
Colonel Niger's French Campaign Against Lebanon in 1920

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Abstract: Over its long history, Lebanon has experienced a wide range of events that have profoundly influenced its cultural and religious landscape. During the French occupation in the 1920s, several of these events took place, most notably Colonel Niger's 1920 French campaign in Lebanon. Which exposed southern Lebanon's countries and cities particularly Shiite cities to severe destruction at the hands of French forces; which tracked the French campaign's research stages from the beginning until the leaders of the Lebanese cities that resisted the occupation signed the surrender document by force; and which also indicated the research to support certain Christians to the French forces, who sought to distinguish between the sons of the same homeland in order to impose control over the entire Lebanese population in question

Keywords: Colonel Niger, Lebanon, French campaign, Kamel Bey Al-Asaad

Introduction

The French colonel Niger's 1920 campaign in Lebanon had a significant and evident impact, and this contributed to the start of a revolution against the French occupier. The revolutionaries faced local and Christian militias that the French had formed in addition to the French army, which allowed them to repel the French army. The French government also increased the number of military forces during the campaign, which started in the coastal cities and extended to the city of Tyre, the rest of the southern cities of Lebanon, and the Bint Jbeil area. During this time, the campaign exposed the role of national citizens, particularly the leaders of those cities.

The importance of the subject lies in the fact that the subject of the French campaign on Lebanon in 1920 is one of the important topics, because it greatly affected the reality of Lebanon in various social, economic and cultural fields, and based on its great importance for the history of modern and contemporary Lebanon, we chose this topic.

Set the time frame for the title of the research in 1920, as it included this year is the year brought by the French campaign on Lebanon, the research section into an introduction, conclusion and five axes. The first axis dealt with the reasons and motives of Colonel Niger's French campaign on Lebanon in 1920, as for the second axis, it dealt with the beginning of Colonel Niger's French campaign on Lebanon in 1920, while the third axis carried the role of Colonel Niger in imposing conditions and fines on the Shiites of Lebanon, as for the fourth axis, it contained the results of the colonel's campaign Niger on Lebanon in 1920, as for the fifth axis, it dealt with the effects of Colonel Niger's campaign on Lebanon in 1920, the researcher relied on many important sources that had a major role in enriching the margins of research with information and historical events, especially the book *Jabal Amel in the cosmic war* by Suleiman Zahir, as well as the book *Pages from the history of Jabal Amel* by Suleiman Zahir as well, and on the books of memoirs, especially memoirs for the history of the incidents of *Jabal Amel 1914-1922* by the author Ahmed Reda, and on books *Dictionaries*, especially the dictionary of the villages of *Jabal Amel* by researcher Suleiman Zahir and magazines, including the magazine of gratitude.

1.1. Reasons and motives for Colonel Niger's French campaign against Lebanon in 1920

Colonel Niger's French campaign on Lebanon in 1920 had many reasons and motives that contributed significantly to the establishment of this campaign, including:

- 1- The Arab countries witnessed many changes after the end of the First World War, the occupation of the Arab countries by the Allied countries that won the war, which put Lebanon under French occupation, and from this point of view, the suffering of the Lebanese people from that occupation appeared, which prompted some patriots to resist the occupation and change some events after the Peace Conference (Al-Dulaimi, 2021, p. 154) held in Paris in 1919. (Al-Ukaili, 2013, p. 51).
- 2- The French occupation imposed its culture on the Lebanese people through direct friction between the administrative and military authorities, and that this has greatly affected Lebanon, especially on its Islamic culture socially, economically and culturally, and left bad effects on the Lebanese, and that generated a massive wave of national resistance against

what the French did (Abdul Amir and others, 2008, p. 62) The resistance of the revolutionaries has emerged very significantly after the Wadi Al-Hujair Conference. (Group of Researchers, 2012, p. 13), as the rebels began to prepare to escalate their military operations against the occupation soldiers and agents in southern Lebanon.

