

Libya is a typical example of a colonial or external creation. This book addresses the emergence and construction of nation and nationalism, particularly among Libyan exiles in the Mediterranean region.

Check new design of our homepage! It has stood as a symbol of hope and victory for the people of Libya through various shifts in power. Historyplex Staff Last Updated: Mar 26, Did You Know? It consisted of a rectangle of green, with no insignia, stripes, or symbols of any kind. Libya is a North African country on the Mediterranean coast. It has been a part of several kingdoms and imperial regimes, as well as had its share of dictators. Its flag reflects this chaotic history of the nation better than anything else. According to the Libyan Constitution at the time, Chapter 1, Article 7: The national flag shall have the following dimensions: Its length shall be twice its breadth, it shall be divided into three parallel colored stripes, the uppermost being red, the center black and the lowest green, the black stripe shall be equal in area to the two other stripes combined and shall bear in its center a white crescent, between the two extremities of which there shall be a five-pointed white star. This administration came to power in British-controlled Libya in 1951. This flag was used with some minor modifications by the ruler of Cyrenaica, King Idris, after he became the ruler of Libya, as his Royal Standard. So, the design was modified to give the flag a new meaning in light of the newfound independence. The red stripe was added to signify the bloodshed that occurred under the Italian Fascist rule, and the green stripe was added to represent the prosperity and freedom of Libya. Immediately following the revolution that brought Gaddafi to power, the flag was changed to one showing the pan-Arab colors. These colors also form the basis for the flag of several other Arab states such as Egypt, Iraq, and the UAE, even to this day. This flag lasted from 1974 to 1977. This kept the color scheme the same, but added a hawk holding a scroll in the center stripe. The scroll held the Arabic name of the Federation. This Federation lasted from 1977 to 1979, and consequently the flag also went out of fashion in 1979. As stated before, this was the only flag in the world to consist of a single color. The flag became a symbol of the revolution, as several versions with minor modifications as well as the unaltered version were used by protestors. The flag of the Emirate of Cyrenaica has been mentioned before. The region of Fezzan-Ghadames had a similar design. This region was later merged with Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to form the Kingdom of Libya. This venture was short-lived, and was never powerful enough to be the sole ruler of Libya. Flag of Tripolitania During the Allied occupation, the respective regions of Libya occupied by Britain and France had the same flags as their occupiers. Before that, Libya was part of the Italian Empire, and used its flag.

Chapter 2 : Libya - Countries - Office of the Historian

Libya is a typical example of a colonial or external creation. This book addresses the emergence and construction of nation and nationalism, particularly among Libyan exiles in the Mediterranean region. It charts the rise of nationalism from the colonial era and shows how it developed through an.

