

SAUDI ARABIA

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Copies of all slides are available at:
www.bataandiary.com/SA.html



The Women's Institute of Houston
Continuing Education

Saudi Arabia: The Kingdom

Dates: Tuesdays, April 5 – May 10, 2022

Times: 1:00 PM – 2:30 PM

Instructor: Chris Schaefer, Chris.Schaefer@bataandairy.com, 832-428-1977

Maps and charts: www.bataandairy.com/SA

Class Subjects:

Part 1 Geopolitics. Arabian geography, natural resources and political neighborhood. Early settlers of the coasts of the peninsula, Oman, Yemen and the offshore islands. Development of the caravan trade.

Part 2 Islam. Pre-Islamic religions, Judaism and Christianity. Muhammad and Islam. Byzantium and the Sassanids. Ali bin Talib and the Umayyads. The Sunni/Shia split.

Part 3 Uniting the Kingdom. The Saud clan and Muhammad Abdul Wahhab. The Saudi states. Rashids, Ottomans and Egyptians. The Emirs: Abdul Aziz vs. Hussein.

Part 4 Oil. The British and the Great War. Standard oil and the Third Saudi State. The deal with America. Troubles in Yemen. Israel, Palestine and the October War. The excesses of wealth. The assassination of King Faisal. Oil and a new future for Saudis.

Part 5 World Power. Iran, Afghanistan and other troubles. The Gulf Cooperation Council. Exporting Wahhabi philosophy. Facing Saddam Hussein. Osama bin Laden, 9/11 and radical Islam. Yemen, the Arab Spring and the Houthis. U.S. "Pivot to Asia."

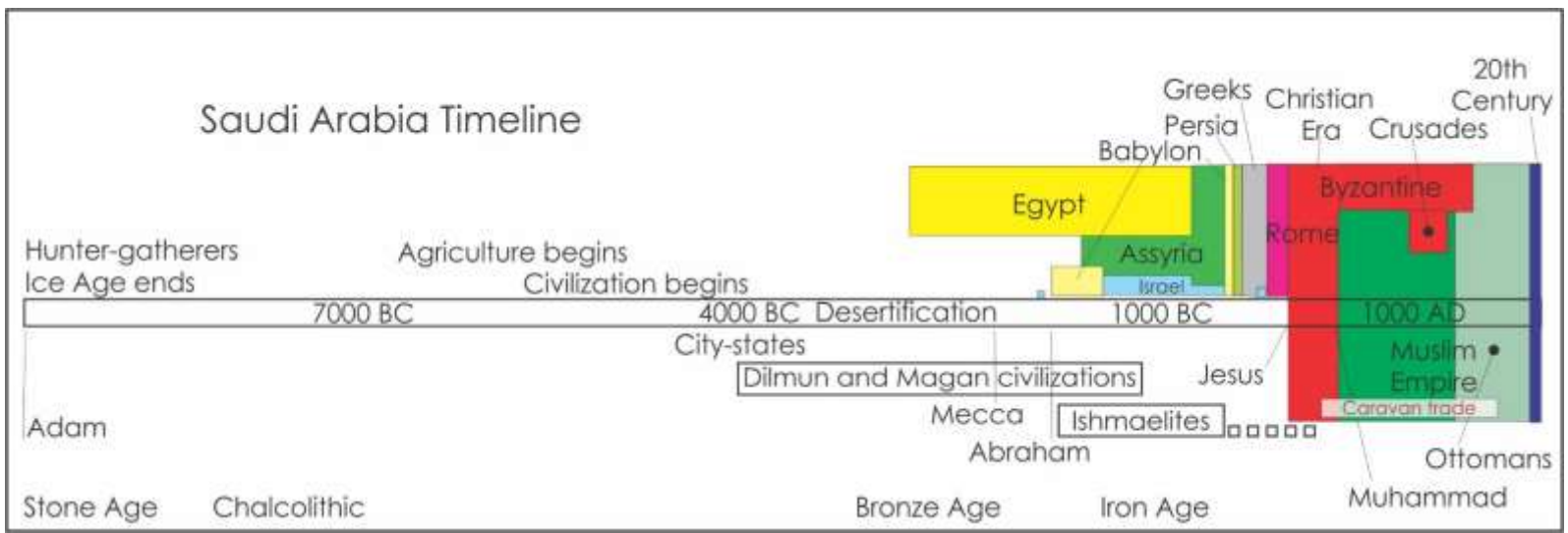
Part 6 Saudi Arabia Today. King Salman, Mohammad bin Salman and social reform. The Crackdown. The Khashoggi affair. Iran and Yemen. New cities, a new world and Vision 2030.

Suggested reading:

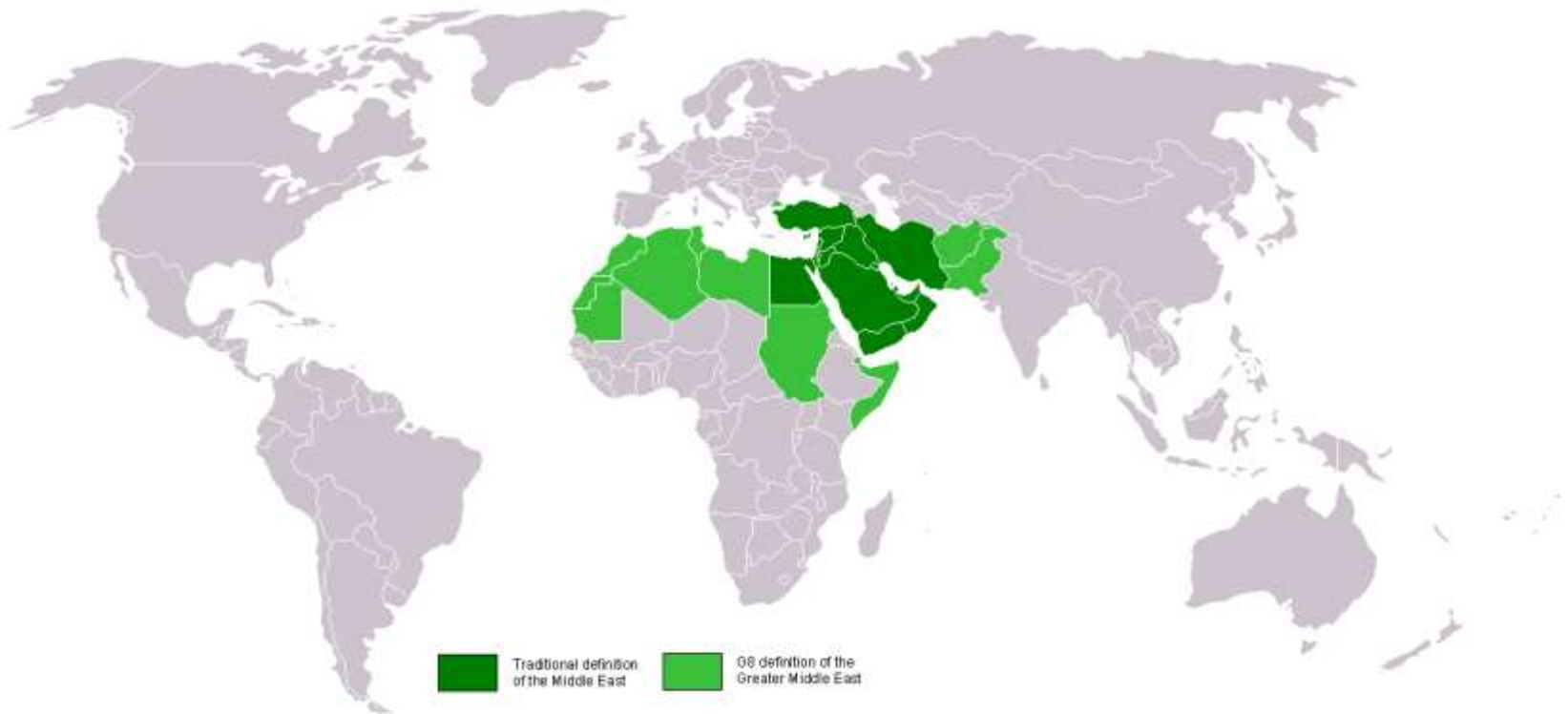
Books:

- Stow, ~~Dorik~~, PhD. *Vanished Ocean: How Tethys Reshaped the World*. Oxford University Press, 2012.
- ~~Hakal~~, Muhammad Husayn. *The Life of Muhammad. English translation by Isma'il Razi A. al-Faruqi*. American Trust Publications, 2015.
- Harasta, Jesse. *The History of the Sunni-Shia Split: Understanding the Divisions Within Islam*. Charles River Editors, 2014.
- ~~Zaragoza~~, Jamaal al-Din M. *The Life, Teachings and Influence of Muhammad ibn Abdul-Wahhab*. International Islamic Publishing, 2010.
- Anderson, Scott. *Lawrence in Arabia. (Not Lawrence of Arabia)*. Doubleday, 2013.

