

الفصل التاسع عشر

Chapter XIX

باب خاص بالمملكة العربية السعودية

1- Translated Models

1- The Victory of King Abdul Aziz

The victory¹ of Abdulaziz in Riyadh was only the jumping oof point for a chain² of events that ended in the unification³ of the Arabian peninsula and the establishment⁴ of peace and security⁵ in a land that had been plagued⁶ by tribal warfare⁷ and brigandage that life in Arabia had been intolerable ofr the past century. It was also that start of his own personal ascendancy⁸ 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 proclamation¹ as king of Hejaz the international² prestige³ of King Abdulaziz was enhanced⁴; he could therefore no longer accept the terms of the treaty⁵ 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 independence⁶ of the territories⁷ under the control of Abdulaziz king of the Hijaz and sultan of Najd and its dependencies⁸.

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

بعد المناذة 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 وسليمان نجد وتوابعها .

II- Translate the following:

1- Wahabism in S.A.

If we consider the movement of Muhammed ibn Abdulwahab as a turning point¹ in the history of the Arabian Peninsula, it is because its appearance was a decisive phase² 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 dynamic³ force behind the revival of the Arabian peninsula, by which the, Saudi Dynasty⁴ was able to unite the small sheikhdoms⁵ into a single state.

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

2- King Abdul Aziz's Reforms

The reign¹ of Abdulaziz can be described as a period of a wakening² and transition³ at the end of it, the country was ready for extensive⁴ planning, rapid development speedy reform. The late⁵ king had prepared the ground for construction and progress, especially in education. In his efforts to launch⁶ a modest educational programme, the king had not only to face a lack⁷ of money but also backwardness⁸ and rampant ignorance, the result of centuries of isolation⁹. Most people lived protected by impenetrable walls of

superstitions¹⁰ and custom; both a major block to reform and the introduction¹¹ 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 strengthen¹ and encourage the industrial trend, the government established the general petroleum and Mineral Organization² (Petromin) three years ago, to prepare the ground for essential basic industries around which other secondary³ industries⁴ will grow. As one of the important industrial projects which the organization has considered are the manufacture of ammonia, sulphur⁵, iron and steel⁶.

- 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 diversification¹ of its sources of income instead of depending on oil, calls for an expanded² programme of industrialisation³ and the exploitation⁴ of the mineral resources⁵ of the land. For the possibilities⁶ of the agricultural development are too limited to provide an alternative⁷ to the income⁸ 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 maximum¹ in health and sanitation, though in their early phase, are bearing fruitful results. The allout campaign² to eliminate³ epidemics⁴ and disease was launched⁵ after an accurate⁶ assessment of the country's human and material potential, it has reached its immediate target⁷, 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:

Free¹ medical treatment,² 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 vivid³ progress in this respect⁴. This peaceful⁵ revolution is changing the face of the country and its effects and benefits⁶ are felt by people in all wallks⁷ 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 modernistion¹ is that its energy is manifest² in all directions and fighting on all fronts. Campaigns against ignorance and disease are being carried out simultaneously³ and with the same single mindedness of purpose; a daring undertaking that could daunt the most ambitious and seasoned of reformers.⁴ But the state constructed⁵ by the herosim⁶ and genius of Abdulaziz Al Saud is now being stabilised⁷ and firmly established by his ableand ingenious successor,⁸ 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 renaissance¹ in Saudi Arabia, however is the amazing² progress made in girls' education. At first their schooling was met with stiff³ resistance⁴ 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 enlightened⁵ policy⁶ of the government.

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

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

The utilisation¹ of the natural gas resources of Saudi Arabia as raw material² or fuel for industrial production will greatly contribute³ to economic development and thus to the wealth of the country. The natural gas is a rich wealth and the country must concentrate⁴ on this source to add new riches to the welfare of the country in its movement towards progress, welfare and stability⁵.

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

Fighting locusts مكافحة الجراد في السعودية:

The Saudi system for fighting locusts has¹ become one of the most effective² and competent in the world. The latest methods developed to fight lusts are used by the anti-locust Departmen,³ which intends⁴ to distribute radio equipments⁵ to the main centres in the country after training the necessary personnel⁶.

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

obeikandi.com