The Atiq Mosque in Awjila is the oldest mosque in the Sahara. Tenuous Byzantine control over Libya was restricted to a few poorly defended coastal strongholds, and as such, the Arab horsemen who first crossed into the Pentapolis of Cyrenaica in September CE encountered little resistance. They took also Tripoli, but after destroying the Roman walls of the city and getting a tribute they withdrew. During the following centuries Libya came under the rule of several Islamic dynasties, under various levels of autonomy from Ummayyad , Abbasid and Fatimid caliphates of the time. Arab rule was easily imposed in the coastal farming areas and on the towns, which prospered again under Arab patronage. Townsmen valued the security that permitted them to practice their commerce and trade in peace, while the Punicized farmers recognized their affinity with the Semitic Arabs to whom they looked to protect their lands. The Berber tribes of the hinterland accepted Islam, however they resisted Arab political rule. When Caliph Harun al-Rashid appointed Ibrahim ibn al-Aghlab as his governor of Ifriqiya in , Libya enjoyed considerable local autonomy under the Aghlabid dynasty. The Aghlabids were among the most attentive Islamic rulers of Libya; they brought about a measure of order to the region, and restored Roman irrigation systems, which brought prosperity to the area from the agricultural surplus. By the end of the 9th century, the Shiite Fatimids controlled Western Libya from their capital in Mahdia , before they ruled the entire region from their new capital of Cairo in and appointed Bologhine ibn Ziri as governor. During Fatimid rule, Tripoli thrived on the trade in slaves and gold brought from the Sudan and on the sale of wool, leather, and salt shipped from its docks to Italy in exchange for wood and iron goods. This act drastically altered the fabric of the Libyan countryside, and cemented the cultural and linguistic Arabisation of the region. Zirid rule in Tripolitania was short-lived though, and already in the Berbers of the Banu Khazrun broke away. Tripolitania remained under their control until , when the region was overtaken by the Normans of Sicily. For the next 50 years, Tripolitania was the scene of numerous battles between the Almohad rulers and insurgents of the Banu Ghaniya. Later, a general of the Almohads , Muhammad ibn Abu Hafs, ruled Libya from to before the later establishment of a Tunisian Hafsid dynasty [19] independent from the Almohads. The Hafsids ruled Tripolitania for nearly years, and established significant trade with the city-states of Europe. Hafsid rulers also encouraged art, literature, architecture and scholarship. Ahmad Zarruq was one of the most famous Islamic scholars to settle in Libya, and did so during this time. By the 16th century however, the Hafsids became increasingly caught up in the power struggle between Spain and the Ottoman Empire. After a successful invasion of Tripoli by Habsburg Spain in , [19] and its handover to the Knights of St. John , the Ottoman admiral Sinan Pasha finally took control of Libya in . After a successful invasion by the Habsburgs of Spain in the early 16th century, Charles V entrusted its defense to the Knights of St. Lured by the piracy that spread through the Maghreb coastline, adventurers such as Barbarossa and his successors consolidated Ottoman control in the central Maghreb. As Pasha, he adorned and built up Tripoli, making it one of the most impressive cities along the North African coast. In the s, the rulers of Fezzan gave their allegiance to the sultan, and although Ottoman authority was absent in Cyrenaica , a bey was stationed in Benghazi late in the next century to act as agent of the government in Tripoli. For the next hundred years, a series of deys effectively ruled Tripolitania, some for only a few weeks, and at various times the dey was also pasha-regent. The regency governed by the dey was autonomous in internal affairs and, although dependent on the sultan for fresh recruits to the corps of janissaries, his government was left to pursue a virtually independent foreign policy as well. The two most important Deys were Mehmed Saqizli r. The bulk of its residents were Moors , as city-dwelling Arabs were then known. Several hundred Turks and renegades formed a governing elite, a large portion of which were kouloughlis lit. Jews and Moriscos were active as merchants and craftsmen and a small number of European traders also frequented the city. European slaves and large numbers of enslaved blacks transported from Sudan were also a feature of everyday life in Tripoli. In , Turgut

