

Timeline of the Force Nouvelles Rebellion

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| 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 2010–April 2011 Renewal of rebel-government combat in multiple areas. 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).