

**Levantine Arabic transcript:**

ياسر: أنا إسمي ياسر من دمشق من سوري، وحبيب أحكي عن الخريطة السياسية والأحزاب وتاريخ دمشق وسوريا وعموم. ممكن الواحد يبيلش بتاريخ سوريا من سنة 1918 لما الأمير فيصل فات مع الإنجليز على دمشق واحتلها من العثمانيين. البعض يعتبر أنو هاي الفترة تعتبر بداية تاريخ سوريا الحديث، واستمر فترة بسيطة عموما ل 1920 من بعدها فات الفرنسيين واحتلوا سوريا بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية واتفاقيات فيرسايل، وصار فيه مطارة للأمير فيصل اللي هرب، أبتعد عن سوريا لفترة معينه، بعدن منا صار في عدة اضرابات وثورات في سوريا بس أهمن كان في 1926 ووالفرنسيين اضطروا يعملوا تنازلات اساسية بهاي الفترة، وعدوا أنو يعطوا...يعني.. وعدو باستقلال سوريا بعد فترة بسيطة. ولكن استمرت.. استمر.. احتلال سوريا لفترة جيدة بعد هاي الفترة ب 1936 صار في مظاهرات اساسية، اضطرت الحكومة الفرنسية تعمل تنازلات، و توزع شويه من سلطتها المحليه، ولكن ب 1938/1939 لما بلشت الحرب العالمية الثانية قيادات محلية كثيرة بسوريا صفت مع الالمان ولذلك فرنسا وبريطانيا لما رجعوا احتلوا سوريا بهذيك الفترة، احتلوا لفترة بسيطة يعني. ب 1946 استقلت سوريا كليا من الفرنسيين.

**English translation:**

Yasser: My name is Yasser from Damascus in Syria, and I would like to talk about the political map, and parties, and the history of Damascus and Syria generally. One might start with the history of Syria in 1918 ... ah ... when Prince Faisal<sup>1</sup> came with the British to Damascus and seized it from the Ottomans ... ah .... Some people consider this period the beginning of modern history in Syria ... ah ... and it continued for a short time, generally, until 1920. Then the French came and invaded Syria after World War I, and Treaty of Versailles ... ah ... what happened ... ah ... was [that] they chased Prince Faisal, who escaped Syria for a while. After that, many disturbances and demonstrations happened in Syria, but the most important one was in 1926, and the French were forced to present political waivers during this time, and they promised to grant ... I mean they promised the independence of Syria after, after a short time. However, the occupation of Syria continued for a long time after that. ... ah .... In 1936, big demonstrations happened, a matter that forced the French government to present waivers and... ah ... and change its plan. But in 1938, 1939, when World War II started, many local Syrian leaders joined the Germans, and that's why when France and Germany wanted to occupy Syria again, then, they occupied it for a ... ah ... a short period I mean. In 1946, Syria became completely independent.

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<sup>1</sup> Prince Faisal or Faisal I (1883-1933) was in one of the Ottoman states at the time. He became the King of Syria in 1918, then the King of Iraq in 1920.