Saudi Arabia Timeline



Arabian Geography



Greater Middle East
aka MENA—Middle East and North Africa



Traditional Middle East





Traditional Middle East



Hadhramaut



Geopolitical neighborhood



Arabian Geology (Oil Resources)



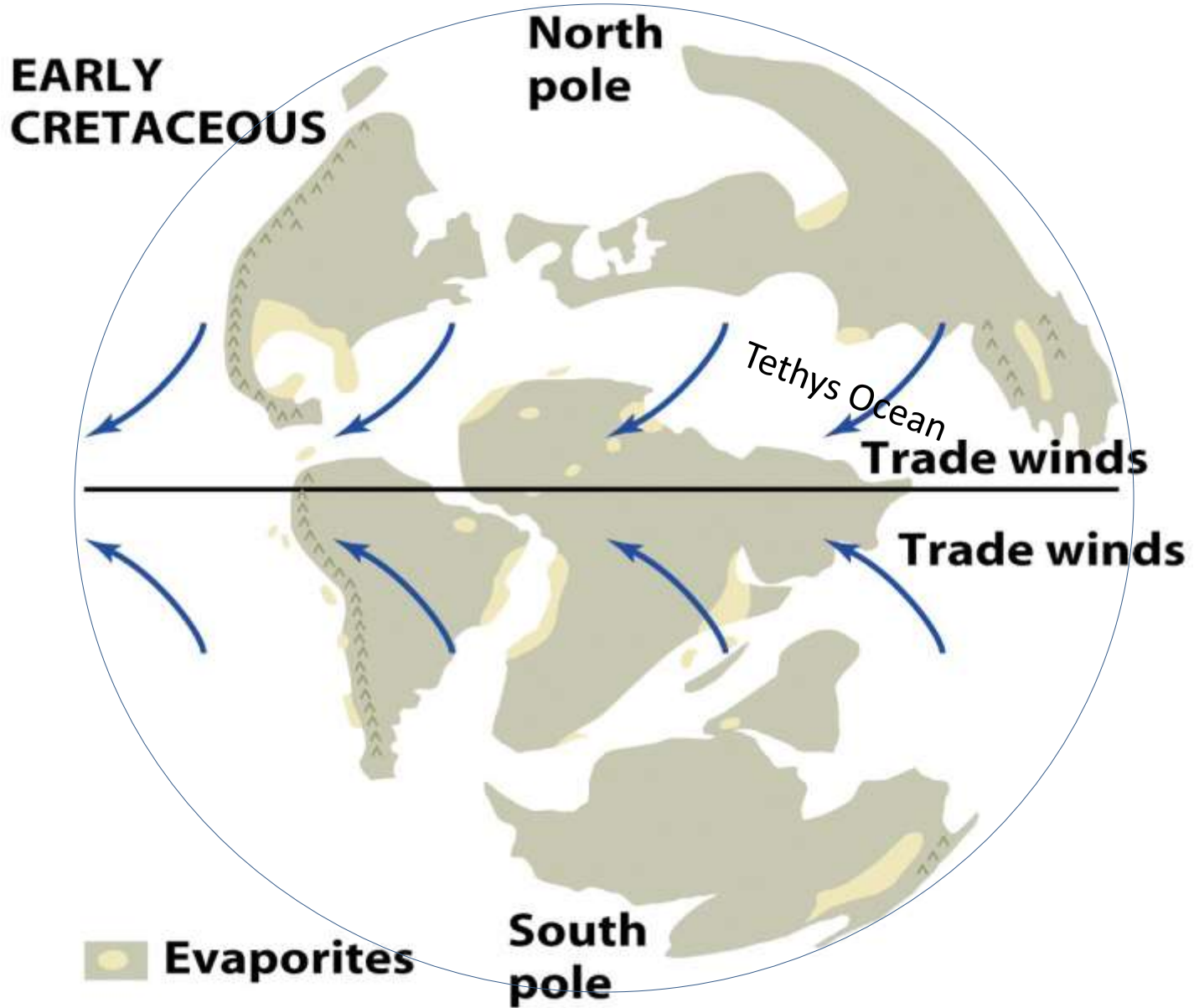


Figure 17-14
Earth System History, Second Edition
© 2005 W. H. Freeman and Company

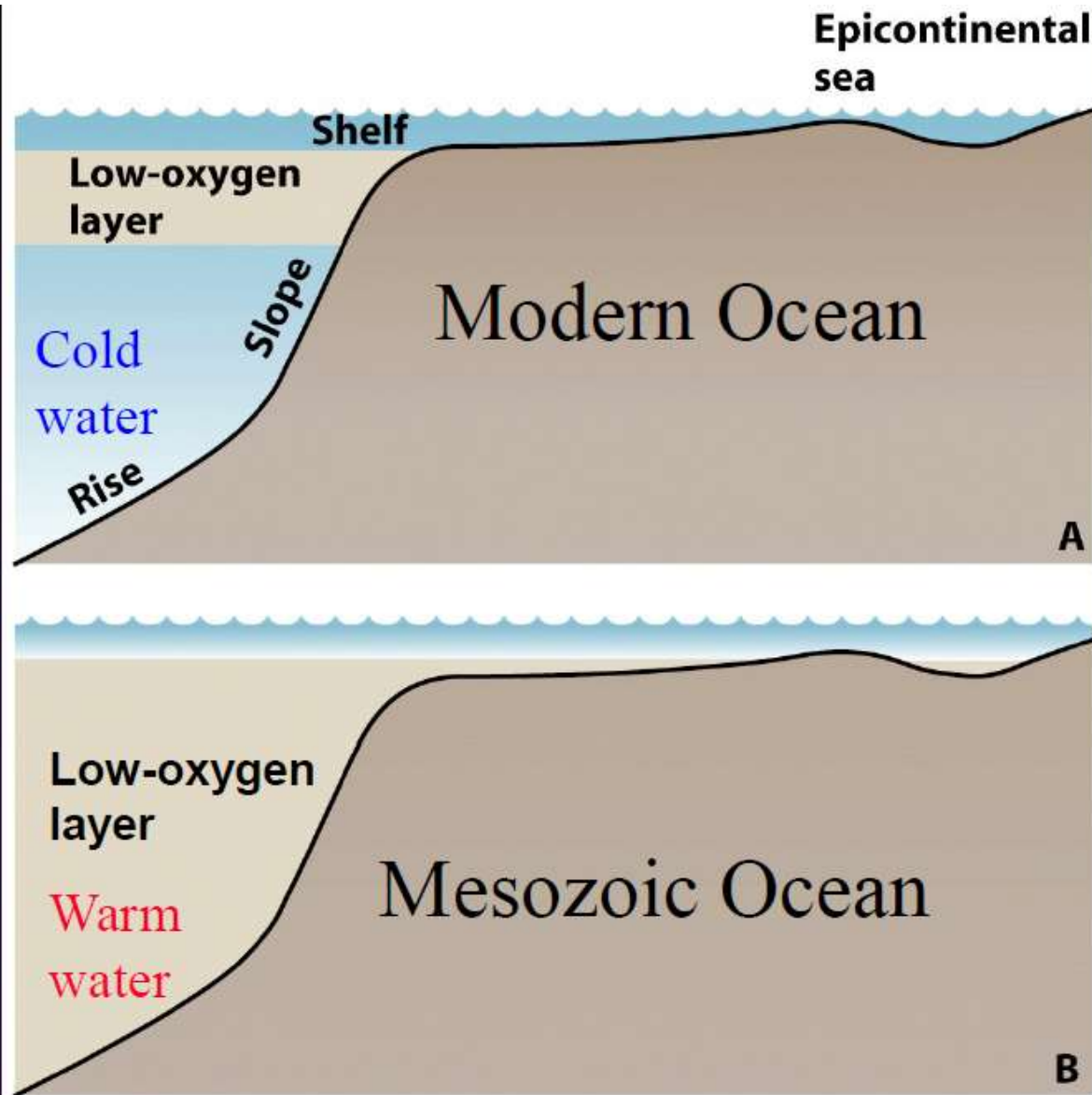
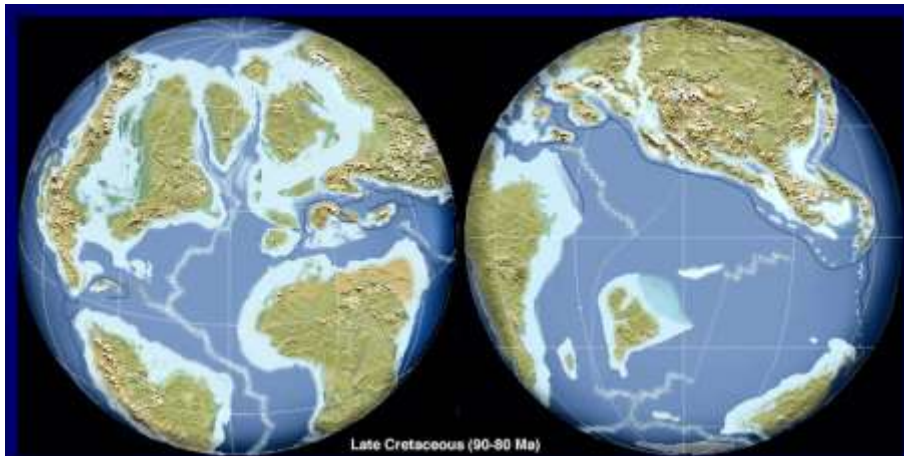
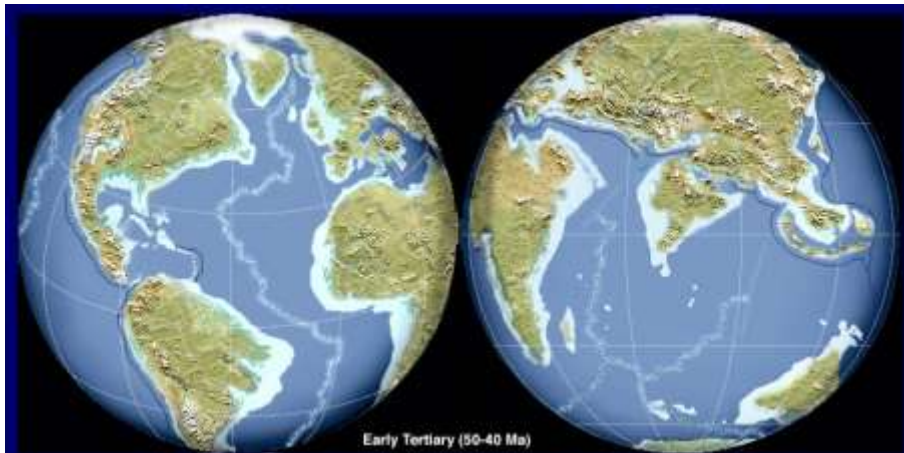