- 3- The policy of establishing local forces by local citizens resulted in major clashes between the Lebanese revolutionary citizens on the one hand with those local forces on the other hand, and on this basis many Lebanese villages and cities witnessed major military clashes between the two parties, and many military sites belonging to the French occupation soldiers were attacked during these clashes, especially those that were stationed near the villages where the national resistance movement erupted. (Benout, 1993, p. 239)
- 4- The French occupation forces sought to extend their control over most of the southern regions of Lebanon in various ways, and this led to resentment and violent resistance by the Lebanese national population.
- 5- The French authorities worked to broadcast a huge media campaign in all Lebanese cities and villages about the painful events, dressing the situation in a sectarian dress that helps them to intervene directly in Lebanon's internal affairs and control them completely.
- 6- The French government claimed to protect the rights of Christians in Lebanon and subsequently signed against the Shiites in Lebanon, claiming its right to protect Christian minorities against the Shiites in Lebanon.
- 7- The French mistreatment of Lebanese citizens in various social, economic and cultural fields, and this contributed to the emergence of resistance and great rejection of the French in Lebanon. (Saad, 1980, p. 87)

1.2. The beginning of the French colonel Niger's campaign on Lebanon 1920

In the face of this bitter reality, the French occupation forces launched a major attack on southern Lebanon (Saad, 1980, pp. 87-88), and in this regard collect Colonel Niger (Kobeissi, 1986, p 65) administrative delegate general (Obaidi, 2005, p 86) in (June 18, 1920) military campaign strength (4000) French soldiers (Rayes, 2009, p 411) in addition to giving orders to (3600) French soldiers to attack the cities and villages in southern Lebanon, and it is worth noting that this military campaign was directed mainly against the Shiites in southern Lebanon, (Chalabi, 2010, p 174) and this made the campaign going in the direction of the Sahel region, which was split its way from this road until it reached the city of Tyre (Zahir, part 1, 2, 006, p. 26), and settled there, and then took penetration into the Lebanese territory, and this led to the emergence of violent resistance by the national revolutionaries, but this resistance was at the beginning lacking in organization and military equipment, unlike the Western forces, which were more armed and organized, and this forced the rebels to withdraw to the mountain areas, and the Western powers were unable to overcome them and capture one of them (Al Safa, D.T., p 228) followed her walk impassable Wadi Ashour (Al Suleiman, 1995, p 568) until reached Tibnin and Bint Jbeil (Zahir, part 1, 2006, p 125) and burned it, and fired cannons on the house of Muhammad Bey tamer in Toleen Vdemhatha, and on the house of Prince Faour Balkhsas (Hawala) destroyed as well, and killed many innocent security, and many looting and looting until the campaign settled in the village of Hunin (Zahir, part 2, 2006, pp. 351-352), and to which summoned the leader of the campaign Colonel Niger (Benut, 1993, p 240) Kamel Bey Asaad. (Al-Shammari and others, 2017, p. 437) with the intention of arresting him and sending him to Beirut, and some Christians mistakenly thought that Kamel Bey had a hand in the campaign, so they rightly presented incorrect teas, so Kamel Bey Al-Asaad left the country going to Damascus by Palestine and the Golan, so the campaign crawled to Taybeh, the headquarters of Kamel Bey Al-Asaad, and the soldiers occupied his house and looted its furniture and feathers and demolished some of it, and forced his agents to provide the expenses of the campaign throughout the period of its stay. (Al-Safa, D.T., p. 228)

It should be noted that the French campaign on southern Lebanon consisted of two military detachments, the first of which was called the detachment of the city of Tyre led by Colonel Niger, and the detachment and the second was from the city of Nabatieh (Zahir, vol. 2, 2006, p. 325) was led by Lieutenant Colonel Arbolos. (Feghali, 1997, p. 288)

In light of this, the first military detachment has set off under the command of Colonel Niger from the city of Tyre and took the road to the city of Bazouia (Zahir, part 1, 2006, p. 74), and worked to burn a lot of houses in that city, and then continued its way to the city of Joya (Al Suleiman, 1995, p. 155) Vsltha did not receive any resistance from its people, but received the colonel and the French forces with the French flag, and the French forces worked to loot and burn the homes of known Arab miles and in the city of Goya came residents of neighboring villages and expressed their submission and asked for safety from them, leave Sheikh Hussein Mughniyeh (Jaber, 1973, p. 126) French

campaign without resisting it citing the disability and old age, that the French campaign settled in the city of Goya and camped there, and became where the whole night, including contacted the military detachment in the city of Nabatieh, which was camped in the city of (Bassam, 2011, p 443) morphologically (Zahir, part 2, 2006, pp. 18-19).

