

مشروع التعريف بالعمق الحضاري والإنساني للمملكة العربية السعودية

" أرض الحضارات – أرض التسامح – أرض الإنسانية "

الموجه لطلاب مدارس التعليم الأهلي
والعالمي والأجنبي.





Introducing the Cultural and the Human Depth of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

“The Land of Civilization , Tolerance and Humanity”

Directed to students of private, international and foreign education schools.



National Anthem



وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education



The General Objective of the Program:

Reflecting the historical depth of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its humanitarian role in many issues.



“ We are part of this world, we live with its problems and challenges, and we all share this responsibility, and we will contribute effectively, God willing, to developing solutions to many urgent world issues, including environmental issues and the promotion of sustainable development, and we will continue to work on this with international organizations and institutions and international partners.”

King Salman bin Abdul-Aziz

G20 summit

19/3/2020



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”

“We will return to what we used to be from moderate Islam that is open to the world and all religions and peoples' cultures”.

**His Royal Highness The Crown Prince
Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdul-Aziz.**

Future investment initiative

2019



وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education

First Session

Second Session

Third session



First Session :

The Land of Civilizations:

The Third session

Second Session



المملكة في
الأمم المتحدة

أتحدث إليكم اليوم من أرض الرسالة،
مهبط الوحي وقبلة المسلمين، موجهاً
إليكم رسالة تستند فيها إلى تعاليم ديننا
الإسلامي الحنيف وثقافتنا العربية،
وقيمنا الإنسانية المشتركة، ندعو فيها
إلى التعايش السلمي والاعتدال

من كلمة الملك سلمان بن عبدالعزيز في اجتماعات الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة في دورتها 75 عبر تقنية الاتصال المرئي

23 سبتمبر 2020

مركز الاتصال والإعلام الجديد
COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA CENTER
CMC

وزارة الخارجية
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- The Emergence of civilizations in the land of Saudi Arabia.
- The Development of Arabic language in its land .
- The Rise of Islam in in its land .

First Session



وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education

Second Session : The Land of Tolerance:

Examples of Past and Present peaceful coexistence on the land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

- **Part I : The Charter of Medina (1 Hijri) (622 AD)**
- **Part II :The Charter of Makkah (1440 Hijri) (2019 AD)**

Third session

Second Session

First Session

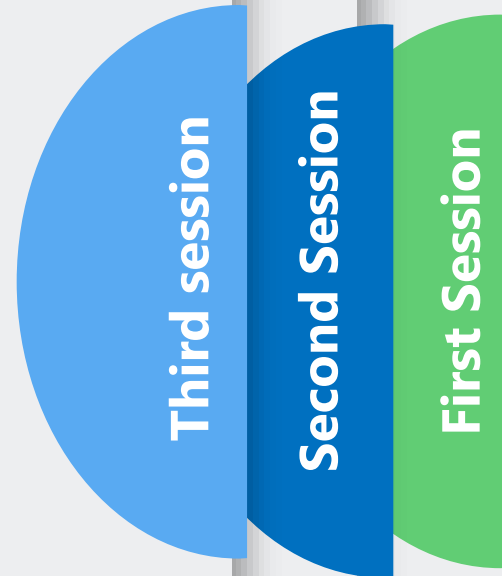
Third session: The Land of Humanity.

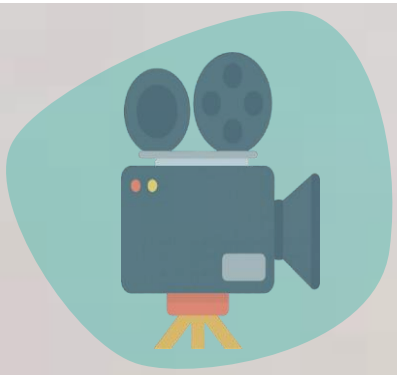
Part I :

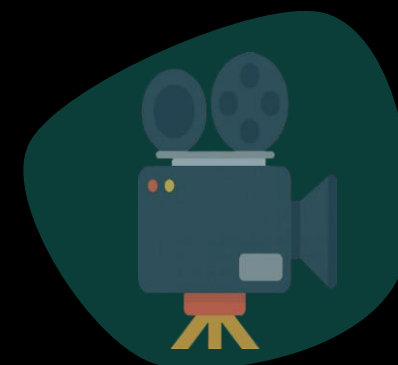
- **Fighting extremism and terrorism**
 - **Fighting poverty**
 - **Fighting ignorance**
- **Contributions to health**

Part II :

Serving the Two Holy Mosques.









First Activity

From the previous video, can you mention the most important civilizations that appeared in the land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia....



Archaeological Finds

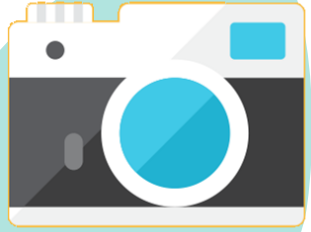
Archaeological discoveries in various regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have confirmed that it was one of the oldest areas of human settlement in the world, as it was settled by man more than 1.2 million years ago, and its human being entered long-term relationships.

Evidence for this is the "Shuwaihtiya site", which is located 30 km north of the city of Sakaka in Al-Jawf region, in the north of the Kingdom. Counting and recording more than 8000 sites in various regions of the Kingdom, the most prominent sites are:

Al-Hijr (Madain Saleh):

It is one of the World Heritage Sites registered on the UNESCO list, and it represents the ancient Nabataean civilization (4th century BC - 106 AD). Its huge tomb facades represent some of the amazing monuments from the ancient world and proves that the land of the kingdom was a crossroads of civilizations.





Al-Hijir (Madain Saleh)

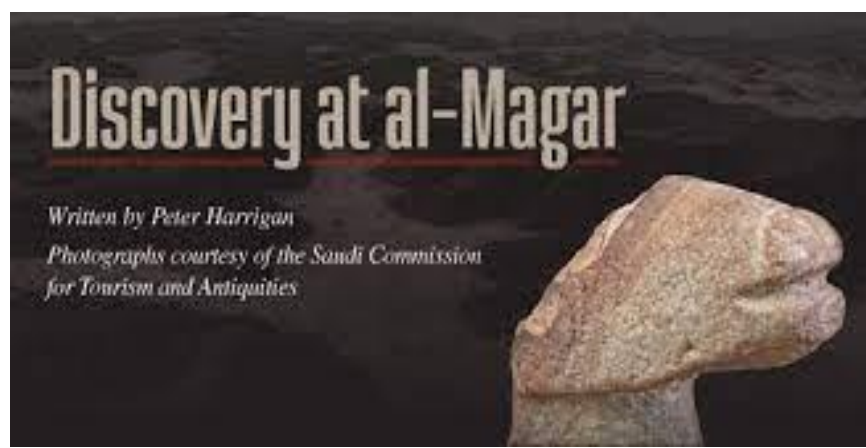
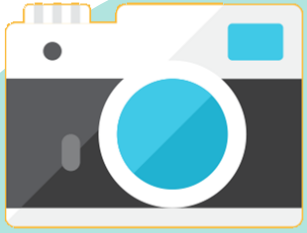




Al-Maqar Civilization:

9,000 years ago, this area was settled before the last desertification, or during the last period of climate fluctuations. Archaeological materials discovered the inhabitants of the headquarters domesticated horses for the first time in the Middle East, Asia 5500 years ago.

in addition to that archaeological evidence indicating the domestication of other animals, also techniques that were used in hunting and agriculture at that site.



Its history goes back to 9000 years





Al Faw Village:

The archaeological village of Al-Faw is one of the ancient Arab kingdoms in Najd, which is one of the most important archaeological sites in the Arabian Peninsula; because it is an integrated embodiment of Arab cities before Islam, and is located in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in the southwest of the capital Riyadh, a distance of 700 km. The history of this village dates back to the fourth century BC.

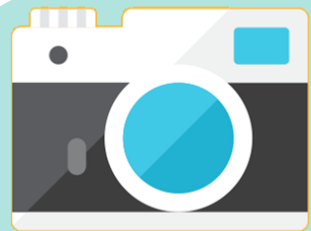


Al Faw Village:

The first discovery and interest in the antiquities of the village of Al-Faw was in the forties of the last century, when some Aramco employees in Saudi Arabia referred to it, and then excavations began at the site of the village since 1972 AD.

