



A nighttime photograph of the Doha skyline in Qatar. The image shows several prominent skyscrapers, including the Doha Tower (a tall, slender, white building with a pointed top) and the Doha Financial Tower (a tall, dark building with a distinctive blue-lit top). The buildings are illuminated with various colors, including blue, white, and yellow. In the foreground, there is a large, curved, modern building with a glass facade. The city lights reflect on the water in the background, and the overall scene is a vibrant display of urban architecture.

Qatar

Where Is Qatar?

Qatar is a peninsula on the Eastern Arabian Peninsula jutting out into the Persian Gulf. It is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the South. The Dahwa Salat Bay to the southwest. And the Persian Gulf to the northwest, east, and north. It's capital and biggest city is Doha.



Facts About Qatar

- Area: 4,473 Sq. Mi.
- Population: 2,042,000
- Population Growth: 4.2%
- Government: Emirate
- Current Emir: Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani
- Urban Population: 99%
- Life Expectancy: 78
- Literacy Percent: 96%

Facts About Qatar (Continued)

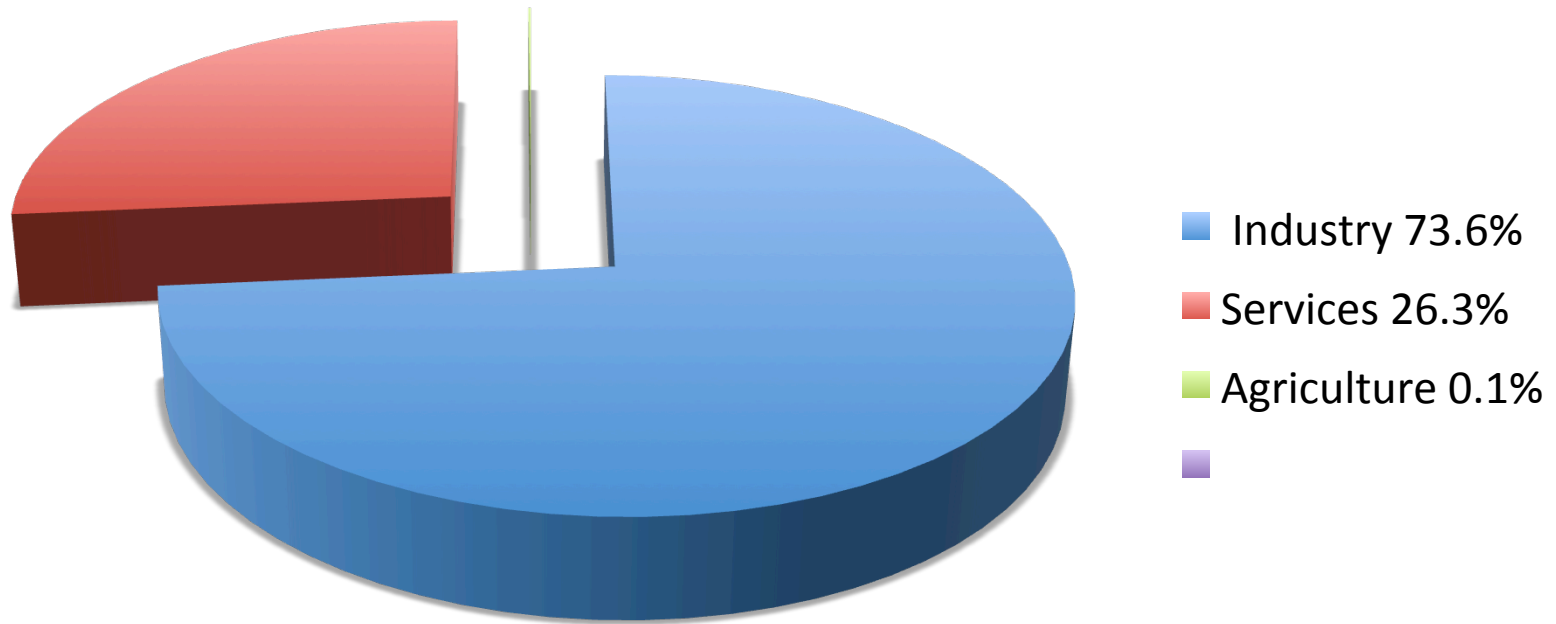
- Religions: Muslim and Christian
- Official Language: Arabic
- Currency: Qatari Rial (QAR)
- GDP per Capita: \$103,000 (Highest in the world)
- GDP growth 6.6 %

A photograph of a long pipeline in a desert landscape at sunset. The pipeline, composed of large white pipes with black joints, stretches from the foreground into the distance, supported by small concrete pillars. The ground is covered in sand with distinct ripples. In the background, a range of mountains is visible under a warm, orange-hued sky. The word "Economy" is superimposed in the center of the image.

Economy

Economic Breakdown

Qatar GDP Comp.



