



SAUDI NATIONAL DAY 95



**MAWHOB  
MAGAZINE**

ISSUE 10



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# ***Mawhob Magazine***

## **Welcome back to Mawhob Magazine.**

This issue has been dedicated to publishing your contributions to the 95th Saudi National Day. On this occasion, we extend our warmest congratulations and blessings to His Majesty The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, **King Salman bin Abdulaziz**, and his loyal Crown Prince, **Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz**, and to all the Saudi people. We ask God to preserve our country and to perpetuate upon it the blessings of security and safety.

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***Maxin Al Zamil***

**The Head of English Department**

**موهوب**  
M a w h o b

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## IN THE HEART OF SHAQRA

In the heart of Shaqra, the historic Al-Sabie Palace stands as a symbol of Najdi heritage. It was first built in 1909 using traditional mud-brick architecture. The palace once served as a rest stop for King Abdulaziz during his travels. Its large courtyards and decorated halls reflect the beauty of old Arabian design. After years of wear, the site was carefully restored in the 20th century. Today, it remains a cultural landmark that connects Shaqra to its proud history.

يوسف مهند غسان طيارة



## ABHA CITY

It is the capital of the Asir region in the southwest of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its administrative headquarters, and its most important cities, where the headquarters of the emirate and branches of the main ministries are located. Mahayel Asir and Rijal Alma' Governorate, Abha is one of the most important summer resorts and tourist cities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, due to its moderate climate and high altitude above sea level. It is called the Bride of the Mountain, the Lady of the Fog, and the Gorgeous Abha

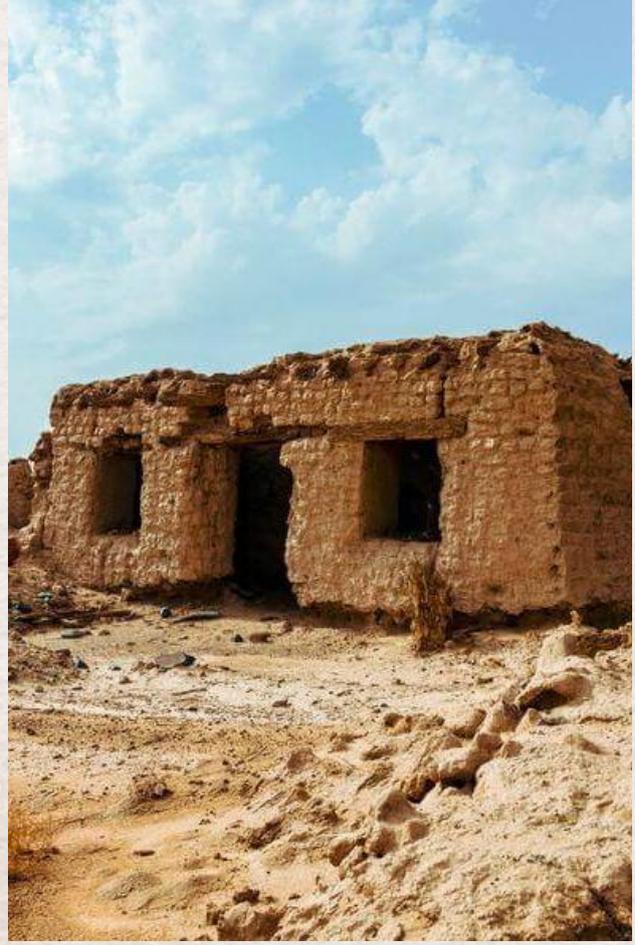
Abha is the seat of the Emirate of Asir Region and directly supervises twenty administrative centers: Al-Soudah, Al-Sha'af, Sultan City, Balsamar, Ballahmar, Al-Arin, Tabab, Al-Rabou'ah, Marbah, Al-Qahmah, Sadr Wa'ila, Radom, Tamniyah, Kahla, Bayhan, Al-Mawin, Hawra Balsamar, Al-Athb, Al-Juhayfah, and Tadhra'. These centers are part of the city's administrative structure and are subject to the Emirate's supervision, ensuring the integration of development efforts and improving the quality of life in the region.

