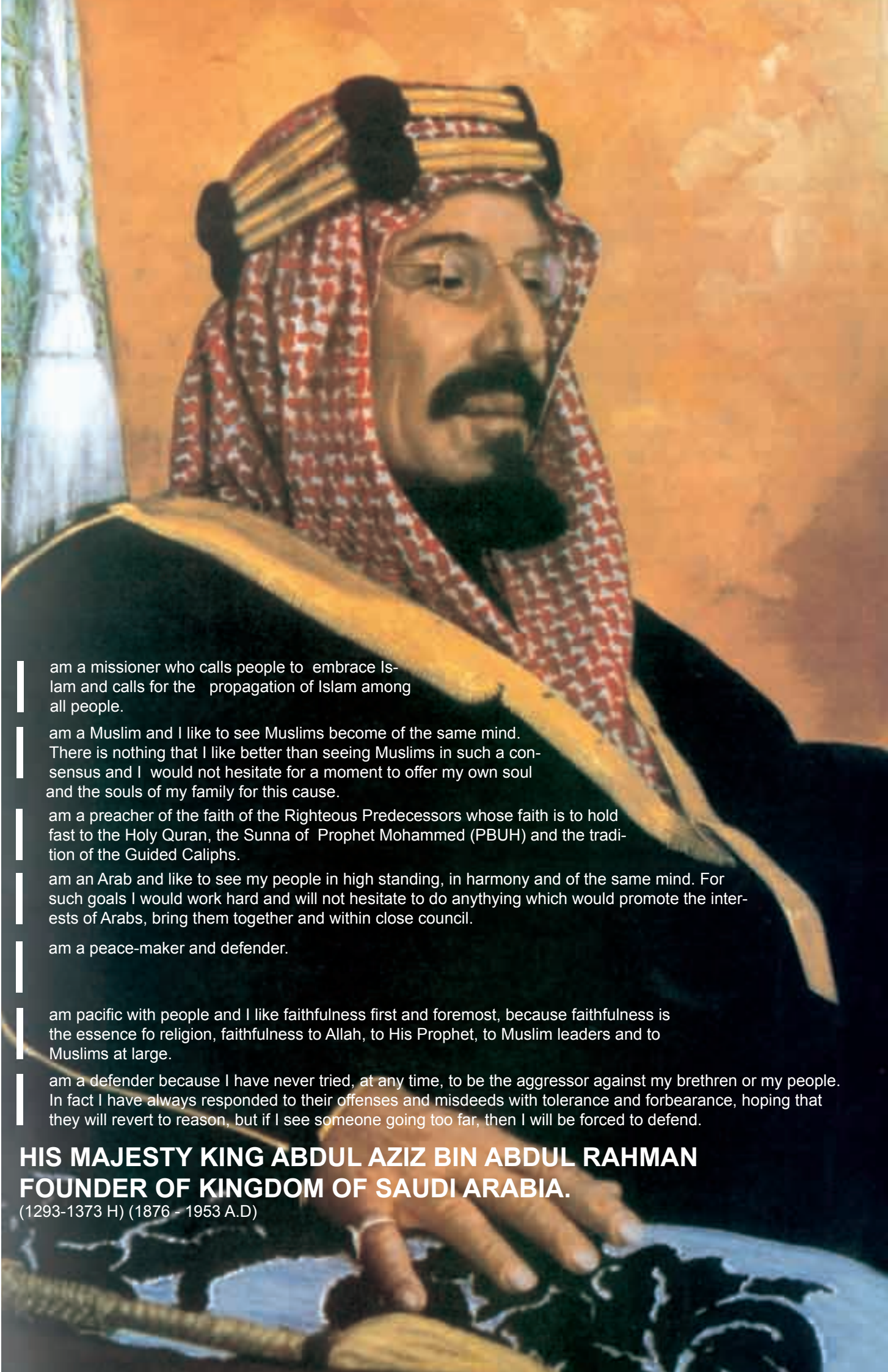


issue  
person

Riyadh The capital of monotheism

Fifty Years of Achievements of HRH Governor of Riyadh

The City of Oil & Capital



I am a missionary who calls people to embrace Islam and calls for the propagation of Islam among all people.

