its aftermath when Palestinians use Lebanon as a base for attacks on Israel.

Civil War

1975 April - Phalangist gunmen ambush a bus in the Ayn-al-Rummanah district of Beirut, killing 27 of its mainly Palestinian passengers. The Phalangists claim that guerrillas had previously attacked a church in the same district. These clashes start the civil war.

Civil war

Buildings in Beirut still bear the scars of the civil war

- Conflict erupted in 1975 after a bus attack by Christian militia
- Overthrow of the Christian military government in 1990 marked the end of 15 years of fighting
- 150,000 died in the conflict

1976 June - Syrian troops enter Lebanon to restore peace but also to curb the Palestinians, thousands of whom are killed in a siege of the Tel al-Zaatar camp by Syrian-allied Christian militias in Beirut. Arab states approve of the Syrian presence as an Arab Deterrent Force in October.

1978 - In reprisal for a Palestinian attack, Israel launches a major invasion of southern Lebanon. It withdraws from all but a narrow border strip, which it hands over not to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) but to its proxy South Lebanon Army mainly Christian militia.

Israel invades

1982 June - Following the attempted assassination of the Israeli ambassador to Britain by a Palestinian splinter group, Israel launches a full-scale invasion of Lebanon.

1982 September - Pro-Israeli president-elect Bachir Gemayel is assassinated. Israel occupies West Beirut, where the Phalangist militia kills thousands of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps. Bachir's elder brother Amine is elected president. Mainly US, French and Italian peacekeeping force arrives in Beirut.

1983 - Suicide attack on US embassy kills 63 people in April, and another in October on the headquarters of the peacekeepers kills 241 US and 58 French troops. US troops withdraw in 1984.

1985 - Most Israeli troops withdraw apart from the SLA "security zone" in the south.

Israeli invasions and withdrawal

- 1978: First Israeli invasion
- 1982: Second Israeli invasion
- 1985: Israel pulls back to self-declared security zone
- May 2000: Israel pulls out of south Lebanon

2000: Hezbollah celebrates Israeli retreat

Q & A: Leaving Lebanon

Analysis: Legacy of Israel's withdrawal

Rafik Hariri



Perang Saudara Lebanon


Tanggal 13 April 1975 – 13 Oktober, 1990


Lokasi Lebanon

Hasil

- Diperkirakan 130.000–250.000 orang tewas
- 1.000.000 terluka
- Kerugian besar, ekonomi jatuh
- Hancurnya Beirut
- Kehadiran tentara asing
- Pendudukan Israel menyebabkan berdirinya Hezbollah.
- Persetujuan Taif


Pihak terlibat


 **Front Lebanon**

 **Suriah** (sebelum 1978)

 **Israel**

22x20px **Tentara Lebanon Selatan**

 **Gerakan Nasional Lebanon** (hingga 1982)

 **Jammoul** (setelah 1982)

1. ALIH

[Templat:Country data Negara](#)

[Palestina](#)

[Organisasi](#)

[Pembebasan](#)

[Palestina](#)

 **Suriah** (setelah 1978)

Tokoh dan pemimpin

Bachir Gemayel


Samir Geagea


 **Michel Aoun**

 **Ariel Sharon**

22x20px **Saad Haddad**

 **Walid Jumblatt**

 **Nabih Berri**

 **Yasser Arafat**

Two governments, one country

1988 - Outgoing President Amine Gemayel appoints an interim military government under Maronite Commander-in-Chief Michel Aoun in East Beirut when presidential elections fail to produce a successor. Prime Minister Selim el-Hoss forms a mainly Muslim rival administration in West Beirut.

1989 - Parliament meets in Taif, Saudi Arabia, to endorse a Charter of National Reconciliation transferring much of the authority of the president to the cabinet and boosting the number of Muslim MPs.

Civil war ends

1990 October - The Syrian air force attacks the Presidential Palace at Baabda and Aoun flees. This formally ends the civil war.

1991 - The National Assembly orders the dissolution of all militias, except for the powerful Shia group Hezbollah. The South Lebanon Army (SLA) refuses to disband. The Lebanese army defeats the PLO and takes over the southern port of Sidon.

1992 - After elections in August and September, the first since 1972, wealthy businessman Rafik Hariri becomes prime minister.

1996 April - "Operation Grapes of Wrath", in which the Israelis bomb Hezbollah bases in southern Lebanon, southern Beirut and the Bekaa Valley. UN base at Qana is hit, killing over 100 displaced civilians. Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group, with members from US, France, Israel, Lebanon and Syria, set up to monitor truce.

Ex-PM Hariri was killed by a car bomb in 2005, which prompted another upheaval in Lebanese politics

Hariri: A hard act to follow

Obituary: Rafik Hariri

Syria quits

Syrian troops entered Lebanon in 1976 to restore peace but were accused of occupying the country. They withdrew under international pressure in 2005.

Syrian troops leave Lebanese soil

Q&A: Syria and Lebanon

Lebanon and Syria look to future

Israeli withdrawal

2000 May - After the collapse of the SLA and the rapid advance of Hezbollah forces, Israel withdraws its troops from southern Lebanon more than six weeks ahead of its July deadline.

2004 - UN Security Council resolution aimed at Syria demands that foreign troops leave Lebanon. Syria dismisses the move. Parliament extends President Emile Lahoud's term by three years. Weeks of political deadlock end with the unexpected departure of Rafik Hariri - who had at first opposed the extension - as prime minister.

Hariri assassinated

2005 February - Rafik Hariri is killed by a car bomb in Beirut. The attack sparks anti-Syrian rallies and the resignation of Prime Minister Omar Karami's cabinet. Calls for Syria to withdraw its troops intensify until its forces leave in April. Assassinations of anti-Syrian figures become a feature of political life.

2005 June - Anti-Syrian alliance led by Saad Hariri wins control of parliament at elections. Hariri ally Fouad Siniora becomes prime minister.

2005 September - Four pro-Syrian generals are charged over the assassination of Rafik Hariri.

Hezbollah and Hariri

2006 July-August - Israel attacks after Hezbollah kidnaps two Israeli soldiers. Civilian casualties are high and the damage to civilian infrastructure wide-ranging in 34-day war. UN peacekeeping force deploys along the southern border, followed by Lebanese army troops for first time in decades.

2006 November - Ministers from Hezbollah and the Amal movement resign shortly before the cabinet approves draft UN plans for a tribunal to try suspects in the killing of the former prime minister Hariri.

2006 Israeli-Lebanese war



Israeli and Hezbollah forces were engaged in battle for 34 days across Lebanon and northern Israel.

Day-by-day: Lebanon crisis - week seven

I remember Lebanon - documentary

LEBANON

Perang Lebanon 2006

Bagian dari Konflik Israel-Lebanon dan konflik proksi Iran–Israel^[1]



Bangunan-bangunan dibom Lebanon, 2006

Tanggal	12 Juli – 14 Agustus, 2006 Blokade Israel terhadap Lebanon berakhir pada 8 September 2006
Lokasi	Lebanon, utara Israel dan Dataran Tinggi Golan ^[5]
Hasil	Perang militer inkonklusif <ul style="list-style-type: none">Gencatan senjata 8:00 am (5:00 am GMT) pada 14 Agustus 2006, ditetapkan oleh Resolusi DK PBB 1701Tentara Lebanon diperkenalkan ke Lebanon Selatan dan UNIFIL diperkuat

Pihak terlibat

 Israel

Hizbullah

Didukung oleh: [tampilkan]

Tokoh dan pemimpin

Ehud Olmert

Amir Peretz

Dan Halutz

Moshe Kaplinsky^[6]

Udi Adam

Eliezer Shkedi

David Ben Ba'ashat

Hassan Nasrallah

Imad Mughniyeh

Nabih Berri

Ali Qanso

Khaled Hadadi

Ahmed Jibril

Kekuatan

10,000 tentara (30,000 tentara dalam beberapa hari terakhir) (+ IAF & ISC)^{[7][8]}

3,000 pejuang aktif (5,000–10,000 dalam beberapa hari terakhir) 10,000 cadangan^{[9][10]}

Korban

Pasukan Pertahanan

Israel:

121 terbunuh (termasuk 2 prajurit yang ditangkap)

