

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS OF THE HISTORY OF KING SAUD:

The birth date of King Saud 15/1/1902 was on the same day that King Abdulaziz re-captured Riyadh the home town of the Al-Saud family.

- -The first battle he fought with his father (Jirab) in 1915 when he was only 13 years old.-First mission to Qatar in 1915.-At the age of sixteen he fought in the battle of Yaatib in 1918.-He fought against the Shammar tribe in Wadi Shaaiba n 1918.-He fought against the Utaibah tribe in 1918.-He led the army to face Al Rashid family in the north of Najd in 1921.-First pilgrimage of Saud to Makkah in 1925.-Al-Mahmal incident
“ Saud’s intervention to end the dispute between the Ikhwan and the Egyptians in Makkah in 1925.-Saud’s campaign to annex Younbaa in 1925.-First trip of Saud out side his country to Egypt in 1926.-Saud’s appointment by his father as his Deputy in Najd in 1929.-Saud appointed as a crown prince on 13/5/1933.-The issuing of the first Saudi stamp in commemoration for his appointment as a Crown Prince in 1934.-Saud sacrificing his life to save his father’s life in Makkah in December 1935.-Saud’s first trip to Europe In 1935.-Saud’s visit to Iraq in March 1937.-Saud’s visit to Bahrain in December 1937.-Saud representing his father in the Eid (Alfitr) ceremony in November 1938.-Crown Prince Saud signs the Charter of the creation of the Arab League in 1945.-Saud participates in the” Inshass” Conference in Egypt to discuss the Palestinian in 28/5/1946.-Saud’s First visit to USA to meet with President Truman on 13/ 1/1947.-King Abdulaziz delegates to Saud presiding over the Hajj season in 1947.-The issuing of “the crown Prince Reforms” in a Decree from the Crown Prince “Diwan” Court in 19/10/1952.-A Decree from the Crown prince Court to re organize the Shura Council in Hejaz District on 17/11/1952.-Crown Prince Saud lays the corner stone for the first expansion of the Prophet’s Mosque in Medina Al Monawara on 1/12/1952.-A Royal Decree by King Abdulaziz to appoint Crown Prince Saud as the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and the Internal Security Forces on 25/8/1953.-A Royal decree by King Abdulaziz to appoint Prince Saud the first Prime Minister in Saudi history to form the first Cabinet on 9/10/1953.- Prince Saud appoints his brother Prince Faisal as his Deputy Prime Minister on 11/10/1953.-The death of King Abdulaziz in Taif on 8/11/1953.-The Pledge of Allegiance to the new King Saud on 11/11/1953.-The formation of the ministry of Education in 1953.-King Saud first speech addressing his people in the opening session of the Cabinet on 7/3/1954.-King Saud was the first Arab leader to visit Egypt after the revolution on 30/3/1954.-The first five years plan announced by King Saud in his speech no. (6499/1/20/5) on 7/3/1954.-The formation of “the Saudi Arabian Naval Transport Company “in association with Aristotle Onassis on 20/1/1954 transport oil.-The inauguration of the first naval ship “King Saud the first “in Hamburg on 20/4/1954.-King Saud signs “The Joint Military Defence Charter” with Egypt and Syria on 5/3/1955.-The Second Saudi expansion of the Prophet’s Mosque in Al Medina Al Monawara on 12/10/1955.-The first Saudi expansion of the Holy Mosque in Makkah in 1955.-The embracement of King Saud to the Algerian revolution when it was announced in 1956.-The rejection of King Saud to join “The Baghdad Pact” initiated by London and Washington in 1956.-The First Saudi Oil Embargo against Britain and France which was announced in a royal Decree no. (99316-11-1) in 1956 for their tripartite aggression on Egypt.-US President Eisenhower invites King Saud to visit the USA in 1956.-King Saud arrives in New York and the Jewish Mayor, Mr Wagner, refuses to receive the King officially. King Saud as the first Arab monarch gives a speech at the UN General Assembly. As a compensation President Eisenhower receives King Saud at the airport in Washington.-King Saud confers with President Nassir of Egypt, Syrian President Al Quatli, and Jordanian King Hussein after his return from US official visit in “The Big Four” Conference in Egypt in which they announced their denunciation of the Eisenhower Doctrine”. -King Saud support to Jordan during their political crisis which threatened to topple King Hussein’s throne in April 1957.-King Saud strong diplomatic efforts at the UN denouncing the Israeli’s attempts to obliterate the legal right of navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba.-King Saud diplomatic efforts to mediate between Syria ant Turkey in 1957.- Saudi Arabia becomes a member of the (International Monetary Bank) on 26/8/1957.-The establishment of the first university in Saudi Arabia (King Saud University) in 1957.-A Royal Pronouncement to establish “The General Presidency

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for the Education of Girls in 1960 which initiated the beginning of formal female education in Saudi Arabia.-A Royal Decree announcing the formation of The Higher Planning Council on 4/1/1961.-The establishment of OPEC on 4/1/1961.-A Royal Decree establishing The General Administrative Institute on 10/4/1961.-The first Islamic Conference convened in Makkah and was called for by King Saud on 18/5/1962.-The establishment of the Muslim League on 29/5/1962.-King Saud support of Kuwait when Abdul Karim Qassim threatened to invade it in June 1961.-A Royal Decree no. (18) Established the Social Security law on 20/7/1962. -Crown Prince Faisal returns to the post of Prime Minister on October 1962.-A Royal Decree no (3/1/5) was announced with the ten points of reforms to abolish slavery on 7/11/1962.- A Royal Decree no (25) the establishment of The General Institute for Petroleum and Mineral Resources (PETROMIN) on 22/11/1962.-King Saud leaves his country Saudi Arabia for the last time to reside in Greece on 25/1/1965.-King Saud dies in Greece on 24/1/1969. (May Allah rest his soul in peace).***All facts are backed up by references and decrees and supported by "Daarat Al Malik Abdulaziz" in Riyadh under the patronage of HRH Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz, check out the website for further details