

WELCOME

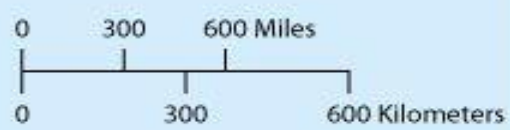


MAJOR WEST ASIAN COUNTRIES



LEGEND

- International Boundary
- Disputed Boundary
- River
- Lakes
- Country Capital
- Major City



MAJOR WEST ASIAN COUNTRIES

1. TURKEY
2. IRAN
3. IRAQ
4. SAUDI ARBIA
5. YEMEN
6. BAHRAIN
7. QATAR
8. KUWAIT
9. LEBANON
10. SYRIA
11. JORDAN
12. LIBYA
13. SUDAN
14. PALESTINE
15. ISRAEL
16. U A E
17. EGYPT
18. OMAN



TURKEY



- Capital : Ankara
- Largest city : Isthambul
- Language : Turkish
- Currency : Turkish lira
- Govt. : Unitary presidential constitutional republic
- Legislature : Grand National Assembly
- Ethnic groups : Turks, Kurds, Arabs, Laz , Circassians, Bosnians
- President : Recep Tayyip Erdogan

History :-

- ❖ War of independence of Turkey started in May 19, 1919
- ❖ Declaration of independence was in Oct 23, 1923
- ❖ Modern Turkey was founded in 1923 from the Anatolian remnants of the defeated Ottoman Empire by the national hero Mustafa Kemal Atatürk [father of Turks]
- ❖ After his authoritarian rule ,Turkey transferred power to democrats

A black and white portrait of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey, is visible in the background. He is wearing a dark suit, a white shirt, and a patterned tie. The text is overlaid on this image.

MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATURK

(c. 1881-1938)

- Mustafa Kemal Ataturk was a revolutionary who helped to establish the republic of Turkey . Ataturk led Turkish War of independence and signed the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923, which made Turkey a republic
- He was Turkey's 1st president, and his reforms modernized the country
- Reforms:-
 - He established state secularism
 - Introduced Georgian calender
 - Urged people to dress in western clothes
 - Established state owned factories and railway network
 - Legal equality between sexes
 - Gave women the right to vote

Nick name of Turkey:-

Sick man of Europe:

Sick man of Europe is a label given to European country experiencing the time of economic difficulty. The term was 1st used by Nicholas 1st of Russia.

This phrase was firstly used in 19th c to describe Ottoman empire . During 19th c empire suffered from numerous challenges including economic problems , military defeats ,ethnic unrest. Due to these difficulties empire was compared to an sick old man.

MAJOR CITIES



7

1

10

13

12

3

14

5

6

9

8

2

4

11

15

Lefkosia (Nicosia, Lefkoşa)

IRAN

★
TEHRAN

IRAN

IRAQ

AFGHANISTAN

PAKISTAN

SAUDI ARABIA

UAE

OMAN

YEMEN



- Capital : Tehran
- Language : Persian
- Ethnic groups : Persian , Azerbaijani, Kurdish ,Turkmen, Baloch, Arabs
- Demonym (s) : Iranian , Persian
- Religion : Islam
- Currency : Toman (2019 onwards)
- Govt. : Unitary presidential islamic republic
- Legislature : Majilis
- President : Hassan Rouhani
- Supreme leader : Ali Khamenei

Establishment History :-

- Median Empire : c. 678 BC
- Achaemenid Empire : 550 BC
- Parthian Empire : 247 BC
- Sassanian Dynasty : 224 AD
- Buyid Dynasty : 934 AD
- Safavid Dynasty : 1501
- Pahlavi Dynasty : 15th Dec 1925
- Islamic Revolution : 7th Jan 1978 - 11th Feb 1979
- Current Constitution : 24 Oct 1979
- Latest Amendmend : 28 July 1989


IRANIAN REVOLUTION

- ❖ The Iranian Revolution (Islamic Revolution/ 1979 Revolution /Engelabe Iran), was a series of events that culminated in the overthrow of the last monarch of Iran ,Shah Mohamed Reza Pahlavi and the replacement of his govt with an Islamic republic under Ruhollah Khomeini .



MOHAMMED REZA SHAH PAHLAVI (1919 - 1980)

- ✓ Shah of Iran from 1941 - 1979 , who maintained a pro - western foreign policy and fostered economic development in Iran.
- ✓ He was the eldest son of Reza Shah Pahlavi (fonder of Pahlavi Dynasty)
- ✓ White Revolution (National Development Programme) by him solidified domestic support , but he faced political criticism from those who believed westernization to be antithetical to Islam .
- ✓ Widespread dissatisfaction led in 1978 to the growth of support for Ayatullah Ruhollah Khomeini . On Jan 16 , 1979 Shah left the country and Khomeini assumed control.

A close-up portrait of Ruhollah Khomeini, an elderly man with a full white beard and mustache, wearing a black turban and a dark blue jacket. The background is slightly blurred, showing a light-colored wall and a wooden chair back.

