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كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم التاريخ

**العلاقات السورية اللبنانية
(٢٠٠٠-٢٠٠٦ م)
دراسة تاريخية**

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رسالة ماجستير
التاريخ / التاريخ الحديث والمعاصر

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

تناولت الرسالة العلاقات السورية اللبنانية (2000 — 2006) دراسة تاريخية تبدأ الدراسة بعام (2000م)، وهو العام الذي شهد وفاة الرئيس السوري حافظ الأسد، وتولي نجله بشار منصب رئاسة الجمهورية، والتغيير في مجرى السياسة التي اتبعها الأخير إزاء لبنان لتبدأ صفحة جديدة من العلاقات بين البلدين، وتوقفت الدراسة عام (2006م)، حيث شهد لبنان حادثة مهمة وبارزة تكمن في العدوان (الإسرائيلي) على بيروت وموقف سوريا منه ولاسيما أن التواجد السوري في لبنان ودعمه للمقاومة وعناصر حزب الله كان أحد أهم أسباب الحرب.

توزعت الدراسة على مقدمة وتمهيد وثلاثة فصول وخاتمة، تناول التمهيد عرضاً مبسطاً عن العلاقات السورية اللبنانية قبل عام (2000م).

غني الفصل الأول بدراسة تطور العلاقات السورية اللبنانية (2000-2003م)، وضم مبحثين المبحث الأول: تولي بشار الأسد السلطة في سوريا والعلاقات مع لبنان، والمبحث الثاني: المعارضة اللبنانية للوجود العسكري السوري في لبنان واثره على العلاقات السورية اللبنانية، فيما غني الفصل الثاني بـ القضية الإقليمية والداخلية وتأثيرها في العلاقات السورية اللبنانية (2003-2005م)، وقُسم على ثلاثة مباحث، المبحث الأول: أثر الاحتلال الأمريكي للعراق 2003م وتداعياته على العلاقات السورية اللبنانية، والمبحث الثاني: العلاقات السورية اللبنانية (2004-2005م)، والمبحث الثالث: سوريا وموقفها من اغتيال رفيق الحريري (2005م)، وتناول الفصل الثالث: العلاقات السورية اللبنانية (2005-2006م)، وتضمن ثلاثة مباحث، المبحث الأول: ثورة الأرز (2005م) (انتفاضة الاستقلال)، والمبحث الثاني: الانسحاب السوري من لبنان (2005م)، والمبحث الثالث: الحرب (الإسرائيلية) اللبنانية (تموز 2006م) والموقف السوري.

Abstract

At the beginning of the second millennium, the Syrian-Lebanese relations witnessed a somewhat noticeable development, while the relations between the two countries, especially during the time of President Bashar al-Assad, witnessed more convergence on the political level, starting with the visit of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad on the third of March 2002, but there are several issues that were negatively reflected on the relations between the two countries, especially during the period 2000-2006.

The importance of this master thesis lies in its attempt to highlight on the Syrian-Lebanese relations during the extended period 2000-2006.

The study begins with the year 2000, the year that witnessed the death of the Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and his successor Bashar's assumption of the presidency of the Republic and the change in the course of the policy that the latter followed towards Lebanon, to start a new page of relations between the two countries. The study stopped in 2006, when Lebanon witnessed an important and prominent incident, which is the Israeli aggression against Beirut and Syria's position on it, especially since the Syrian presence in Lebanon and its support for the resistance and Hezbollah elements was one of the most important reasons for the war.

The study was divided into an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion. The introduction dealt with a simplified presentation of the Syrian-Lebanese relations before the year 2000.

The first chapter was concerned with studying the development of Syrian-Lebanese relations 2000-2003, and it included two topics. The first topic was the assumption of power by Bashar al-Assad in Syria, and the second topic dealt with the Lebanese opposition to the Syrian military presence in Lebanon, while the second chapter dealt with the transformation of Syrian-Lebanese relations 2003-2005. It was divided into three sections, the first topic being the American invasion of Iraq in 2003 and its repercussions on Syrian-Lebanese relations, the second topic being Syria's role in the extension of President Emile Lahoud in 2004, and the third topic being the assassination of Prime Minister Rafik Hariri February 2005, and the third chapter dealing with the strained Syrian-Lebanese relations 2005. – 2006, and included three topics, the first topic,

the Cedar Revolution of 2005, the second topic, the Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon in 2005, and the third topic, the Israeli aggression against Lebanon July War / 2006.

