

## Answer Key



S o c i a l   S t u d i e s

# East & West

## Workbook 5

# Saudi Arabia

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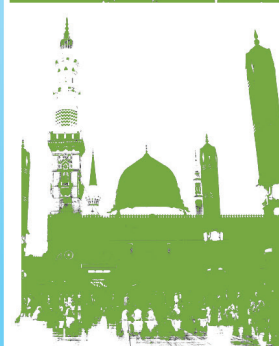
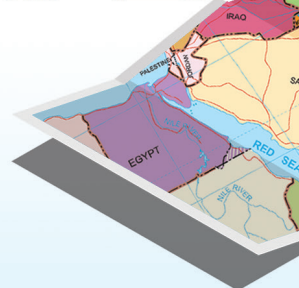
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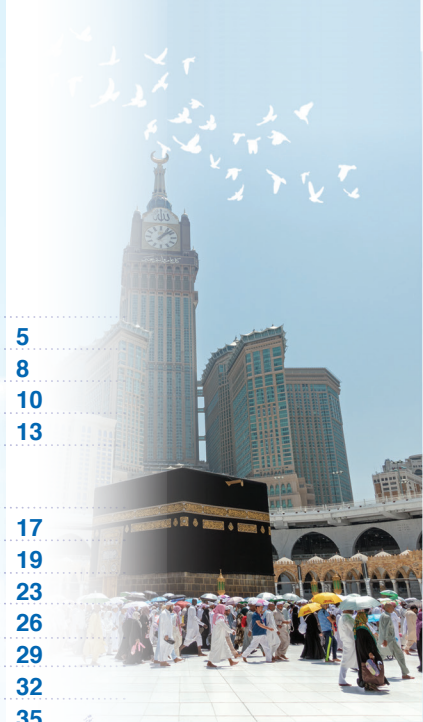




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► **Note: (SOA) stands for  
“Students’ own answers”.**



**East & West**  
*Saudi Arabia*



Unit

1

# The Political Life in Saudi Arabia

■ Lesson

1

The Political Life in Saudi Arabia

---

■ Lesson

2

The State and the Government

---

■ Lesson

3

The Saudi Government

---

■ Lesson

4

Citizenship







When was the modern Saudi state founded?

**In 1932.**



List the reasons our country was called The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

1

**Kingdom, because it's an absolute monarchy.**

2

**Saudi, because it's named after the ruling dynasty of the country, the House of Saud.**

3

**Arabia is the name used to refer to the region many centuries BC.**



What do we mean by a monarchy?

**A monarchy is a form of government in which one person had the inherited right to rule as a head of State during his or her lifetime.**



Who am I?

1

I established the modern Saudi state.

**Abd al-Aziz bin Abd al- Rahman Al Saud.**

2

I am the King of Saudi Arabia. **King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud.**

3

I am the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia. **Muhammad bin Salman.**







Who rules Saudi Arabia based on 1992 Basic Law of Governance?

**One of king Abd al-Aziz male descendants rules the country.**



Explain.

- a. The Saudi King's official title is the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques.

**Since Saudi Arabia is the birthplace of Islam and home to Islam's two holiest Mosques in Makkah al- Mukarramah and al- Madinah al- Munawwarah.**

- b. The Saudi flag is designed with differing obverse and reverse sides.

**So that the shahada reads - and the sword points - correctly from right to left on both sides.**



Describe the Saudi flag.

**The Flag of Saudi Arabia is green, a traditional color in Islamic flags, with the Shahada (Muslim creed) in a large white Arabic script (translated as «There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah») over a white horizontal saber (the sword's tip points to the hoist side).**





Q.8

What is the national symbol of Saudi Arabia?

**The palm tree surmounting two crossed swords.**

Q.9

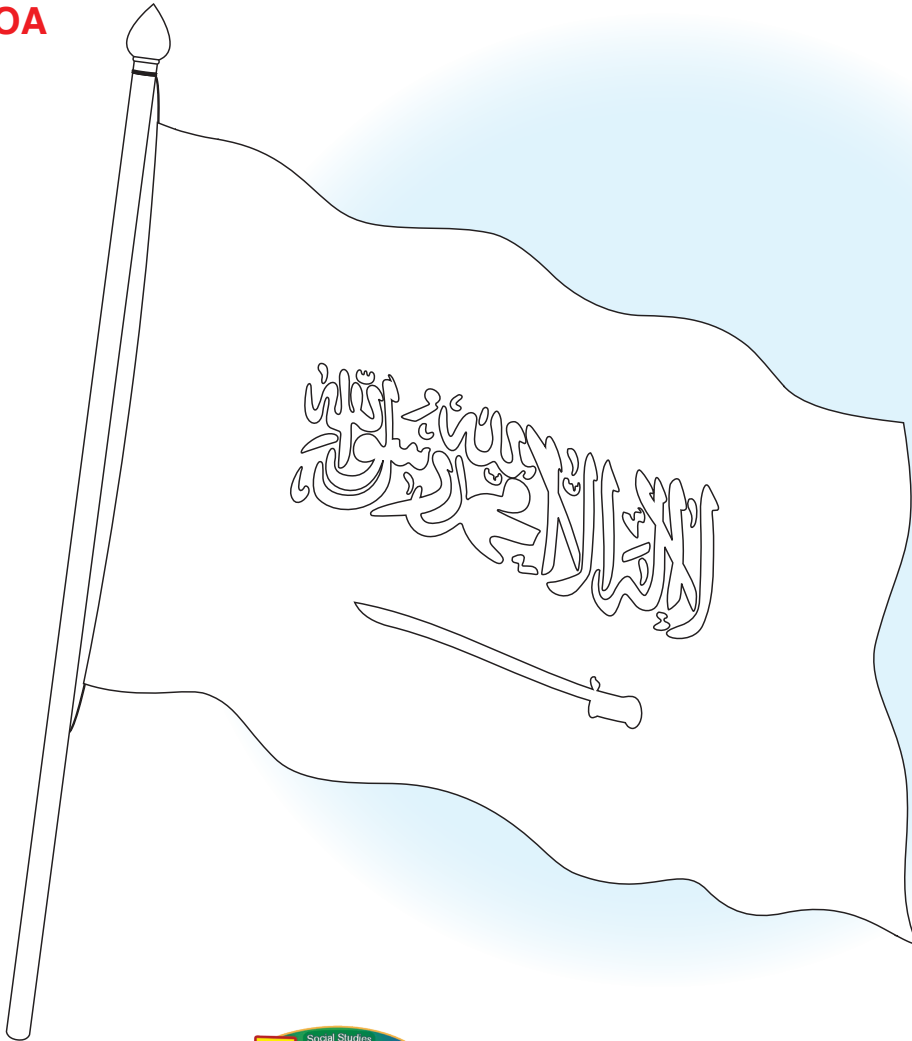
What are the national colors of Saudi Arabia?

**Green and white.**

Q.10

Color the flag of Saudi Arabia.

**SOA**







What are the three pillars of a country?

- 1 The authority.
- 2 The territory.
- 3 The population.



List the conditions of sovereignty.

- 1 Having a defined territory.
- 2 Having a permanent population.
- 3 Having one government.
- 4 Having the capacity to enter into relations with other sovereign states.
- 5 Being not dependent on or subjected to any other power or state.



What is the difference between the state and the government?

The state is a geographic entity that enjoys sovereignty and has people, land, and a constitution.

The government is a geographic entity that enjoys sovereignty and has people, land, and a constitution.







a. What does each of the following pictures represent?



**The religion**



**The government**



**The family**

b. What do we call these pictures together?

**The authority structures.**

c. What is the ruling body in every nation nowadays?

**The government.**





Write the name of each of the followings:

- a. The head of Saudi Arabia.

**King Salman bin Abdulazi.**

- b. The prime minister of Saudi Arabia.

**Mohammed bin Salman.**

- c. The minister of education in Saudi Arabia.

**Dr.Hamad bin Mohammed Al Al-Sheikh.**



List the three power branches of the Saudi government.

1

**The Executive.**

2

**The Legislative.**

3

**The Judicial.**



Who does the executive power of the government include?

1

**The King.**

2

**The council.**

3

**The cabinet.**







Who appoints the Council of Ministers? For how long?

**The King appoints the council of Ministers every 4 years.**



What is a cabinet?

**The cabinet refers to the ministers appointed by the king.**



What do we mean by legislative power?

**It is a unicameral Consultative Council (Majlis ash-Shura).**



The Consultative Council or Majlis ash-Shura is unicameral. Explain.

**It has 150 seats; members appointed by the monarch to serve**

**a -4 year terms.**



Fill in the table with the correct answer.

Legislative Power	Name in Arabic	Number of Members	Method of Selection	Time of Service
The Consultative Council	مجلس الشورى	150	by the monarch	4 years







Fill in the blanks with the suitable answer.

- 1 The **High** Court which consists of the court chief and is organized into circuits with **3-** judge panels, except for the **criminal** circuit, which has a 5-judge panel for cases involving major punishments.
- 2 High Court chief and chiefs of the High Court Circuits are appointed by **royal decree** following the recommendation of the Supreme **Judiciary** Council.



Give examples on 3 subordinate courts.

- 1 **Court of Appeal .**
- 2 **The Specialized Criminal Court.**
- 3 **The First-Degree Courts.**



What kind of court will look into each of the following cases:

- a. A case of theft **Criminal court .**
- b. A case of divorce **Personal status.**
- c. A case of business fraud **Commercial court.**
- d. A case of killing **Criminal court.**
- e. A case of bankruptcy **Commercial court.**





Q.1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 A resident of a particular country is a **citizen**.
- 2 A **nationality** is citizenship to a particular nation.
- 3 **Discrimination** is unfair treatment of people because of their religion, nationality, color, gender or age.
- 4 A written statement outlining the basic laws or principles by which a country is governed is a **constitution**.
- 5 **Amendment** is a minor change or addition designed to improve a text or a piece of legislation.
- 6 An amount of money levied by a government on its citizens and used to run the government and the country is a **taxation**.

Q.2

List two documents used to indicate your nationality.

- 1 **A birth certificate.**
- 2 **A government document (passport).**

Q.3

When was the Saudi constitution issued?

**On 1 March, 1992.**





What are the sources used in developing the Saudi constitution?

- 1 **The Holy Qur'an.**
- 2 **The life and practices of Prophet Muhammad ( (peace be upon him).**
- 3 **Some elements from other laws and customary laws.**



Describe the Basic Law of Government.

