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## National Day of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia During the Reign of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud 1385-1395 Ah / 1964-1975 ad

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### Abstract

*The research examines the national day of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the tenure of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, focusing on the occasion designated as the national day, the involvement of official and public entities, the engagement of governmental and private organizations, the contributions of Saudi agencies, legations, and embassies, as well as the participation of Arab, Islamic, and allied nations.*

**Keywords:** King Abdulaziz, Founder, Unification of the Country.

### Introduction

King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud ascended to the throne of Saudi Arabia on Monday, 27 Jumada II 1384 Ah/November 2, 1964, succeeding his brother King Saud, and reigned until his assassination on Tuesday, 13 Rabi al-awwal 1395 Ah/March 25, 1975. During his reign, the National Day was commemorated ten times, commencing in the first year of his rule and concluding in the last year of his life, which coincided with the reign of his successor, his brother King Khalid bin Abdulaziz Al Saud.

The National Day of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a day of glory, pride and glory for every Saudi citizen, the National Day of the Kingdom was set in its occasion in its unification in the name of "the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia", unification in its name, and unification of its sprawling parts, and unification of its people under one banner is the banner of monotheism "There is no god but God, Muhammad is the Messenger of God", and unification under the rule of one king and one authority, carried out by its founder King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman The House of Saud, at a time when the ingredients were scarce, but there was a lot of determination and insightful vision, and the celebration of the National Day of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was not limited to its citizens, but included residents and visitors to it, and extended to all countries, leaders, people and institutions, for the place that the Kingdom occupied in their hearts, the cradle of civilizations, the origin of the Arabic language, the landing of revelation, the qibla of Muslims, the land of the Two Holy Mosques, the biography of the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, and his rightly-guided caliphs, may God be pleased with them, and what the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia offers and exerts Tremendous efforts in facilitating ways, providing security and comfort for pilgrims, and its political, diplomatic, humanitarian and relief assistance to countries at the time of their injury is difficult for the observer to count, so the

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National Day of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was a national day for all of them.

The research was structured into an introduction and conclusion, comprising five sections: first, the occasion designated as a national day; second, official and popular participation; third, the involvement of governmental and private entities; fourth, the role of agencies, commissions, and Saudi embassies; fifth, the participation of Arab, Islamic, and allied nations.

### **Reasons for Selecting a Topic:**

#### **The Research Problem:**

First: What occasion has its date taken as a national day?

Second: What are the characteristics of official and public engagement?

Third: What are the characteristics of the involvement of governmental and private entities?

Fourth: What are the characteristics of the involvement of Saudi agencies, legations, and embassies?

Fifth: What are the characteristics of the involvement of Arab, Islamic, and allied nations?

### **Objectives of the Research:**

First, Identify the occasion whose date has been taken as a national day.

Secondly Knowledge of official and popular participation.

Third: Knowledge of involvement of governmental and private organizations.

Fourth: Knowledge of involvement of Saudi agencies, commissions, and embassies.

Fifth: Knowledge of involvement of Arab, Islamic, and allied nations.

### **Methodology of Research:**

The study employed a descriptive and analytical historical methodology, involving the collection of scientific material from original sources and its subsequent extrapolation. This process included monitoring and categorizing the data according to the research framework, followed by a scientific and objective analysis and critique. The objective was to attain a representation closest to historical truth concerning the research topic, while adhering to temporal and spatial parameters. Finally, the scientific material was articulated in a precise academic style, considering linguistic rules, information interconnectivity, and chronological sequence to achieve the intended research outcomes.

### **Research Sources:**

The research utilized many primary sources pertinent to the studied period, in addition to multiple contemporary references.