I am a Muslim and I like to see Muslims become of the same mind. There is nothing that I like better than seeing Muslims in such a consensus and I would not hesitate for a moment to offer my own soul and the souls of my family for this cause.

I am a preacher of the faith of the Righteous Predecessors whose faith is to hold fast to the Holy Quran, the Sunna of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) and the tradition of the Guided Caliphs.

I am an Arab and like to see my people in high standing, in harmony and of the same mind. For such goals I would work hard and will not hesitate to do anything which would promote the interests of Arabs, bring them together and within close council.

I am a peace-maker and defender.

I am pacific with people and I like faithfulness first and foremost, because faithfulness is the essence of religion, faithfulness to Allah, to His Prophet, to Muslim leaders and to Muslims at large.

I am a defender because I have never tried, at any time, to be the aggressor against my brethren or my people. In fact I have always responded to their offenses and misdeeds with tolerance and forbearance, hoping that they will revert to reason, but if I see someone going too far, then I will be forced to defend.

## HIS MAJESTY KING ABDUL AZIZ BIN ABDUL RAHMAN FOUNDER OF KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

(1293-1373 H) (1876 - 1953 A.D)



# Riyadh

## The capital of monotheism

Business & Finance Club - Riyadh

On 30<sup>th</sup> Shaaban 1351H, (corresponding to 1932G), history has recorded the birth of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after the heroic epic led by the founder King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud, along thirty two years, after he regained Riyadh city, the capital of the dominance of his fathers and grandfathers on 5<sup>th</sup> Shawal 1319H (corresponding to 15<sup>th</sup> January 1902G). On 17<sup>th</sup> Jumada I 1351H a royal decree was issued for the unification of all the sections of the modern Saudi country under the name of "Kingdom of Saudi Arabia". King Abdulaziz has chosen Thursday 21<sup>st</sup> Jumada I of the same year (corresponding to 23 September 1932G) for the declaration of foundation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

### The rise of King Abdulaziz

King Abdulaziz was born in Riyadh in 1293H / 1876G and brought up under the guardianship of his father Imam

Abdulrahman bin Faisal bin Turki bin Abdullah Al Saud. He learnt reading and writing on the hands of Judge Abdullah Al Kharji, one of Riyadh scholars. He learnt some of the Quran verses and read all the Holy Quran under the supervision of Shaikh Mohammed bin Musibih. He learnt also some of the principles of the Islamic jurisprudence and monotheism under the supervision of Shaikh Abdullah bin Abdullatif Al Shaikh.

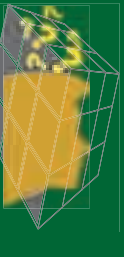
During his youth, king Abdulaziz was fond of horse riding. He was known with his courage, confidence, boldness, high manners and strong will. He accompanied his father in his journey to the desert land after leaving Riyadh. He was influenced by the travels that gained him seriousness, power and forbearance. When prince Abdulrahman bin Faisal bin Turki arrived in Kuwait, Abdulaziz, the son was 12 years old. He stayed in Kuwait with his father and family for ten years, during which he studied the Holy Quran, and got experienced with politics and management of battles.

During his youth, king Abdulaziz was fond of horse riding. He was known with his courage, confidence, boldness, high manners and strong will. He accompanied his father in his journey to the desert land after leaving Riyadh. He was influenced by the travels that gained him seriousness, power and forbearance.



*King Abdulaziz Al Saud  
the founder of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*





The group portrait of this historic meeting King Abdulaziz is sitting between King Faisal, King of Iraq and the Prime Minister of Iraq, Naji Pasha Al Sueidi

King Abdulaziz and King Abdulla in discussion. Standing are Princes Saud, Muhammad and Mansur

King Abdulaziz and President Franklin D. Roosevelt in conversation on board the U.S.S Quiney, the 14th February 1945

Riyadh The capital of monotheism

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Seated left to right : Lord Killearn, Prince Mansour, Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Rehman. Sir Winston Churchill, King Abdulaziz, Mr. Anthony Eden, Prince Muhammad and Sir Edward Grigg.





