

SAUDI ARABIA

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832-428-1977

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www.bataandiary.com/SA.html



Names:

Husan bin Ali bin Talib
Al Hashimi Al Qurashi



Princess
Reema Bint Bandar bin
Sultan bin Abdulaziz al
Saud

Name: Mahmoud Abbas
Kunya: Abu Masen

Name: Sarah Falah
Kunya: Umm Fatima

Spelling:

Muhammad/Mohammad

Muslim/Moslem

Terms:

Islam

Muslim

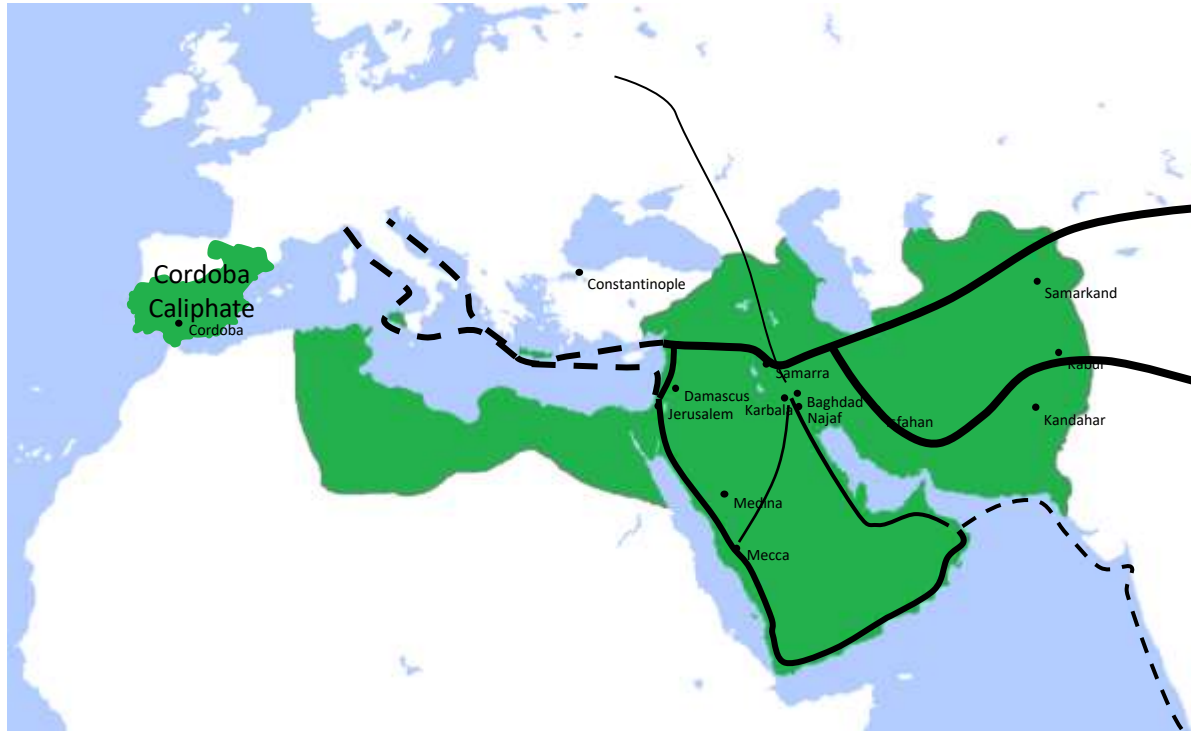
Islamic

Islamist

Traditional Titles in the Middle East:

- Sultan = Emperor
- Emir = King
 - Succession is not necessarily direct or hereditary.
- Sheikh—Honorary acknowledgement of one's peers.
- Majlis—court of the Sheikh.
- Shura Council—an advisory council of experts.
- Mufti—Sharia “Judge”

1492/1500



The Silk Road before 1500



Muslim Spain falls to Ferdinand and Isabella

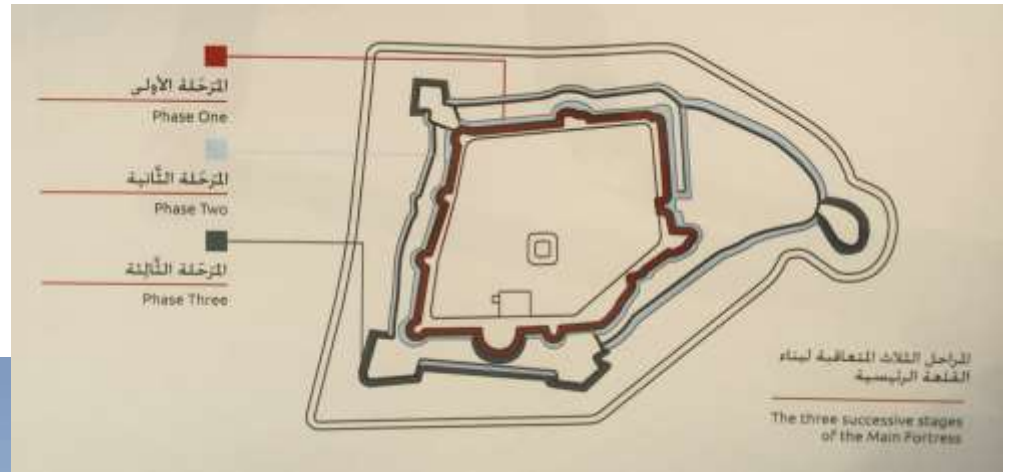


Queen Isabella of Castile, King Ferdinand of Aragon,
and Christopher Columbus



-  Jews, 1492
-  Muslims, 1502
-  Columbus, 1492
-  Vasco de Gama, 1497

Bahrain Fort



Muhammad Abdul Wahhab



...not Muhammad Abdul Wahhab.



Muhammad Abdul Wahhab, born in 1703
in Uyaynah, 20 km north of Diriyah

Salafists:

- Salaf—the first three generations of Muslims. The “Pious ancestors.”
- Salafists—puritan fundamentalist Muslim sect that seeks to reconcile its religious practices with modernism.



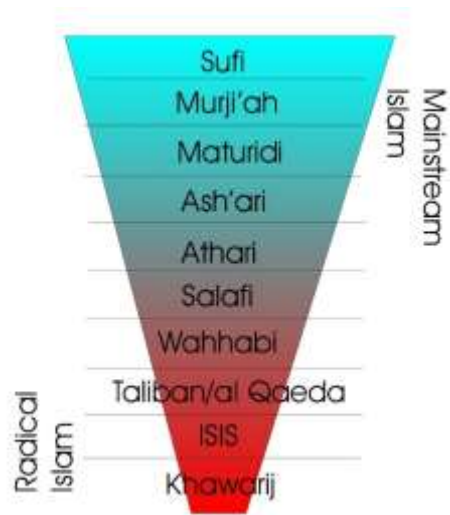
Muhammad Abdul Wahhab, born in 1703
in Uyaynah, 20 km north of Diriyah

Salafists:

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Wahhab philosophy (monotheists):

- Promoted by Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab in the 1700s.
- Any religious belief or practice that is not specified in the Qur’an or Sunnah is Bida’h (heresy). Only by eliminating heresies can Muslims return to true Islam.



Sunni Schools of Theology

Branches of Shi'a Islam:

- Twelvers
- Isma'ili (Seveners)
- Alevis
- Zaidi

Other religious groups:

- Ibadi (Oman)
- Druze
- Alawites (Syria)
- Ahmadi

The Saud clan and Muhammad Abdul Wahhab



Muhammad ibn Saud was born in 1687,
in Diriyah, a farming town 10 km east of Riyadh



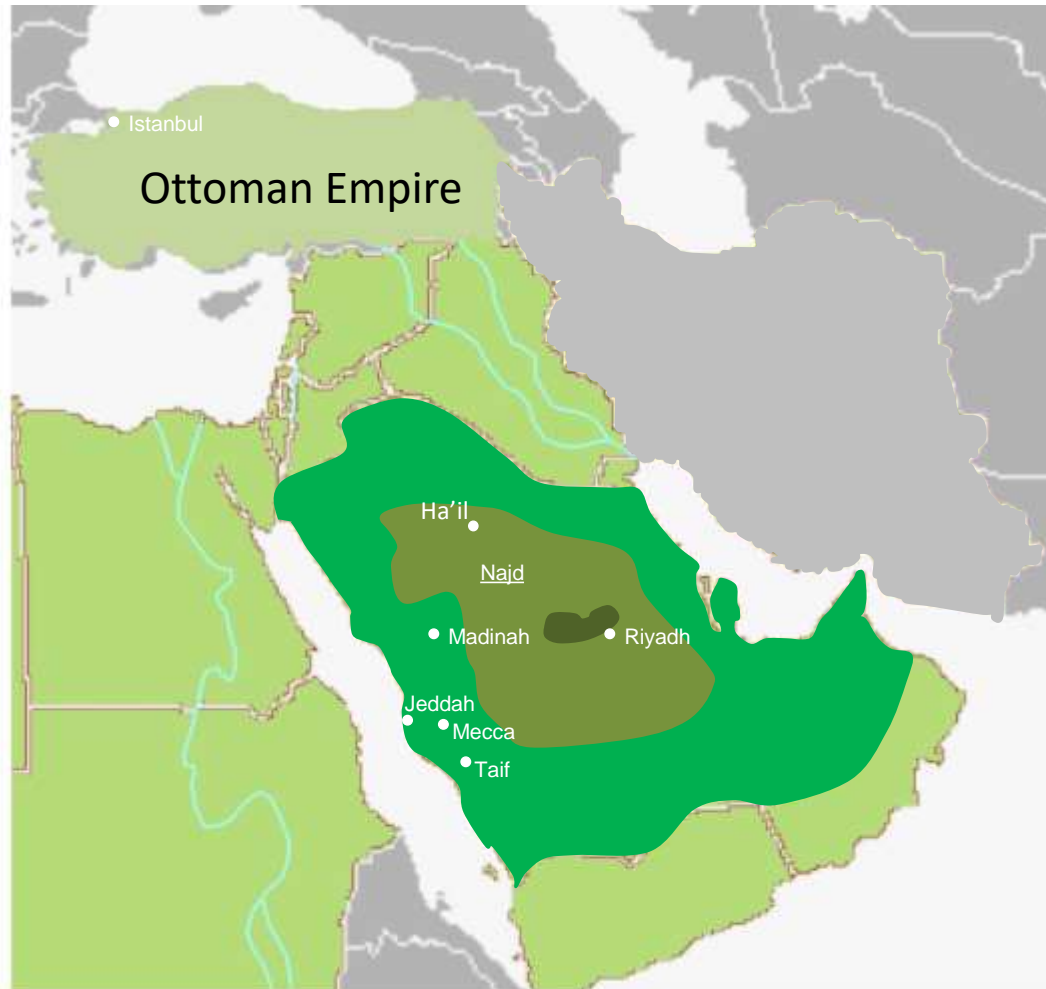


Al-Rashids and al-Sa'uds
compete for control of Nejd

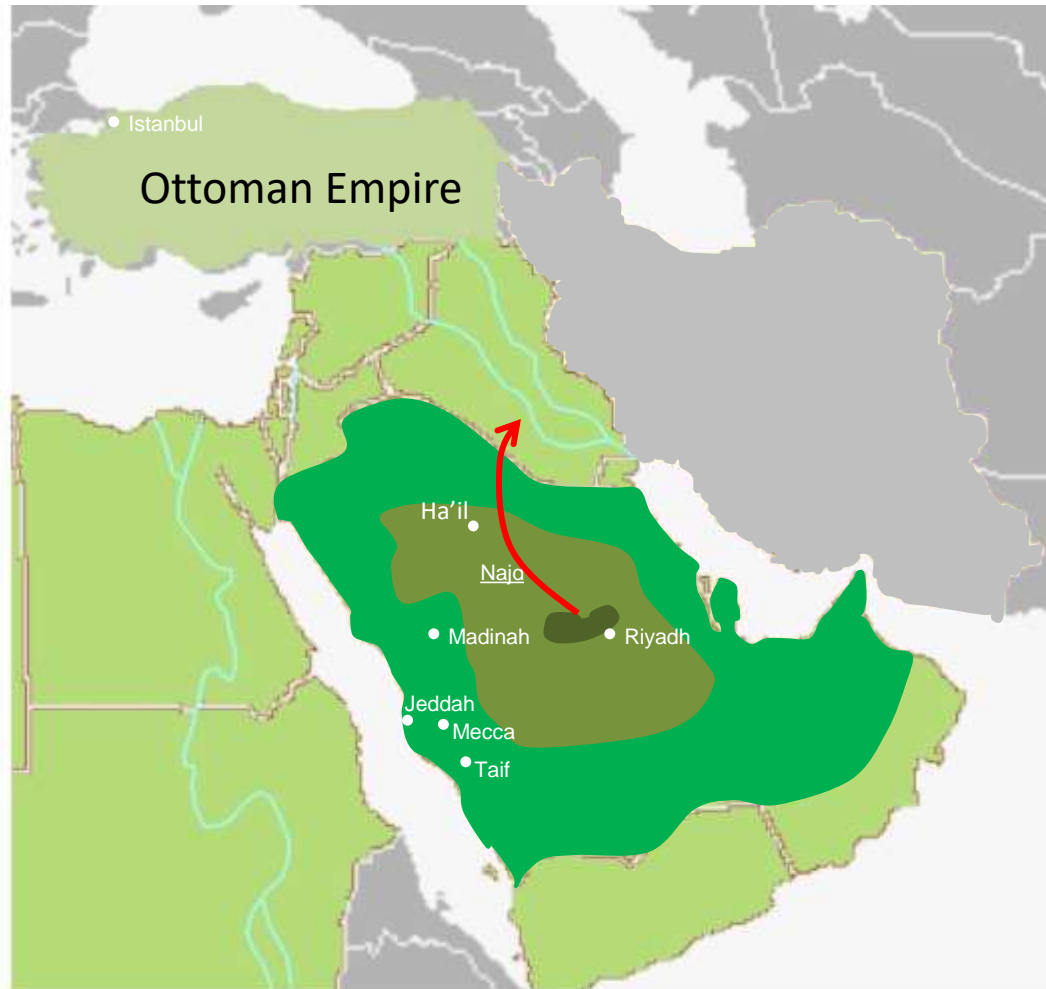
1744, the Deal:

- Muhammad ibn Saud—he and his descendants (al Saud) will be responsible for governing the people.
- Muhammad Abdul Wahhab—he and his descendants (al ash-Shaikh) will be responsible for religion and law.

