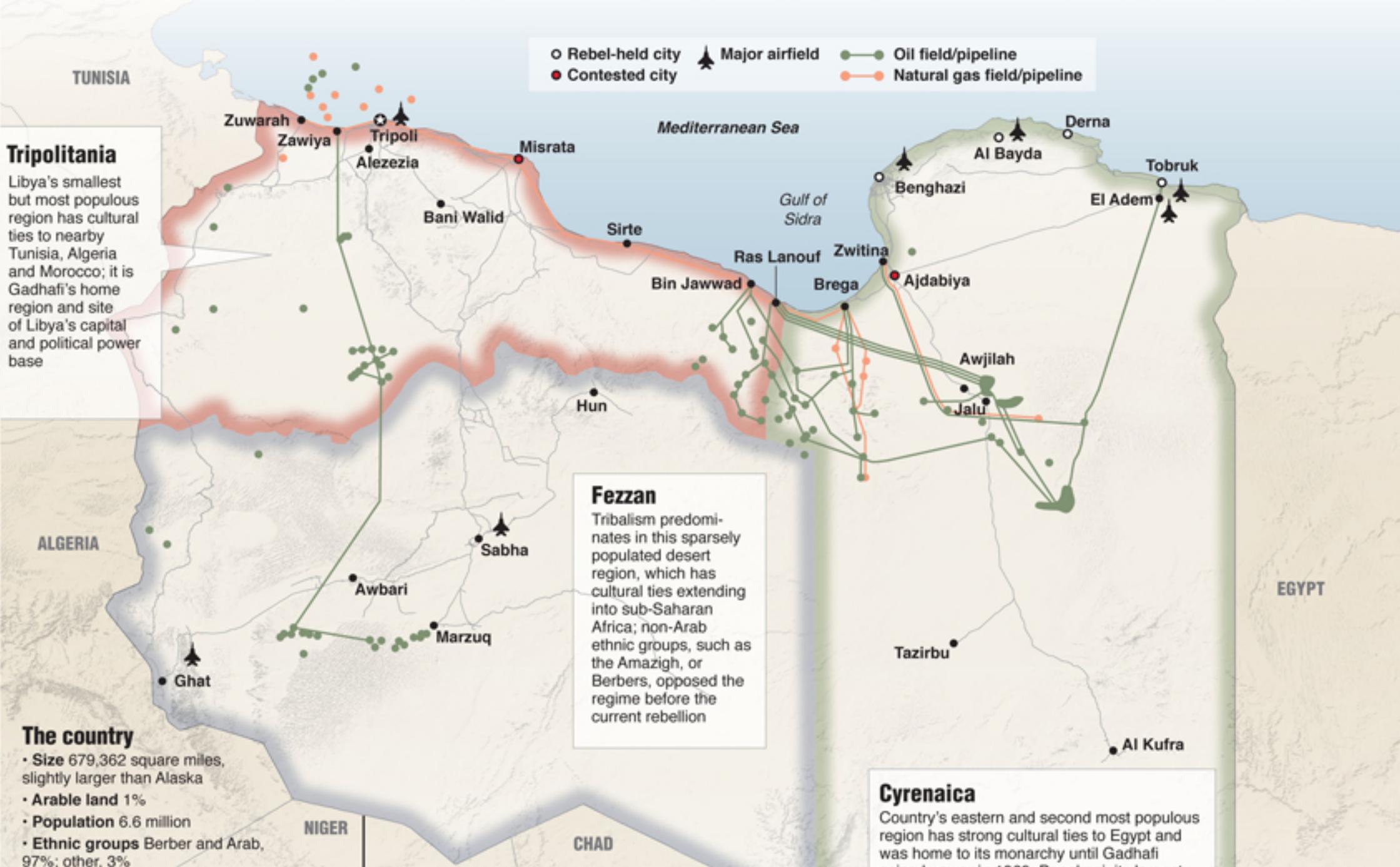


Cultural, historical differences divide country

The rebellion in Libya is about more than just ousting Moammar Gadhafi. It also reflects differences between the two most populous regions, which have historically been rivals for power.



The country

- **Size** 679,362 square miles, slightly larger than Alaska
- **Arable land** 1%
- **Population** 6.6 million
- **Ethnic groups** Berber and Arab, 97%; other, 3%
- **Literacy rate** 82.6%
- **Independence** 1951, from U.N. trusteeship after Italy relinquished control in 1947
- **Government type** Authoritarian state
- **Chief of state** Moammar Gadhafi, since 1969
- **GDP** \$89.0 billion (2010)
- **GDP per capita** \$13,800 (2010)
- **Unemployment rate** 30% (2004, latest available)
- **Key industries** Oil, petrochemicals
- **Internet users** 353,900 (2009)

Largest cities 2005 estimates

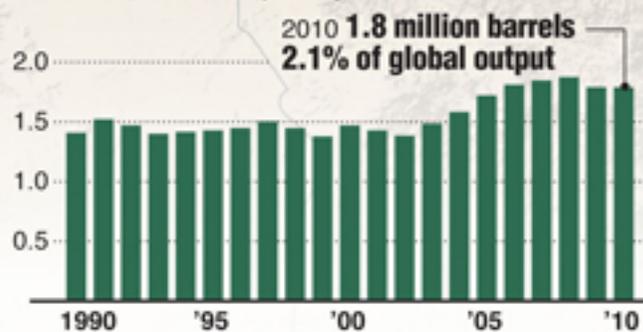
Tripoli	1.2 million	Misrata	386,000
Benghazi	651,000	Alezezia	287,000

To the shores of Tripoli

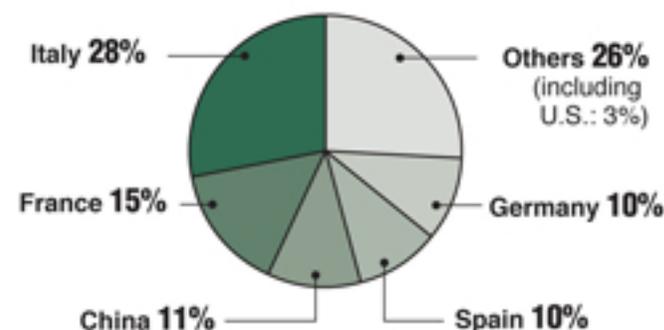
In 1805, U.S. Marines led an invasion of Derna, Tripoli (now part of Libya) to defeat Barbary pirates threatening Mediterranean shipping; the event is immortalized by a line in "The Marines' Hymn" about fighting "From the Halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli"

Oil production

In millions of barrels per day



Oil exports by destination, Jan.-Nov. 2010



Military

Figures before start of rebellion

Personnel Total: **119,000**

Army	50,000
Air Force	18,000
Navy	8,000
Revolutionary Guard Corps	3,000
Reserve People's Militia	40,000

Equipment

Army	
Tanks	2,205
Artillery	2,421
Armored personnel carriers	945
Surface-to-air missiles	424
Air force	
Fighter jets (MiG, Mirage)	227
Support helicopters	85
Attack helicopters	35
Navy	
Submarines	2
Fast attack craft	14
Other boats	3