Figure 17-16
Earth System History, Second Edition
© 2005 W. H. Freeman and Company





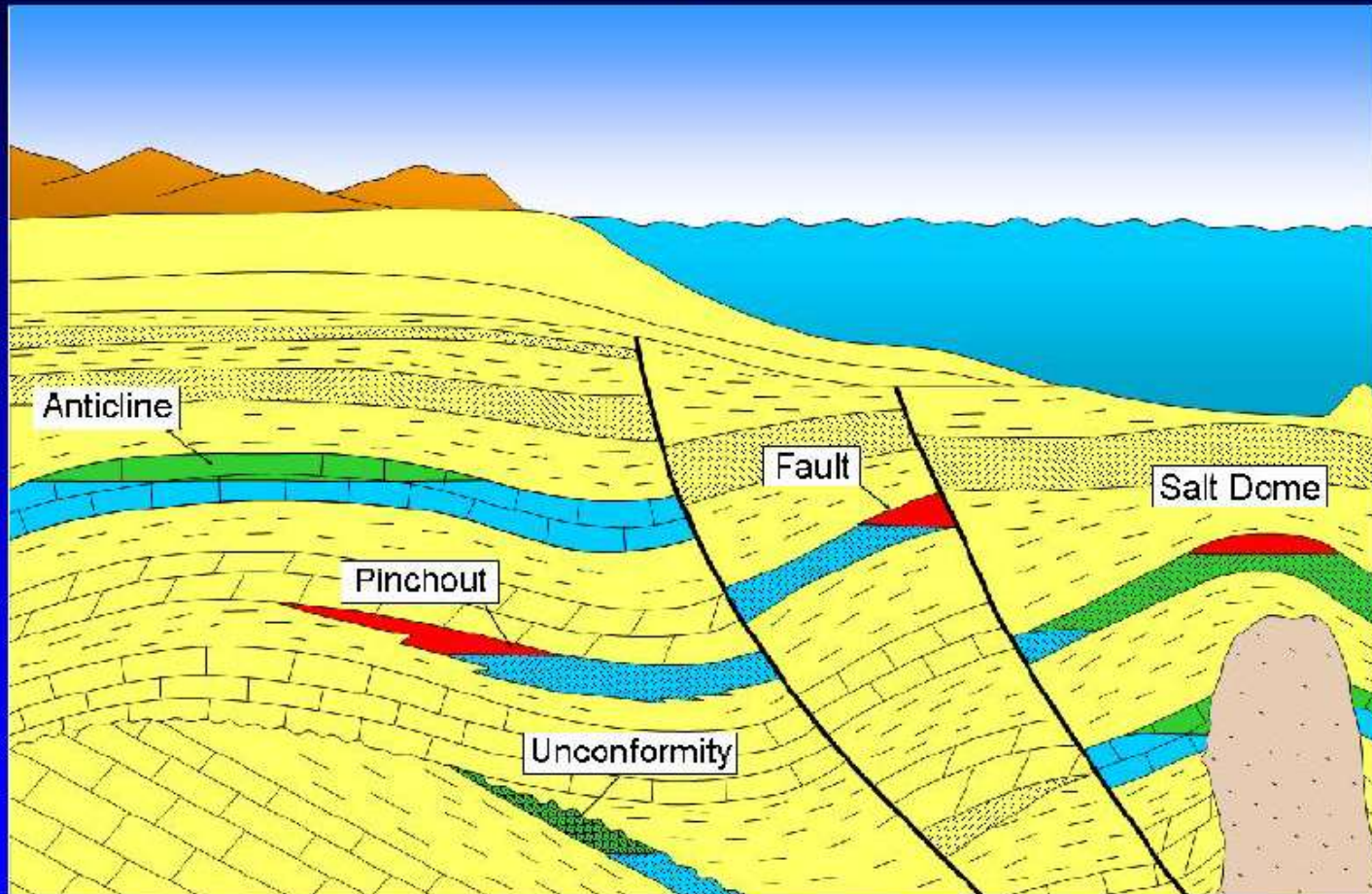


Late Tertiary (25-15 Ma)