RUHOLLAH KHOMEINI (1902 - 1989)

- ▣ He was an Iranian Shia cleric who led the revolution that overthrew Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi in 1979 and who was Iran's ultimate political and religious authority for the next 10 years

NAME OF IRAN (Persia to Iran)

In western world 'Persia' was historically the common name of Iran .On the Nowruz (Iranian new year) of 1935 Reza Shah Pahlavi asked foreign delegates to use the term 'Iran' .Since in the western world use the word 'Iran' has become more common. This also changed the use of terms of Iranian nationality-Persian to Iranian.

Important points :-

- ▣ Iran has 2nd largest gas reserves
- ▣ 3rd largest natural gas producer
- ▣ Iran is OPEC's 2nd largest exporter and 7th largest oil producer
- ▣ Strait of Hormuz [between Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman] give geostrategic importance to Iran.



SAUDI ARABIA



SAUDI ARABIA

- Capital : Riyadh
- Official language : Arabic
- Religion : Sunni Islam
- Govt. : Unitary Islamic Absolute Monarchy
- King : Salman
- Crown prince : Mohammed
- Kingdom Founded : 23 Sep 1932
- Currency : Saudi Riyal



IBN SAUD
(founder of Saudi Arabia)

**KING ABDUL AZEEZ
(FIRST KING OF
SAUDI ARABIA)**



**MOHAMMED
(CROWN PRINCE OF SAUDI)**



- ✓ Saudi Arabia is geographically the largest sovereign state in Western Asia
 - ✓ It is the only nation with both Red sea coast and Persian gulf coast
 - ✓ Most of its terrains consists of arid desert , lowlands and mountains

 - ✓ Saudi Arabia is the birth place of Islam, and most of its natives are adherents of the majority Sunni branch
 - ✓ Saudi Arabia is 'The Land of the Two Holy Mosques':-
 - Masjid -al- Haram(Mecca)
 - Masjid- al -Nabawi(Medina)
- These are the two holiest places in Islam.

MECCA



MEDINA



Importance of Saudi Arabia:-

- ▣ Petroleum was discovered on 3rd March 1938 and followed up by several other finds in Eastern provinces
- ▣ Saudi Arabia has since become the world 2nd largest oil producer
- ▣ Saudi is the world largest oil exporter
- ▣ 2nd largest oil reserves
- ▣ Active member of OPEC
- ▣ Saudi Arabia is the only Arab country to be part of G-20

MAJOR CITIES OF SAUDI ARABIA





Saudi Arabia

Oman

YEMEN

Abha

Najran

Ash Shawa'biyah

Sanaw

Thamarit

Thamud

Habarut

Salalah

Sadh

Jizan

Sa'dah

Wuday'ah

Minwakh

YEMEN

Al Ghaydah

Harad

Huth

Al Hazm

Zamakh

Hajjah

Saywun

Salif

Sanaa

Ma'rib

Safir

Shabwah

Sayhut

Al Hudaydah

Harib

Bayhan al Qisab

Dhamar

Ash Shihr

Rida'

Nisab

'Ataq

Al Mukalla

Zabid

Mukayris

Habban

Al Huwaymi

Mijdahah

Ibb

Lawdar

Ahwar

Al 'Irqah

Eritrea

Beylul

Al Mukha

Ta'izz

Aseb

At Turbah

Lahij

Shaqra

Gaysoh

Tamrida

Djibouti

Tadjoura

Djibouti

Çaluula

Boosaaso (Bender Cassim)

Ethiopia

Maydh

Somalia

Hurdiyo

Berbera

- ❖ Capital : Sana'a
- ❖ Official language : Arabic
- ❖ Religion : Islam
- ❖ Govt. : Unitary Presidential Constitutional Republic
- ❖ President : Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi
- ❖ Vice -President : Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmer
- ❖ Prime minister : Maeen Abdul Malik Saeed
- ❖ Legislature : Parliament
- ❖ Upper house : Suhra Council
- ❖ Lower House : House of Representatives
- ❖ Currency : Yemeni Riyal

Establishment History:-

- ▣ Yemen Arab Republic : 26th Sep 1962
- ▣ Unification of South and North Yemen : 22 May 1990
- ▣ Current Constitution : 16 May 1991
- ▣ President Ali Abdullah Saleh became the 1st elected president in reunified Yemen in 1999



- Capital : Baghdad
- Official language : Arabic ,Kurdish
- Religion : Islam
- Govt. : Federal Parliamentary Constitutional Republic
- President : Barham Salih
- Prime minister : Adil Abdul -Mahdi
- Legislature : Majilis -Al- Nuwwab
- Currency : Iraqi Dinar
- Establishment : 14 July 1958
- Ethnic groups : Arabs , Kurds , Chaldeans , Assyrian , Turkmen, yazidis

Cradle of Civilization :-

The region between Tigris and Euphrates rivers historically known as Mesopotamia ,is often referred to as cradle of civilization . It was under here that mankind first began to read , write ,create laws and lives in cities under organized govt. notably Uruk , from which Iraq is derived .

Iraq was the center of the Akkadian , Assyrian ,Sumerian ,Chaldean and Babylonian empires.