628 luka-luka^[11]

Militan Hizbullah:

Tewas:

250 (Klaim Hizbullah)^[12]

≤500 (perkiraan resmi Lebanon)^[13]

500 (perkiraan resmi PBB)^[14]

600-800^{[15][16]} (IDF claim)

Terluka:


1,500 (perkiraan resmi Lebanon)^[13]

Ditangkap: 4 pejuang^[17]

Amal militia: 17 tewas

LCP militia: 12 tewas

PFLP-GC militia: 2 tewas

 **IRGC:** ~6–9 tewas (perkiraan resmi Lebanon)^{[18][19]}





Tentara Lebanon dan Pasukan Polisi: 43 tewas^[2]

LEBANON

Peristiwa-peristiwa penting [[sunting](#) | [sunting sumber](#)]

- **13 Juli** - Israel mengebom satu-satunya bandar udara internasional di Lebanon, [Bandara Internasional Rafik Hariri](#) dan juga sebuah stasiun televisi.
- **15 Juli** - PM Lebanon [Fouad Siniora](#) menyerukan diadakannya [gencatan senjata](#) di bawah pengawasan PBB, sementara pesawat-pesawat tempur Israel menyerang kawasan [Beirut](#) tengah. Sebagai balasan, roket-roket [Hizbullah](#) menghujani Israel. Sebuah kapal perang Israel dirusakkan oleh serangan Hizbullah.
- **18 Juli** - Sekjen PBB, [Kofi Annan](#) menyerukan dibentuknya sebuah pasukan internasional di [Lebanon](#) untuk mengakhiri krisis.
- **25 Juli** - Serangan udara Israel terhadap pos PBB di [Kham](#), [Lebanon Selatan](#) menewaskan 4 pengamat keamanan PBB. Dua hari kemudian, [Dewan Keamanan PBB](#) gagal mencapai kesepakatan untuk mengutuk tindakan Israel, karena [Amerika Serikat](#) memveto setiap upaya yang mengkritik Israel atas serangannya terhadap Lebanon.
- **30 Juli** - (1.30 pagi waktu setempat) Israel menyerang gedung tempat pengungsi berlindung di kota [Qana](#), Lebanon, menewaskan sedikitnya 28 orang^[43], sebagian besar di antaranya masih anak-anak. Lebih dari 600 warga sipil Lebanon telah tewas akibat serangan Israel dalam 18 hari terakhir.
- **30 Juli** - Israel setuju untuk menghentikan serangan udara selama 48 jam di [Lebanon Selatan](#). Sebagian besar serangan udara Israel dihentikan. Hizbullah juga mengurangi dengan drastis jumlah roket yang mereka luncurkan.^[44]
- **1 Agustus** - Israel melanjutkan serangan udaranya. Militer Israel memutuskan untuk mengembangkan serangan hingga [Sungai Litani](#), sekitar 30 kilometer dari perbatasan Israel.
- **11 Agustus** - [Dewan Keamanan PBB](#) menyetujui Resolusi 1701 untuk mengakhiri konflik ini.
- **13 Agustus** - Kabinet Israel mengesahkan [gencatan senjata](#) dengan 24 suara mendukung, tidak ada yang menentang, dan 1 suara abstain.

LEBANON

Konflik Lebanon 2007	
Bagian dari Perang melawan Terorisme	
	
Bombardir Nahr al-Bared	
Tanggal	20 Mei - 7 September 2007
Lokasi	Pertempuran: Nahr al-Bared, Tripoli, Ain al-Hilweh Pengeboman: Beirut, Aley, Zouk Mosbeh Serangan terhadap UNIFIL: Khiyam
Hasil	Kemenangan Lebanon
Pihak terlibat	
 Lebanon	 Fatah al-Islam
	 Jund al-Sham

Kekuatan	
72.100 tentara	450 militan Fatah 50 militan Jund Pengebom al-Qaeda
Korban	
Jumlah korban utara: 168 tewas 400-500 terluka	Jumlah korban Fatah al-Islam: 226 tewas, 218 ditangkap (klaim Lebanon)
Jumlah korban selatan: 2 tewas, 6 terluka	Jumlah korban Jund al-Sham: 5 tewas Pengebom: 7 tewas, 18 ditangkap
Jumlah korban penduduk: 52 tewas dalam pertempuran 12 tewas dalam pengeboman	
Palang Merah Internasional: 2 tewas	
UNIFIL: 6 tentara tewas, 2 terluka	

LEBANON

2007 May-September - Siege of the Palestinian refugee camp Nahr al-Bared following clashes between Islamist militants and the military. More than 300 people die and 40,000 residents flee before the army gains control of the camp.

2007 May - UN Security Council votes to set up a tribunal to try suspects in the assassination of ex-premier Hariri.

Syrian detente

2008 May - Parliament elects army chief Michel Suleiman as president, ending six-month-long political deadlock. Gen Suleiman re-reappoints Fouad Siniora as prime minister of national unity government.

2008 October - Lebanon establishes diplomatic relations with Syria for first time since both countries gained independence in 1940s.

2009 March-April - International court to try suspected killers of former Prime Minister Hariri opens in Hague. Former Syrian intelligence officer Mohammed Zuhair al-Siddiq arrested in connection with killing, and four pro-Syrian Lebanese generals held since 2005 freed after court rules there is not enough evidence to convict them.

Unity government

2009 June - The pro-Western March 14 alliance wins parliamentary elections and Saad Hariri forms unity government.

2010 October - Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah calls on Lebanon to boycott UN Hariri tribunal, saying it is "in league with Israel".

Powerful Druze minority

2011 January - Government collapses after Hezbollah and allied ministers resign.

2011 June - Najib Mikati forms cabinet dominated by Hezbollah. The UN's Special Tribunal for Lebanon issues four arrest warrants over the murder of Rafik Hariri. The accused are members of Hezbollah, which says it won't allow their arrest.

2012 Summer - The Syrian conflict that began in March 2011 spills over into Lebanon in deadly clashes between Sunni Muslims and Alawites in Tripoli and Beirut.

2012 October - Security chief Wissam al-Hassan is killed in car bombing. Opposition blames Syria.

2012 December - Several days of deadly fighting between supporters and opponents of the Syrian president in Tripoli.

UN praises Lebanese families for having taken in more than a third of the 160,000 Syrian refugees who have streamed into the country.

Border tensions

2013 March - Syrian warplanes and helicopters fire rockets into northern Lebanon, days after Damascus warns Beirut to stop militants crossing the border to fight Syrian government forces.



Lebanon's 200,000 followers of the enigmatic Druze sect are a politically influential minority

LEBANON

Najib Mikati's government resigns amid tensions over upcoming elections.

2013 April - Sunni Muslim politician Tammam Salam is tasked with forming a new government.

2013 May - At least 10 people die in further sectarian clashes in Tripoli between supporters and opponents of the Syrian regime.

Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah vows victory in Syria.

Parliament votes to put off elections due in June until November 2014 because of security concerns over the conflict in Syria.

2013 June - A number of people are killed in clashes between Hezbollah gunmen and Syrian rebels within Lebanon.

At least 17 Lebanese soldiers are killed in clashes with Sunni militants in the port city of Sidon.

2013 July - European Union lists the military wing of Hezbollah as a terrorist organisation. This makes it illegal for Hezbollah sympathisers in Europe to send the group money, and enables the freezing of the group's assets there.

2013 August - Dozens of people are killed in bomb attacks at two mosques in Tripoli. The twin attacks, which are linked to tensions over the Syrian conflict, are the deadliest in Lebanon since the end of the civil war in 1990.

Powerful militia



Hezbollah is one of the Middle East's most powerful and successful guerrilla organizations.

Who are Hezbollah?

Refugee crisis

2013 September - The United Nations refugee agency says there are at least 700,000 Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

2013 November - Double suicide bombing outside Iranian embassy in Beirut kills at least 22 people. It is one of the worst attacks in Shia southern Beirut since the conflict in Syria began.

2013 December - Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah says the Saudi intelligence services were behind the bombings outside the Iranian embassy in Beirut.

Senior Hezbollah commander Hassan Lakkis is shot dead near Beirut. Hezbollah accuses Israel of assassinating him. Israel denies any involvement.