It is the military detachment in the city of Nabatieh sent the city of Sarfia military factions to the city of Shahour (Al Suleiman, 1995, p. 239) in order to arrest Mr. Abdul Hussein Sharaf al-Din (Hakim, 2006, p. 11), after his return from the Levant, has passed the military detachment on its way to the city of Arzon (Al Suleiman, 1995, p. 60), which was empty of residents, burned and looted everything in it, and there was another faction looking to occupy the Lebanese Christian villages. (Bassam, 2011, p. 444) The military detachment in the city of Tyre, which was led by Colonel Niger was formed from

(a) Two brigades of the XXVII African Archers Corps.

Two batteries 65.

(c) Three cavalry detachments (Benout, 1993, p. 242)

Some of the notables in the city of Tyre had been summoned by Colonel Niger, and some of those notables (Sheikh Hussein Mughniyeh, who was old suffering from various diseases as we mentioned earlier, and Hajj Ismail Khalil, and Hajj Ahmed Abu Arab and Hajj Muhammad Asaad Abu Khalil and others), and asked them to accompany the military campaign as hostages to contribute to convincing the Shiites not to resist, and indeed Hajj Ismail sent Khalil to his followers in the villages recommending them not to be exposed to the French forces and resist them as recommended to hand over some livestock and several boats, which manages the rest of the With the leadership of the military campaign, Muhammad ibn al-Hajj Ismail al-Khalil was in Tyre prison, and when the campaign began, he was released, despite being convicted and accused of links to the rebels, which raised questions among the Shiites and the indignation of Lebanese Christians. (Bassam, 2011, p. 441)

Then continued the military campaign in the city of Nabatieh march led by Lieutenant Colonel Arlabus and Lieutanan Tolia, monitored the heights of the valley called Wadi fire force of rebels numbering (200) who were under the command of Mohammed Al-Ahmed, collided with the French campaign and a severe battle occurred in which several results resulted:

1. Losses between both warring parties.

2- The bullets of the men of the revolution ran out and the periods were cut off from them when the French campaign was able to pass those straits.

3- The conduct of the military campaign was delayed for about four hours, and stopped marching until it reached some of the people that the rebels ran out of ammunition and withdrew from the battle in preparation for gathering their strength and obtaining military ammunition. (Zahir, 1986, p. 77)

The military campaign led by Arlabus in the city of Nabatieh included:

- a. A brigade of the Second African Archers Corps.
- b. Half battery65.
- c. Cavalry detachment.
- d. One hundred military recruits. (Bennot, 1995, p. 242)

In any case, the military campaign in the city of Nabatieh continued its way has walked through the bridge of Qaqaiya (Al Suleiman, 1995, p. 585) and that on Thursday, May 19 under the protection of artillery, and had crossed the road from the city of Nabatieh Fawqa to the village of Zotar (Zahir, part 1, 2006, pp. 363-364), in the highest plateau in the northern Litani beach, overlooking the highest plateaus of the southern shore, and when it secured its way, landed the valley and headed to the heights of Wadi Al-Hujair west, climbed the village of Froun (Al Suleiman, 1995, p. 333) after being provided by a vanguard of the gendarmerie to explore its way. (Zahir, 2002, p. 97)

Through that, an event occurred during the presence of Colonel Niger in Nabatieh almost led to a major disaster, as a quarrel occurred between two people from the city of Nabatieh intervened the National Guard, who hired one of the Lebanese volunteer, one of the brawlers went to the police department, which insults the offender and insults gilded, exposed one of the young people and won the military one of the drivers of military vehicles (Reda, 2009, p. 117) and fired from a pistol at people, injuring the son of Said Abi Zulf, a Christian boy from New Marjayoun partial injury is not the same danger, but agitated youth victory for the wounded since they saw his blood Yesel, and joined the volunteers, if the wise and opinion-minded people did not hurry, they booked among them, and ordered Colonel, the French administrative governor, to investigate, and so this incident ended. (Irfan, 1947, p. 992)