**The Basic Law of Government serves as the constitutional framework and is based on the Holy Qur'an and on the life and practices of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).**



How is the law amended in the Saudi system?

**By the king directly or proposed to the king by the consultative assembly or the council of ministers.**



When did the Saudi government hold its first-ever elections?

- 1 **In 2005.**
- 2 **In 2011.**







Who did the Saudis elect?

**Municipal councilors.**



List 5 citizens' rights and 5 responsibilities in the Saudi Constitution.

### Rights

1. The right to own property.
2. The right to have a decent life.
3. The right to vote and be elected to a governmental office.
4. The right to vote and stand as candidates.
5. The right to drive.

### Responsibilities

1. Be a good citizen.
2. Protect your country.
3. Vote in your Local Municipal Councils.
4. Keep your country clean.
5. Volunteer in activities that are beneficial to your community.



Since December, 2015 till now, the Saudi government granted women many rights. Explain by giving examples from your daily experience.

**In December 2015, women were allowed to vote and stand as candidates for the first time in municipal council elections, with 19 women winning seats. In June 2018, Saudi women were allowed to drive by a royal decree issued by King Salman.**



Unit

# 2

## The Land

• Lesson

1

The Earth's Land and Water

---

• Lesson

2

The Ancient World- Asia

---

• Lesson

3

The Ancient World- Africa

---

• Lesson

4

The Ancient World- Europe

---

• Lesson

5

The New World- North America

---

• Lesson

6

The New World- South America

---

• Lesson

7

Antarctica and Oceania







Explain.

Our Earth is called the "Blue Planet".

**Because its surface is approximately %70.9 Water and %29.1 Land.**



Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 Our Earth's surface is approximately 71% **water** and 29% **land**.
- 2 The Earth's land is divided into **seven** landmasses.
- 3 A **continent** is a great landmass of the Earth that covers 29% of the Earth's surface.
- 4 The largest continent is **Asia**, while the smallest continent is **Oceania**.
- 5 The **Ural** mountains separate Europe and Asia.





Locate the continents on the map of the world.



Which continent is Saudi Arabia located in?

**Asia**





Q.1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable answer.

- 1 Asia is the Earth's **largest** continent; it covers about **30** % of the world's landmass and includes **44** countries.
- 2 The population of Asia is about **4,560** billion people in 2018; out of the world's population which amounts to almost **7,600** billion people.
- 3 The population of Asia counts about **60** % of the world's population.
- 4 Asia includes the most populated countries in the world **China** and **India**.
- 5 **Russia** and **Turkey** are in two continents; Asia and Europe.
- 6 The **Bosphorus** Bridge connects Asia and Europe.







What are the three continents the old world is comprised of?

- 1 ... **Asia** .....
- 2 ... **Africa** .....
- 3 ... **Europe** .....



List the three largest countries in Asia from the largest to the smallest.

- 1 ... **Russia** .....
- 2 ... **China** .....
- 3 ... **India** .....



Match the city with the country where it is located.

The City

The Country

1- ( **b** ) Tokyo

a- The Philippines

2- ( **c** ) Mumbai

b- Japan

3- ( **d** ) Shanghai

c- India

4- ( **a** ) Manila

d- China

5- ( **f** ) Seoul

e- Turkey

6- ( **e** ) Istanbul

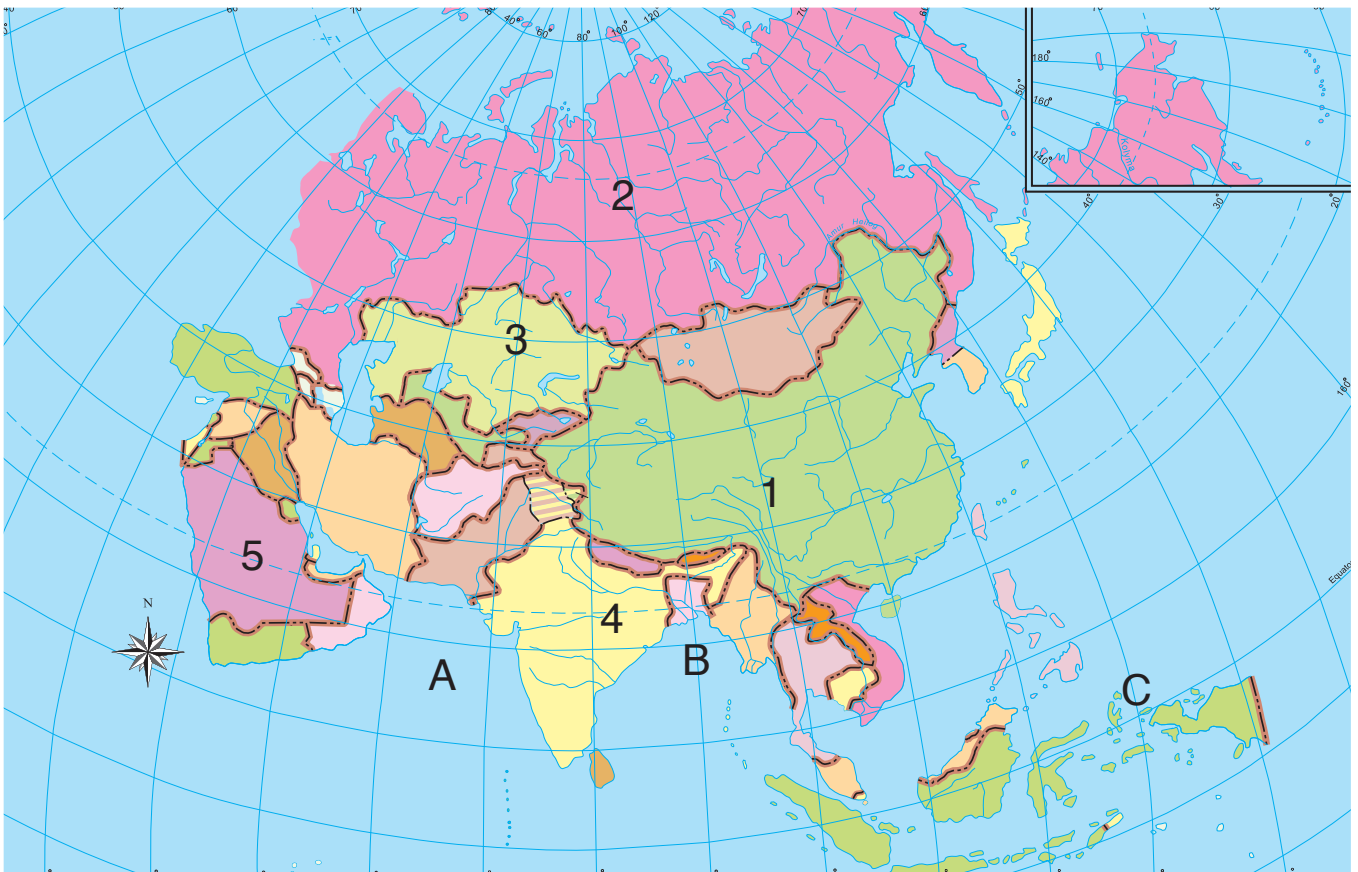
f- South Korea







- a. Locate the 5 largest countries in Asia on the map.  
(numbers 1-5)
- b. Locate the most populated countries in Asia on the map.  
(A-C)



- 1- **China.** .....
- 2- **Russia.** .....
- 3- **Kazakhstan.** .....
- 4- **India.** .....
- 5- **Saudi Arabia.** .....

- A- **Indian Ocean.** .....
- B- **Indian ocean.** .....
- C- **Pacific ocean.** .....







Match the landmark with its location.

Landmark	Location	
1- ( <b>c</b> ) Al- Masjid an- Nabawi	a- Turkey	
2- ( <b>e</b> ) Al- Masjid al- Haram	b- Jordan	
3- ( <b>f</b> ) Al- Aqsa Mosque	c- Al- Madinah al- Munawwarah	
4- ( <b>g</b> ) Taj Mahal	d- Dubai	
5- ( <b>h</b> ) The Great Wall of China	e- Makkah	
6- ( <b>d</b> ) Burj Khalifa	f- Jerusalem	
7- ( <b>a</b> ) Bosphorus Bridge	g- India	
8- ( <b>b</b> ) Petra	h- China	







Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 Africa is the Earth's ..... **second** ..... largest continent, about ..... **21** ..... % of the landmass area.
- 2 It is also the ..... **second** ..... most-populous continent. It includes ..... **53** ..... countries.
- 3 The largest country in Africa is ..... **Algeria** .....
- 4 The population of Africa was over ..... **1,288** ..... billion in 2018; it counts up to ..... **15** ..... % of the world's population.
- 5 The most populated countries in Africa are ..... **Nigeria** ....., ..... **Ethiopia** ..... and ..... **Egypt** .....
- 6 Africa is endowed with the world's longest river, the ..... **the Nile** ....., as well as the world's largest desert, the ..... **Sahara** ..... Desert.







### Explain. ▼

Africa has a strategic location.

**It is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, both the Suez Canal and the Red Sea along the Sinai Peninsula to the northeast, the Indian Ocean to the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west.**



Match the city with the country where it is located.

City

Country

1- ( **c** ) Cairo

a- South Africa

2 - ( **b** ) Lagos

b- Nigeria

3 - ( **a** ) Johannesburg

c- Egypt

4 - ( **e** ) Kinshasa

d- Sudan

5 - ( **d** ) Khartoum

e- The Democratic Republic of the Congo

6 - ( **f** ) Abidjan

f- Ivory Coast



Match the landmark with its location.