Tigris and Euphrates



- ▣ Iraq's economy is dominated by oil sector
- ▣ Iraq ranks 3rd in the world in amount of oil reserves



QATAR

Bahrain

Manama

Ar Rayyan

Persian Gulf

Gulf of Bahrain

Hawar Islands (Bahrain)

Al Khuwayr

Qatar

Al Khawr

Umm Salal Ali

25 mi

25 km

Dukhan

Doha

Ar Rayyan

Umm Bab

Al Wakrah

Saudi Arabia

Dawhat Salwa Bay

Umm Sa'id

Qurayn Abu al Bawl

Al Salwa

Persian Gulf

QATAR

LOW / HILLS / MOUNTAINS

CLICK HERE FOR LARGER MAP

U.A.E.

- ▣ Capital : Doha
- ▣ Official language : Arabic
- ▣ Currency : Qatar Riyal
- ▣ Official religion : Islam
- ▣ Govt. : Constitutional Emirates with Advisory Council
- ▣ Head of state : -
 - Emir : Sheik Tamim Ibn Hamad Al Thani
 - Prime : Sheik Abdulla Ibn Nassar Ibn Khalifa Al Thani
- ▣ Legislature : Consultative Assembly
- ▣ Declared independence : Sep 1, 1971

Ethnic groups and languages :-

THE Doha GUIDE

- ▣ Qatar was originally settled by Bedouin nomads
- ▣ Qatari citizens is few in number
- ▣ Qatari's speak a dialect of gulf Arabic

MAJOR CITIES



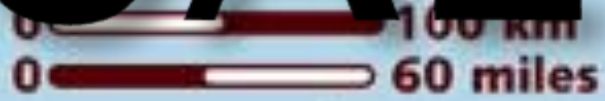
www.mapsofworld.com

LEGEND	
	International Boundary
	Country Capital
	Major City
	Other City



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

UAE



- ▣ Capital : Abu Dhabi
- ▣ Official language : Arabic
- ▣ Currency : Dirham
- ▣ Religion : Islam
- ▣ Ethnic group : Emirati , South Asian , Indian , Pakistani, Bangladeshi , Egyptian , Filipino
- ▣ Large city : Dubai
- ▣ Govt. : Federal elective constitutional monarchy
- ▣ President : Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
- ▣ PM : Muhammed Bin Rashid AL Maktum
- ▣ Speaker : Amal AL Qubaisi
- ▣ Legislature : Federal National Council

Establishment from UK and Trucial state:-

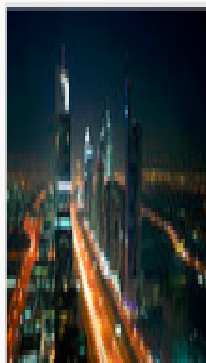
- Ras- al- khaimah : 1708
- Sharjah : 1727
- Abu Dhabi : 1761
- Ajman : 1816
- Dubai : 1833
- Fujairah : 1952
- Independence : 2 Dec 1971
- Admitted to the United Nation : 9 Dec 1971
- Admission of Ras- al- Khaimah to the UAE : 10 Feb 1972



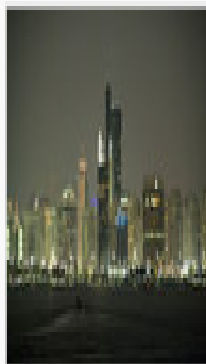
Largest cities or towns of the United Arab Emirates

2008 Calculation^[specify]

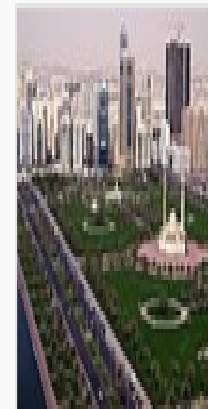
Rank	Name	Emirate	Pop.
1	Dubai	Dubai	1,770,533
2	Abu Dhabi	Abu Dhabi	896,751
3	Sharjah	Sharjah	845,617
4	Al Ain	Abu Dhabi	374,000
5	Ajman	Ajman	372,923
6	Ras Al Khaimah	Ras al Khaimah	171,903
7	Fujairah	Fujairah	107,940
8	Um Al Quwain	Um Al Quwain	69,936
9	Khor Fakkan	Sharjah	49,635
10	Dibba	Fujairah	30,000



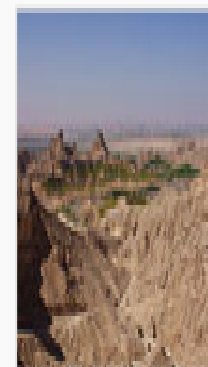
Dubai



Abu Dhabi



Sharjah



Al Ain

Importance of U A E :-

- ❑ Oil industry
- ❑ Commercial and financial center
- ❑ The largest natural harbour is at Dubai
- ❑ U A E is the major tourist and business spot
- ❑ The extensive Liwa Oasis is in the south near the undefined border with Saudi Arabia
- ❑ Al-Buraimi oasis = 100 km to the northeast of Liwa
- ❑ The UAE doesn't have any permanent rivers, but does have **Wadis** , permanenetly dry river bed

