

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-BURAIDAH

Saudi History Worksheet No: 1/Class 7 (2026-27)

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The **Royal Saudi Air Force Museum** contains a collection of aircraft and aviation related items used by the Royal Saudi Air force and Saudia.
2. The Governor of Riyadh Province chairs the **Riyadh Development Authority** whereas the Mayor of Riyadh heads **Riyadh Municipality**.
3. Known for its fine architecture. The **Diplomatic Quarter** in Riyadh is home to foreign embassies and international organizations.
4. **Riyadh** is considered as the capital of financial and business center of the Middle East.
5. **Al- Faisaliyah Center** was the first skyscraper constructed in Saudi Arabia.

II. Answer the following:

1. Where is Riyadh situated?

Ans: Riyadh is situated in the center of the Arabian Peninsula on a large plateau.

2. Mention the Olaya District's most prominent landmark.

Ans: The Kingdom Center, Al-Faisalyah Center and Al-Tahlya Street are the Olaya District's most prominent landmark.

3. What is the significance of Qasr Al Hukm (Palace of Justice)?

Ans: The Qasr Al Hukm, or Palace of Justice, is nearby the Murabba Palace. It is here that the Governor of Riyadh Province meets Citizens, listens to their grievances and problems, and stays abreast of all aspects of the region's life.

4. Why has the King Fahd Road in Riyadh become a popular tourist attraction? Mention a few landmarks located on this road.

Ans: According to many opinions. King Fahd Road is one of the most beautiful streets in Saudi Arabia, making the road a popular tourist attraction. Famous landmarks such as Kingdom Center, Al Faisaliyah Center, Al Anoud Tower and the Ministry of Interior building are also located on King Fahd Road.

5. Which award did the Kingdom Center in Riyadh win in 2002? Why?

Ans: The Kingdom Center is the winner of the 2002 Emporis Skyscraper Award, selected as the "best new skyscraper of the year for design and functionality".

6. Write a brief note on King Abdul Aziz's Murabba Palace, Riyadh.

Ans: The first major construction beyond the city walls was King Abdul Aziz's Murabba Palace. It was constructed in 1936, completed in 1937 and a household of 800 people moved into it in 1938. The Palace was big enough to be mistaken as the city of Riyadh by travelers approaching it from the north. During the life of King Abdul Aziz, the palace was subjected to numerous expansions. It was constructed in the style of Najd architecture of mud-bricks. However, the palace is now a part of a bigger complex called "The King Abdul Aziz Historical Center".