#### **First: The Occasion Whose Date Has Become a National Day**

After King Faisal assumed the reins of power, he saw the need to determine the occasion of the National Day of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so he turned it from the occasion of assuming the reins of power or the pledge of allegiance that became famous by its official name (Sitting Day), in which he celebrated a national day during the reign of his father King Abdulaziz and his brother King Saud, to the occasion of King Abdulaziz's declaration of unification (Kingdom

of Saudi Arabia), in which King Abdulaziz issued on 17 Jumada Al-Awwal 1351 AH / September 19, 1932 AD, a royal order bearing the number (2716) containing its material First: "By changing the name of the "Hijazi Najd Kingdom and its annexes" to the name "Kingdom of Saudi Arabia", and the +title of its monarch becomes "King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia", and its eighth article: Determining Thursday, 21 Jumada Al-Awwal 1351 AH, corresponding to the first day of the balance, as a day for the declaration of the unification of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, King Faisal issued his Royal Decree No. M/9 on 24 Rabi' Al-Thani 1385 AH / August 2, 1965 AD, stating that after reviewing Article Eight of Royal Decree No. (2716) dated 17 Jumada Al-Awwal in 1351 AH, and based on the Council of Ministers Resolution No. 294 dated 22 Rabi' Al-Thani 1385 AH, and in view of the need to make a specific national day for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we decree the following (Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1965, p. 1.):

First: the first day of Libra at the beginning of the Solar Hijri year, corresponding to September 23 of the Gregorian year, is the national day of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia .

Second: the deputy prime minister and ministers should implement what is stated in this decree .

We note in this royal decree that the occasion of celebrating the National Day in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia has changed from (the anniversary of the royal sitting) to the announcement of the name (unification of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia), and set its date on the first day of the balance of September 23, and that King Faisal made the occasion of celebrating the founder King Abdulaziz, and not on a special occasion for his person; which makes the occasion of celebrating the National Day fixed, not to mention that the occasion of announcing the name of unification (Saudi Arabia) is an evolution of the name of the country from (the Sultanate of Najd and its appendages) to (the kingdom of Hijaz, Najd and its appendages), after Hejaz King Abdulaziz as their king (Khair al-Din, 1977, pp. 650-651), King Faisal was asked to celebrate it when he was a deputy for his father in the Hijaz with a group of claimants King Abdulaziz regarding his agreement to make the day of pledge of allegiance to the people of Hijaz to the King a national day that the country commemorates every year, so that the choice of King Faisal on the occasion of the declaration of the unification of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the culmination of the efforts of the founder King Abdulaziz, as it is a national occasion dear to the hearts of all citizens, whose fathers and grandfathers participated in the founder for the sake of the unity of this country, and in this choice A reminder to the Saudi citizen of his historical honesty towards the unity of the land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and his fusion in this good spot of the world in the great human society, so that he may feel his role, presence and being at the highest and highest levels, so that his contribution to the reconstruction of this land stems from the depths (Al-Bilad magazine, 1977, p. 22), and the name (National Day) and (National Day) were among the names named by the Sitting Day during the reign of King Abdulaziz specifically, as previously referred to (King Abdulaziz Circuit Document, 1348 AH; Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1929, P. 2), and in a quick comparison of the two national occasions that took a national day, we note the following:

The occasion of the royal sitting day, which was designated a national day during the reign of King Abdulaziz and King Saud, is an occasion that changes with the assumption of Kings, while the occasion of the announcement of the unification of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, scheduled for the first day of the balance, September 23, is a fixed occasion.

The occasion of the royal sitting day celebrated on this occasion is the king who takes over the reins of government in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia in particular, where he praises what has been accomplished and what will be accomplished and his qualities and what he provides for

the advancement of this country every year this anniversary passes, as for the occasion of the announcement of the unification of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the founding King Abdul Aziz and his efforts to unite this country, and the Kings after him, are celebrated in particular.

The occasion of the sitting day during the reign of King Abdulaziz and King Saud had a digital sequence for each King from his assumption of power until the last year of his reign coincides with the date of his accession to power, as for the occasion of unification has a digital sequence since the unification of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia to this day.

The issuance of this royal decree by King Faisal was nine months after he assumed power, and 20 days before the date of the occasion of the declaration of the unification of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so the first anniversary of the National Day was on the occasion of the declaration of the unification of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia during his reign on 27 Jumada I 1385 Ah / September 23, 1965 ad; that is: Thirty-four Hijri years and thirty-three Gregorian years have passed, and it continued to be celebrated during his reign and the reign of his successors from the Kings to this day during the reign of the custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman (may Allah protect him) on September 23 of each year, to stop celebrating (Eid aljulus) during the reign of King Faisal and King Khalid, and returns during the reign of King Fahd, Abdullah and Salman in the name of (Allegiance) (King Abdulaziz circuit, 1348 AH, Register No. 30416; Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1929, p. 2; King Abdulaziz Circuit Document (1348AH). Registration Number, (D.R)).