Reis enslaved almost the entire population of the Maltese island of Gozo, some 6,000 people, sending them to Libya. Even though the slave trade was officially abolished in Tripoli in 1815, in practice it continued until the 1840s. One such coup was led by Turkish officer Ahmed Karamanli. Ahmed was a Janissary and popular cavalry officer. Though Tripolitania continued to pay nominal tribute to the Ottoman padishah, it otherwise acted as an independent kingdom. The Libyan Civil War of 1841 occurred in those years. In the early 19th century war broke out between the United States and Tripolitania, and a series of battles ensued in what came to be known as the First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War. As Yusuf weakened, factions sprung up around his three sons; though Yusuf abdicated in favor of his son Ali II, civil war soon resulted. Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II sent in troops ostensibly to restore order, but instead deposed and exiled Ali II, marking the end of both the Karamanli dynasty and an independent Tripolitania. It would not be long before the Scramble for Africa and European colonial interests set their eyes on the marginal Turkish provinces of Libya. Reunification came about through the unlikely route of an invasion Italo-Turkish War, 1911-12, and occupation starting from when Italy simultaneously turned the three regions into colonies. Italian Libya Territorial growth of Italian Libya: Beginning on 10 April 1912, the Siege of Tobruk lasted for 241 days. From 1912 to 1949, the territory of Libya was known as Italian North Africa. From 1912 to 1934, the territory was split into two colonies, Italian Cyrenaica and Italian Tripolitania, run by Italian governors. In 1934, Italy adopted the name "Libya" used by the Greeks for all of North Africa, except Egypt as the official name of the colony made up of the three provinces of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and Fezzan. In 1949, Idris returned from exile in Cairo but declined to resume permanent residence in Cyrenaica until the removal of some aspects of foreign control in 1951. Under the terms of the peace treaty with the Allies, Italy relinquished all claims to Libya. Idris represented Libya in the subsequent UN negotiations. The Libyan National Assembly drafted the Constitution and passed a resolution accepting it in a meeting held in the city of Benghazi on Sunday, 6th Muharram, Hegiras 1371. Following on from the intense UN debates during which Idris had argued that the creation of a single Libyan state would be of benefit to the regions of Tripolitania, Fezzan, and Cyrenaica, the Libyan government was keen to formulate a constitution which contained many of the entrenched rights common to European and North American nation states. Though not creating a secular state, Article 5 proclaims Islam the religion of the State, the Libyan Constitution did formally set out rights such as equality before the law as well as equal civil and political rights, equal opportunities, and an equal responsibility for public duties and obligations, "without distinction of religion, belief, race, language, wealth, kinship or political or social opinions" Article 1. He announced the suspension of all existing laws and the implementation of Sharia. He said that the country would be purged of the "politically sick". There would be an administrative revolution, and a cultural revolution. Gaddafi set up an extensive surveillance system. Amnesty International listed at least 25 assassinations between 1969 and 1979. Dissidents against the new system were not tolerated, with punitive actions including capital punishment authorized by Gaddafi himself. Libya was finally put under United Nations sanctions in 1992. Gaddafi financed various other groups from anti-nuclear movements to Australian trade unions. The Great Manmade River was also built to allow free access to fresh water across large parts of the country. In 1995, a law was introduced affirming equality of the sexes and insisting on wage parity. Please try to keep recent events in historical perspective and add more content related to non-recent events. October Main articles: In the early hours of 21 February 2011, Saif al-Islam Gaddafi, oldest son of Muammar Gaddafi, spoke on Libyan television of his fears that the country would fragment and be replaced by "15 Islamic fundamentalist emirates" if the uprising engulfed the entire state. This marked the first serious effort to organize the broad-based opposition to the Gaddafi regime. While the council was based in Benghazi, it claimed Tripoli as its capital. Eastern Libya, centred on the port city of Benghazi, was said to be firmly in the hands of the opposition, while Tripoli and its environs remained in dispute. The resolution sanctioned the establishment of a no-fly zone and the use of "all means necessary" to protect civilians within Libya. French jets also destroyed five tanks belonging to the Gaddafi regime. Meanwhile, Gaddafi asserted that he was still in Libya and would not concede power to the rebels. It postponed the formation of a caretaker, or "interim" government on several occasions during the period prior to the death of Muammar Gaddafi in his hometown of Sirte on 20 October 2011. The "liberation" of Libya was celebrated on 23 October 2011. Then Jibril announced that consultations were under way to form an interim government within one month, followed by

elections for a constitutional assembly within eight months and parliamentary and presidential elections to be held within a year after that. He stepped down as expected the same day and was succeeded by Ali Tarhouni. El-Keib formed a provisional government , filling it with independent or CNT politicians, including women. After the fall of Gadhafi, Libya has been faced with internal struggles. A protest started against the new regime of NTC. The Islamist movement started. The election, in which more than political parties registered, formed an interim member national assembly. This will replace the unelected National Transitional Council, [90] [91] name a prime minister, and form a committee to draft a constitution. The vote was postponed several times to resolve logistical and technical problems, and to give more time to register to vote, and to investigate candidates. It was the second such razing of a Sufi site in two days. Abushagur stepped down [95] after failing a second time to win parliamentary approval for a new cabinet. Ali Zidan was ousted by the parliament committee and fled from Libya on 14 March after rogue oil tanker Morning Glory left the rebel port of Sidra, Libya with Libyan oil that had been confiscated by the rebels. Ali Zeidan had promised to stop the departure, but failed. He resigned on 13 April , after he and his family were victims of a "traitorous attack" but continued to remain prime minister since there was no replacement.

