

The Lebanese uprising in 1952 Represented incarnation actually what was experienced by the Lebanese community of sectarian difference and giving priority to private interests to the public interest and foreign interventions, which played a key role in toppling the Khouri government and led to the advent of Camille Chamoun's presidency, in addition to rampant corruption in government institutions and interventions footnote and relatives and supporters in fundamental aspects of the state.

The study divided into introduction and four chapters and a conclusion, the researcher in the first chapter of which the most important political developments on the Lebanese scene between 1943 - 1952 has been showing the presidential and parliamentary elections in 1943 Lebanese crisis 1943 between the Lebanese government and the authorities of the French mandate and then the evacuation of foreign troops Lebanon and the elections of 1947 and 1951 and the renewal of the presidency to Bechara El Khoury for a second presidential cycle starting from September 1949.

The second chapter discussed the most important reasons for the uprising internal and external foremost of which is the deterioration of economic conditions and social and financial and administrative corruption and interventions relatives in the administration of state affairs and rigging parliamentary elections and after the assassination of Riad el-Solh government Khoury and the impact of the Palestinian issue and the state of Israel on the scene Lebanese internal and projects Bank and its contribution to the weakening Khoury government and then bring it down.

The third chapter continued functioning uprising Lebanese starting from strikes many witnessed by the Lebanese arena early in 1952 and then the Egyptian revolution and Festival kicks off Deir al-Qamar and speech Sami Solh of the Lebanese Parliament and the announcement of a general strike which forced Bechara El Khoury to resign and give way to Camille Chamoun to take President of the Lebanese Republic.

The fourth chapter has dealt with the position of Arab and foreign countries of the Lebanese uprising and direct intervention in Lebanese affairs, which contributed to the escalation of opposition activity even yielded intervention for ending the era independence first and the start of a new era led by Camille Chamoun, who was ready to serve Western interests in the region.

The conclusion fixed the main results which this study reached.