عامر عمر خالد العياش

## THE OLD CASTLE OF YANBU

The Old Castle of Yanbu is one of the most important historical landmarks in the city of Yanbu, located on the western coast of Saudi Arabia along the Red Sea. This ancient fort dates back several centuries and was originally built to protect the city and its residents from invasions and pirate attacks. The castle is strategically situated overlooking the sea, which allowed defenders to monitor incoming ships and safeguard the port, an important trade and pilgrimage route in the past. Its architecture reflects traditional military designs of the region, featuring thick stone walls, watchtowers, and narrow entrances that made it difficult for enemies to penetrate.

بدر الحرازي



## ALEAQILATI CASTLE

aleaqilati, wa'ahaduhum eaqili  
wajamaeuhum eaqilatu, wahum  
yumathilun qabayil wasraan  
mutahdiratan min najd wthdydaan min  
mintaqat alqasim wahayil fi alsaediati.  
wamin 'ahami eawayil aleaqilati: <>.  
waishtahiruu bitijarat aldhahab  
bialdarajat al'uwlaa walkhuyul wal'iibil  
wal'agham walsumn walmalabis  
wal'aghdhiat min 'anha' aljazirat  
alearabiat wayutajirun biha fi alkuayt  
waleiraq walshaam waghayriha.  
ainfaradat bihadha allaqab bisabab  
tamayuzihim bilabs aleiqal waziuhum  
ean baqiat 'ahali najdu.

عبدالرحمن محسن



## THE OLD PORT OF KHOBAR

The Old Port of Khobar is one of the earliest landmarks in the city of Khobar, located in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. Before the discovery of oil, the port played an important role in the life of the local community. It was mainly used for fishing, pearl diving, and small-scale trade with nearby regions across the Arabian Gulf. The port was a center of activity where fishermen and traders gathered every day. Boats carried fresh fish, dates, and other goods, which were exchanged with merchants from Bahrain, Qatar, and other Gulf states. This made the Old Port a vital part of Khobar's economy before modern development.

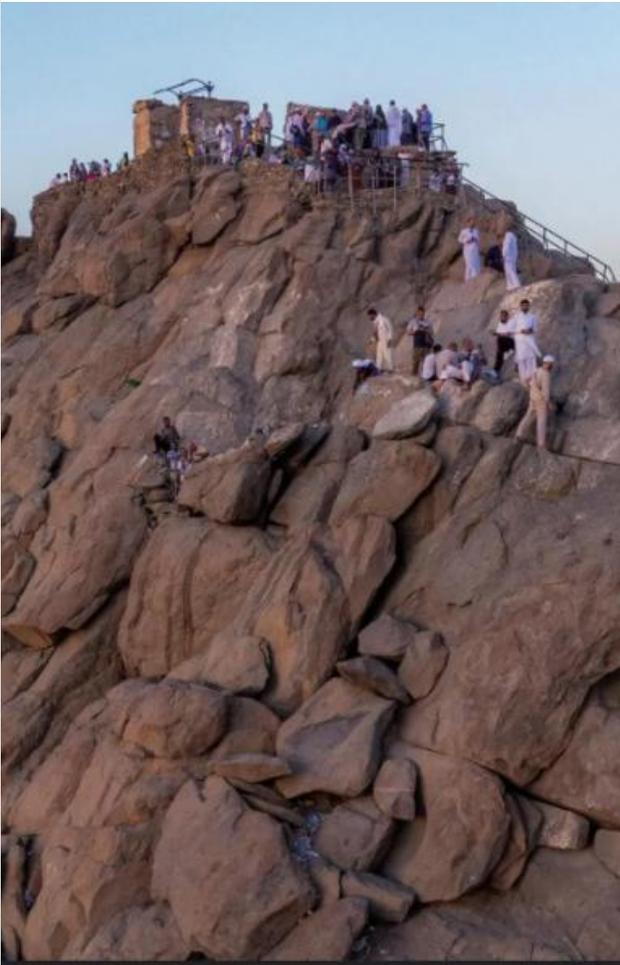
محمد الأحمر



## HIRA CAVE

Hira Cave (Ghar Hira) Hira Cave, known in Arabic as Ghar Hira, is one of the most important historical and religious sites in Makkah, Saudi Arabia. It is located on the top of Jabal Al-Noor (the Mountain of Light), about 3 kilometers from the Kaaba. The cave is small, only big enough for a few people to sit inside, but it holds great significance in Islamic history. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) used to go to Hira Cave to meditate and reflect away from the noise of Makkah. At the age of forty, he received the first revelation from Allah in this cave through the Angel Jibreel (Gabriel). This moment marked the beginning of the message of Islam.