Former Lebanese minister and opposition figure Mohamad Chatah - a Sunni Muslim who was also a staunch critic of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad - is killed by a car bomb in central Beirut.

2014 February - Sunni Muslim politician Tammam Salam finally assembles new power-sharing cabinet following 10 months of talks.

Syrian civil war



Syria's civil war has fanned sectarian tension in neighbouring Lebanon

Growing strain on Lebanon tinderbox

Sharpening Sunni-Shia schism bodes ill

LEBANON

2014 April - UN announces that number of Syrian refugees registered in Lebanon has surpassed one million. The accelerating influx means that one in every four people living in Lebanon is now a refugee from the Syrian conflict.

2014 May - President Suleiman ends his term of office, leaving a power vacuum. Several attempts are made in parliament over subsequent months to choose a successor.

2014 August - Syrian rebels overrun border town of Aرسال. They withdraw after being challenged by the military but take 30 soldiers and police captive.

2014 September - Prime Minister Salam appeals to world leaders at the UN to help Lebanon face a "terrorist onslaught" and the flood of refugees from Syria.

2014 October - Clashes in Tripoli between the army and Islamist gunmen, in a spill-over of violence from the Syrian conflict.

2014 November - Parliament extends own term to 2017, citing Syria-related security concerns.

2015 January - Israel launches air strikes on Syrian side of the Golan, killing Hezbollah fighters and an Iranian general. Several clashes ensue across Israeli-Lebanese border.

2015 January - New restrictions on Syrians entering Lebanon come into effect, further slowing the flow of people trying to escape the war.

2016 June - Suicide bombings in Al-Qaa, allegedly by Syrian nationals, aggravate already strained relations between Lebanese and more than 1 million Syrian refugees in the country.

2017 June - New electoral law approved by Parliament after much delay.

2017 July - Hezbollah and the Syrian army launch a military operation to dislodge jihadist groups from the Aرسال area, near the border with Syria.

2017 November - Prime Minister Hariri resigns in a televised address from Saudi Arabia. He withdraws his resignation a month later.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14649284>

LEBANON

INTERNATIONAL & REGIONAL ISSUES

Certain areas of the Lebanese-Syrian border are currently in dispute. This contention dates back to the French Mandate period; when the two countries declared independence, the borders were not clearly established. One such contested area is the Sheba'a Farms in the Golan Heights. Though the area is currently occupied by Israel, both Lebanon and Syria lay claim to it. From 2000 to 2006, Hezbollah engaged the Israeli Defense Forces in cross-border skirmishes in the hopes of reclaiming the territory. These skirmishes were unsuccessful and the area remains under Israeli administration.

Lebanon is also home to many refugees from conflicts in the area. Refugees from the Syrian conflict number over one million, constituting more than a quarter of the population, the largest of any refugee group in the country. The refugees are split into four main geographic areas: North Lebanon, South Lebanon, Beirut and Bekaa. The Lebanese government had wanted to remain uninvolved in the conflict and has been hesitant to provide aid. As a result, no official refugee camps had been formed, however, thousands have been integrated into Palestinian refugee camps, set up makeshift camps, and moved into urban slums throughout Lebanon.

LEBANON

There are around 450,000 Palestinian refugees officially registered (although that number is likely higher due to unregistered) in Lebanon because of the nation's proximity to Israel. A little over half of that population lives in 12 refugee camps established by the UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency). Discrimination against refugees has prevented Palestinians from attaining certain jobs. In 2010, the Lebanese parliament overturned the law restricting Palestinian refugees in the work force; however, non-Lebanese citizens are barred from working as engineers, lawyers and doctors.

The UNRWA runs 68 schools for Palestinian refugees, with 32,000 current students. They also run two vocational and technical training centers and 28 health care facilities that serve 54% of the Palestinian refugee population. The Syrian Civil War forced about 47,000 Palestinians to move to Lebanon from Syria, which put additional strain on the already overcrowded and impoverished camps. According to the UN Refugee Agency, there are about 6,100 Iraqi refugees present in Lebanon as well, though the exact number may be higher.

LEBANON



JULIA MACFARLANE

Environmental health conditions in Shatila are bad, with damp and overcrowded shelters

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26816043>

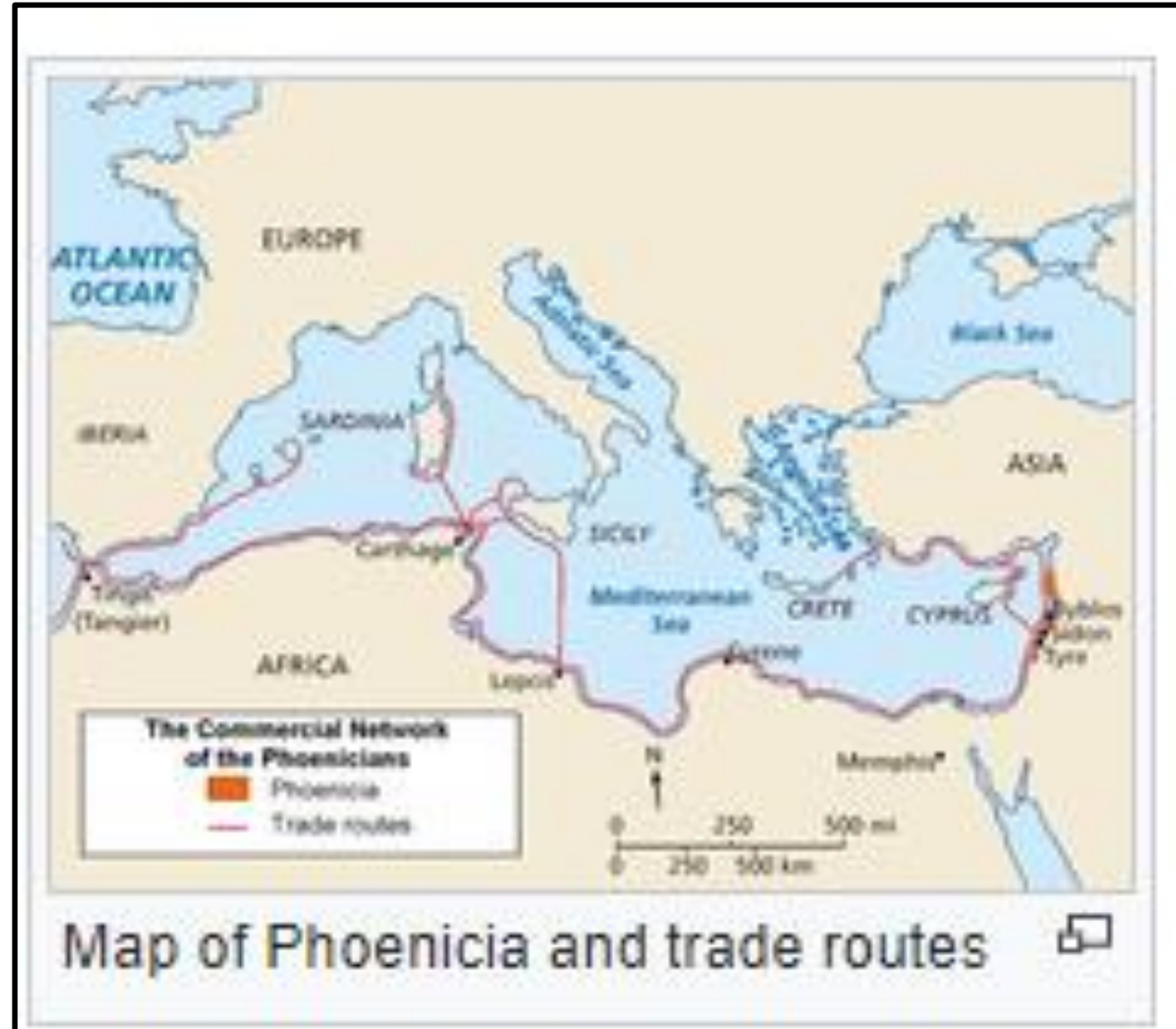
LEBANON

ECONOMY

The civil war significantly damaged Lebanon's economy, and it has been struggling to recover since. Following the civil war, Lebanon rebuilt much of its war-torn physical and financial infrastructure by borrowing heavily, mostly from domestic banks, which saddled the government with a huge debt burden. Pledges of economic and financial reforms made at separate international donor conferences during the 2000s have mostly gone unfulfilled. Currently, Lebanon's debt-to-GDP ratio is the third highest in the world, which limits the government's ability to invest in necessary infrastructure improvements, such as water, electricity, and transportation. The real growth rate of Lebanon's GDP was 1% in 2016 and 2015.

