

## General Country Information In Yemen

### The Republic of Yemen

الجمهورية اليمنية

Al-Jumhūriyyah al-Yamaniyyah



Flag



Coat of arms

Motto: "الله، الوطن، الثورة والوحدة"

"God, Nation, Revolution, Unity"

National Anthem: United Republic

### Geography

Yemen (Arabic: اليَمَن al-Yaman), officially the Republic of Yemen (Arabic: الجمهورية اليمنية al-Jumhuuriyya al-Yamaniyya) is a country located in the Middle East on the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia. It is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the north, the Red Sea to the west, the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden to the south, and Oman to the east.

Yemen is just under 530,000 km<sup>2</sup> (204,634 sq mi) in land area. Yemen is the world's 49th-largest country (after France). It is comparable in size to Thailand, and somewhat larger than the U.S. state of California. Yemen is situated at 15°N 48°E / 15°N 48°E / 15; 48. Its territory includes over 200 islands, the largest of which is Socotra, about 415 km (258 mi) to the south of mainland Yemen, off the coast of Somalia. Its capital is Sana'a.

The country can be divided geographically into four main regions: the coastal plains in the west, the western highlands, the eastern highlands, and the Rub al Khali in the east.

In the central highlands are an extensive high plateau over 2,000 meters (6,562 ft) in elevation. This area is drier than the western highlands because of rain-shadow influences, but still receives sufficient rain in wet years for extensive cropping. Diurnal temperature ranges are among the highest in the world: ranges from 30 °C (86 °F) in the day to 0 °C (32 °F) at night are normal. The capital city Sana'a is located in this region. The highest point in Yemen is Jabal an Nabi Shu'ayb, at 3,666 metres (12,028 ft). The Rub al Khali in the east is much lower, generally below 1,000 metres (3,281 ft), and receives almost no rain.



## History

The history of Yemen dates back to the Minaean (1200–650 B.C.) and Sabaean (750–115 B.C.) kingdoms, the latter being the period of the reign of Queen Sheba (بلقيس); it is one of the oldest centers of civilization in the world. It was known to the ancient Romans as Arabia Felix ("Happy Arabia") because of the riches its trade generated. Ancient Yemen (centered around the port of Aden) engaged in the lucrative myrrh and frankincense trade. In A.D. 628 it converted to Islam, and in the 10<sup>th</sup> century came under the control of the Rassite dynasty of the Zaidis sect. The Ottoman Turks occupied the northern territory of Yemen the area from 1538 until November 1918, after which it gained independence and an Imamate (theocratic regime) had formed that lasted until 1962. After a popular revolution, on 26 September 1962, the Imamate was toppled and a new republic was founded called the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR).

In the south, in September 1839, the British occupied the port of Aden and established it as a colony. They also set up a zone of loose alliances around Aden to act as a protective buffer. However, on 30 November 1967, the British withdrew from Aden and the southern territories resulting from popular pressures in the south and battles with the North and its Egyptian allies. After the British withdrawal, this area became known as the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). The two countries were formally united as the Republic of Yemen on May 22, 1990.

SOURCE: [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yemen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yemen)



MAP OF YEMEN (Source: United Nations)

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