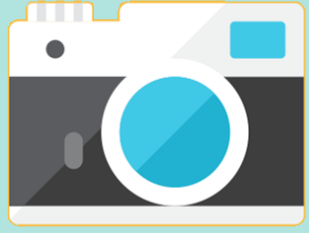
Al-Faw is characterized by the presence of a large number of antiquities, towers, squares and commercial markets, and its people knew agriculture, as a large number of water wells were found in the village, and 17 large wells were counted.





Wad Temple in Al-Faw Village.

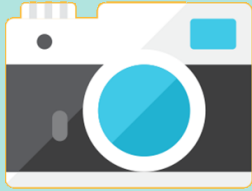




Al-Faw Color Mural



Gold Earring from Al-Faw

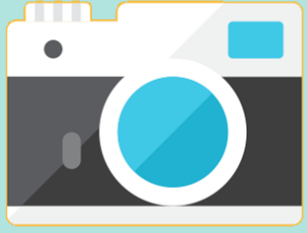




Tayma Antiques and Monuments :

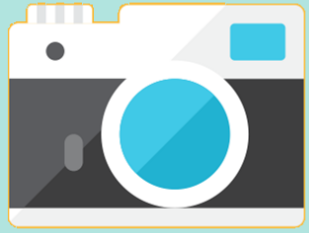
- **An 11-kilometer-long wall surrounds the ancient city of Tayma, which dates back to 1200 BC. In the sixth century, it was the operational capital of the Babylonian kingdom during the rule of King Nabonidus.**

In addition to the prehistoric monuments in the city of Tayma, it also includes several artifacts and inscriptions dating back to the Midianite and Edomite periods at the beginning of the first millennium BC.



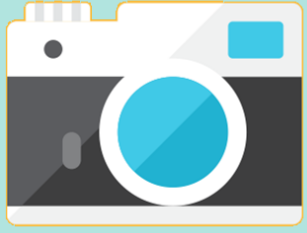
Tayma's Aramaic inscriptions more than 2500 years ago.





Tayma's Aramaic inscriptions more than 2500 years ago.





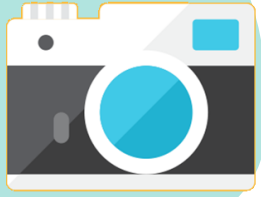
Antiquities of the early Islamic era in the city of Tayma, which are represented in artifacts that were discovered in the city, there were also the archaeological monuments represented in the huge walls, Al-Hamra Palace, Hadaj Well, Al-Ablaq Palace, and Al-Bajidi Palace.



Al-Hamra Palace is located in the northwest of Tayma Governorate

Taima Obelisk in the Louvre Museum in Paris





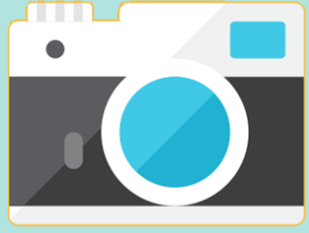
Hadaj well in Tayma is one of the largest wells in the Kingdom for more than 2500 years.





Thaj Archaeological Site:

It is located in the east of the Arabian Peninsula, particularly, west of the city of Jubail, which is an important station on the caravan route that was crossing it to supply water and food. The archaeological site of Thaj contains remnants of an entire city surrounded by walls with four towers. The results of preliminary excavations within the city walls revealed the existence of five main levels of human presence dating back to the period between 300-500 BC.



**Princess Thaj mask;
A cultural treasure discovered by Saudi archaeologists
in 1998 AD, and it belongs to a girl who lived in the
first century AD.**



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وزارة الثقافة
Ministry of Culture



The Development of Arabic language on the land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



The Development of Arabic language on the land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

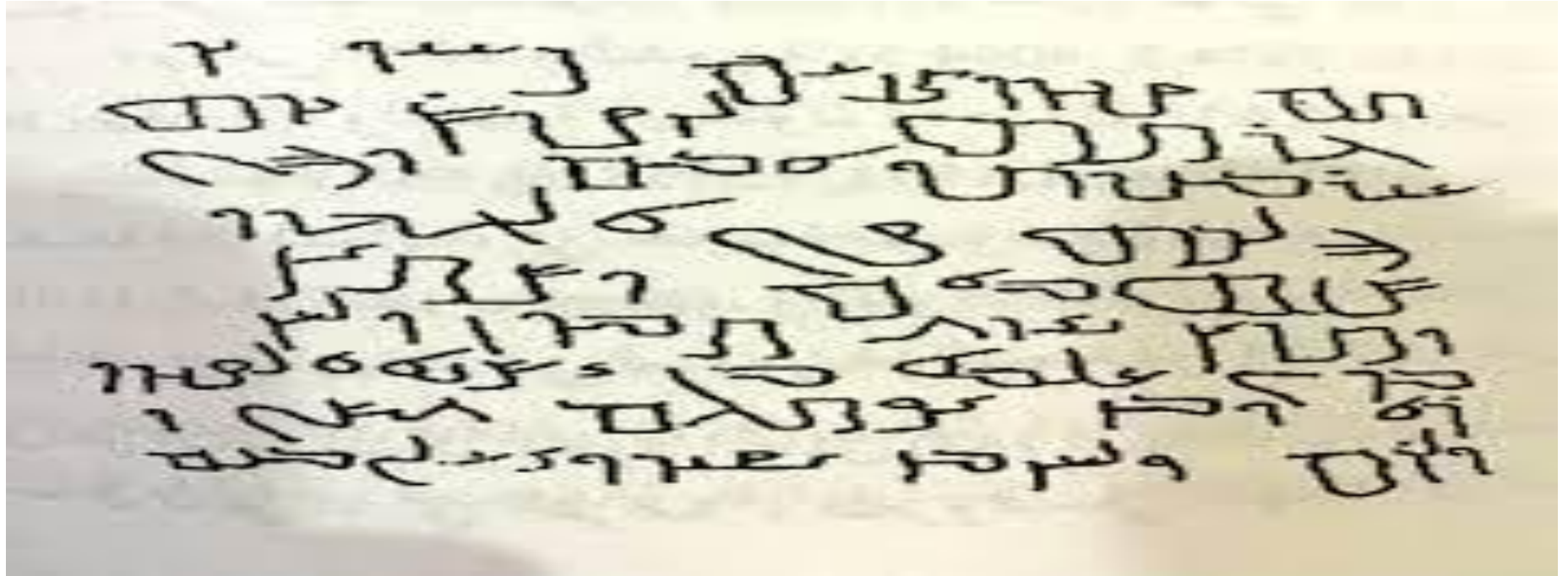
The Arabic language is one of the oldest known languages, and despite its antiquity, it still has characteristics that distinguish it from other languages, such as: words, structures, morphology, grammar, literature, and imagination. The Arabic language is the origin of many languages, and it is what linguists call "Semitic languages", by relying on the illusory division of human races derived from the sons of Noah, who are Shem, Ham, and Japheth.



Examples of the previous pre-Islamic Arabic inscriptions discovered on the land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Second Activity

**What is the script used in this inscription?
what is its language?**



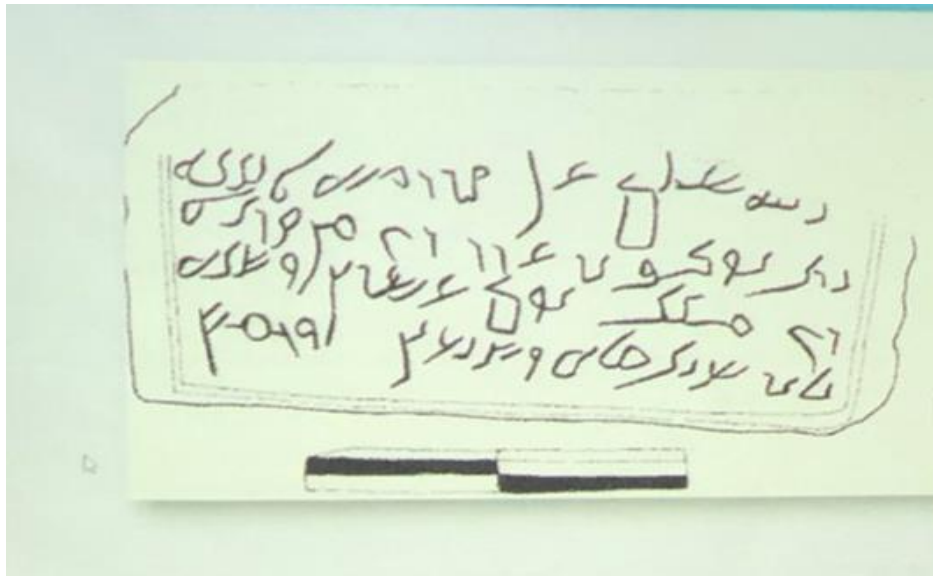
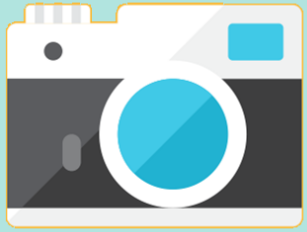


Raqosh Inscription

Raqosh is an Arab Nabataean woman who lived in Mada'in Saleh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Her inscription is the oldest known model so far for the form of Arabic calligraphy. Its letters have purely Arabic features written as they are in the Arabic texts. Thus, this inscription is the oldest of the early Arabic inscriptions chronologically. The inscription was discovered in the city of (Al-Hijr), dating back to the year 267AD.