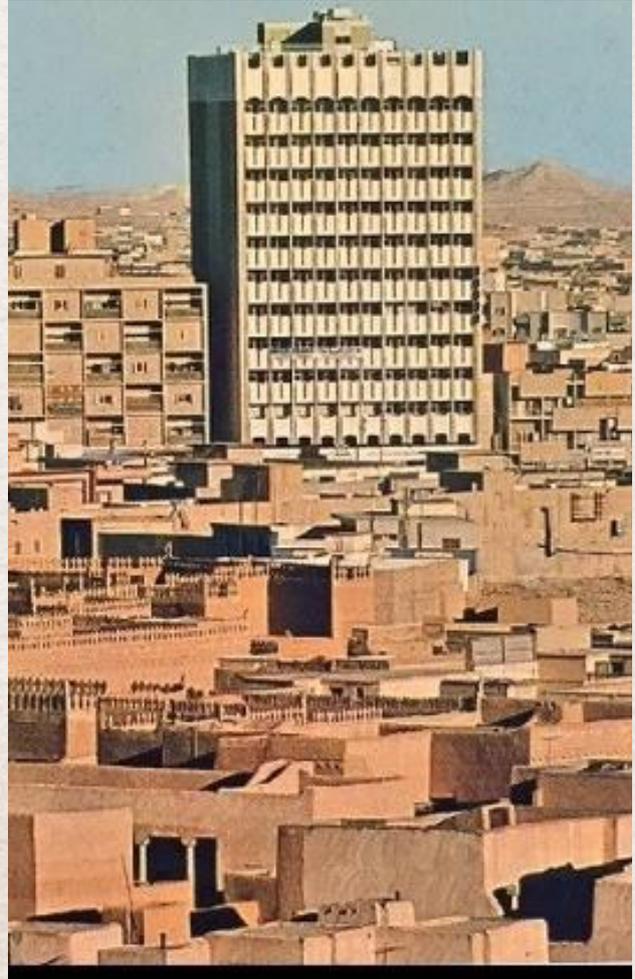
شفق الاحمر



## THE OLD PORT OF KHOBAR

The History of Riyadh Riyadh, the capital city of Saudi Arabia, has a long and rich history. The name "Riyadh" comes from the Arabic word rawdha, which means "gardens," because the area was known for its fertile land and palm trees. In the past, Riyadh was a small village surrounded by deserts. It grew in importance during the 18th century when it became the center of the First Saudi State. Later, in 1902, King Abdulaziz Al Saud recaptured Riyadh and made it the starting point for unifying the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Today, Riyadh is not only the political capital but also a modern city with tall skyscrapers, universities, museums, and cultural centers.