The First Saudi State



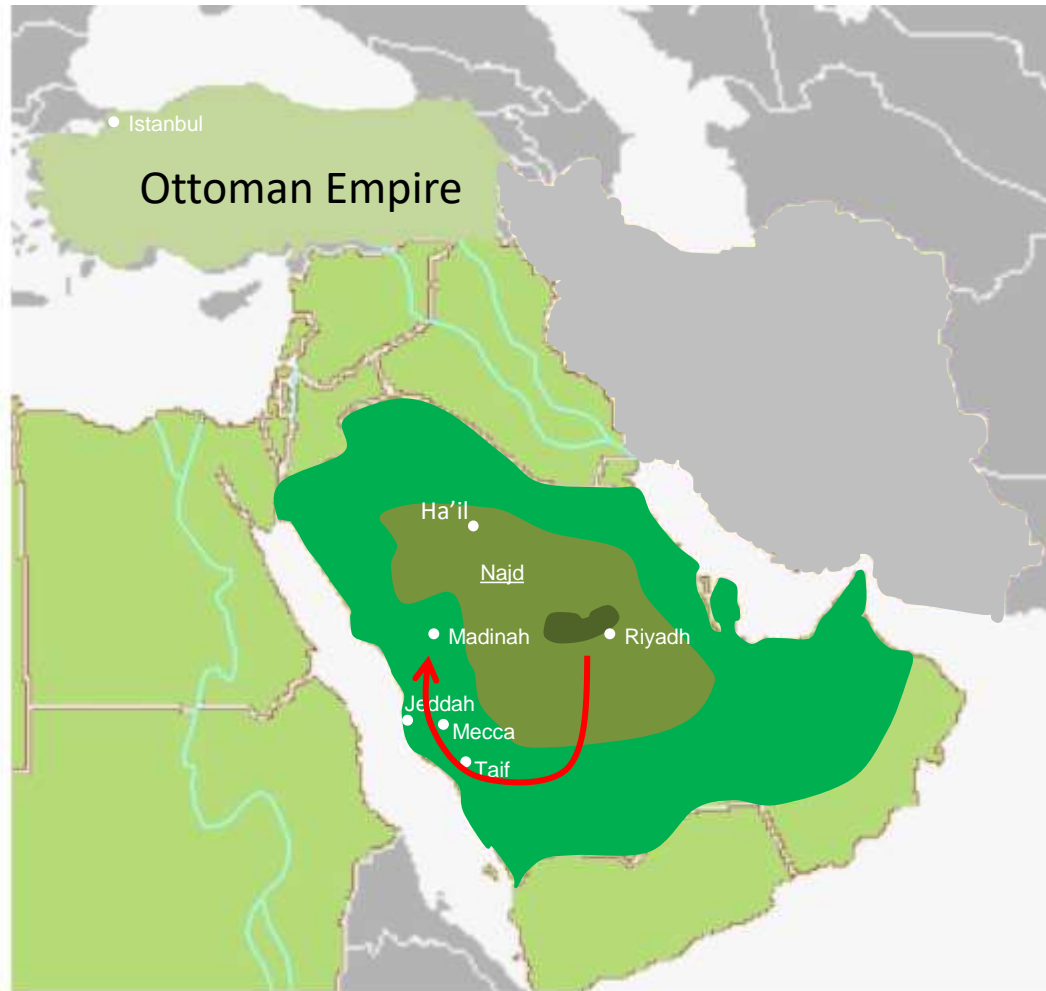
The First Saudi State, 1744-1786,
1786-1800, 1800-1816



1802 attack on Karbala



Shrine of Ali in Karbala, Iraq
Destroyed by Saudi Wahhabis in 1802



1803 attack on Hejaz

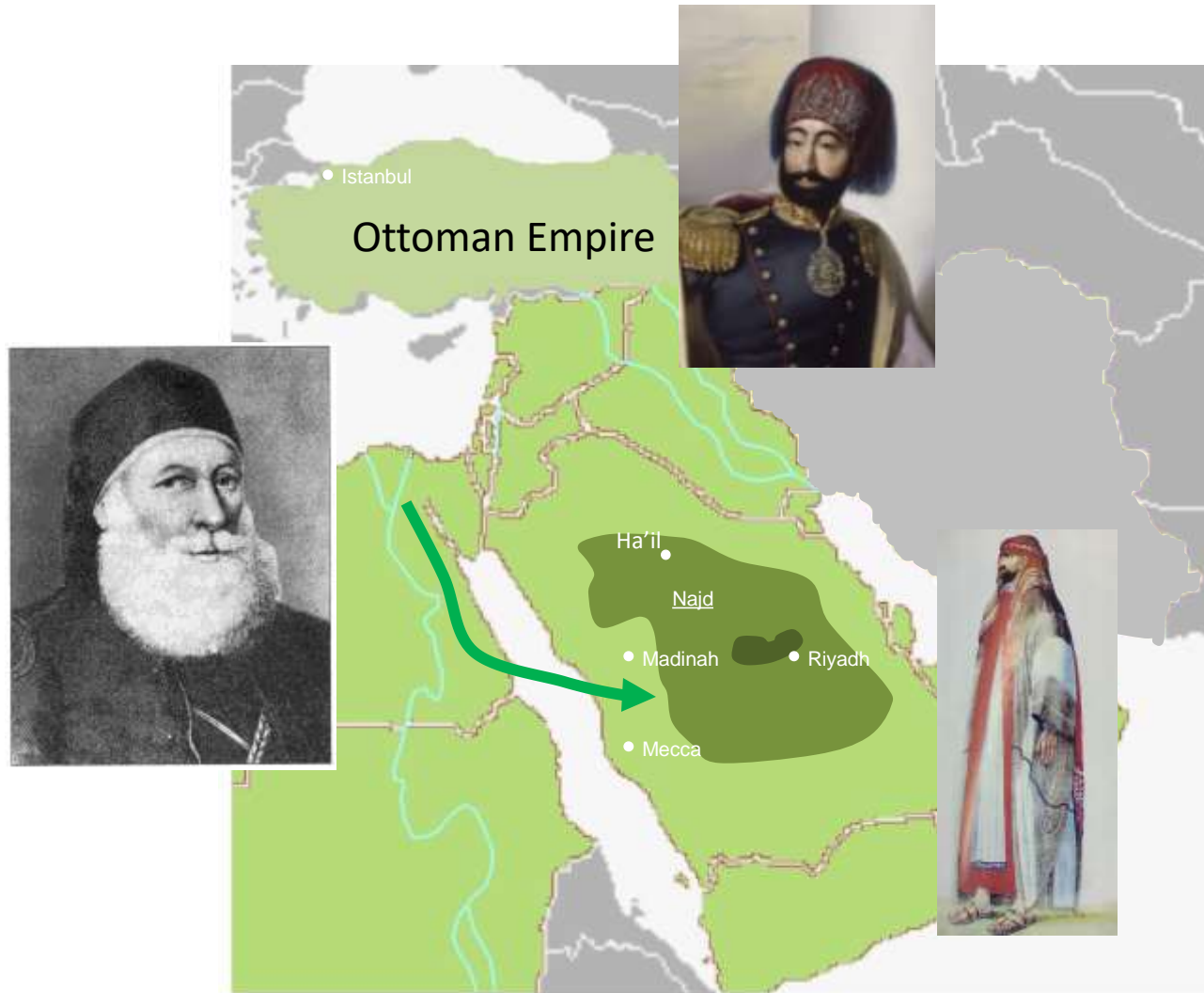


Tomb of ul-Baqi in Medina, Saudi Arabia. Burial site of four Shi'a Imams, including Hasan ibn Ali, the 2nd Imam, and the 4th, 5th and 6th Shi'a Imams.



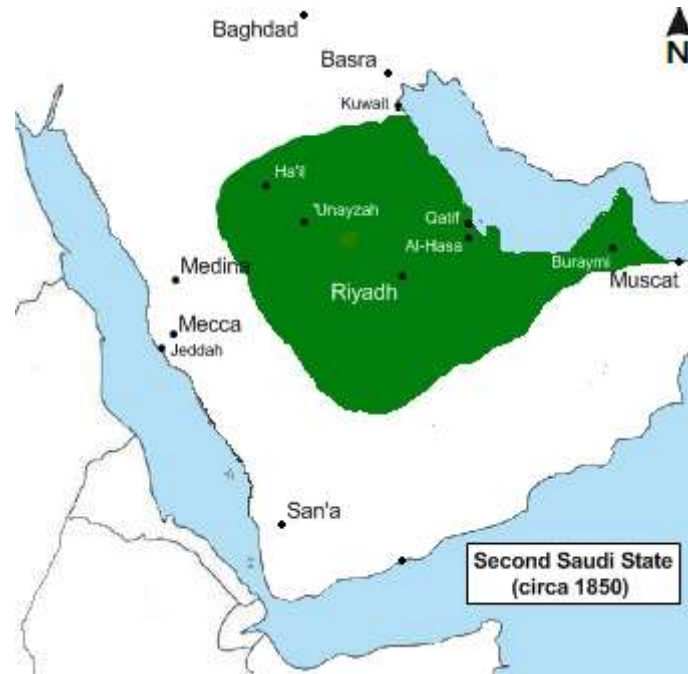
Kadija's Tomb at Jannat al-Mu'alla cemetery in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Destroyed by Saudi Wahhabis in 1803 and 1806



1813 Muhammad Ali, Ottoman Kediye (Viceroy) of Egypt, sends an army to subdue Abdullah bin Saud and the Wahhabi Ikhwan. By 1818 they have driven the Saudis back to Nejd.

The Second Saudi State (Emirate of Nejd)



1824-1891, Second Saudi State.

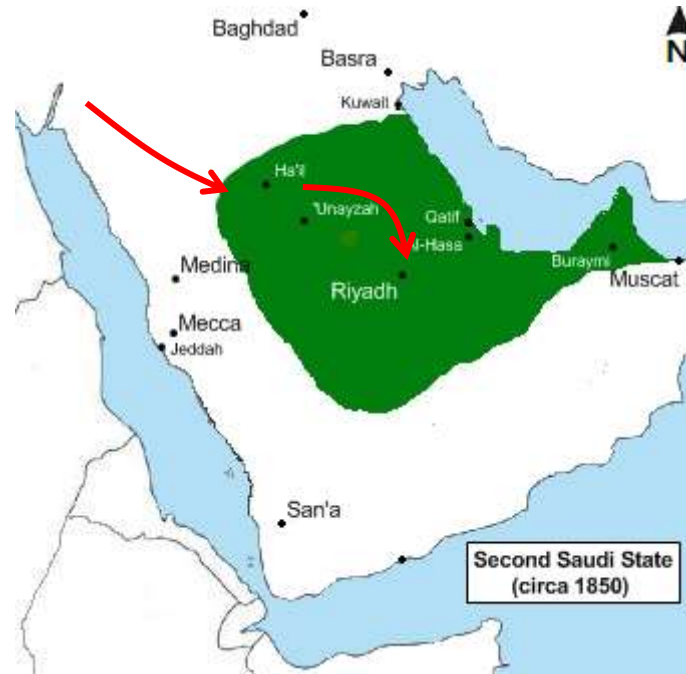


Tomb of ul-Baqi in Medina, Saudi Arabia. Burial site of four Shi'a Imams, including Hasan ibn Ali, the 2nd Imam, and the 4th, 5th and 6th Shi'a Imams.



Kadija's Tomb at Jannat al-Mu'alla cemetery in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Ottoman Sultan restores the tombs and monuments in Mecca and Madinah 1848-1860



1891, Ottoman troops help the Rashids defeat the Second Saudi State.