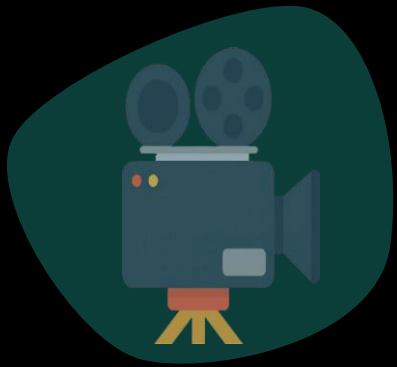
Mabiyat inscription:

Its letters are Arabic, and it was found at the site of Qarah, located 300 km north of Medina, in the year 2005 AD, and it goes back to the year 280 AD.





The Rise of Islam on the land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia..





Third Activity

What do you know about the most important religions that appeared on the land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia before Islam?

.....

.....

.....



The Rise of Islam on the land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The great turning point in the history of the Arabian Peninsula was the day when Islam appeared on it, so the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, handled the responsibility of conveying the eternal message of Islam, In 611 AD, since then the advent of Islam changed many aspects in various sides of life.



Second Session : The Land of Tolerance:

Examples of Past and Present peaceful coexistence on the land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

- Part I : The Charter of Medina (1 Hijri)
(622 AD)**
- Part II :The Charter of Makkah (1440 Hijri)
(2019 AD)**

Fourth Activity

**What Do you know about The Charter of Medina
(1 Hijri) (622 AD)?**





The Medina Charter (1 Hijri) (622 AD):

It is the first civil constitution in the history of the Islamic state. It was written immediately after the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, migrated to Medina. Most historians consider it a pride of Islamic and human civilization.



The Medina Charter

The city charter aims to improve relations between the various sects and groups in the city, especially the immigrants, supporters, Jews and others, so that everyone can confront any external aggression against the city. By concluding this agreement and acknowledging all of what is in it, Madinah Al Munawwarah became a state with its head the Messenger - peace be upon him - and all human rights were guaranteed, such as the right and freedom of belief and the practice of rituals, equality and justice.



Charter of Medina



1. The Muslims and Jews would deal with each other on the basis of sympathy and sincerity and would not indulge in any aggression or wrong against each other.
2. All sections of the people of Medina would enjoy complete religious freedom.
3. Everyone's life and property would be secure, and would be respected, subject to the maintenance of law and order.
4. All matters of difference would be submitted for decision to the Holy Prophet, and would be determined by him according to the laws and the customs of each section of the people of Medina.
5. No section would go forth to fight without the permission of the Holy Prophet.



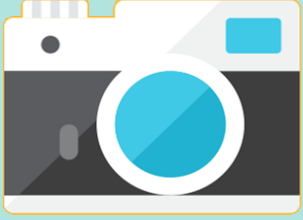


Medina Charter



- Charter ordained equality to its members and protected them against oppression. (Clause 16).
- Charter prohibited any help or refuge to be given to a murderer. (Clause 22)
- Freedom was guaranteed for each community to practice its own religion. (Clause 25). The important implication was that every individual was free to choose his/her religion, in line with clear teachings of Quran.
- Charter mandated consultation with people in all matters. Voice of the people was given the highest value. (Clause 37).

The Companion



Part II :

Sides of peaceful coexistence in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the reign of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdul-Aziz.



السماحة في

وثيقة مكة المكرمة

حملت وثيقة مكة المكرمة جملة من مبادئ السماحة الإسلامية لحفظ سلام و وئام عالمنا ومن أهمها:

الاختلاف

بين الأمم و الشعوب في معتقداتهم وثقافتهم وطبائعهم وطرائق تفكيرهم قدر إلهي وسنة كونية



رفض

العبارات والشعارات العنصرية والتنديد بدعاوى الاستعلاء التي تزينها أوهام التفضيل المصطنعة



الحوار

الحضاري أفضل السبل إلى التفاهم السوي مع الآخر والتعرف على المشتركات وتجاوز معوقات التعايش



التنوع

الديني والثقافي والإثني في المجتمعات الإنسانية لا يبرر الصراع بل يستدعي إقامة شراكة حضارية "إيجابية"



المواطنة

الشاملة استحقاق تمليه مبادئ العدالة لعموم التنوع الوطني يحترم فيها الدستور والنظام



سُنن

التشريعات الرادعة لمروجي الكراهية والمحرضين على العنف والصدام كفيل بتجفيف مسببات الصراع الديني والإثني والثقافي



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خمسون عاماً
القمة الإسلامية الرابعة عشرة في مكة المكرمة
The 14th Islamic Summit in Makkah
قمة مكة - يدأ بيد نحو المستقبل
٢٦-٢٧/٩/١٤٤٠هـ - ٣١ مايو - ١ يونيو ٢٠١٩

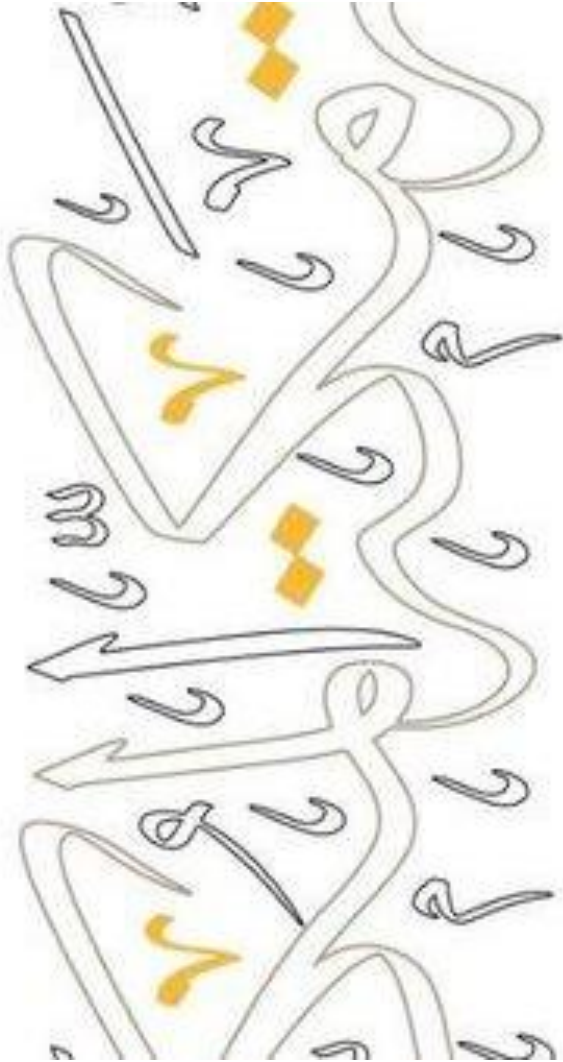
وثيقة ميثاق مكة المكرمة

The Makkah Charter



The Charter of Makkah (1440 Hijri) - (2019 AD)





The Charter of Makkah



مؤتمر وثيقة ميثاق مكة المكرمة
Conference on "The Charter of Makkah"



4

Religious and cultural diversity never justifies conflict. Humanity needs positive, civilized partnerships and effective interaction. Diversity must be a bridge to dialogue, understanding and cooperation for the benefit of all humanity.