عبد المجيد بن محفوظ



## HISTORICAL PLACE IN TAIF

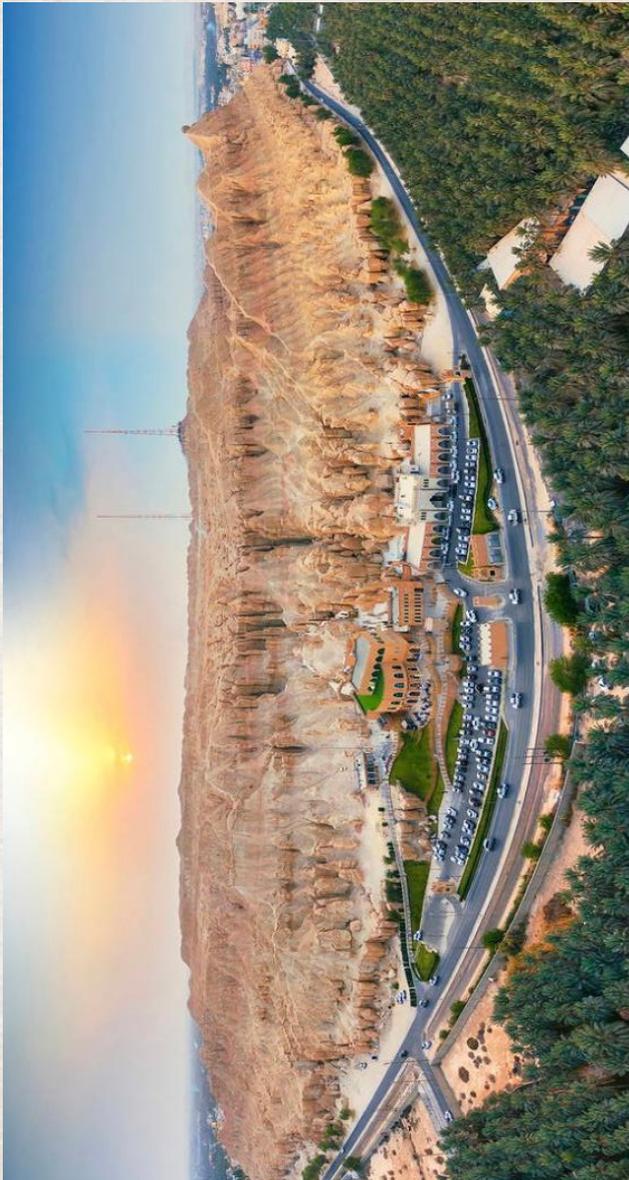
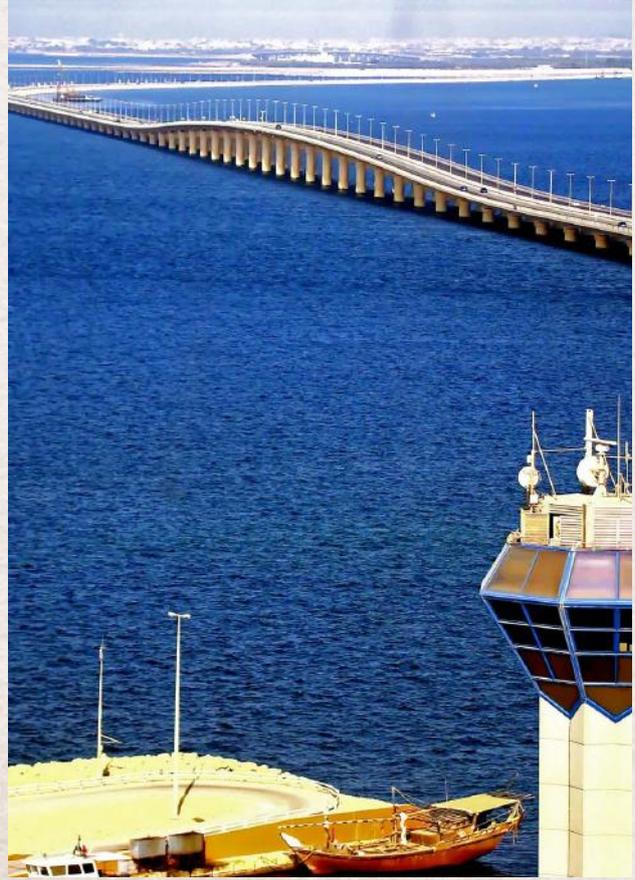
Al Modhoun Mosque When the residents threw stones at Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, he took refuge in a garden where we have Al Modhoun Mosque today. People who come for the Hajj and Umrah often include it in the list of historical Ziyarat places in Taif to visit, as it is significant.

محمد زيد الهبري

## KING FAHAD CAUSEWAYS

The bridge connecting Bahrain and Saudi Arabia is called the King Fahd Causeway. This 25 km (15.5 mi) long series of bridges and causeways opened in 1986, providing a critical link between the two countries and facilitating economic and cultural exchange. The causeway features artificial islands with border stations, recreational facilities, and is managed by the King Fahd Causeway Authority (KFCA)

بدوي محمد سليم



## AL-AHSA OASIS

Al-Ahsa Oasis: A Living Heritage of Saudi Arabia Al-Ahsa Oasis, located in the eastern region of Saudi Arabia, is one of the largest natural oases in the world and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is famous for its lush palm groves, natural springs, and historical landmarks that reflect the deep cultural and social heritage of the Arabian Peninsula. Geography and Nature The oasis covers a vast area of fertile land with more than 2.5 million palm trees, making it the largest date-palm oasis in the world. It is nourished by dozens of natural springs and underground wells, which have supported agriculture and human settlement in the region for thousands of years. Historical Importance Al-Ahsa has been a center of civilization since ancient times. Archaeological evidence shows that the area has been inhabited for over 6,000 years.

إبراهيم بن غانم .

## AL JUBAIL

Top Historical Sites in Saudi Arabia 2025 | Your Heritage Guide  
The main historical site in Al Jubail is the Crease Archaeological Tower, a historic mud tower that stands as a testament to the region's past glory. While Al Jubail is now renowned as a major industrial hub, the remains of its historical settlement, known as 'Aynayn during the early Islamic period, also contribute to its historical significance, featuring in historical records for its springs and palm groves.