*King Abdulaziz inspecting the honour guard in Bahrain with Sheikh Hammad Ibn Issa Al Khalifah during his visit to Bahrain in the spring of 1939.*

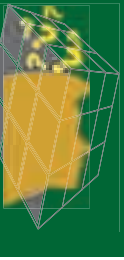


*King Abdulaziz and King Farouq inspecting the honour guard on the quayside*



*Standing left to right: Sheikh Yousuf Yassin (behind Sir Winston Churchill) Sheikh Bashir Saadawi, Sheikh Hafiz Wahba and Abdullah Suleiman.*





*Abdulaziz's forces in central arabia*

### Launch of a new era

The young daring man Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud moved from Kuwait leading a campaign of his relatives and supporters towards Riyadh. At that time, he was 26 years old, and the Arabian Peninsula was full of disorder and disturbance, but a new dawn rose on 5<sup>th</sup> Shawal 1319H. (corresponding to 15<sup>th</sup> January 1902G) announcing the start of a new era. The young hero managed to regain Riyadh city, thus stabilizing the first brick of this

great structure. He received the reign and dominance after his father Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal has assigned the reign in a renowned gathering at the great mosque in Riyadh after Jumaa prayer.

After that, king Abdulaziz proceeded with unifying the Najd regions, and during 1320/1321H. he proceeded with unifying the regions located to the south of Riyadh after his victory at Al Dalam village, near Al Kharj. Thus, all the south cities including Al Kharj, Al

Hareeq, Al Hawtah, Aflaj and Wadi Al Dawaser cities became under his reign. Then, he headed towards Al Washem area and entered Shaqraa, and proceeded his movement towards Thadeq which he entered also, and headed towards Sudir area and entered Majmaa city. By this military effort, King Abdulaziz managed to unify the regions of Washem and Sudir and joined them to the modern Saudi state. King Abdulaziz managed during 1321/1324H to unify Qassim region and join it to the Saudi state after he won various battles including Al Faidah, Bakiriah, Shananeh and Rawdat Mehanna battle on 18 Safar 1324H (corresponding to 14 April 1906G), one of the great decisive battles.

### Unifying the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

On 17 Jumada I 1351H a royal decree was issued for unifying the different parts of the modern Saudi state under the name of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the title of king Abdulaziz became "King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia". His majesty has chosen Thursday 21<sup>st</sup>



*King Abdulaziz and King Farouq in the Royal procession, Cairo*





Jumada I 1351H., currently the national day of the kingdom, for declaring the foundation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. During the era of King Abdulaziz, the Saudi state has selected the current logo “Two crossed swords with a date palm in the middle”. The flag became green color having the word of monotheism “No God but Allah, Mohammed is the messenger of Allah” in white color, with a white color sword under the word.

King Abdulaziz organized his modern country on the basis of modernization, and development. He distributed responsibilities in the state, set the government of Hijaz region after joining the state, and created the position of general vice governor in Hijaz and assigned it to his son prince Faisal in 1344H/1926G. He also assigned to his son Faisal the presidency of Shoura Council. On 19 Shaaban 1350H, (corresponding to 30 December 1931G) a new system for the formation of Vice Governor Council was issued, and King Abdulaziz has created a number of ministries, and the country has established diplomatic relationships according to the international political protocols. He nominated ambassadors, consuls, commissioners and ministers for this purpose. He was interested also in supporting the Palestinian issue. When the Arab League was founded in Cairo in 1945, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was one of the founding countries.

The execution of the first project of its type for settling the nomadic people was one of the achievements of late

King Abdulaziz. He settled them in permanent agricultural villages and formed a volunteer army of them to be under his call when necessary. He has also endeavored to improve the social and economic status of the Kingdom, thus he paid interest and care to education by opening schools and institutes, sent scholarships abroad, encouraged printing books, particularly the Arabic and Islamic books, cared for Islamic call, fighting superstitions and myths, established the call and guidance committee and provided them with the powers and authorities, ordered the expansion of the Holy Mosque of Makkah during 1370H/1951, supplied water, medical and preventive services to the pilgrims of the Holy Mosque.