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وثيقة ميثاق مكة المكرمة

The Makkah Charter



Contents of the Charter of Makkah :

- **Emphasizing that Muslims are part of this world with its civilized interaction, striving to reach all its components to achieve the interest of humanity, and that differences in beliefs, religions and sects are universal.**
- **Acknowledgment that human beings are equal in their humanity and belong to the same origin.**
- **Addressing the practices of injustice, aggression, civilizational clash and hatred.**

وثيقة ميثاق مكة المكرمة

The Makkah Charter



Contents of the Charter of Makkah :

- **Fighting terrorism, injustice and oppression.**
- **Denouncing claims of arrogance and hateful racist slogans.**
- **Supporting the values of religious and cultural diversity.**
- **Only its well-established scholars in a group like that of the conference of this charter can conclude the affairs of the Islamic nation and speak on its behalf in its religious affairs and everything related to it.**
- **Calling for civilized dialogue.**
- **Emphasizing on the innocence of religions and sects from the risks of their adherents and claimants.**

وثيقة ميثاق مكة

The Makkah Charter



Contents of the Charter of Makkah :

- **Emphasizing that the origin of the monotheistic religions is one, which is the belief in God alone, and it is not permissible to link religion with wrong political practices.**
- **Enacting deterrent legislation for the promoters of hatred, civilized conflict, and calling for clash and intimidation of the other.**
- **Consolidating noble moral values and protecting Muslim societies.**
- **Emphasizing that Muslims are capable of enriching human civilization with many positive contributions that humanity needs.**
- **Calling for the empowerment of women and rejecting the marginalization of their role.**

وثيقة ميثاق مكة

The Makkah Charter



Contents of the Charter of Makkah :

- **Emphasizing that the phenomenon of Islamophobia is the result of a lack of proper knowledge of the truth of Islam.**
The charter stressed the non-interference in the affairs of the countries and reject the methods of political hegemony with its economic greediness.
- **It recommended the necessity of creating a global forum with an Islamic initiative that takes care of youth affairs in general, based on constructive youth dialogue with everyone, Islamically and globally.**





Fifth Activity

What are the links between the two charters :

The Makkah Charter



The Madinah Charter





- **The two charters are constituted on the land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia despite the time difference.**
- **Both call for forgiveness.**
- **The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the land of tolerance.**



Dear Student: After reviewing the two honorable images of peaceful coexistence on the land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, previous and new, discuss the following question:



What is your concept of peaceful coexistence? and what are the conditions necessary to achieve this.



.....

..... ✓

..... ✓

..... ✓



Peaceful Coexistence

The Concept of Peaceful Coexistence :

A partnership relation between two or more parties, with a difference or differences between them, which means that our ability to realize the importance of coexistence, as a supreme value of life, must stem from a common belief between two parties or more that want to coexist, despite their differences. Therefore, shared values are at the center of the coexistence process.



Peaceful Coexistence

In order to liberate the concept of coexistence and monitor the ideas that reflect its reality in the minds, it must be said that coexistence does not mean the abolition of the basic beliefs of human beings, or the different intellectual references between them, because these beliefs or references are what give the individual psychological balance, internal peace and harmony with his/her general environment.





Sixth activity

Dear Student:

After watching the video, what are the most important points in the speech of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques about peaceful coexistence?



..... ✓

..... ✓

..... ✓



The conclusion of the second session



The Third session : The Land of Humanity

Part I :

- **Fighting Extremism and Terrorism**
 - **Fighting Poverty**
 - **Fighting Ignorance**
 - **Health Contributions**

Part II :

Serving the Two Holy Mosques.



The Land of Humanity

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُهُ



Human features of Saudi policies.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُهُ



Efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in combating terrorism and extremism.

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله

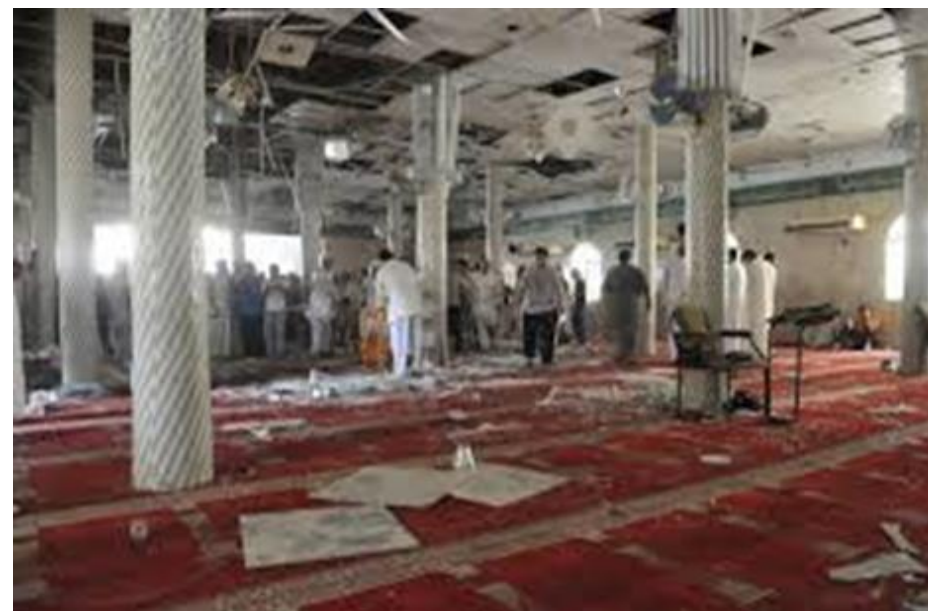
Seventh Activity

Where did these vicious terrorist attacks take place?



Seventh activity

Where did these vicious terrorist attacks take place?





مركز الدراسات السعودية لمكافحة الإرهاب

Efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in combating terrorism and extremism.

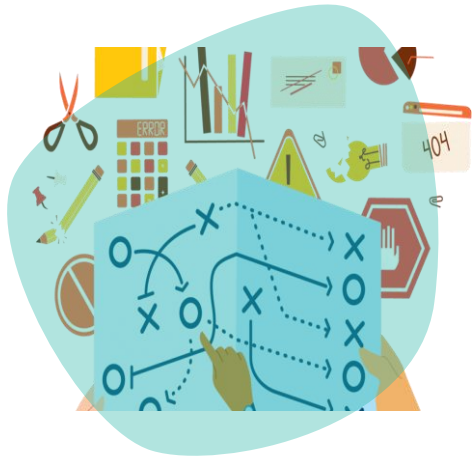


وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education



The Minister of Education, Dr. Hamad bin Muhammad Al Al-Sheikh, affirmed that he will not allow educational institutions to be used to promote extremist ideology, or to publish what contradicts the policy and directions of the country, or to use educational professional responsibility in non-national contexts, stressing to deal firmly in dealing with intellectual violations, and never be lenient with them.





Eighth Activity

Dear student: After discussing the previous, mention what you remember about the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in combating extremism and terrorism?

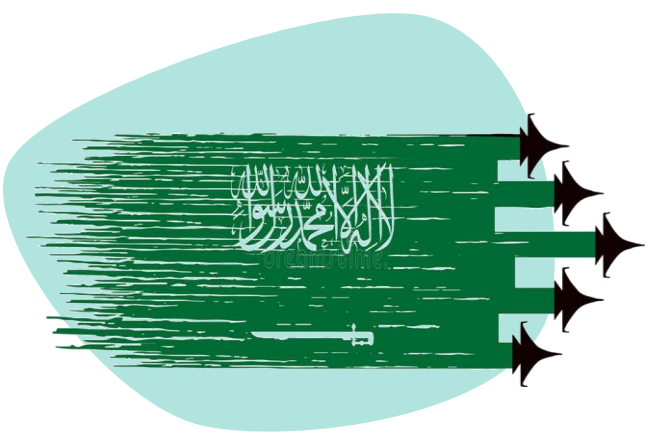
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To Sum up this point