حمزه ياسر محمد



## THE OTTOMAN CASTLE

The Ottoman Castle in Jazan The Ottoman Castle is one of the most famous historical landmarks in Jazan, Saudi Arabia. It was built during the Ottoman period more than 400 years ago. The castle is located on a hill in the city of Jazan, which gave it a strategic position to protect the region and monitor the Red Sea. The castle is made of stone and has thick walls and towers, which were used for defense and observation. It reflects the architectural style of the Ottoman era and shows the importance of Jazan as a military and trade center at that time. Today, the Ottoman Castle is considered a cultural and historical symbol of Jazan. It attracts visitors who come to learn about the history of the region and enjoy the view of the city and the sea from its high location.

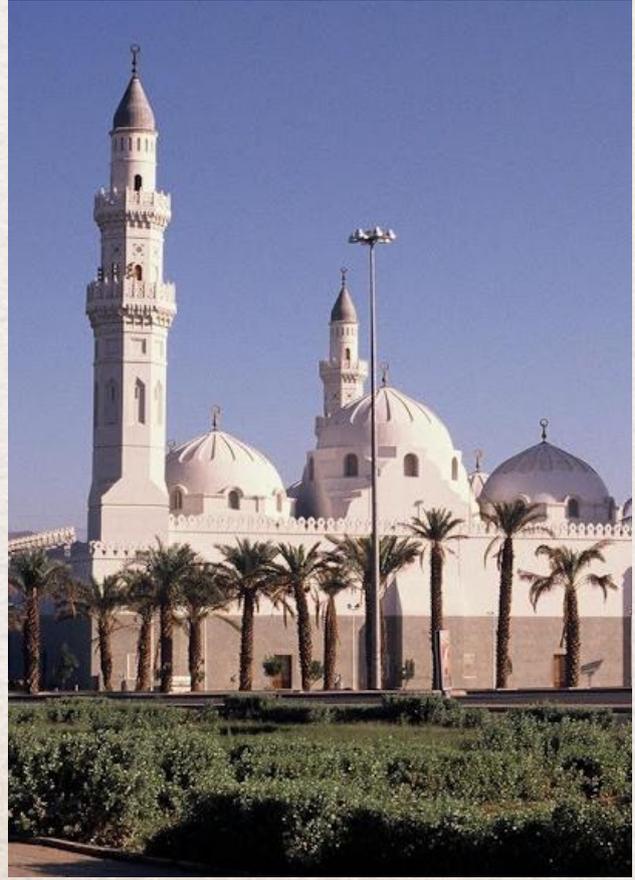
مصطفى شحود



## NOTABLE HISTORIC SITES IN MEDINA

**Masjid Quba (Quba Mosque)**  
**Significance:** The very first mosque in Islamic history, established by Prophet Muhammad upon his arrival in Medina. Visiting it after performing ablution is considered spiritually rewarding, akin to one  
**Historical Note:** It has been renovated multiple times; the most recent rebuilding was in 1986.

مشعل طلال سعيد المشعل



## AL - QASSIM

Al-Qassim Region is located in the center of Saudi Arabia and is known for its rich cultural heritage, agriculture, and hospitality. Its capital city is Buraidah, and other major cities include Unaizah, Al-Rass, and Al-Badai. Al-Qassim is famous for producing high-quality dates and is often called the “Food Basket of the Kingdom” due to its fertile lands and advanced farming techniques. The region also hosts the Buraidah Date Festival, one of the largest date festivals in the world. With its blend of tradition and modern development, Al-Qassim is considered one of the most vibrant regions in Saudi Arabia.

احمد بارشيد

## BALJURASHI

Baljurashi has a rich history as an ancient tribal center and a historical hub on trade routes in Saudi Arabia's Al-Baha Province, predominantly inhabited by the Ghamid tribe. The area is known for its historical Saturday Market (Sūq as-Sabt), which has been a center of commerce for centuries, connecting the desert and mountainous regions. The town also features ancient architectural sites, such as the historic rock houses in Al-Khashaa and the village of Dar as-Souq, showcasing a blend of local and Ottoman styles.

سامي الغامدي



## DAMMAM

Dammam's most important historical landmarks include the Al-Nasiriya neighborhood, one of the city's oldest neighborhoods, and King Abdulaziz Palace, a significant historical landmark. In addition, there are several historic castles located in the Eastern Province in general. Dammam is a tourist attraction thanks to its beaches and some modern attractions, such as the King Abdullah Cultural Center.