### A youth country

In 1357H/1938, oil was extracted in commercial quantities at the eastern province that helped the increase of fund that contributed in the development, flourish and progress of the Kingdom. Saudi Arabia Monetary Agency was established when the Saudi currency started to take its natural position among the currencies of other countries. The state purchased agricultural machines and distributed them to farmers to improve the agriculture. Asphalted roads were extended, and a railway was extended to join Riyadh and Dammam, and the different parts of the country were connected by wire and wireless communications. The nucleus of civil aviation was set in 1945 by the establishment of Saudi Airlines. An oil pipe was extended from the Gulf to

It was not enough for King Abdulaziz to build and maintain this political unity, but he endeavored to develop and reform all fields until he managed to set the basis of a very stable Islamic regime, with concentration on responsibilities and allocation of powers. Thus, ministries were formed, organizations and agencies were established to cope with the development.

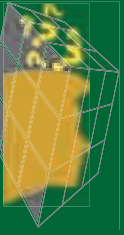


King Abdulaziz Al Saud



King Abdulaziz with Sheikh Hammad Ibn Issa Al Khalifah of Bahrain





*King Abdulaziz and King Farouq at an official banquet in Cairo.*

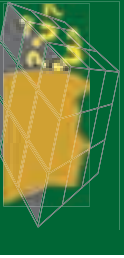




*On the left is Crown Prince Muhammad Ali and on the right Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdulrahman.*







King Abdulaziz sitting with Sheikh Hamad Ibn Issa Al-Khalifah, flanked by his sons Crown Prince Saud on the left and Prince Faisal on the right and Prince Mansur. During Hajj 1938 in Mina.

the ports of the Mediterranean sea. The Saudi radio station was opened in 1949. Late King Abdulaziz was interested in fighting disease and providing health services, thus he established hospitals and health centers all over the Kingdom cities. Regulations were set for the Saudi Passports and other facilities related to society.

Thus, the founder leader has settled his youth country on the lands of the Arabian Peninsula, taking its constitution and laws from the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of Prophet Mohammed (Peace Be Upon Him), and turned fear into security, ignorance into knowledge, poverty into flourish and prosperity.

### Development and reform

It was not enough for King Abdulaziz to build and maintain this political unity, but he endeavored to develop and reform all fields until he managed to set the basis of a very stable Islamic regime, with concentration on responsibilities and allocation of powers. Thus, ministries were formed, organizations and agencies were established to cope with the development, modern inventions were applied for the first time in the Arabian peninsula and gradually replaced the traditional means. His majesty has also founded the Saudi jurisdiction on the basis of Islamic Law (Shariah) in all

affairs and established courts of different classes, issued the regulations supporting such courts, indicate their jobs, competencies and authorities and organize their performance. Furthermore, King Abdulaziz has achieved great achievements in settling security and maintaining the regime of the state to provide comfort and security to citizens and expatriates, thus he fought fiercely all those who thought to flirt with the security, so that the country became an example for settlement and security.

### Care for pilgrims

King Abdulaziz has provided the best services for the pilgrims and visitors of the Holy places and set a regulation for pilgrimage on which he supervised himself to ensure the utmost comfort, safety and security of pilgrims. He also took all possible precautions to prevent misusing them and rules for transport among the Holy places were set to facilitate their movement, he ordered provision of drinking water, foods and all means of comfort. Late King Abdulaziz gave much interest to promoting education and culture on strong Islamic basis,



Abdulaziz with his entourage at Basra. On his right side are : Sheikh Khazaal, Ahamed Al Sana, Abdulla Al Mandil and local residents.





and he fought ignorance in the cities and nomadic places, supported call and guidance movements at mosques, Quran schools, etc., supported private schools and set the regulations for organized government education when he created Education Directorate to supervise the education.

### Relations and contacts

Efforts of the state during the era of King Abdulaziz were not limited to internal construction but extended to the establishment and maintenance of relationships with friendly and sister countries. Thus the foreign policy of the Kingdom was built on clear objectives and stabilized principles based on the teachings of the Islamic religion on which the country was built and was the basis for its progress, security and prosperity. Late King Abdulaziz was keen to extend the bridges of co-operation, enhance communication with the Arab brothers, and he endeavored to unify their word and solve their disputes by consultation and agreement on the basic objectives that ensure liberation of their lands and maintenance of their rights and gains.