## **Second: Official and Popular Participation**

During the reign of King Faisal, National Day was celebrated in an official manner without any formal or popular celebrations. One of its features was the princes of the regions congratulating King Faisal and his Crown Prince on this day and to the royal family and the Saudi people in general (Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1973, p. 4).

There were speeches and articles in which the authors addressed the importance of celebrating the National Day and demonstrating its national importance in the hearts of the people, and that it is a historic day, the purpose of which is to recall what was done by the founding King Abdulaziz, and those who had the word of His Royal Highness Prince Fahd bin Abdulaziz, second deputy prime minister and Minister of Interior, in his speech addressed to citizens on the anniversary of the National Day in 1392 Ah/ 1972 (Journal of the Muslim World League, 1973, pp. 4-5), and in 1393 Ah/ 1973 (Journal of the Muslim World League, 1972, pp. 4-5), in his speech in 1392 Ah/ 1972 the importance of commemorating the national day of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and retaining its significance and meaning in recognition of the founding unified hero King Abdulaziz, and as an expression of the love and admiration of citizens, so that the generation may grow up The young man was aware of his heritage, praising his heroes, maintaining the curriculum, walking on the right path, describing this day as an eternal memory that citizens at all levels cherish, as every Arab and Muslim cherishes (Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1972, p. 1; Journal of the Muslim World League, 1972, pp. 4-5)

In his speech on the occasion of the National Day in 1393 Ah/ 1973 ad, which was published in newspapers and shown on Saudi television, he said: "Dear fellow citizens, in the history of our beloved country, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, there are proud and heroic stands with ancient meanings that line the pages of history with pride and pride, and perhaps the national day of the kingdom, which we live and every citizen: Perhaps this national day comes at the forefront of those heroic stances taken by King Abdulaziz (may Allah have mercy on him), inspired by an

inexhaustible faith in Allah, indomitable determination, and courage that refuses to retreat except by truth, even from Allah to restore the king of his fathers and grandfathers, he won the victory, the construction situation, unity was achieved, and the edifice of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia rose tall (Al Jazeera newspaper, 1973, p.1; Journal of the Muslim World League (1973, pp. 4-5).

Regarding the popular participation, several people published their congratulations cards to King Faisal on the National Day in the local newspapers, and several of them participated with poems to celebrate this occasion.

### **Third: Participation of Government and Private Entities**

Several government and private entities participated in the commemoration of the National Day during the reign of King Faisal, and their participation was represented by presenting congratulations to King Faisal and his crown prince Khalid and to all members of the Saudi people and publishing them in local newspapers. the greeting cards were distinguished by the presence of attached photos of the founder King Abdulaziz and King Faisal and his crown prince Khalid, the Saudi flag, the emblem of the kingdom of the two swords and the palm, and photos or drawings of their destination, attached to their name, and some cards were distinguished by expressing their pride in what the kingdom of Saudi Arabia has achieved they also expressed their pride in the development of the level of efficiency and prosperity and what is being achieved in the future socially, culturally and economically under the leadership of King Faisal The high level achieved by their side, from the expansion of business and development in the training of its employees, and the expansion of the circle of their activity on the basis of high efficiency and ability, to serve the homeland and the citizen, stressing their determination to continue walking in the passengers of good and progress (Al Jazeera newspaper, 1969, p. 12; Al Jazeera newspaper (1970, p. 5; Al Jazeera newspaper, 1972, pp. 6, 16).