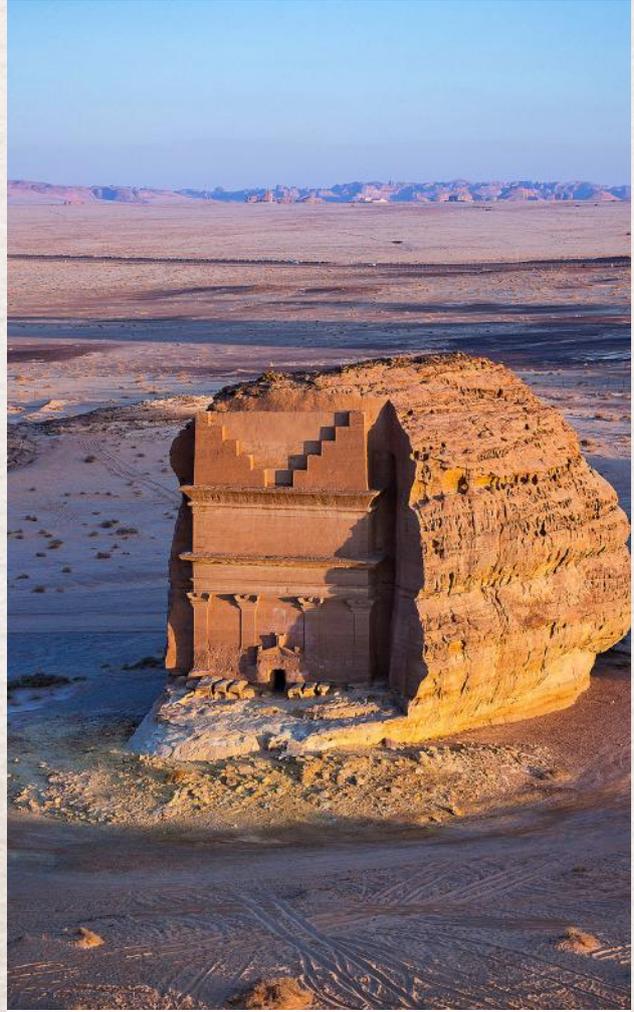
محمد فراس الشحود



## ALULA

Religious Importance • Before Islam, AlUla was part of the Nabataean civilization, whose main deity was Dushara. • The earlier Dadan and Lihyan kingdoms had sacred rituals, tombs, and inscriptions documenting their worship. • Madain Salih (Al-Hijr) is mentioned in the Qur'an as the home of the Thamud people, to whom Prophet Salih (peace be upon him) was sent – giving the site a special place in Islamic history. • After Islam, the region lost its major religious role but remained known as a place of historical lessons and reflection.

عبدالعزیز باسم الجدلی



## DAMMAM

The Holy Mosque in Makkah (Al-Masjid Al-Haram) The Holy Mosque in Makkah, known as Al-Masjid Al-Haram, is the most sacred place in Islam. It is located in the city of Makkah in Saudi Arabia. The mosque surrounds the Kaaba, which is the holiest site for Muslims around the world. Every Muslim faces the Kaaba during daily prayers, no matter where they are. Al-Masjid Al-Haram is the largest mosque in the world. It can hold millions of worshippers, especially during the Hajj and Umrah seasons. Hajj, one of the five pillars of Islam, is performed here every year by millions of Muslims from different countries.

عمر مروان الريمي



## THE FARASAN ISLANDS

The Farasan Islands are an archipelago of more than 170 coral islands in the Red Sea off the coast of Jizan, Saudi Arabia. The islands are famous for their white beaches, turquoise waters, and coral reefs rich in marine life.

**Abdullah Alshehry**



## UMM KHANSAR HERITAGE VILLAGE

Umm Khansar Heritage Village is a historical village of great importance in the Northern Borders region, located about 66 kilometers east of the city of Arar. This village is considered one of the oldest in the area, and it is distinguished by its buildings that reflect ancient traditional architecture. It serves as a living testament to the local history and the lifestyle that was prevalent in the past, making it a heritage treasure that attracts those interested in the region's antiquities.