Did not meet the military campaign in the city of Nabatieh resistance on its way, because of the withdrawal of Sadiq Hamza, who ambushed her in Wadi Al-Hujair at the request and advice of Kamel Bey Asaad (Sharara, d.t., p 113) and had sent him some of his men, he refused to resist all parents and advised him not to be exposed to the military campaign, and Kamel Bey had responded to the

ammunition and war equipment, which amounted to carrying thirty mules to be distributed to the revolutionaries, so that campaign did not meet with little resistance at all, so it reached the village of Fron and entered, but volunteers assaulted Some houses were looted, and so it took place in the village of Ghandouria as well. (Zahir, 1986, p. 78)

Therefore, the French campaign entrusted the follow-up march to Tibnine, received from its Muslims and Christians with submission and obedience, and there imposed its factions on the villages of Barish, Arzon, Shahour, Dabaal, so it demolished some houses from the first, and destroyed the second, and from Shahour one house after it shot at the scholar Mr. Abdul Hussein Sharaf al-Din, who was accused of provoking the revolutionaries falsely and Bahtana. (Zahir, 2002, p. 97)

The goal of the French was to arrest the religious leader of the Shiites, Mr. Abdul Hussein Sharaf al-Din, when the French advanced and Mr. Abdul Hussein learned of their progress towards him (Al-Waeli, 2018, pp. 26-27), he left his home at night and then went to an area called Wadi Al-Litani and when the French forces learned about him and saw him, they shot him, but he escaped from it, and the French were not satisfied with that, but they burned his house and destroyed its library rich in ammunition of literature, and arrested ten of the people of Shahour, and carried them to the city of Tyre what he confiscated from the weapons, and threatened the village with complete destruction, as Mr. did not surrender Abdul Hussein, but Mr. Abdul Hussein managed to flee towards the city of the Golan, then headed towards Damascus and the platoon returned to the city of Sarfia on the evening of the same day and became there another night. (Bassam, 2011, p. 443)

They were volunteers in the two sections of the campaign and those who joined them from the Christians who are ready, especially the companions of the city of the Tyre campaign, and they are from the villages of Ainbel, Dabal, Aqrat, Quzah and Rmeish, who continue to rob and kill those who agree with his passage through the military campaign. (Zahir, 2002, p. 98)

Niger's campaign was a tool for revenge, not discipline, and it followed several methods, the most important of which are:

1. The hands of her Christian companions were released. (Sharara, DT, p. 114)
2. She was killing those found on the way.
3. They bombarded the area with heavy artillery and aircraft in preparation for entering it.
4. Despite the use of cruelty by the French, the revolutionaries confronted them and inflicted about six deaths, but the French eventually entered Bint Jbeil, and when they entered the area they used the harshest and ugliest methods of abuse, as they burned the houses of the region and its cultural centers (Al-Waeli, 2018, p. 27), and demolished the Husseinia and insulted the Qur'an and religious books, and similar actions took place in the villages adjacent to Bint Jbeil, in addition to revenge liquidations that affected women and the elderly. (Sharara, DT, p. 114)

In Shiite villages, the campaign was unable to resist the French, for several reasons:

1. The intensity of the French campaign and armed with heavy weapons (Al-Bashir newspaper, 1920) supported by aircraft, as the interest of the French leadership in achieving a quick victory accelerated prompted it to bring large forces from outside Lebanon, France transferred a large part of its military campaign on the city of Kikia to Syria after its agreement with the Turk has ceded them to that whole Arab region. (Saeed, DT, p. 2)
2. The inability of the Syrian tide to reach, as King Faisal had prepared to Lebanon convoys of equipment, weapons and doctors, but the leader Kamel Bey Al-Asaad attributed all of this to relying on peaceful solutions and taking patience. (Fayyad, 1998, p. 64)
3. The order issued by Kamel Bey Al-Asaad to the general villages that the military campaign passed by not to resist and how they resist without equipment, weapons or periods. (Jaber, 1973, p. 98)

