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Uae past present and future essay

The SAE has changed significantly over the last 40 years. The reason was the discovery of oil. This essay will show the differences between the IAEA then and now. Many years ago, people didn't have as much money as they do now. They didn't have big houses and cars like we have today. Everyone lived in small houses and the whole family lived together with grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts and sons. In addition, they used camels and donkeys to travel and carry heavy things. Besides, they didn't have oil, too. Also, education was very bad, there were no schools, colleges and universities. Students went to mosques to study Arabic and the Koran. In addition, medical care was very small with several hospitals and people used traditional medicines to take care of themselves. On the other hand, when we look at the SAE now it has changed so much that it is almost beyond recognition. Oil was discovered and wealth and GDP landscape changed. People now have a lot of money, cars and big houses. For example, we live in my father's big house the house is very big and each of my brother has a car. Education is very good now, we have a lot of colleges, schools and universities. Besides, we have foreign teachers in college. We also have a lot of good hospitals, like Kalifa Hospital, which has medical care. Finally, I am so happy to be living in the NaEE nowadays. I believe the IAEA is one of the best countries in the world. I hope that in the future the SAE will move forward. The SAE started small with the landscape of the desert, whose housing was based on fishing villages and dating farms. There were no schools, hospitals and even the right housing structures to plan life there. People used to travel to India and other countries for their medical treatment. There used to be only two to three schools and students had to wait from fajar time on cold evenings to catch a van. Life was pretty hard. The 20th century unfolded in the United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi and Dubai were the poorest emirates, while Sharjah was strong. But still, living was very dependent on fishing villages, pearling, camel herds, and farming in the oasis. However, all that took a 360-degree shift when oil was first discovered in the UAE in 1958 after a 30-year search. After the discovery of oil, the UAE began its journey of development at a gradual pace. The first thing that started was the start of exports to other countries. It became so successful that it turned Abu Dhabi into the richest country and put fuel into service in the city. Now, Dubai and Abu Dhabi are two major cities that add 70 to 80 percent to the economy. As oil and gas shipments increase, the Education Department is also starting to evolve. There was a time when only mosques were a place to learn and students there were taught basic Arabic, maths and grammar. But now education is free for all students, including international students who come to the UAE to study. Oil revenues also help the UAE to support construction, health and tourism. Dubai is one of the beautiful places that is known for its tallest buildings, quiet beaches and heart captivating places. People come from far and wide to visit Dubai, which has also strengthened the culture of tourism in Dubai. In addition, the festivities in the Us also attracted people from all over the world. All this progress was due to the strong vision of the UAE, which began with the government of Sheikh Zayed. In recent years from 1990 to 2000, the UAE imported around \$54.2 billion for each year. Now, in the United Arab Emirates there are various schools and hospitals on which you can rely on your education and health care. In addition to schools, there are also other services such as essay writing in Dubai from which you can ask for help from your academics. Although the UAE's past has been dark with a lack of resources for growth, it is now the UAE's main attraction for business and tourism culture. It is also known as one of the brightest and safest countries in the world. The highest per capita income in the UAE is around 25,000 USD. In addition, it has about 100 percent of the world's total oil reserves, 90 percent in Abu Dhabi and 10 percent in Dubai. The UAE no longer depends only on oil and gas revenues. Their trade, tourism, real estate and construction jobs are also profit-generating in Dubai. The rapid pace of development in the United Arab Emirates over the past few decades is sometimes difficult to understand. In the 1960s, not only did the SaE not yet exist as a country, there was not even a marked highway system to connect a small number of people who lived here. In fact, back then in crucial states, as it was called by the British, they didn't need paved roads because few people had cars. Matthew Maclean, NYU Abu Dhabi associate professor, studies what it was like in the United Arab Emirates as there were highways, record-breaking skyscrapers, and sprawling neighborhoods. Paved highways, in particular, were a key milestone for the region, he said, because roads would drive unity in the Emirates both physically and politically. The paved highway didn't exist until the late 1960s. The first paved road