Chapter 3 : libya | Ancient Origins

The Origins of the Libyan Nation: Colonial Legacy, Exile and the Emergence of a New Nation-State, by Anna calendrierdelascience.com and New York: Routledge, \$

See Article History Alternative Titles: The Ottoman authorities recognized them as separate provinces. Under Italian rule, they were unified to form a single colony, which gave way to independent Libya. Before the discovery of oil in the late s, Libya was considered poor in natural resources and severely limited by its desert environment. The country was almost entirely dependent upon foreign aid and imports for the maintenance of its economy; the discovery of petroleum dramatically changed this situation. The government long exerted strong control over the economy and attempted to develop agriculture and industry with wealth derived from its huge oil revenues. It also established a welfare state , which provides medical care and education at minimal cost to the people. Opposition to the Qaddafi regime reached an unprecedented level in , developing into an armed revolt that forced Qaddafi from power. For a discussion of unrest in Libya in , see Libya Revolt of Mukhtar Mustafa Buru Gary L. Relief Libya is underlain by basement rocks of Precambrian age from about 4 billion to million years ago mantled with marine and wind-borne deposits. These limestone mountains rise steeply from the coast to about 2, feet metres and then stretch about 20 miles 30 km inland, reaching nearly 3, feet metres at their highest points. The Saharan plateau makes up about nine-tenths of Libya. About half of the plateau is sand desert, making it truly a sea of sand. Covered with angular stone fragments and boulders, it rises to about 2, feet metres and is crowned by volcanic peaks. It harbours bare rock outcroppings that rise to 2, feet metres. In the Fezzan region in the southwest, a series of long depressions and basins contain wadis dry riverbeds and oasis settlements. Drainage There are no permanent rivers in Libya. The numerous wadis that drain the uplands are filled by flash floods during the rains but then quickly dry up or are reduced to a trickle. There is also, however, extensive underground water. Numerous oases are watered by wells and springs, and artesian wells tap large deep fossil aquifers in the Fezzan and southeastern Libya; the Great Man-Made River was one of the more ambitious projects designed to make use of these underground reserves. See map illustrating the phases of the Great Man-Made River project that were planned or completed in the late 20th century. Along the coastal strip there are several salt flats, or sabkhas , formed by the ponding and evaporation of water behind coastal dunes. Rich alluvial soils are found in the coastal deltas and valleys of large wadis. On the margins of the Sahara, cultivation and overgrazing have seriously depleted the soil. The rest of the country is covered by wind-eroded sand or stony desert. The soils in these areas are poorly developed, with little organic material. The Saharan influence is stronger in summer. From October to March, prevailing westerly winds bring cyclonic storms and rains across northern Libya. Periodic droughts, often lasting several years, are common in the steppe and desert. Along the coast, the Mediterranean climate is characterized by a cool, rainy winter season and a hot, dry summer. Inland from the coast, annual precipitation declines, and its variability increases. Most rain falls in a few days between November and January. Less than 4 inches mm of rain falls annually in the steppes, and Saharan zones receive less than 1 inch 25 mm. The dry climate is exacerbated by the ghibli , a hot, arid wind that blows from the south over the entire country several times a year. It is usually preceded by a short lull in the prevailing winds, followed by the full force of the ghibli. The wind carries large quantities of sand dust, which turns the sky red and reduces visibility to less than 60 feet 18 metres. The heat of the wind is increased by a rapid drop of relative humidity , which can fall dramatically within hours. Plant and animal life In years of ample precipitation, the coastal plains are covered with herbaceous vegetation and annual grasses; the most noticeable plants are the asphodel an herb of the lily family and jubule. Annual plants are abundant and include brome grass, canary grass, bluegrass, and rye grass. The forest becomes more scattered and stunted south of the mountain crest, and annual plants are less frequent. In the semiarid steppes, vegetation is also sparse, characterized by pockets of isolated drought-resistant plants. The most commonly found species are saltwort a plant used in making soda ash and spurge flax a shrubby plant , while goosefoot, wormwood, and asphodel also are widespread. Annual grasses grow in the rainy season, and leguminous plants appear in years of good precipitation. Although precipitation