Landmark

Country

1- ( **a** ) Giza Pyramids

a- Egypt

2- ( **a** ) The Great Sphinx

b- Kenya

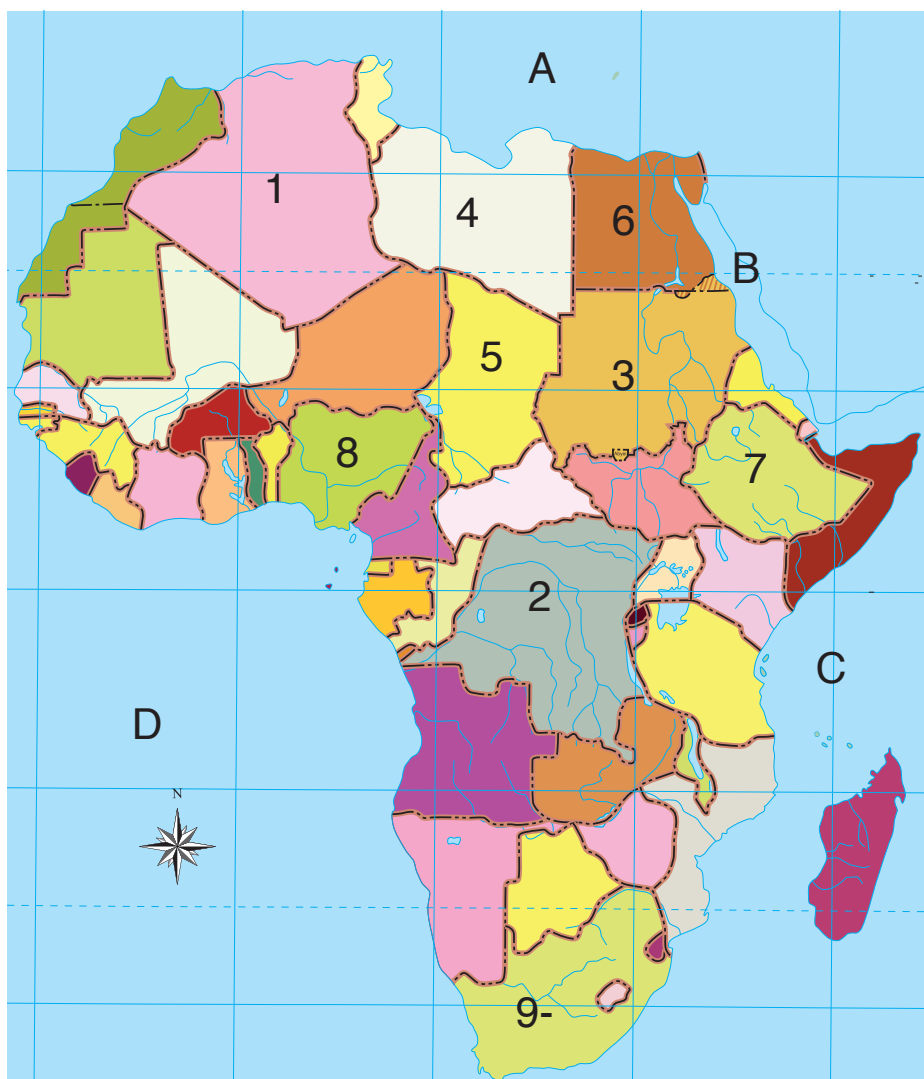
3- ( **b** ) Maasai Mara







- a. Locate the 5 largest countries in Africa on the map.  
(numbers 1-5)
- b. Locate the most populated countries in Africa on the map.  
(numbers 6-9)
- c. Locate the water bodies bordering the continent of Africa on the map. (A-D)



- 1- **Algeria.**
- 2- **The Democratic Republic of the Congo.**
- 3- **Sudan.**
- 4- **Libya.**
- 5- **Chad.**
- 6- **Egypt.**
- 7- **Ethiopia.**
- 8- **Nigeria.**
- 9- **South Africa.**
- A- **The Mediterranean Sea.**
- B- **The Red Sea.**
- C- **The Indian Ocean.**
- D- **The Atlantic Ocean.**





Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 Europe is the world's ..... **sixth** ..... largest continent which includes ..... **47** ..... countries.
- 2 The European continent is separated from Asia by Russia's ..... **Ural** ..... Mountains, by the ..... **Caspian** ..... and the ..... **Black** ..... Seas.
- 3 Europe is separated from Africa by the ..... **Mediterranean** ..... Sea.
- 4 The population of Europe was estimated to be ..... **743** ..... million people in 2018 which was slightly more than ..... **13** ..... % of the world's population
- 5 The most populated countries in Europe are ..... **Russia** ..... , ..... **Germany** ..... and ..... **the United Kingdom** .....





Match the city with the country where it is located.

City	Country
1- ( <b>c</b> ) London	a- Germany
2- ( <b>a</b> ) Berlin	b- France
3- ( <b>e</b> ) Madrid	c- The United Kingdom
4- ( <b>d</b> ) Rome	d- Italy
5- ( <b>b</b> ) Paris	e- Spain



Where is each of the following landmarks located?

Landmark	Location
The Colosseum	..... <b>Italy</b> .....
Eiffel Tower	..... <b>France</b> .....
Hermitage Museum	..... <b>Russia</b> .....
Millau Viaduct Bridge	..... <b>France</b> .....
The Acropolis	..... <b>Greece</b> .....

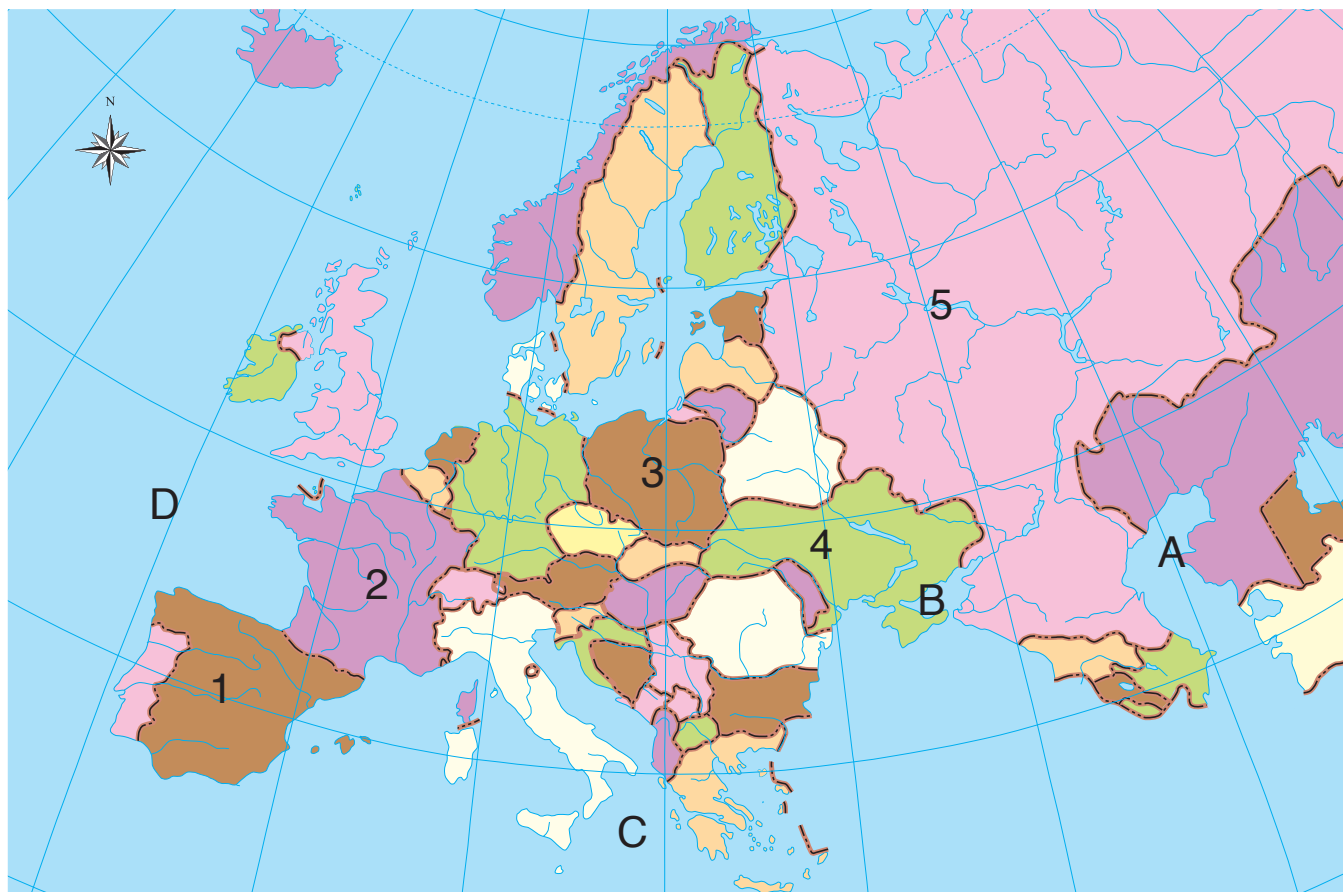






a. Locate the 5 largest countries in Europe on the map.  
(numbers 1-5)

b. Locate the water bodies bordering the continent of Europe  
on the map. (A-D)



- 1- **Spain.** .....
- 2- **France.** .....
- 3- **Poland.** .....
- 4- **Ukraine.** .....
- 5- **Russia.** .....

- A- **Sea of Azov.** .....
- B- **The Black Sea.** .....
- C- **The Mediterranean Sea.** .....
- D- **The Atlantic Ocean.** .....







Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 The **Spanish** and the Portuguese, during the 15<sup>th</sup> century, opened the door to discovering the new world.
- 2 The new world is comprised of **Caribbean**, **Central America countries** and **Canada – Mexico**.
- 3 North America is the planet's **third** largest continent which makes up about **16.5** % of the landmass area in the world.
- 4 North America includes **23** countries. It contains all the Caribbean and **Central America** countries, Canada, **Mexico**, the United States of America, as well as **Greenland** – the world's largest Island.
- 5 America was named after **Amerigo** Vespucci.
- 6 The population of North America was about **580** million people in 2018. The largest country in population size is the **United States**.







Match the city with the country where it is located.

City		Country	
1-	( <b>c</b> ) Mexico City	a- Canada	
2-	( <b>b</b> ) New York	b- USA	
3-	( <b>b</b> ) Los Angeles	c- Mexico	
4-	( <b>b</b> ) Chicago		
5-	( <b>a</b> ) Toronto		



Where is each of the following landmarks located?

Landmark		Location
1	Teotihuacán pyramids	..... <b>Mexico</b> .....
2	The Château Frontenac	..... <b>Canada</b> .....
3	Mount Rushmore	..... <b>USA</b> .....
4	Niagara Falls	..... <b>Canada-USA</b> .....
5	Panama Canal	..... <b>Panama</b> .....
6	The United Nations Headquarters	..... <b>USA</b> .....





