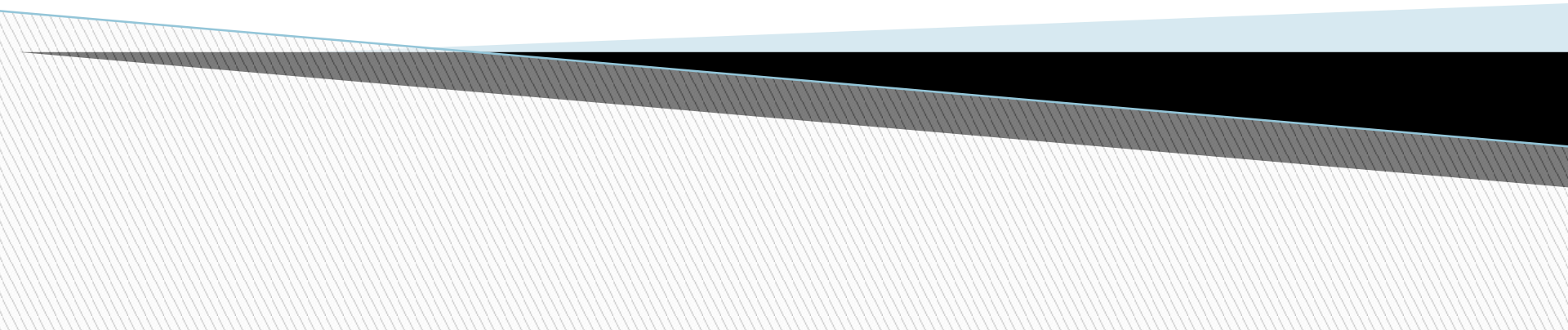





# **UAE Society**

## **The Historical Roots of the UAE Society and the Way to the State Unit**

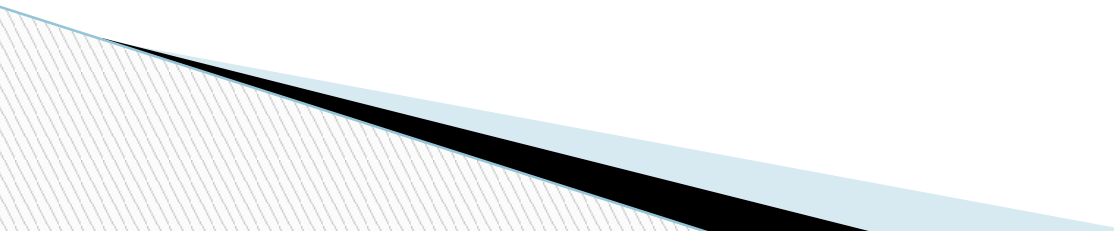
### **Chapter4**




# Learning Objectives

- Know some aspects of the ancient history of the people of the UAE
  - Know several aspects of the Islamic history of the people of the UAE
  - Know historical development of the most important plans of the UAE
  - Know the conduct of events resulting from the periods of Portuguese colonialism and the British Controls
  - Know the evaluation of the conditions that led to the establishment of the United Arab Emirates
- 

# Learning Objectives Cont.

- Understanding the Historical roots of the UAE
  - Follow the Road to the State of Unit
  - Relive the Establishment of the United Arab Emirates in 1971
  - Review the Challenges faced by the State in Undertaking
  - Review the National Documents
- 

# Introduction

- The importance of the Arabian Gulf as an important cultural center in history
  - The Gulf's significant role in trade
  - The gulf dates back to ancient times
  - Ships and goods travelled this route for many centuries
  - First human settlement in the UAE dates back to the late stone age
  - The link between people, goods and the sea dates back to 4000 BC
- 

# The Historical Roots of the UAE Society

- Bronze Age: 1300 – 3200 BC
  - This region was the center of attention for trades as the exporting of copper and pearls to the empire of Mesopotamia.
  - Import of ivory, pottery and other goods from Afghanistan, Iran, and Landis Valley.
  - Archaeological sites in Maliha-Sharjah is evidence to the existence of trade link with Greece dates back to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC in the UAE.
  - UAE served as intermediary in the transportation of goods.
  - 
  - UAE maintains itself as a hub for re-exporting to other nations as is the case today

# The Entry of Islam to the Arabian Gulf Region

- ▣ Arab Tribes embraced Islam as the Messenger of the Prophet (PBUH) spread the message of the Almighty
  - UAE served as a safe haven for people crossing the desert to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca (HAJJ)

Messenger	Tribe Leader
Hadrami	Ruler of Bahrain, Mundhir Ibn Sawa Al Tamimi
Abu Zayd Al Ansari & Amr Ibn Al-Aas	Ruler of Oman