is extremely low in the true desert zone and the vegetation cover is scant, some plants from the semiarid region penetrate the occasional wadi valley, and date palms are grown in the southern oases. Wild animals include desert rodents, such as the desert hare and the jerboa ; hyenas; foxes, such as the fennec and the red fox; jackals; skunks; gazelles; and wildcats. The poisonous adder and krait are among the reptiles that inhabit the scattered oases and water holes. Native birds include the wild ringdove, the partridge, the lark, and the prairie hen. Eagles, hawks, and vultures are also common. The Imazighen Berbers are believed to have been the earliest inhabitants of Libya. They lived in coastal oases and practiced sedentary agriculture. The Imazighen of Libya speak languages that are classified as Afro-Asiatic but have adopted the Arabic alphabet. There is also a community of some 30, people once called Gypsies but known in North Africa as Dom see also Roma , who speak Domari an Indo-European language. Arab migrations to the region began with the rise of Islam in the 7th century. The initial Arab incursions were essentially military and had little effect upon the composition of the population. However, scholarship later suggested that these movements too were not invasions but rather slow migrations of Arab peoples that occurred over several centuries. The Hebib settled in Cyrenaica, while the others went to Tripolitania. Several other social groups exist alongside the tribes. Among these are the sharifs holy tribes , who came originally from the Fezzan. The sharifs claim direct descent from the Prophet Muhammad ; their alleged blood relationship with the Prophet gives them a powerful standing in Muslim society. Extensive tracts of land in the oases of western Libya are under sharifian control. The marabouts Muslim religious leaders credited with supernatural powers arrived in Libya from Saguia el-Hamra , in what is now Western Sahara. The maraboutic tribes are descended from holy men who also claimed a privileged relationship with Muhammad. They believed in an ascetic life, manifested by their hermit lifestyle. In areas where their teachings and way of life made them acceptable to the local inhabitants, they settled and founded tribes pledged to the pure way of life. The Koulouglis are descended from the Janissaries elite Turkish soldiers who ruled Libya following the Ottoman conquest and the Amazigh and Christian slave women with whom they intermarried. They have served since Ottoman times as a scribal class and are concentrated in and around villages and towns. They speak Arabic and practice Islam. The trans-Saharan slave trade , which continued through the early 20th century, took black Africans and their cultures to Libya, particularly to the Fezzan and Tripolitania. Though they previously spoke Nilo-Saharan and Niger-Congo languages of the central Sahara and eastern Sudan, today they speak Arabic and have adopted Islam. They are gradually assuming a sedentary lifestyle. In the southeast, isolated nomadic Teda Tubu communities are slowly gravitating toward the north and the Al-Kufrah oasis in search of employment. Religion Most Libyans are Muslim, and the vast majority are Sunnis. There are also very small minorities of Roman Catholic and Orthodox Christians. Although a Jewish minority was long established in Tripolitania, most Jews left the country in the late s, many of them immigrating to Italy. The remainder of the population is found in the oasis towns of the Fezzan. The vast majority of the rural population lives in oases on the coast and is engaged in irrigation farming; plots of land are usually small and held in individual ownership. In Cyrenaica, the premodern economy was based on nomadic and seminomadic pastoralism. Arable farming has largely been an adjunct of the pastoral system, with shifting dry-land cultivation rarely entailing sedentary farming. In this zone, land ownership is no longer exclusively communal. In southern Libya, isolated irrigated farming in the oases constitutes a third economic system with roots in the premodern era. The most common mode of life in rural Libya is sedentary cultivation. Landholdings in the oases are small and fragmented; the average farm of five to seven acres two to three hectares is usually divided into three or four separate parcels. In the coastal regions, lowland farmers normally live on their own plots but enjoy rights to graze stock and undertake shifting grain cultivation on communally held land. In Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, most Arab farmers tend to live on plots of between 12 and acres 5 and hectares that were once part of large estates belonging to Italian settlers. Nomadic groups subsist primarily on their herds of sheep, goats, and camels but also practice shifting cereal cultivation. These Bedouins move south as soon as pasture sprouts in the fall and remain there until the grasslands disappear and necessitate their return to the northern hills. Fixed, permanently occupied villages were not typical features of nomadic life among the Bedouins of the Libyan steppe and desert, although towns have existed in the coastal zones since Phoenician, Greek, and Roman times. With the arrival of the Ottoman

Turks in the 16th century, however, the new authorities founded towns and villages in the hinterland and desert that served as military posts or administrative centres; some of these sites have been occupied ever since. Other smaller, temporary settlements began as gathering places for nomadic tribes during periods of summer residence in the oases or in pastures in the hills. In the southern oases, the villages served both as defense posts for the scattered communities and as watering and provisioning points on the trans-Saharan caravan routes. Since independence and the discovery of oil in the mid 20th century, economic development has led to the expansion of villages into towns and has attracted migrants from rural areas to these growing urban centres. Tripoli, with a metropolitan population of more than two million people, is the de facto political capital and the most important economic centre. The modern cities have developed around the old city centres medinas , with satellite towns and villages in surrounding oases. Shantytowns housing recent rural-to-urban migrants are also found near the two cities, although the government has built low-income housing. These cities are primarily regional administrative and commercial centres with some light industry. Several have petroleum refineries and petrochemical installations. In the late 20th century and into the early 21st, death rates steadily declined to substantially below the world average, but birth rates remained relatively high.