Q.4

- Locate the 4 largest countries in North America on the map. (numbers 1-4)
- Locate the water bodies bordering the continent of North America on the map. (A-C)



- 1- **Greenland** .....
  - 2- **Canada** .....
  - 3- **USA** .....
  - 4- **Mexico** .....
- 
- A- **Gulf of Mexico** .....
  - B- **The Atlantic Ocean** .....
  - C- **The Pacific Ocean.** .....





Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- ① South America is the planet's ..**fourth**..... largest continent, ..**12**.....% of the world's landmass. It includes ..**12**..... countries.
- ② The continent contains the world's highest waterfall, ..**Angel**..... Falls, in Venezuela; in addition to the largest river, by water flow, the ..**Amazon**..... River which is the second longest river in the world, not to mention the largest mountain range, the ..**Andes**.....
- ③ South America contains the driest place on Earth, the ..**Atacama**..... Desert in Chile. It also includes the highest capital city, ..**La Paz**....., Bolivia, and the highest lake in the world, Lake ..**Titicaca**.....
- ④ The population of South America in 2018 was about ..**428**.....million people.
- ⑤ The countries of Central America and South America together are known as ..**Latin America**.....







Match the city with the country where it is located.

City	Country
1- ( <b>c</b> ) Sao Paulo	a- Venezuela
2- ( <b>c</b> ) Rio de Janeiro	b- Argentina
3- ( <b>d</b> ) Bogota´	c- Brazil
4- ( <b>b</b> ) Buenos Aires	d- Colombia
5- ( <b>a</b> ) Caracas	



Where is each of the following landmarks located?

Landmark	Location
1 Angel Falls	Venezuela
2 The Amazon River	Peru to Barazil
3 Atacama Desert	Chile
4 Lake Titicaca	Peru-Bolivia
5 La Paz	Bolivia
6 Machu Picchu	Peru







- a. Locate the 6 largest countries in South America on the map. (numbers 1-6)
- b. Locate the water bodies bordering the continent of South America on the map. (A-B)

- 1- **Brazil**
- 2- **Bolivia**
- 3- **Argentina**
- 4- **Peru**
- 5- **Colombia**
- 6- **Venezuela**

- A- **Pacific Ocean**
- B- **Atlantic Ocean**







Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 In 1773, **James Cook** crossed the Antarctic Circle for the first time.
- 2 In 1821, the American Captain **John Davis**, a sealer, set foot on the ice in Antarctica.
- 3 Antarctica is the world's **sixth** largest continent, about **9** % of the Earth's landmass.
- 4 Population in Antarctica is officially **none**.
- 5 A First Fleet of British ships arrived in **Sydney** in January, 1788 to establish a penal colony.
- 6 Oceania is the **smallest** continent, about **5.3** % of the world's landmass. It includes **14** countries.
- 7 Australia is the **largest** country in Oceania in both area and population.
- 8 The population of Oceania is about **41** million people in 2018.
- 9 **Australia** contributes to about two-third of Oceania's population.







**Explain.** ▼

Antarctica is the coldest and windiest spot on the Planet.

**It is almost %98 solid ice.**



What is Australasia comprised of?

**Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, as well as thousands of coral atolls and volcanic islands of the South Pacific Ocean, including the Melanesia and Polynesia groups.**



Match the city with the country where it is located.

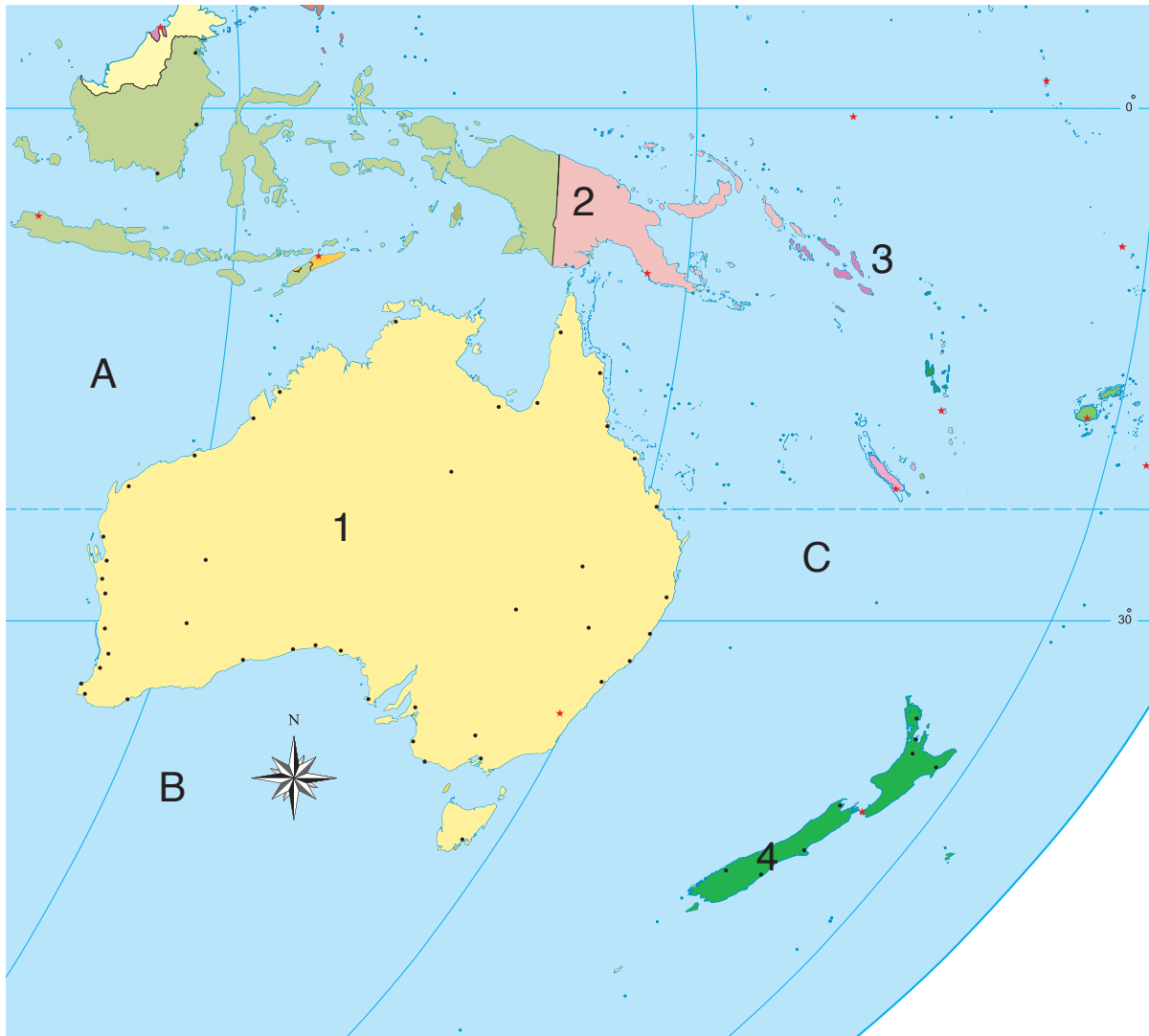
City	Country
1- ( <b>a</b> ) Sydney	a- Australia
2- ( <b>a</b> ) Melbourne	b- New Zealand
3- ( <b>a</b> ) Perth	
4- ( <b>a</b> ) Brisbane	
5- ( <b>b</b> ) Auckland	







- a. Locate the 4 largest countries in Oceania on the map. (numbers 1-4)
- b. Locate the water bodies bordering the continent of Oceania on the map. (A-C)



- 1- **Australia**
- 2- **Papua New Guinea,**
- 3- **Solomon islands**
- 4- **New Zealand**

- A- **Indian Ocean**
- B- **Southern Ocean**
- C- **Pacific Ocean**





Unit

# 3

• Lesson

1

• Lesson

2

• Lesson

3

## The Arab World The African Part

The Nile Valley

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The Northwest African  
Countries

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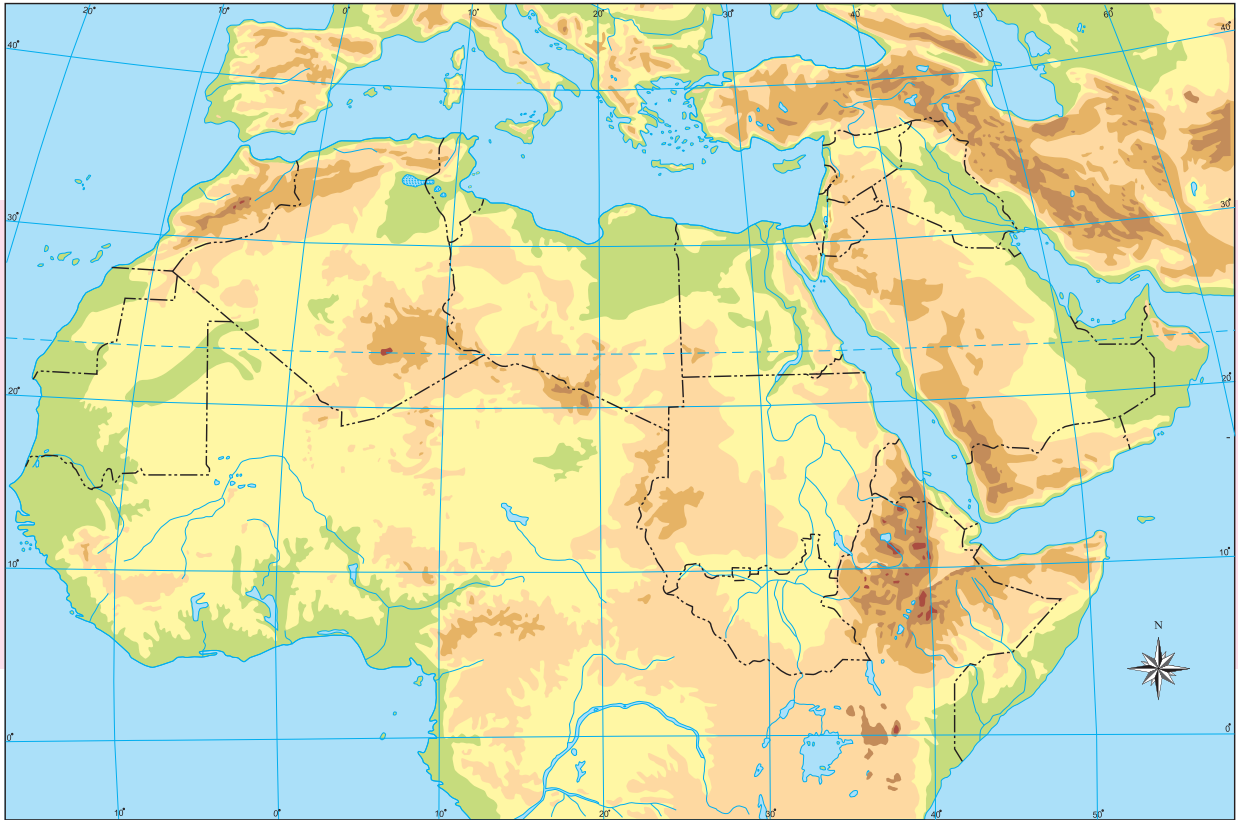
The African Horn and  
Comoros







Use the following map to answer the questions:



► List the Arab Countries in Africa.