### Settling the Islamic Law

The eminent objective of King Abdulaziz during his long endeavor was to settle the Islamic law and system as stated in the Holy Quran and the tradition of Prophet Mohammed. King Abdulaziz has achieved this objective and made it a basis on which his youth country was founded from the beginning till today. In his intellectual inheritance, letters and speeches he expressed his thoughts, for example he said:

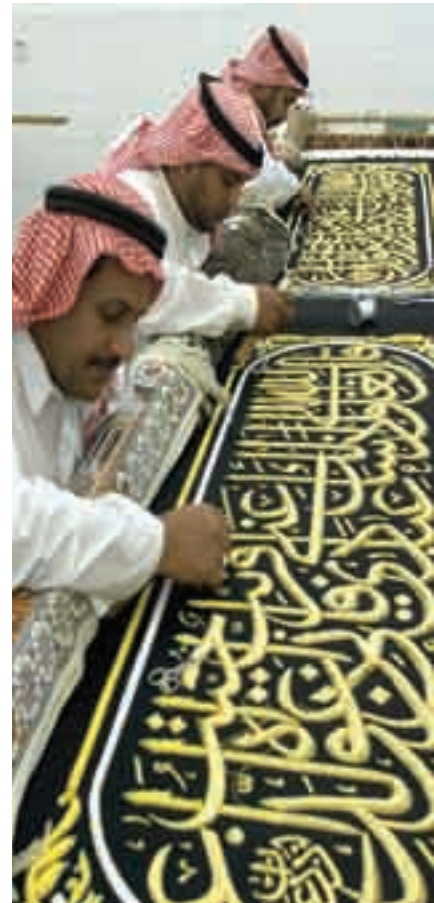
“In all my deeds, I depend on Allah Alone, I depend on Him in the private and public affairs, and He assists us because we depend on Him. I fight to promote and maintain the word of Allah”.

At the opening session of Shoura Council in 1349H, he said: “You know that the basis of our ruling and regime is the Islamic Law (Shariah), and you are here free to stipulate any regulation and rule for the interest of the country, on condition that they are not violating the Islamic Law, because the actions that violate the Islamic Law will benefit nobody, and all damage will occur if we diverge from the road of our Prophet Mohammed (PBUH).”

### Comprehensive security

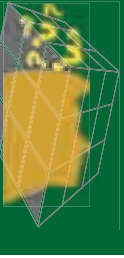
The security status before King Abdulaziz in the Arabian peninsula was miserable and full of disturbance and fighting. The roads of pilgrimage were full of burglars and highway robbers who used to attack the pilgrims caravans and rob them. At those days, Hajj was a risk and pilgrims did not know that they will return back safe to their home. The Ottoman country failed to safeguard the pilgrims to an extent that they were forced to send military forces with the pilgrims’ caravans. Despite this fact, the forces themselves were subject of attack and the Ottoman country applied another style for the protection of pilgrims by paying royalties of gold currencies to the highway robbers to allow the pilgrims pass safely, but attacks were still happening.

When King Abdulaziz came, he announced application of the Islamic



“In all my deeds, I depend on Allah Alone, I depend on Him in the private and public affairs, and He assists us because we depend on Him. I fight to promote and maintain the word of Allah”.





*Late King Saud bin Abdulaziz Al Saud*



*Late King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud*

law, the law of security and safety for the Islamic society. By such application, he terminated the burglars and highway robbers and promoted comprehensive security in all the regions of the Kingdom, such security came an example to the different countries of the world and a story told by many people, such as the incident of the camel that his owner lost, when the camel toured various areas while it is loaded with goods, until its owner found it and found that all his good were complete and nothing lost from them.

King Abdulaziz was succeeded in the reign by a number of his sons who followed his steps and style, among his sons:

### King Saud bin Abdulaziz

Late king Saud was born in Kuwait city in 1902, the same year when his father king Abdulaziz regained the dominance of his father Riyadh city from Al Rasheed. When his father died in 1953, King Saud became the King of Saudi Arabia. During the reign of king Saud bin Abdulaziz, ministries were created including the Ministries of

Education, Agriculture, Commerce and Communication. King Saud opened various religious institutes for teaching the basics and principles of Islam, in addition to the Holy Quran schools, publishing the Islamic books, expanded the Holy Mosque in Madinah and proceeded with expanding the Holy Mosque in Makkah. His achievements included also leveling roads, developing and equipping the army, and founded King Saud University, the first Saudi university and currently the largest one, and King Abdulaziz Military College in Riyadh.