Chapter 4 : History of Libya - Wikipedia

The Origins of the Libyan Nation: Colonial Legacy, Exile and the Emergence of a New Nation-State (Routledge Studies in Middle Eastern History) - Kindle edition by Anna Baldinetti.

After the Italo-Turkish War , Italy simultaneously turned the three regions into colonies. From to , the territory was split into two colonies, Italian Cyrenaica and Italian Tripolitania , run by Italian governors. Omar Mukhtar was the resistance leader against the Italian colonization and became a national hero despite his capture and execution on 16 September . His face is currently printed on the Libyan ten dinar note in memory and recognition of his patriotism. Libya became the setting for the hard-fought North African Campaign that ultimately ended in defeat for Italy and its German ally in . From to , Libya was under Allied occupation. In , Idris returned from exile in Cairo but declined to resume permanent residence in Cyrenaica until the removal of some aspects of foreign control in . Under the terms of the peace treaty with the Allies , Italy relinquished all claims to Libya. The day became a national holiday known as "Vengeance Day". In , a law was introduced affirming equality of the sexes and insisting on wage parity. Gaddafi financed various other groups from anti-nuclear movements to Australian trade unions. Libya was finally put under sanctions by the United Nations after the bombing of a commercial flight killed people. Please update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. May Parts of this article those related to The first civil war against Gaddafi and the second Libyan Civil war Present which needs to be added need to be updated. May Main articles: Libyan Civil War and military intervention in Libya After the Arab Spring movements overturned the rulers of Tunisia and Egypt , Libya experienced a full-scale revolt beginning on 17 February . On 27 February , the National Transitional Council was established to administer the areas of Libya under rebel control. On 10 March , France became the first state to officially recognise the council as the legitimate representative of the Libyan people. The resolution sanctioned the establishment of a no-fly zone and the use of "all means necessary" to protect civilians within Libya. More than 8, American personnel in warships and aircraft were deployed in the area. At least 3, targets were struck in 14, strike sorties, of them in Tripoli and in Brega. On 20 October the last heavy fighting of the uprising came to an end in the city of Sirte , where Gaddafi was captured and killed. The defeat of loyalist forces was celebrated on 23 October , three days after the fall of Sirte. At least 30, Libyans died in the civil war.

Chapter 5 : The Origins of the Libyan Nation : Anna Baldinetti :

Read "The Origins of the Libyan Nation Colonial Legacy, Exile and the Emergence of a New Nation-State" by Anna Baldinetti with Rakuten Kobo. Libya is a typical example of a colonial or external creation.