The economic system is a free-market economy with a strong laissez-faire commercial tradition. The investment climate suffers from corruption, high taxes, tariffs and fees, and archaic legislation, although foreign investment is not restricted. Syrian refugees have increased the labor supply, but are blamed for pushing more Lebanese into unemployment. The youth unemployment in Lebanon is estimated to be 22%.

LEBANON



Economy of Lebanon



Beirut Central District

Currency	Lebanese pound (LBP)
Fiscal year	Calendar
Trade organisations	CAEU
Country group	Developing/Emerging ^[1] Upper-middle income economy ^[2]

Statistics

Population	▲ 6,848,925 (2018) ^[3]
GDP	▲ \$56.372 billion (nominal, 2018 est.) ^[4] ▲ \$89.508 billion (PPP, 2018 est.) ^[4]
GDP growth	0.6% (2017) 0.2% (2018e) −0.2 (2019f) 0.3% (2020f) ^[5]
GDP per capita	▲ \$9,251 (nominal, 2018 est.) ^[4] ▲ \$14,689 (PPP, 2018 est.) ^[4]
GDP by sector	agriculture: 3.9% industry: 13.1% services: 80% (2017 est.) ^[6]

LEBANON

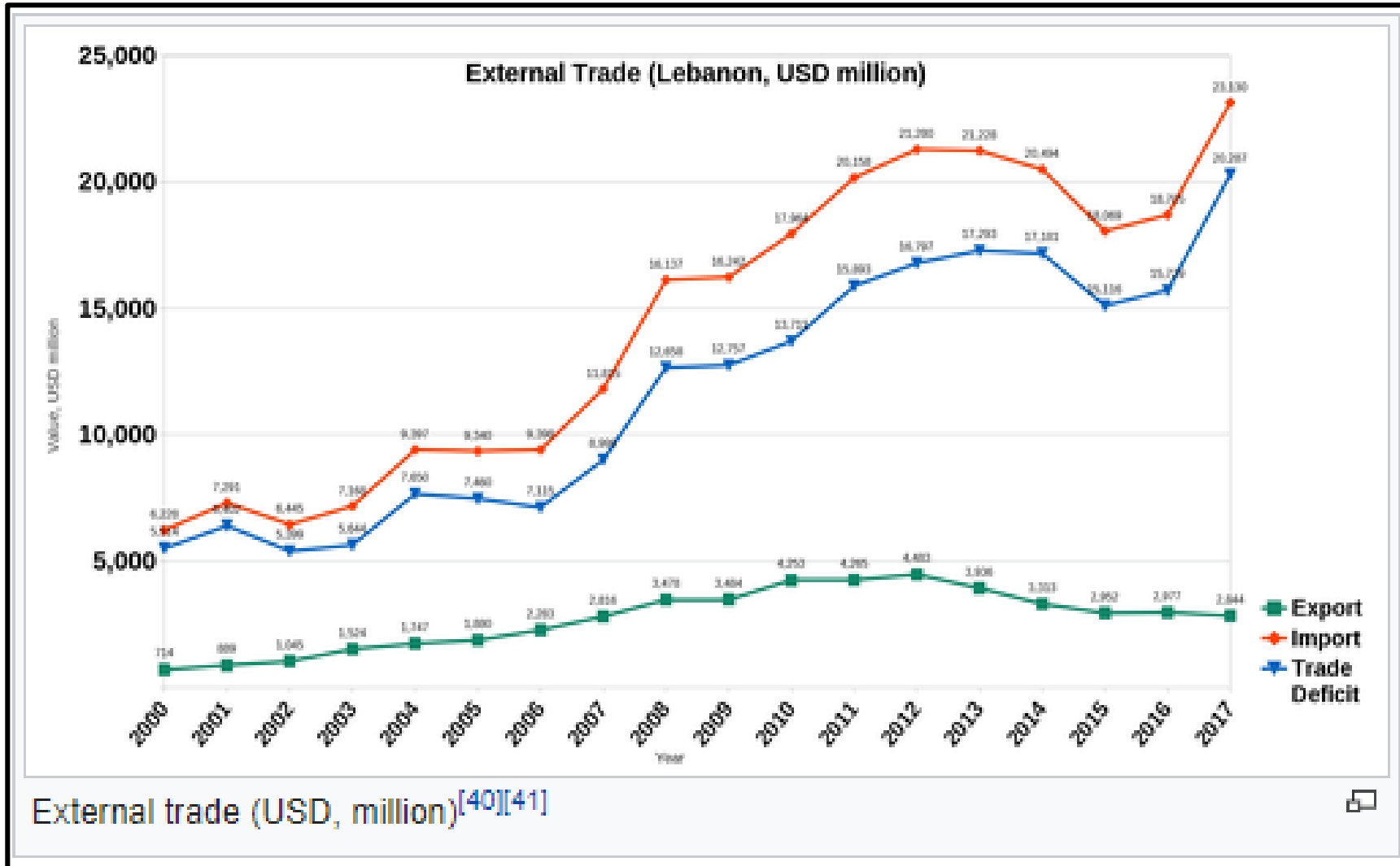
Inflation (CPI)	6.068% (2018) ^[4]
Population below poverty line	27.4% (2012) ^[7] 2% on less than \$5.50/day (2011) ^[8]
Gini coefficient	31.8 medium (2011) ^[9]
Human Development Index	▲ 0.757 high (2017) ^[10] (80th) N/A IHDI (2017) ^[11]
Labour force	2.166 million note: in addition, there are as many as 1 million foreign workers (2016 est.) ^[6]
Labour force by occupation	agriculture: 39% NA (2009 est.) industry: NA services: NA ^[6]
Unemployment	10% (2017 est.) ^[citation needed]
Main industries	banking, tourism, real estate and construction, food processing, wine, jewelry, cement, textiles, mineral and chemical products, wood and furniture products, oil refining, metal fabricating
Ease-of-doing-business rank	▼ 142nd (2019) ^[12]

LEBANON

External	
Exports	▲ \$4.051 billion (2017 est.) ^[6]
Export goods	jewelry, base metals, chemicals, consumer goods, fruit and vegetables, tobacco, construction minerals, electric power machinery and switchgear, textile fibers, paper
Main export partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  China 13%  United Arab Emirates 9.9%  South Africa 7.5%  Saudi Arabia 6.5%  Syria 6.5% (2017) ^[6]
Imports	▲ \$18.05 billion (2017 est.) ^[6]
Import goods	petroleum products, cars, medicinal products, clothing, meat and live animals, consumer goods, paper, textile fabrics, tobacco, electrical machinery and equipment, chemicals
Main import partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  China 10.2%  Italy 8.9%  Greece 7%  Germany 6.6%  United States 6.3% (2017) ^[6]
FDI stock	▲ \$61.02 billion (2016) ^[6] ▲ Abroad: \$13.46 billion (2016) ^[6]
Current account	▼ -\$12.37 billion (2017 est.) ^[6]
Gross external debt	▲ \$39.3 billion (31 December 2017 est.) ^[6]

Public finances	
Public debt	US\$ 74.5 billion ^{[13][14]} (Sep 2018), 140% of GDP (2018)
Budget balance	-6.9% (of GDP) (2017 est.) ^[6]
Revenues	11.62 billion (2017 est.) ^[6]
Expenses	15.38 billion (2017 est.) ^[6]
Economic aid	recipient \$5.4 billion (2014 est.)
Credit rating	Standard & Poor's: ^[15] B- Outlook: Negative Moody's: ^[16] Caa1 Outlook: Stable Fitch: ^[17] CCC Outlook: N/A
Foreign reserves	▲ \$55.42 billion (31 December 2017 est.) ^[6]