Some entities have also issued special reports on the progress of their work and the progress they have reached, for example: the report of the management of the Makkah campus expansion project on National Day 1391 Ah/ 1971, and the report of the National Guard on the National Day 1393 Ah/ 1973 (Al-Jazeera newspaper (1971, p. 1; Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1973, p. 7). several officials in government and private entities participated in articles and speeches on this occasion, such as: what the secretary general of the King Abdulaziz Administration, Dr. Mohammed Amin al-Shaafi, said about the responsibility of the large department towards preserving the history of the unified King Abdulaziz, the hero of this large entity. Mohammed Saeed mebouli, director of the Hajj department at Jeddah Seaport, said that history will continue to preserve this country's leadership role in the long term, as it was a source of light, guidance and gratitude, it was a springboard for security and stability, and a model in steadfastness of attitudes and won respect. Mahmoud Habashi, director general of social affairs in the western region, said that King Abdulaziz's elimination of underdevelopment, poverty and attention to the poor made an integrated society. Abdullah buqas, director of education in Jeddah, said: the seed of science was the strong starting point for the establishment of this great entity (Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1974, pp, 33, 35).

As for the participation of newspapers, radio and television in the commemoration of the National Day during the reign of King Faisal, the newspapers issued special issues and supplements on the anniversary of the national day of the kingdom, in which they talked about the anniversary of the National Day and the unification of this country, King Abdulaziz, the newspapers also devoted their editorial to the National Day, and a special: "National day we are

working on the unity of Jordan", as its solutions coincided with the presence of members of the Eastern Arab front at the reconciliation conference held in Jeddah in response to King Faisal's invitation to the dissident brothers in brotherly Jordan, and at the beginning it referred to the unification of King Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia and his son King Faisal's approach, until it reached a great place among the countries of the world, and on the anniversary of the National Day 1393 Ah/ 1973 ad, "two wonderful occasions" coincided with the National Day, the joy of King Faisal's inauguration of the King Abdulaziz military City in Tabuk on 25 Shaaban 1393 Ah/ September 22, 1973, expressing that these two occasions are joyous, through which the citizen feels the great size of the gains that The Kingdom achieved it thanks to the jihad of the founder Abdul Aziz and thanks to the wise and conscious leadership led by his son King Faisal (Al Jazeera newspaper (1974, p. 1; Al Jazeera newspaper (1971, p.1; Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1971, p.1; Al Jazeera newspaper (1972, p. 1; Al Jazeera newspaper, 1973, p.1).

In the speech of the Umm Al-Qura newspaper on the National Day 1389 Ah/ 1969 ad, she stated: "On this day in 1351 Ah, King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al-Faisal Al-Saud laid the first building block for the establishment of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia in response to the desire of the people, so this region of the Arab world became the summit in the Arabian Peninsula, its slogan is unification, based on justice and equality, and its goal is to walk towards a better life for the homeland and citizens (Umm Al-Qura newspaper (1969, p. 1; Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1971, p. 1).

It also published a number of his articles for princes, officials and literati, including, an essay: "The National Day instilled love" for Abdulaziz Al Salem, Director General of Al Jazeera foundation for press, printing and publishing," on this great day "for Prince Bandar bin Abdulaziz bin Musaid (Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1970, No. 313, p. 1; Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1973, p. 2)," King Abdulaziz United this great entity "for bin Ibrahim al-Munif (Journal of the Muslim World League, 1972, pp. 88-89)," the anniversary of the National Day "by Abdullah bin Mohammed Al-belihed," historical starting points in memory of the greater unity "by Hashim Abdo Hashim," talk on the National Day "by Mutlaq Assaf Al-Qabbani," today is the National Day "by Salem Al-duwaian," King Abdulaziz "by Abdulaziz bin Abdullah Al-dughaiter, and " what is the historic decision that changed the face of the island's history?" "By Alawi Taha al-Safi, and" the castle of history "by Huda Abdul-Mohsen, and " a great memory of a great work" Mohammed bin Abdullah Al Hamdan, and stated in his article: "King Faisal was very successful when he announced the replacement of the anniversary of sitting on the throne with the National Day, which coincides with the anniversary of the unification of the parts of this Kingdom and the replacement of the name of the kingdom of Hejaz and the Sultanate of Najd and its annexes with the name of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, this beloved memory to every soul, which inspires greatness, but speaks of the courage, heroism and sacrifice made in order to unite this country and protect it from strife and wars. All this was done by the late King Abdulaziz, who was known for his courage, boldness and firm determination, together with the heroes of this country who gave their blood and money to support their king and their country," he said. Aza Fuad Shaker wrote "our country is on its national day," indicating that during the reign of King Abdulaziz, the light shone, and the promising hope for the prosperous independence of the country emerged, uniting its east, west, north and south, prosperity, and security was established in it. With the reign of King Faisal, another bright came, and he took upon himself a vow to serve his religion, his country and his Islamic nation, enumerating the developmental works and achievements in various fields during his reign, and later devoted her talk about the Saudi girl and the education she received that helped her prove her worth in science and work (Al-Jazeera

newspaper, 1972, P. 11; Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1973, pp. 9, 4, 13; Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1974, issue 1019, pp. 5, 25; Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1979, p. 11, Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1972, p. 11).

