The Hejaz

In 1916 the Grand Sherif of Mecca declared the Sanjak of Hejaz independent of Turkish rule. In 1925, Ibn Saud, then Sultan of the Nejd, captured the Hejaz after a prolonged siege of Jedda, the last Hejaz stronghold. The resulting Kingdom of the Hejaz and Nejd was renamed Saudi Arabia in 1932.
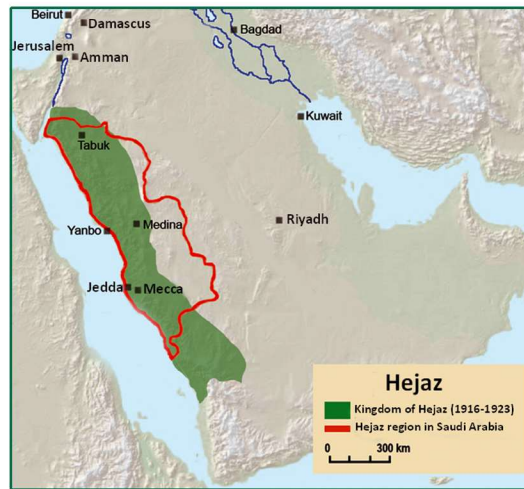
The Hejaz, also Al-Hijaz (Arabic: اَلْحِجَاز‎, al-ḥiğāz, literally "the Barrier"), is a region in the west of present-day Saudi Arabia. The region is so called as it separates the land of the Najd in the east from the land of Tihamah in the west. It is also known as the "Western Province." It is bordered on the west by the Red Sea, on the north by Jordan, on the east by the Najd, and on the south by Asir. Its main city is Jeddah, but it is probably better known for the Islamic holy cities of Mecca and Medina. As the site of Islam's holiest places, the Hejaz has significance in the Arab and Islamic historical and political landscape. Historically, the Hejaz has always seen itself as separate from the rest of Saudi Arabia.

The Hejaz is the most populated region in Saudi Arabia. 35% of all Saudis live in Hejaz. Hejazi Arabic is the most widely spoken dialect in the region. Saudi Hejazis are of ethnically diverse origins. The Hejaz is the most cosmopolitan region in the Arabian Peninsula. People of Hejaz have the most strongly articulated identity of any regional grouping in Saudi Arabia. Their place of origin alienates them from the Saudi state, which invokes different narratives of the history of the Arabian Peninsula. Thus, Hejazis experienced tensions with people of Najd.

Postage Stamps of the

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

كينجدوم أف سعودي عربية

Designed By Ken Rhoads

Postage Stamps of the
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
كينجدوم أف سعودي عربية

SAUDI ARABIA
Physiography

NICOSIA
CYPRUS
LEBANON
BEIRUT
DAMASCUS
Homs
SYRIA
SYRIAN DESERT
Med. Sea
Tel Aviv-Yafo
Jerusalem
Gaza Strip
West Bank
Dead Sea
AMMAN
ISRAEL
JORDAN
EGYPT
Sinai Peninsula
Jabal al Lawz 2,580 m (8,465 ft)
HEJAZ
Al Khunfah
Harrat al Harrah
At Tubayq
Qasr Ma'arid
Rajalil
AN NAFŪD
At Taysiyah
Tayma
Madā'in Salih
Jabal Zalma 1,258 m (4,127 ft)
Sudd al Qusaybah
Al Jandaliyah
Jabal Jar 2,291 m (7,516 ft)
Medina
Nafud al 'Urayq
NAJD
EGYPT
Jabal Idqis 2,160 m (7,087 ft)
Saja/Umm ar Rimth
Mahazat as Sayd
Administrative boundary
Nubian Desert
Jeddah
Mecca
Jabal Dukhaym 2,630 m (8,629 ft)
Ibex Reserve (Hawtat Bani Tamin)
Majami'al Hadb
Red Sea
ASIR
Tihamat ash Sham
King Fahd Dam
'Uruq Bani Ma'arid
Tathlith
Bishah
Wādī ad Dawāsir
Jabal Sawda' 3,133 m (10,279 ft)
Abha Dam
Jaw'an 3,091 m (10,141 ft)
Ukhdud
SUDAN
JAZĀ'IR FARASĀN
ERITREA
ASMARA
SANAA
YEMEN
Nubian Desert
Danakil Depression
Ta'izz
ETHIOPIA
Lake Tana
DJIBOUTI
DJIBOUTI
Aden
Gulf of Aden
SOMALIA

IRAQ
BAGHDAD
Buhayrat ath Tharthar
Buhayrat ar Razāzah
Euphrates
Tigris
Al Başrah
KUWAIT
KUWAIT CITY
Persian Gulf
Tarut Fort
Ad Dammām
Al Uqayr
RIYADH
Hanifah
Ad Dahnā'
Ad Dahnā'
RUB' AL KHALI (Empty Quarter)
Sabkhat Matti
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Liwā
OMAN
Dhofar

TEHRAN
Dasht-e Kavir (salt desert)
ZAGROS MOUNTAINS
IRAN
Eşfahān
Ahvāz
Shīrāz
Daryā-ye Namak
Kavir-e Lūt
AFG.
BAHRAIN
MANAMA
QATAR
DOHA
ABU DHABI
Dubai
Strait of Hormuz
OMAN
Gulf of Oman
MUSCAT
Arabian Sea
Wādī Shihan

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Legend
— International boundary
★ National capital
▲ Elevation point
∴ Archaeological site
▲ Historic/cultural site
⚒ Mine
▭ National park/protected area

0 100 200 300 Kilometers
0 100 200 300 Miles
Scale 1:16,250,000

LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION; STANDARD PARALLELS 14°N 32°N

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