The campaign was harmed during the course of the projects of farmers and the homes of revolutionaries, leaders and religious scholars, so that its elements were killing everyone accused of helping the rebels or belonging to resistance groups, and this is what forced many residents to flee towards the south (Palestine), as they evacuated their villages after the arrival of news talking about committing human massacres against the security population, and the citizen was alone alone in the square, facing the barbarism of the Western god, which used heavy weapons to hit the uprising in its roots, and in addition to the fire of its cannons, warplanes bombed sites The rebels had used it during their struggle. (Benout, 1995, pp. 240-241)

1.3. The role of Colonel Niger in imposing conditions and fines on the Shiites of Lebanon

Collect Colonel in (June 5, 1920) senior Shiite notables and notables gathered in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese in the city of Sidon, has threatened them in the presence of notables of Sunnis and Christians, then asked to get out of the attendees and obligated the Shiites to sign the conditions

imposed on them and not exiled, then gave them an opportunity to reflect on them does not exceed hours, spent by a group of notables and scientists and writers reserved in the diocese has tried to negotiate in these conditions (Mervan, 2003, p 426) and gave them and the ears of the Maronite clergy and Christian notables fiery speech includes threat and intimidation, then Force them to sign a document that includes the following items:

- I. Pay one hundred thousand Ottoman liras in gold as a war fine and compensation (Al-Hakim, 2006, p. 28) on the southern villages, paying the decile share and the remnants of the princely funds, and pledging to harvest the seasons of Rmeish, Al-Quzah and others. (Al-Waeli, 2018, p. 28)
- II. Ratify the various sentences issued by the military authority of execution, deportation and confiscation of rebel heads and some scholars, leaders and dignitaries. (Shoaib, 1987, p. 80)
- III. All loot should be returned to Christian villages, or attributed to them. (Kourani, 2005, p. 186)
- IV. Pledge to restore security and hand over the convicts to the government. (Al-Hakim, 2006, p. 266)
- V. Give a written pledge to preserve the Christians who remain in their countries. (Saad, 1980, p. 92)
- VI. Paying blood money for the dead Christians. (Zahir, 1986, p. 103)
- VII. Collect weapons from the districts of the city of Sidon, Tyre and Marjayoun.
- VIII. Extradition of criminals wherever they are.
- IX. Placing responsibility on their shoulders for every matter found and every dead person killed from the three districts. (Saad, 1980, p. 93)
- X. Agreeing with Christian notables to remove the reasons for fear that hinder their return to their villages and helping them harvest their seasons to avoid famine. (Bassam, 2011, p. 455)

The attendees refrained from signing these conditions because they are very harsh and unfair, demanding to amend them lighter than them and the least discussion of the possibility of achieving access to them, and attach the administrator said write what you want from the modification to get to the possible thing We presented a list in which some amendment and what we can do presented to the commandant Charpentier and fathers strongly said can not modify or modify one letter of the conditions imposed, and you are inevitably tasked with signing it without the slightest objection, and that the military campaign is still working in your country on sabotage and torture even Sign these particular conditions, and you are reserved until you sign from all of you, but if it was signed, the military authority stops collecting the expenses of the campaign from the Shiite peasants and its military work and that personal property does not remain inevitable for you unless you sign these conditions, then you are not authorized to leave the city of Sidon unless the fine imposed on the Shiite villages north and south is distributed, and that the north of it, even if it does not actually participate in the work of the revolution, all Shiites are criminals in the eyes of the government because they are three sections: (Reza, 1941, p. 203)

A - Department of work by looting, looting and murder.

B- The Department of Haradh.