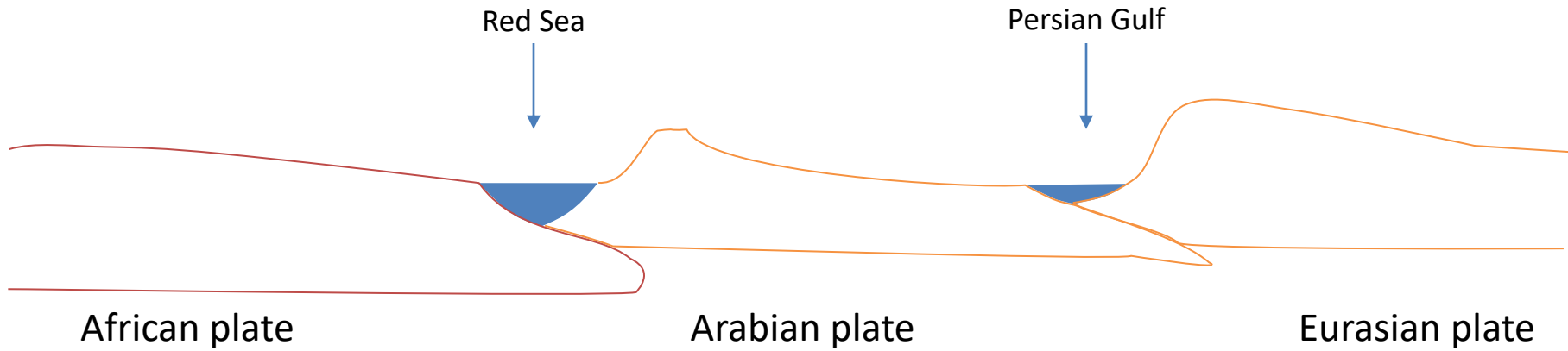


Early Miocene 20 Ma

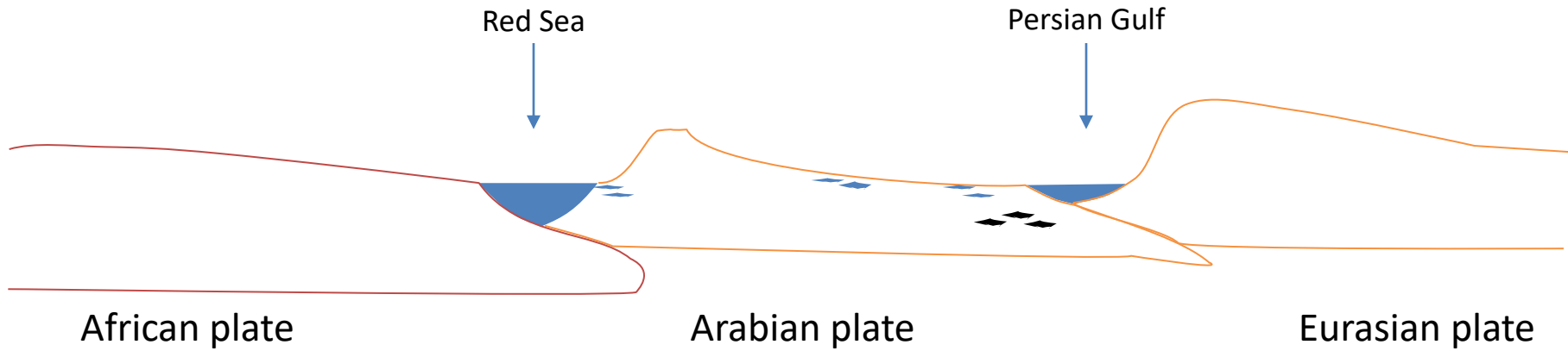
Hydrocarbon Trap Types





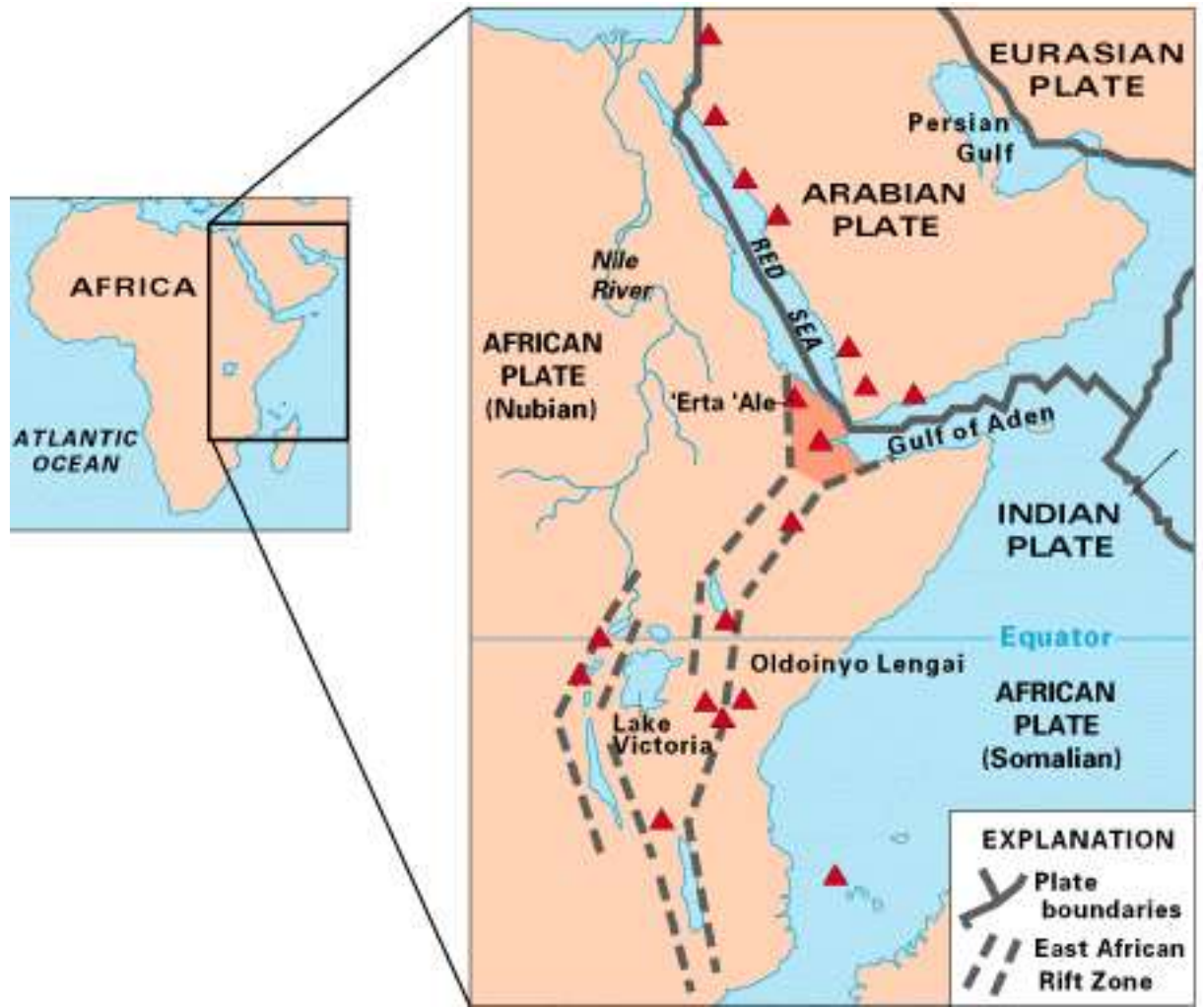


Red Sea: Averages 1,600 feet deep.
Persian Gulf: Averages 164 feet deep.
Arabian mountains: 7,000 feet.
Iranian Zagros mountains: 14,000 feet.
Saudi oil fields: 4,000 to 7,000 feet deep.



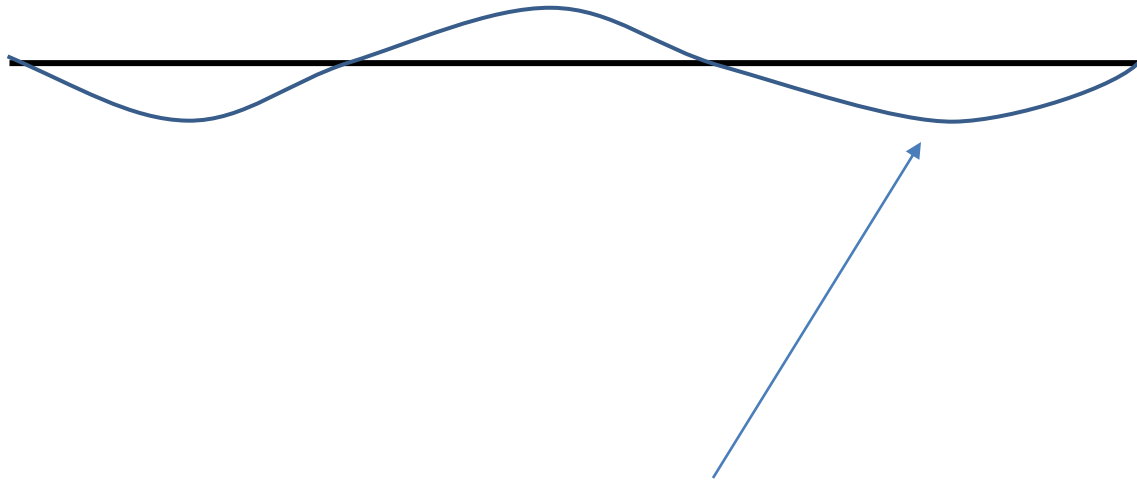
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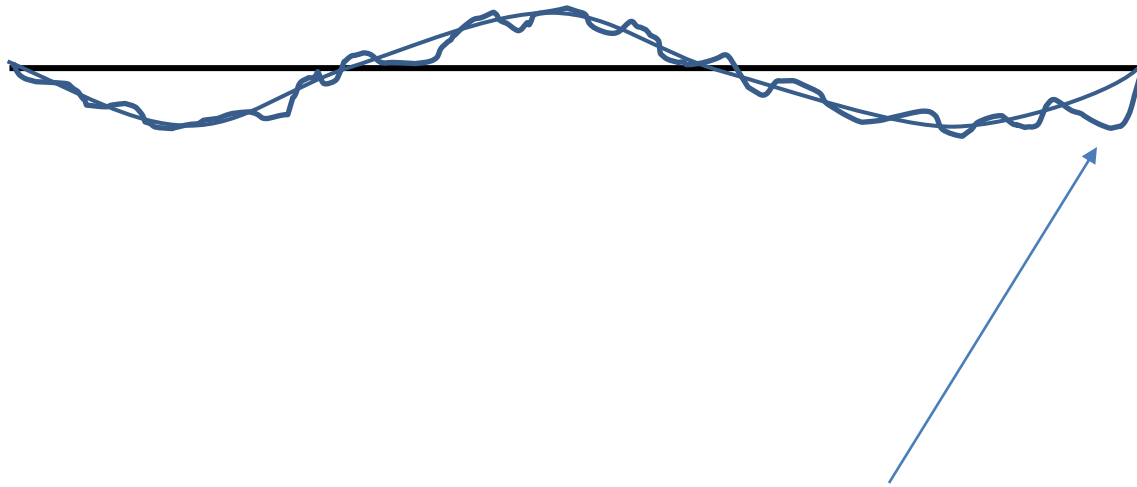


The East African Rift

Early inhabitants



2.5 million year Pleistocene Glacial Age ended about
12,000 years ago (10,000 BC).