LEBANON



LEBANON

Year	Gross Domestic Product	US Dollar Exchange	Inflation Index (2000=100)
1980	14,000	3.43 Lebanese Pounds	0.071
1985	59,329	16.41 Lebanese Pounds	0.21
1990	1,973,000	695.20 Lebanese Pounds	18
1995	18,027,607,000	1,621.33 Lebanese Pounds	81
2000	25,143,000,000	1,507.46 Lebanese Pounds	100
2005	33,243,000,000	1,507.48 Lebanese Pounds	105
2007	37,243,000,000	1,507.48 Lebanese Pounds	103
2009	41,243,000,000	1,507.48 Lebanese Pounds	101
2011	63,243,000,000	1,507.48 Lebanese Pounds	99

LEBANON

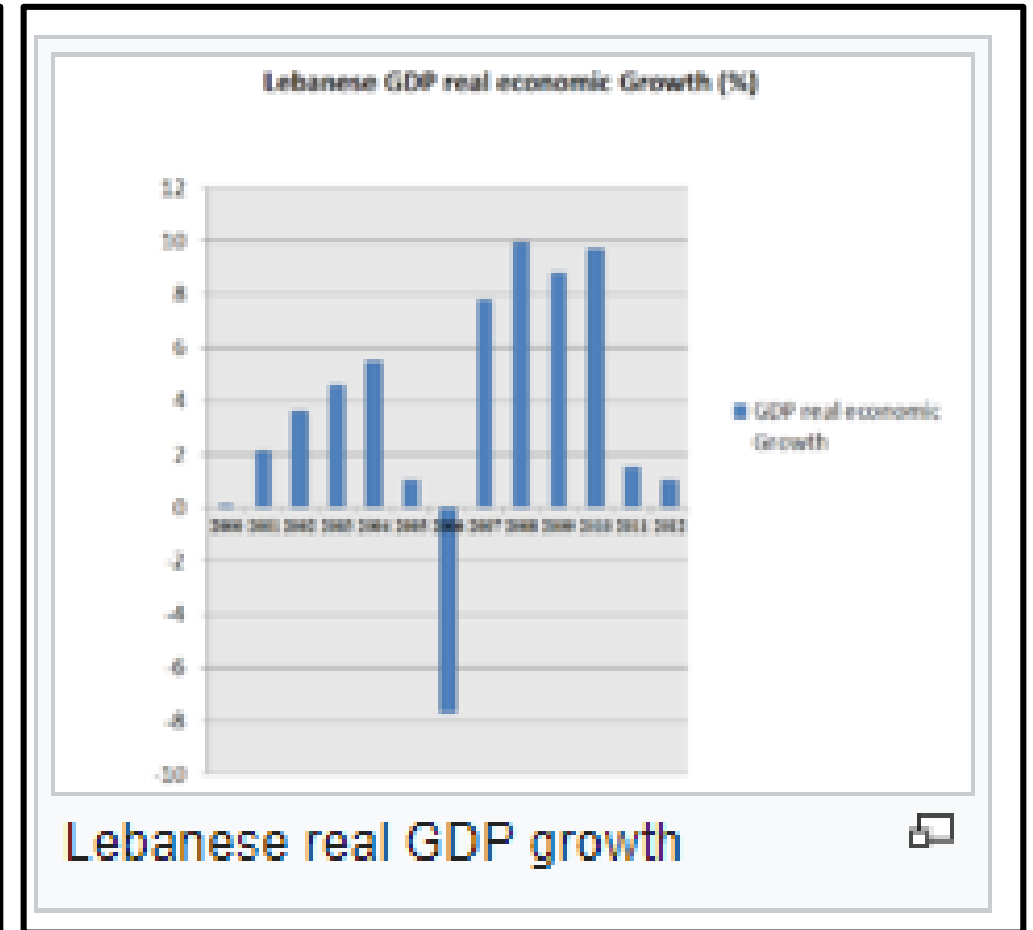
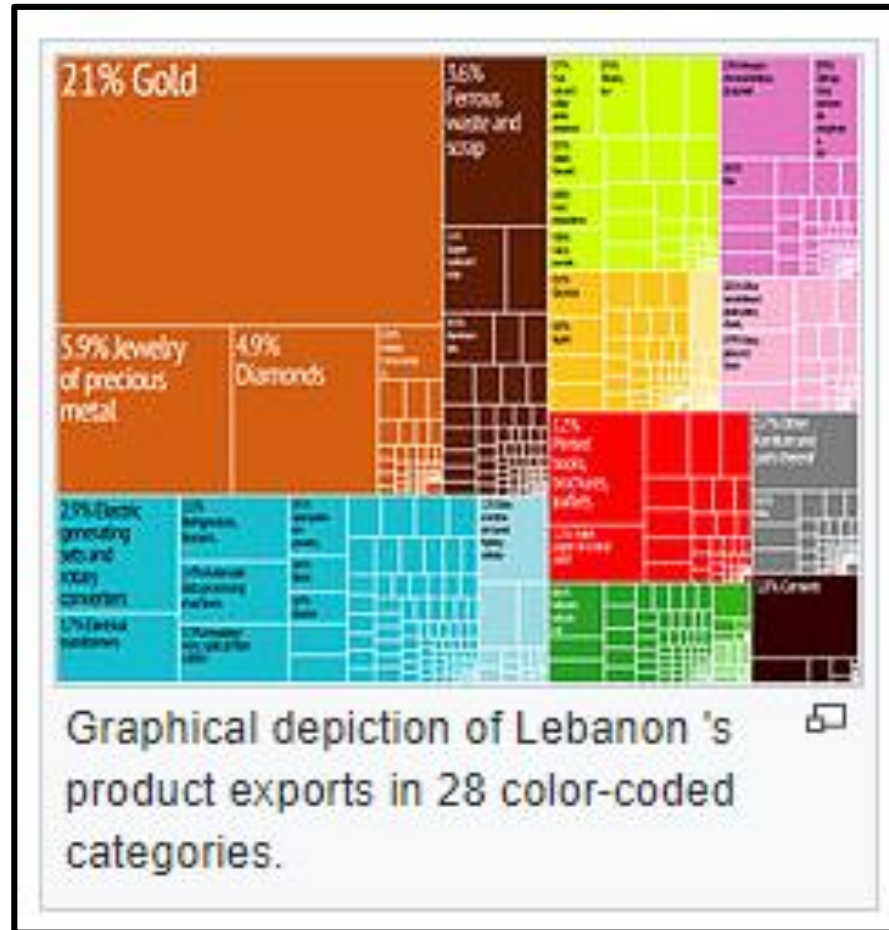
The following table shows the main economic indicators in 1980–2017.^[5]

Year	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP in \$ (PPP)	15.33 Bln.	27.70 Bln.	12.64 Bln.	25.34 Bln.	32.90 Bln.	43.43 Bln.	46.11 Bln.	51.75 Bln.	57.65 Bln.	63.93 Bln.	69.91 Bln.	72.01 Bln.	75.39 Bln.	78.63 Bln.	81.64 Bln.	83.20 Bln.	85.11 Bln.	87.78 Bln.
GDP per capita in \$ (PPP)	6,013	10,863	4,674	8,352	10,169	11,032	11,301	12,501	13,772	15,053	16,104	16,430	17,038	17,769	18,450	18,803	19,050	19,439
GDP growth (real)	1.5 %	24.3 %	-13.4 %	6.5 %	1.1 %	2.7 %	1.7 %	9.3 %	9.2 %	10.1 %	8.0 %	0.9 %	2.8 %	2.6 %	2.0 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	1.2 %
Inflation (in Percent)	23.9 %	69.4 %	68.9 %	10.3 %	-0.4 %	-0.7 %	5.6 %	4.1 %	10.8 %	1.2 %	9.6 %	4.5 %	6.6 %	4.8 %	1.9 %	-3.7 %	-0.8 %	4.5 %
Government debt (Percentage of GDP)	...	...	...	...	146 %	179 %	183 %	169 %	161 %	144 %	137 %	134 %	131 %	138 %	139 %	142 %	151 %	153 %