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Airports



Persian Gulf

QATAR

SAUDI ARABIA

OMAN

Ras Al Khaimah

Sharjah

Dubai

Fujairah

Al Maktoum

Dalma

Al Bateen Executive

Sir Bani Yas

Marawah

Abu al-Abyad

ABU DHABI

Al Ain

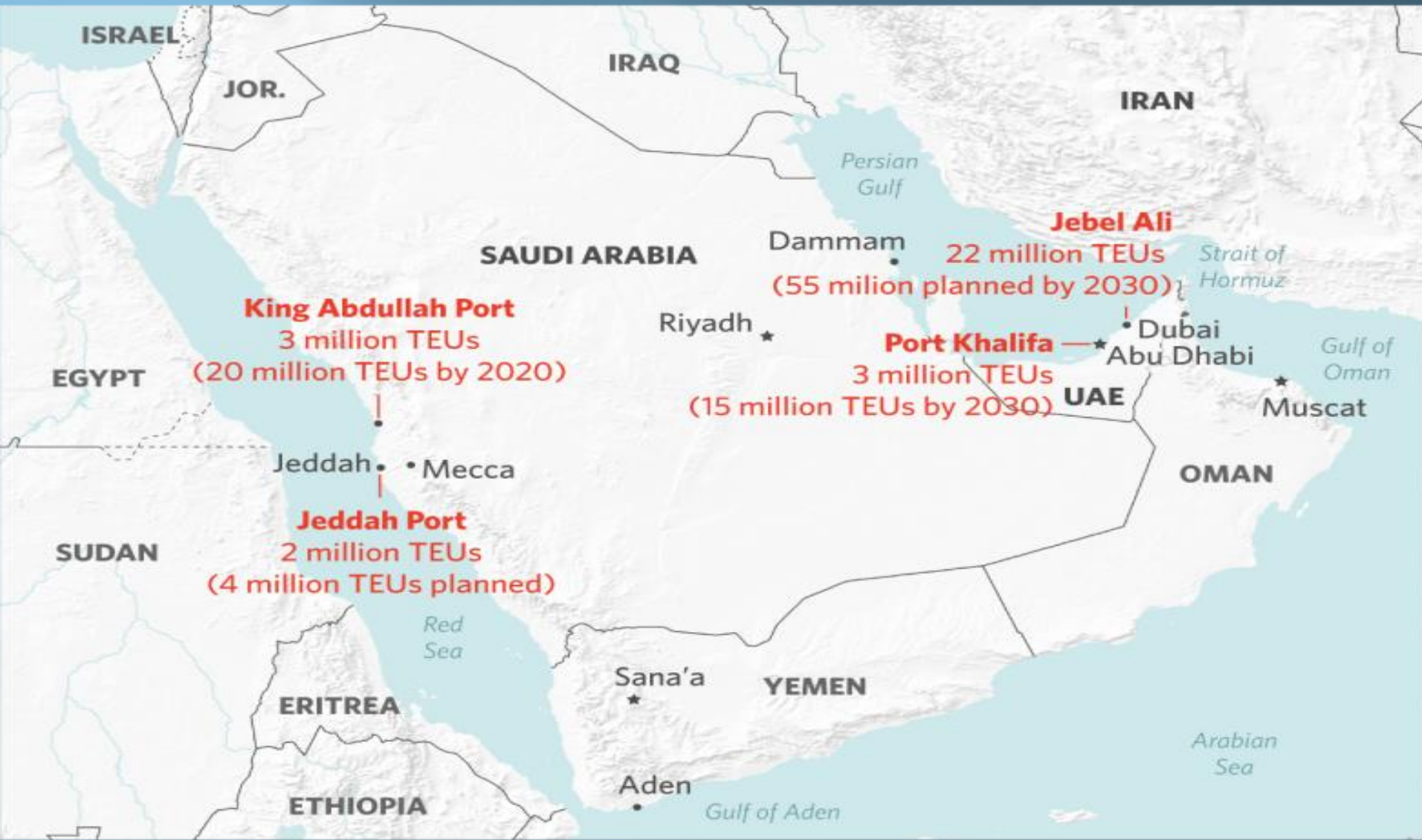
LEGEND

- International Boundary
- Emirates Boundary
- ▣ Country Capital
- ✈ International Airport
- ✈ Domestic Airport

0 50 100 Km
0 50 Miles

Overcapacity Looms in the Persian Gulf

The region's ports are building capacity that could take years to absorb, and states will be tempted to pare back unused projects.



KUWAIT



KUWAIT
FLAT to ROLLING DESERT

25 mi
25 km

[CLICK HERE FOR LARGER MAP](#)

- Capital : Kuwait city
- Official name : Dawlat – al –Kuwait
- Official language : Arabic
- Official religion : Islam
- Currency : Kuwait Dinar
- Govt. : Constitutional monarchy with National Assembly
- Head of state :
 - Emir : Sheik Sabah –al – Ahamed
al – Jabir al Sabah
 - PM : Sheikh Sabah al – Khalid al-
Sabah

The name ' Kuwait ' is derived from the Arabic diminutive of Hindustani Kut (fort) . Since the emirate's ruling family , the Al Sabah ,formally established a sheikdom in 1756. The country's fortune have been linked to foreign commerce . Now Kuwait one of the world's most – urbanized countries.

Kuwait which was a British protectorate from 1899 until 1961 , drew world attention in 1990 , when Iraqi forces invaded and attempted to annex it.