Emir Abdul Rahman bin Faisal, last ruler of the Second Saudi State

The Suez Canal



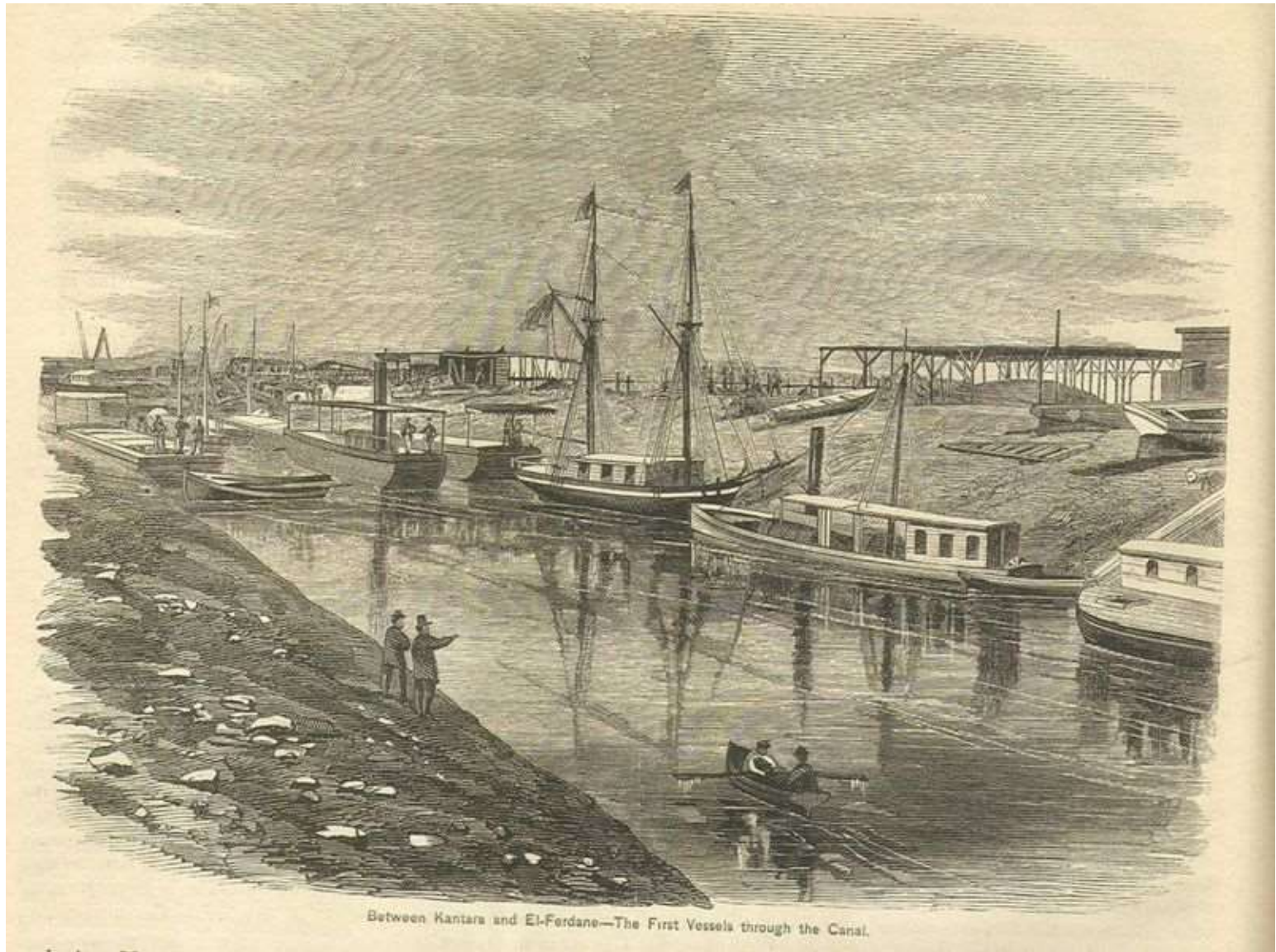
Kediye Said Pasha, son of
Muhammad Ali



Ferdinand-Marie de Lesseps, French
builder of the Suez Canal, 1854



Suez Canal construction, 1856



Between Kantara and El-Ferdane—The First Vessels through the Canal.

Suez Canal completed, 1869

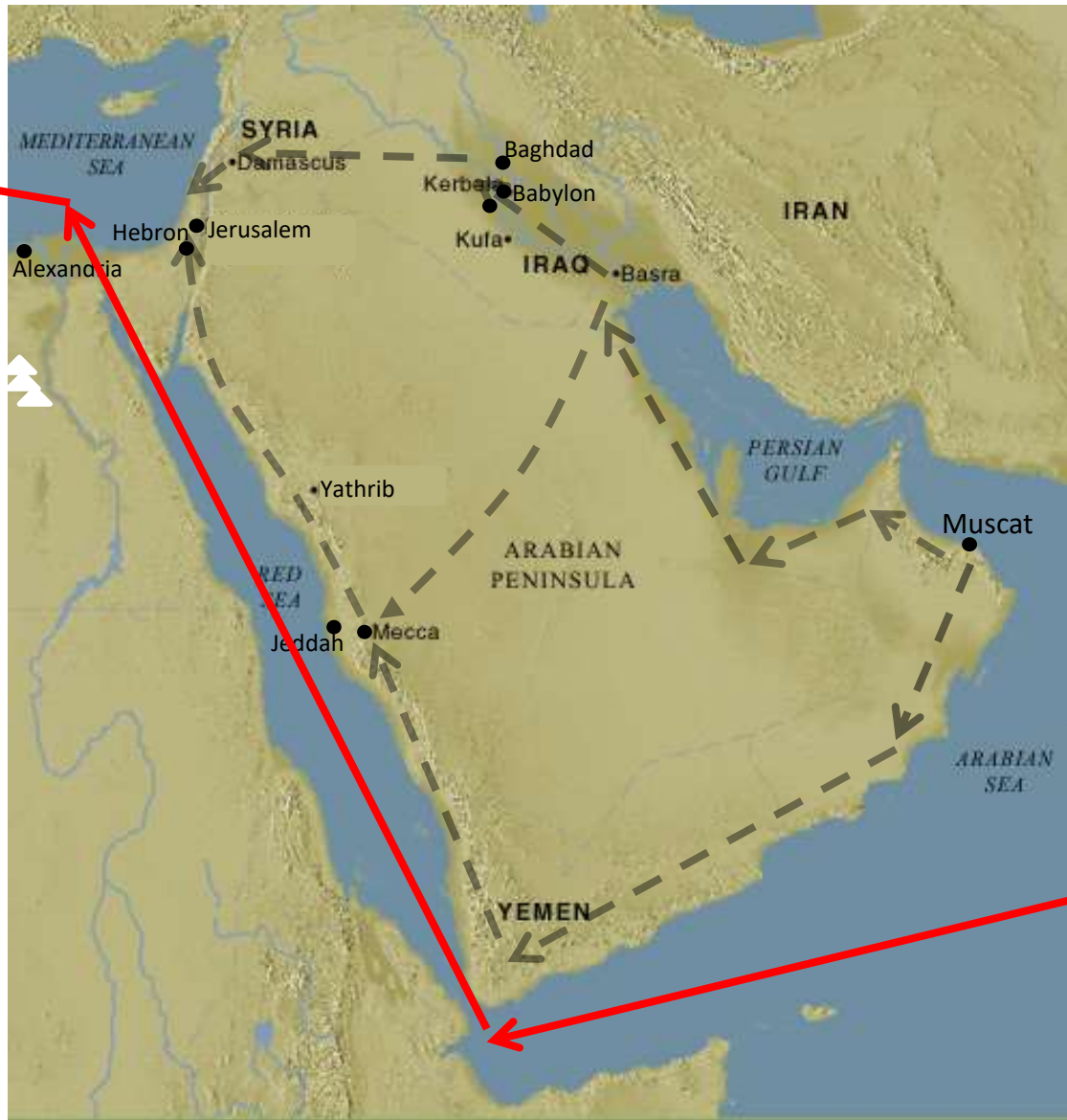


Shipping routes before Suez Canal



Suez Canal shipping route

To Genoa,
Venice,
Nice,
Southampton

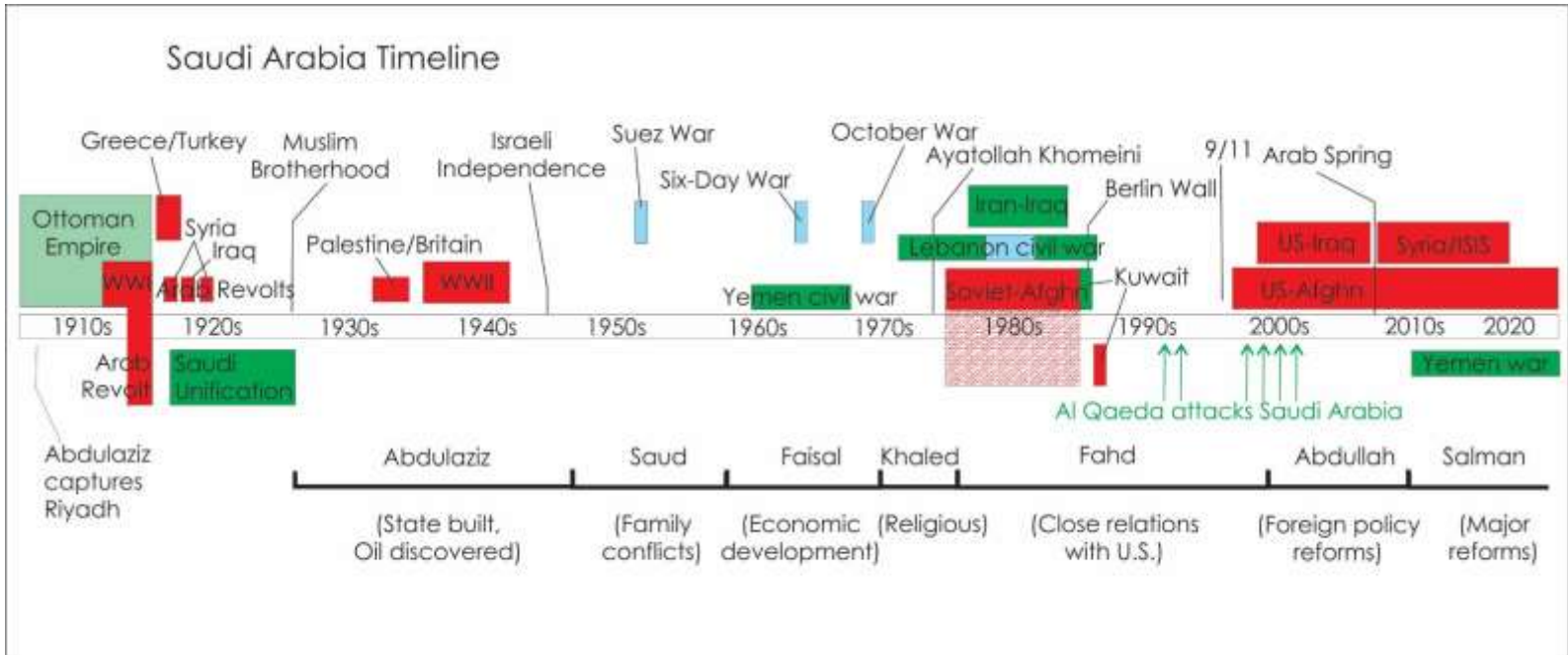


From
India,
Indonesia,
China

Caravan trade is killed by the Suez Canal.

Saudi Resurgence

Saudi Arabia Timeline





Abdul Aziz al Saud, 1902



Route of Abdul Aziz al Saud, beginning January 15, 1902, from Kuwait to the conquest of Riyadh.



Masmak Fort, Riyadh, where ibn Saud defeated Muhammad bin Abdullah al Rashid in 1902.