**محمد عبدالله غباش**

## MAM TURKI BIN ABDULLAH MOSQUE IN RIYADH

The Imam Turki bin Abdullah Mosque, also known as the Grand Mosque of Riyadh, is one of the most important religious and historical landmarks in the capital of Saudi Arabia. It is located in the heart of Riyadh, near Al-Hukm Palace, making it a central place for worship and gatherings. The mosque was originally built in the 19th century during the reign of Imam Turki bin Abdullah, the founder of the Second Saudi State. Over time, it has been renovated and expanded to accommodate more worshippers. Today, the mosque is designed in a traditional Islamic style, with tall minarets, large prayer halls, and a spacious courtyard.

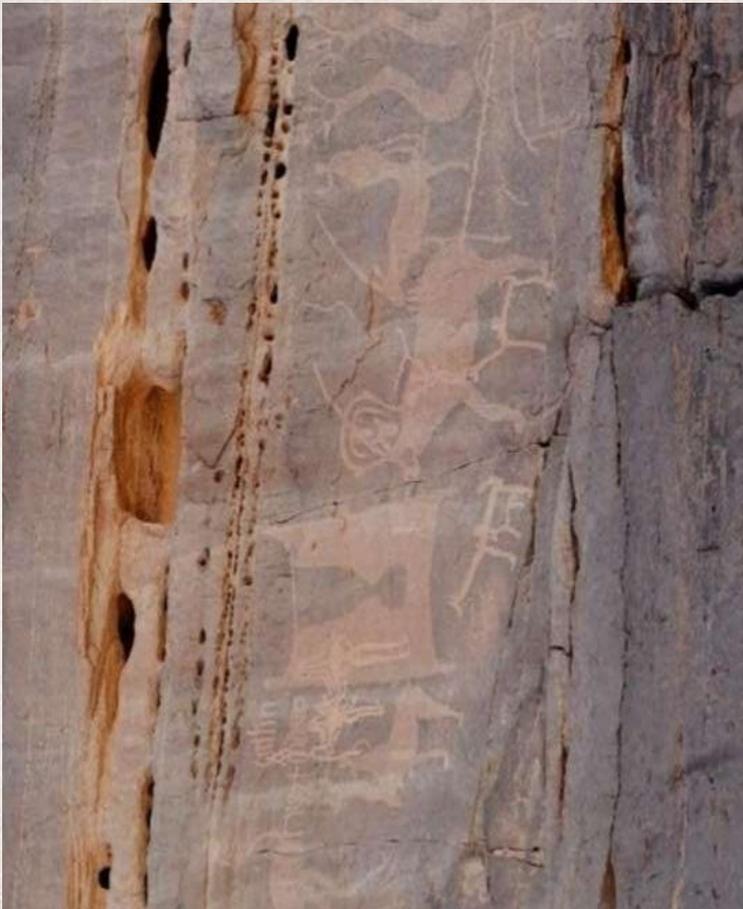
أحمد حمدان الزهراني



## THALITH VALLEY

Thalith Valley is a historic valley in Saudi Arabia, known for its ancient heritage. The valley contains rock carvings and drawings that date back thousands of years. These carvings show scenes of hunting, animals, and daily life of early inhabitants. It reflects the long history of human settlement in the region. The valley also served as a route for trade and travel in ancient times. Today, Thalith Valley remains an important site for cultural and archaeological studies.