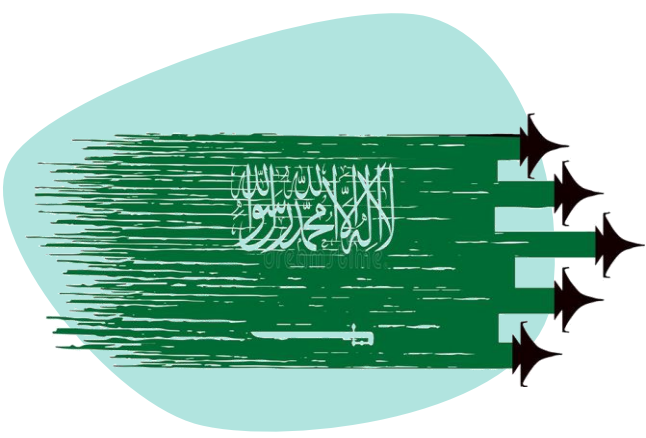


In a short time not exceeding a few years, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has made strategic steps in combating extremism and terrorism, and this is evident in the achievements in this aspect, especially at a time when other countries engaged in a struggle with extremism are looking forward to what is being accomplished in the Kingdom to draw lessons, which can be applied through it. Similar programs have begun to appear throughout the Middle East, Europe and Asia. Among these achievements are:



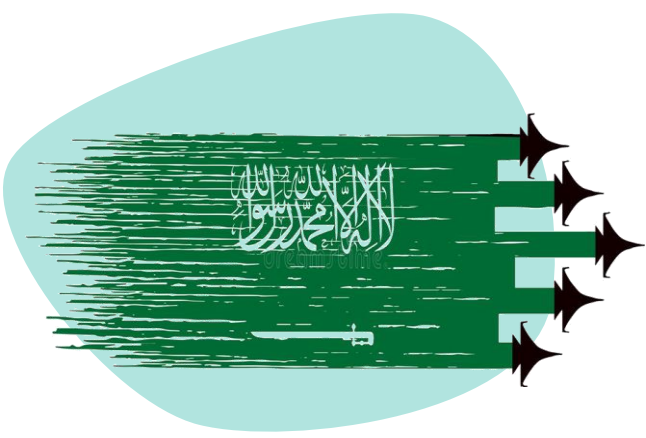
First: Political and Military Efforts:

- **Establishment of the Islamic Military Alliance to Combat Terrorism in 2015**
 - **Establishment of the Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology (Etidal) in 2017.**
 - **Establishing the Presidency of State Security to unify efforts to combat terrorism in terms of security and intelligence, and the issuance of the executive regulations for the system of combating terrorism crimes and its financing.**



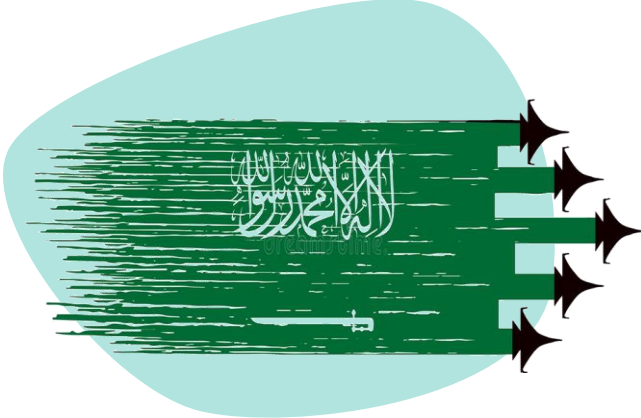
Second: Economic Efforts:

- **The Kingdom's accession as the first Arab country to be a full member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to combat currency counterfeiting and terrorist financing.**
- **The launch of the activities of the International Center for Targeting the Financing of Terrorism in 2017.**



Third: Intellectual Efforts:

- **The Intellectual War Center was established in the Saudi Ministry of Defense and specializes in confronting the roots of terrorism and extremism and consolidating the concepts of true religion in 2017.**
- **The Intellectual Awareness Center at the Ministry of Education was established in 2017.**



We find through the foregoing that the Kingdom has spared no effort in combating terrorism locally and internationally and has contributed to spreading peace and popularizing the values of Islam moderation and refusing to link terrorism to Islam in form and content.....



The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Efforts to Provide Relief and Humanitarian Aid (fighting poverty)

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله



The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia supports the poorest countries, developing countries, and international organizations concerned with combating poverty at the global level, for example:

- **Aid and relief projects and foreign aid provided by the King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Action.**
- **The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees "UNRWA".**



- **The United Nations Development Program and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.**
- **The Arab Gulf Program for the Support of United Nations Development Organizations.**
 - **United Nations Children's Fund.**



Top Countries Receiving Aid from Saudi Arabia

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله

Humanitarian, Developmental, and Charity Projects

Number Of Projects

4128

Beneficiary Countries

156

Total Fund

33.16

Billion USD
Dollar

124.36

Billion Saudi
Riyal

Top 5 Aid recipient Countries

[More](#)

Yemen



09 Projects ,Cost \$
8,851,676,734

Egypt



4 Projects ,Cost \$
2,367,529,559

Palestine



26 Projects ,Cost \$
2,065,536,621

Sudan



09 Projects ,Cost \$
1,599,018,608

Syrian Arab
Republic



92 Projects ,Cost \$
1,224,307,922

Financial Contributions

Saudi Aid Platform

Aid Provided - Grand Total



Top Countries Receiving Aid



The platform includes humanitarian, developmental and charitable projects and contributions and services provided to visitors (Refugees)

Humanitarian, Developmental, and Charity Projects



Financial Contributions



Services provided to visitors (Refugees)



SAUDI ARABIA'S AID TO THE WORLD REACHES NEARLY \$33 BILLION IN 10 YEARS

From 2007 to February 2017, Saudi Arabia disbursed **\$32.65 billion** to **999 projects** in **78 countries**.

BY CONTINENT



ASIA
\$21.040 billion
or 66.33%



AFRICA
\$9.76 billion
or 30.7%



EUROPE
\$379.0 million
or 1.1%



NORTH AMERICA
\$376.3 million
or 1.19%



CENTRAL ASIA
\$170.3 million
or 0.54%

THE TOP 10 RECIPIENT COUNTRIES WERE



YEMEN
\$13.37
billion



SYRIA
\$2.35
billion



EGYPT
\$1.84
billion



NIGER
\$1.32
billion



MAURITANIA
\$1.22
billion



AFGHANISTAN
\$567.1
million



CHINA
\$549.9
million



PAKISTAN
\$521.9
million



JORDAN
\$516.9
million



TUNISIA
\$514.2
million

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS



Data showed that the Kingdom's financial contributions to United Nations organisations and other international bodies; and regional developmental, humanitarian and charitable institutions general budget for the same period amounted to **\$929 million**.

مركز الملك سلمان
للإغاثة والأعمال الإنسانية
KING SALMAN
HUMANITARIAN AID & RELIEF CENTRE



King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Action.

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله



وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education

مركز الملك سلمان
للإغاثة والأعمال الإنسانية
KING SALMAN
HUMANITARIAN AID & RELIEF CENTRE



Proceeding from its humanitarian and pioneering role towards the international community around the world and sensing the importance of this influential role in alleviating human suffering to lead a dignified life, the Kingdom has initiated the establishment of the King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Action, to be an international center dedicated to relief and humanitarian work. That was in May 2015, with a capital of one billion riyals, under the guidance and generous care of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz, may God support him.



وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education



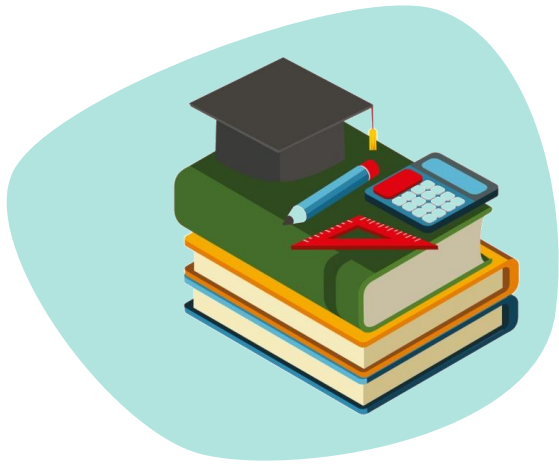
The King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre aims to be an international model of excellence for the provision of humanitarian aid. Some of the fundamental principles upon which the center bases its operations are:

- Providing help to indigent and crisis-affected people throughout the world.**
- Providing aid objectively and fairly to all in need.**
- Coordinating and consulting with reliable and trustworthy international organizations and institutions.**