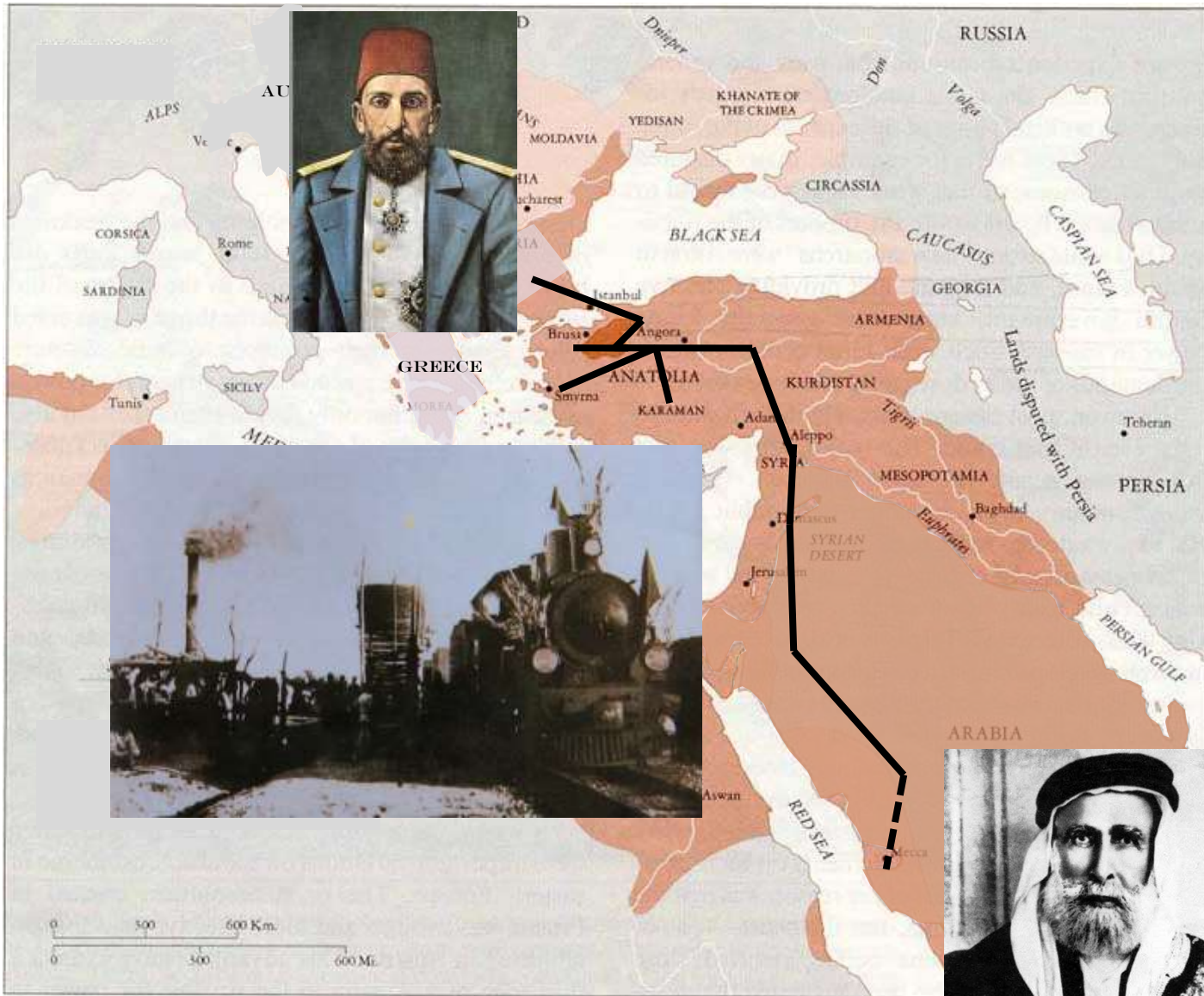




The Hijaz Railroad



Sharif Hussein bin Ali al Hashimi



Hijaz Railroad opens in 1913.

WWI: The Great Game



Lord Horatio Kitchener,
Military Governor of Egypt

The Great Crescent, 1914



Lord Horatio Kitchener,
Military Governor of Egypt

Lord Kitchener's "Bridge."

WWI: The Great War

France

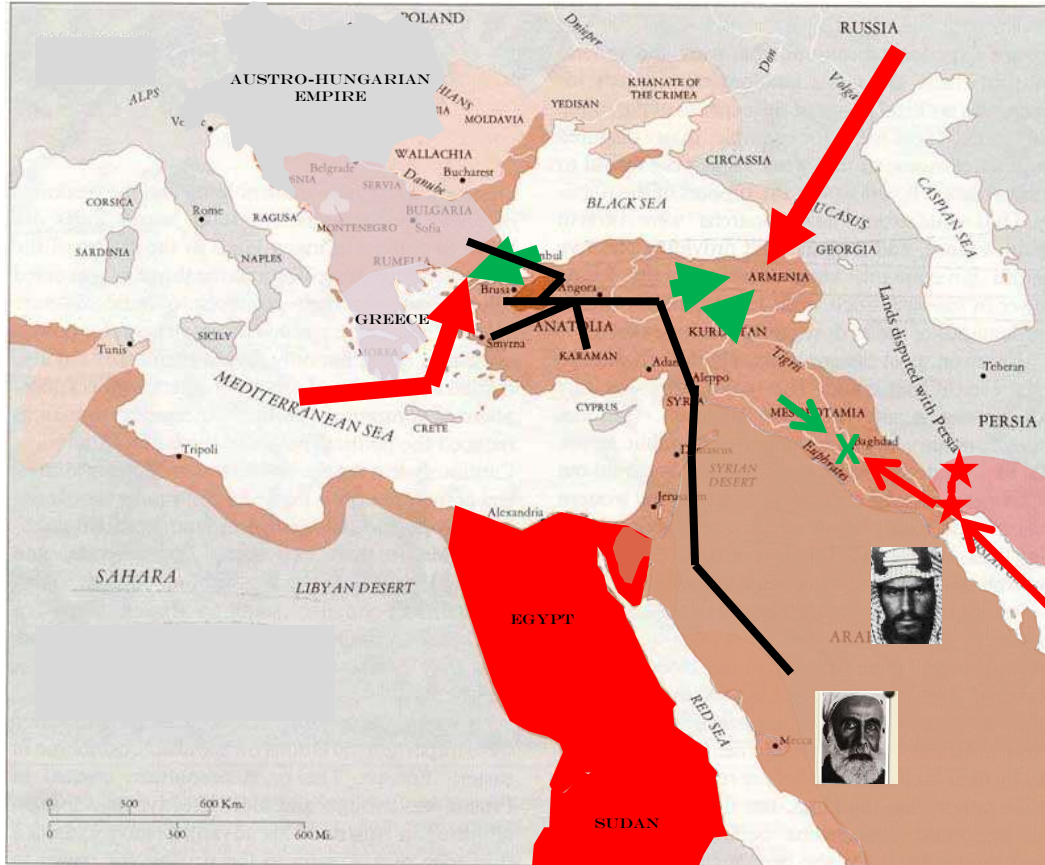
German Empire

British Empire

Austro-Hungarian Empire

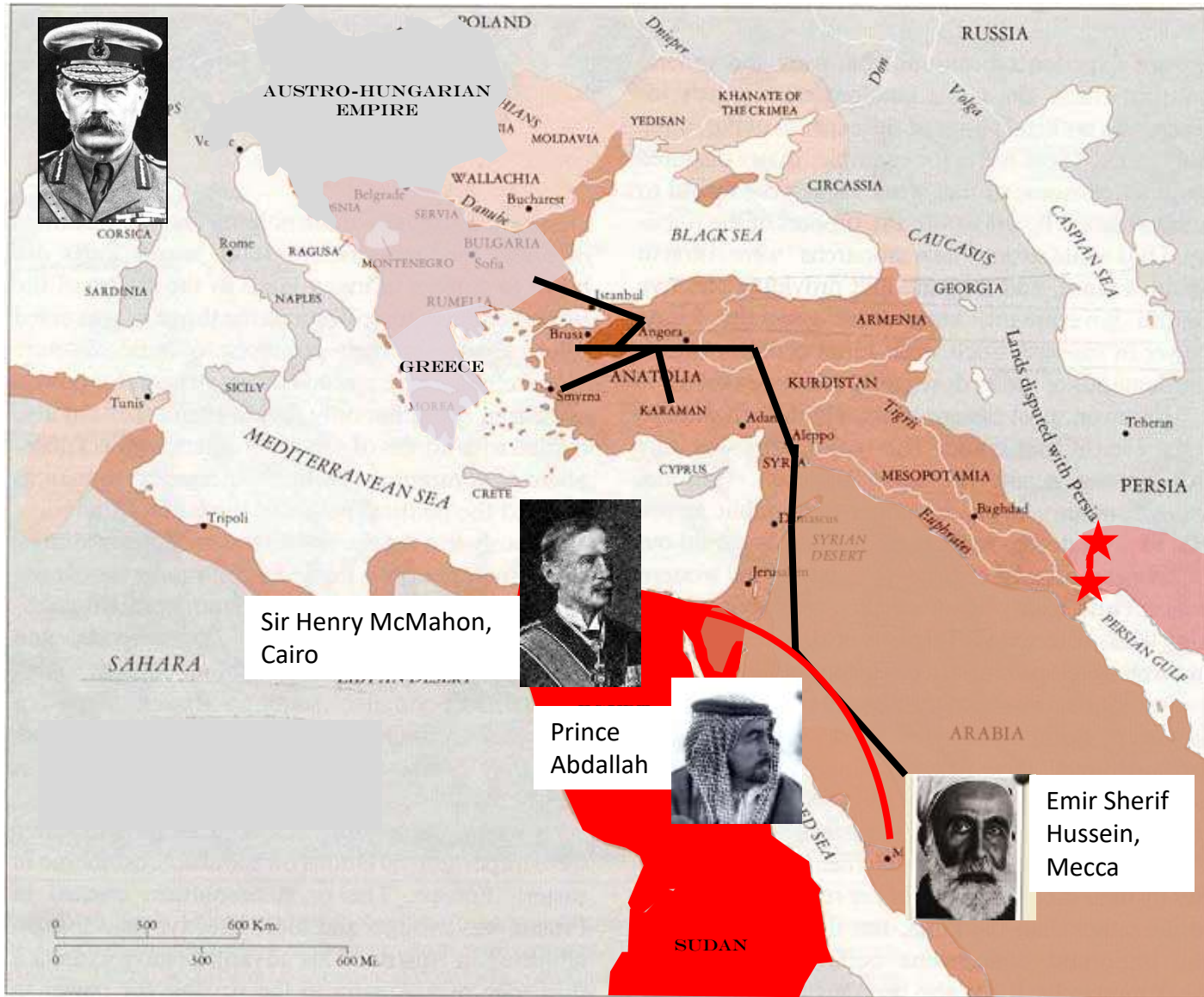
Russian Empire

Ottoman Empire



World War I, the early years

WWI: The Deals



1914 The Hussein-McMahon Correspondence begins

Map 1
THE EASTERN ARAB WORLD

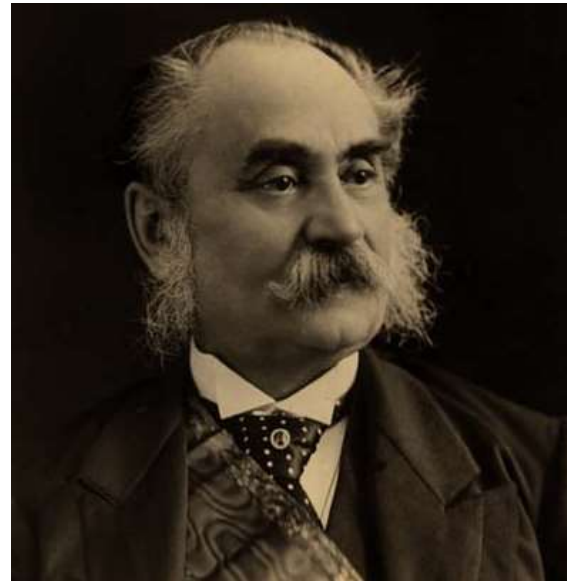


— Area of Arab independence as defined by Sherif Hussein in his letter dated 14 July 1915 to Sir Henry McMahon, British High Commissioner in Egypt.