King Saud had a great influence in effecting the administrative and economic reforms in the third Saudi state. He died in 1964.

### King Faisal bin Abdulaziz

Late king Faisal was born in Riyadh city in 1904, and became king of Saudi Arabia in 1964. King Faisal bin Abdulaziz allocated all his interest to the industrial, agricultural, financial and economic companies. Agricultural projects included irrigation, drainage system and the Sands Project in Ahsaa, eastern province, in addition to Abha Dam in the south, Forestation Project, Animal Resources project,



*King Abdulaziz surrounded by some of his younger sons, from left to right Prince Mishal, Prince Talal, Prince Nawaf and Prince Mit'ab*





and Agricultural Security Bank. History could not forget that thanks to King Faisal bin Abdulaziz, after Allah, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was saved from economic and administrative failure after the government's treasury declared bankruptcy. King Faisal bin Abdulaziz used to set ambitious 5 year plans for the country. He set also the administrative regulation for the regions. He is the one who attracted the foreign consultant companies to support the state's service organizations. He contributed in raising the name of the Kingdom worldwide and built its strong and respectable image at the Arabian, Islamic and international levels. During the reign of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz, the area of agricultural land increased significantly, in addition with the search for water resources. As part of the state's exploration for metals, the Public Oil and Metals Company was established.

The policy of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz was based on a number of stable principles including the country's protection and independence, maintenance of Arab League Convention in addition to defending the Islamic unity.

He claimed for an organization that gathers the Islamic world, visited a number of Islamic countries to explain his idea, and succeeded in founding the Islamic Conference Organization that currently include over 50 Islamic countries. During the era of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz, the number of students in the university increased, and the state provided financial support to students and gave the textbooks for free. On 25<sup>th</sup> March 1975, a dishonest hand killed King Faisal bin Abdulaziz in an accident

that millions of Arabs and Moslems around the world felt deeply sorry for.

### King Khalid bin Abdulaziz

Late King Khalid bin Abdulaziz is the fifth son in the series of sons of King Abdulaziz, born in 1913, the fourth king of Saudi Arabia. He was crowned after the murder of King Faisal in 1975 until he died in 1982.

King Khalid bin Abdulaziz followed the policies of his predecessor King Faisal bin Abdulaziz, particularly for the protection of the state. He worked to solve the Lebanese crisis when the civil war broke out in Lebanon in 1975, and called for a summarized Arabian Summit for negotiating the Lebanese issue. He contributed also in solving the dispute that occurred between the two presidents Hafiz Al Asad and Mohammed Anwar Al Sadat. He was awarded King Faisal International Award for serving Islam. The third Islamic Summit was held in Makkah during his reign in 1981.

Saudi economy witnessed clear progress during his era, when King Faisal University was founded in Dammam and Makkah. During his era, the kingdom achieved self sufficiency of wheat. The ministry of industry and electricity was created for developing industry in the kingdom. The public utilities witnessed quick development. Royal Commission of Jubail and Yanbu was established, the number of legal courts, highway projects increased. King Khalid bin Abdulaziz suffered from health troubles that forced him to pass an open heart surgery in Cleveland Hospital, Ohio, USA in 1978. King Khalid bin Abdulaziz



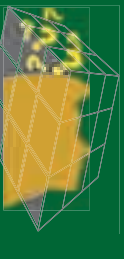
Late King Khalid bin Abdulaziz Al Saud



Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques Late King Fahad bin Abdulaziz Al Saud

King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz is known for his interest and care for the Arab and Moslem affairs. This was embodied in his interest to unify their word and their trend.





*Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud*

died after a heart attack on 13 June 1982 in Taif, the place he loved so much, and his corpse was moved to Riyadh where he was buried in Al Oud Cemetery.

### King Fahad bin Abdulaziz

Late King Fahad bin Abdulaziz is the ninth son in the series of sons of King Abdulaziz. He was born in Riyadh in 1923.