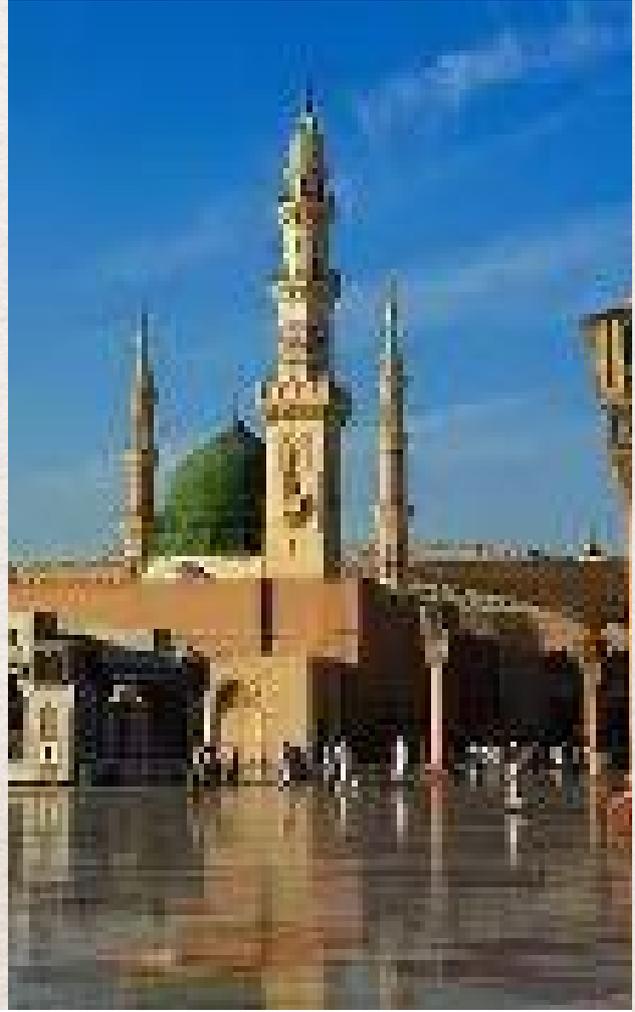
يوسف محمد سيف



## MADINAH HISTORICAL, AND CULTURAL RICHNESS

Madinah stands as one of the most revered cities in the Islamic world. It not only welcomed the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) but also bore witness to the early revelations of Islam, making it a focal point for millions of pilgrims and visitors annually. At the heart of Madinah lies the Prophet's Mosque, the city's most iconic landmark and the second holiest mosque in Islam. Pilgrims from around the globe come to pray within its blessed precincts, reflecting on its deep connection to the Prophet's life and mission

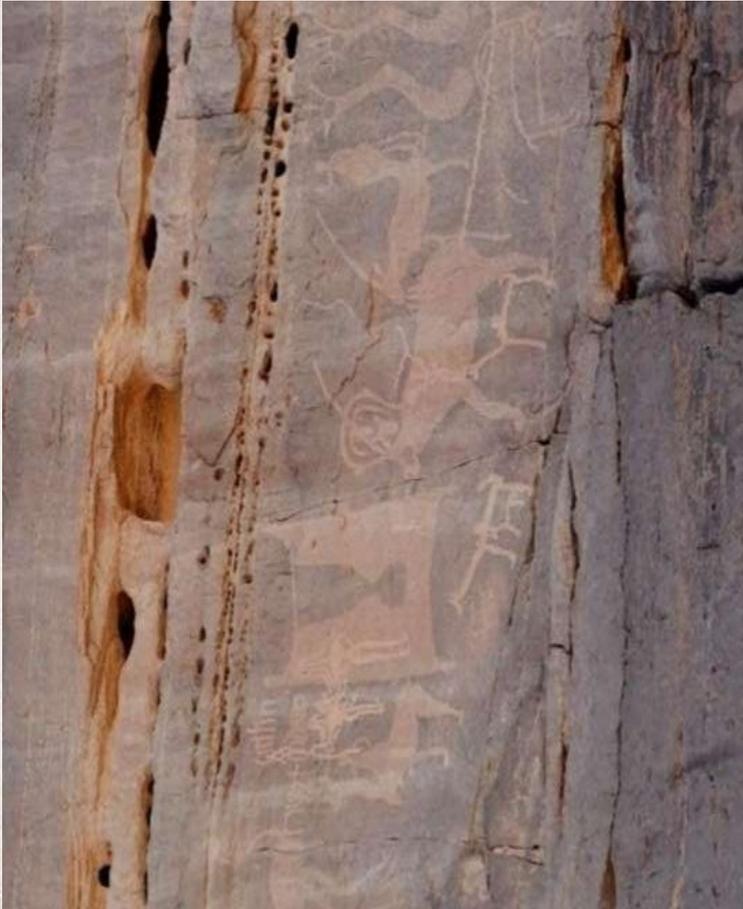
حمزه رائد عبدالرحمن طلب



## SAKAKA CITY

the capital of Al-Jouf Province in northern Saudi Arabia, is one of the oldest cities in the Arabian Peninsula. It is well known for its rich history and archaeological sites such as the Rajajil Columns, which date back thousands of years, and Zaabal Castle that overlooks the city. With its fertile lands and abundant groundwater, Sakaka has become a leading agricultural center in the Kingdom. It is especially famous for producing high-quality dates from its palm groves and olive oil from its vast olive farms, in addition to a variety of fruits and vegetables. In recent years, the city has experienced significant growth and modernization.

محمد مصطفى منصور



عزتنا بطبعنا

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