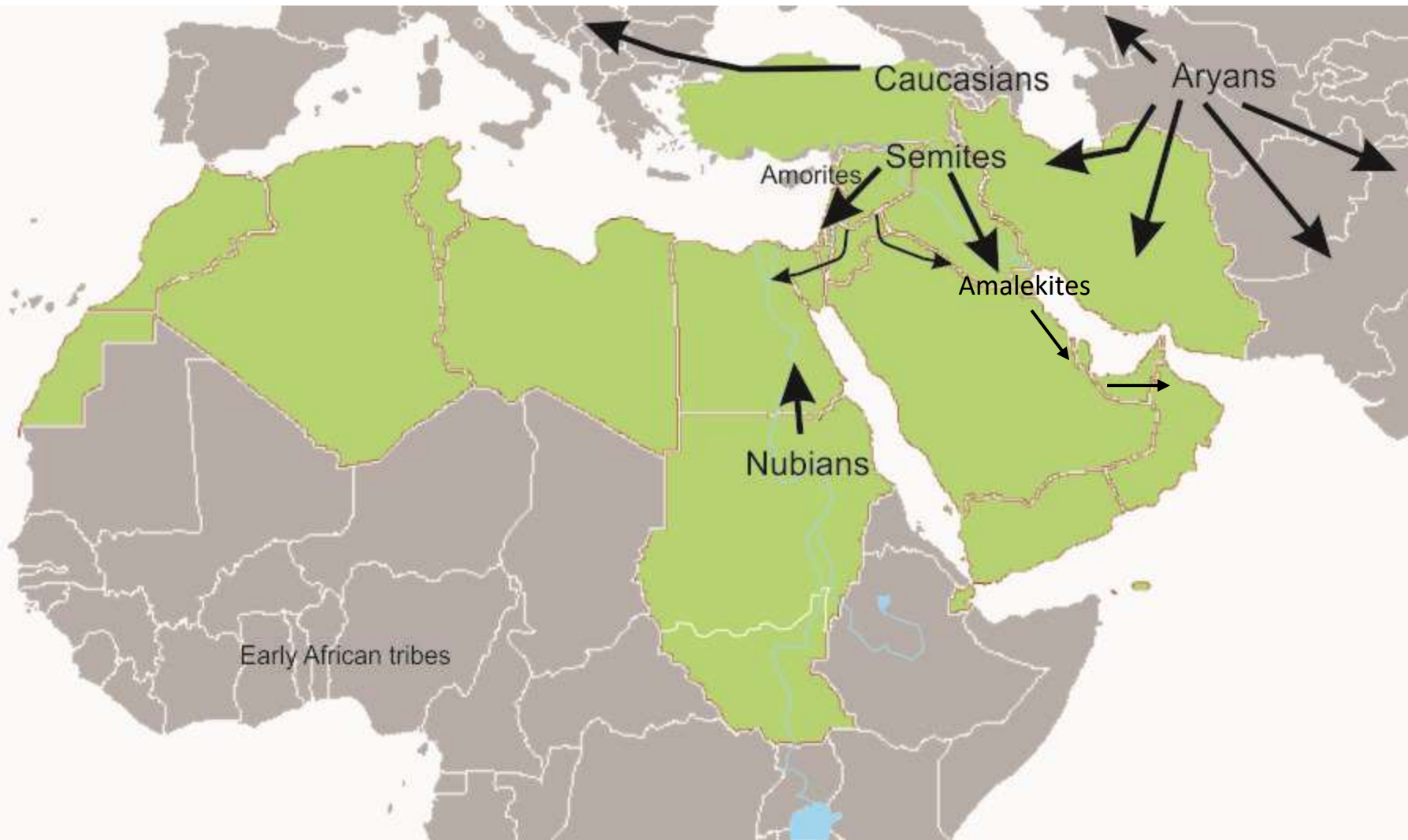
The Last Glacial Period hit its maximum about 20,000 years ago.



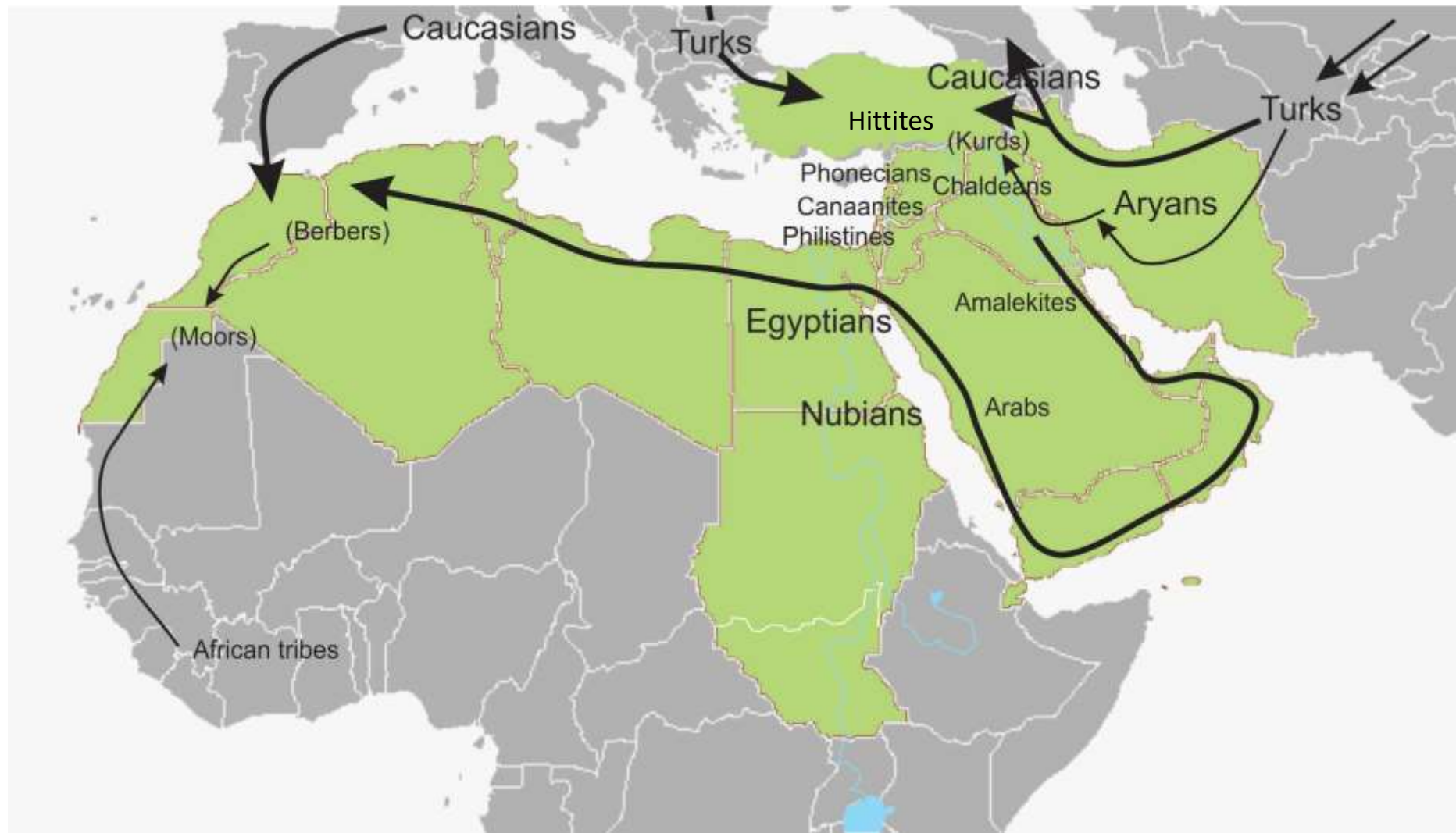
The Ice Epoch (30,000 BC - 13,000 BC).
Note: the Arabian Gulf is dry.



The Ice Epoch (30,000 BC - 13,000 BC)



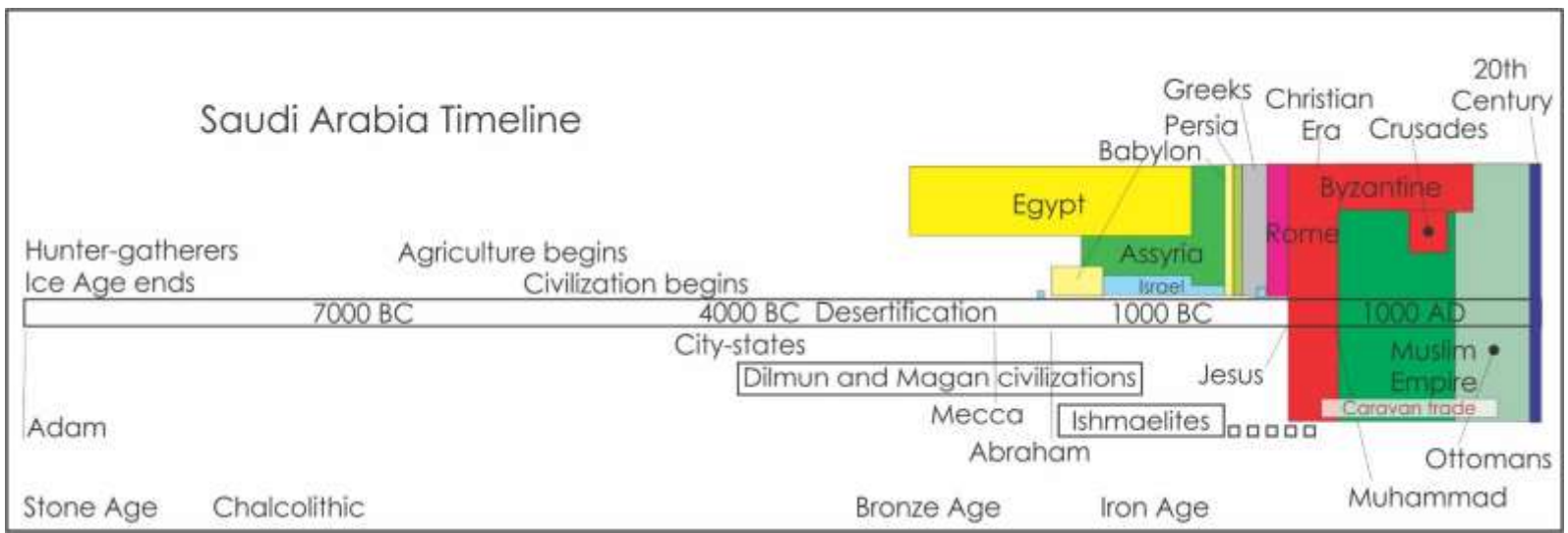
Expansion after the Ice Epoch (13,000 BC)