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ● .. <b>Algeria.</b> .....    | ● .. <b>Somalia.</b> .....  |
| ● .. <b>Mauritania.</b> ..... | ● .. <b>Comoros.</b> .....  |
| ● .. <b>Morocco.</b> .....    | ● .. <b>Djibouti.</b> ..... |
| ● .. <b>Tunisia.</b> .....    | ● .. <b>Sudan.</b> .....    |
| ● .. <b>Libya.</b> .....      | ● .. <b>Egypt.</b> .....    |





List the 5 geographical regions of the Arab world.

- The Nile Valley.**
- African Countries.**
- Arabian Peninsula.**
- Horn of Africa.**
- Fertile Crescent.**



What is the importance of the Sinai Peninsula?

**The Sinai Peninsula in Egypt is the only land bridge between Asia and Africa.**



Fill in the table with the correct answer.

Flag	Country	Capital	Currency
	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Cairo</b>	Egyptian Pound (EGP)
	Sudan	<b>Khortoum</b>	<b>Sudanese Pound (SDG)</b>

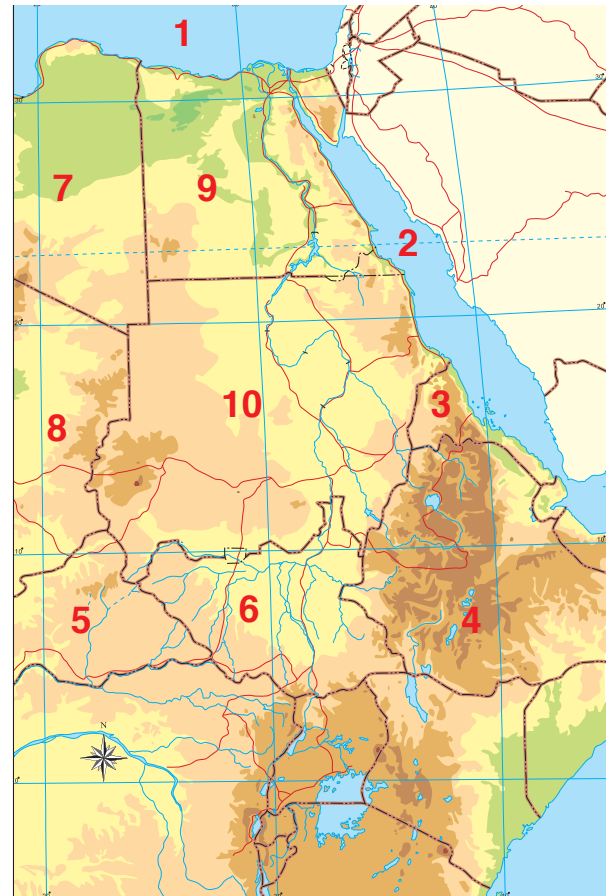




Use the following map to answer the questions:

a. Locate the following borders on the map by writing their numbers:

- 1 Mediterranean Sea
- 2 Red Sea
- 3 Eritrea
- 4 Ethiopia
- 5 Central African Republic
- 6 South Sudan
- 7 Libya
- 8 Chad



b. Locate the countries of the Nile Valley on the map by writing their numbers:

- 9 Egypt
- 10 Sudan





Use the following map to answer the questions:

a. Locate the following borders on the map by writing their numbers:

1 Mediterranean Sea

2 Egypt

3 Sudan

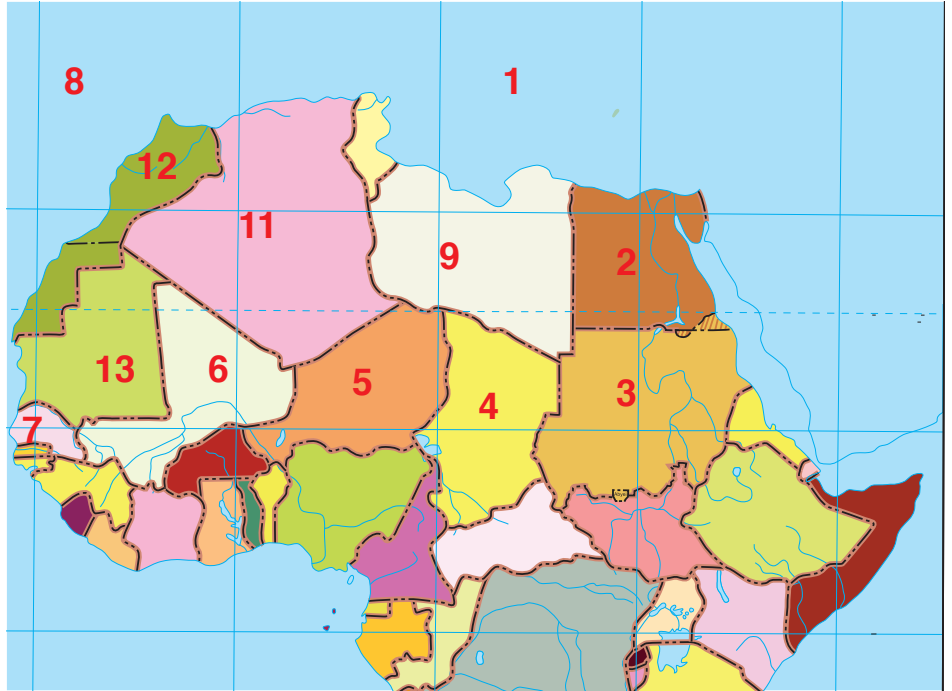
4 Chad

5 Niger

6 Mali

7 Senegal

8 Atlantic Ocean



b. Locate the Northwest African countries on the map by writing their numbers:

9 Libya

10 Tunisia

11 Algeria






12 Morocco

13 Mauritania





Fill in the table with the correct answer.

Flag	Country	Capital	Currency
	<b>Libya</b>	<b>Tripoli</b>	Libyan Dinar (LYD)
	Tunisia	<b>Tunis</b>	<b>Tunisian Dinar(TND)</b>
	<b>Algeria</b>	Algiers	<b>Algerian Dinar (DZD)</b>
	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Rabat</b>	Moroccan Dirham (MAD)
	<b>Mauritania</b>	Nouakchott	<b>Mauritanian Ouguiya (MRU)</b>





Use the following map to answer the questions:

a. Locate the following borders on the map by writing their numbers:

1 Eritrea

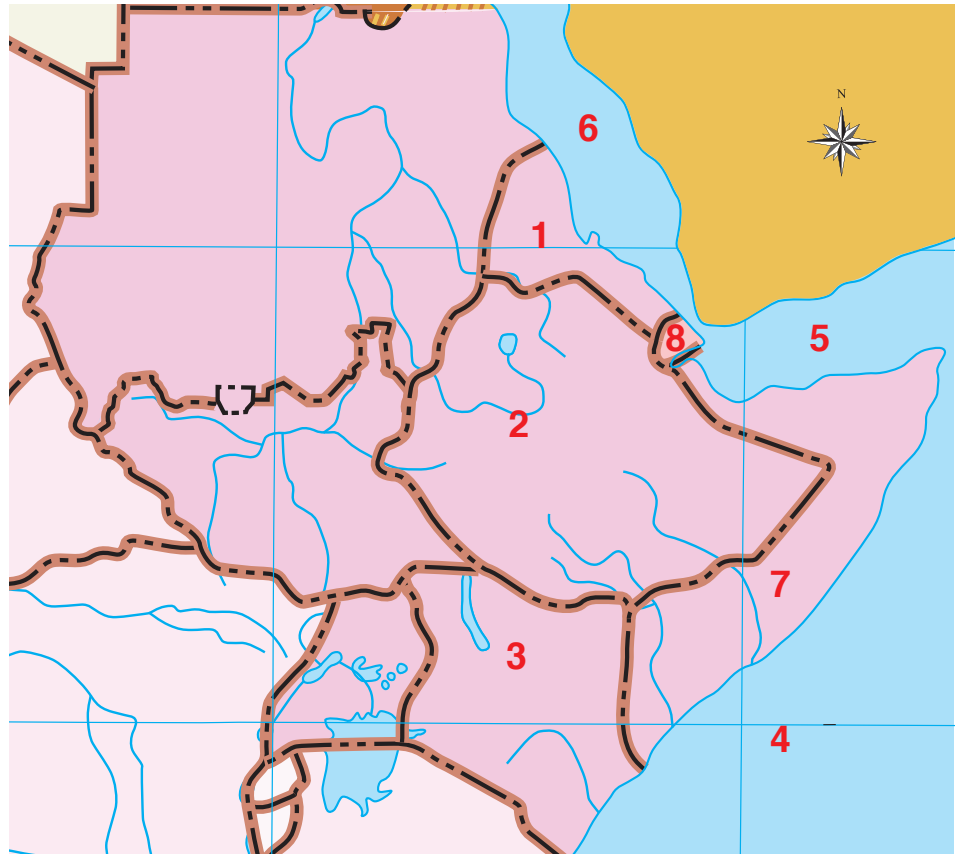
2 Ethiopia

3 Kenya

4 Indian Ocean

5 Gulf of Aden

6 Red Sea



b. Locate the countries of the African Horn on the map by writing their numbers:

7 Somalia

8 Djibouti








What is an archipelago?

**A group or chain of islands.**



Fill in the table with the correct answer.