An article by Ali al-Ajroush, Director General of Al-Jazeera foundation for press, printing and publishing, in which he said: "We have the right to be really proud of this day and raise our heads, it is really the first day of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in which the parts of this country were unified, becoming one real nation in Word and deed" (Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1972, p. 3), and an article by Abdul Majid Shobokshi in which he said: "Although we passed through this day without holding any festivals commensurate with its great impact on our lives, because we never cared about appearance as much as we cared about the essence of following the approach outlined by King Abdulaziz, so he laid the foundations on which our launch was based, and our march began in a constant effort and continuous struggle, drawing from the essence of our religion and the core of our society to serve our reality and raise the status of our country (Journal of the Muslim World League, 1972, p. 87).

Stressing in their writings that the National Day is the sun of national unity, the land was a plunder of division and a massacre of men, and a source of Innate tribal and racial disputes, until God anointed a sincere leader, believed in his benevolent call and relied on God in his endeavor, which made it easier for him to continue his long hard march. on the first day of Libra, King Abdulaziz crowned his long jihad to unite the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, under the flag of unification, thus removing the roots of differences and disputes forever. The difficulties of nature and the impossibility of communication in some areas and the scarcity of the necessary means of Transportation did not stand in the way of spreading the call for cohesion and cohesion in its midst; because the unity of Hearts was the basic building for the people's response to the call for reform and the tendency to serenity, and thus everyone turned to useful work in the construction continued until the all-round prosperity was achieved in various areas. And when we restore the memory of the National Day and celebrate it, we draw lessons from it, and we extract sermons; because we are the most in need of this, through the circumstances that engulf our nation, and what our brothers are exposed to, among whom the division has occurred, and chaos has prevailed in their society, and that every citizen on this day must remember the pure of faith (Al Jazeera newspaper, 1970, No. 313, p. 1; Al Jazeera newspaper, 1973, p.2)

The newspapers also conducted a number of oral interviews, including: an interview with Prince Nayef bin Abdulaziz to talk about his founding father King Abdulaziz on the National Day, explaining in his speech that the most prominent thing that comes to his mind when the anniversary of the National Day is the glorious struggle that the late King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al-Faisal directed to unify the country under the brothers of a true University from the Gulf to the Red Sea, from North to South, and the solution of security after fear, prosperity after scarcity, and ease after hardship. In another interview she conducted with the grandson of the founder, Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal, through which he explained that the celebration of the National Day is with glorious deeds in memory of the National Day (Al Jazeera newspaper, 1973, pp. 9, 17) .

A number of pages were also devoted to talking about King Abdulaziz and his efforts to unify the kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the banner of "there is no God but Allah Muhammad, the messenger of Allah", and what the country experienced under his leadership of security and prosperity that it had not witnessed in its ancient eras, and what contemporary historians described to him, and that King Faisal came to complete the leader of the march to what is good and welfare for this generous people (Al Jazeera newspaper, 1972, p.13; Al Jazeera newspaper,



The newspapers also published about the celebrations of the role of Saudi agencies, commissions and embassies abroad, and the congratulatory telegrams sent to the Royal Court by the presidents, kings and sheikhs of Arab, Islamic and friendly countries. They were also keen to publish a reminder ahead of the National Day, and for those who wish to publish congratulatory telegrams in their numbers and note the gradual increase in media hospitality that reached an advanced degree of attention on the anniversary of the National Day 1393 Ah/ 1973 ad (Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1965, No. 2092, p. 1; Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1970, p. 1; Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1973, p. 1)

