

## American Expression E1419 Hezbollah

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Hezbollah, whose name translates to "Party of God," is a Shiite political and militant group established in the early 1980s in Lebanon. Its inception was primarily a response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and was influenced by the Iranian Revolution. Over time, Hezbollah has evolved, becoming a significant player in Lebanese politics while maintaining its militant arm and expanding its regional influence.

Driven by a blend of Lebanese nationalism and Shiite Islamism, Hezbollah's early manifesto emphasized resistance against Isra eli occupation, the establishment of an Islamic state in Lebanon, and opposition to Western influences. It has been backed and funded by Iran and Syria, making it a central actor in a broader regional power play.

The group's military wing has been involved in various activities, ranging from guerilla warfare against the Israeli Defense Forces in southern Lebanon to intervening in the Syrian Civil War in support of President Bashar al-Assad. This militant dimension gained Hezbollah both local and international attention, especially after the group claimed to be the spearhead of the resistance that led to Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon in 2000. Further, the 2006 war between Hezbollah and Israel, triggered by a cross-border raid and kidnapping of Israeli soldiers, solidified the group's image as a formidable military force.

Beyond its military endeavors, Hezbollah has significantly invested in social services, running hospitals, schools, and providing social welfare to Shiite communities, especially in the impoverished southern suburbs of Beirut and the Bekaa Valley. These initiatives have bolstered its grassroots support and painted it as a protector and provider for the Shiite community in Lebanon.

In the political arena, Hezbollah has been an active participant in Lebanese politics since the 1990s. The group's representatives hold seats in the Lebanese Parliament and have been part of several coalition governments. Its political involvement is a testament to its transformation from a purely militant group to a hybrid organization with both armed and political wings.

Internationally, perceptions of Hezbollah are varied. While it is hailed by some as a resistance movement against Israeli aggression, others, especially Western countries and Israel, label it a terrorist organization due to its military activities and attacks. The group's ties to Iran have also raised concerns about its role in a larger Shiite axis in the Middle East, opposing primarily Sunni states and Western interests.

Hezbollah's role in the Syrian Civil War, where it has fought against Syrian rebel groups, has further polarized opinions about it. While the group views its involvement as a defense against extremist groups and a protection of the Shiite "axis of resistance," critics argue it has exacerbated sectarian divides and expanded its regional ambitions.

In summary, Hezbollah is a multifaceted organization with deep roots in Lebanon's sociopolitical landscape. Its dual role as both a political actor and a militant force makes it a unique and influential player in the Middle East, and its actions and alliances continue to shape the dynamics of the region.

## Questions for Discussion

- 1. How has Hezbollah's involvement in social welfare programs influenced its standing and support within the Shiite communities of Lebanon?
- 2. What implications does Hezbollah's close relationship with Iran have for the balance of power in the Middle East?
- 3. How has Hezbollah's participation in the Syrian Civil War affected its image and position both domestically in Lebanon and on the regional stage?
- 4. In what ways does Hezbollah's dual identity as a political party and a militant group impact Lebanon's internal politics and its interactions with neighboring countries?
- 5. Given Hezbollah's resistance ideology against Israel, how might its presence and influence shape the prospects for peace in the Israeli-Lebanese context?