Flag	Country	Capital	Currency
	Djibouti	<b>Djibouti</b>	<b>Djiboutian Franc (DJF)</b>
	<b>Somalia</b>	Mogadishu	<b>Somalia Shilling (SOS)</b>
	<b>Comoros</b>	<b>Moroni</b>	Comorian Franc (KMF)



Unit

# 4

• Lesson

1

• Lesson

2

• Lesson

3

• Lesson

4

• Lesson

5

• Lesson

6

• Lesson

7

• Lesson

8

# Mesopotamia

Mesopotamia

The Sumerians

The Sumerian City – States

The Inventions of the Sumerians

The Akkadians

The Babylonians

The Assyrians

The Chaldeans







- a. The first civilizations were founded in the fertile valleys of great rivers. Explain.

**Because rivers provided water for drinking and irrigating**

**crops.**

- b. Mesopotamia was known as the land between the two rivers. Explain.

**Because the Tigris River ran along the north and the**

**Euphrates River ran along the south.**



- List the earliest civilizations developed in the world and the rivers they grew along.

Civilization	River
<b>Mesopotamia</b>	<b>Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.</b>
<b>Harappa</b>	<b>Indus River.</b>
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Nile Valley.</b>
<b>Shang</b>	<b>Huang He River.</b>





What do we mean by Mesopotamia?

**An ancient region of southwest Asia between the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers in modern-day Iraq.**



What is the Fertile Crescent?

**An area which was located in what today is the countries of Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Palestine and Lebanon.**



When did the earliest civilizations develop in Mesopotamia?

**Nearly 6,000 years ago.**



List the earliest civilizations developed in Mesopotamia in order.

- 1 **The Sumerians.**
- 2 **The Akkadians.**
- 3 **The Babylonians.**
- 4 **Assyrians.**
- 5 **The Chaldeans.**







People migrated from the Arabian Peninsula northward 7000 years ago. Explain.

**Because of changing weather patterns in which water amounts decreased.**



Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 The **Sumerians** moved to the land between the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers about 3500 BC.
- 2 They were **nomads** moving from place to place in search of food, water and grazing land.
- 3 **Irrigation** is to supply dry land with water by means of ditches, pipes or streams (water artificially).



What is civilization?

**It is an advanced state of intellectual, cultural and material development in human society.**





What were the major contributions of the Sumerians in agriculture?

...**They learned civilization by planting seeds and plowing their**....  
...**land, they were able to grow crops. The Sumerians learned to**....  
...**domesticate or tame animals to help them plow their lands.**.....



What were the major contributions of the Sumerians in irrigation?

...**They made an immense network of irrigation canals fed by**.....  
...**the Euphrates River.**.....



How were most of the irrigation canals destroyed in Mesopotamia?

...**Floods and Mongol invaders destroyed the ancient water**.....  
...**systems.**.....







How did the Sumerians take advantage of the wheel?

They used the wheel in many ways, such as transporting goods on wagons and making pottery using a potter's wheel. With wheels on the wagon, goods were transported faster and pots were made much quicker.



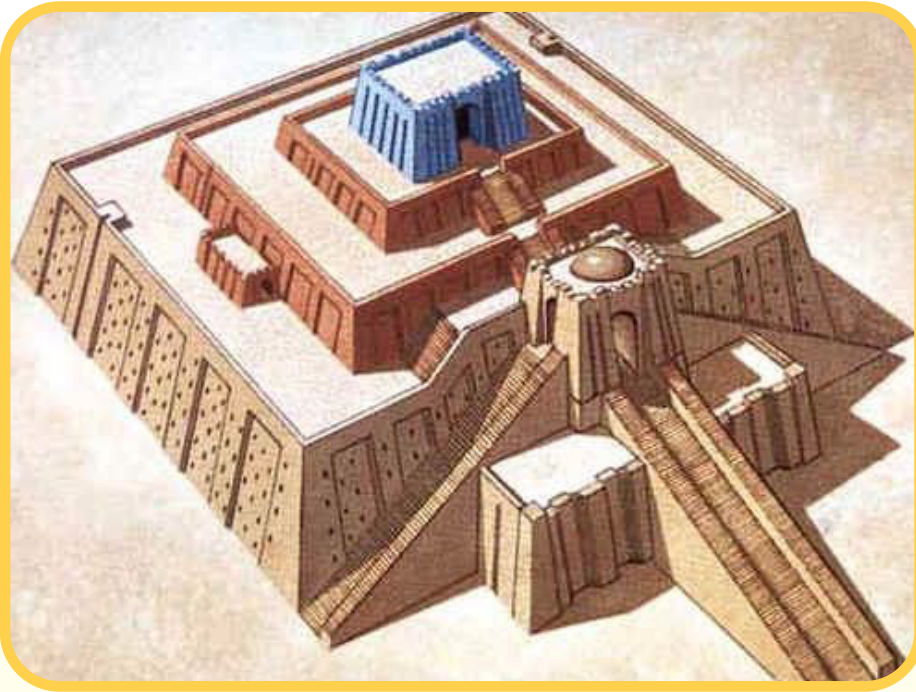
How did the Sumerians make sun-dried mud bricks?

The essential constituents to make mud bricks are earth, chopped straw and water. These are shoveled and trodden into a consistent mixture which is formed into bricks of a standard size in an open mold. The bricks are then laid out to dry in the sun for at least two weeks, to become ready for building.





Look at the picture then answer the questions that follow:



a. What do we call this building?

**A ziggurat.**

b. What is it used for?

**It is a step- pyramid temple used for a spiritual connection with the gods, a gateway from heaven to earth.**

c. Who used to build such buildings and when?

**Sumerians 5,000 years ago.**

d. Where is this building located in each city?

**In the center of the city.**







Q.2

List 3 Sumerian cities.

1

**Eridu.**

2

**Erech.**

3

**Ur.**

Q.3

**Explain.**

a. Sumerian city-states had high walls that stretched as far as six miles around the city.

**To protect the city from their neighbors during times of war.**

b. People also dug moats around the city walls.

**To prevent enemies from entering.**



Q.4

Use the table to show your understanding of the social classes of the society of Sumer.

Social Class

Where Each Social Class Lived Inside the City-State

The People of Each Social Class

Upper class

**Near the center of the city****Priests and merchants**

Middle class

**Near upper class houses****Crafts-people , governments officials**

Lower class

**At the edge of the city****Fishermen , farmers**

Slaves

**In their owners houses****Slaves**





Ancient Mesopotamia is considered the cradle of civilization. Explain.

Because people of this culture developed many things, such as government, written language, agriculture and cities.



List 8 material things invented by the Sumerians.

- 1 The wheel.
- 2 The sailboat.
- 3 Frying pans.
- 4 Razors.
- 5 Cosmetic sets.
- 6 Shepherd's pipes.
- 7 Harps and kilns to cook.
- 8 Bricks.



What was the contribution of the Sumerians to Mathematics?

They invented a system of mathematics based on the number 60. Today, we divide an hour into 60 minutes, and a minute into 60 seconds. That comes from the ancient Sumerians.







List two words we still use today from Mesopotamian language.

1

**Crocus.**

2

**Saffron.**



How did the ancient Sumerians create a government that had a combination of monarchy and democracy?

**Kings were at the top of the state. Elected officials who served in the Assembly also ruled the people. Kings had to ask the Assembly for permission to do certain things.**



Define the following words:

1. Cuneiform **is the earliest known form of written expression created by the Sumerians from 3000 BC.**

2. Pictograms **are pictures which resemble what they signify.**







How were the Sumerians used to draw pictograms?

Cuneiform pictograms were drawn on clay tablets in vertical columns with a pen made from a sharpened reed stylus.



Give three examples on the written records of the Sumerians.

1 They listed their household goods.

2 They listed their court activity.

3 They listed their sales and purchases



Who is the protagonist (hero) of the Epic of Gilgamesh?

The king of Uruk- one of the city- states in ancient Sumer, King Gilgamesh.







Name the following inventions of the Sumerians:



A pottery wheel



A whagon wheel



The Sumerian seeder  
plough



The Sumerian clay sickle



The Sumerian harp



The Sumerian bronze axe





Why is the year 2350 BC considered a turning point in the history of Mesopotamia?

**Because the driving force of that empire was the Akkadians who arose in this year.**



Why did the Akkadians have this name?

**After the city of Akkad which Sargon chose as his capital.**



Who is Sargon?

**Sargon of Akkad, also known as Sargon the Great, was an Akkadian emperor famous for his conquest of the Sumerian city- states around 2300 BC.**



What were the major contributions of Sargon?

**Sargon also brought to West Asia the new idea that a king should be succeeded by his sons; before this, the new king used to be elected by the rich men of each city.**







Who is Naram Sin?

**Sargon's young grandson.**



What were the borders of the Akkadian Empire in the time of Naram Sin?

**His Akkadian Empire stretched from Lebanon on the**

**Mediterranean coast, up north into Turkey and south to the**

**Arabian Gulf.**



What was the capital city of the Akkadian Empire in the time of Naram Sin?

**He made Ur, the capital city of his empire.**



a. When did the Akkadian Empire gradually fall apart into a bunch of small kingdoms?

**Around 2100 BC.**

b. Who was the king at that time?

**Shar-kali-Sharri.**







a. Who are the Amorites?

**Semi-nomadic people living in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria around 3000 BC.**

b. What did the Amorites do in 2000 BC?

- 1 **Invaded Mesopotamia.**
- 2 **Destroyed Ur.**
- 3 **Built a small village on the Euphrates River.**

c. Who is the greatest Amorites leader?

**Hammurabi.**

d. When did he live?

**From 1792 BC to 1750 BC.**

e. List 5 of his achievements.

- 1 **He encouraged the works of art.**
- 2 **He united the people under one religion.**
- 3 **He improved the irrigation system.**
- 4 **He improved the tax system.**
- 5 **He put code of laws that incorporated all the laws from the different regions of his kingdom into a single code.**







Look at the picture, then answer the questions that follow:



a. Describe Babylon.

**Babylon was an impressive place. It was a massive walled city, with a network of canals and vivid green crops. Even from a distance, visitors could see the top of the -300foot / -100 meter high Ziggurat long before they reached the huge city gates.**

b. Why was it good for trade?

**Visitors and traders found many wondrous things to buy, like fresh fruits and vegetables, baked breads and cheese, warm coats, gold jewelry and date wine.**

c. What is a bazaar?

**Special markets that people could go to buy cotton cloth brought from india.**

d. List 8 things people used to buy from Babylon.