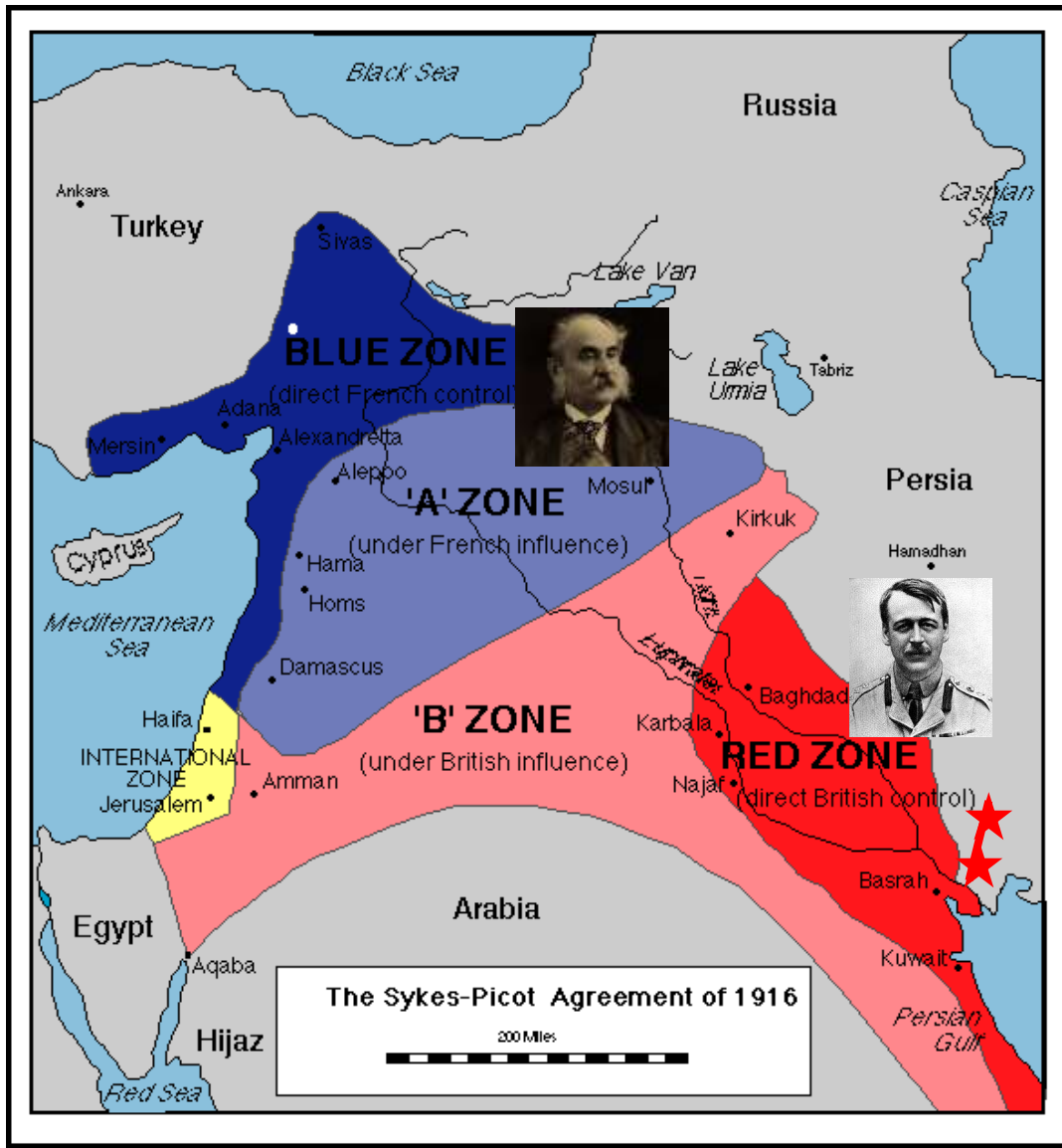
////// Area excluded from Arab independence as defined by Sir Henry McMahon in his letter to Sherif Hussein No. 4 dated 24 October 1915 and further explained by letter No. 6 dated 14 December 1915.



Sir Mark Sykes



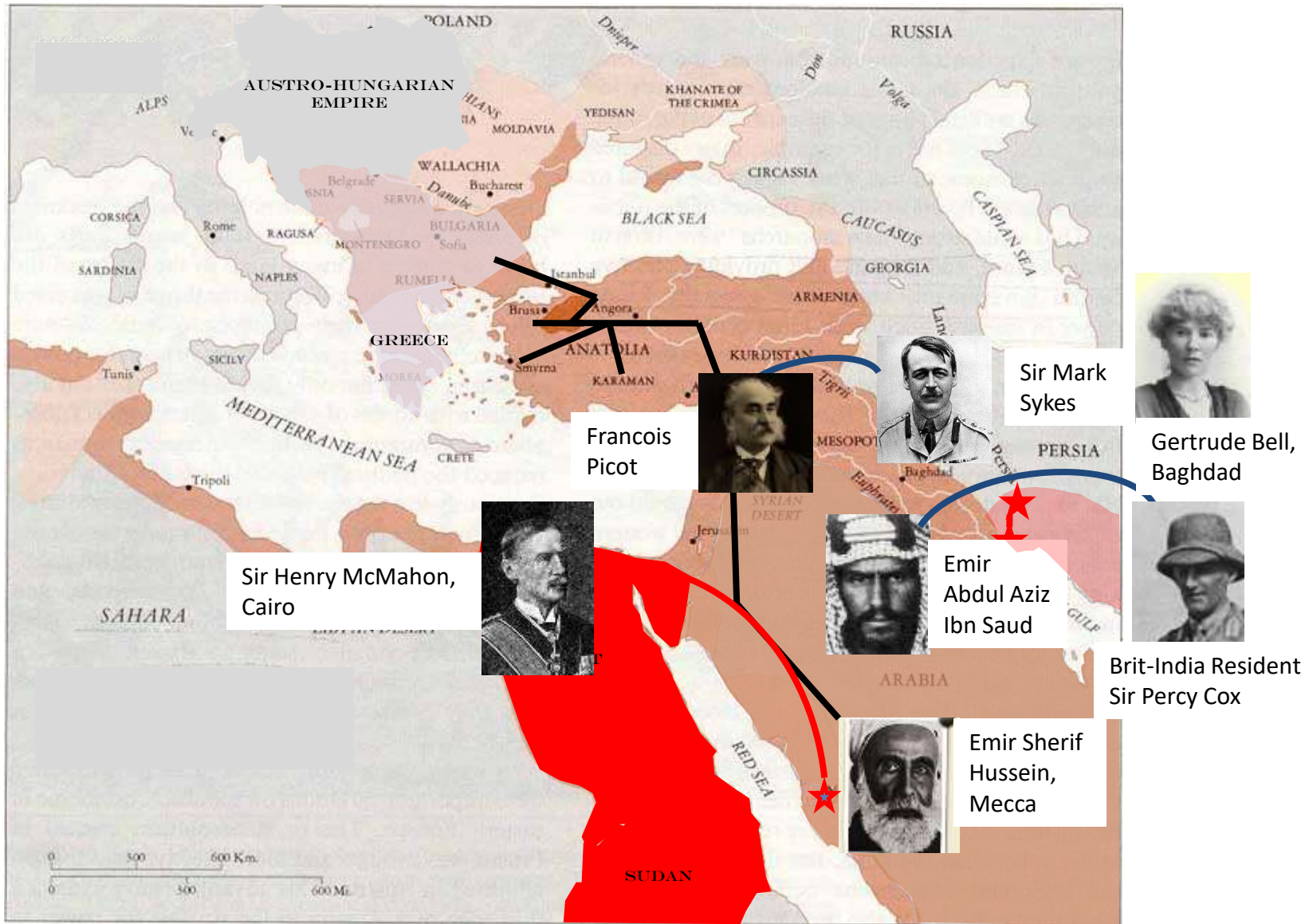
Francois Georges-Picot



Sykes-Picot Agreement



Abdul Aziz ibn Saud, Sir Percy Cox,
Gertrude Bell



Representatives from British India negotiate the Treaty of Darin with Emir Abdul Aziz ibn Saud



Arthur James Balfour



Chaim Weizman



Arthur James Balfour

Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917.

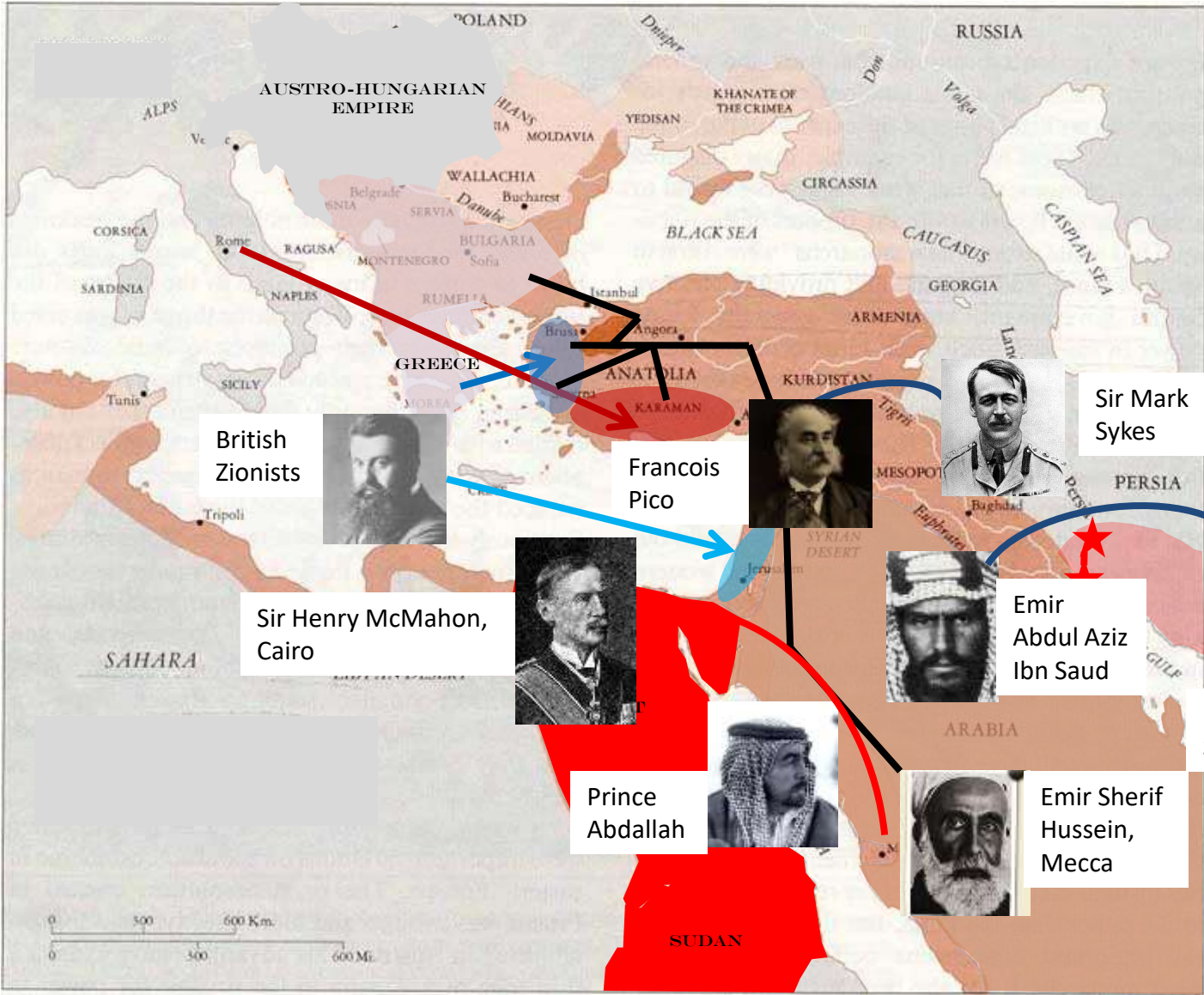
Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country'

