

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAIDAH**

**SAUDI HISTORY CULTURE/ STD VIII/ WORKSHEET NO. 2**

**FILL IN THE BLANKS –**

1. King Abdul Aziz was **26 years** when he re-captured Riyadh.
2. Oil was discovered in Saudi Arabia in **1938 AD.**
3. **Petroleum** is the Saudi's most important product.
4. In **December 2005**, Saudi Arabia joined the World Trade Organisation (WTO)
5. Saudi Arabia has no **permanent** year round rivers or lakes.

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING –**

Q1. Explain the contribution of King Abdul Aziz bin Saud.

Ans. In 1902 AD at the age of only 26, Abdul Aziz bin Saud re-captured Riyadh from the rival Al Rashid family. He continued his conquest on Al-Hasa, Al- Qatif and the rest of the country. In 1926 AD Abdul Aziz became the King of Hejaz. In 1927 AD he took the title 'King of Nejd'. In 1932 AD, the regions of Al-Hasa, Qatif, Nejd and Hejaz were unified to form the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Q2. What were the development programmes in Saudi Arabia ?

Ans. Vast reserves of oil were discovered in 1938 AD. Development programmes were delayed due to the onset of the Second World War in 1939 AD. It began in earnest in 1946 AD. In 1949 AD, oil production was in full swing. Oil has provided Saudi Arabia with economic prosperity and a great deal of influence in the international community.

Q3. What changes had undergone Saudi Arabia's free market economy.

Ans. Saudi Arabia's free market economy has undergone remarkable changes in a relatively short period of time. It has evolved from a basic agricultural society into a regional and global economic power.



Q4. Write a brief note about Saudi economy.

Ans. Petroleum is an integral part of Saudi economy. Saudi Arabia is the world's largest producer and exporter of oil. In the recent decades, the Kingdom has increasingly diversified its economy. Today it produces and exports a variety of industrial goods all over the globe.

The private sector is playing an increasingly larger role in the Saudi economy. It is expected to continue growing, especially as Saudi Arabia opens its doors further to foreign investment.

Q5. Mention the role of government in industrial and economic development.

Ans. The government has an essential role in industrial and economic development. The ministry of Economy and Planning formulates economic and social development. Additional sectors of economy are overseen by individual ministries such as agriculture, energy, transportation, communications and finance.

Q6. Where are population centres located in Saudi Arabia ?

Ans. Population centres are mainly located along the eastern and western coasts and densely populated interior Oases such as Hofuf and Buraydah.

Q7. In which areas there is no population.

Ans. In some extended areas, primarily the Rub Al-Khali and the Arabian desert, there is no population.

Q8. What does Red Sea side offers ?

Ans. Red Sea side offers world class coral reefs including those in the Gulf of Aqaba.

\*\*\*\*\*