LEBANON

	Commodity ^[9]	Quantity (Mt)	Value (000 US\$)	Unit Value (US\$)
1	Maize	290,530	48,538	167
2	Tobacco leaves	9,260	21,981	2,374
3	Apples	39,795	20,640	519
4	Potatoes	45,754	8,311	182
5	Beverages Non-alcoholic	18,650	7,980	428
6	Prepared Vegetables	6,719	7,341	1,093
7	Wine	1,433	7,193	5,020
8	Prepared Nuts	3,811	7,115	1,867
9	Sugar confectionery	2,255	7,075	3,137
10	Pastry	3,616	5,545	1,533

LEBANON

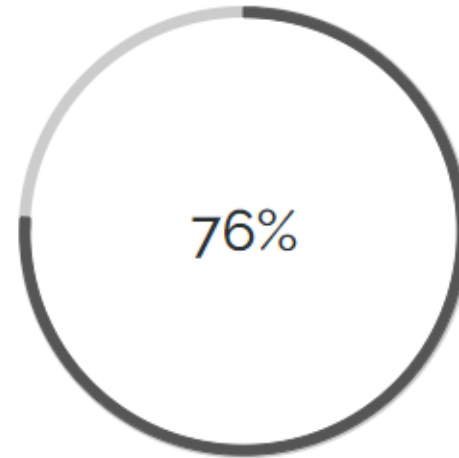
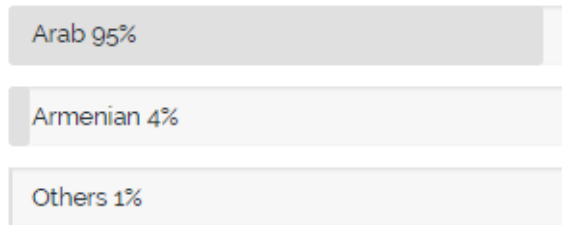


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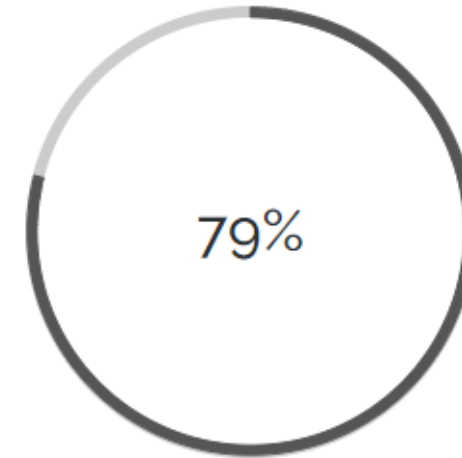
SOCIETY

The population of Lebanon is approximately 6.2 million and has experienced some of the highest population growth rates in the world at 9.37%. The average life expectancy is 77.22 years (76 for men, 79 for women). Ninety-five percent of the population is Arab, 4% is Armenian, and the remaining 1% is classified as other. Eighty-nine percent of the population lives in urban areas, a number which is growing (.86% annual rate of change). Beirut, Tripoli, and Sidon are the most populous cities.

Population of Lebanon



Average Life Expectancy (Men)



Average Life Expectancy (Women)

LEBANON

There are three levels of education in Lebanon: primary, basic and secondary. Primary education is similar to kindergarten, for ages 5-6. Basic, divided into two levels, consists of elementary and intermediary. These two groups are for children grades 1-6. Secondary education is for grades 7-12. Primary and basic education is mandatory, but much fewer attend secondary school. On average, children stay in school for 14 years (14 for men, 15 for women).

There are 41 nationally accredited universities in Lebanon, including the American University of Beirut (AUB), which was the first English-language school to open in the country. About 50% of Lebanese students pursue some form of higher-level education. In addition to the larger universities, there are smaller technical and vocational schools. Women have equal representation in universities and careers in most specialties.

Healthcare in Lebanon is slowly improving after being decimated because of the civil war. Most of the public health infrastructure was destroyed during the conflict, and the Lebanese government has increasingly relied on private facilities to provide healthcare. The Lebanese government often transfers state hospital patients to private hospitals, which have better resources and technology. The government generally pays 85-95% of treatment costs.

Arabic is the official language of Lebanon, but many Lebanese citizens also speak French. English is also becoming increasingly more popular, especially among the young. Additionally, Armenian is sometimes spoken among Lebanon's Armenian population, many of whom migrated to Lebanon during the events of the Armenian Genocide in 1915.

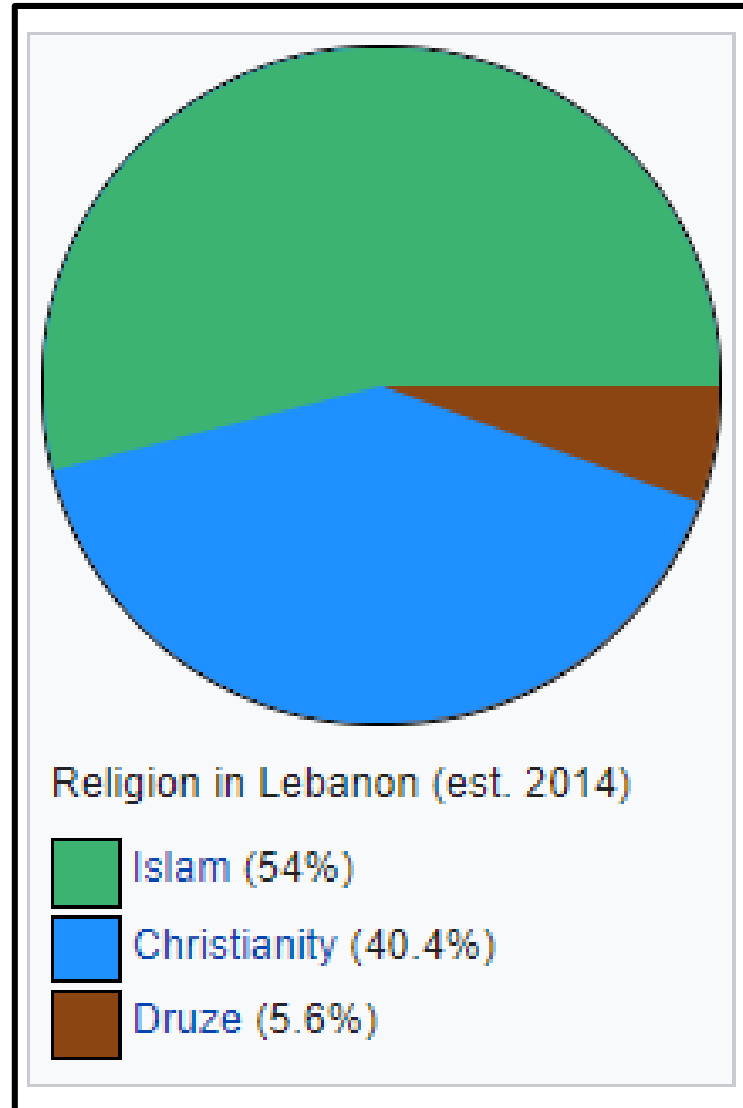
LEBANON

RELIGION

There are 18 officially recognized religious sects in Lebanon. The majority Muslim population (54%) is split equally between Sunni and Shia believers. There are distinct offshoots grouped within those numbers. Christians make up about 40.5% of the population with several denominations represented including Greek, Syrian and Armenian Orthodox; Protestants; Coptic Christians; and Roman, Maronite and Greek Catholics.

The prominent Maronite Christian sect in Lebanon can be traced back to the early 400s CE. A Christian monk named Maron began preaching his own interpretation of the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, which emphasized the connection of all creation with God. Many subscribed to his teachings, and the Maronite church began to form. Following Maron's death in 410, the Maronite Church expanded its membership quickly in Lebanon and Syria, and the Catholic Church recognized Maron as a saint. There are approximately 840,000 Lebanese Maronites according to estimates from 2010.