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Y. in
Arthur James Balfour



British Zionists



Sir Henry McMahon, Cairo



Francois Pico



Sir Mark Sykes



Emir Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud



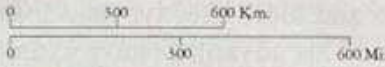
Brit-India resident Sir Percy Cox



Prince Abdallah



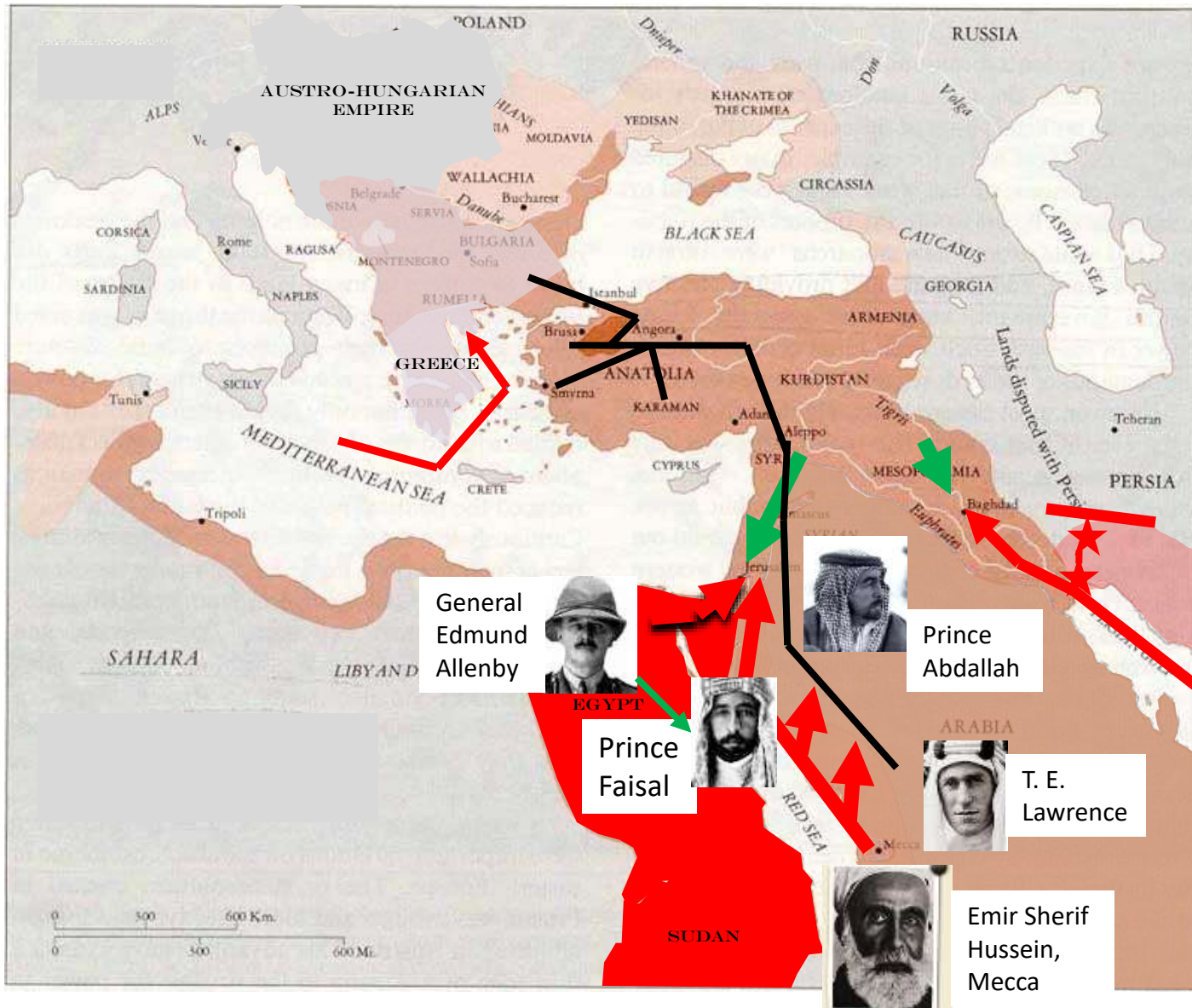
Emir Sherif Hussein, Mecca



WWI: The War



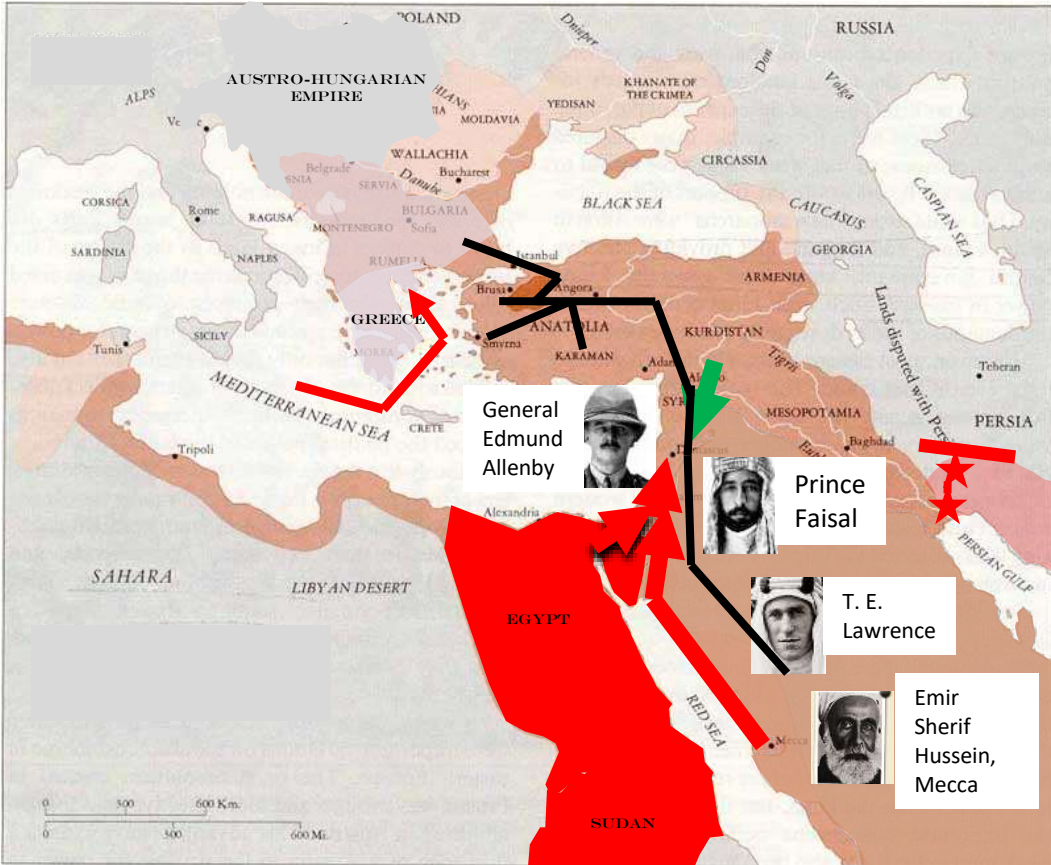
Sharif Feisal

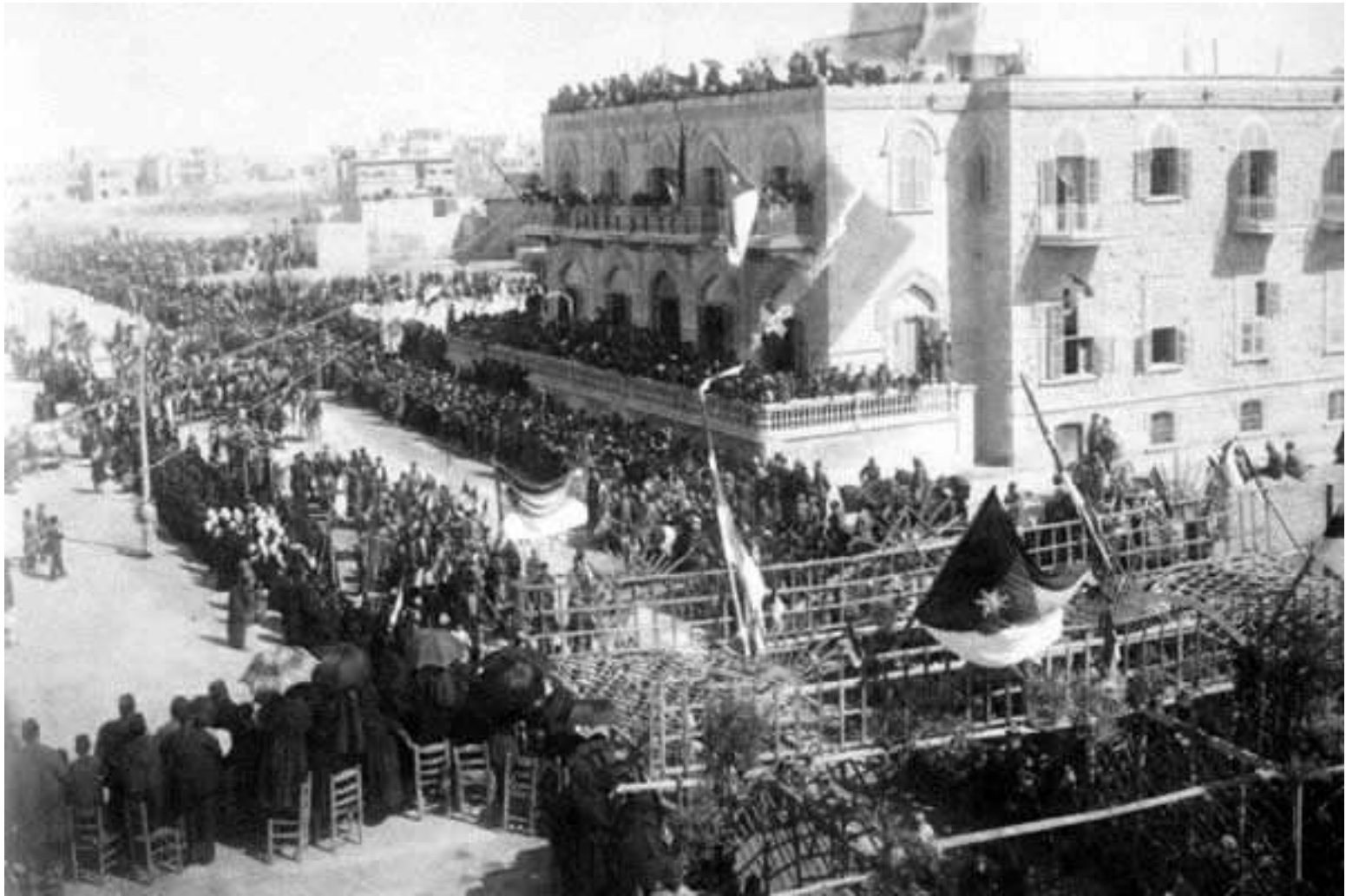


World War I, 1917



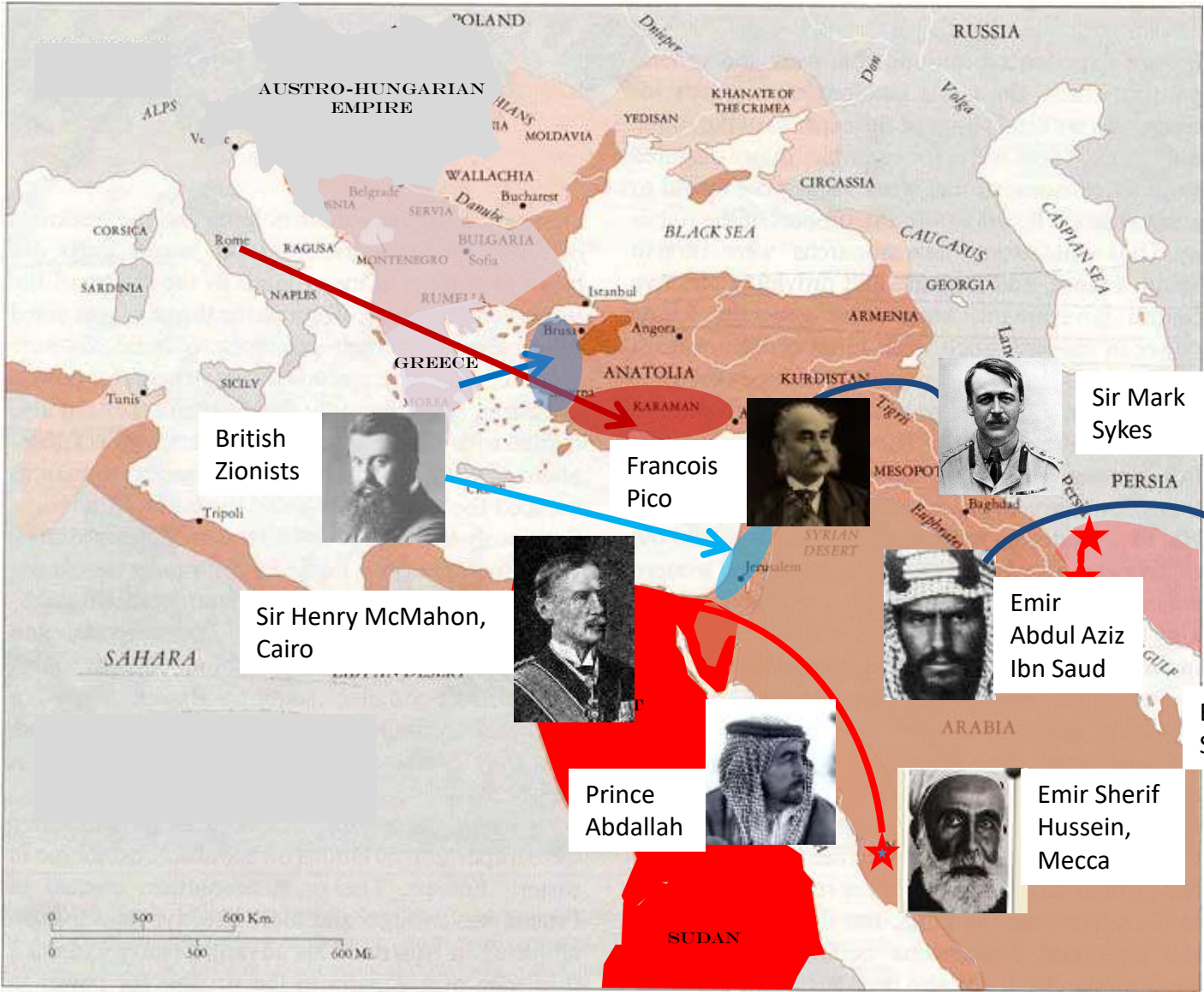
British troops, under General Allenby, enter Jerusalem, Dec. 11, 1917





Prince Faisal enters Damascus, October, 1918

Paris Peace Conference



British Zionists



Francois Pico



Sir Mark Sykes



Sir Henry McMahon, Cairo



Emir Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud



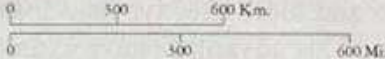
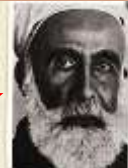
Brit-India resident Sir Percy Cox