He gained large popularity and love of his citizens for his long clear record in managing the country. He was the first Minister of Education in the Kingdom, when he was nominated in 1953. He developed the basis and principles of educational policy in the Kingdom. Thanks to King Fahad bin Abdulaziz, an educational strategy was approved and still illuminate the road for the education policy up to date. He was nominated as a Minister of Interior in 1962 and greatly contributed in settling the basis of security and stability and maintenance of the kingdom against disruptions and disturbances that surrounded the region. After that, he was nominated as Deputy Prime Minister in 1976 plus his position as a Minister of Interior. King Fahad bin Abdulaziz became Crown Prince on 25 March 1975, plus his position as a Deputy Prime Minister.

Since that time, he presided: The higher committee of oil and minerals, the higher committee of universities, royal commission of Jubail and Yanbu, Presidency of Youth Welfare, higher committee for education policy, higher committee for Hajj affairs, royal commission for developing Madinah and King Abdulaziz Technology City. He was crowned as the leader and king of Saudi Arabia on 12 June 1982 after the death of his brother King Khalid bin Abdulaziz.

The supreme commander of Saudi armed forces had remarkable support for Lebanon and Palestinian resistance. He was also the initiative of Arabian project for reaching a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Middle East crisis, the project that was approved by the Arab leaders in Fass Summit in September 1982 and was considered a basis for the Arabian efforts in seeking a comprehensive and permanent solution to the Middle East crisis. King Fahad bin Abdulaziz was one of the main supporters for establishing Gulf Cooperation Council. His death was officially announced on Monday 1 August 2005 at King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center in Riyadh, after infection with severe pneumonia. Various Arabian capitals announced official mourning on the

death of King Fahad bin Abdulaziz. King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz was crowned as King of Saudi Arabia and Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz as Crown Prince.

### King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz

King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz was born in Riyadh in 1924. He is the king of Saudi Arabia and Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques. is the tenth son in the series of sons of King Abdulaziz. In 1995, he was entrusted the management of the affairs of the state when king Fahad suffered from health troubles. After the death of King Fahad, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz was crowned on 1 August 2005. He also occupies the position of Prime Minister according to the provisions of the Basic Ruling Regulations that stipulate the king to be the prime minister.

King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz is known for his interest and care for the Arab and Moslem affairs. This was embodied in his interest to unify their word and their trend. He believes that Islam is the strong joint and stable support for the unity of Arabian and Islamic nation. For achieving such objective, he took various actions to control disputes, approximate the





different views. Thus, he visited all Arab countries, and provided all possible assistance to some Islamic countries. He visited also various friendly countries. He presided the kingdom's delegation in various Gulf and Arabian Conferences and various international and regional summits. During the last years when he was crown prince, he launched Peace Initiative for Middle East that was approved by the Arabian Summit held in Beirut during 2002, and he invited the Palestinian leaders from Fateh And Hamas to meet in Makkah and discuss their problems to form a national unified Palestinian government in 2007.

During his era, the kingdom was approved within the WTO in 2005, and Prince Mohammed bin Abdulaziz's Airport in Madinah was transferred into an international airport. Various huge economic projects were launched including King Abdullah Economic City and a number of joint projects with the different countries in power and industry. Economic cities were also launched in Rabegh, Hail,

Madinah, Jizan and Tabuk. New universities were established in Madinah, Tabuk, Hail, Jizan, Taif, Qassim, Al Jouf, Al Baha and Abha. In addition, he established the largest university in the Islamic world for science and technology, at Thol, Jeddah governorate.

A project for constructing railways for joining the north to the south, joining also Makkah, Jeddah and Madinah, and joining the east to the west of the kingdom was offered for launching. During his reign, a peace accord was held between Iraqi Sunnah and Sheia at Al Safa Palace, adjacent to the Holy Mosque in Makkah on 25 Ramadan 1427H under the auspice of the Islamic Conference Organization. He also invited the Palestinian leaders from Fateh And Hamas to meet in Makkah and discuss their problems to form a national unified Palestinian government.

Thus, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has known an ideal state of security since its foundation, which security remained and will remain the distinguishing mark of the kingdom.



*HRH Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz  
Crown prince, First Deputy Prime minister,  
Minister of Defence and General Inspector.*

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud believes that Islam is the strong joint for the consistence of the Arab and Islamic nation through is constant effort to contain the Arabian disputes and bridge the views between the parties.