LEBANON



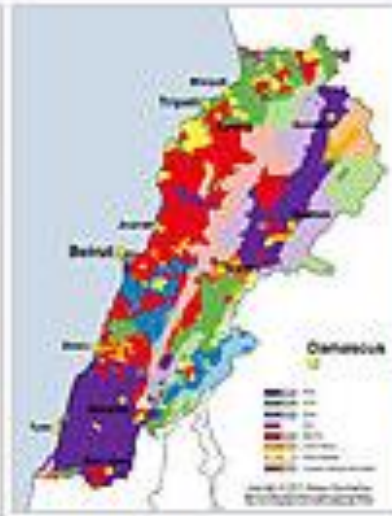
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebanon#Education>

LEBANON

Geographical distribution of sects



Estimated distribution of main religious groups, 1985, by the CIA



Lebanon religious groups distribution



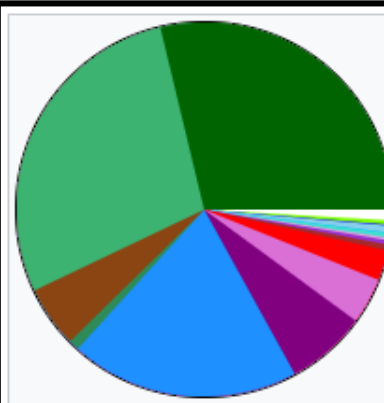
An estimate of the area distribution of Lebanon's main religious groups

Maps of religion distribution in Lebanon

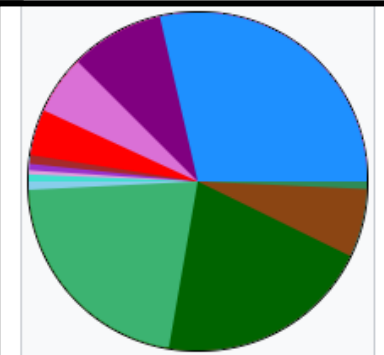
LEBANON

Religious Statistics of Lebanon

Denomination	1932	2018	Growth	Percentage of Growth
Maronite Catholicism	351,197	934,704	583,507	166.1% ▲
Greek Orthodox Church	133,343	381,865	196,522	186.4% ▲
Greek Catholicism	76,336	213,193	136,857	179.3% ▲
Armenian Orthodox Church	28,072	94,780	66,708	237.6% ▲
Armenian Catholicism	6,434	22,344	15,910	247.3% ▲
Syriac Orthodox Church	2,820	21,447	18,627	660.5% ▲
Syriac Catholicism	3,115	13,105	9,990	320.7% ▲
Protestantism	4,600	20,668	16,068	349.3% ▲
Chaldean Orthodox Church and Catholicism	744	3,594	2,850	383% ▲
Other Christian Denominations	6,463	33,275	26,812	414.8% ▲
Christianity	613,124	1,738,975	1,125,851	183.6% ▲
Sunni Islam	194,305	1,721,853	1,527,548	786.1% ▲
Shia Islam	166,545	1,743,718	1,577,173	947% ▲
Alawi Islam	4,830	55,677	50,847	1,053% ▲
Islam	365,680	3,516,418	3,150,738	861.6% ▲
Druzism (ex-Islam)	62,084	295,664	233,580	376.2% ▲
Judaism	4,003	4,805	802	20% ▲



Religion in Lebanon (2018)



Lebanese religions, including Lebanese Diaspora from all across the world who are eligible for Lebanese passport (2018) [citation needed]



LEBANON

Muslims in Lebanon

Year	Percent
1932	40.87%
1985	74.96%
2010	58.93%
2012	59.29%
2017	60.95%
2018	69.27%

Christians in Lebanon

Year	Percent
1932	58.54%
1985	24.84%
2010	40.96%
2012	40.48%
2017	38.38%
2018	30.27%

LEBANON

In addition, the Druze constitute 5.5% of the Lebanese population; [Encyclopedia Britannica](#) states that, although "Druze religious beliefs developed out of Ismaili (a branch of Shia Islam) teachings, various Jewish, Christian, Gnostic, Neoplatonic, and Iranian elements are combined under a doctrine of strict monotheism". In the 11th century, Muhammad bin Ismail Nashtakin ad-Darazi founded the Druze religion as an alternative interpretation of Shia Islam. This religious sect emphasizes strict adherence to the unity and transcendence of God and strips away all titles or descriptions of God. There are about 22,000 Druze in Lebanon; more than 130,000 have emigrated in the past several years.

Lebanese identity is more strongly linked to religious affiliation than to ethnicity. The government under the National Pact divides the three important leadership positions (President, Prime Minister, and Speaker of the National Assembly) among the largest religious groups. This all-encompassing representation has allowed disagreements between groups to be resolved through politic channels rather than through violence. Changing demographics, however—including decreasing numbers of Maronite Christians and increasing numbers of Shia Muslims—have raised questions about the fairness of the National Pact. Since no official census has taken place since 1932, it is difficult to know the precise numbers of each group's population and whether the National Pact is still a fair representation of Lebanese citizens.

LEBANON

Muḥammad ibn Ismāʿīl ad-Darazī

DRUZE RELIGIOUS LEADER

WRITTEN BY: [The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica](#)

[See Article History](#)

Muḥammad ibn Ismāʿīl ad-Darazī, (born, [Bukhara](#), [Turkistan](#) [now in Uzbekistan]—died 1019/20), propagandist for the Ismāʿīlī sect of [Islam](#) and the man for whom the [religion](#) of the Druze sect is named.

Ad-Darazī was probably at least part-Turkish and is believed to have traveled from Bukhara to Egypt as an Ismāʿīlī preacher in 1017/18. He gained favour with the Fāṭimid [caliph al-Ḥākim](#) and, together with [Ḥamzah ibn ʿAlī](#) and others, created a [theology](#) that was based upon the caliph's divinity. According to ad-Darazī, the divine spirit that had been invested in Adam had been transmitted through successive imams to al-Ḥākim. Al-Ḥākim actively promoted the belief in his own divinity, and, when ad-Darazī publicly proclaimed the doctrine in the principal [mosque](#) of Cairo, rioting ensued that quite probably led to his own death. The [Druze](#) religion was named for ad-Darazī because his preaching established his preeminence among the founders in the public's mind, even though Ḥamzah had been the first to organize the movement.

LEBANON

CULTURE

Food

Lebanese food is massively popular because it is both healthful and delicious. Lebanese cuisine is generally synonymous with Levantine cuisine. For most of its past, Lebanon was ruled by foreign powers that left lasting influences on Lebanese cuisine. The Ottoman Turks introduced a variety of foods that have become staples in the Lebanese diet, including olive oil, fresh bread, *baklava*, *laban* (homemade yogurt), stuffed vegetables, and a variety of nuts.

Fruit, vegetables, rice, and bread outweigh the amount of meat eaten in the average Lebanese meal. However, the most commonly eaten meats, poultry and lamb, make up some of the country's most popular dishes. The national dish, *kibbeh* (or *kibbe*), consists of a ground meats, spices, and bulgur.

The Lebanese diet is centered around herbs, spices, and fresh ingredients. Mint, parsley, thyme, oregano, garlic, allspice, nutmeg, and cinnamon are the most common seasonings. Rose water is another common flavor used in desserts.

Clothing

Clothing in Lebanon is westernized, particularly in the cities. There is a wide range of national or folk clothing due to the diverse ethnic and religious makeup of Lebanon's population.

LEBANON

Art



Phoenician stamp scarab seal with winged figures, 6th-5th century B.C. Found in Levant, made of jasper. Credit: Metropolitan Museum of Art, digital photo #DP109170

Early art in Lebanon was influenced by the empire in control of the Levant at any given time, and the many cultures that traded in the area. Among the earliest people to settle Lebanon were the Phoenicians, who became renowned for their use of royal purple dye in pottery and textiles. Around 1000 BCE, Phoenician seal makers adopted the scarab from the Egyptians, for whom it was a symbol of regeneration. The seals were shaped like scarabs while the flat undersides featured carved images of Egyptian and Greek mythology. The Phoenicians were also known for their ivory carvings. Like the scarab seals, the carvings sometimes featured Egyptian themes with the addition of Phoenician elements.

One of the early forms of art indigenous to Lebanon was the creation of religious icons by the Maronite Christians. These icons usually depicted holy objects on a flat painting, but were also made from metal, carved in stone, and embroidered or incorporated into mosaics and

frescoes. This form of religious art is still practiced today. One famous iconographer is Christine Habib El-Daye, who specializes in painting.