Arab migration and expansion (12,000 BC – 1,000 AD)

The Gulf Neighborhood

Saudi Arabia Timeline





6000-4000 BC, fishing communities established along the Gulf

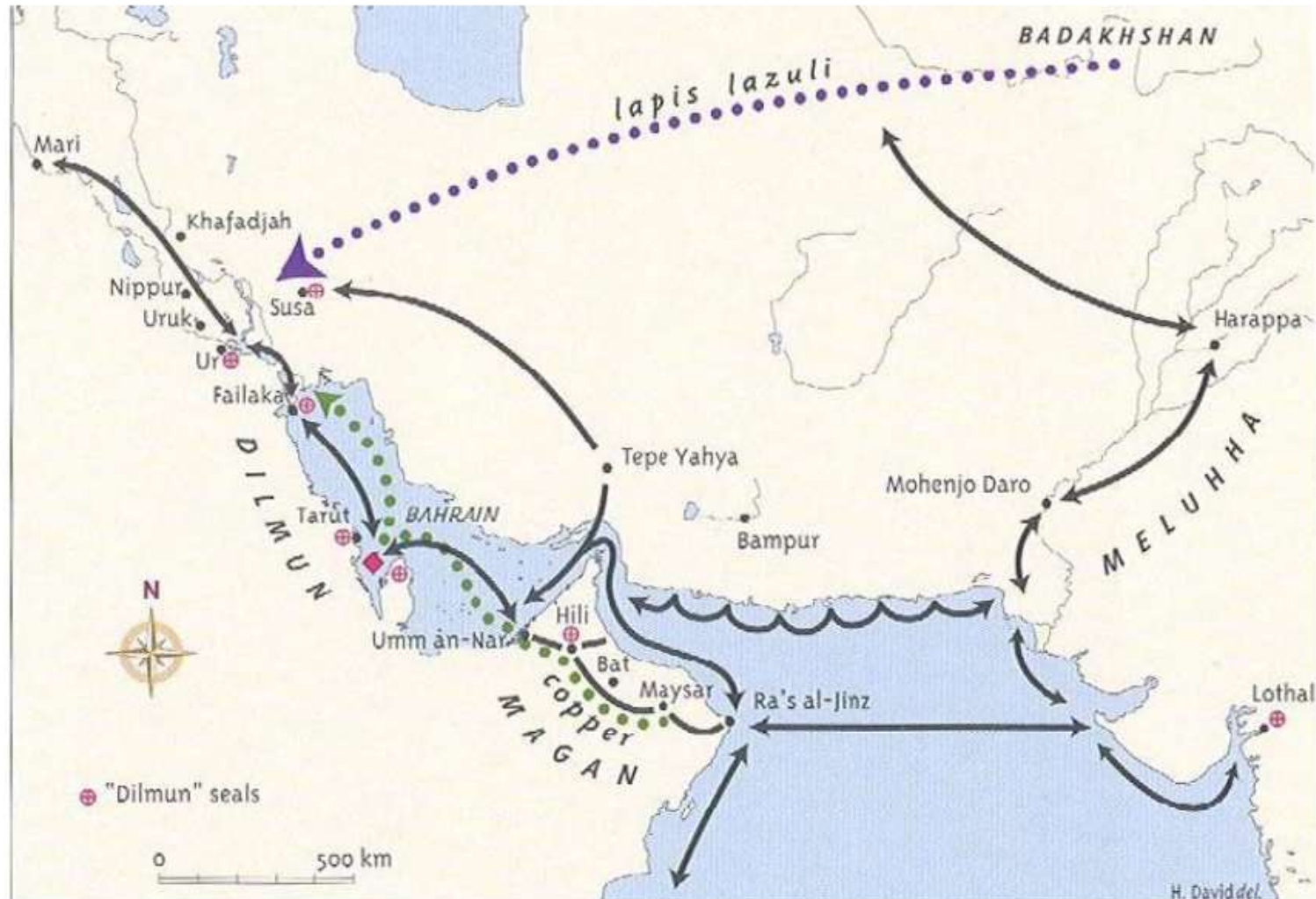


Petroglyphs scratched into the dark patina on ancient rocks. Saudi Arabia (left) and southern Utah (right). Both estimated at about 8,000 years ago.





3800-2200 BC, Dilmun Civilization, Magan Civilization, Melukha Civilization, City-State of Ur founded.



Mesopotamia, Dilmun, Magan, Melukha trade routes, 2000 BC.



Museum replica of Magan Civilization merchant ship.





Burial mounds of Dilmun
people, Bahrain, ca. 1700 BC.





1700 BC. Rulers of Babylon control the trade system that now extends from Egypt to the Indus Valley.



1200-500 BC, War, climate change and other factors kill the trade system. Dilmun Civilization, Magan Civilization, Melukha Civilization, City-State of Ur all collapse.



Terraced farms, Manakha, North Yemen

The Empires



The Assyrian Empire, 934 – 609 BC



The Babylonian Empire, 626 – 539 BC



The Persian Empire of Cyrus the Great, 540 BC – 330 BC

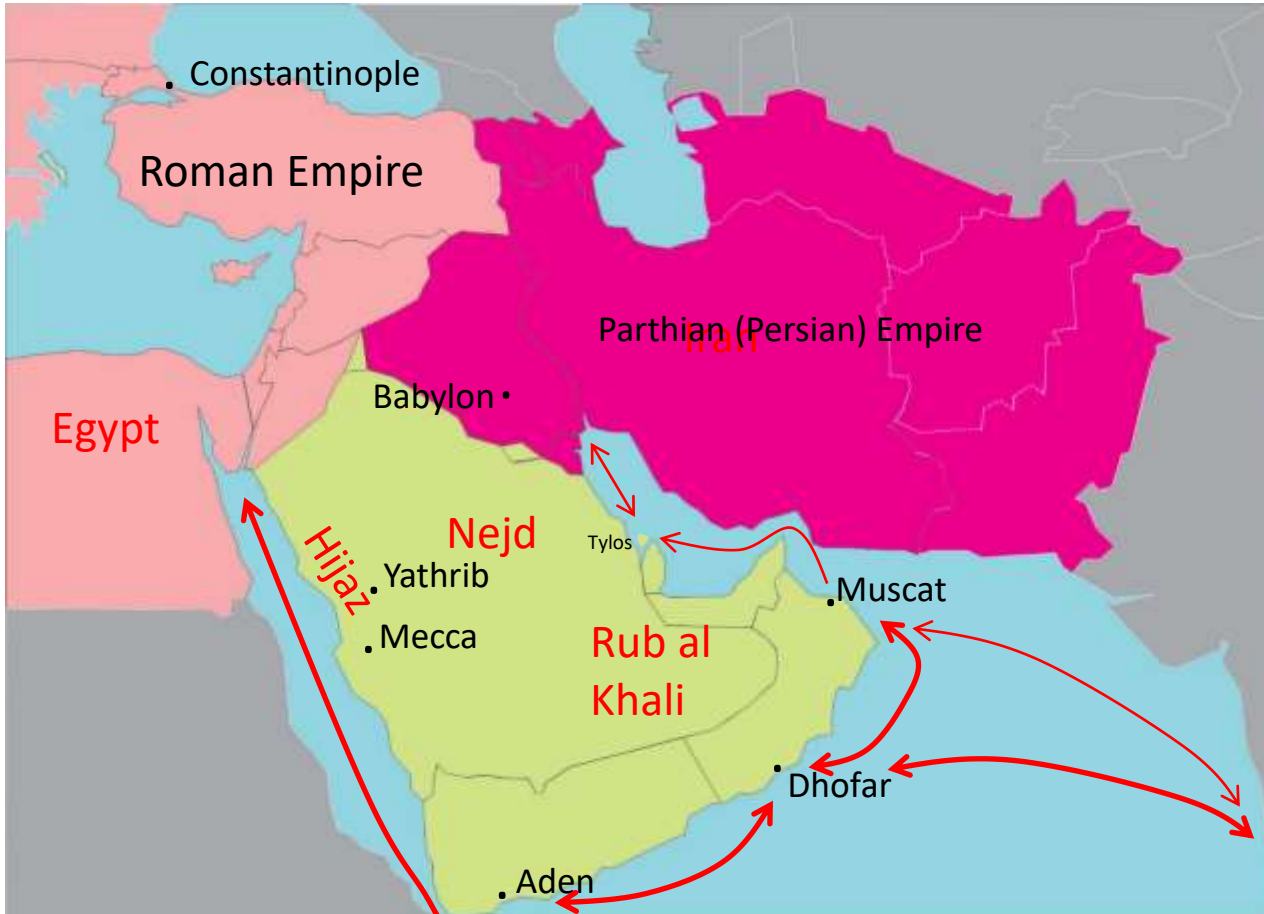


The Greek Empire of Alexander The Great, 336 BC
Greek becomes the language of the educated elite.

