



جامعة الموصل  
كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

## نشأة حزب القوات اللبنانية ودوره السياسي في لبنان (1976-1983) دراسة تاريخية

رسالة تقدم بها  
أيوب عبدالمطلب محمد حسن الحديدي

رسالة ماجستير  
في  
التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف  
الأستاذ المساعد  
الدكتور فتحي عباس خلف الجبوري

## المستخلص باللغة العربية

أحتل لبنان أهمية خاصة بالنسبة للدول العربية لما له من أهمية ثقافية واجتماعية وبسبب الموقع الجغرافي والستراتيجي، الامر الذي ألقى بضلاله على سير تطور الاحداث السياسية فيه بدءاً من استقلال كيانه سنة (1943) وحتى وقتنا الحاضر، وبسبب هذا الامر شكل تاريخ لبنان مادة خصبة لمجموعة من الدراسات الاكاديمية على مستوى دراستي الماجستير والدكتوراه في معظم الجامعات العراقية، ومن هنا تكمن أهمية الدراسة (نشأة حزب القوات اللبنانية و دوره السياسي في لبنان 1976 - 1983) بتسليطها الضوء على تأسيس الحزب وابرز الاحداث التي شهدها لبنان ابان تلك الحقبة والدور السياسي لحزب القوات اللبنانية وموقفه منها. ابتدأ موضوع الدراسة منذ العام 1976، وهو العام الذي شهد تأسيس حزب القوات اللبنانية واستمرت فترة الدراسة حتى العام 1983، وهو العام الذي شهد مفصلاً تاريخياً مهماً في تاريخ لبنان الحديث تمثل بعقد اتفاق (17/أيار/1983) مع إسرائيل فضلاً عن اندلاع حرب الجبل والتي كان للحزب المذكور دوراً أساسياً فيها.

قسمت الدراسة على تمهيد واربعة فصول، فضلاً عن الخاتمة والملاحق. جاء التمهيد (الأحزاب السياسية عشية الحرب الاهلية اللبنانية) ليقدّم شرحاً موجزاً للأحزاب اللبنانية عن الأحزاب في تلك الفترة، في حين ركز الفصل الأول من هذه الرسالة على العوامل التي مهدت لقيام الحرب الاهلية واندلاعها، ونشأة الحزب وموقفه من الحرب الاهلية، فضلاً عن علاقته بإسرائيل. وتضمن الفصل الثاني (الدور السياسي للحزب ابان الفترة الممتدة 1978 - 1982) فشمّل أربعة مباحث: المبحث الأول (النزاع بين القوات السورية والجبهة اللبنانية (أحداث الفياضة)، أما المبحث الثاني (الاجتياح الإسرائيلي الأول للبنان 1978)، أما المبحث الثالث (العمليات العسكرية للحزب خلال الفترة الممتدة منذ عام 1978 - 1980))، في حين جاء المبحث الرابع (الدور السياسي للحزب خلال الفترة الممتدة منذ عام 1980 - 1982))، وما ترتب عليها من أوضاع الحزب خلال عامي (1979-1980)، ومعركة زحلة، فضلاً عن أزمة الصواريخ السورية. في حين تضمن الفصل الثالث (التطورات السياسية في لبنان 1982 ودور الحزب فيها) ثلاثة مباحث: المبحث الأول (التقارب الإسرائيلي - القواتي) اما المبحث الثاني (الاجتياح الإسرائيلي الثاني للبنان 1982) والمبحث الثالث (انتخاب بشير الجميل رئيساً للجمهورية اللبنانية وعرض المواقف الداخلية والخارجية من انتخابه، فضلاً عن اغتيال بشير الجميل). أما الفصل الرابع فعالج التطورات الداخلية للبنان 1983، وموقف الحزب منها، تضمن أربعة مباحث: المبحث الأول (مجزرة صبرا وشاتيلا وما ترتب على ذلك من تداعيات)، في حين تناول المبحث الثاني (موقف الحزب من اتفاق 17/أيار/1983، وتداعياته على لبنان واثاره على أوضاع الحزب)، أما المبحث الثالث فقد تناول (دور الحزب ابان حرب الجبل 1983).

مسؤول الدراسات العليا  
أ.م.د. قيس محمد علي

تأييد المشرف

أؤيد بان مستخلص الاستمارة مطابق للمستخلص في الرسالة  
الإسم : فتحي عباس خلف

## Abstract

Lebanon has occupied a significant position according to Arabic Nations in view of its educational and social importance also with its geographical strategic location , that reflect on the processing of political development of events, starting with its dependence of its entity in (1943) until nowadays, as result of this matter the history of Lebanon forms a rich material for many academic studies on master and doctorate degrees at most of Iraqi universities, consequently the objective of study is implemented ( Establishment of the party of Lebanese Forces in Lebanon 1976- 1983) reflected its light on establishment of party and the significant events the Lebanon has experienced at this period also the political role of this party and his attitude toward these events.

The subject of study start in 1967, this year witnessed the establishment the party of Lebanese and the period of study continued until 1983, this year witnessed was a significant one in Lebanon in Lebanon history characterized by conclude an agreement (17 /May 1983) with Israel in addition to outbreak of Jabal war by which the mentioned party had a political role .