As for the participation of the kingdom's radio stations on this occasion, it was represented in the presentation of programs for the National Day, including the usual ones that dealt with talking about this day (Journal of the Muslim World League, 1972, p. 9), such as: "a special program about the kingdom", "interviews for the day", "Riyadh day", "from the Badia", "eternal memory", "banner of unification", in addition to a number of national songs such as: "Faisalona, faisalona" by Tariq Abdul Hakim, "return the covenant" by Nour Al-Huda, "sing Mecca" by Fairuz, "faisalona the dividing line" by Fahad plan, "o people" by Nazik, "in the name of God" by Farid Al-Atrash, and the song "Abha Al-Bahya" by Wadie al-Safi, "the city quarter" by Ghazi Ali, "the hope of the people" by Saad Abdulwahab, "O Arabs" by Abdulaziz Al-Rashed, "the region al-Sharqiya" performed by Fahad plan, "long live Saudi" performed by a group, along with poems and a Saudi show (Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1973, p. 2; Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1973, p. 5).

As for the participation of Saudi television in the National Day during the reign of King Faisal, it was represented in the transmission of Prince Fahd's speech on the anniversary of the National Day in 1393 Ah/ 1973 ad (Journal of the Muslim World League, 1973, pp. 4-5), and the presentation of a television seminar prepared and managed by Dr. Abdulrahman Al-Shubaili, which included Prince Nayef bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Deputy Minister of Interior, Dr. Abdulaziz Al-khuwaiter, Minister of Health, and Mr. Mohammed Hussein Zeidan lasted more than two hours, His Highness spoke about the advantages the Arab world has never witnessed a cohesive and well-founded Unity as it was unified during the reign of King Abdulaziz, and His Highness revealed important aspects in the life of his father the King Abdul Aziz within the family, and in his management of the affairs of the homeland. Al-khuwaiter spoke about the National Day and what it means for the Kingdom, indicating that he restored the memories of the painstaking efforts, difficulties and problems that King Abdulaziz overcame with the strength of his faith, rare courage and good behavior, working towards building the unity of the country; most of which involved under the banner of his ancestors. Mohammed Hussein Zeidan spoke about the biography of the hero Abdulaziz, his character and heroic merits (Al Jazeera newspaper (1974, PP. 1, 3).

#### **Fourth: Participation of the Role of Saudi Agencies, Legations and Embassies**

A source mentioned that all the embassies of the kingdom celebrated the National Day in 1385 Ah / September 23, 1965 (Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1965, No. 2092, p.1), and about the details of those celebrations, we mention the celebration of the Saudi embassy to Tunisia on the National Day 1386 Ah / 1966, which was organized by its ambassador Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al-Bassam at the Hilton Hotel, in the presence of King Faisal, who was on a mission to President of Tunisia Habib Bourguiba; also attended by Their Excellencies Members of the diplomatic corps, senior men of the presidential palace, senior commanders and officers of the army The



Tunisian and a number of officials. As soon as King Faisal arrived at the celebration headquarters, he was greeted with applause and cheers for the life of the pioneer of Islamic Solidarity, King Faisal, and during the great ovation, the mayor of Monastir came forward, gave a speech in which he welcomed King Faisal, praised the Islamic brotherhood that connects the two brotherly countries, then presented to King Faisal, handed him the Golden Key of for the rich history of this town in its defense of the word of Allah and the entity of Islam and its jihad for the sake of Allah to be recorded in history as a jihad and pride, and recorded today under the leadership of its leader Our beloved Bourguiba is striving for jihad and struggle, offering thanks, gratitude, greetings and love to their brothers in the Holy Land of Allah and throughout the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, asking Almighty Allah to perpetuate this interdependence and this brotherhood, and to help everyone for the responsibilities they have assumed towards religion, nation and Homeland (Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1966, No. 2140, p. 3).