Prince Abdallah



Emir Sherif Hussein, Mecca





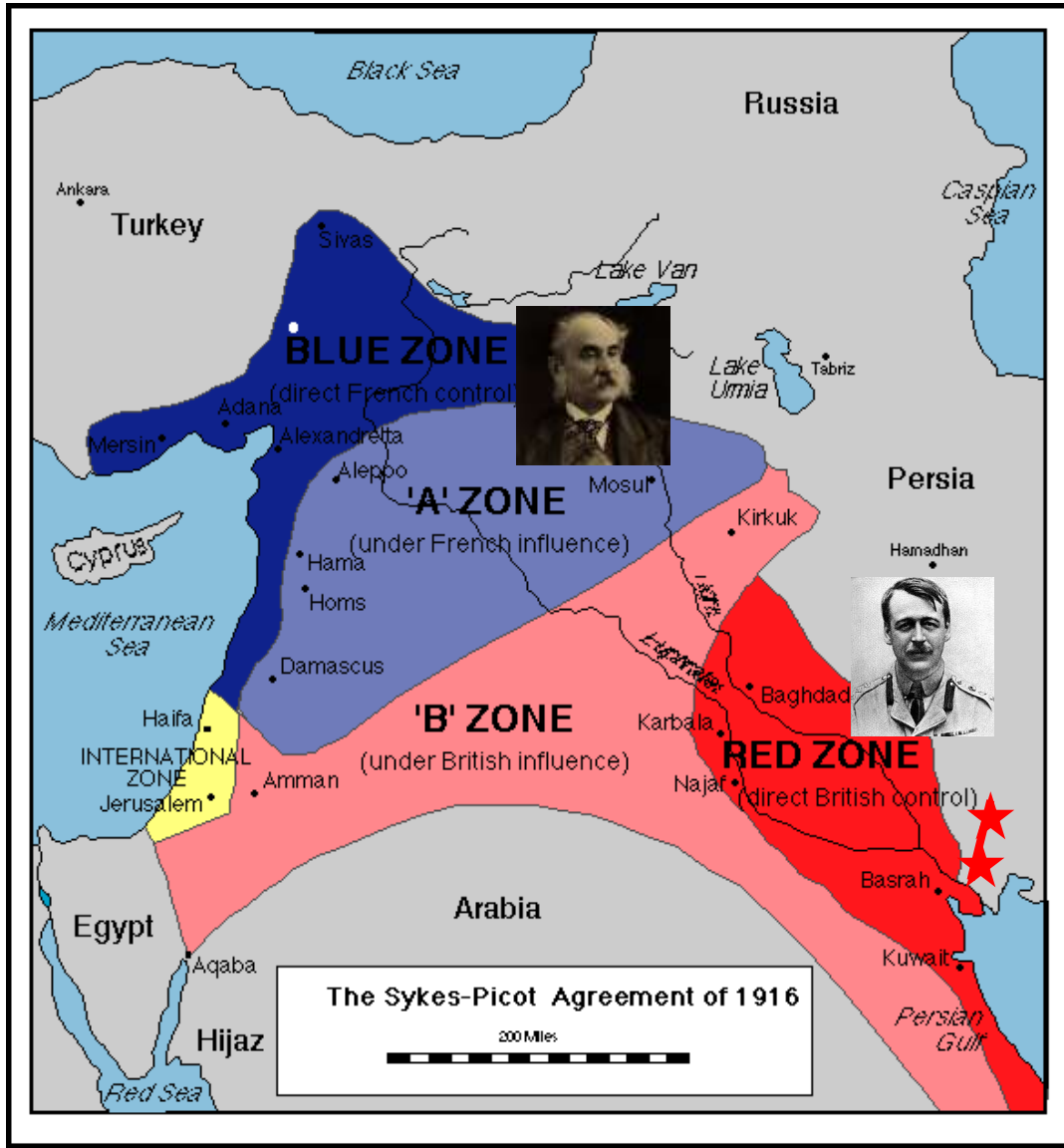
Prince Feisal, Paris, 1919 (T.E. Lawrence to right of Feisal)



