

## الفصل التاسع عشر

### Chapter XIX

#### باب خاص بالمملكة العربية السعودية

#### 1- Translated Models

##### 1- The Victory of King Abdul Aziz

The victory <sup>1</sup> of Abdulaziz in Riyadh was only the jumping oof point for a chain<sup>2</sup> of events that ended in the unification<sup>3</sup> of the Arabian peninsula and the establishment<sup>4</sup> of peace and security<sup>5</sup> in a land that had been plagued<sup>6</sup> by tribal warfare<sup>7</sup> and brigandage that life in Arabia had been intolerable ofr the past century. It was also that start of his own personal ascendancy<sup>8</sup> in the Arabian peninsula.

١- نصر                      ٢- سلسلة                      ٣- توحيد                      ٤- تأسيس                      ٥- الأمان ، الأمن  
٦- منكوبة                      ٣- رفاهية                      ٨- صمود .

يعتبر النصر الذي أحرزه الملك عبد العزيز في الرياض مجرد نقطة انطلاق لسلسلة من الأحداث التي انتهت بتوحيد شبه الجزيرة العربية وإقامة الأمن والأمان في أرض كانت منكوبة بالحروب القبلية وقطاع الطرق ، لدرجة أن الحياة في شبه الجزيرة العربية كانت لا تطاق خلال القرن الماضي . كما كان هذا النصر أيضا بداية لصعود نجمه الشخصي في شبه الجزيرة العربية .

##### 2- King Abdul Aziz's Policy

After his proclamation<sup>1</sup> as king of Hejaz the international<sup>2</sup> prestige<sup>3</sup> of King Abdulaziz was enhanced<sup>4</sup>; he could therefore no longer accept the terms of the treaty<sup>5</sup> of Uquair of 1915. A new treaty was signed with Britain in 1927, called the Treaty of Jeddah. Under the first article of this treaty, the British government recognized the complete independence<sup>6</sup> of the territories<sup>7</sup> under the control of Abdulaziz king of the Hijaz and sultan of Najd and its dependencies<sup>8</sup>.

- ١- إعلان ٢- دولي ٣- سيادة ، كرامة ٤- عظمه ، تعظيم  
٥- معاهدة ٦- استقلال ٧- أراضي ٨- توابع ، ملحقات .

بعد المناداة بعبد العزيز ملكًا على الحجاز تعاضمت مكانته الدولية . ولهذا فإنه لم يعد يقبل بشروط معاهدة عام ١٩١٥ وبناء عليه فقد تم التوقيع على معاهدة جديدة مع بريطانيا في ١٩٢٧ أطلق عليها معاهدة جدة . وطبقا للبند الأول من هذه المعاهدة اعترفت الحكومة البريطانية بالاستقلال التام للأراضي الخاضعة للملك عبد العزيز - ملك الحجاز وسultan نجد وتوابعها .

## II- Translate the following:

### 1- Wahabism in S.A.

If we consider the movement of Muhammed ibn Abdulwahab as a turning point<sup>1</sup> in the history of the Arabian Peninsula, it is because its appearance was a decisive phase<sup>2</sup> in the life of the Arabs, and because it is considered as the most influential liberation movement in Arabia after the advent of Islam. Wahabism was undoubtedly the dynamic<sup>3</sup> force behind the revival of the Arabian peninsula, by which the, Saudi Dynasty<sup>4</sup> was able to unite the small sheikhdoms<sup>5</sup> into a single state.

- ١- نقطة تحول ٢- طور ، مرحلة ٣- حيوي ، ديناميكي ٤- الأسرة  
٥- مشيخات .

### 2- King Abdul Aziz's Reforms

The reign<sup>1</sup> of Abdulaziz can be described as a period of a wakening<sup>2</sup> and transition<sup>3</sup> at the end of it, the country was ready for extensive<sup>4</sup> planning, rapid development speedy reform. The late<sup>5</sup> king had prepared the ground for construction and progress, especially in education. In his efforts to launch<sup>6</sup> a modest educational programme, the king had not only to face a lack<sup>7</sup> of money but also backwardness<sup>8</sup> and rampant ignorance, the result of centuries of isolation<sup>9</sup>. Most people lived protected by impenetrable walls of

superstitions<sup>10</sup> and custom; both a major block to reform and the introduction<sup>11</sup> of new ideas.

- ١- حكم  
٢- يقظة  
٣- انتقال  
٤- شاسع  
٥- الراحل  
٦- يستهل  
٧ نقص ؛ عدم كفاية  
٨- تخلف  
٩- عزلة  
١٠- خرافة  
١١- إدخال .

### 3- Industry in S.A. **الصناعة في المملكة العربية السعودية**

To strengthen<sup>1</sup> and encourage the industrial trend, the government established the general petroleum and Mineral Organization<sup>2</sup> (Petromin) three years ago, to prepare the ground for essential basic industries around which other secondary<sup>3</sup> industries<sup>4</sup> will grow. As one of the important industrial projects which the organization has considered are the manufacture of ammonia, sulphur<sup>5</sup>, iron and steel<sup>6</sup>.