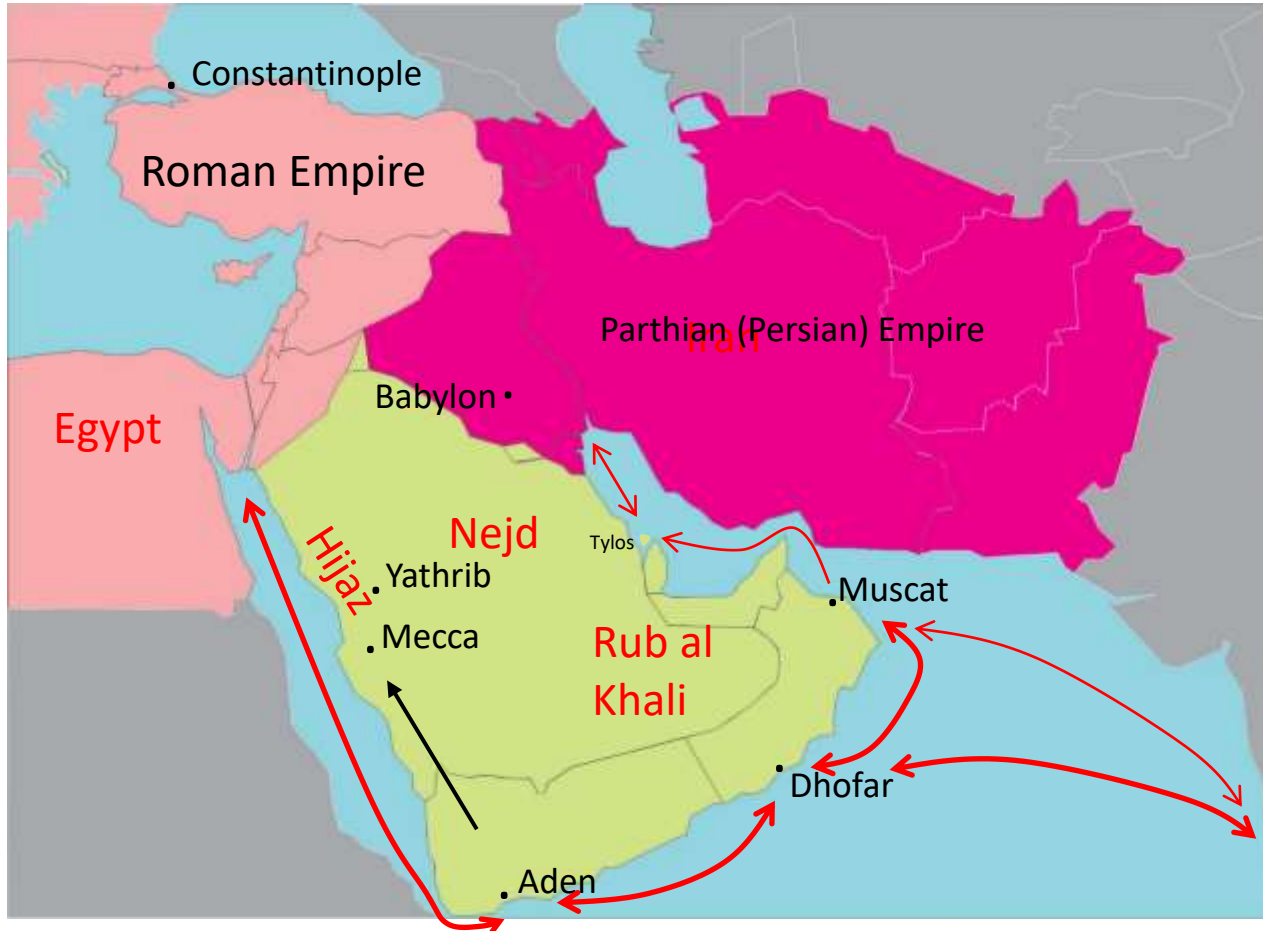


The Roman Empire, 117 AD

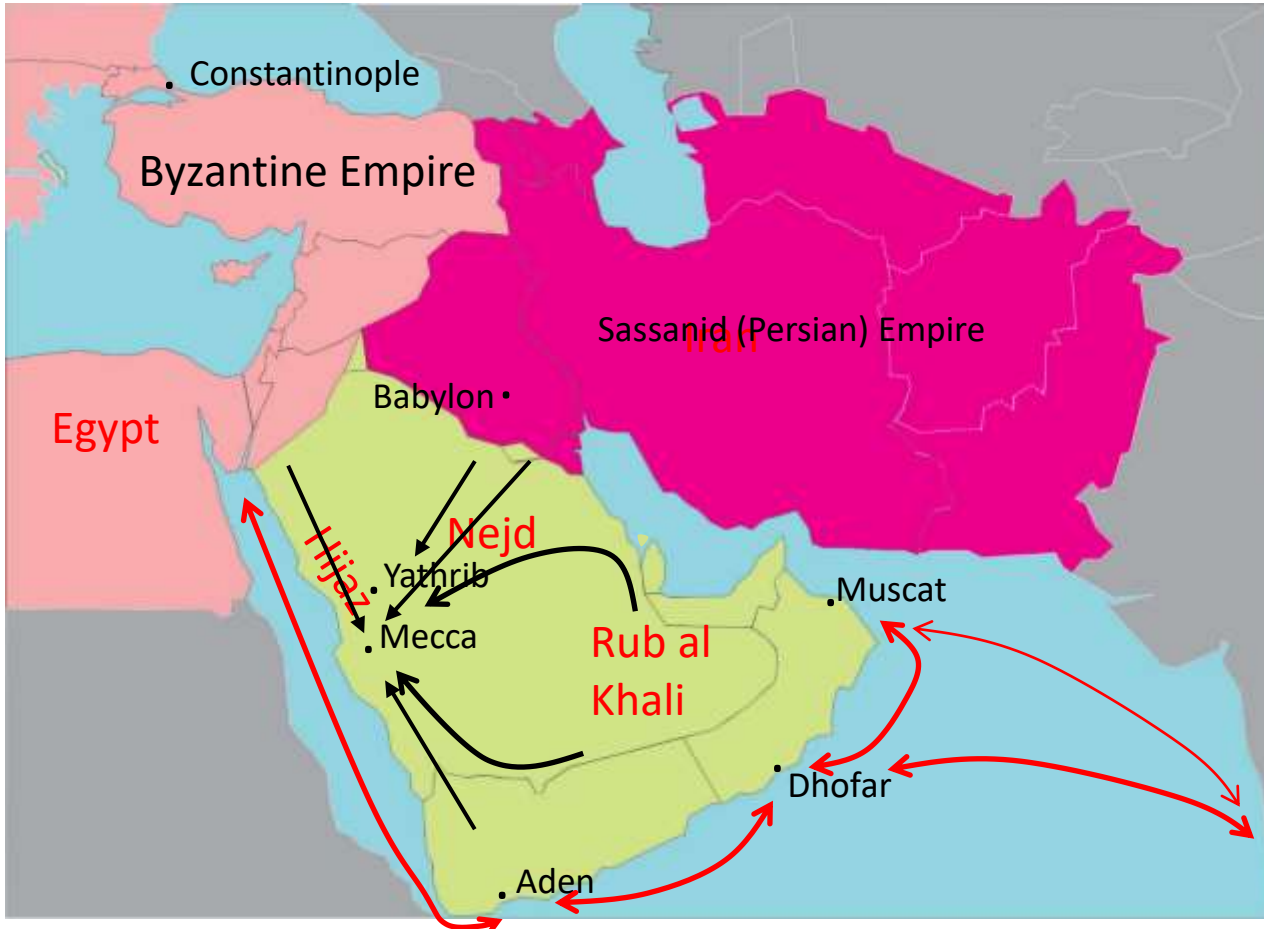
The Red Sea Neighborhood



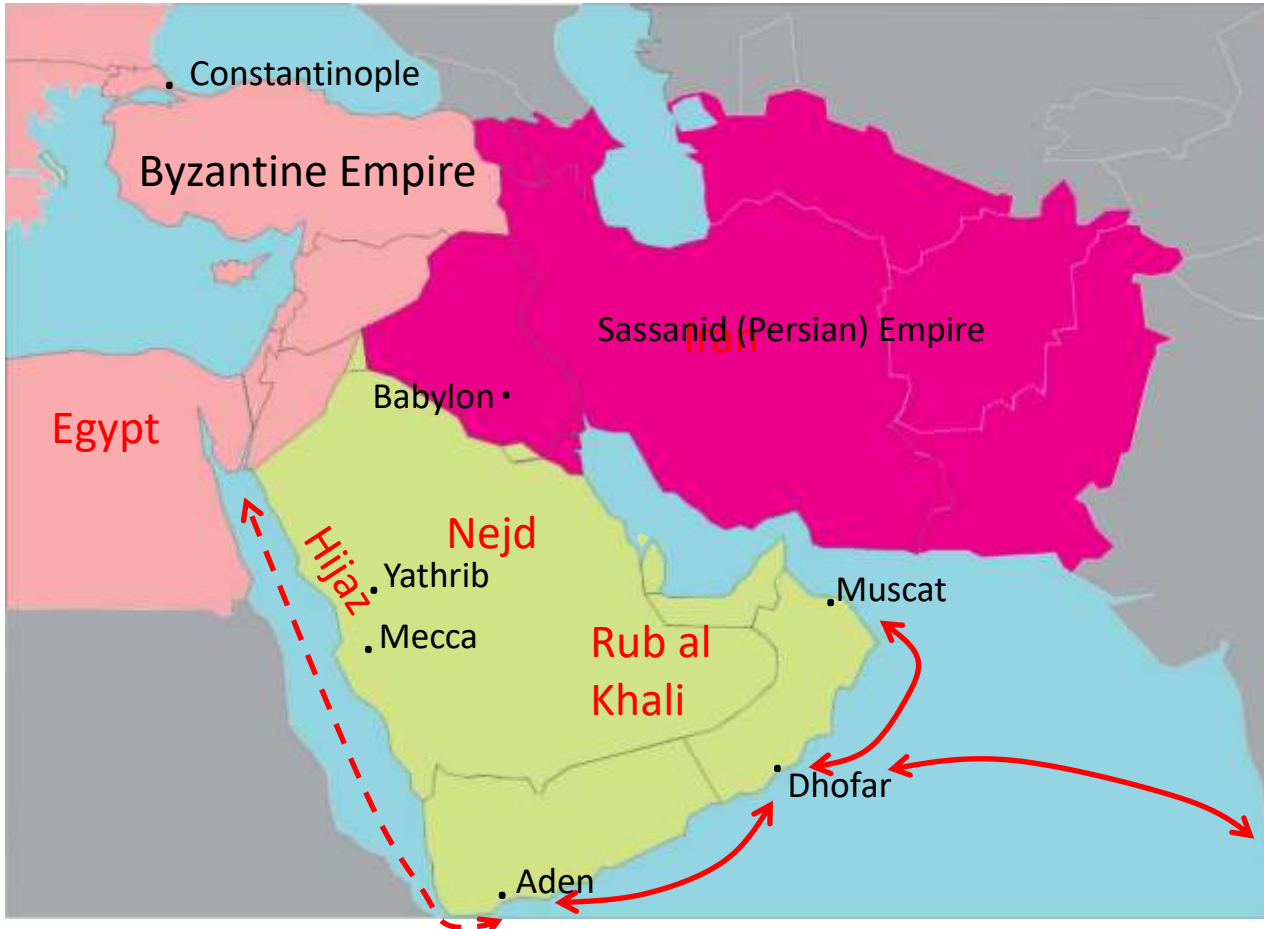
Romans shift shipping out of the Gulf and into the Red Sea.



Mecca was founded around the 1st Century BC, or earlier, by the Jurhum tribe moving north from Yemen



400s AD, Quraysh tribe promotes annual pilgrimages to the city by Arab tribes.



Early 500s AD. Without Byzantine protection shipping on the Red Sea becomes dangerous.



THE MAGNIFICENT MIGRATION

Domestication of camels began between 3,000 and 4,000 years ago—slightly later than horses—in both the Arabian Peninsula and western Asia.

World camel population today is about 30 million; 27 million of these are dromedaries; 3 million are Bactrians; and only about 1,000 are Wild Bactrians.

About 6 million years ago, camelids began to move westward across the land that connected Asia and North America.

Best known today for inhabiting hot, arid regions of North Africa and the Middle East, as well as colder steppes and deserts of Asia, the family Camelidae had its origins in North America. The signature physical features of camels today—one or two humps, wide padded feet, well-protected eyes—may have developed first as adaptations to North American winters.

The World's Most Adaptable Traveler?

Camels have adapted to some of the Earth's most demanding environments. Both dromedaries and Bactrians can go days, even weeks, without a drink of water. This is thanks to adaptations in its physiology, its circulatory and digestive systems, and its ability to let its body temperature change more than any other mammals. These traits have also helped camels keep a distance from predators.

About 900,000 now-feral dromedaries inhabit Australia's Outback. They descend from camels imported from India in the 19th century.

Circulation