Iraqi invasion of Kuwait :-

(Persian Gulf War 1990-91)

Gulf war is an international conflict triggered by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990. Iraq's leader, "Saddam Husain" (5th president of Kuwait) ordered the invasion and occupation of Kuwait with the apparent aim of acquiring that nation's large oil reserves, cancelling a large debt Iraq owed Kuwait, and expanding Iraqi power in the region. This invasion and Iraq's subsequent refusal to withdraw from Kuwait by a deadline mandated by the UN led to military interventions by a UN-authorized coalition of forces led by US. These events came to be known as ' **First Gulf War**'.

OMAN

OMAN



- 
- An aerial photograph of Muscat, Oman, showing a mix of modern high-rise buildings and traditional architecture. The city is built on a hillside, with a road and some greenery in the foreground. The background shows more hills under a clear sky.
- ▣ **Capital : Muscat**
 - ▣ **Language : Arabic**
 - ▣ **Religion : Islam**
 - ▣ **Govt. : Unitary Parliamentary Absolute Monarchy**
 - ▣ **Legislature : Parliament**
 - ▣ **Sulthan and PM : Qaboos bin Said al Said**
 - ▣ **Currency : Riyal**
 - ▣ **Upper house : Council of state**
 - ▣ **Lower house : Consultative Assembly**
 - ▣ **Establishment : 9 Aug 1970**

Major cities



International airport



Doha

Abu Dhabi

U.A.E

Muscat

Arabian Sea

Seeb International Airport

SAUDI ARABIA

OMAN

TROPIC OF CANCER

YEMEN

EGYPT

EGYPT



- 
- ▣ Capital : Cairo
 - ▣ Official language : Arabic
 - ▣ Religion : Islam
 - ▣ Govt. : Unitary Semi -Presidential Republic
 - ▣ President : Abdel Fattah el- sisi
 - ▣ PM : Mustafa Madbouly
 - ▣ Legislature : House of Representative
 - ▣ Currency : Egyptian Pound

Facts of Egypt:-

- Egypt's strategic location has always made it a hub for trade routes between Africa, Europe, Asia, but his natural advantages was enhanced in 1869 by the opening of Suez Canal, connecting the Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea.
- The safeguard the canal for strategic & commercial reasons became one of the most important factors influencing the subsequent history of Egypt.
- The UK occupied Egypt in 1882 & continued to exert a strong influence on the country until after World War 2nd.
- In 1952, a military coup installed a revolutionary regime that prompted a combination of socialism & Pan-Arab nationalism. The new regime's extreme political rhetoric & its nationalization of Suez Canal company prompted the Suez Crisis of 1956.
- The ancient historian Herodotus called Egypt as 'gift of the Nile'

THE NILE RIVER



- What features would create the desire to live around the Nile?

- Egyptian civilization started along the banks of the Nile around 3300 BCE. The Nile is really 2 rivers (White and Blue) that meet in Sudan and travels through 9 countries before exiting into the Mediterranean Sea.

- The Nile is the longest river in the world (4,187* miles). The Greek historian, Herodotus claimed that “Egypt was the Gift of the Nile”


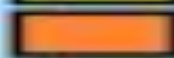
•Photo: www.sis.gov.com





PALESTINE

Palestine
U.N. Partition Plan
(1947)

-  Arab State
-  Jewish State



- ▣ Capital : Ramallah , East Jerusalem
- ▣ Large city : Gaza city
- ▣ Official language : Arabic
- ▣ Legislature : National council
- ▣ Currency : Egyptian pound
 - Israel new shekal
 - Jordanian dinar
- ▣ Govt. : Unitary semi-presidential republic
- ▣ President : Mahmoud Abbas
- ▣ PM : Mohammed Shtayyeh
- ▣ Speaker : Salim Zanoun





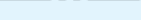
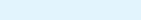
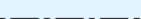
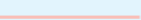
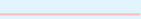


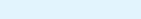
Formation :-

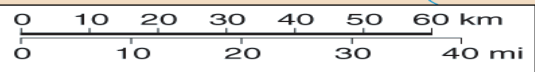
- ▣ Declaration of independence : 15 Nov 1998
- ▣ UNGA observer state resolution : 29 Nov 2012
- ▣ Sovereignty dispute with Israel : ongoing
- ▣ On 15 Nov 1988 , Yasser Arafath , chairman of Palestine Liberation Organization(PLO), IN Algiers proclaimed the establishment of state of palestine.

- ▣ Palestine the eastern Mediterranean region , comprising parts of modern Israel and the Palestinian territories of the Gaza strip and the West Bank
- ▣ Economic and technological center of Palestine is Tel Aviv

ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

ISRAEL

-  National capital
-  District (mehoz) center
-  City, town
-  Airport
-  International boundary
-  Boundary of former Palestine Mandate
-  Armistice Demarcation Line
-  District (mehoz) boundary
-  Main road
-  Secondary road
-  Railroad
-  Oil pipeline