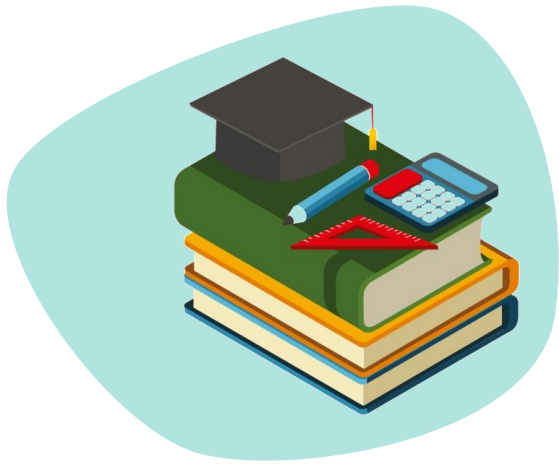
- **Following internationally-accepted criteria for the optimum selection and application of relief programs.**
- **Unifying the efforts of all parties concerned in the Kingdom's relief activities.**
- **Ensuring the professionalism and competence of the center's employees and volunteers.**
 - **Accurate aid delivery to eligible recipients, ensuring that targeted aid is not diverted for other purposes.**
 - **Aid must meet the highest quality standards.**



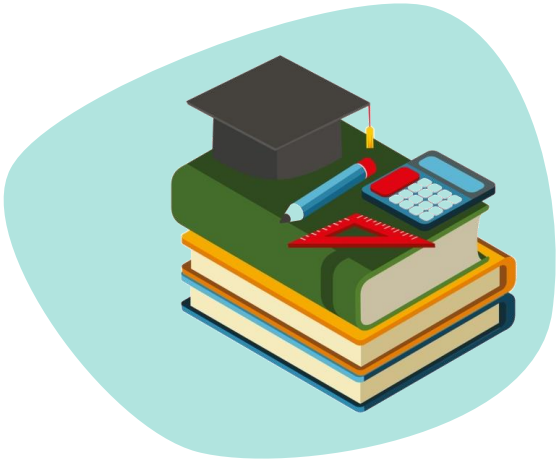


Efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Education (Fighting Ignorance)

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله



Believing in the importance of Education, the Kingdom has been eager to provide educational and training opportunities for all segments of society. The efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have appeared in enhancing knowledge and developing skills, including education programs starting with early childhood programs, general education in its stages, special education programs, distance education and e-learning, school health and safety, university and higher education programs, vocational education and technical training, and opportunities Education for foreigners. As well as internal and international scholarships for Saudi and non-Saudi students.



Globally, the contributions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to combating ignorance and serving education appeared through many initiatives and projects in different countries. We find that the King Salman Center supports the education sector in developing countries with 200 million riyals.





The efforts and contributions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the field of health.

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله



World Health
Organization

“The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is among the main supporters of the World Health Organization in various areas of global health, particularly in the field of emergency response. We thank the Kingdom and its people for their continued support of the global response efforts to the COVID-19 pandemic. Through this contribution, the Kingdom has demonstrated, Its absolute solidarity with WHO and its global leadership that will forcefully support the world's most vulnerable people.(WHO Director-General, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus).



وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education



Saudi Arabia has a long-standing partnership with the World Health Organization and is a staunch supporter of global public health initiatives. Over the past five years alone, the Kingdom has contributed more than 300 million US dollars to the operations of the organization in various countries, including Yemen, Iraq, Pakistan, Bangladesh and others....

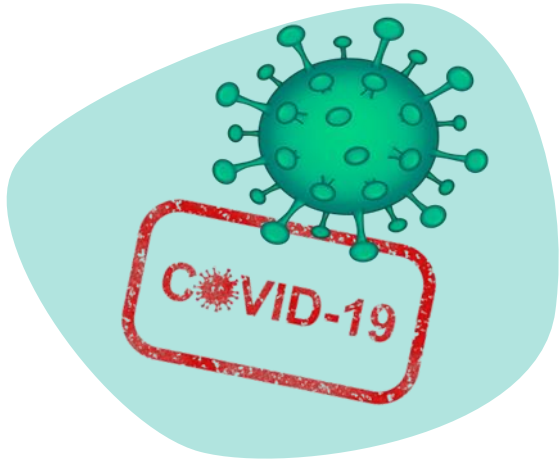




In accordance with the agreement concluded between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and UNESCO, the Kingdom's supervision of these initiatives in health and education stems from its support for the non-stop humanitarian mission of promoting all that is positive in peoples' lives, and in affirmation of its local, regional and international obligations towards providing that " Education is everyone's right ". Its quality and outputs are distinguished as one of the most important pillars of sustainable development, hence the Kingdom's efforts and contributions to school health are tangible.







The Kingdom's efforts to combat the Corona virus...

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله



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

"Free treatment to all violators of residency, labor regulations and border security who are infected or suspected of being infected with novel Coronavirus in governmental and private hospitals without any legal consequences."

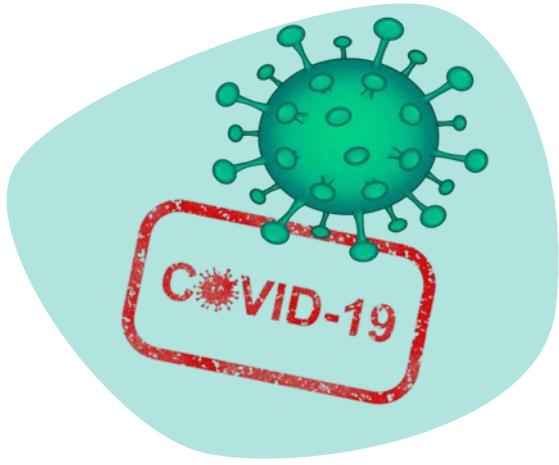


COMMUNICATION
AND MEDIA CENTER

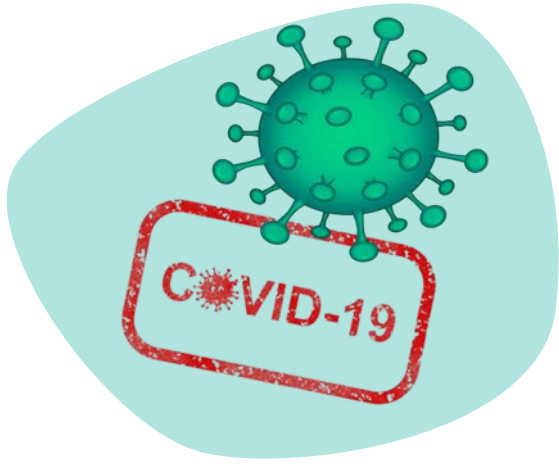
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وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education



The Kingdom's efforts to combat the Corona virus (Covid 19) took place within the framework of a human rights-based approach, as the Kingdom embodied a role model in observing human rights during the formulation of policies and practical measures to address this pandemic, as the government at the national level took a package of precautionary and proactive measures to prevent the spread of the virus.



The virus and alleviating the suffering of citizens and residents on its lands, which reflected the extent of the Kingdom's concern and its humanitarian and moral dealings, its provision of facilities and health care, and its non-discrimination between citizens and residents, and even those violating the laws of residence and work, based on its keenness to protect the human being and preserve his right, especially "the right of life and health for all without discrimination".

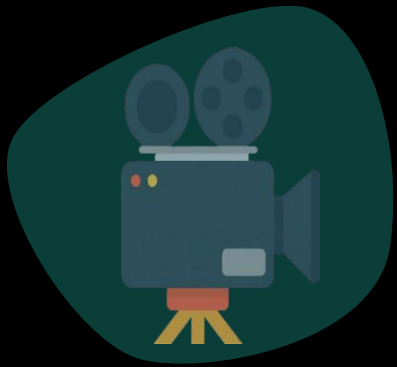


The Achievements of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the Siamese twin separation ..

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله



The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has achieved successive medical achievements in the process of separating Siamese twins, which is one of the complex operations. It has been conducted in the Kingdom since 1990 until now, eleven operations of this kind for Saudi, Arab and foreign twins. The experience of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the field of separating twins is considered one of the largest in the world, as cases were received from 17 countries, and 28 cases were separated with complete success to be the Kingdom of humanity.





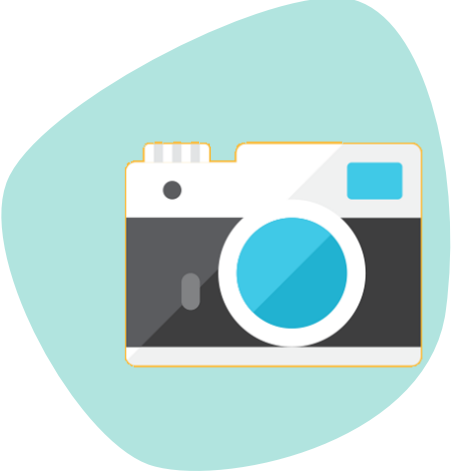
Efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the Service of the Two Holy Mosques

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله



Makkah History:

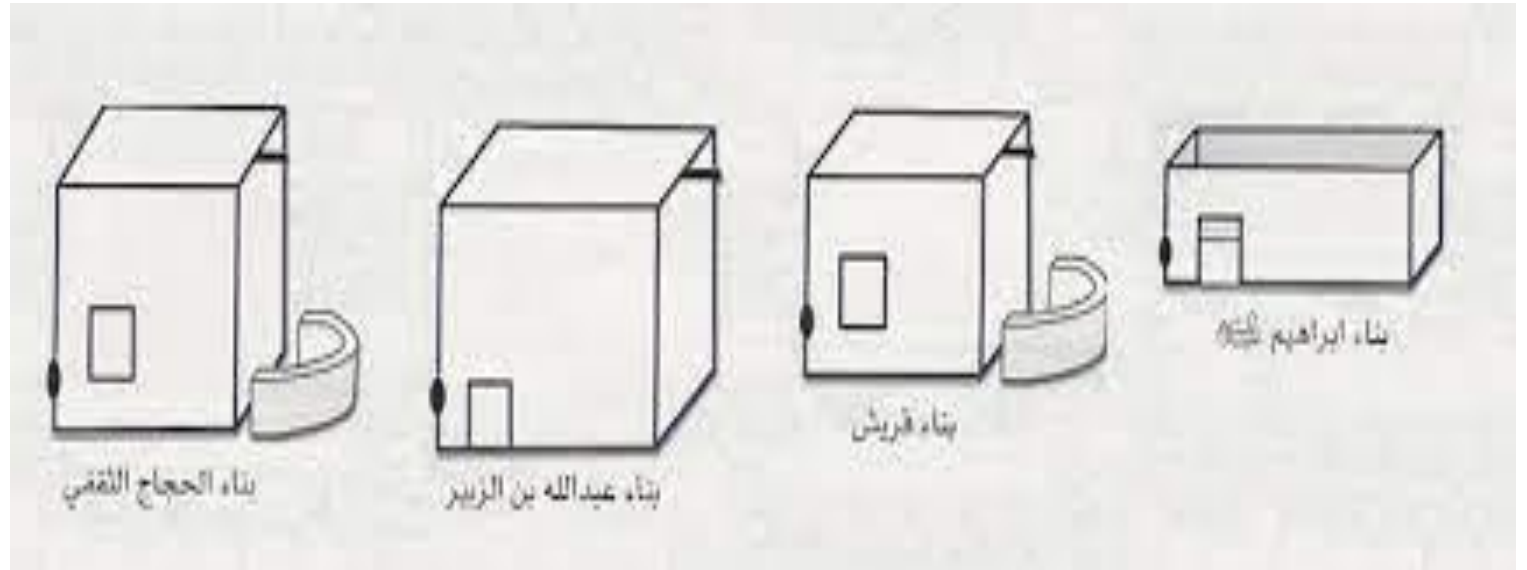
The history of the establishment of Makkah dates to more than 2000 BC, and in its beginning, it was a small village located in a dry valley surrounded by mountains on all sides. The emergence of the well of Zamzam, made the tribes inhabited Makkah , and during that period the construction of the Kaaba began at the hands of the Prophet Ibrahim and his son Ismail, peace be upon them.



وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ

The Almighty said: And remember Abraham and Isma'il raised the foundations of the House (With this prayer): "Our Lord! Accept (this service) from us: For Thou art the All-Hearing, the All-knowing.

Pictures of the stages of building the Kaaba





Since the era of King Abdulaziz - may God rest his soul - until the era of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz - may God protect him - the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has devoted most of its attention and care to the Two Holy Mosques and the holy sites to accommodate the increasing numbers of pilgrims, which is a great fidelity and an obligation.



The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has made the most precious for the sake of building and developing the Two Holy Mosques and the holy sites, and providing the finest modern services to pilgrims, visitors, in a sense of the great responsibility and honor that God has bestowed on the Kingdom for the care of the Two Holy Mosques.



The most prominent projects and efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in serving the Two Holy Mosques and their pilgrims during the glorious eras since its establishment by His Majesty King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud - may God rest his soul - until our prosperous era, the era of the vision of our beloved Kingdom (2030)...





(Zamzam Watering Factory)

King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud



البناء المقام على بئر زمزم في صحن المطاف قبل أن يهدم في عام ١٣٨٣ هـ



(Zamzam Watering Factory)

**His Majesty King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud
(may God have mercy on him):**

- **ordered to establish a way to Zamzam water for the people in the year 1345 AH.**
- **He ordered the establishment of a second way to Zamzam water in the year 1346 AH.**
- **He ordered the Zamzam well to be repaired, cleaned, and a cover was placed on it in the year 1346 AH.**

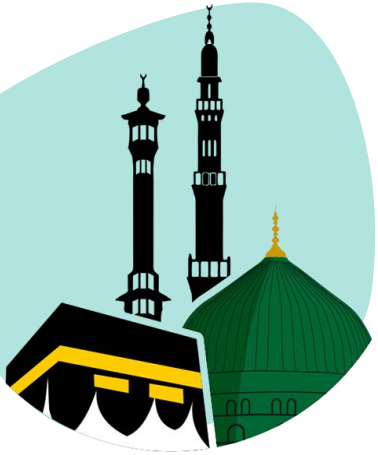
Extension of the Two Holy Mosques



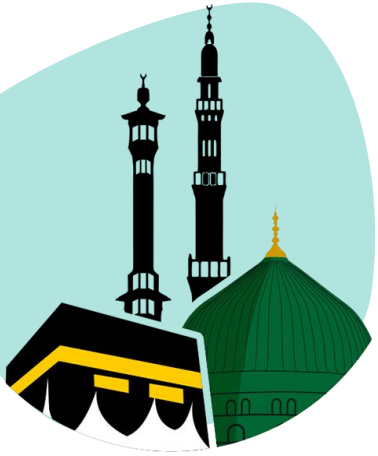


(Extension of the Two Holy Mosques)

The first Saudi expansion of the Grand Mosque included the restoration of the entire mosque in the year 1344 AH, paving, painting and repairing of Ibrahim's canopy, Zamzam dome and the courtyard umbrellas. Also, paving the Masaa' with square flint stone, making two paths for Zamzam water, repairing the furnished stones along the path and renewing the Mas'a roof. More over building a new door of the Kaaba covered with silver plates and decorated with verses of gold



The repairs, expansions and restorations during the reign of King Saud Al Saud included the installation of a pump to raise Zamzam water in 1373 AH, the construction of a building for Zamzam watering in front of the Zamzam well...



and the replacement of the six candlesticks by the Ismail stone with five copper ones lit using electricity, in addition to paving the Masaa' land with cement, and it also included a cladding factory. The Kaaba in its new location, and the expansion of the Mataf in its current form.

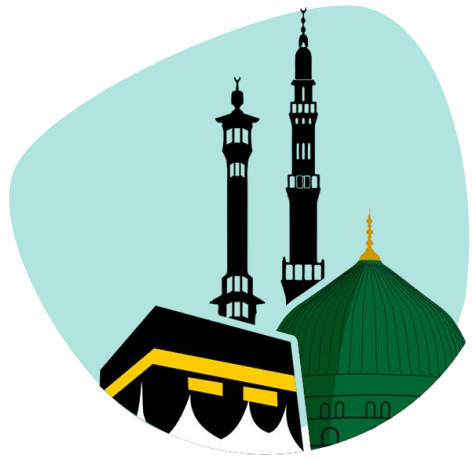


After that, King Khalid completed the expansion of the mosque and inaugurated the Kaaba Cloth Factory during his reign, in addition to his many accomplishments, such as: making the door of the Kaaba with a unique design and cleaning the well of Zamzam. Accordingly, the first Saudi expansion passed through four stages, which are as follows:

The first phase (1375-1381 AH):

was represented by the construction of the two-storey Mas'a to reduce overcrowding, and the construction of a low-rise barrier in the middle of the Mas'a dividing it into two parts to go and return in between , in addition to building a circular staircase for Safa and another for Al-Marwa and providing the first floor of the Masaa' with eight doors on the eastern facade. For the public street to enter from it to the Grand Mosque, and the second floor of the mosque is increased by two entrances from outside the Haram, one at Al-Safa and the other at Al-Marwa, and two elevators, one at Bab al-Salam and the other at Bab al-Safa.





The second phase (1381-1389 AH):

It included the construction works of the Grand Mosque and the exterior of the new building, and the expansion of the Mataf area, in addition to making stairs for the well of Zamzam.

The third phase (1389-1392):

It included the construction of roads, and the construction of squares around the Haram.



The fourth stage (1393-1396):

It was represented by the renewal of the old sanctuary, and the renewal of its four corners to create the three main gates. It is noteworthy that the area of the mosque with the end of the first Saudi expansion became approximately equal to 160,168 square meters, that is, it could accommodate more than 300,000 worshipers in normal conditions. At that time, the mosque had 64 doors, and 7 minarets, each 89 meters long.



During the reign of King Fahd bin Abdulaziz - may God have mercy on him - in the year 1417 AH, a comprehensive and meticulous restoration was carried out according to the highest modern urban specifications of the Kaaba. likewise, through its successive ages.

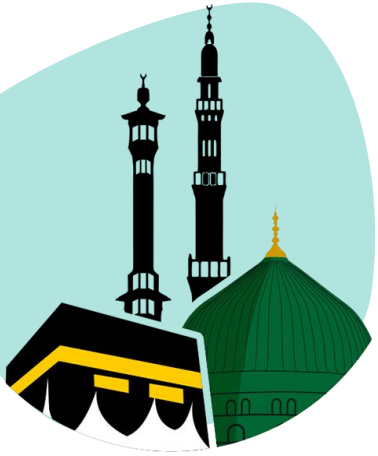


During the reign of King Fahd bin Abdulaziz - may God have mercy on him - the Grand Mosque witnessed a major expansion in the year 1403 AH and in the year 1406 AH King Fahd bin Abdulaziz ordered the surface of the first Saudi expansion to be paved with cold, heat-resistant marble, the construction of five escalators in the Grand Mosque, and the construction of five flyovers to enter the first floors, and in the year 1409 AH, King Fahd bin Abdulaziz laid the foundation stone to start the second Saudi expansion, and it was a great expansion.

King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz

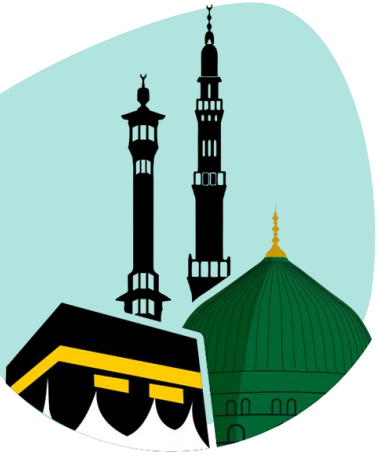
- He ordered to establish a well water purification plant to preserve the characteristics of Zamzam water, along with filling factory, transmission lines, a control system, monitoring, automatic storage, and other facilities in the year 1427 AH.
- He agreed to name the project as (King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Project for Watering Zamzam) in the year 1431 AH





The project was launched on Friday 24 of Ramadan 1431 AH. The cost of the project amounted to 700 million riyals. He ordered the launch of two projects, the first to automatically clean Zamzam water containers, and the second to re-design them to meet the requirements of water protection, flow and ease of access.





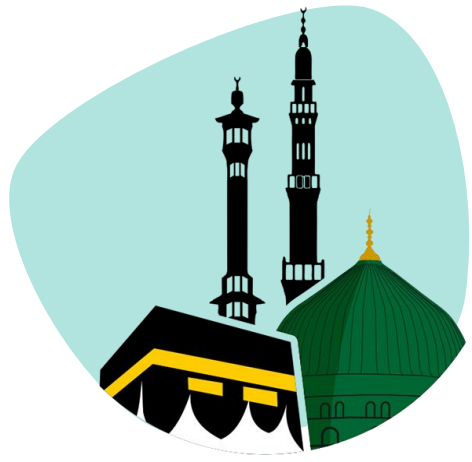
During the reign of King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz - may God have mercy on him - the third Saudi expansion of the Great Mosque of Makkah began, which is considered the largest expansion throughout the ages and history. The expansion aim to raise the capacity after the completion of the expansion work to two million worshipers. The expansion of the outer courtyards includes toilets, corridors, tunnels, and other supportive facilities that streamline the movement of worshipers in and out. The area of services related to the expansion and its services includes air conditioning, power stations, water stations, and others.



The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (may God protect him) has been keen to continue serving the Two Holy Mosques and taking care of them in the service of those who visit the Sacred House of God, and the Prophet's Mosque and the holy sites.



While the third Saudi expansion began during the reign of King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz and is still continuing under the order, guidance, follow-up and care of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman, and his approval was issued to change the name of the Kaaba Cloth Factory to the King Abdulaziz Complex for the Kaaba Cloth in the year 1439 AH.

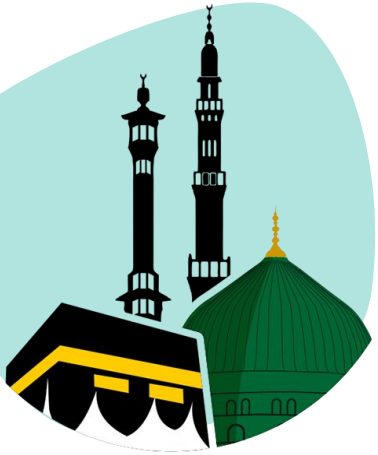


(The covering of the Kaaba)

The covering of the Kaaba: It is a piece of black silk on which verses from the Qur'an are engraved from gold water. The greatest artist of the Islamic world excelled in it, as it is considered a great honor in the Islamic world.



King Abdulaziz Factory for the covering of the Kaaba





King Abdulaziz Factory for the covering of the Kaaba

King Abdulaziz Factory for the covering of the Kaaba is the new name of the Kiswa Factory in Makkah after the approval of King Salman bin Abdulaziz to change the name in May 2017.

Establishment: King Abdulaziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud issued an order to establish a private house for the manufacture of the covering of the Kaaba in the middle of 1346 AH on the proposal of Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mazhar Hussein Al-Ansari, who was the first manager of the factory, and work continued on the construction of the covering of the Kaaba until the factory was renovated and modernized and opened in the year 1397 AH in Umm Al-Joud, Makkah. On the method of manual production because of its high artistic value.

Projects: Makkah Metro

The goal of the project came to reduce traffic congestion, ease of transportation, and safety of the environment, which contributed to its implementation during a period described as standard. In addition, the need arose to reduce the density of vehicles inside the holy sites, and to facilitate the movement of pilgrims between them, in a safe and fast manner, as it later helped to dispense with 50,000 vehicles and buses from entering the holy sites, in addition to the need to exploit the ground spaces to build tents that accommodate a larger number of pilgrims. It was opened in November 2010. It is supervised by the Makkah Region Development Authority.



Projects: Makkah Metro



قطار المشاعر في سطور

● يبدأ مساره من محطة الجمرات

● يمر بمنى ثم إلى مزدلفة، ومنها لعرفات

● السرعة تتراوح بين 80-120 كم في الساعة

● يسير دون سائق بواسطة أنظمة آلية للتشغيل

● يصل ارتفاعه عن الأرض إلى 45 متراً عند الجمرات



The Largest Expansion in the History of Quba Mosque

The largest expansion in the history of Quba Mosque
The Quba Mosque has received attention and care throughout history, as “Quba” is one of the largest mosques in Medina after the Prophet’s Mosque, and it is the first mosque founded by the Prophet Muhammad - may God’s prayers and peace be upon him. Among the works currently underway is the expansion of the Quba Mosque and its courtyards within the framework of the project of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz to expand the Quba Mosque and develop the surrounding area.



The Largest Expansion in the History of Quba Mosque

The project, which is currently being worked on, is considered the largest expansion in the history of the Quba Mosque since its establishment in the first year of the Hijrah. The mosque's capacity is expected to reach about 66,000 worshipers, and an area of 50,000 square meters, 10 times its current area.

The Largest Expansion in the History of Quba Mosque





**Finally ,
This is how the land of the Kingdom
of Saudi Arabia is,
the land of civilizations, the land of
tolerance and the land of humanity...**

رَبِّ اجْعَلْ هَذَا الْبَلَدَ أَمْنًا



Thank you