Dec. 23, 2011

Group involved: 44 people are the victims

Purpose: To show that the anti-government protesters are really angry at them.

Actual event: Two car bombs explode near the intelligence agency compounds in Damascus and 44 people killed in this event.

Short-term consequences: The opposition accuses the government to work on these problems like the following attacks

Dec. 23, 2011 — Two car bombs explode near intelligence agency compounds in Damascus, killing 44 people in the first suicide attacks since the uprising began.

Group involved: 44 people are the victims

Purpose: To show that the anti-government protesters are really angry at them.

Dec. 28, 2011

Group involved: Syrian security forces, anti-government protesters, six people became the victim, government, Human Rights Watch.

Purpose: To start the war with the anti-government protesters.

Actual event: Syrian security forces open fire to thousands of anti-government protesters in the central city of Hama, killing at least six people – one day before the Arab Leagu observers visit on a mission to end the crackdown. The government also releases 755 prisoners as a report by Human Rights Watch accusing authorities of hiding hundreds of detainees from observers.

Short-term consequences: Six people died when the Syrian security forces attact the anti-government protesters.

Jan. 2, 2012

Group involved: Government, “terrorists”

Purpose: To continue the attacking.

Actual event: An explosion hits a gas pipeline in central Syria and the government blames “terrorists.” The opposition accuses the government of playing on fears of religious extremism and terrorism to rally support behind Assad.

Short-term consequences: None.

Group involved: at least 25 citizens, police

Purpose: To continue the attacking.

Actual event: There was another explosion exactly after two weeks of twin bombing in a busy intersection and police bus in the capital and at least 25 people died.

Short-term consequences: At least 25 people died.

Jan. 11, 2012 — Gilles Jacquier, a French cameraman, is killed in Homs — the first Western journalist to die in Syria's uprising.

Group involved: Gilles Jacquier

Purpose: To continue the terrors.

Actual event: Gilles Jacquier, a French cameraman, is killed in Homs — the first Western journalist to die in Syria's uprising.

Short-term consequences: -

Jan. 28, 2012 — The Arab League halts its observer mission in Syria because of escalating violence that killed nearly 100 people the past three days, as pro-Assad forces battled dissident soldiers in a belt of suburbs on the eastern edge of Damascus in the most intense fighting yet so close to the capital.

Group involved: Arab League, pro-Assad forces, and dissident soldiers.

Purpose: To stop observer mission the violence that is increasing.

Actual event: The Arab League halts its observer mission in Syria because of escalating violence that killed nearly 100 people the past three days, as pro-Assad forces battled dissident soldiers in a belt of suburbs on the eastern edge of Damascus in the most intense fighting yet so close to the capital.

Short-term consequences: The observer mission stopped.

Jan. 30, 2012 — A gas pipeline near the Lebanese border is blown up, according to state-run media. Activists report gunfire and explosions in the Damascus suburbs. A day later, troops crush pockets of resistance in the suburbs, with the death toll at about 100.

Group involved: Activists.

Purpose: To threaten the government.

Actual event: A gas pipeline near the Lebanese border is blown up, according to state-run media. Activists report gunfire and explosions in the Damascus suburbs. A day later, troops crush pockets of resistance in the suburbs, with the death toll at about 100.

Short-term consequences: More people died.

Feb. 3, 2012 — Activists say an assault by government forces in Homs kills more than 200 people and wounds hundreds.

Group involved: Activist and government forces.

Purpose: To have a war.

Actual event: Activists say an assault by government forces in Homs kills more than 200 people and wounds hundreds.

Short-term consequences: More than 200 people died and hundreds wounds.

Feb. 4, 2012 — Russia and China veto a resolution in the U.N. Security Council that backed an Arab League plan that calls for Assad to step down. The double-veto outrages the U.S. and European council members who feared it would embolden the Assad regime.

Group involved: Russia, China, U.S., European council members and Assad regime.

Purpose: To backed an Arab League plan that calls for Assad to step down

Actual event: Russia and China veto a resolution in the U.N. Security Council that backed an Arab League plan that calls for Assad to step down. The double-veto outrages the U.S. and European council members who feared it would embolden the Assad regime.

Short-term consequences: The US and European council members feared the double-veto.

Feb. 6, 2012 — The Obama administration closes the U.S. Embassy in Damascus and pulls all American diplomats out of Syria.

Group involved: U.S. Embassy in Damascus and American diplomats.

Purpose: To evacuate the American citizens out from Syria.

Actual event: The Obama administration closes the U.S. Embassy in Damascus and pulls all American diplomats out of Syria

Short-term consequences: The US embassy in Syria closed.

Feb. 22, 2012 — French photojournalist Remi Ochlik and American-born journalist Marie Colvin of Britain's Sunday Times are killed by government shelling of Baba Amr, a key rebel-held neighborhood in Homs. Two other journalists are wounded.

Group involved: Remi Ochlik, Marie Colvin and Government.

Purpose: To continue the terrors.

Actual event: French photojournalist Remi Ochlik and American-born journalist Marie Colvin of Britain's Sunday Times are killed by government shelling of Baba Amr, a key rebel-held neighborhood in Homs. Two other journalists are wounded.

Short-term consequences: Two people died and two others are wounded.

March 1, 2012 — Syrian troops take control of Baba Amr after a government assault that raged for weeks. The rebels retreat, having run low on weapons under unbearable humanitarian conditions. Syria's main opposition group, the Syrian National Council, forms a military council to organize and unify all armed resistance.

Group involved: Syrian troops, Baba Amr, rebels, and Syrian National Council.

Purpose: To unify all armed resistance.

Actual event: Syrian troops take control of Baba Amr after a government assault that raged for weeks. The rebels retreat, having run low on weapons under unbearable humanitarian conditions. Syria's main opposition group, the Syrian National Council, forms a military council to organize and unify all armed resistance.

Short-term consequences: The rebels retreat.

March 8, 2012 — Syria's deputy oil minister announces his defection in an online video, making him the highest ranking official to abandon Assad's regime since the uprising began.

Group involved: Syria’s deputy oil minister and Assad’s regime.

Purpose: To announce his defection.

Actual event: Syria's deputy oil minister announces his defection in an online video, making him the highest ranking official to abandon Assad's regime since the uprising began.

Short-term consequences: -

March 13, 2012 — Syrian military forces reportedly take control of the northern rebel stronghold of Idlib along the border with Turkey, a major base that army defectors had held for months. An international rights group said the army is mining the border with Turkey.

Group involved: Syrian military forces, northern rebel, Turkey, international rights group and the army.

Purpose: To solve the conflict.

Actual event: Syrian military forces reportedly take control of the northern rebel stronghold of Idlib along the border with Turkey, a major base that army defectors had held for months. An international rights group said the army is mining the border with Turkey.

Short-term consequences: -

March 15, 2012 — On the first anniversary of the start of the uprising, thousands march in a pro-Assad rally in Damascus. Tanks and snipers continue to besiege Daraa. The U.N. secretary-general says more than 8,000 have been killed in the crackdown.

Group involved: UN secretary-general, Army

Purpose: To notice everybody that it has been a year since the start of the uprising.

Actual event: On the first anniversary of the start of the uprising, thousands march in a pro-Assad rally in Damascus. Tanks and snipers continue to besiege Daraa. The U.N. secretary-general says more than 8,000 have been killed in the crackdown.

Short-term consequences: more than 8,000 people have been killed in the uprising.