The study relied on a variety of sources, foremost of which are the published and unpublished Arabic and foreign documents. The Arab documents were represented by the documents of the Syrian Ministry of Information, Dar Al-Baath, Documentation and Information Department. This document is important because it enriched the study with information that documented important historical events, as was the records of the Lebanese parliament played an important role in the study because it recorded the positions of political parties and blocs of representatives towards the events that took place in Lebanon and its foreign relations, including the relationship with Syria. English documents were also important despite their scarcity.

As for the personal memoirs, it is gained its importance because it was written abstractly from its writer, and therefore it was reliable in this study. This personal memoir provided the study with important information because its authors were contemporary with the events and contributed to their making. Among the highlights of these memoirs are the memoirs of Farouk Al-Sharaa, the Syrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, where its importance is highlighted by the fact that it included a presentation of the Syrian foreign policy and its political relationship with Arab and regional countries.

The unpublished master thesis and Ph D dissertations had a great and important impact in providing the study with valuable information, as it is academic studies that was examined and scrutinized by specialists in the field of history, especially among these studies a master's thesis entitled Rafiq Hariri and his economic role in Lebanon 1944-2015 Hussein Ali Kurdi Hammoud al-Jubouri as well as a master's thesis entitled Farouk Al-Sharaa and his role in the history of Syria until 2006 by Muntadhar Sabah Shadhan Kazem.

The Arabic and Arabized books were the main source in this study, the most prominent of them is a group of books for the author Abdel Raouf Sinno The Israeli-Lebanese War 2006 Backgrounds, Attitudes, Dimensions, Lebanon the Sects, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon, The politics and the economics 1943-2011, The economic relations, as well as a book History of Syria Contemporary from the French Mandate to the Summer

of 2011 for its author Kamal Deeb, and this book is considered one of the most prominent books that dealt with the contemporary history of Syria and reviewed the political crises which went through, and the book that did not leave this research is *The Road to Independence Five Years with Rafik Al-Hariri* for its author George Bkasini, where there was no chapter in this study without it being used as a source, because it dealt with a central character in the Lebanese political life and its foreign relations, including Syria, and he is Rafik Al-Hariri. In addition to that, there is a book was used for the first time as a source in such a study, which carried many secrets and mysteries in its pages which is titled *The Mossad's The Dirty War to Assassinate Leaders of the Resistance* for its author, Adel Al-Jogari.

As for the Arabized books and their importance, Reno Gerad's book was entitled *Israel's lost war against Hezbollah*. This book was very important in the third chapter, as it chronicled the Israeli aggression against Lebanon the July 2006 war.

Foreign books presented the benefit to the study in the diversity of information that was not covered by the Arabic books.

The researches which is published in scientific journals had great importance where it provided the study with important information, including the research of Dr. Nancy Ahmed Hamid Helal. Present and future Lebanese-Syrian relations, and the research of Dr. Amer Kamel Ahmed, which was entitled *Syrian-Lebanese relations after the Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon*, and also the research of Dr. Khaled Ibrahim Khalil Al-Hubaiti the *Syrian-Lebanese crisis and its regional and international dimensions 2005-2006*.

Newspapers also had an abundant share in this study as a record of daily events, as it enriched the study with abundant information and the sequence of events chronologically, including *Al-Hayat* newspaper, *Al-Nahar* newspaper, and *Al-Ahram* newspaper, as well as the *Kuwaiti Al-Qabas* newspaper, *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* newspaper, *Qasioun* newspaper, and other newspapers.

The researcher also adopted on the international information network the Internet that benefited the study, as the study was reinforced with information through television programs and interviews with personalities who participated in making the events or were close to them.

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Syrian-Lebanese Relations
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Historical Study

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