### **Fifth: Participation of Arab, Islamic and Friendly Countries**

Kings, presidents, rulers, sheikhs and diplomats of Arab, Islamic and friendly countries participated in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia on its national day in the reign of King Faisal by sending telegrams of congratulations to the Royal Court, and we note by reading the following: King Faisal received telegrams of congratulations issued by kings, presidents, rulers, sheikhs and diplomats of Arab, Islamic and friendly countries on all occasions of the anniversary of the National the anniversary of 1390 Ah/ 1970 ad during his time in Cairo to attend the Arab Summit conference, followed by his trip to Geneva for treatment. An example of the wording of the congratulatory reply to the crown prince, as in a letter sent to Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, Emir of Kuwait, in which he stated: His Highness brother Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, Emir of the state of Kuwait, on behalf of the people and the government of Saudi Arabia and on behalf of His Majesty The King, we appreciate To Your Highness the brotherly sentiments that you expressed by congratulating you on the national day of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and with my appreciation to your highness I hope that you accept my best wishes for health, happiness and happiness and for the brotherly Kuwaiti people further progress and prosperity. Khalid bin Abdulaziz (Al-Jazeera newspaper, 1969, issue 263, p.1; Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1967, pp. 1-2, 5-6; Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1970, issue 2340, p. 1; Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1970, issue 2341, p. 3; Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1970, issue 2342, p. 1).

The rulers of the Arab, Islamic and friendly countries also took the opportunity to strengthen relations between the two countries in their congratulations, including on the anniversary of the National Day 1387h/ 1967g; General Jacob John, chairman of the federal military government and supreme head of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Nigeria, in his congratulations, noted his warm wishes that the existing good relations between the two countries grow stronger and stronger; for the benefit of them, General Muhammad Soeharto, acting president of the Republic of Indonesia (Muhammad Soeharto), after presenting congratulations, that he has no doubt that the goodwill between the two peoples will grow more and more prosperous over the days, as stated by the president of the Republic of Ghana Joseph Ankara (Joseph Arthur President of the Republic of Pakistan Mohammad Ayub Khan expressed his confidence that the bonds of friendship and brotherhood linking the two countries and the people will always grow and flourish with the passing days. Some congratulatory telegrams also reflected on some of the current events in the period that the Arab countries are going through and the Kingdom shares its pains, for example: On the National Day in 1387 Ah/ 1967 ad, the message of King Hussein bin Talal of the kingdom of Jordan came in his name and in the name of the Jordanian people, including congratulations to King Faisal and the Saudi people, calling on God to commemorate

the National Day every year with good and prosperity, to achieve national wishes, restore rights, and save the sacred, and included the response of King Faisal on behalf of his people and the Saudi government progress and prosperity, asking the Lord to fulfill the wishes to restore the Holy Land. Among them, the Supreme chairman of the Council of the Soviet Union Nikolai podgorni, after presenting his congratulations on the anniversary of the National Day 1387 Ah/ 1967 ad, stated his wishes to the kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the success of its efforts in solidarity with other Arab countries (Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1967, No. 2190, pp. 1, 11).

Ismail Nasiruddin Shah, ruler of Malaysia, in congratulating the anniversary of the National Day 1389 Ah/ 1969 ad, also appreciated the absence of King Faisal from his country on its national occasion, and his presence in conjunction with its solutions at the Islamic Summit conference held in Rabat following the incident of the Al-Aqsa Mosque fire. his presence gave weight to the purposes of the heads of Islamic States and governments towards the Al-Aqsa mosque fire and the status of Jerusalem, expressing at the end of his message his hope that this occasion will give full success and full meaning to any decision taken after the summit (Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1969, No. 2291, p. 2; Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1974, p. 8)

A number of political diplomats also wrote to King Faisal to offer congratulations on the national day, for example: congratulations to Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber, crown prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait, Lieutenant General Mohammed Amin al-Hafez, chairman of the Presidential Council in Damascus, Hassan Al-Rida, vice-King of the kingdom of Libya, Mohammed bin Talal, deputy to His Majesty The King, and Mohsen al-ayini, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Arab Republic in Sana'a (Umm Al - Qura newspaper, 1974, No. 2544, p. 2; Umm Al - Qura newspaper, 1967, No. 2090, pp. 1-2, 5-6; Umm Al - Qura newspaper, 1967, No. 2191, p. 3; Umm Al- Qura newspaper, 1969, No. 2291, p. 2; Umm Al - Qura newspaper, 1971, issue 2392, p. 2) The ambassadors of the countries to Saudi Arabia also had words on this day, including from what the Chinese ambassador said: the history of the kingdom is an honor for all peoples, because the kingdom has not returned anyone, and for this reason its struggle continued in building and unity of ranks, and the brothers converged honorably, stressing that his opinion is confirmed by the followers of the kingdom's political, economic and social renaissance. The ambassador of Chad to the Kingdom stated that if the National Day is a sincere translation of the hopes of the peoples, the hopes of the Saudi people have become a tangible act and a clear-cut Renaissance, and King Faisal's glorious deeds have made the kingdom's National Day a holiday for all peoples (Al Jazeera newspaper, 1974, No. 1019, p. 11, 27).

