

## Historical Chronology of Lebanon (1516 – Present):

1516	Start of Ottoman Control of ‘Lebanon’ after the battle of Marj Dabiq.
1590 – 1918	Ottoman Rule with Numerous Revolts and Cessation on behalf of Arab groups in what is later to become Lebanon, Syria and Egypt.
1914 – 1918	World War I. Groups in ‘Lebanon’ fight Turks in exchange for a promise of Freedom.
1916	The Sykes-Picot Agreement between the French and British governments divided the region into countries under the control of either. Lebanon was to be mandated by the French.
1920	Declaration of Greater Lebanon and beginning of the French Mandate.
1926	Lebanon declared a republic. Constitution Adopted.
1932	Suspension of Constitution, upheaval as some ask for unity with Syria and all ask for independence from the French.
1943	<i>Lebanon gains <b>Independence</b></i>
1945	Lebanon joins League of Arab States.
1946	Evacuation of French Troops from Lebanon.
1948	Israel occupies the Seven Villages alongside dispossessing Palestinians. Palestinian find refuge in Lebanon (dispossessed with the creation of ‘Israel’)
1952	Voting Rights Granted to Women after Struggles. Lebanese Women’s Council was created of the merger of several women’s organizations in the country.
1958	Civil war. Deployment of U.S. troops on behalf of the Phalanges.
1964	Bank of Lebanon founded.
1967	Al-Naksa. Part of South Lebanon occupied. More Palestinian Refugees.
1968	Israeli air raid against Beirut International Airport (Dec. 28), destroying 13 Middle East Airlines Planes.
1969	Cairo Agreement is signed between the Lebanese government and the PLO to allow the PLO to operate militarily out of Lebanon but with coordination with the Lebanese Army.
1975	Ma’ruf Sa’d (union leaders in Saida) assassinated (Feb. 28). Massacre of Palestinian refugees in a bus by Phalangist members at Ayn ar-Rummanah (Beirut, April 13). Beginning of the Lebanese Civil War.
1976	Syrian troops (officially) enter Lebanon (May 31) invited by President to protect Phalangists and other Right Wing Groups in civil war.
1978	Israeli Invasion of Southern Lebanon (March 14). U.N. Security Council Resolution 425 passed (March 19). Creation of “Sharit Hududi” (Occupied Strip). United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFL) are deployed to South Lebanon.
1979	Clashes between different Lebanese factions fuels the civil war again
1980	Increase Israeli support for Bashir Gemayyel (Phalanges)
1981	Israel shoots down to Syrian Helicopters. Israeli-Palestinian cease-fire reached in July.

- 1982** Large-Scale Israeli invasion of Lebanon begins (June 6) code name by Israel, Operation Peace for Galilee. Seize of Beirut (June 11). Evacuation of PLO leaders and troops (Aug. 21 – Sept. 3). Assassination of president elect Bashir Gemayyel (Sept. 14). Massacres of Sabra and Shatila by Phalanges with Israeli supervision (Sept. 16-18). 20,000 Palestinian and Lebanese died in this invasion. The destruction was enormous.
- 1982 – 1985** Israeli Occupation of South Lebanon and part of Beqa'a Valley. 1985 Israeli Withdrawal from parts of south, occupation continues of "Sharit Hududi". Southern Lebanese Army (SLA) established and funded by Israel as watchdog of the South.
- 1985 – 1989 Civil War erupts. 1985 Amal and Palestinian factions fight. 1986 Ja'ja' launches war against Hubayqah and takes control of Lebanese Forces (militia arm of the Phalangist).
- 1989 Michel Awn launches a war of liberation (against Syria). Ta'if Accord signed between different warring parties in Saudi Arabia.
- 1990 Defeat of last coup by Awn, exile of Awn to France, Government establishes control over Lebanese territory (except for Israeli-occupied south Lebanon). End of Civil War.
- 1992 Popular Demonstrations and labor protests lead to fall of government and new parliamentary elections took place.
- 1993** Israeli invasion of Lebanon (July 25), code-name Operation Accountability.
- 1996** Beginning of Israeli invasion of Lebanon, code name Grapes of Wrath (Apr12). Qana Massacre (over 100 people dead on April 18). US negotiates an "understanding" between Resistance Movement and Israel.
- 1996 – 2000** Continued air raids and strikes by Israel and retaliation by Resistance Movement.
- 2000 May 24; Israel is forced out of Lebanon (except for a number of villages called Sheb'a farms and Kfarshouba hills). May 25, Day of Freedom and Victory, declared official holiday.
- 2000 – 2003 Continued struggles with Israel over border, water, prisoners, and sovereignty.
- 2003 Syria redeploys and 14000 troops remained in Lebanon.
- 2004 New Government brings first two female Ministers. UN Resolution 1559 is passed.
- 2005 Ex-Prime Minister Hariri is assassinated. Syria completes withdrawal from Lebanon. A series of assassinations of political figures of all domains (Samir Qasir, Khalil Hawi, Jibrán Toueni, Mai Chedyak & Elias Al-Mur).
- 2006** Israel launches an all out war on Lebanon in July 2006 under the pretext of destroying Hizbullah and returning two captured soldiers.