

Timeline of Lebanese History	
Year	Events
-2900	Second wave of Semitic migration, the Canaanites, and the establishment of Sidon and Tyre
-2810	In Byblos, the Temple of The Lady of Byblos was built and probably partially financed by the Egyptian Pharaoh
-2800	Human habitation existed in the Baalbeck site
-2560	The Egyptian Pharaoh Snefru sends a maritime expedition of forty vessels to bring cedar timber
-2160	The great migration wave of the Semitic nomadic Amorites overtakes the Phoenician coasts
-2150	Byblos is destroyed by the first Amorite invasion
-2000	The inhabitants of Byblos establish the city of Beirut
-2000	The Phoenicians apply the decimal system in their arithmetic
-2000	The Phoenicians settle in Baalbeck where they erect the temple dedicated to Baal the sun god
-1900	Beginning construction of the Temple of Obelisks in Byblos attesting to the strong Egyptian cultural influence
-1440	Introduction of the cult of the Phoenician god Baal into Egypt
-1300	The appearance of the perfect Phoenician alphabet of 22 letters of which the Greek, Etruscan, Latin, Indian, and Arabic alphabet shall be derived
-1298	The Pharaoh Ramses II arrives at Nahr el-Kalb at the head of his army
-1298	Ramses II withdraws to Palestine through the Bekaa following the vague inconclusive ending of the battle of Kadesh
-1282	Byblos enjoys its independence keeping very good relations with Egypt, though.
-1200	Peoples of the sea raid the Oriental Mediterranean coasts

-1200	Apart from Sidon which was destroyed by the Philistines, the other Phoenician towns were momentarily evacuated suffering less damage
-1186	The Canaanites of the south chased by the Philistines take refuge in the Phoenician towns
-1110	The Phoenicians establish the city of Lixus on the Atlantic coast. working with and exporting gold and silver
-1104	The Phoenicians establish Tyre of Gades one of the most ancient European cities
-1100	The Phoenician cities, with the exception of Tyre, pay tribute to the Assyrians
-1050	The Phoenicians of Tyre set up a trading post at Citium (now Larnaca in Cyprus)
-962	Hiram I King of Tyre sent architects, stone, and timber from the cedars for the construction of the Temple of Jerusalem, a royal palace, and the City Wall (the works lasted for 10 years)
-925	Building the Phoenician Temple at Kommos on the southern coast of Crete
-860	The arrival of Phoenicians to Malta ( the <u>Phoenician</u> word <i>Maleth</i> means "a haven")
-821	Creation of Kambe by the Sidonians in the Gulf of Tunis
-814	Elissa runs away from her brother Pygmalion and establishes Carthage. (Qart Hadasht means "New City" in Phoenician and is the original name given to the ancient city of Carthage)

-800	The Greeks adopt the Phoenician Alphabet
-800	The Phoenicians manufacture the paste of transparent glass
-700	Construction of the first bireme (An ancient warship with two files of oarsmen on each side) on a Phoenician naval construction site
-598	Egyptian king Necho II (sometimes Nekau) employs Phoenician sailors to accomplish the first circumnavigation of the African continent
-586	Occupation of Sidon and siege of Tyre by Pharaoh Hophra (also known as Apries)
-550	The predominance of Carthage in the Mediterranean replacing Tyre
-389	Khabar Evagoras of Salamine occupies Tyre aided by the Egyptian Pharaohs
-335	Birth of Zeno of Citium founder of the Stoic school of philosophy, son of a rich Phoenician merchant, in Cyprus
-332	Alexander occupies Tyre after 7 months of siege
-315	Fall of Tyre in front of Antigone after 13 months of siege
-276	At the beginning of the First Syrian war, the Ptolemies invade the Bekaa

-150	Birth of mathematician and Epicurean philosopher Zeno of Sidon
-140	Poet Antipater draws the list of the seven wonders of the world
-63	Phoenicia becomes a Roman province
14	Beginning construction of the temples of Baalbeck completed by the end of the second century
28	The visit and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth at Sidon and Tyre
57	During his third missionary trip, Paul of Tarsus, the future St. Paul arrives in Tyre
70	Birth of Phoenician cartographer and mathematician Marinus of Tyre. The projection method of his charts, from the Atlantic to China, will be picked up and revived by Mercator 14 centuries later
114	Beheading of Saint Eudokia of Heliopolis (of Samaritan origin)
120	Building the Temple of Bacchus in Baalbek
155	Bishop Ancient of Phoenician origin is elected Pope
205	Probable date for the foundation of the Beirut Law School. Several jurisdiction scholars have taught there.
215	Building the Temple of Jupiter in Baalbeck
228	] Death of jurist Ulpian of Tyre in Rome. Author of one-third of the total content of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I's monumental « Justinian » Digeste

