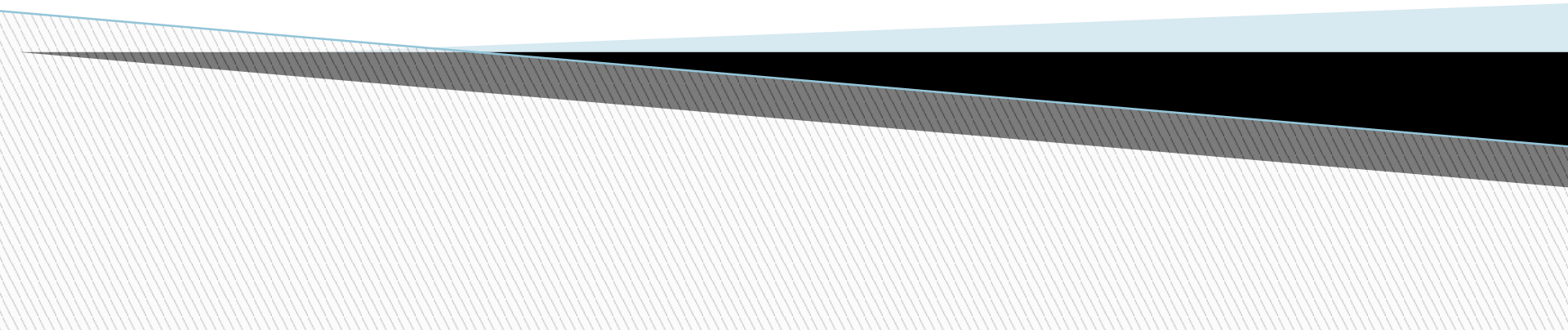





# **UAE Society**

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

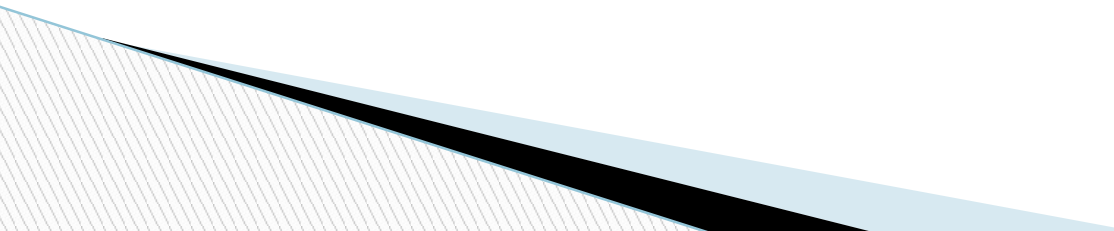
### **Chapter4**




# 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:

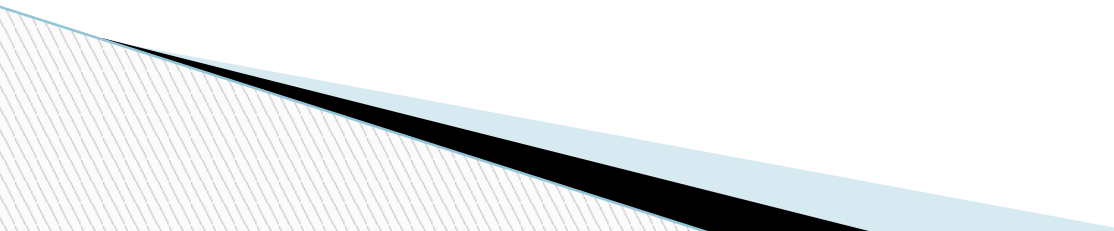
- Bani Yas – From which the Al Nahyan and Al-Maktoum are descendent of
- Bani Yas controlled Abu Dhabi and Dubai as is the case today
- Ras Al Alkhaima was controlled by the British Navy

## □ 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



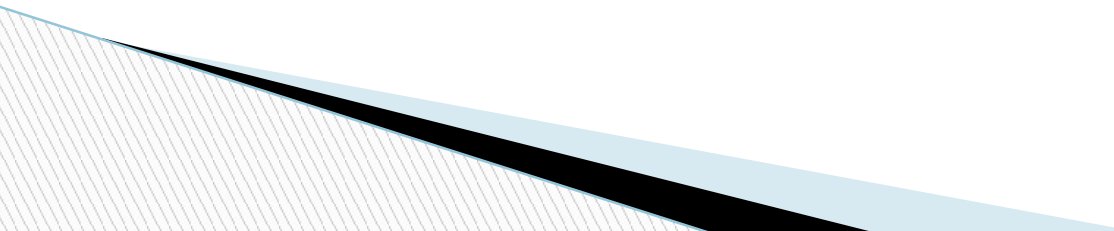
# Road to the State of Union

- 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.

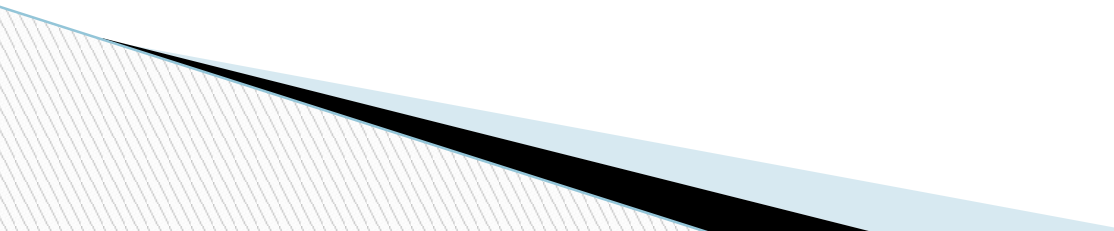
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# United Arab Emirates

▣ 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
- 