Regarding media participation, newspapers in Arab, Islamic and friendly countries participated in the kingdom on its national day, by publishing coverage of the celebration of the Saudi legations in their countries and also dealt with many of its affairs in great appreciation of the achievements made thanks to Allah, and then thanks to the conscious leadership provided by King Faisal (Umm Al-Qura newspaper, 1965, No. 2092, p. 1). A number of Arab diplomats and writers also wrote articles on this day, including: "in memory of the National Day step by step with the March of construction" by Ismail Katkat, and "glorious anniversary" by Abdul Rahman Azzam (Al Jazeera newspaper, 1972, No. 412, pp. 9, 11).

## **Conclusion**

The historical occasion that was taken as a National Day celebrated every year during the reign of King Abdulaziz was (the royal sitting day), and during the reign of his successor King Saud (the anniversary of the royal sitting); they became famous for these two names as their official name, and after King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud assumed the reins of government in the

kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 27 Jumada II 1384 Ah/ November 2, 1964 ad, he determined the occasion of announcing the name of unification (Saudi Arabia), approving the first day of Libra at the beginning of the Hijri solar year, corresponding to September 23 of the year the date of the national day of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not change with the change of kings, and he continued his reign and the reign of his successor ruled until the reign of Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman, may Allah protect him .

During the reign of King Faisal, it was enough to celebrate the National Day officially without any celebrations, and one of its features was a speech addressed by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd bin Abdulaziz, second deputy prime minister and Minister of Interior to citizens on the occasion of the National Day, and the emirs of the regions sent their congratulations to King Faisal and his crown prince on this day, and to the ruling family and the Saudi people in general. There were speeches and articles in which the authors addressed the importance of celebrating the national day and demonstrating its national importance in the hearts of the people, and that it is a historic day aimed at recalling what the founding King Abdulaziz did. regarding popular participation, a number of people published greeting cards on the occasion of the national day in local newspapers, and a number of them participated in national poems to celebrate this occasion.

A number of government and private entities and the role of Saudi agencies, commissions and embassies abroad participated in celebrating the national day of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia as an expression of the joy of their employees on this day, and their gratitude to the founder of this country, King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud, and as a demonstration of their loyalty to their leader, and in recognition of his thanks to them in following up, guiding and developing, and moving forward with determination, honesty, honesty and sincerity in the renaissance of this blessed country.

Kings, presidents, rulers, sheikhs, diplomats and writers of Arab, Islamic and friendly countries participated in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia on its national day in the reign of King Faisal by sending telegrams of congratulations to the Royal Court, and the rulers of Arab, Islamic and friendly countries took the opportunity to strengthen relations between the two countries in congratulating them, and newspapers in Arab, Islamic and friendly the person of King Faisal.

The celebration of the national day of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia is an appreciation of the meaning of this day and its connotations, inspired by the determination to preserve the gains that necessitate the unification of the regions and territories that make up the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and to move forward on the path of progress, development and prosperity, which has already been achieved thanks to the help of the Lord of pride and majesty and what God has bestowed on this homeland of countless blessings and good deeds. The unity of the regions of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia was the first real unity in modern Arab history, and on this day we must praise and thank Almighty Allah, who has made this country what it is of progress and development and a Distinguished International Center and what it does from serving the Two Holy Mosques and caring for millions of pilgrims who come to it on information days every year, as well as Umrah pilgrims and visitors who come throughout the year .

The kingdom, as it passes through this cherished anniversary, reminds me of the effort exerted by the founder, King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud, in order to unite this sprawling entity. his sons followed him in the light of his principles and guidance of his instructions, so that the kingdom became the focus of the attention of the Arab, Islamic and friendly world countries, because of its prominent role at the regional and global levels. Also, on the anniversary of the

National Day, we insist on completing the March and continuing it no matter what difficulties and no matter what sacrifices.

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