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <b>Fresh fruits.</b> | 5. <b>Warm coats.</b> |
| 2. <b>Vegetables.</b>   | 6. <b>Gold.</b>       |
| 3. <b>Baked breads.</b> | 7. <b>Jewelry.</b>    |
| 4. <b>Cheese.</b>       | 8. <b>Date wine.</b>  |

e. Why was Babylon rich?

**Due to trade.**







What were the contributions of Hammurabi to the Babylonian civilization?

1

He improved the irrigation system.

2

He improved the tax system.

3

He put code of laws that incorporated all the laws from the different regions of his kingdom into a single code.

4

He encouraged the works of art.

5

He united the people under one religion.

6

He improved the government housing systems.



Give an example on Hammurabi's code.

"An eye for an eye."



What were the aspects of life that Hammurabi's code tackled?

Family relations, marriage, divorce, ownership of land, trade,

business, the hiring of workers and the practice of medicine.







Explain. ▼

a. The Assyrians were skilled warriors.

**Assyrians had to constantly defend themselves against invaders.**

b. By 650 BC, Assyria had become a large empire.

**In around 1365 BC, the Assyrians decided that the best defense they had was to attack other cities first before they could be attacked.**

c. The Assyrians were geniuses at waging war.

**They invented the battering ram- which they used to pound down city walls. They used catapults to throw rocks at enemies and they protected their archers (people who use bows and arrows) with helmets and armors.**





Name the following inventions of the Assyrians:



**Assyrian archers**



**A catapult**



**A war chariot**



Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 The capital of the Assyrian Empire was a city called **Nineveh**.
- 2 It became a great city of learning and had a famous **Library**.
- 3 The **Neo-Assyrian** Empire was an empire which began in 911 BC and ended in 612 BC.
- 4 During this period, Assyria assumed a position as the most powerful nation on Earth and successfully conquered most of west **west Asia** and **Egypt**.
- 5 In 612 BC two groups joined together to smash the Assyrian empire. These groups were the **Medes** and the **Chaldeans**.





Q.1 Fill in the blanks with the suitable answer.

- 1 After the fall of the Assyrian power in Mesopotamia, the city of **Babylon** finally rose up against its hated enemy, the city of Nineveh, the capital of the Assyrian Empire, and **burned** it to the ground.
  - 2 While the **Median** kingdom controlled the high land region, the **Chaldeans**, with their capital at Babylon, were masters of the **Fertile Crescent**.
  - 3 **Nebuchadnezzar** becoming king of the Chaldeans in 604 BC, raised Babylonia to another epoch of brilliance after more than a thousand years of eclipse.
  - 4 By defeating the **Judah** in Syria, he ended their hopes of re-creating their empire.
  - 5 He destroyed **Jerusalem** in 588 BC and carried thousands of **Jews** captive to Babylonia.
- Chaldean meant **Masters of the Fertile Crescent in the first millennium.**

Q.2 List the two great monuments which were built by Nebuchadnezzar?

**The "Tower of Babylon."**

**The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.**





Unit

# 5

• Lesson

1

**The Location of the Arab World**

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• Lesson

2

**The Economy of the Arabian Peninsula**

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• Lesson

3

**The Economy of the Fertile Crescent**

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• Lesson

4

**The Economy of the Nile Valley**

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• Lesson

5

**The Economy of the Northwest African Countries**

---

• Lesson

6

**The Economy of the African Horn**







Q.1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 A **strait** is a narrow passage that links two bodies of water; whereas a **canal** is a man-made waterway constructed to enhance shipping or irrigation.
- 2 The relationship between production, trade and supply of money in a particular country or region is known as **economy**.
- 3 **Navigation** is the passage of ships.
- 4 **Irrigation** is the supply of water to land or crops to help growth, typically by means of channels.
- 5 The Strait of **Gibraltar** separates Morocco from Spain.
- 6 The Strait of **Bab al- Mandeb** runs between Yemen and Djibouti.







Locate the followings on the map of the Arab world:

- 1 The Strait of Gibraltar
- 2 The Strait of Bab al- Mandeb
- 3 The Strait of Hormuz
- 4 The Arabian Gulf
- 5 The Suez Canal
- 6 The Red Sea



Match the two columns.

- 1- ( c ) The Strait of Gibraltar
- 2- ( a ) The Arabian Gulf
- 3- ( b ) The Strait of Bab al- Mandeb
- 4- ( e ) The Strait of Hormuz
- 5- ( d ) The Suez Canal

a- separates the Arabian Peninsula from Iran.

b- connects the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden.

c- connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.

d- connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea.

e- links the Arabian Sea with the Gulf of Oman.







### Explain

a. The Arab World has a strategic location.

Since it links the three continents of Asia, Africa and Europe, which altogether contain 146 countries out of 193 countries of the world.

b. Straits and canals are very important economically.

1 They link seas and oceans.

2 They enhance shipping.

3 They improve navigation.

4 They enhance irrigation.

c. The Arabian Gulf has a strategic significance.

It separates the Arabian Peninsula from Iran, it has a strategic significance to international oil shipping and delivery.

d. The Suez Canal has a strategic significance.

It connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea providing a critical shortcut to ships traveling between European and American ports to Asia, Africa and Oceania.







## Explain.

- a. The Arabian Peninsula occupied a strategic position in the past and the present.

**In the past, the Arabian Peninsula occupied a strategic position as a trade route and a junction between India, China and Europe. Today, it has great importance because it controls the Strait of Bab al-Mandeb and the Strait of Hormuz.**

- b. Saudi Arabia's economy is affected positively by its religious importance to Muslims.

**Muslims around the world go to yearly to perform pilgrimage (Hajj) and Omrah.**

- c. Many Arab and Asian workers, in addition to foreign experts like to work in Arabia's countries.

**To achieve a great progress in health, education as well as the standard of living.**

- d. All Arabia's countries export agricultural and dairy products.

**Arabian countries produce dates, some fruits and vegetables, wheat and barley, in addition to coffee in Yemen. They also raise goats, sheep, camels, cattle and poultry.**





Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1 ..... **Saudi Arabia** ..... has the largest exports of oil in the whole world.

2 ..... **Two thirds** ..... of the deposits of oil in the world are found in the Arab countries.

3 Cities in Arabia are modern cities that attract tourists from all over the world, such as ..... **Jeddah** ..... in Saudi Arabia and ..... **Dubai** ..... in the United Arab Emirates.

4 ..... **Pilgrimage** ..... is a sacred journey to Makkah al- Mukarramah, and one of the five Pillars of Islam.

5 A substance, such as tin, salt or sulfur that is formed naturally in rocks and inside the Earth is known as ..... **mineral** .....

6 Domestic fowl, such as chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese is known as ..... **poultry** .....



What is the difference between imports and exports.

Imports are ..... **bought goods that one country does not produce, or does not have enough of, from other countries.** .....

Exports are ..... **sold goods that one country does not need of its surplus goods to other countries.** .....







Classify the followings into imports or exports of Arabia's countries:

Oil

Machinery

Equipment

Natural gas

Gold

Transportation vehicles

Food products

Copper

Fish

Chemicals

Pearls

Vegetables

Dates

Textiles

Petrochemicals

Coffee

Fruits

Arabia's Imports

Arabia's Exports

Machinery

Natural gas

Equipment

Gold

Transportation vehicles

Copper

Food products

Fish

Chemicals

Pearls

Textiles

Dates

Coffee

Petrochemicals

Fruits

Oil

Vegetables





## Lesson

# 3

## The Economy of the Fertile Crescent



Explain. ▼

- a. The Fertile Crescent has a great religious and economic importance.  
 since it is the birthplace of Judaism and Christianity, and has  
 a great importance for Muslims as well.
- b. The Fertile Crescent depends on tourism to boost the economies of its countries.  
 The region has favorable year-round temperatures and  
 continues to attract travelers from all over the world. In  
 addition to historical places, like Petra in Jordan, Baalbek in  
 Lebanon and Alula in Saudi Arabia.



List 5 historical and religious places in the Fertile Crescent.

Historical or Religious Place

Country

Petra

Jordan

Baalbek

Lebanon

Alula

Saudi Arabia

SOA

SOA

SOA

SOA







Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

- 1 Traveling for pleasure or entertainment is called **tourism**.
- 2 Fertile Crescent countries developed economically after the discovery of oil reserves in **Iraq** which contains **10** % of the world's oil reserves.
- 3 Iraq grows some of the best **dates** the world.
- 4 Syria grows **cotton**, beets, fruits, vegetables and **fruits**.
- 5 Lebanon produces **apples**, bananas and other fruits.
- 6 Jordan produces fruits and **vegetables**, and is one of the major exporters of **phosphate** in the world.
- 7 Jordan produces **potash** and pharmaceutical **medicines** as well.
- 8 All of the Fertile Crescent countries raise goats, **sheep**, cattle and **poultry**.







Classify the followings into imports or exports of the Fertile Crescent countries:

Transportation vehicles

Oil

Natural gas

Machinery

Coal

Salt

Phosphate

Potash

Copper

Iron

Food products

Textiles

Equipment

Silver

Platinum

Fruits

Dates

Vegetables

Fertile Crescent's Imports

Fertile Crescent's Exports

**Machinery**

**Oil**

**Transportation vehicles**

**Natural gas**

**Food products**

**Salt**

**Textiles**

**Phosphate**

**Equipment**

**Potash**

**Copper**

**Iron**

**Platinum**

**Fruits**

**Silver/ Vegetables/ Coal**







## Lesson

# 4

## The Economy of the Nile Valley

Explain.

a. Fishing is a significant sector of the export economy in the Nile Valley.  
**Because Large quantities of fish live in the Nile, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.**

b. Tourism is one of the main sources of revenue in this region.  
**Because the region is known for its great historical importance**

c. Acacia, found in Sudanese forests, is very important.  
**Because it is used in candy, processed food, perfumes, medicine and printing.**

d. The Nile Valley's economy is based on farming.  
**Agricultural products that are exported include cotton, wheat, rice, papyrus, flowers, yams, dates, sugar cane, Acacia, rubber and timber.**



List 3 historical places and monuments in the Nile Valley.