(c) An oath that is satisfied with what happened in its own decision, even if nothing appears from it. (Kourani, 2005, p. 187)

Therefore, the right of them to bear all this large heavy fine, and to resolve the matter of fines collected by the military from the villages of the country of Bishara in the name of the fine only, that all the money of the convicts remain reserved and not calculated from the origin of the fine, then summoned the heads of Christians and brushed the faces of the Shiites and scholars for the first place, as they were sitting and sat in their place of summoned from the Christians increased fatigue and humiliation (Reda, 2009, p. 203) and ordered priests to distribute this fine to the afflicted of their sect (Kourani, 2005, p. 187) and provide a notebook and remained the Shiite group between Taking Word in the signature and not to six thirty in the evening and finally dealt with the conditions of the two marks Sheikh Abdul Hussein Sadiq and Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim, they saw that there is no escape from signing them and signed them, and then spectrum them on the attendees, some signed and some prevented, and many tried to get rid of them and could not, and finally signed by those present, only a little abstained first, and then brought after that and signed them. (Reza, 2009, p. 136)

The fine was distributed, it was on the villages of Marjayoun forty-five thousand pounds, and on the city of Tyre and its villages thirty-five, and on the villages of Sidon twenty thousand, and the city is not included in this distribution, either those who commissioned Christians to distribute the fine to their victims, it was said that they objected, that it is without their loot much, the government ordered to convert it into one hundred thousand pounds gold, after it was absolute, and the absolute usually carries the currency in circulation, which is then the Syrian paper. (Reza, 2009, p. 136)

And asked the Board of Directors to include to the allowances of tenths fifty percent and to collect the remnants of taxes from the remaining Shiite peasants for thirty-six years, has estimated these taxes two hundred thousand gold liras, in addition to what was imposed by the campaign during its military work of special fines that did not calculate anything in the fine imposed as they were promised, and then the military to collect the fine and made its order to the government of the city of Sidon and its military dictator Commander Charpentium, and all of them with ambitions, they held committees at their whim and those like them, do not watch In a believer only and no humiliation, the soldiers occupied the village to collect what was imposed on them from the fine, the people of the village can not so Vstqaon their livestock to the committee of those committees determine their prices on the percentage of one hundred by ten or twenty, and then received by the Committee at these low prices and sold in the markets of Palestine at the correct prices, and so reached Magboh five times what was imposed (Kourani, 2005, pp. 189-190) on what estimated by the estimators, and enough in the statement of outrageous injustice and terrible revenge in this fine, it robbed all the wealth of the population of southern Lebanon of the Shiite community so that As it distributed to the souls, large and small, its women and children, to hit every soul ten gold liras or so, this is how French policy, the policy of the brutal mandate, wanted to control the division between the sects of the country, and to impoverish this sect, which did not submit to the mandate, and did not turn its opinion from independence and Syrian-Arab unity, nor from the Hashemite House, which rose the unity of the Arab nation and its independence and restoration of its glory. (Reza, 2009, p. 137)

Moreover, this area, which enables the occupying power to humiliate and impoverish, did not receive help from the Syrian Arab soldiers, nor from the Arab leaders and leaders in Syria, nor from the men of Arabism in the Levantine coast all, but they met ridicule stinging and strenuous gloating, which took hold of the avenger's strength, so the likes of Rizkallah Nour and Hanna Dheeb and behind them a group of those who are ready to take ground security, and women and children and call them what they cannot bear, and the authority provides them with its strength and frightens them with its incitement, so they loot money and allow everything, and all of that which gives rise to Increased division and intensification of the crisis. (Reza, 1947, p. 205)

As the leaders of the Shiites neglected the order of the gangs ignorant rebel, their infringement on their brothers and sons of their homeland, under the pretext that they are loyal to the French, and did not differentiate between the offender and the innocent, as well as neglected the leaders of the Christians order these ignorant vengeful of their people, and so the repulsion and destroyed the country, and so wanted the colonizers to enable their feet, and so was their urbanization of the people, and this is the result of their guardianship over it as they claimed, we learned that most of the force of the campaign passed in the city of Sidon going to the Levant and remained the band that occupied Tibnin under the consultation of Rizkallah Nour, roaming the villages and imposing expenses. (Reza, 2009, p. 138)

In addition to these arbitrary measures, the mandatory authorities resorted to forcing the state commissioners and the people in the city of Tyre to collect donations and send them as a cash gift to the orphans of France, so the city collected an amount of (17265) piasters, received by the mayor of the city of Tyre. (Diab, 2010, p. 277)