- ١- يقوى  
٢- منظمة  
٣- ثانوي  
٤- صناعة  
٥- كبريت  
٦- صلب .

### **تنوع الدخل في السعودية**

#### 4- Diversification of Sources of Income in S.A.

The proper economic development of Saudi Arabia, with a diversification<sup>1</sup> of its sources of income instead of depending on oil, calls for an expanded<sup>2</sup> programme of industrialisation<sup>3</sup> and the exploitation<sup>4</sup> of the mineral resources<sup>5</sup> of the land. For the possibilities<sup>6</sup> of the agricultural development are too limited to provide an alternative<sup>7</sup> to the income<sup>8</sup> from oil.

- ١- تنوع  
٢- توسع  
٣- تصنيع  
٤- استغلال  
٥- موارد معدنية  
٦- احتمالات  
٧- بديل  
٨- دخل .

## 5- Public Health in S.A.

## الصحة العامة في المملكة العربية

In public health, Saudi Arabia is fighting a ruthless and incessant war on sickness, and disease and its plans to attain the maximum<sup>1</sup> in health and sanitation, though in their early phase, are bearing fruitful results. The allout campaign<sup>2</sup> to eliminate<sup>3</sup> epidemics<sup>4</sup> and disease was launched<sup>5</sup> after an accurate<sup>6</sup> assessment of the country's human and material potential, it has reached its immediate target<sup>7</sup>, however of providing free medical treatment to all .

- ١- أقصى درجة      ٢- حملة      ٣- يقضي على      ٤- أوبئة      ٥- بدأ  
٦- دقيق      ٧- هدف .

## 6- Free Medical Treatment

## العلاج المجاني بالسعودية:

Free<sup>1</sup> medical treatment,<sup>2</sup> the dream of people through the world, is a practical and living reality in Saudi Arabia. In the next few years the country is expecting to lead a vivid<sup>3</sup> progress in this respect<sup>4</sup>. This peaceful<sup>5</sup> revolution is changing the face of the country and its effects and benefits<sup>6</sup> are felt by people in all wallks<sup>7</sup> of life .

- ١- حر- مجاني      ٢- علاج      ٣- واضح      ٤- مجال      ٥- سلمى  
٦- فوائد، مزايا      ٧- مجالات .

## 7- Modernization in S.A.

## العصرية في السعودية:

One of the most remarkable aspects of Saudi Arabia's drive towards modernistion<sup>1</sup> is that its energy is manifest<sup>2</sup> in all directions and fighting on all fronts. Campaigns against ignorance and disease are being carried out simultaneously<sup>3</sup> and with the same single mindedness of purpose; a daring undertaking that could daunt the most ambitious and seasoned of reformers.<sup>4</sup> But the state constructed<sup>5</sup> by the herosim<sup>6</sup> and genius of Abdulaziz Al Saud is now being stabilised<sup>7</sup> and firmly established by his ableand ingenious successor,<sup>8</sup> king Faisal.

- ١- تطوير -مدنية عصرية ٢- واضح ٣- في نفس الوقت ٤- مصالحين  
٥- شيد، أسس ٦- بطولة ٧- استقر ٨- خليفة.

## 8- Girls' Education in S.A. تعليم البنات في المملكة العربية السعودية

The most comforting side of the educational renaissance<sup>1</sup> in Saudi Arabia, however is the amazing<sup>2</sup> progress made in girls' education. At first their schooling was met with stiff<sup>3</sup> resistance<sup>4</sup> by certain parents in many towns. But now this attitude is considered a thing of the past and today everyone understands the importance of providing the other half of souls with learning, thanks to the enlightened<sup>5</sup> policy<sup>6</sup> of the government.

- ١- نهضة ٢- مدهش ٣- حادة ٤- مقامة ٥- المستنيرة  
٦- سياسة.

## 9- Natural Gas in S.A. الغاز الطبيعي بالسعودية:

The utilisation<sup>1</sup> of the natural gas resources of Saudi Arabia as raw material<sup>2</sup> or fuel for industrial production will greatly contribute<sup>3</sup> to economic development and thus to the wealth of the country. The natural gas is a rich wealth and the country must concentrate<sup>4</sup> on this source to add new riches to the welfare of the country in its movement towards progress, welfare and stability<sup>5</sup>.

- ١- استخدام ٢- مادة خام ٣- يساهم؛ يشارك ٤- يركز ٥- استقرار.

## Fighting locusts مكافحة الجراد في السعودية:

The Saudi system for fighting locusts has<sup>1</sup> become one of the most effective<sup>2</sup> and competent in the world. The latest methods developed to fight locusts are used by the anti-locust Department,<sup>3</sup> which intends<sup>4</sup> to distribute radio equipments<sup>5</sup> to the main centres in the country after training the necessary personnel<sup>6</sup>.

- ١- جراد ٢- فعال ٣- إدارة مكافحة الجراد ٤- ينوى  
٥- معدات لاسلكية ٦- جهاز الموظفين.

