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2010 — Syria is a modern society.

- Syria's rich cultural history dates back more than 8,000 years.
- It is an middle-income country whose economy is fast-growing. Its primary industries are agriculture, tourism, and oil. primary and secondary education are free.
- **President Bashar al-Assad takes over as ruler after his father.**

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2011 — The Syrian civil war begins.

- In March, peaceful protests in southern cities are met with violent crackdowns by Syrian security forces.
- Hopes of change are repressed by the army. Peace groups organize but can't seem to unite.
- International relationships attempt to pressure Syria, but their actions are met with defiance from Syria's leaders.

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2012 — Syrians flee bombing and repression.

- Citizens of Syria begin to leave and go to Lebanon. Many people hope they'll return home soon.
- Syria's government committed war crimes. War crimes are acts that violate international agreements and may even involve actions against civilians who live there.

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2013 – Conflict increases

- In March 2013, over 1 million people leave Syria as refugees.
- Chemical attacks on citizens are confirmed. President Assad is accused of the attacks.
- In September 2013, over 2 million people leave Syria as refugees.

2014 – Humanitarian needs increase

- The large number of refugees is stressful for the countries near to Syria.
- Syrian refugees number 3 million in countries neighboring Syria; 100,000 people have reached Europe.

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2015 — Europe feels the pressure of Syrian refugees and migrants.

- The World Food Program cuts rations to refugees in Lebanon and Jordan because there is not enough food or money.
- Thousands of refugees arrive in Greece every day. 1 million refugees reach Europe in 2015.

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2016 — Syria is devastated by years of war.

- Tens of thousands of Syrian refugees are trapped when Jordan, a neighboring country, closes the border after a car is bombed.
- Civilians are caught in the crossfire as the Syrian government retakes the city of Aleppo from rebels. A ceasefire to free them fails.

2017 — Syrians seek safety, stability.

- More than 5 million people have fled conflict in Syria.

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2018 — Humanitarian aid is limited as the conflict continues.

- Fighting continues, despite international agreements for de-escalation.
- Humanitarian access is limited because of insecurity, and 2.9 million people remain in hard-to-reach areas where aid is not supplied on a regular basis.

2019 — Refugees experience new hardships.

- Syria enters the ninth year of the Syrian civil war.
- Conflict increases in northwest Syria resulting in healthcare facilities being destroyed and more than 100,000 people displaced.