The citizens did not stop the losses of the campaign, so it worked to damage crops, demolition, destruction and disruption of seasons, but the matter was made worse by these taxes that were imposed on southern Lebanon forcibly, especially if we know that the unjust collectors collected them exponentially, so came this new tax with feudal injustice and barbarism of the occupation to direct the people towards the field to face this war Cairo in light of the silence of the Arab government in Damascus. (Benout, 1995, p. 245)

That this huge fine imposed on the Shiite region had a great impact on the deterioration of the economic and social situation, especially since cash was not available, and the Shiites had to pay from their property to secure that tax, and here it should be noted that the compensation of Christians was cheap for the fine, the French paid only two hundred lira for each person killed in accidents and the government kept the rest of the money. (Benout, 1995, p. 102)

France imposed on Lebanon another tax called the Sadiq tax on the name of its owner Sadiq, who lived in the Dabaal area, it has endured from the French a lot of injustice and arbitrariness, the tax was a number of warrifles and guns imposed on the people to provide them forced despite their weak material capabilities and within a specific period of time, and if the people dragged their feet or failed to inflict the anger of the state, the military roving is ready, to occupy homes and wreak havoc, in addition to this intimidation the state deliberately to entice citizens and seduce them, as it allocated a prize Precious to those who guide an honest place or to those who bring it alive or dead. (Kourani, 2005, pp. 190-191)

Imposed on the village of Shahour tax from the French of nine hundred pounds Ottoman gold not stolen from cows, sheep and goods, either the city of Nabatieh they imposed on it about three thousand pounds Ottoman gold, and Bint Jbeil over four thousand pounds Ottoman gold, and imposed on Yatar the amount of two hundred lira gold and sixty gunpowder war, then was settled on the payment of the amount and thirteen guns by Hajj Abdullah Yahya and Hajj Ismail Khalil. (Kourani, 2005, p. 191)

As for the document submitted by Colonel Niger, it was stated in one of its items to hand over the convicts fleeing from the revolutionaries leaders and elements, and in addition to burning and looting their homes The French authorities issued sentences for these heroes from death to exile, the death sentence was issued from the following (Banout, 1995, p. 245) (Sadiq Hamza, Mahmoud Ahmed Bazzi, Sheikh Abdullah Ezz El-Din, Riyad Mohamed Hassan Farhat, Abdul Majeed Muhammad Bazzi, Mahmoud Faraj, Suleiman Tarfa, Hajj Fayyad Sharara, Hajj Muhammad Sweidan, Adham Khanjar from Marwaniya, Ali Harb, Mahmoud Ahmed Qassem, Abdul Hussein Sorour, Nimrblouz, Mohammed Al-Tamer, Mr. Youssef Tamer, Yacoub Qarwani, Hussein Ali Mada from Al-Rayhan, Mahmoud Muhammad Qasim from the city of Al-Bazawiya, Ahmed Qassem Barakat, Qasim Diab, Rashid Ghossein from the city of Qantara, Tahan Al-Sayed Khalil and his brothers Rashid and Hassan from the city of Al-Adaisa, Shabib Lotfi and Najib Al-Abdullah from Khayyam, Muhammad Al-Arab, Kamel Al-Hussein and Hajj Mahmoud from the city of Al-Khalisa, Azzouz Mustafa from Al-Dawara, Kamel Shahour from Hanin, Muhammad Faraj Suleiman from the city of Al-Adaisa). (Bassam, 2011, p. 256)

The sentence of life imprisonment and seizure of property was issued by (Kamel Al-Asaad, Abdul Latif Al-Asaad, Hajj Mahmoud Saeed Bazzi, Abdul Hamid Bazzi, Saeed Abdul Hussein Sharaf Al-Din, Murad Al-Ghatimi, Hassan Youssef Nasrallah Saad, Hajj Jawad from Khayyam, Hajj Khalil from the city of Khiam as well, Farhat family from Deir Rashit), but most of the revolutionaries had retreated from the south towards Palestine and from there to Transjordan, then pardon was issued against some of the convicts while the authorities continued to pursue the rebels wherever they were and found. (Benout, 1995, p. 246)