# Entry of the Portuguese to the Gulf Coasts

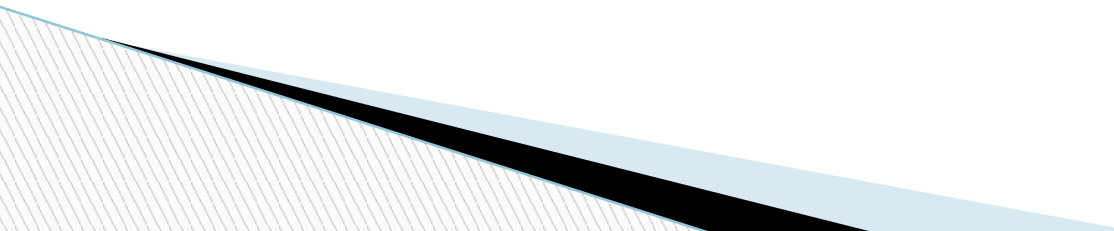
- ▣ Arab Traders and Maritime business became an attraction to many nations around the globe:
  - Europeans looking for alternate routes to ship their goods looked to the Portuguese for answers
  - At the cost of many lives and many assets belonging to the Arabs much was sacrificed
  - The destruction of Khor Fakkan was a result of the same dispute
  - The Portuguese operation in the Region was brought to halt at the end of 1766 AD

# The Emergence of Tribal Forces in the Arabian Gulf

- Emergence of Powers:
  - Bani Yas – From which the Al Nahyan and Al-Maktoum are descendent of
  - Bani Yas controlled Abu Dhabi and Dubai as is the case today
  - Ras Al Alkhaima was controlled by the British Navy
- 1834 sparked the revenge of the Bani Yas
  - Britain called for a series of agreements to consolidate its presence in the Region:
    - 1820 – Convention on the Coast
    - 1835 – Uncompromising
    - 1892 – Trucial Coast
    - 1971 – Independence from Britain



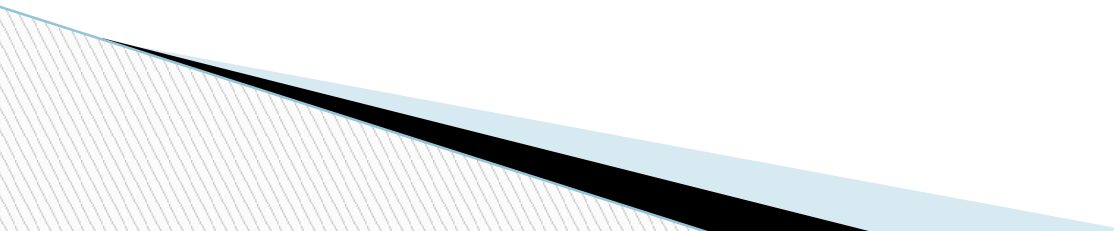
# Road to the State of Union

- HH Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan – Ruler of Abu Dhabi at the time, May the Almighty has Mercy on his soul, at a time of growing demand to establish the UAE as a sovereign nation – 1966
  - The intent and the will helped the expedition of the journey to independence
  - Others followed as many Arab Nations were hungry for the same freedom and independence
- 

# History - UAE

- The U.A.E. was formed from the group of tribally organized Arabian Peninsula sheikhdoms along the southern coast of the Arabian Gulf and the northwestern coast of the Gulf of Oman.
- 
- Early British expeditions to protect India trade from raiders at Ras al-Khaimah led to campaigns against other harbors along the coast in 1819.
- United Kingdom and the Trucial Sheikhdoms established closer bonds in an 1892 treaty.
- In 1955, the United Kingdom sided with Abu Dhabi in the latter's dispute with Saudi Arabia over the Buraimi Oasis and other territory to the south. A 1974 agreement between Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia almost settled their border dispute, but the agreement was never ratified by the U.A.E.

# History – UAE, Cont.

- 1968, the U.K. announced its decision to end the treaty relationships with the seven Trucial Sheikhdoms which had been, together with Bahrain and Qatar, under British protection.
  - 
  - The nine attempted to form a union of Arab emirates, but by mid-1971 they were unable to agree on terms of union.
  - Bahrain became independent in August and Qatar in September, 1971.
  - On December 2, 1971, six of them entered into a union called the United Arab Emirates.
  - Ras al-Khaimah, joined in early 1972.
- 

# History – UAE, Cont.

- ▣ Abu Dhabi's ruler, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan was elected by the Supreme Council as President and Dubai's ruler, Sheikh Rashid bin Said al Maktoum, became Prime Minister.
- ▣ In 2004, the U.A.E.'s first and only president until that time, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, died. His eldest son and Crown Prince, Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan , succeeded him as Ruler of Abu Dhabi. In accordance with the Constitution.
- ▣ U.A.E.'s Supreme Council of Rulers elected Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan as U.A.E. Federal President. Mohammed bin Zayed al Nahyan succeeded Khalifa as Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi. In January 2006,

# History – UAE, Cont.

- Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid Al Maktoum, U.A.E. Vice President and Prime Minister and Ruler of Dubai, passed away and was replaced by his brother, Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum.