Part of the map of Ancient Libya, showing the locations of the native Berber tribes of Ancient Egypt. The above ancient map, which is over years older than the colonial map, shows there was no Egypt, just a huge expanse of land known to classical geographers and historians as Libya, extending from the Nile to the Atlantic Ocean, to the extent that the name Libya also came to designate the whole continent of Africa. When the Romans arrived through the western gates Tripolitania and Tunisia, they adopted the name Aprica or Africa, originally from the Berber name of the troglodyte Berbers who inhabited the region, as in Yefren today, and thereafter Libya became known as Africa. This means that the names "Libya" and "Africa" are both Berber in origin. Brief History of Libya Generally speaking there are two kinds of history: Instead they use the phrase "ancient Libyans" or, like Gaddafi had said, "the original Arabs". Therefore according to Mr. Even after the so-called February Uprising the situation has not changed – the same history is being propagated, replacing one tyranny with another. Recent research suggests the cave was inhabited, years ago [33]. M McBurney Libya in History, p. Cultural evidence from southern Libya, particularly from Fezzan, the later home of the classical Berber Garamantes Kingdom, goes back to more than 30, years. For more please see our history page. Carthage was founded around BC to become one of the most prosperous cities of the entire Mediterranean, until it was destroyed first by the Romans then by the Arabs. Evidence indicates that some of these settlements had indeed existed before the Greek invasion. Apparently the city of Cyrene was invaded upon the oracular advise of Apollo at Delphi by the Greeks of Thera modern Santorini, and thus like others their intrusion was portrayed as a divine mission, rather than a military conquest. Shortly after the battle of Zama the Berber kingdoms began to suffer the impact of the Roman invasions, and by 46 BC, Julius Caesar deposed the final Numidian king, Juba I, and thereafter Tripolitania was incorporated into the province of Africa Proconsularis, to begin the export of goods, animals and slaves to Rome. By the end of the first century AD Rome had completed the pacification of Sirtica and Cyrenaica was handed over to them by the Greeks. Under the influence of the Libyan-Berber-Roman emperor Septimius Severus Libya enjoyed a massive development as witnessed by the spectacular architectural development of Leptis Magna, Tripoli and Sabratha. In they seized Hippo Regius and made it their first capital in North Africa. The Berbers, having been already exhausted by centuries of wars against the earlier invaders, have defeated the Vandals on a number of occasions including two major defeats between and After the succession of Hilderic – the army was left to Hoamer, who was defeated by the Berbers; leading to an internal revolt among the royal Vandals that ended up with Hilderic, Hoamer and their relatives being imprisoned; before the end of the Vandals Kingdom at the hands of the Byzantine Belisarius in Like the Arab war generals themselves had said in their wars against the Berber priestess-queen Kahina: From this base he began to plan his attack on Byzantine Carthage or what had remained of Carthage, which he finally took in AD. Shortly after their arrival in Morocco the Muslims, under the command of the Berber general Tarek Ben Zeyyad, crossed the sea and moved on to Spain. In short, after nearly three centuries of wars on and off with the Arabs the Berbers succeeded in maintaining some form of independence from the sultans of the Middle East; leading to the Berber dynasties to remain very powerful down to the 16th century; after which they began to decline. Combined with the invasions of the Turkish pashas, and subsequently the disastrous European invasions, the official Arabisation of the various Berber confederacies began to take visible shape. In the Arab-Muslims took Tripoli again. Corruption soon followed, piracy thrived, and the trade in human slaves began to peak. It was not until that Tripolitania began to establish complete independence from the pompous Ottoman pashas. After the hopeless Lausanne Agreement of the 18th of October, without consultation with the Libyan people, of course, Turkey signed a deal with Italy, "granting" independence to Libya; only for the Italians to return with vengeance to capture Tripolitania, take Misrata, ransack Benghazi, and humiliatingly hang the symbol of resistance Omar al-Mukhtar on the 16th of September – 9 years after Emir Idris Sanusi fled to Egypt. Prison camps were set up for those who