Q.2

Historical Place or Monument

Country

**Valley of the Kings**

**Egypt**

**Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el Bahari**

**Egypt**

**Nubian Village**

**Egypt - Sudan**







Classify the followings into imports or exports of the Nile Valley's countries:

Cotton	Rice	Papyrus	Machinery	Flowers	Yams	Oil
Transportation vehicles		Rubber	Equipment		Natural gas	
Iron	Food	Phosphate	Manganese	Meat	Copper	
Dairy		Lead	Sugar	Cane	Chromium	

### Nile Valley's Imports

Machinery
Transportation vehicles
Meat
Dairy
Equipment

### Nile Valley's Exports

Cotton
Rice
Papyrus
Flowers
Sugar - Cane / Rubber
Natural gas / Iron
Phosphate / Manganeses
copper / Chromium
Lead / Yams





Q.1

Explain.



a. The Northwestern African countries have a great strategic importance.

**Due to its unique geography. The region borders the atlantic ocean and the mediterranean sea. Morocco also controls the strait of gibraltar.**

b. Tourism is one of the main sources of revenue in this region.

**Due to the historical and tourist places in these countries.**



Q.2

List 3 historical places and monuments in the Northwestern African countries.

Historical Place or Monument	Country
<b>The Great Mosque of Kairouan.</b>	<b>Tunisia.</b>
<b>Taourirt Kasbah Leptis Magna.</b>	<b>Morocco.</b>
<b>Leptis Magna in Libya.</b>	<b>Libya.</b>







Classify the followings into imports or exports of the Northwestern African countries:

Phosphate

Oil

Gas

Machinery

Transportation vehicles

Iron

Copper

Coal

Lead

Food products

Zinc

Silver

Gold

Fish

Manufactured products

Fruits

Livestock

Vegetables

Northwestern African  
Countries' Imports

**Machinery**

**Transportation vehicles**

**Food products**

**Manufactured products**

Northwestern African  
Countries' Exports

**Fruits**

**Vegetables**

**Livestock**

**Fish**

**Gold / Coal**

**Silver / Copper**

**Zinc / Gas**

**Lead / Iron**

**Phosphate**







Explain. ▼

a. The African Horn has a strategic commercial presence.

**It controls the strait of Bab al-Mandeb which links the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden.**



Define the following terms:

a. Economic integration: **a plan between two or more countries according to which each country produces a different product than the other so they can exchange what they produce.**

b. Self- sufficiency: **the ability to provide what is needed without depending on others.**



What are the effects of economic integration among the Arab countries on their economies?

**The economic integration between the Arab countries can lead to self-sufficiency in the Arab world.**





Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

- 1 For a long time, the African Horn region suffered from drought, **famine** and **civil** war. As a result, about two thirds of its population is **nomads** or villagers living in rural areas.
- 2 About **70** % of the Somali people are nomads or those living in rural areas (semi-nomads). They raise sheep, goats and **cattle** in the grassland of the country. The rest of the population is either **farmers** living in the river valleys or those living in **urban** centers.
- 3 The economy of Djibouti is based on **service** activities connected to the country's strategic location and status as a **free trade** zone in northeast Africa. They have limited **crop production** of fruits and vegetables, and most food is imported.
- 4 **Comoros** is one of the poorest countries in the world.





Unit

# 6

## Islam in Makkah al- Mukarramah

• Lesson

1

The Political Life in the Arabian Peninsula Before Islam

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• Lesson

2

The Economic Life in the Arabian Peninsula Before Islam

---

• Lesson

3

The Social Life in the Arabian Peninsula Before Islam

---

• Lesson

4

The Birth and Upbringing of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)

---

• Lesson

5

The Call to Prophethood

---

• Lesson

6

Hijra to Abyssinia (al- Habashah)





# The Political Life in the Arabian Peninsula Before Islam



Q.1

List 3 tribes that used to live in the Arabian Peninsula.

1

The tribe of Quraysh in Makkah.

2

The tribes of al- Aws and al- Khazraj in Yathrib (al- Madinah al- Munawwarah).

3

The tribe of Taghlib in Najd.



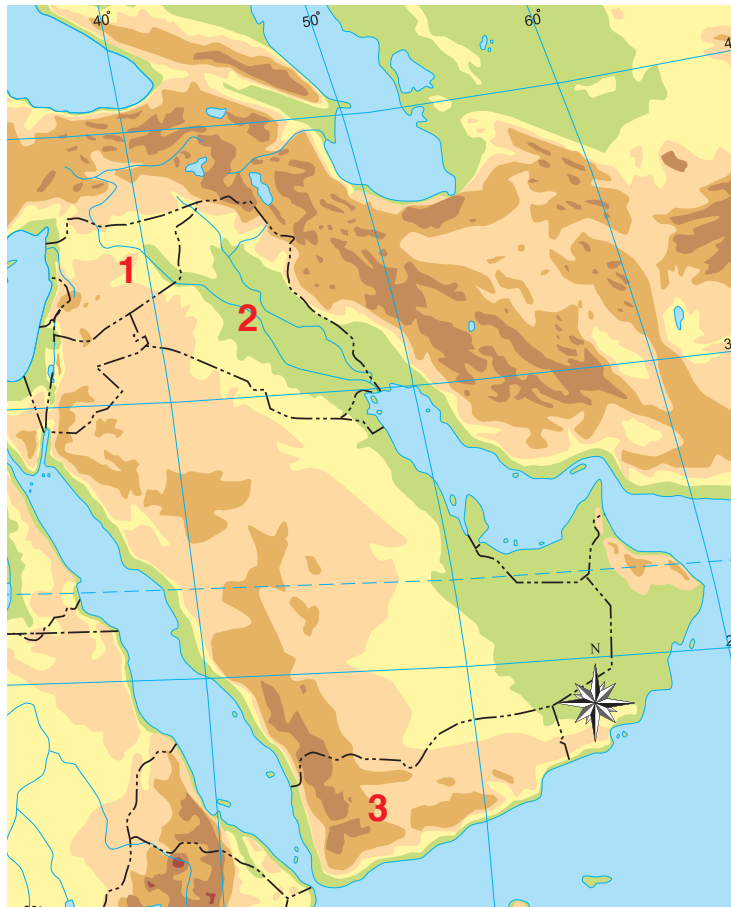
Q.2

Locate the following kingdoms on the map:

1. Ghassanid Kingdom

2. Lakhmid Kingdom

3. Himyarite Kingdom







Why were the Arabs living in the Arabian Peninsula successful merchants?

**The Arabian Peninsula was unique for its middle location between the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa.**



List 4 products Arabs used to merchandise.

1 **Perfumes.**

2 **Spices.**

3 **Incense.**

4 **Coffee.**



List 4 products Arabs used to grow or manufacture.

1 **Palm trees.**

2 **Grains.**

3 **Swords.**

4 **Silverware.**





## Lesson

### 3

## The Social Life in the Arabian Peninsula Before Islam



Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 People in the Arabian Peninsula lived in cities, such as ..... **Makkah** ..... or in ..... **Badiyah** .....
- 2 The tribal society enjoyed traits of ..... **generosity** ..... and ..... **bravery** .....
- 3 Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born in ..... **Makkah** ..... and he was a descendant of ..... **Banu Hashim** ..... clan from the tribe of ..... **Quraysh** .....
- 4 A large group of people who are all members of the same family is a ..... **clan** .....
- 5 A ..... **pilgrim** ..... is a person who travels in a sacred journey to Makkah to visit al- Kaaba.



What were the responsibilities of Banu Hashim in Makkah?

- 1 ..... **Taking care of al- Kaaba in Makkah** .....
- 2 ..... **Providing aid and protection to all pilgrims who used to come annually to Makkah.** .....







When was prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) born?

**In the month of Rabi al-awwal- Year of the Elephant corresponding to 570 AD.**



Write the names of the following people:

a. Prophet Muhammad's father.

**Abdullah bin Abdul Muttalib.**

b. Prophet Muhammad's mother.

**Amenah bint Wahb.**

c. Prophet Muhammad's grandfather.

**Abdul Muttalib bin Hashim.**

d. Prophet Muhammad's uncle.

**Abu Talib.**

e. Prophet Muhammad's wife.

**Khadeejah bint Khuwaylid.**







What were the two professions of prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)?

1

**He used to be a shepherd during his childhood.**

2

**He started accompanying his uncle on merchandising trips when he became older.**



What was prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) called?

1

**The honest.**

2

**The trustworthy.**



Name the daughters of prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

1

**Zaynab.**

2

**Ruqayyah.**

3

**Om Kulthum.**

4

**Fatima.**







Read the following Qur'anic verses, then answer the questions:

Q.1

﴿Recite (1) in the name of your Lord (2) Who created, (3)﴾ .

a. Who said these verses?

**The angel Jibril.**

b. To whom were these verses said?

**To Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).**

c. Where?

**In the cave of Hira.**

d. How old was prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) when this happened?

**Forty years.**



Q.2

Who were the first believers in Islam?

1

**Khadeejah bint Khuwaylid.**

2

**Abu Bakr as- Siddeeq.**

3

**Ali bin Abi Talib.**

4

**Zayd bin Harithah.**







Fill in the blanks with the correct words:

- 1 Muhammad (peace be upon him) was reluctant to the  
... **practices** ... and wrong **habits** ... of people before Islam.
- 2 The invitation to Islam is known as **Da'wah** .....
- 3 The secret Da'wah lasted for **three** ... years, whereas the  
public Da'wah lasted for **twenty** ... years.



How did Quraysh confront Muhammad (peace be upon him) and his companions?

- 1 **Quraysh scoffed at Muhammad (peace be upon him).**
- 2 **They called him lunatic and sorcerer.**
- 3 **They harmed him.**
- 4 **They even tried to murder him.**





What did prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) suggest when the harm of Quraysh got more severe and intolerable?

**Muhammad (peace be upon him) suggested his followers migrate to Abyssinia.**



Why did he suggest this country?

**It was ruled by a just and a rational king.**



What did Muslim people do for the sake of their beliefs?

**Muslim people left their money and native land behind.**



Who was the king of Abyssinia?

**An-Najashi-king.**



How many men and women migrated at first?

**12 men and 4 women.**



How many men and women migrated in the second wave?

**83 men and 19 women.**



What did Quraysh do as a result of the migration?

**Quraysh sent emissaries loaded with gifts to an-Najashi to demand the followers of Muhammad (peace be upon him) be expelled back to Makkah.**







What was an- Najashi's decision?

**An- Najashi turned the emissaries' demand down.**



Watch the well-known movie "The Message". Then write a paragraph about your favorite part of the movie.

**SOA**



