

Timeline of the Force Nouvelles Rebellion

1893	France establishes the colony of Côte d'Ivoire within the federation of French West Africa.
1960	Côte d'Ivoire achieves independence under the leadership of Félix Houphouët-Boigny and the Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI), the sole legal political party.
1990–1999	Transition to multiparty democracy. Houphouët-Boigny dies in 1993 and is succeeded by Henri Konan Bedié.
1999	General Robert Gueï takes power at the head of a military junta.
2000	Laurent Gbagbo and the Front Populaire Ivoirien (FPI) win elections. Purges begin against ethnic northerners in the army and civil service.
September 2002	Army units linked to Staff Sergeant Ibrahim Coulibaly attempt a coup against Gbagbo. The mutineers, calling themselves the Mouvement Patriotique de Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI), are repulsed from the capital and seize control in the north.
December 2002	The MPCI merges with two smaller militias to create the Forces Nouvelles (FN), now led by Guillaume Soro. FN forces consolidate control in the center-west.
2003–2007	Peace talks fail to reunify the country. United Nations and French military forces monitor a cease-fire buffer zone.
2007	The Ouagadougou Peace Agreement is signed, stipulating military integration and new national elections. Côte d'Ivoire remains effectively partitioned.

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November 2010 Alassane Ouattara is declared the winner in the second round of presidential elections. Gbagbo's camp disputes the result and refuses to concede.

December Renewal of rebel-government combat in multiple areas.

2010–April 2011 One-sided violence against civilians occurs in several regions.

April 2011 Gbagbo is arrested. Rebel forces capture Abidjan and install Ouattara into power. FN army becomes the Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI).