

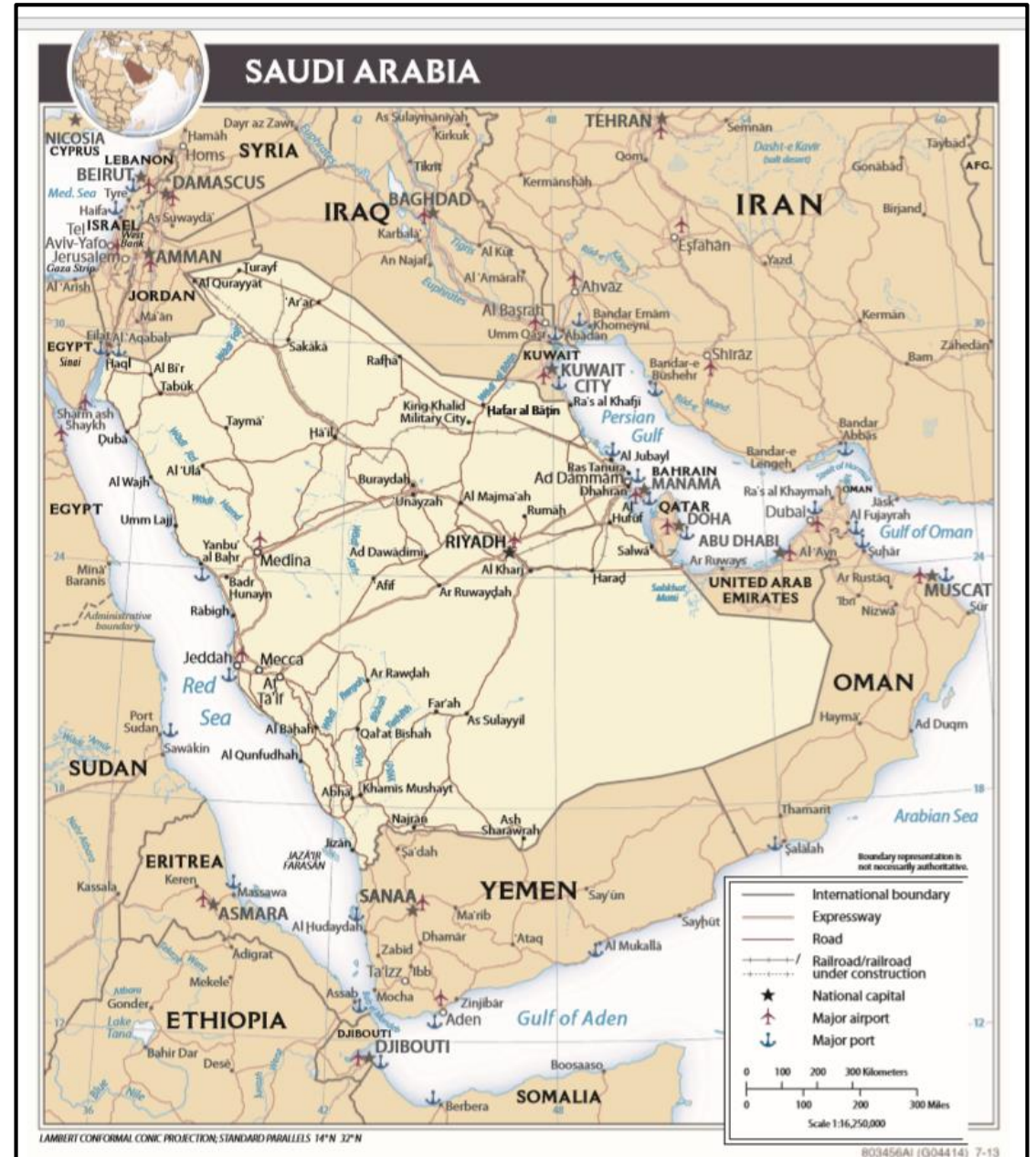
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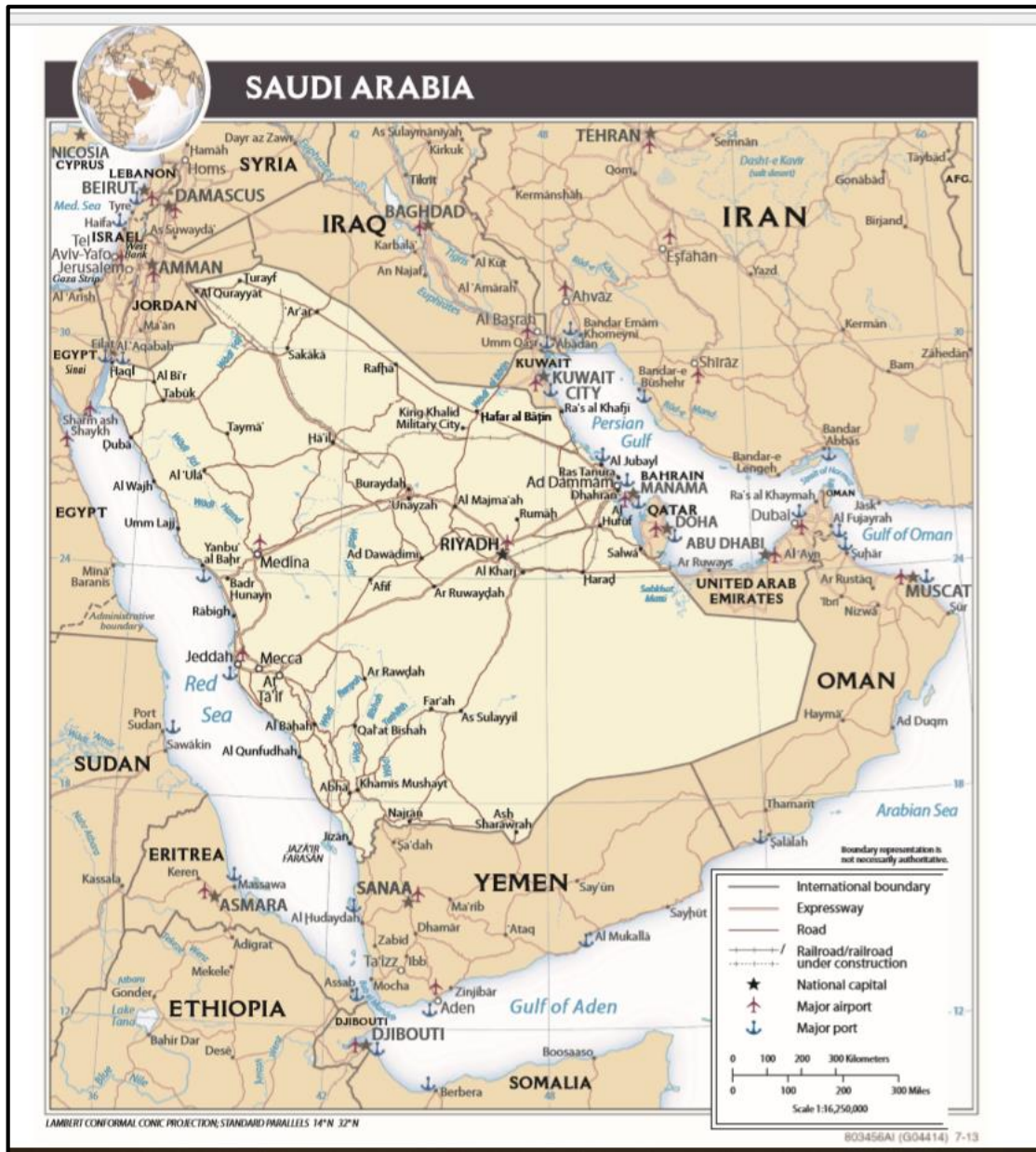
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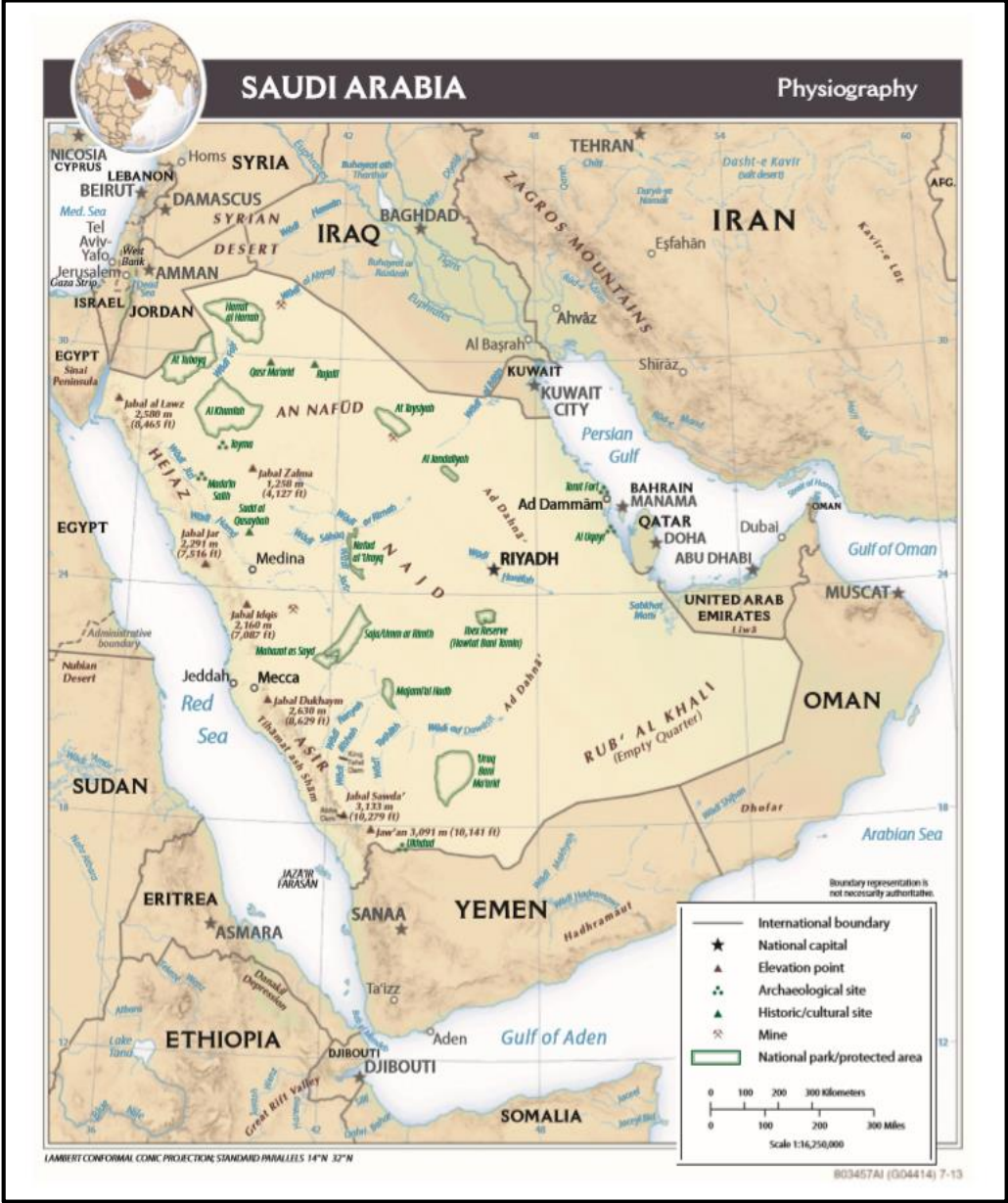
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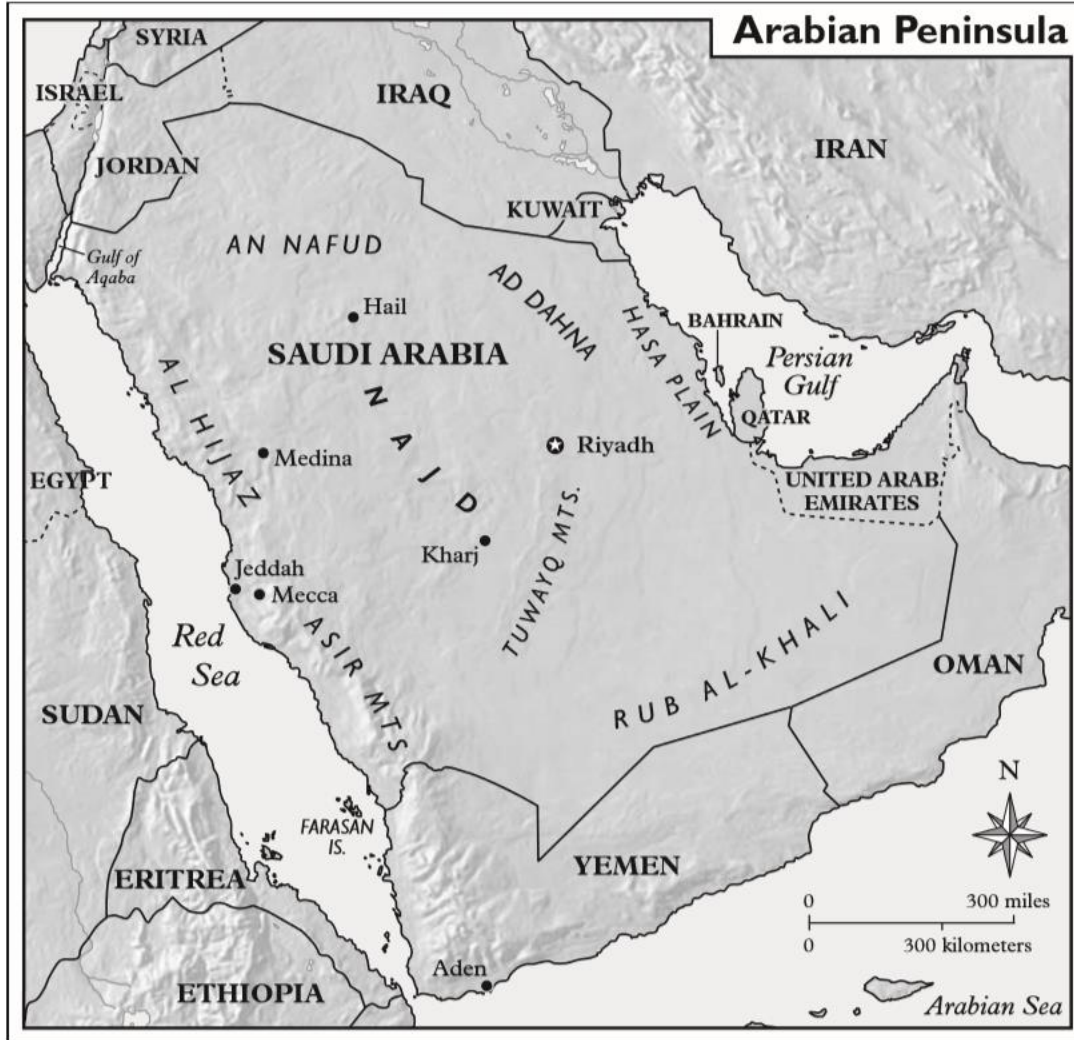
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The Arabian Peninsula is the world's largest such landmass. Situated at the crossroads of Asia, Africa, and Europe, it has long played a large role in human history, though its inhospitable geography and climate kept Arabia isolated.

SAUDI ARABIA

- Luas wilayah empat perlima semenanjung Arabia.
- Pada tahun 1932, Abdul Aziz bin Abdurrahman al-Saud mempersatukan Kerajaan Hijaz dan Najd.



- Although it is still the world's greatest oil exporter and possesses the largest oil reserves, The non-oil economic sector's share increased from 46 percent in 1970 to 67 percent in 1992
- Education is free from kindergarten through university and available to all.
- Government offices are open Saturday through Wednesday, The weekend in Saudi Arabia is Thursday and Friday
- The Islamic calendar is based on the beginning of the Islamic era.
- Saudi currency is Riyal. One U.S. dollar is equivalent to 3.75 Saudi Riyals.
- The flag of Saudi Arabia bears the Muslim creed: "There is no god but God: Muhammad is the Messenger of God."



SAUDI ARABIA





Objective of the economic cities

To grow the national economy and raise the standard of living for Saudis through:

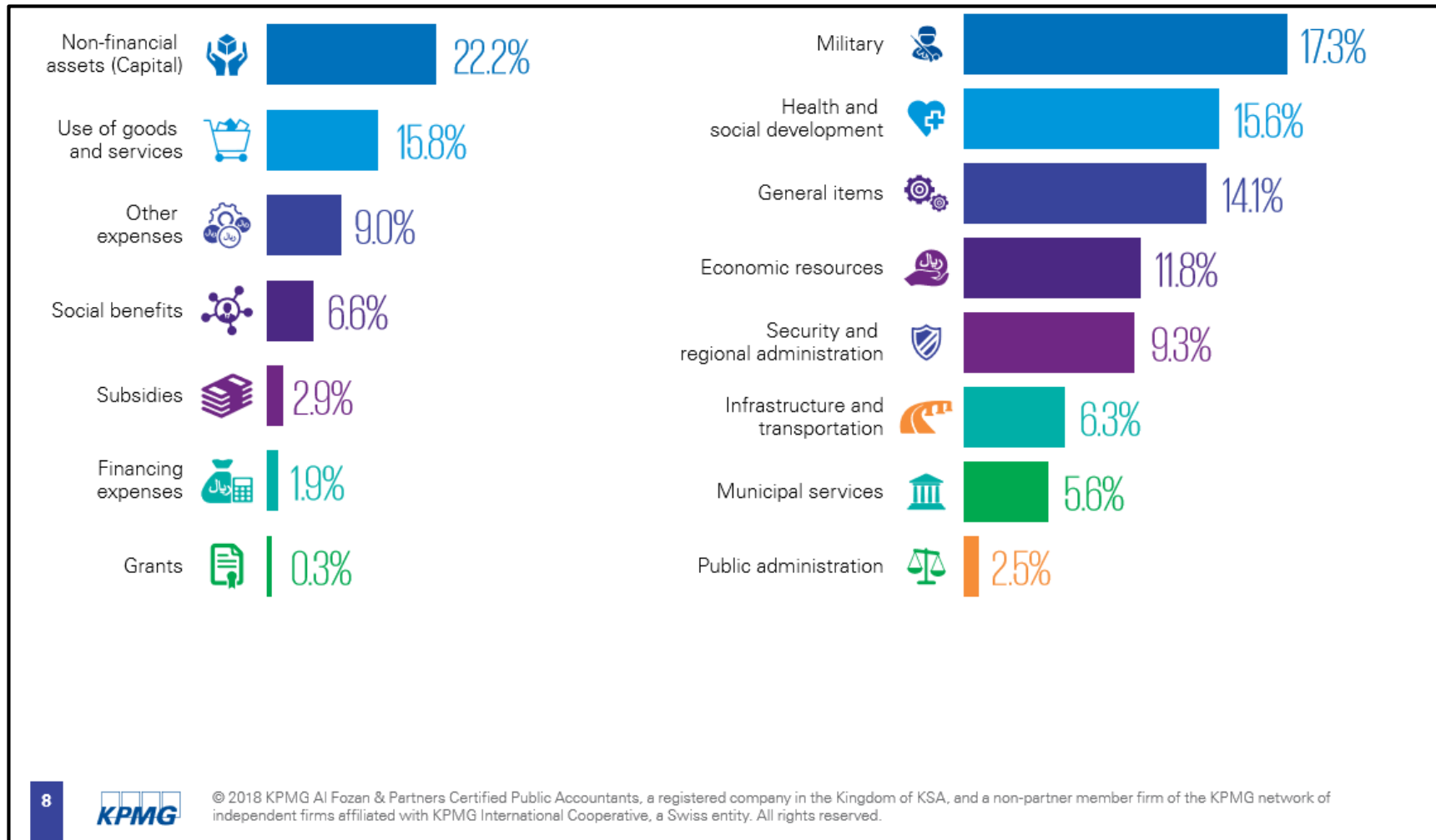
- Enhancing the competitiveness of the Saudi economy
- Creating new jobs
- Improving Saudis' skill levels
- Developing the regions
- Diversifying the Economy

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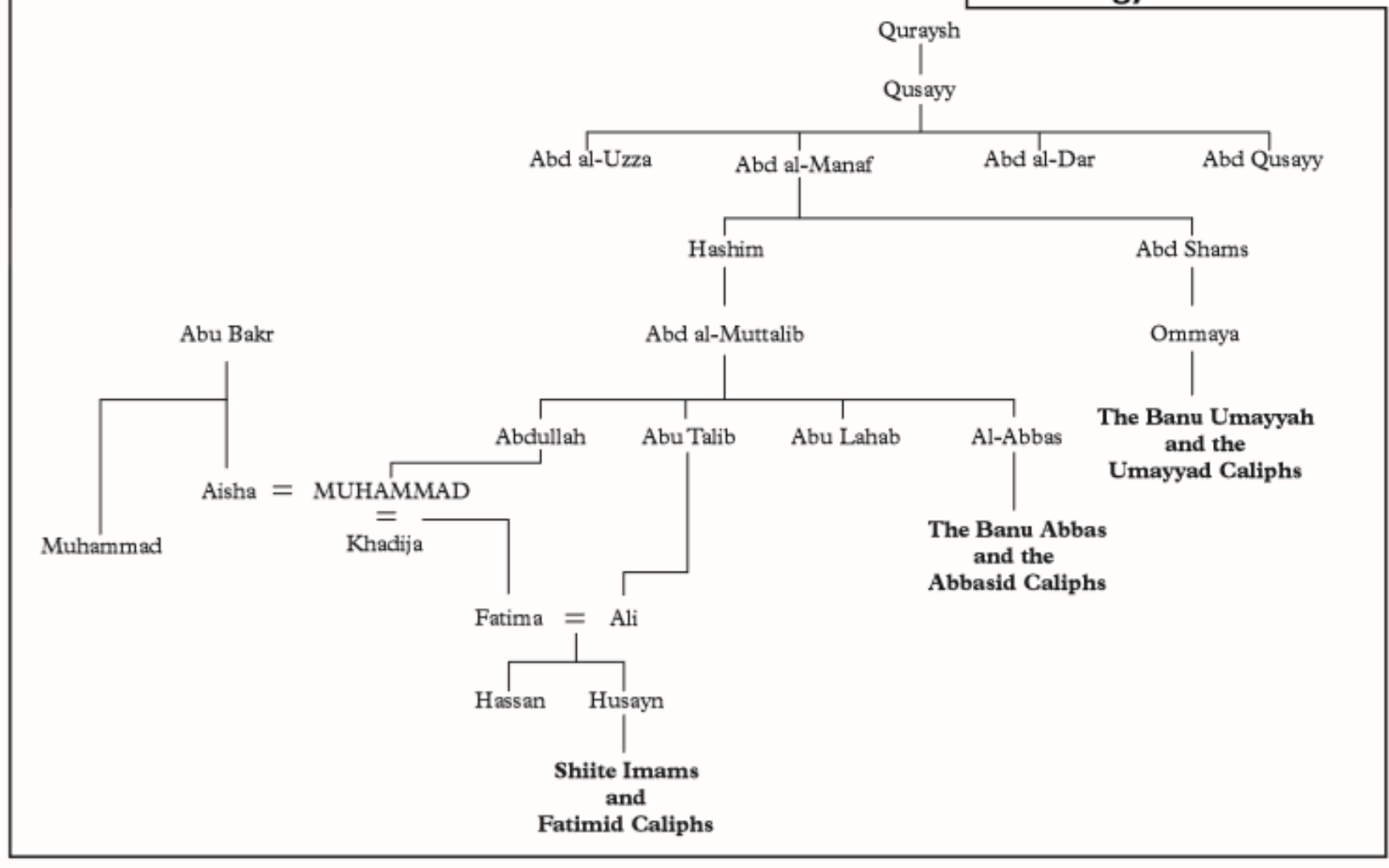
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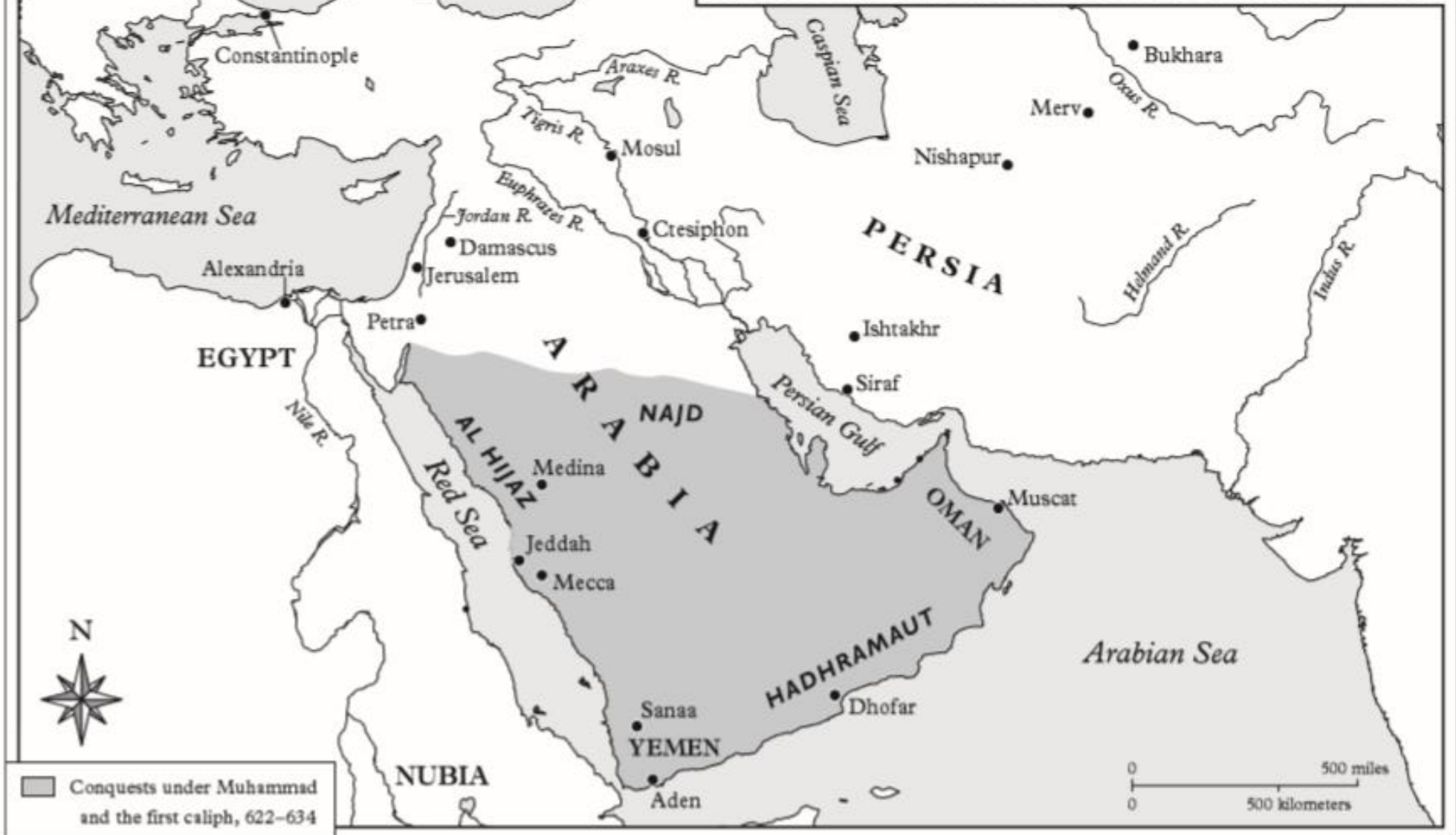


Genealogy of Muhammad

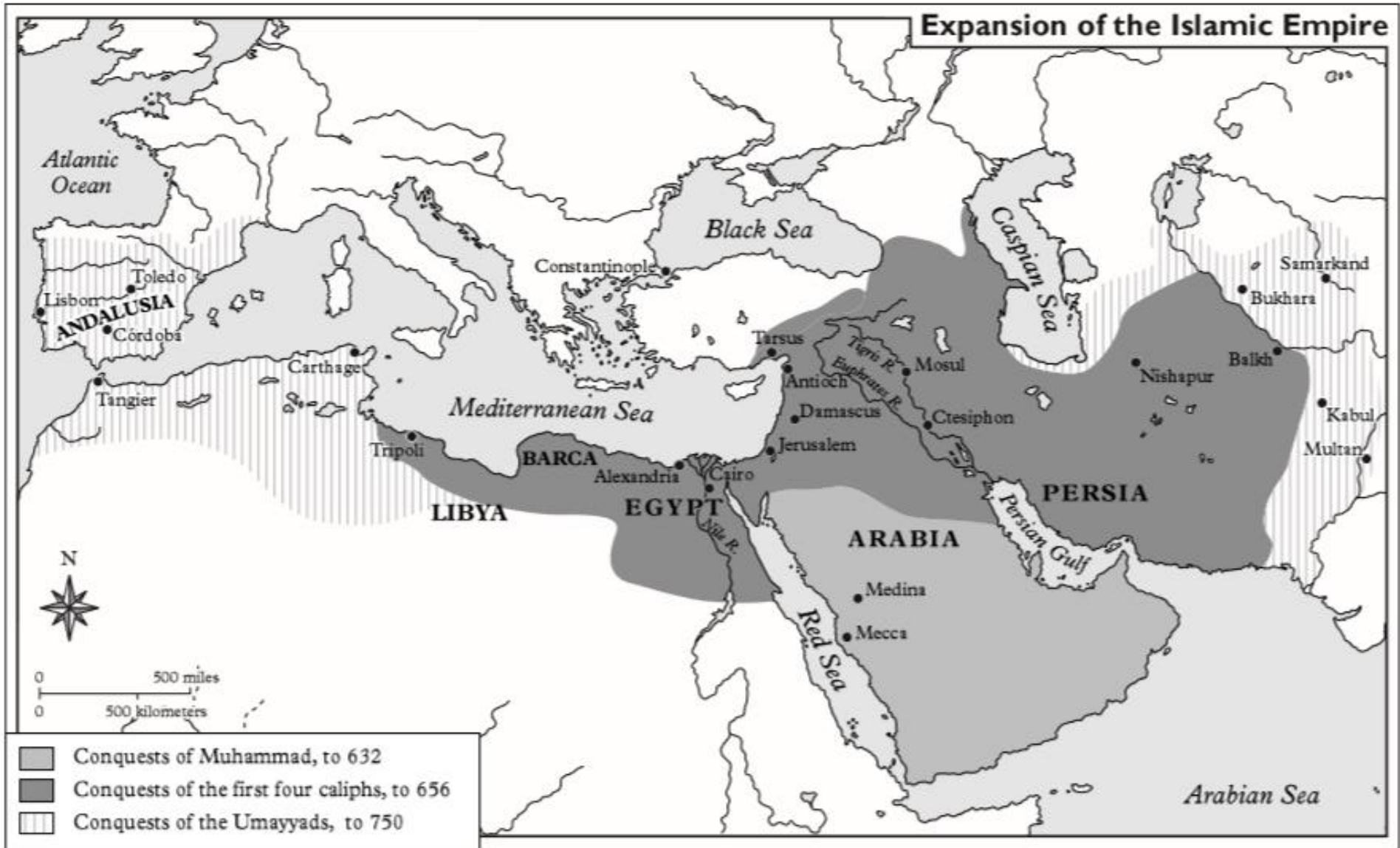


In the patriarchal society of Arabia, ancestry became critical in legitimizing the leadership of the Islamic community. This chart depicts the genealogy of Muhammad's ancestors and his early descendants.

Islam's Reach at the Time of Muhammad's Death

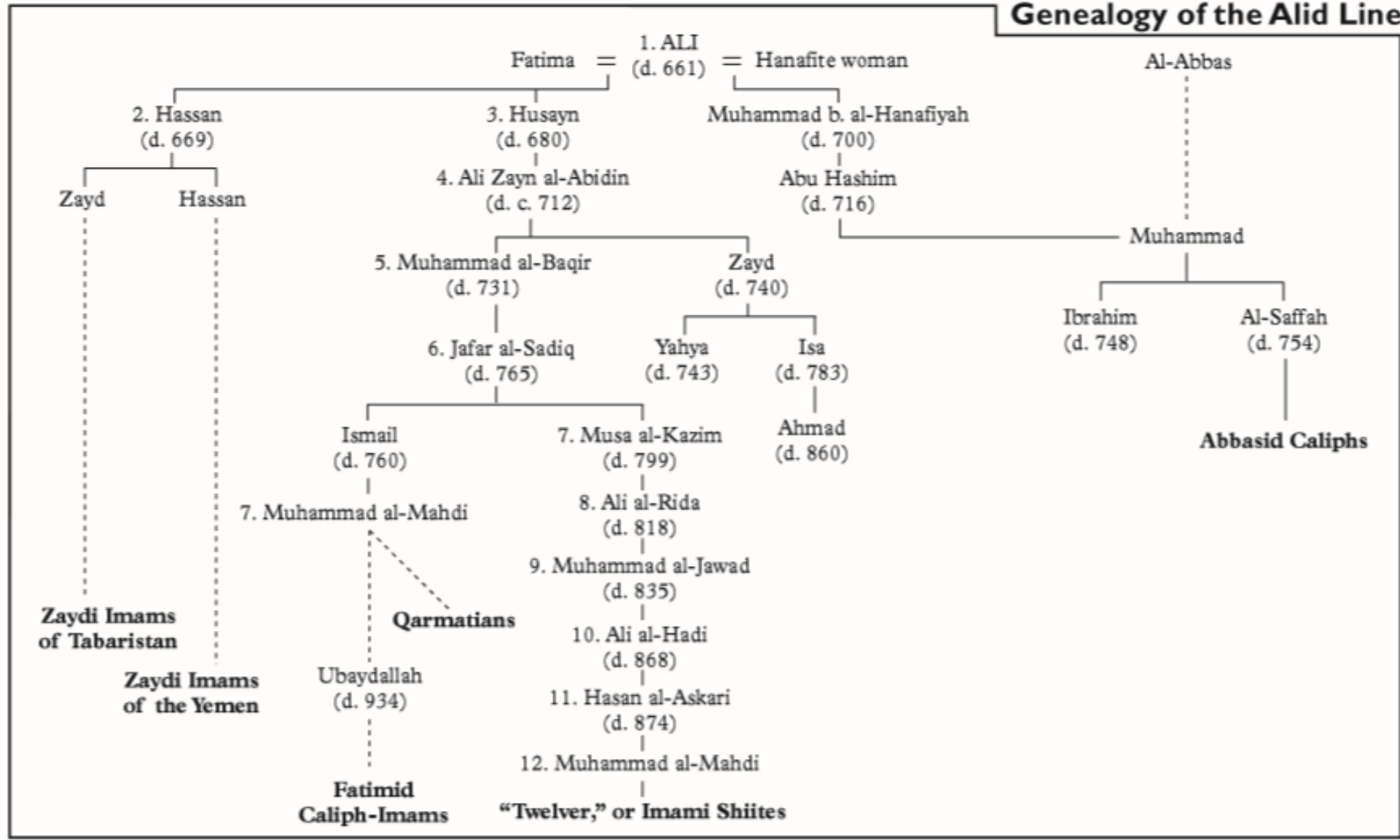


By the end of Muhammad's life, most of Arabia was united under the banner of the religion he proclaimed, Islam.



At the height of the Golden Age, 100 years after the death of Muhammad, Islam's reach extended from the Atlantic to beyond the Indus River. This map depicts its boundaries and the extent of the territories taken by the first four caliphs and the Umayyads.

Genealogy of the Alid Line



Arabia: The Land and Its Pre-Islamic History

ca. 20–25 million B.C.	formation of the Arabian Peninsula
pre 13,000 B.C.	human settlement of Arabian Peninsula
ca. 8000 B.C.	agriculture and permanent settlements develop in Arabia
ca. 3200–1600 B.C.	Dilmun civilization in eastern Arabia
ca. 2000–1500 B.C.	first form of writing in Arabia
ca. 1500–1000 B.C.	domestication of camel
ca. 900 B.C.–A.D. 542	Sabaeen civilization in southern Arabia
ca. 420 B.C.–A.D. 105	Nabatean kingdom in northern Arabia
853 B.C.	first reference to the Arabs in an inscription of the Assyrian Shalmaneser III
44 B.C.	assassination of Julius Caesar destabilizes Arabian frontier
24 B.C.	Roman Aelius Gallus mounts expedition to South Arabia
A.D. 542	collapse of the Marib dam

The Birth of Islam (571–632)

ca. 570	Muhammad born in Mecca
595	marriage of Muhammad to Khadija
610	Muhammad's first revelation at Mount Hira
ca. 613	Muhammad begins preaching the message of Islam
615	persecution of Muslims by Quraysh
619	death of Muhammad's wife Khadija and uncle, Abu Talib

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620	Muhammad's Night Journey

622	Hegira, Muhammad's emigration from Mecca to Yathrib (later renamed Medina)
624	Muslim victory at the Battle of Badr
627	Battle of the Ditch; Muslims withstand Meccan siege at Medina
628	Muhammad reaches Truce of Hudaibiya with Mecca
630	Muhammad's conquest of Mecca
632	death of Muhammad

The Islamic Empire and Arabia (632–1258)

632–661	reign of the four "rightly guided" caliphs at Medina
632–634	Abu Bakr caliphate
634–644	Umar caliphate
636	Battle of Yarmuk; Muslims defeat Byzantines
644–656	Uthman caliphate
ca. 653	Uthman standardizes the Quran
656–661	Ali caliphate
656	Muslim civil war; Battle of the Camel; Revolt of Muawiya in Syria
657	Ali moves caliphate to Kufa; Ali and Muawiya battle at Siffin
661	assassination of Ali by Kharijites
661–750	Umayyad caliphate in Damascus
680	martyrdom of Ali's son Husayn at Karbala
687–691	Dome of the Rock built in Jerusalem
750	defeat of Marwan II at the Battle of Great Zab; end of the Umayyad dynasty
750–1258	Abbasid caliphate at Baghdad

The Golden Age of Islam (ca. 750–1258)

ca. 750–850

Epoch of Translation reintroduces classical works to the world

832

Mamun founds House of Wisdom in Baghdad

ca. 850

Al Khwarizmi publishes astronomical tables

786–809

reign of Harun al-Rashid, high point of Islamic Golden Age

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Mamluks control the caliphate

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ca. 861	Mamluks control the caliphate
866	oldest paper Arabic manuscript

930	Carmathians attack Mecca and steal the Black Stone from the Kaaba
ca. 942	“Thousand Nights and a Night” appears in Arabic
ca. 967	sharifs gain leadership of Mecca
969	Fatimids take control of Cairo, gaining authority over Hijaz
1037	Seljuks become the power behind the Abbasid caliphate
1107–1291	a succession of European armies attack the Holy Lands under the banner of the Crusades
1250	Mamluks seize power from Ayyubid dynasty
1258	Mongols destroy Baghdad; end of the Abbasid caliphate and the Arab Islamic Empire

The Mamluks, Ottomans, and the Wahhabi-Al Saud Alliances (1258–1745)

1260	Mamluks defeat Mongols
1270	Abu Numayy consolidates rule of Mecca
1425	Mamluks establish direct oversight of Meccan rule
ca. 1446	Al Saud ancestors found Diriya, capital of the first Saudi state
1507	Portuguese fleet captures Hormuz, establishes Arabian outposts
1517	Ottomans defeat Mamluks, establish authority in Hijaz
1541	Portuguese attack Jeddah
1550	Ottomans capture Hufuf
1578	the sharif dispatches forces against Najd
1591	Ottomans establish authority in Hasa
1669	Banu Khalid revolt and drive Ottomans from Hasa
1744	Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab moves to Diriya

The First Saudi State (1745–1818)

1744	Abd al-Wahhab and Muhammad ibn Saud form alliance
ca. 1744–1800	Saudi-Wahhabi forces fight for control of Najd
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1773	Saudi-Wahhabi alliance gains control of Riyadh
1792	Abd al-Wahhab dies, Saud becomes imam
1794	Al Saud forces capture Hasa
1798	Al Saud forces defeat Sharif Ghalib forces near Khurmah
1798	Ottomans launch offensive against Saudi-Wahhabi forces; French invade Egypt
1801–1802	Saudi-Wahhabi forces attack Karbala
1802	Saudi-Wahhabi emirate expands in Hijaz
1803	Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud assassinated, succeeded by son, Saud
1804–1805	Medina recognizes Saudi authority
1811	Muhammad Ali's Egyptian forces land in Hijaz
1813–1814	Egyptian forces end Saudi-Wahhabi rule in Hijaz
1814	Saud dies, succeeded by son Abdullah
1815	main Wahhabi army defeated by Egyptians
1818	Egyptian forces sack Diriya, ending the first Saudi state

Roots of Modern Arabia (1818–1891)

1818	British try to form alliance with Egyptians against Saudi-Wahhabi forces
1820	Egyptian force arrives in Najd to suppress renewed Saudi activity
1824	Turki ibn Abdullah reestablishes Saudi rule in Riyadh
1830	Saudi rule expands into Hasa
1834	Turki assassinated; Turki's son Faysal becomes amir/imam in Riyadh
1835	Faysal appoints Abdullah ibn Rashid as governor of Hail
1837–1838	Faysal captured by Egyptians and sent to Cairo
1840	Egyptian forces leave Najd
1843	after escape, Faysal returns to Riyadh and regains control of Najd
1864–1865	Faysal dies; his sons battle for leadership
1868	appointment of Midhat Pasha as governor-general of Baghdad leads to Ottoman expansion into Arabian Peninsula
1871	the Ottomans occupy Hasa and Asir

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1871	Muhammad ibn Rashid captures Hasa from Al Saud
1889	Abd al-Rahman ibn Faysal assumes leadership of Al Saud, ejects Al Rashid from control of Riyadh
1891	the Rashidis (Muhammad ibn Rashid) defeat the Saudis and end their rule in Riyadh and of the second Saudi state

Unity and Independence (1891–1932)

1893	Saudis receive sanctuary in Kuwait
1902	Ibn Saud captures Riyadh
1903	Ibn Saud takes the title, “Sultan of Najd”
1906	Ibn Saud conquers Qasim
1908	Ibn Saud challenged by his cousins, the Araif; Ottomans “appoint” Hussein ibn Ali sharif of Mecca
1910	British political agent Capt. J. D. Shakespear meets Ibn Saud
1912	Ikhwan brotherhood founded; Ibn Saud establishes the first Ikhwan settlement
1913	Ibn Saud conquers Hasa
1915	Great Britain recognizes Ibn Saud as ruler of Najd and Hasa under Anglo-Saudi treaty
1916	Sharif Hussein proclaims Arab Revolt and declares himself king of the Arabs
1918	forces of Ibn Saud and sharif clash at Khurmah
1921	Ibn Saud takes title, “Sultan of Najd”
1922	Uqayr Protocol establishes borders between Najd, Iraq, and Kuwait
1924	Ibn Saud takes Mecca
1926	Ibn Saud is declared “King of Hijaz and Sultan of Najd and Its Dependencies”
1927	Anglo-Saudi Treaty of Jedda gives British recognition to Ibn Saud, while he recognizes their bond with gulf coast states
1927	Ikhwan revolt against Ibn Saud
1929–1930	Ibn Saud defeats the Ikhwan at Battle of Sibila
1932	Ibn Saud establishes the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Birth of a Kingdom (1932–1953)

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| 1933 | oil concession signed with Socal; United States and Saudi Arabia establish diplomatic relations |
| 1934 | border war with Yemen ends with Treaty of Taif that same year |
| 1938 | commercial oil production begins |
| 1939 | oil export by tanker begins |
| 1944 | California Arab Standard Oil Co. is renamed Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) |
| 1945 | Ibn Saud and President Franklin D. Roosevelt meet; League of Arab States formed |
| 1946 | Ibn Saud visits Cairo; American air base established at Dhahran |
| 1947 | King Abdullah in Transjordan convenes Congress of Hijaz |
| 1948 | State of Israel declared; first Arab-Israeli war begins |
| 1951 | government ministries created; Tapline, oil pipeline across Saudi Arabia, completed |
| 1952 | Free Officers revolt brings Nasser to power in Egypt |
| 1953 | Council of Ministers established; first strike by Aramco workers; Ibn Saud dies |

A Path to World Power (1953–1973)

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1953 | Saud succeeds Ibn Saud; demonstrations by Aramco workers |
| 1954 | U.S. aid mission ejected, Saud signs treaty with Nasser |
| 1955 | coup plot against King Saud uncovered |
| 1956 | Nasser nationalizes Suez Canal; riots by Aramco workers in the Eastern Province |
| 1957 | King Saud makes effort to promote Eisenhower Doctrine in the region; King Saud University, Saudi Arabia's first, opens in Riyadh; King Saud visits United States |
| 1958 | Saudi plot against Nasser revealed; Faisal takes government's reins |
| 1960 | OPEC formed; King Saud regains control over government from Crown Prince Faisal |
| 1961 | Free Princes movement begins |

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1962	Yemeni civil war begins; United States leaves air base at Dhahran
1964	Saud abdicates; Faisal becomes king; Palestine Liberation Organization formed
1966–1967	a series of bombs set off in Saudi Arabia by opposition groups
1967	second Arab-Israeli war; Khartoum summit ends Egyptian-Saudi differences
1969	plot against government discovered
1970	first five-year development plan inaugurated
1973	fourth Arab-Israeli war; Arab Oil Embargo; oil prices quadruple

Oil and Arms (1973–1990)

1974	Saudi Arabia threatens withdrawal from OPEC;
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Oil and Arms (1973–1990)

1974	Saudi Arabia threatens withdrawal from OPEC; rapprochement with United States
1975	Faisal assassinated; Khalid becomes king
1976	Saudi Arabia seeks purchase of U.S. F-15 fighter aircraft
1978	Congress approves sale of F-15 combat aircraft to Saudi Arabia
1979	siege of the Grand Mosque at Mecca; Saudi Arabia severs diplomatic relations with Egypt for signing peace agreement with Israel; Ayatollah Khomeini returns to Iran; Soviets invade Afghanistan
1979–1980	Shia unrest in Eastern Province
1980	“Fundamental Law” unveiled to give the public a greater voice in government; Iran-Iraq war begins; Aramco becomes 100% Saudi owned
1981	Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) formed
1982	King Khalid dies; succeeded by King Fahd
1984	Saudi government provides funds for the contras in Nicaragua
1985	Saudi government participates in U.S. “arms for hostages” weapons sales
1986	oil prices decline; Fahd takes title, “custodian of the two mosques”
1987	diplomatic relations with Egypt restored; 400 Iranians die in riots during hajj

The Gulf Crisis and Its Aftermath (1990–2001)

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|------|---|
| 1990 | Saddam Hussein invades Kuwait; Saudi women protest ban on women driving |
| 1991 | Persian Gulf War; King Fahd petitioned by both liberals and conservatives seeking reforms; government calls for end to secondary boycott of Israel |
| 1992 | Consultative Council created; “Memorandum of Advice” promulgated |
| 1993 | reform movement, Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights, formed in Riyadh, is declared illegal, and members lose their jobs |
| 1994 | “Buraida Uprising” protests government corruption; Osama bin Laden stripped of Saudi citizenship |
| 1995 | King Fahd suffers a stroke; Crown Prince Abdullah takes charge of the government; bombing of National Guard facility in Riyadh kills five Americans |
| 1996 | bombing of U.S. forces at Khobar Towers kills 19 U.S. soldiers |
| 1997 | fire during hajj kills more than 340 pilgrims |
| 1999 | GCC nations establish a customs union |
| 2001 | President George W. Bush’s support for Israel strains U.S.-Saudi relations |

The Challenges Ahead

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| September 11, 2001 | hijacked airliners used in suicide attacks in the United States; 15 of the 19 terrorists are Saudi nationals; death toll is 2,976. |
| October 7, 2001 | Operation Enduring Freedom begins to dislodge Taliban from power in Afghanistan |
| October 2001 | law approved to respect judicial rights of detainees |
| March 2002 | Crown Prince Abdullah unveils plan for Arab peace with Israel |

April 2002	Abdullah meets with President Bush in Crawford, Texas
2002	Saudi government establishes high commission to stanch terrorist funding
2002	confrontation between United States, United Nations, and Iraq strains Saudi relations with United States
January 2003	Saudi Arabia publishes "Charter for Reform of the Arab Condition"
March 2003	Operation Iraqi Freedom launched
May 2003	terrorist bombings in Riyadh linked to al-Qaeda kill 35, most of them Muslims
November 2003	terrorist bombing linked to al-Qaeda targeting Muslims in Riyadh kills 17
March 2004	Natural gas exploration contracts signed with foreign firms, the first such agreements in three decades
April 2004	A suicide bombing in Riyadh leaves four people dead and 148 wounded

Statistics

General information

Category	Indicator	Statistics
Demographic	Total population ¹	32,938,213 (2017)
	Population growth ¹	2.0% (2017)
	Median age of population ²	27
	Population aged 15-24 years ²	4,889,253
Socio-economic	GDP growth (annual %) ³	1.8% (2018)
	GDP per capita (current US\$) ¹	20,760.9 (2017)
	Unemployment rate (%) ⁴	6.1% (2018-Q1)
	Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, both sexes (%) ⁵	99.3% (2017)

Participation in education by level and by programme orientation (2017)⁶

Category		Gross enrolment (%)		Percentage of students who are female (%)	
Primary education (ISCED 1)		99.3%		49.3%	
Secondary education, all programmes	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	106.8%	106.0%	47.6%	48.9%
	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)		107.7%		46.3%
Tertiary education, all programmes (ISCED 5-8)		61.0%		50.7%	

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Secondary education, all programmes	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	8.4%	4.9%	52.2%	21.9%
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SDG thematic indicators related to TVET and skills⁶

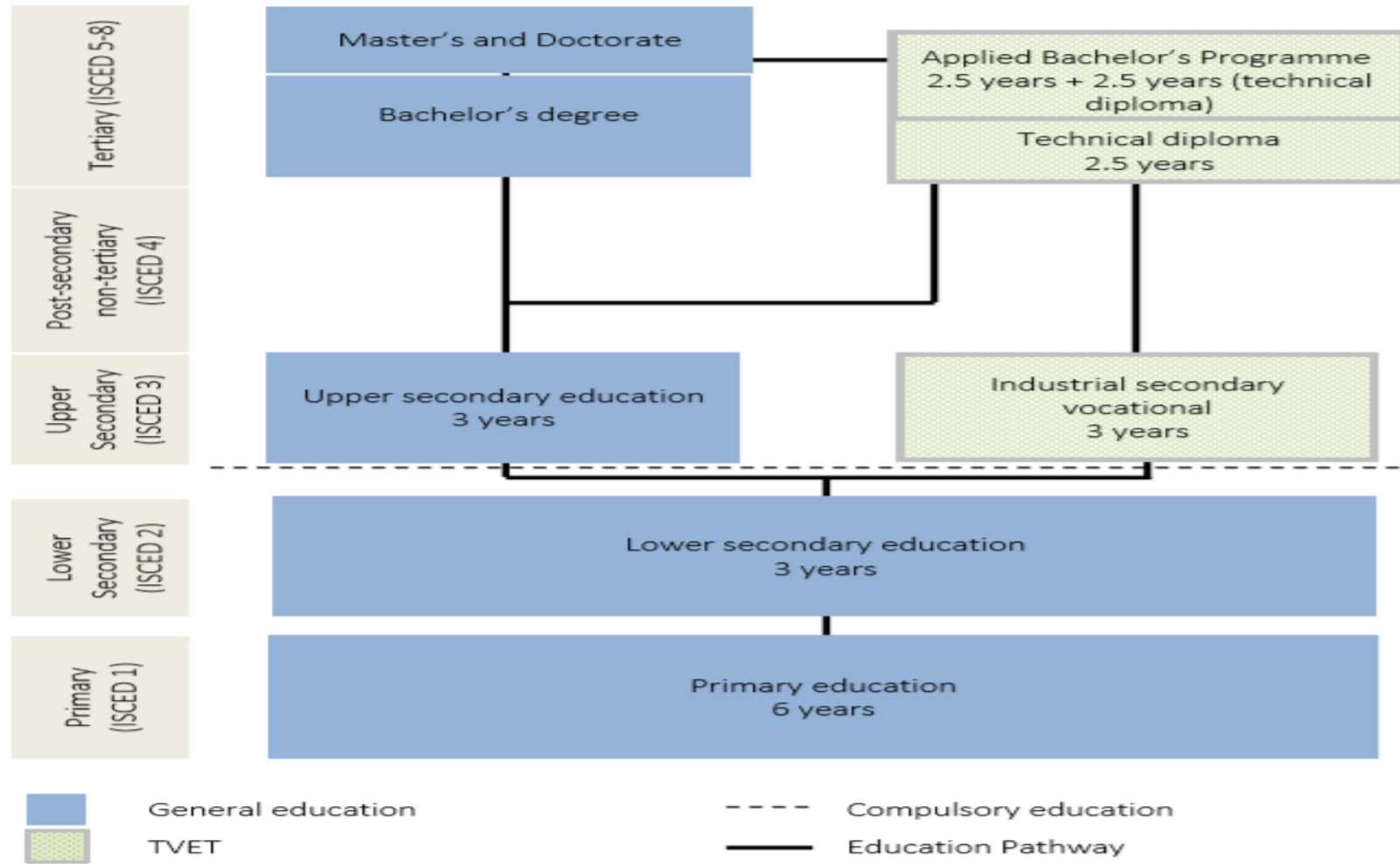
Category	Indicator	Statistics (2017)
Selected SDG thematic indicators	Participation rate in technical-vocational programmes, 15- to 24-year-olds (%)	4.8%

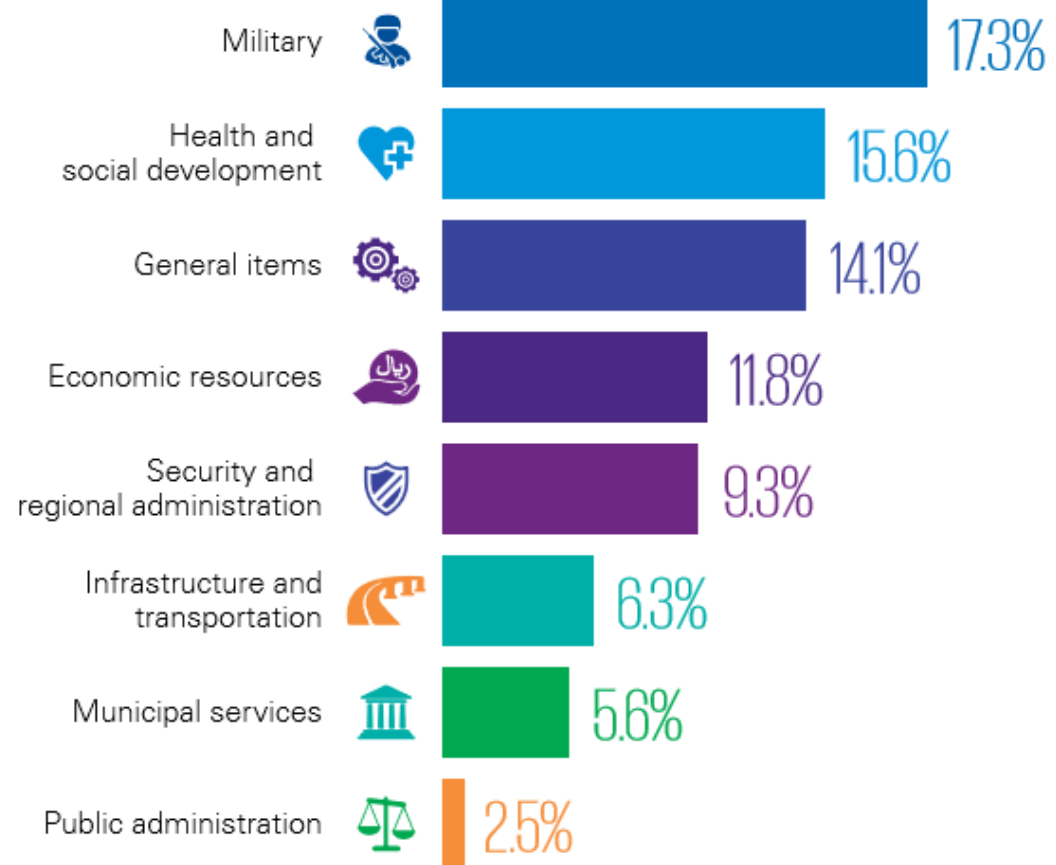
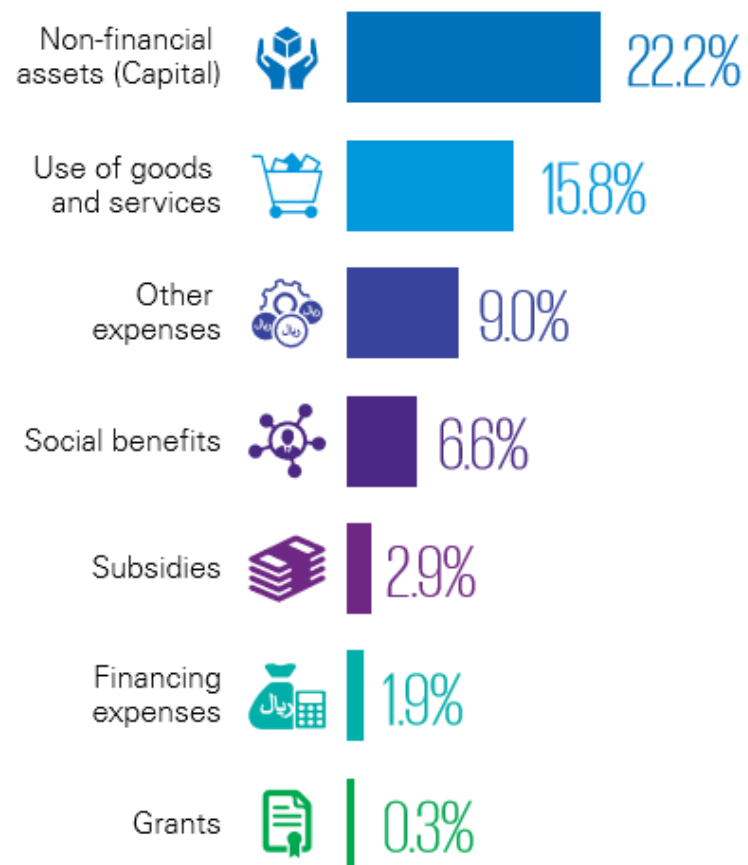
Type of institutions⁶

Type of institution	Education level	Ministry responsible	Number of institutions
Colleges of Technology (male)	Upper secondary	Technical and Vocational Training Corporation	52
Colleges of Technology (female)	Upper secondary	Technical and Vocational Training Corporation	36
Strategic Partnership Institutes	Upper Secondary	Technical and Vocational Training Corporation	24
Industrial Secondary Institutes	Lower Secondary	Technical and Vocational Training Corporation	64

Recurrent updates on the aforementioned data will be available at <http://t1p.de/mtww>

TVET in the Saudi Arabian education system⁸





Saudi Arabia announced its largest ever planned budgeted spending for the year 2019, crossing the one trillion mark for the first time, with a projected expenditure of **SAR 1.1 trillion**. Spending in 2019 will focus on creating jobs and will have a positive impact on existing and new sectors including transport, health and mega projects.



The budget deficit is set to fall to **SAR 131 billion** in 2019, compared with **SAR 136 billion** in the previous year, which reflects the government's commitment to achieving economic targets and a fiscal balance by 2023. This decline is mainly attributable to greater efficiency in public spending and increasing non-oil and oil revenues.

The focus is on maintaining financial stability, supporting the private sector and propelling economic growth more broadly. Hence, this budget is a reflection of the leadership's commitment to the implementation of Vision 2030 and related programs. Active communication and engagement with the private sector will be crucial.



Non-oil revenue is expected to reach a new high of **SAR 313 billion** in 2019, compared to **SAR 288 billion** expected in 2018, an increase of **9 percent**. This boost is being driven in part by the introduction of VAT in 2018, as part of government efforts to diversify public revenues. It is critical to balance fiscal consolidation objectives against supporting economic growth, particularly activity in the SME sector.

Real GDP growth is expected to reach **2.6 percent** in 2019, in anticipation of improved investor and consumer sentiment. It will also be supported by an increase in public capital expenditure, which is budgeted to be **SAR 246 billion**, an increase of **20 percent** compared to 2018.