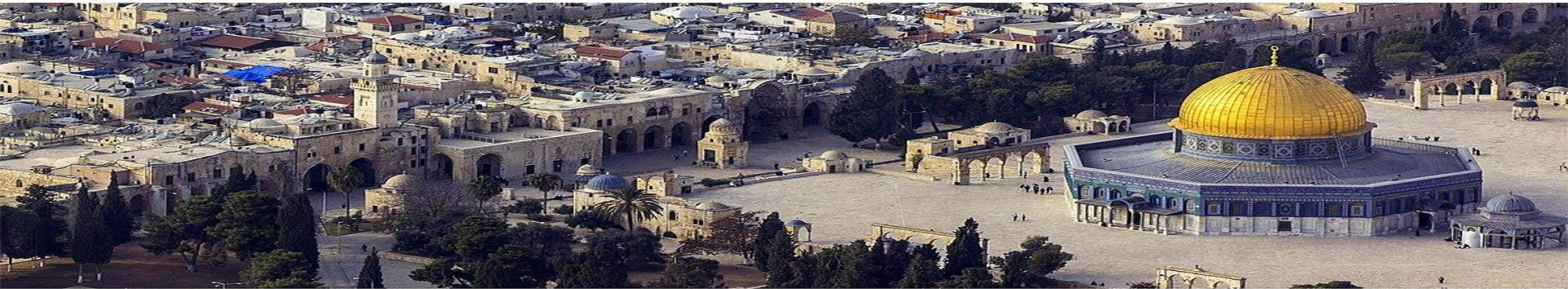


- ❖ Capital : Jerusalem
- ❖ Official language: Hebrew
- ❖ Ethnic groups : Jewish
- ❖ Religion : Judaism ,Islam, Christianity
- ❖ Govt.: Unitary parliamentary republic
- ❖ Legislature : Knesset
- ❖ Currency: Israeli new shekel
- ❖ PM: Benjamin Nethanyahu
- ❖ Independence: 14 may 1948



Formation of Israel

- The state of Israel is the only Jewish nation in the modern period .This region had a rich history The area was under Roman empire and later the Byzantine empire , then under Islamic caliphates in 7th C. Although the dispute during Crusades , the region then known as Palestine , remained under the rule of successive Islamic dynasties until the collapse of Ottoman empire at the end of 1st world war, when it placed under British mandate from the League of nation.
- Even before the mandate the desire for a Jewish homeland prompted a small no , of Jews to immigrate Palestine. Also increased persecution of Jews worldwide and subsequent Holocaust by Nazi Germany expanded the rate of migration. This vast influx of Jewish immigrants into Palestine caused tension with native Palestinian Arabs, and violence flared between the two groups leading up to the UN plan to partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab sectors and Israel's ensuing declaration of independence of statehood on May 14 ,1948



LEBANON



- 
- ▣ **Capital : Beirut**
 - ▣ **Official Language : Arabic**
 - ▣ **Religion : No**
 - ▣ **Govt. : Unitary Confessionalist Parliamentary**
 - ▣ **President : Michel Aoun**
 - ▣ **Pm : Saad Hariri**
 - ▣ **Independence Declared : Nov 22, 1943**
 - ▣ **Lebanon is most populated country in the Mediteranean area**
 - ▣ **It has high rate of literacy**

2019 Lebanese protests:-

The 2019 Lebanese protest constitute a reaction against sectarian rule, stagnant economy, unemployment, endemic corruption in the public sector and failures from the Govt to provide basic services such as electricity, water and sanitation.

It started on 17 oct 2019





LIBYA

Tunisia

Crete
(Greece)

Mediterranean Sea

★
Tripoli

Algeria

Libya

Egypt

Sahara Desert

Niger

Chad

Sudan

- 
- ▣ Capital : Tripoli
 - ▣ Official Language : Arabic
 - ▣ Ethnic groups : Arab- Berber
 - ▣ Religion : Islam
 - ▣ Govt. : Unitary provisional Govt.
 - ▣ PM : Fayez – Al – Sarraj
 - ▣ President : Aguila Saleh Issa
 - ▣ Currency : Libyan Dinar
 - ▣ Independence : 1951
 - ▣ Major cities : Tripoli and Benghazi
 - ▣ Libya located in North Africa
 - ▣ Most of the country lies in Sahara desert
 - ▣ Libyan civil war (2014) is ongoing conflict among rival faction seeking control of the territory & oil of Libya.

LIBYA



SUDAN



- 
- An aerial photograph showing a wide river system with a dam structure in the distance. The landscape is a mix of green and brown fields. A vertical sign on the right side of the image reads 'WASINGA DAM'. The sky is blue with some clouds.
- ▣ Capital : Khartoum
 - ▣ Official language : Arabic
 - ▣ Religion : Islam
 - ▣ Govt. : Federal Parliamentary Republic
 - ▣ PM : Abdulla Hamdok
 - ▣ Independence : 1st Jan 1956
 - ▣ Currency : Sudanese pound
 - ▣ Sudan is the 3rd largest country in Africa
 - ▣ 3rd largest in Arab world
 - ▣ Secession of South Sudan from Sudan : July 9 ,2011
 - ▣ Sudan's capital located in the junction of Blue Nile & White Nile rivers

SYRIA



BBC NEWS

- 
- ▣ Capital : Damascus
 - ▣ Official language : Arabic
 - ▣ Ethnic groups : Syrian Arabs , Arameans , Kurds ,Turkomans ,Assyrians , Circassians , Armenians
 - ▣ Religion : Islam
 - ▣ Govt. : Unitary Dominant -Party- Semi Presidential Republic
 - ▣ President : Bashar - al -Assad
 - ▣ PM : Imad Khamis
 - ▣ Legislature : Peoples council
 - ▣ Independence : 1946
 - ▣ Currency : Syrian Pound
 - ▣ The capital city situated in an oasis at the foot of Mount Qasioun