Blood cells that can swell up to three times their normal size are what allow the camel to drink so much water. As it uses water, the same cells narrow to keep flowing, allowing the camel to become more dehydrated than other mammals.

Eyes

Camels see well in both bright daylight and at night. Their eyelids are semitranslucent, which allows a camel to walk with its eyes shut. Extra-long eyelashes, too, protect against sand and dust.

Nose

A camel can close its nostrils. This helps keep out sand, and it also helps cool exhaled air, which helps conserve water.

Humps

These store fat, not water. The fat in the hump gives camels a reserve of energy when no vegetation is available for grazing.

IMAGE COURTESY: MUSEUM OF NATURE, TOKYO; ILLUSTRATION: JEFFREY M. HOFFMAN

The First Camels

The earliest-known camelids, the *Protolyopus* and the *Poebrotherium*, ranged in sizes comparable to modern hares to goats. They appeared roughly 40 million years ago in the North American savannah. Over the 20 million years that followed, more than a dozen other ancestral members of the family Camelidae grew, developing larger bodies, longer legs and long necks to better browse high vegetation. Some, like *Megacamelus*, grew even taller than the woolly mammoths in their time. (Later, in the Middle East, the Syrian camel may have been even larger.) Around 25 million years ago, two tribes of camelids divided: The Camelini gradually migrated north and west, and the Lamini drifted south.

About 2 million years ago, camelids of the Lamini tribe entered South America.

- Dromedary
- Bactrian
- Wild Bactrian
- Lama
- Vicuña
- Guanaco
- Alpaca



Dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*)
Weight: 400–600 kilograms
Shoulder height: 1.8–2 meters

Bactrian (*Camelus bactrianus*)
Weight: 600–1,000 kilograms
Shoulder height: 1.6–1.8 meters

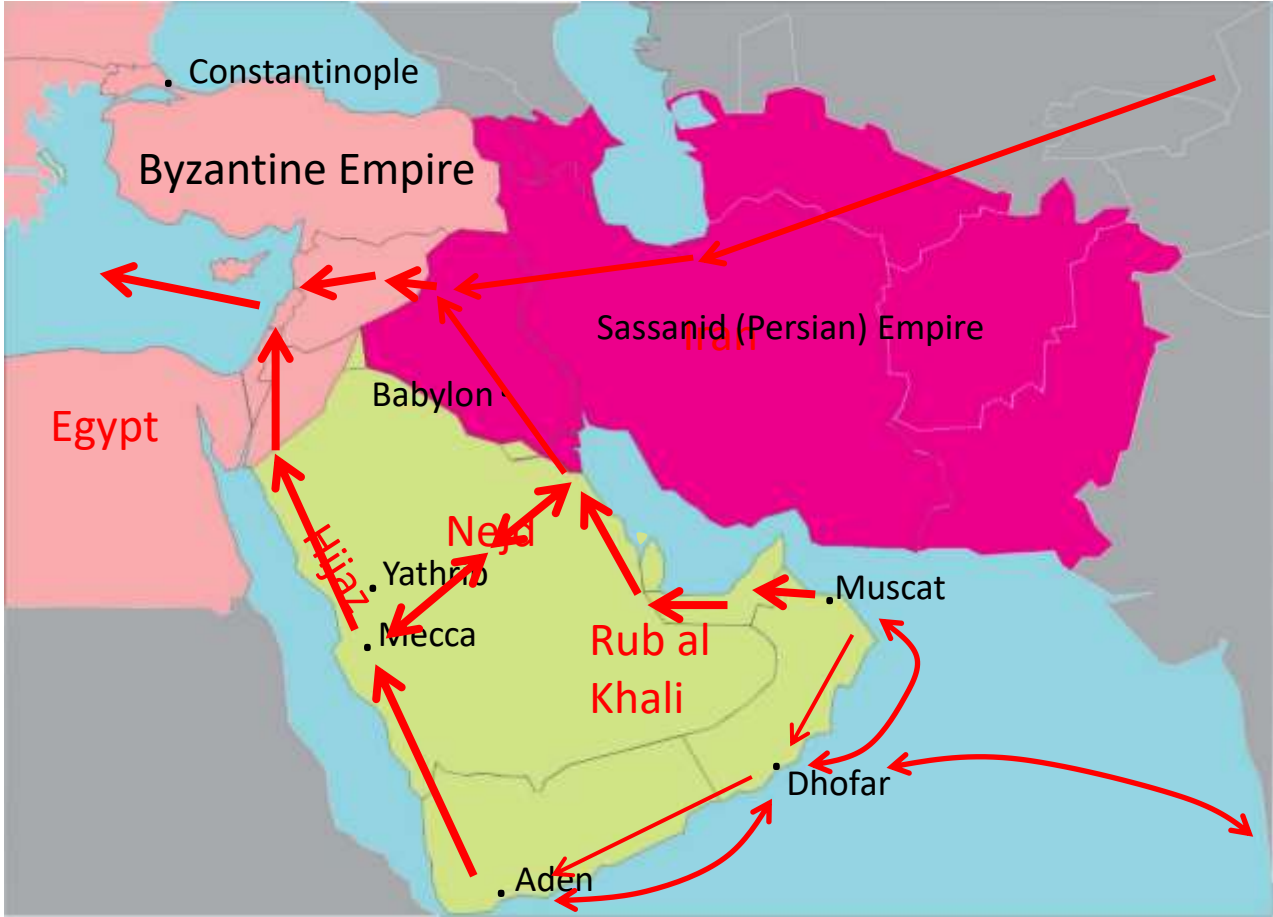
Camelops
4 MY–10,000 Y

Megacamelus
10–5 MY

Aepyamelus
21–5 MY

Procamelus
22–5 MY

Poebrotherium
40–32 MY



Caravan trade

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