Many of the early contemporary artists in Lebanon went to European countries for training in classical painting, although this changed in 1937 with the establishment of the Lebanese Academy of Fine Arts. One of the early artists was Omar Onsi, an impressionist who helped train later generations of Lebanese artists. Onsi went to France to train further in his art, and upon his return painted watercolors of the Lebanese landscape.




LEBANON

Music

As is the case in many Middle Eastern countries, Lebanese music has been influenced by popular genres from around the world but has also retained aspects of traditional music. Dabke is a traditional style of music to which the national dance is performed. It is played using the oud (a pear-shaped, guitar-like instrument), a derbake (a hand drum) and the ney (a flute). A line dance, dabke literally means "stomping the ground" and is often performed at weddings or other celebratory occasions. The leader of the dance, who determines dance pattern variations for the rest of the line to follow, is called the raas ("head"). Dabke songs are often similar rhythmically, but feature different lyrics depending on the occasion and the dancers. This style remains popular throughout Lebanon, though dabke may vary greatly from community to community.

Hip hop and rap have gained popularity in Lebanon and are often used to voice opinion about situations in Lebanon and beyond; they sing and rap about government corruption, poor conditions in refugee camps, and many other topics. The Permanent Peace Movement has used hip hop to spread a message of peace and non-violence. The group M.O.B refrains from using obscene language in order to promote public awareness about civil rights, unemployment, politics, and other issues.

Hard rock and heavy metal began gaining popularity in Lebanon in the 1980s during the Lebanese Civil War. Though the appeal is widespread, both styles (metal in particular) have a certain stigma attached to them as the result of an anti-metal movement that arose in response to the initial surge of interest. Metal's opponents linked the genre to illicit behavior like drug use and occult practices. The band **Blaakyum** claims the title of the oldest Lebanese metal band (formed in 1995) and is still playing today.

Some of the most famous Lebanese pop singers are **Nancy Ajram**, **Sabah** , and **Fairuz** . Group **Mashrou' Leila**, active since 2008, has gained international attention for its edgy music, solid instrumental ability, and its **openly gay lead vocalist**, Hammad Sinno. The all-male band is also a sharp but refreshing departure from a music video tradition in Lebanon that often features over the top and exaggerated scenarios such as seen in **Haifa Wehbe's** , "Bus Al Wawa" ("Kiss the Booboo").

LEBANON

Sites



Lebanon is home to architecture from the Greek, Roman, and Ottoman Empires. Baalbek, in eastern Lebanon, is a veritable treasure-trove of ancient Roman buildings. One of these is the Temple of Bacchus, which was built around 150 CE and is one of the best-preserved Roman temples in the world. The city of Byblos was the coastal capital of the Phoenicians and there are still ruins of ancient Phoenician building found in Byblos today.

Another famous site is Anjar, an inland commercial and trading center established by the Umayyad dynasty under Caliph Walid Ibn Abd Al-Malak (705-715). Anjar is an example of early urban planning and at its peak could have hosted 600 shops. In the 20th century, Anjar was settled by Armenians who survived the 1915 genocide. The city lies at the crossroads of two important routes, one leading from Beirut to Damascus, and the other crossing the Bekaa and leading from Homs to Tiberiade.

The Arz al-Rab forest, also known as the Cedars of God, is in the northern part of Lebanon. These cedars are a national symbol (as seen on the Lebanese flag) and were famed throughout the ancient world for their quality as building material. It is thought that the plentiful supply of cedars with which to build ships was a major factor in the Phoenician rise to naval supremacy. The cedars are a part of a large valley, called Ouadi Qadisha ("Holy Valley"), which has housed Christian monasteries since the early years of the religion.

LEBANON



Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab) (Lebanon) © Tim Schnarr

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/850>

LEBANON

Brief synthesis

Ouadi Qadisha is one of the most important settlement sites of the first Christian monasteries in the world, and its monasteries, many of which of great age, are set in an extraordinarily rugged landscape. Nearby are the vestiges of the great cedar forest of Lebanon, highly prized in ancient times for the construction of great religious buildings.

The Qadisha Valley site and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab) are located in northern Lebanon. The Qadisha Valley is located North of Mount-Lebanon chain, at the foot of Mount al-Makmel and West of the Forest of the Cedars of God. The Holy River Qadisha, celebrated in the Scriptures, runs through the Valley. The Forest of the Cedars of God is located on Mount Makmel, between 1900 and 2050 m altitude and to the East of the village of Bcharré.

The rocky cliffs of the Qadisha Valley have served over centuries as a place for meditation and refuge. The Valley comprises the largest number of monasteries and hermitages dating back to the very first spread of Christianity. The main monasteries are those of St Anthony of Quzhayya, Our Lady of Hauqqa, Qannubin and Mar Lichaa. This Valley bears unique witness to the very centre of Maronite eremitism. Its natural caves, carved into the hillsides - almost inaccessible - and decorated with frescoes testifying to an architecture specifically conceived for the spiritual and vital needs of an austere life. There exist numerous terraces for growing grain by the monks, hermits and peasants who lived in the region; several of these terraces are still under cultivation today.

Linked to the Qadisha Valley through historic reference and contiguity, the Forest of the Cedars of God is the last vestige of antique forests and one of the rare sites where the *Cedrus libani* still grows, one of the most valued construction materials in the antique world and cited 103 times in the Bible.

Criterion (iii): Since the beginnings of Christianity, the Qadisha Valley has given shelter to monastic communities. The trees of the cedar forest are the survivors of a sacred forest and one of the most prized building materials in ancient times.

Criterion (iv): The rugged Valley has long been a place of meditation and refuge. It comprises an exceptional number of coenobite and eremitic monastic foundations, some of which date back to a very ancient period of the expansion of Christianity. The monasteries of the Qadisha Valley are among the most significant surviving examples of the strength of the Christian faith.

LEBANON

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OUR LADY OF LEBANON

PATRIARCH

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VALLEY QADISHA

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Scarab seal and modern impression: Osiris flanked by protective deities

Period: Iron Age

Date: ca. 6th–5th century B.C.

Geography: Levant or Syria

Medium: Jasper, green

Dimensions: Seal Face: 1.87 x 1.39 cm

Height: 1.02 cm

String Hole: 0.3 cm

Classification: Stone-Stamp Seals

Credit Line: Bequest of W. Gedney Beatty, 1941

Accession Number: 41.160.162

Description

Around the beginning of the first millennium B.C., Phoenician seal engravers adopted the use of the scarab, an Egyptian symbol of regeneration. In typical Phoenician fashion, the seals were decorated with Egyptian motifs that are juxtaposed out of context, sometimes with non-Egyptian animal subjects. Popular subjects included the birth of Horus and scenes of his mother Isis nursing him as an infant. Winged protective deities and genies were also favorite themes. Iconographically, the seals of the eighth to seventh centuries B.C. have a close dependence on Phoenician carved bowls and ivories. Phoenician scarab seals reached a peak of popularity in the fifth to fourth centuries B.C., when they spread throughout the Mediterranean. The city of Tharros on Sardinia was a major center of production and distribution. By this time, the seals were carved with not only Egyptian themes but also Etruscan and western Greek imagery.

LEBANON

Omar Onsi (1901-1969)

Collection by **The AMCA Project**

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Born in Beirut. Onsi is a pioneer of modern painting in Lebanon and is regarded as its most renowned impressionist painter. He studied painting in Beirut under Khalil Saleeby. From 1922 to 1927, he travelled to Transjordan, where he taught painting to the children of King Abdullah. The discovery of the desert and its colors during this stay had a major influence on his work. In 1928, Onsi went to Paris to continue his training and stayed for 3 years... For more info: <http://goo.gl/PDOvt>



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Omar Onsi with artists, Manetti Fernando & Rachid Wehbi

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LEBANON



CHAOUKI CHAMOUN

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I am always in search for new aesthetic vocabulary in the making of my art. I do not believe that one single style or one single subject matter would ever express all my demanding aesthetic needs. I find in the return to nature and to the things themselves the source for my new imagery, creative methods and tools in the creation of new artworks. This philosophy has marked my development as an artist, helped me identify the most fitting of my inspirations and provided me with a firm intellectual and practical backing to my artistic convictions and beliefs. Aesthetic quality is my aspiration, when I see it I leave my name on it.

Chaouki Chamoun