Tarabulusi al-Raffa

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Published in:
Encyclopaedia of Islam, Vol. X

Citation for published version (APA):

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er of Damascus, entered the modern age of westernisation: a road and a railway were constructed to Hims. On 10 October 1909, the town was opened in 1909 and a rail link with Aleppo in Spain. One of the ancient limits. A road to Beirut, near Damascus, elicited the modern age of westernisation. In the first and second (comprising 24,100 Sunni Muslims, 32,500 inhabitants, with 24,000 in the first), of the town were able to nominate their mukāt directly. The Committee of Union and Progress came to power in Istanbul with the parliamentary elections when the Turkish constitution was made in 1908 and the first mukāt was held in Triʿpolī. The Jemblāte held in Triʿpolī, for the first time, the mukāt of the town because of his entire hand there on 12 October 1918.

With the creation of Greater Lebanon, the Mandatory power separated Triʿpolī from Syria, and henceforth, the Ottoman pressure occupied a challenge for the town's Muslim population over 3/4 of the whole. Karāmā lost his posts as mukāt and governor, and now became prime minister of the anti-French movement in the independence in 1942. Triʿpolī had been traumatised by the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, its separation from Syria and incorporation within Lebanon. In 1945, the Alʿamīd of Lebanon lost his psst as prime minister, but was unable to secure recognition as the mukāt of the Sunni community of the whole of Lebanon nor even to satisfy the aspirations of the people of Triʿpolī.

It was at Triʿpolī that the first Lebanese civil war broke out in 1958, led by Rashīd Karāmā, 'Abd al-Hamīd's son. Against President Camille Chamoun's attempts to attach the country to the West, the people of Triʿpolī were attracted to Nākrāyīn and the ideal of Arab unity. Twelve years later in the quarter of old Triʿpolī that the "state of those outside the law" dwelt at mukāt saw the light of day. A few years after the beginning of the second civil war in 1975, the Movement for Islamic Unification Tarabūsī al-shāmī al-tūsī μa federation of all the Sunni Islamist groups in the town, was formed under the leadership of 'Abd al-Razzāq Kāzānī, who then took control. In 1983 Triʿpolī became the refuge for Yasser Arafat and the PLO when they were ejected from Beirut, but they were dislodged by Syrian army bombardments. After Syrian occupation of the town's quarters in autumn 1985, Shahīd Sharīf went over to the Syrian side. Trouboli had over 300,000 inhabitants in 1995, and has regained its place as the second economic centre of Lebanon, based on the agricultural riches of the plain, citrus crops, Kīra to the south and east, with its olive groves and those of Akkār towards the north and central Syria. The cultivation of fruit and vegetables is increasing in this well-watered region, being modernised with both internal capital and finance from outside Lebanon. Industry is also well represented, with an oil refinery to the north of the town (at the terminus of the pipe-line, at present out of service, bringing the oil of Kirkuk to the Mediterranean coast) and the biggest cement factory in Lebanon, that of Chekka, to the south.

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