JORDAN

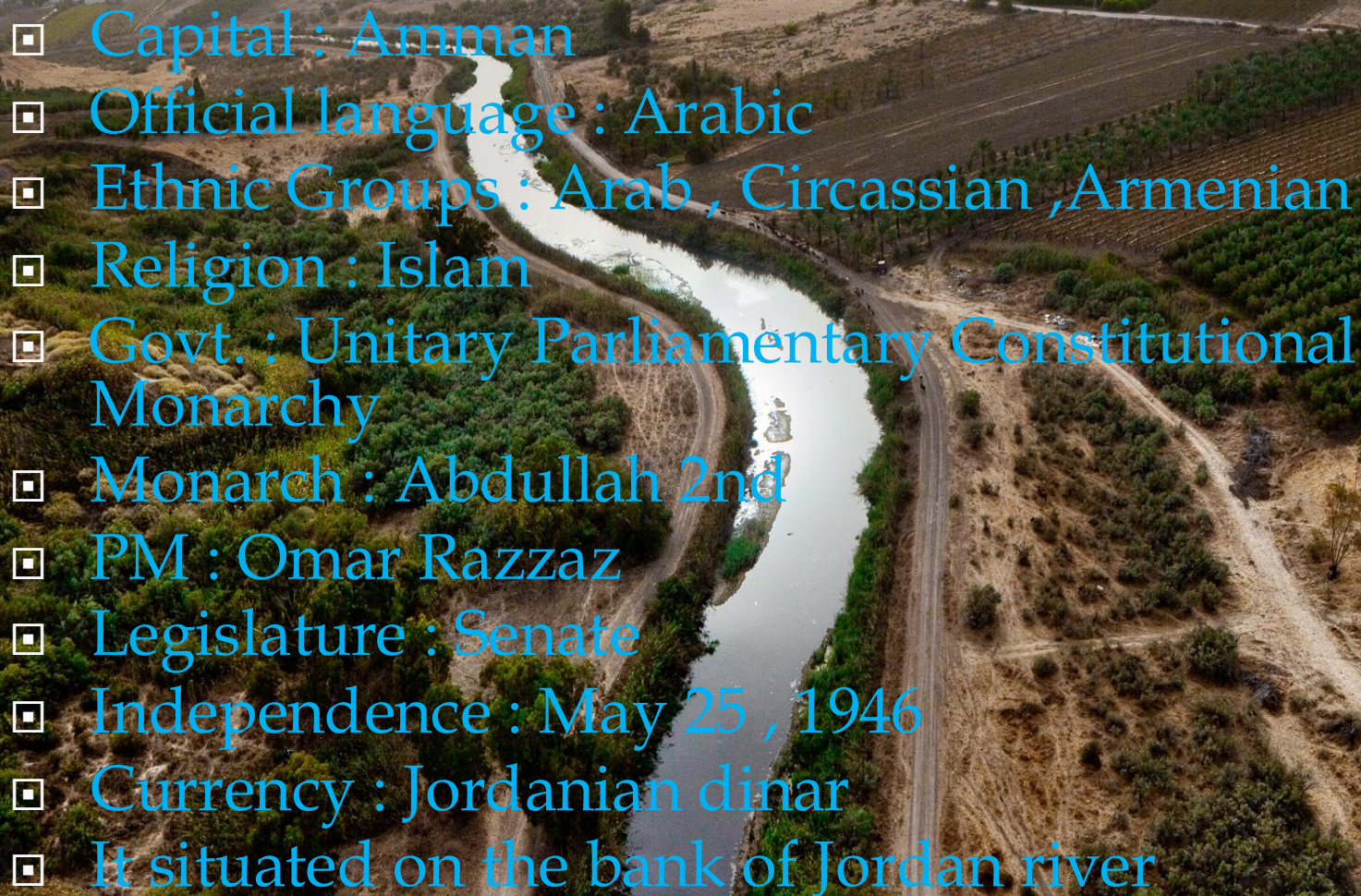


[CLICK HERE FOR LARGER MAP](#)

50 mi
50 km

JORDAN

LOW	HILLS	MOUNTAINS	

- 
- An aerial photograph showing a river flowing through a rural landscape. The river is the central focus, winding through fields and a small village. The surrounding area is a mix of green vegetation and brown, tilled earth. In the background, there are hills and more fields. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.
- ▣ Capital : Amman
 - ▣ Official language : Arabic
 - ▣ Ethnic Groups : Arab , Circassian ,Armenian
 - ▣ Religion : Islam
 - ▣ Govt. : Unitary Parliamentary Constitutional Monarchy
 - ▣ Monarch : Abdullah 2nd
 - ▣ PM : Omar Razzaz
 - ▣ Legislature : Senate
 - ▣ Independence : May 25 , 1946
 - ▣ Currency : Jordanian dinar
 - ▣ It situated on the bank of Jordan river

BAHRAIN

[CLICK HERE FOR LARGER MAP](#)

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd Causeway

Umm Na'san Is.