Resources In Qatar

- Petroleum
- Natural Gas
- Fish



Industry

- Liquefied Natural Gas(LNG)
- Crude oil production and refining
- Ammonia
- Fertilizers
- Petrochemicals
- Steel Reinforcing Bars
- Cement
- Commercial Ship Repair



Major Exports

- LNG
- Petroleum Products(Oil)
- Fertilizers
- Steel



Agriculture

- Fruits such as dates and melons
- Vegetables such as eggplant and squashes
- Poultry
- Beef
- Fish

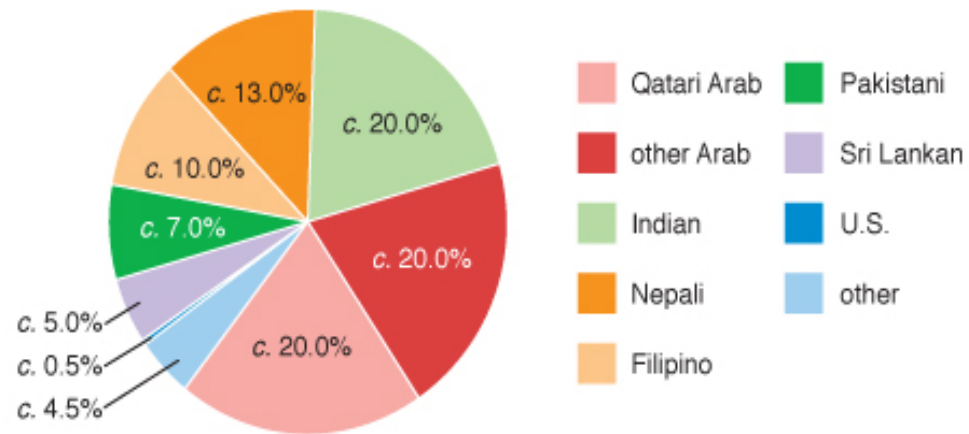


Qatar's Land and It's People

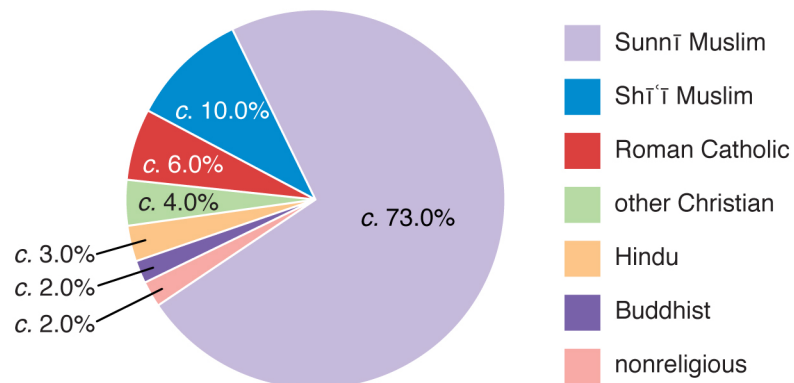


People

Ethnic composition (2008)



Religious affiliation (2000)



Landscape

Qatar is mostly made up of desert and is very flat. The only elevation are sand dunes in the south and small hills in the north. Salt flats are the common feature in the south and southeast. All vegetation in Qatar is done in the north. It is the only place/country in the world not to have a forest. Also along with Oman, it is one of the only countries not to have natural freshwater. Most people live in Doha a city of 567,000 people.

Ancient History

- By pottery and other ancient art it is said that Qatar was first inhabited 6,000 years ago by Bedouin tribes.
- The Portuguese came in the 1500's and left way for the Ottoman Turks. Qatar remained part of the Ottoman empire for four centuries but the power of Qatar was directed towards the Sheikh.

Early History

- The Al- Khalifah and other families invaded from Kuwait in 1766 And their new town of Al-Zubarah grew into a small pearl-diving trade center. In 1783 this group took over Bahrain.
- In 1867 the people of Qatar had a territorial dispute with the Khalifah which escalated into a war. Doha was virtually destroyed in the conflict. Until the attack, Britain had viewed Qatar as a dependency of Bahrain. Britain then signed a separate treaty, first recognizing Qatar as a separate state.
- Ottoman forces occupied Qatar in 1871 at the invitation of Qatar's ruler's son. The Ottomans were expelled in 1913, after a new emir took power. In 1916 the emir signed a treaty exchanging control of its foreign policy for British protection.

Modern History

- Oil was discovered in Qatar in 1939, and, after a delay caused by World War II, production began 10 years later. Money from oil exports enabled the country to begin a long-term program of modernization, with the development of infrastructure and social services such as education and health care. Britain announced plans to withdraw from the Persian Gulf in 1968, and Qatar declared independence on September 1, 1971. That same month Qatar joined the Arab League and the United Nations (UN).
- Meanwhile, disagreements over how to spend the newfound oil money led to fighting within the Thani family. After two bloodless coups, Sheikh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, became the leader in 1995.
- Hamad instituted a number of reforms. Qatar held its first municipal elections in 1999, and both men and women could vote and run. Hamad largely ended censorship of the press, and in 1996 launched the independent satellite television news network Al Jazeera.
- In 2013 Hamad stepped down in favor of his son Sheikh Tamim, citing the need to make way for a new generation of Qatari leaders. The transfer of power was unusual for the Gulf Arab region, where rulers typically occupied their positions for life. The new emir shifted Qatar's focus toward domestic affairs, to prepare for 2022 World Cup, which Qatar was chosen to host.

Fun Facts!!!



- Qatar is the country where a natural disaster is least likely to strike.
- There are two men for every woman in Qatar.
- Many Qataris enjoy sweet foods. In Qatar it is traditional to eat a large spoonful of honey at night and in the morning.
- Qatar Airlines is rated the best airline in the world for 2017.
- Foreign maps of Arabia before the 19th century didn't show Qatar.