□

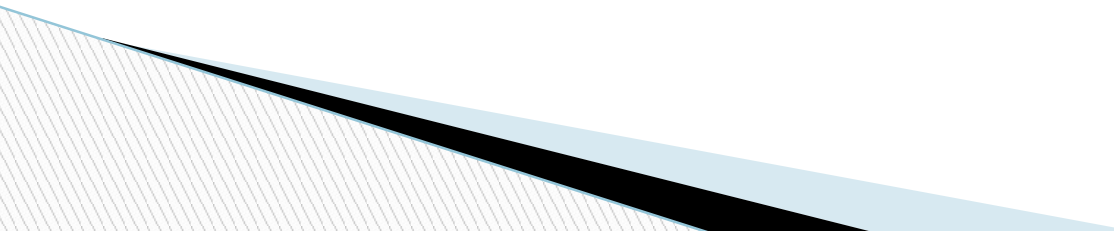


# United Arab Emirates

▣ Official Name: United Arab Emirates



# Geography

- ▣ Area: 82,880 sq. km. (30,000 sq. mi)
  - ▣ Major cities: *Capital*--Abu Dhabi; Dubai.
  - ▣ Terrain: Largely desert with some agricultural areas.
  - ▣ Climate: Hot, humid, low annual rainfall.
- 

# People

- Nationality: *Noun and adjective*--U.A.E., Emirati.
- Population (2009 est., U.A.E. Government): 8.9 million.
  - Ethnic groups (U.A.E. Government):
  - Indian (1.75 million); Pakistani (1.25 million);
  - Bangladeshi (500,000);
  - Others:
    - Asian (1 million);
    - European
    - African (500,000);
    - Emirati (890,000).
- Religions: Muslim (96%),
  - Hindu,
  - Christian.
- Languages: Arabic (official),
  - English,
  - Hindi,
  - Urdu,
  - Bengali.
- Education: *Years compulsory*--ages 6-12. *Literacy*--90% for Emirati citizens.
- Health: *Life expectancy*--78.3 yrs.
- Work force (2008, World Bank): *Total*--2.8 million. *Agriculture*--5%; *industry*--60%; *services*--35% (rounded). *Female participation rate*--41.8%.



# Government

- Type: Federation with specified powers reserved for the U.A.E. federal government and other powers reserved to member emirates.
- Independence: December 2, 1971.
- Provisional constitution: December 2, 1971.
- Branches: *Executive*--7-member Supreme Council of Rulers (comprising the hereditary rulers of each Emirate), which elects president and vice president; prime minister is selected by president.
- *Legislative*--40-member Federal National Council (consultative only). *Judicial*--Islamic and secular courts.
- Administrative subdivisions: Seven largely self-governing emirates.  
Political parties: None.
- Suffrage: State-nominated electors chose half of the Federal National Council members in 2006. The other half were directly appointed by the leadership of each Emirate.
- Federal government budget (2011): 41 billion AED (United Arab Emirates dirhams), or approx. U.S. \$11 billion.

# Economy

- ▣ GDP (2009): 914.3 billion AED (approx. U.S. \$248 billion).
- ▣ Annual growth rate (2007): 6.3%.
- ▣ Per capita GDP (2008): over U.S. \$53,400.
- ▣ Natural resources:
  - Oil and natural gas.
  - Petroleum (2008 est.): 36.8% of GDP.
  - Mining, manufacturing, and construction, of which manufacturing was 12.2% of GDP in 2008 (est.).
- ▣ Services: 56.1% of 2009 GDP.
- ▣ Trade (2006 est.): *Exports*--\$157 billion:
  - Petroleum, gas, and petroleum products. *Major markets*--Japan, South Korea, Thailand, India. *Imports*--\$126.6 billion: machinery, chemicals, food.
- ▣ *Major suppliers*--Western Europe, Japan, U.S., China, India.
- Foreign economic aid (2009): 8.9 billion AED (approx. U.S. \$2.4 billion).

# GOVERNMENT

## ▣ **Principal Government Officials :**

- President, Ruler of Abu Dhabi--Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan
  - Vice President, Prime Minister, Minister of Defense, Ruler of Dubai--Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum
  - Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior--Saif bin Zayed Al Nahyan
  - Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Presidential Affairs--Mansour bin Zayed Al
  - Deputy Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Abu Dhabi Crown Prince--Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan
- 