The study divides into introduction and four Chapter, in addition to conclusion and supplements.

The introduction entitled ( Political Parties after Lebanon civil war ) give a summary of Lebanese in the period, while the chapter focus on the elements that give a start to civil war and its establishment, and the establish of party and its attitude toward the civil war, in addition to its relation with Israel.

Chapter two implies (The political role of Lebanese Forces party during the extended period 1982- 1978), including four sections , section one ( the conflict between Syrian forces and Lebanese Front ( Alfyadha events ), section two ( the first Israel invasion 1987) , section three ( military operations of the party during

the extended period from (1980- 1987) , whilst section four ( the political role of party during the extended period (1982- 1980) and the consequences of the party situations during period ( 1979- 1980) , Zahla war, in addition to crisis of Syrian strikes.

Whilst Chapter three entitled (The role of party in the political development of Lebanon ) with three sections: section one (adherence of Israel- Lebanese forces) , section two ( Israel invasion of Lebanon 1982) section three ( election of Basheer Ejamael as a president of republic of Lebanon with view his internal and external attitudes toward his election, in addition to assassination of Basheer Ejamael).

Chapter Four includes three sections: Section one (Sabra and Shatila massacre and the consequences), whilst the section two (Attitude of party in the convent 17/may 1983, consequences on Lebanon and its impact on party of on the war events ), whilst section three dealt with (the role of Aban in Jabal War 1983).

The establishment of Lebanese forces, comes under this hard political security that Lebanon had lived characterized by April 1975, also the establish of party in ( 31 August 1976), didn't come until the crises on the budget in the east side of Beirut by Palestine forces, particularly after Ain-Alroman event, and this forced them to ask support from Israel government.

The party characterized by a tide relationship with Israel leadership during the civil war, after the spike the war , the Cristian has limited their power to only to defend their self in east part of Beirut against Palestine forces and their collations and forces them to get assistance with Israel, that their leadership from middle of 1975, by sending arms and a secret with Maronite militias and national Liberal Party, from this point Basheer Ejameel to introduce themselves characterized by his father Bayar Aljameel ( The leader the Lebanese Alkata'b

party) through his connection with Israel leadership rising from his goal to control on the Lebanon country through the benefit of Israel assistance.

The leadership of relation in Syria in relationship in 1976, the relationship aggressive enemy in 1978, not by a chance in 1976, the Maronite militias was so bad and it needs to any support that come even it comes from foreign countries , to fight their Palestine enemies and their coalition in 1978, the Maronite militias had organized military force and able to keep the risks characterized by militia of east Beirut that invaded army concerned with Lebanese forces during to (1980-1987) new policy entitled with (unify the Christian gun), that means unifies the main Christians that have a mass political and military gun on Maronite militias on the ground of the council of single leadership characterized by a leadership of Lebanese forces party only and to achieve this policy the party go through to met the risk of ( Palestine- Syrian – National Lebanese movement), behind this Basheer aimed to force his power on the Lebanese parties forces on Lebanon as introduction to take the president position.

The Lebanese party play a significant political role declares the Israel invasion of Beirut in 1982, according to this agreement between the leader of Lebanon forces party albasheer aljameel as ministry of defense Israel Erbil Sharon, especially what related with the destroy the Palestine organization of library and consequently to hold an agreement of peace with Israel concerning agreement (Camp David Accords) with Israel.

Eluding of Albasheer Aljamel from their covenant from that Israel has made, especially the rejecting the refuse of hold covenant with them was enough to take the leadership of Israel take its role to destroy the elected president Basheer Aljameel and assassination after few days on his election as president of Lebanon in other side we say that the Syrian leadership is the another one not satisfies with Syrian leadership is another one not satisfied with basher - their best enemy- to

hold that position because it simply doesn't forget Basher conspiracy with Israel to destroy the Syrian entity in Lebanon, also Palestine was so aggressive on him as a result of the bloody conflict between the two parties since the war of Tal Alza'tar in 1976, reaching to the invasion of 1982, respectively it becomes too clear that whoever invade the elected president wither it was (Israel or Syria or Palestine) to get them together wither as a push Basheer Aljameel and tide policy that he go through from earliest period of his election as a president of the republic .

The leadership of Lebanese forces declares a play a significant role in the events of (Sabra and Shatella ) Palestines, as a sign that a group that invade the mentioned camps was under control of Elle Habeqa as president of agency system in Lebanese forces party as reflect of assassination of their leader Badheer Ejmael.

The tough attitude of Syria and its impact on Lebanon ground and overthrow of the Israel-Lebanon plan (Agreement 17/May) through the war of Jabal, that Lebanese forces party got paid its cost because of the supporting of President Alassad beside Waleed Jumbalat in his fight against the party, seducing the withdraw of Israel army from Jabal region.

Ministry of Higher education and scientific Science  
University of Mosul  
College of Education  
Department of history



# **The rise of Lebanese forces party and its political role on Lebanon ( 1983- 1976) Historical Study**

A letter  
submitted by

**AYOUB ABDUALMUTALIB MOHAMMED HASSAN AL-HADIDI**

To

The council of college of education for human science of University of Mosul  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master degree on modern  
history

Supervised by

Assistant Professor

**D. FATIHI ABBAS KHALAF AL-JOBOURI**