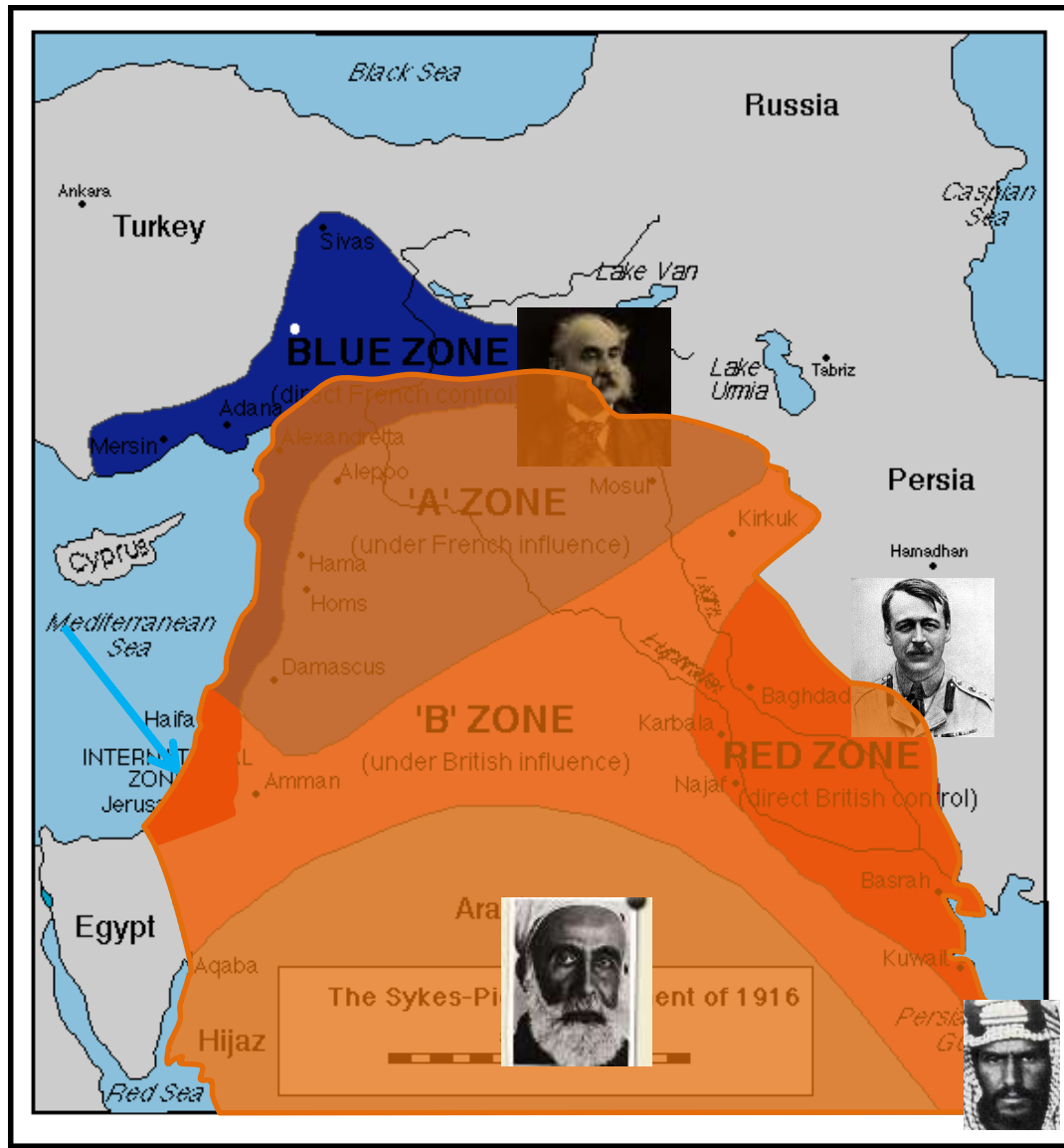
David Lloyd George,
Great Britain



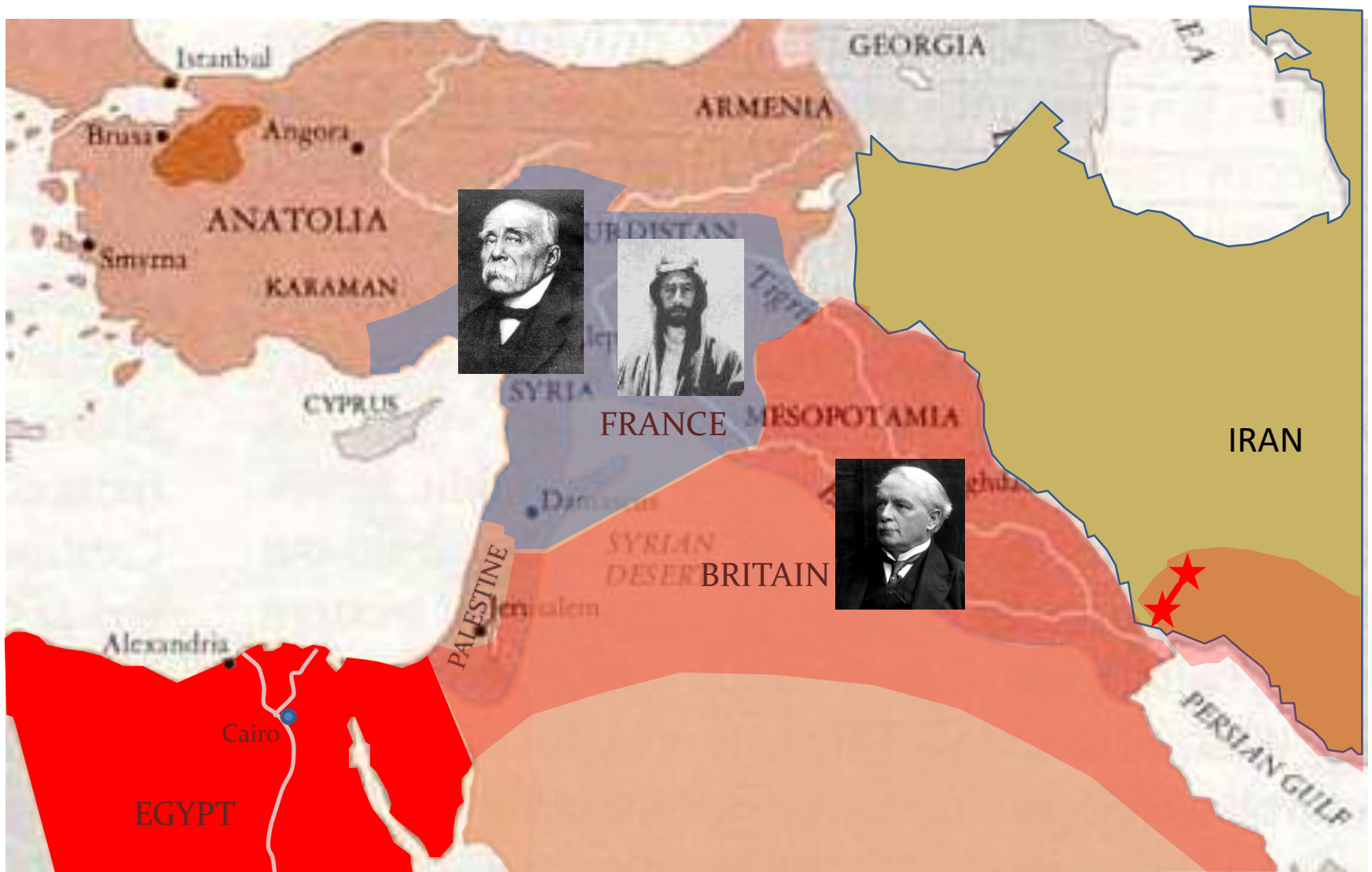
Georges Clemenceau,
France



Sykes-Pico Agreement

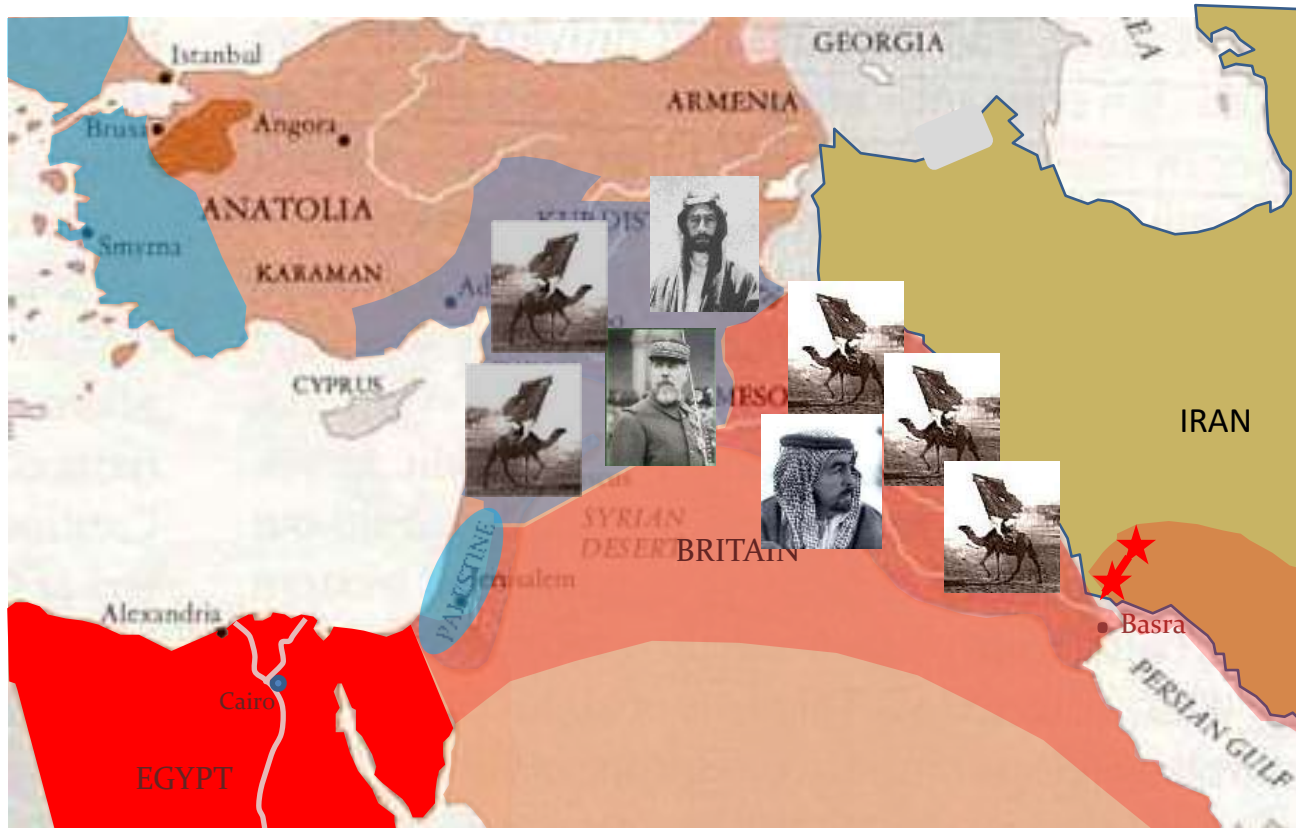


Hussein-McMahon Correspondence



Feisal/Clemenceau agreement of January, 1920

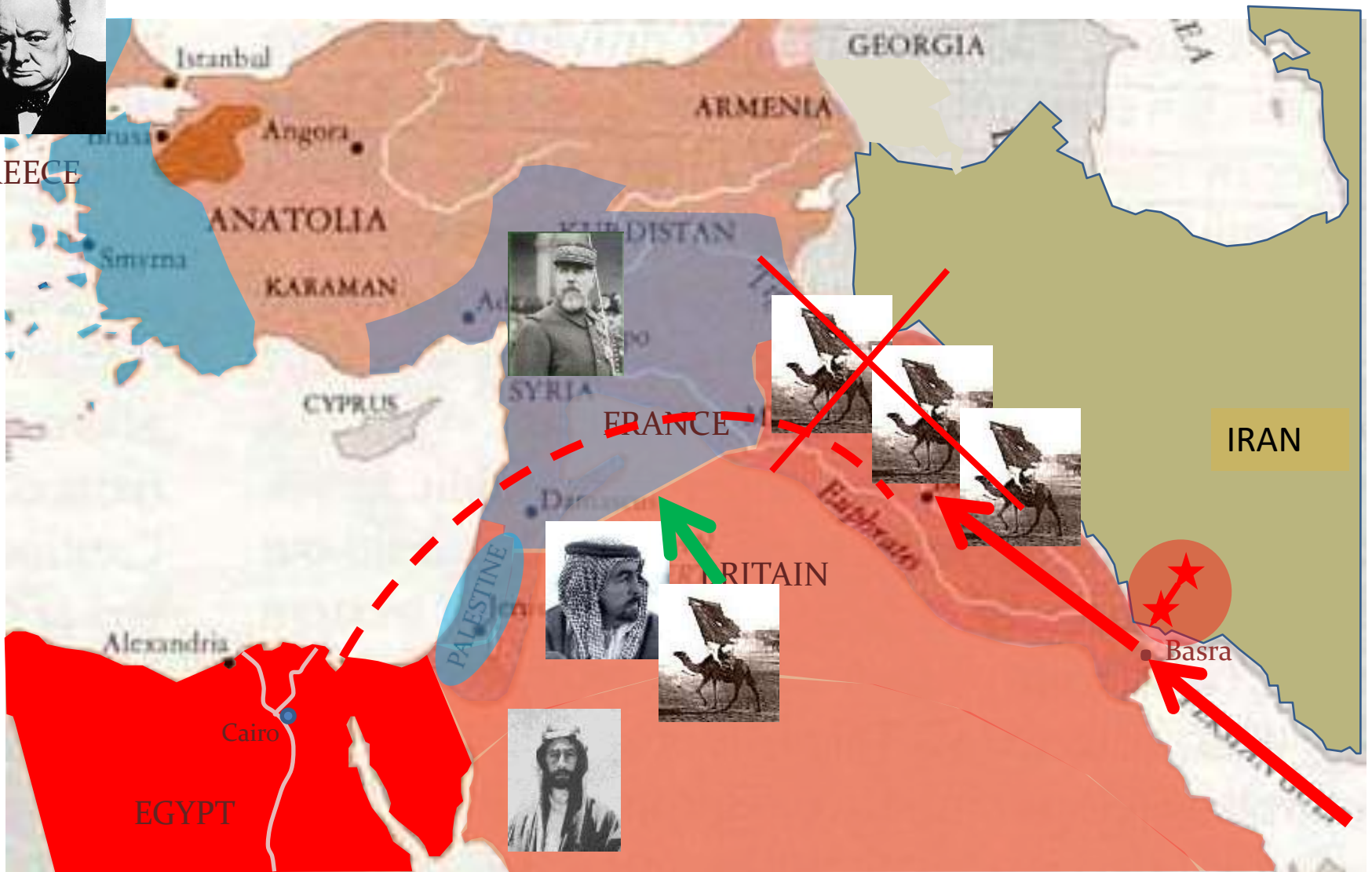
Arabia Revolts



March 1920: Syrian General Congress declares Syria a monarchy under King Feisal,
Mesopotamian tribes declare Baghdad and Basra a monarchy under King Abdullah.
July 1920. Syrian and Mesopotamian tribes revolt against the French and British.



GREECE



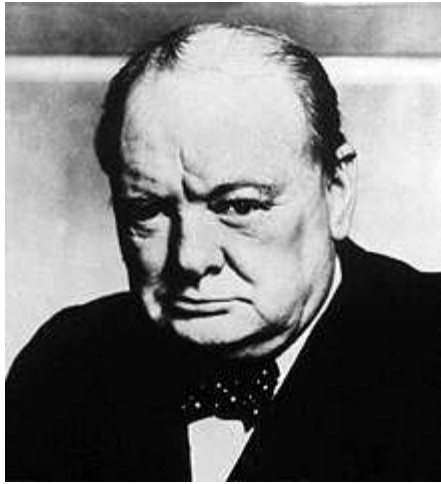
February 1921.

British bombers from Egypt are used to suppress the Mesopotamian Revolt. Abdullah brings a Bedouin army from Arabia to attack French Syria.

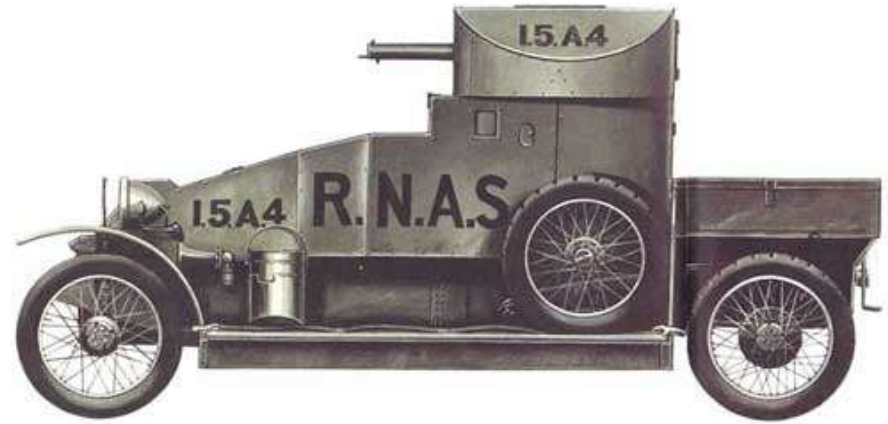
The Cairo Conference



Cairo Conference, March 15, 1921



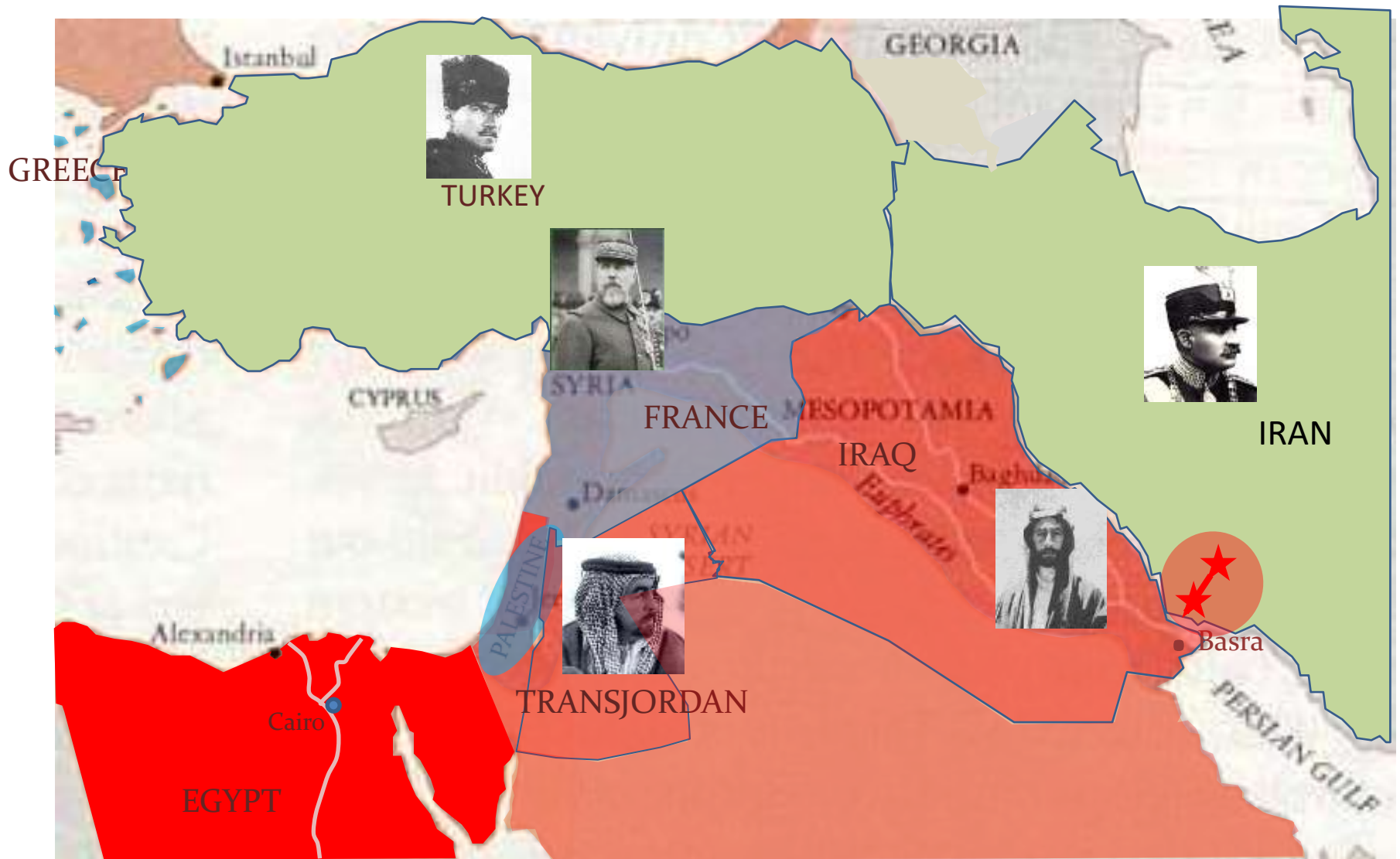
Winston Churchill,
1/1/1921 appt. head of Colonial Ministry



Lanchester Armored Car



British Flying Corps,
transferred from Egypt to Mesopotamia



March 1921. Churchill appoints Feisal King of Iraq, Abdullah King of Jordan, both supported by British air power



Abdul Aziz ibn Saud



Abdulaziz' al Saud's "Ikhwan" Camel Scout Corps



1925-1926, Abdul Aziz ibn Saud and the Wahhabi Ikhwan defeat Emir Hussein's Hijaz.



Tomb of Khadijah, in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, destroyed by Wahhabi Ikhwan in 1803 and again in 1925, leaving only gravesites.



Tomb of Ali's son Hassan and three other Shi'a Imams at al-Baqi cemetery in Madinah, destroyed by Wahhabi Ikhwan in 1806 and again in 1926, leaving only gravesites.



1932, Abdul Aziz ibn Saud proclaims the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
The Third Saudi State.

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