Gulf of Bahrain

Barbar

Jidd Hafs

Isa

Ar Rifa al Gharbi

Ar Rife ash Sharqi

Awali

Az Zallaq

Askar

Bahrain

Ad-Dur

Muharraq Is.

Persian Gulf

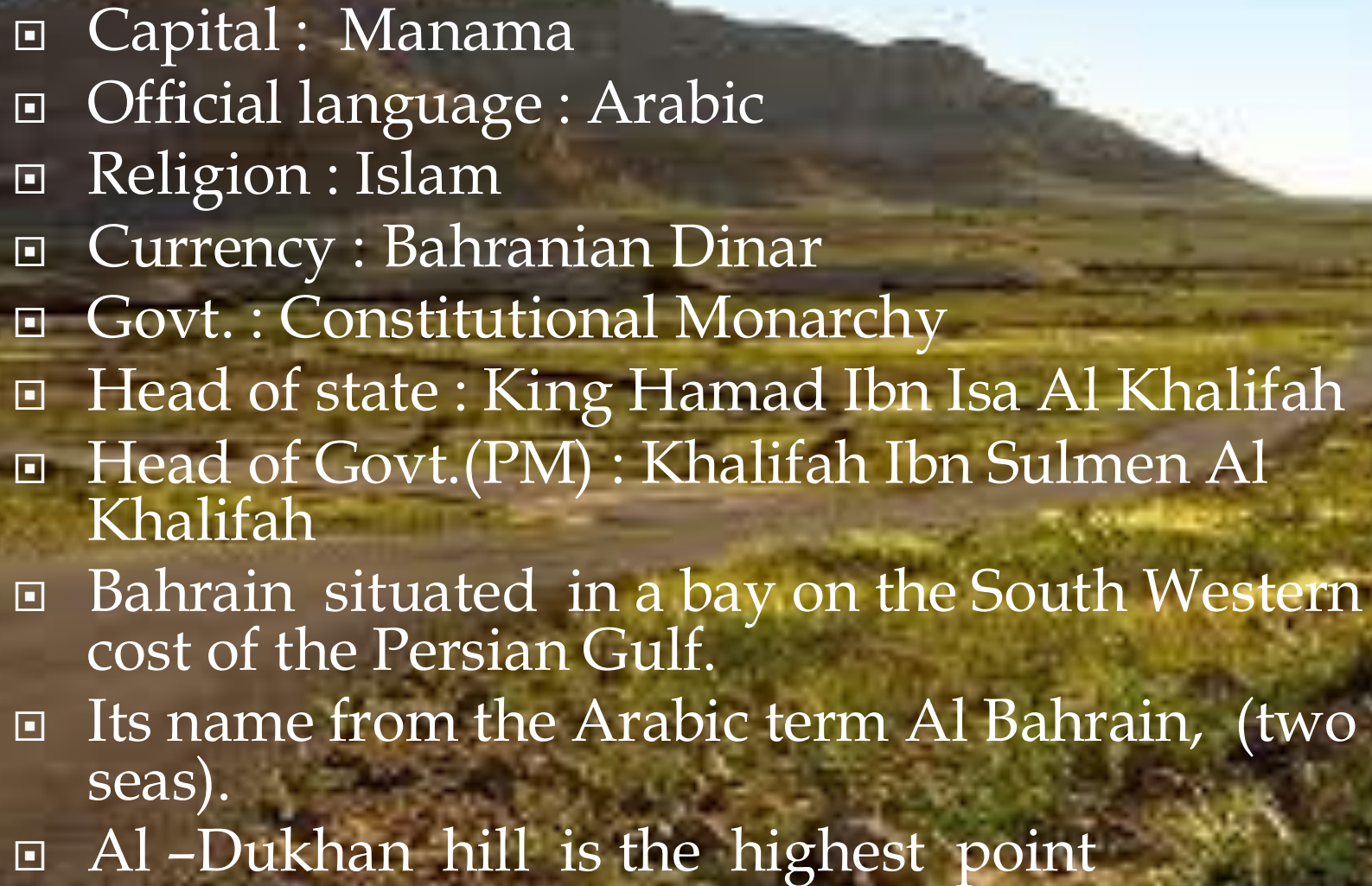
8 mi
8 km

BAHRAIN
FLAT - SANDY PLAIN

worldatlas

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- 
- ▣ Capital : Manama
 - ▣ Official language : Arabic
 - ▣ Religion : Islam
 - ▣ Currency : Bahranian Dinar
 - ▣ Govt. : Constitutional Monarchy
 - ▣ Head of state : King Hamad Ibn Isa Al Khalifah
 - ▣ Head of Govt.(PM) : Khalifah Ibn Sulmen Al Khalifah
 - ▣ Bahrain situated in a bay on the South Western cost of the Persian Gulf.
 - ▣ Its name from the Arabic term Al Bahrain, (two seas).
 - ▣ Al -Dukhan hill is the highest point

Climate:-

- ▣ Summer is unpleasant as high temperature frequently coincide with high humidity
- ▣ Winter is more cooler and pleasant
- ▣ In some areas vegetation is possible with the help of irrigation

Ethnic Groups:-

- ▣ Roughly half of population is Arab
- ▣ Most inhabitants are native – born Bahrain's
- ▣ Some are foreign born mainly :- Pakistan , Iran, India, Britten

Thanks