built with the intention of the people who use it - apart from the city streets in Dubai itself - was between Dubai and Ras al-Khaimah. Construction began in 1966-67. Saudi Arabia does. This trip between Dubai and Ras al-Khaimah was a political project to create greater unity between crucial states. The British had to show that they supported development projects, but it was Saudi Arabia that had the money and built the way. People were driving along the beach to go out of their seats. The easiest way to drive Dubai to Ras al-Khaimah was on the beach because that's where the sand was most solid. I read and heard conflicting reports about whether people had to wait for the tide to go out to some places along this route. One place where you definitely had to wait for the tide was where the Maqta Bndge stands now, connecting Abu Dhabi with the mainland. An aerial view of a small settlement along the UAE coast in the 1960s. The UAE National Archives Older Neighborhoods - the likes of which can still be found in parts of Dubai's Bur and Deira, the old town of Ras al-Khaimah, the deserted city of Al Jazeera al-Hamra, and some parts of Dibba - were built for a walk. Many, but not all, people worked not far from where they lived. Many families migrated seasonally, usually on foot, among different sources of livelihood. And the houses were much smaller. In the 1960s, the houses were small and close together. The street or alley was called sikka - probably the most famous example of this today is Sikkat al-Khail, near the Gold Souq in Dubai. These were narrow and helped preserve privacy. Emiratis were not always called Emiratis. It's hard to pinpoint exactly when the word Emirati became common, but anecdotally, terminology began to surface in the late 1980s or 1990s. The spread of the word Emirati is significant because it means national cultural heritage and identity in a way that the citizen does not (a common term used in the 1970s to distinguish UAE Nationals from foreigners). Currency wasn't always dirhams. Until 1966, the UAE (then known as the Trucial States) used rupees in the Persian Gulf, which was issued by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India. It was equivalent to Indian rupee. After that, the Northern Emirates uses the Qatar-Dubai Riyal, and Abu Dhabi uses Bahrain Dinar. Dirham UAE was released in 1973. Abu Dhabi Corniche in 1954. The UAE National Archives First National Day in 1972 was celebrated with a military parade at the Abu Dhabi Corniche and included a speech by Sheikh Zayed that said the country's goal was a broader union. At the time, the idea that the UAE would forever be made up of seven emirates had not yet been carved in stone. The military parade was part of National Day for several years in the 1970s, until the 1980s, buildings were illuminated in national colors, and at some point even after that, spontaneous car-centered parades began throughout the UAE. I think this shows how national identity has shifted from a state-centred construct to a truly popular identity celebrated by the Emirati people. December 2 is not the only day that UAE citizens have celebrated their nation. For a long time, August 6th has been a major holiday in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi since it was the anniversary of Sheikh Zayed's accession to power in 1966. And November 30 will be observed as Martyrs Day for the first time in 2015. This is an important date, because it is the anniversary of the Iranian invasion and occupation of the three Gulf islands belonging to Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah. Dhia AL Wali Professor Hyaman English 101 14:00 November 15 2014 Dubai between the past and the present Simple and practical retreated recreational, construction methods were changing, historical parts stand restored as museums, mud brick houses due to the touch of the future and turned into record breaking skyscrapers. These and others are constant reminders that sit side by side with modern wonders. Dubai has turned in time from dessert into a live oasis filled with things from the future in which it can be touched and seen now. The Pearl of the Golf, so called, teamed up with the other six states to give way to the newborn United Arab Emirates in 1971. Meeting technology in the VAE past and present 2 technologies in the SaE past and present the Sae is one of the countries that have witnessed a huge transformation in terms of technological progress. Because of this unprecedented transformation, life has changed significantly for the better. Years ago, there was not much to say about technological progress in the Sae. While technology has come with a number of advantages, it is authoritative to posit that traces of disadvantage can be pointed out. The essay therefore seeks to highlight the main differences in technology in the past and present in the UAE. First of all, transport has changed significantly. While transport existed in the past, the difference was made in the form of transport (Gibbs, 2017). In the past, people have traveled using animals, especially camels. Due to the climate in the region, the most commonly used animal was a camel, because of its adaptation to such environments. Horses Horses

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