refused to give up the fight, where the Barayka Camp alone imprisoned 80, Libyan freedom-fighters, 30, of whom died within two years of capture. During the wars that followed the Italian takeover, Libya was the stage on which a number of crucial battles were orchestrated for the control of the Suez Canal, as it was also the home of the longest ever siege in Allied military history, the bloodiest and most brutal African confrontation in "colonial history", and "the longest resistance to European colonialism" in history. Tripolitania the west, Cyrenaica the east, and Fezzan the south. These regions were created by the colonial powers when they divided the region among themselves; and as of today they are still a source of insecurity to Libya. For a full list of Libyan cities and sites please see the Cities tab in the above green menu. Borders Libya is located in North Africa. The state of Libya is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea from the north; Egypt from the east; Sudan, Chad and Niger from the south; and Tunisia and Algeria from the west. For more information please see the Geography tab in the above menu. Governments As of there are two governments in Libya: The HoR has its own government in Albayda, whose prime minister is Mr. Fayeze al-Sarraj whose GNA government is still unapproved. The South of Libya is abandoned to warlords and foreign radical groups. For more information about Libyan governments please see the Government tab in the above green menu. Due to the absence of any legal framework from the NTC many Libyans expressed their doubts over the legality of such parties. Most Libyans blame these parties for the ensued failure. For more information about political parties and the elections please see our political parties page. He ruled Libya as a dictator until the 20th of October when he was killed during the UN-authorized bombing campaign. His vision of democracy is described in his "Green Book". Among the first things Gaddafi did was to Arabise Libya and declare the native Berbers the enemy of the revolution. Making all Libyans Arabs and Muslims, he then attacked and banned all political parties in Libya. For more information about Gaddafi please see our page Gaddafi. February Uprising The February Uprising was started peacefully by women and children in Benghazi; before men took up arms against the state and began burning government buildings. For more information about the mysterious February "Unrest" and the arming of the civilians including teenagers please see our 17 February page. Education Education in Libya is free. Primary Education, which is compulsory in Libya, consists of 9 years, followed by 3 years of Upper Secondary education - also called Intermediate Education. The intermediate education consists of two sectors: After primary education students have the option to go for vocational or technical education to prepare them for employment. Those who complete the intermediate education progress to university. There are 3 stages for university education: For more information please see the Education tab in the above green menu. Health Health service is free in Libya. After benefiting from a good start in s the system was hit by the UN sanctions in s that practically crippled the health system in Libya. The UN bombing of Libya in further destroyed what was left, and this was worsened by the installed militias and foreign radical groups that plighted Libya since the bombing was declared success. Reported diseases include but not limited to infectious hepatitis, typhoid, rabies, meningitis, and venereal diseases. For more information please see the health tab in the above green menu. The Arabs invaded North Africa in the seventh century and since they become the dominant group in Libya. The Berbers and Tebu are persecuted by all the previous regimes of Libya, and the current constitutional declaration still refuses to recognise them officially. For more on Libya tribes please our Libyan People page. Albarouni Museum in Jado contains Berber artifacts. However, most of the exhibits date to the Roman period. For more on Libyan museums please see our Libyan Museums page. Religion Ancient Libya is the home of Mediterranean mythology and the beginning of the Church. Mark "the author of the first Christian Bible the "Gospel of Mark" " founded the Church of Alexandria where he began spreading the new religion. Islam arrived in Libya around AD. The Berber leaders accepted Islam but they fiercely resisted the Arab conquest of their homeland, especially by the Berber king Kusila and the Berber Queen Kahina. For more information please see the Religion tab in the above green menu. Migrants Mixing between legal refugees and illegal migrants goes against established conventions. Solving the problem does not require any military solution; but to the contrary it is the military interference with those countries that created the problem in the first place. The UN bombing campaign of Libya in without an exit strategy is to blame for the current immigration disaster that is plighting Libya more than Europe; and yet the international community seems to blame the

Libyan authorities for the imposed catastrophe. Elkeib had warned in that they inherited the country in a state of "disrepair". For world leaders to turn round a few years later and say Libya was their "biggest mistake" is simply not good enough. They need to apologise, compensate the affected, and then fix their mistake. For more information please see the Migrants tab. Pasta, rice and couscous are regularly cooked for most of the year, eaten with tomato-based sauce. The sauce usually includes meat or chicken and onions, potatoes, bumpkins, carrots, courgettes, garlic and check peas. For more information please see our Libyan Food page. Economy The Libyan economy collapsed after the UN-authorized bombing campaign of without an exit strategy allowed radical groups and local militias to take over the country. Libyan economy never recovered since. For more information on Libyan economy please the Economy tab.

Chapter 6 : National Flag of Libya | Libya National Flag History, Meaning and Pictures

The Origins of the Libyan Nation: Colonial Legacy, Exile and the Emergence of a New Nation-State. 1. The Origins of the Libyan Nation: Colonial Legacy, Exile and.

Chapter 7 : Libya profile - Timeline - BBC News

The enactment of the Libyan Constitution was significant in that it was the first piece of legislation to formally entrench the rights of Libyan citizens following the post-war creation of the Libyan nation state.

Chapter 8 : Fascinating History and Meaning of the National Flag of Libya

The origins of the Libyan nation: colonial legacy, exile and the emergence of a new nation-state, Anna Baldinetti, London and New York, Routledge, , pp., hardback, \$ This is easily the best recent book on modern Libyan history and historiography in English (and probably in any other language as well).

Chapter 9 : Origins | Eye on ISIS in Libya

â... The current national flag of Libya was first used in , as the flag of the Kingdom of Libya, which was formed in culmination of the Allied occupation of Libya after the Second World War. According to the Libyan Constitution at the time.