234	Birth of the Neoplatonic philosopher and historian Prophyry of Tyre
237	Beheading of Saint Barbe of Baalbeck
293	Beheading of Saint Aquilina of Byblos
320	Birth of Saint Frumentius of Aksum in Tyre. He introduced Christianity to Ethiopia
335	Emperor Constantine I convenes the Synod of Tyre
425	Theodosius II establishes a university in Beirut encouraged by his wife Eudoxia
551	A series of earthquakes hit Lebanon
659	Beginning of the Maronite exodus towards Lebanon
685	Birth of the Maronite church
695	Victory of the Maronites in Amioun against the Byzantine troops of Emperor Justinian II
707	Birth of the Imam Ouzai (Abdel Rahman Bin Amer) in Baalbeck
708	Following the death of Pope Sisinnius three weeks after his consecration, Constantine I was elected pope. Both were natives of Tyre
731	Bishop Gregory III of Phoenician origin elected Pope of the Catholic Church
763	The Arab Tannoukhi tribe moves to Lebanon

811	The first struggle on Lebanese territories takes place in Chebaa between the Qaysites and the Yamanites
875	Beirut becomes the capital of the Tannoukhi Emirate
975	After having occupied Damascus, Turkish general al-Aftakin occupies the Bekaa and Sidon on account of the Abbasides
976	Byzantine Emperor Basil II's first attempt to occupy Tripoli
997	The revolution of prince 'Allaqa in Tyr fails despite help from the Byzantine navy
999	The Byzantine Emperor Basil II reaches the gates of Tripoli but fails to enter the city
1089	The Fatimids reclaim Byblos from Banu Ammar
1089	The Fatimids reclaim Sidon, Tyre, Byblos and the Bekaa
1110	The capture of Beirut by the Crusaders and the massacre of the population
1187	Following his victory at Hattin, Saladin occupies Byblos, Beirut, and Sidon.
1260	The Mongols destroy Sidon. The Franco-Mongol alliance is ruptured.
1283	The Mamluk sultan Qalawoun occupies the Maronite regions in the North.
1304	The Crusaders attack Sidon from the sea.

1367	The Maronite Patriarch Gabriel of Hjoula is condemned to the pyre by the Mamluk authorities of Tripoli.
1583	Ottoman military campaign against the Maronites pushes forward towards Byblos and the Kesrouan regions
1584	Pope Gregory III establishes the Maronite college of Rome
1610	The first printer with Syriac letters at the convent of Saint Qozhayya
1662	Abu Nawfal el-Khazen becomes the first consul of France to Beirut
1687	Birth of the Orientalist scholar Semaan as-Semaani writer and prefect of the Vatican Library
1704	Death of Maronite Patriarch Dweihi renovator of the Maronite Church
1710	In Tripoli, birth of Maronite Orientalist scholar and clergyman Miguel Casiri member of the Madrid academy of History and interpreter for the Spanish king
1724	Scission in the Greek Patriarchate of Antioch and the birth of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church
1736	The Maronite Synod convened in Louaizé proclaims free and compulsory education
1789	Ain Warka school sets up Higher Studies in its institute
1804	In Achkout, birth of Lebanese writer and journalist Ahmad Fares al-Chidiac
1808	Birth of Maronite monk Neemtallah Kassab al-Hardini who was canonized in 2004

1819	Birth of the writer Boutros al-Boustani founder of the national School
1828	Birth in Bkaakafra of Youssef Makhoulf who became Saint Charbel
1832	Birth of Saint Rafqa
1834	Establishment of Saint Joseph College in Aintoura
1866	Establishment of the American University of Beirut
1875	Establishment of Saint Joseph University in Beirut
1876	Birth of Lebanese writer Amin al-Rihani in Freiké
1879	Birth of inventor Hassan Kamel As-Sabbah
1883	Birth of Gibran Kahlil Gibran in Becharré Naissance à Bcharré de Gibran Kahlil Gibran
1943	The liberation of the Lebanese political detainees by the French marks the date of the independence
1990	Signature of the Taef Accord in 1989 put an end to the war in Lebanon
2000	The Liberation War
2005	Assassination of Prime Minister Rafic Hariri
2007	Withdrawal of the Syrian troops from Lebanon