1.4. Results of Colonel Niger's campaign against Lebanon 1920

2. The French military campaign, with its numerical intensity and advanced military mechanism, was able to achieve the first demand of the French to cleanse the rebel areas in Syria, as the authorities will work to extend their influence sometimes after a while.
3. Niger's campaign resulted in tightening the noose on the rebels as it could not liquidate them, as southern Lebanon witnessed immediately after the military campaign revolutionary actions in addition to the movements of struggle carried out by some revolutionaries. (Bennot, 1995, p. 247)
4. The southern regions of Lebanon were sentenced to iron, fire, injustice and terrorism.
5. The country's lack of such fines in addition to displacement, looting and burning.
6. Chasing leaders and liquidating them when possible.
7. Buying consciences and encouraging opportunists and benefiting them from the services of the authority.
8. Fragmenting national unity by playing the chord of sects and religions.
9. Excellence in treatment between Muslims and Christians and the establishment of future sedition.
10. Practicing a policy of political revenge for negligence and deprivation of benefits and jobs. (Sharara, DT, p. 115)

10.1. The effects of Colonel Niger's campaign on Lebanon 1920

This campaign did not achieve the desired results, especially in terms of establishing security, as the retreat of the armed gangs was not complete, and remained trouble in the face of the authority in cooperation with Prince Mahmoud Faour in the city of Houla or with the revolutionaries in Wadi al-Taim, and this led to the extension of its effects to Syria, then the emergence of armed Christian gangs to help the authority and follow the policy of qualitative revenge in its most terrible form against everyone who is not comfortable with him reflected negatively on the people, and the tax imposed came to promote them and increase in Their impoverishment, especially as it was collected by the cronies and cronies exponentially (Sharara, pp. 115-116), and the fall of the Levant came in (July 24, 1920), which was a new key to the doubling of the country's fatigue, and extended hands to it with abuses (Zahir, 1986, p. 84) and do not forget the policy of the mandatory authority to discriminate and select jobs and services deliberately distinguish to keep the Shiites away from positions of influence and decision and confined to Christians in general and a minority of Muslims cooperating with them made Lebanon a farm instead of being a state and established problems and troubles later affected everything in it and almost The destruction left by the Niger campaign burned villages and damaged seasons, in addition to the burden of the material fine has paralyzed the Shiites of Lebanon and

hindered it for several years, then the Arab government in Damascus, completely resented and did not see the situation of the Shiites of Lebanon with that campaign, and did not provide any financial assistance, but Sheikh Ahmed Reda (Abu Saiba, 2016, p. 191) believes that the situation was a subject of biting ridicule and strenuous schadenfreude among the leaders of the movement Al-Arabiya and its leaders in Syria.(Shalabi, 2010, p. 175)

Conclusion

After writing the subject of Colonel Niger's French campaign on Lebanon in 1920, the research reached a set of conclusions:

- 1- The French colonel's campaign on Lebanon in 1920 led to the outbreak of a major revolution that spread in many Lebanese cities.
- 2- Colonel Niger's campaign faced violent resistance from the Lebanese people, but it did not withstand it due to the military superiority in equipment and numbers and the lack of any supplies to the rebels from neighboring villages and Syria.
- 3- Colonel Niger imposed fines, taxes and very harsh conditions on the Lebanese people that burdened the Lebanese people.
- 4- After the victory of the Allies in the war, the French occupation imposed its culture on the Lebanese people, and this left bad effects and left effects on the structure of Lebanese society culturally, socially and economically.
- 5- The countries and cities in southern Lebanon, especially the Shiite cities, were severely destroyed by the French forces.
- 6- The French goal of the campaign is to arrest the religious leader of the Shiites, Sayyid Abdul Hussein Sharaf al-Din.
- 7- The Lebanese farmers were not spared from this campaign if they were destroyed and harmed.
- 8- Great material and human losses borne by the Lebanese people due to the lack of equality of forces.
- 9- Colonel Niger's campaign did not achieve its desired results in Lebanon, which caused chronic problems for the Lebanese people.

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