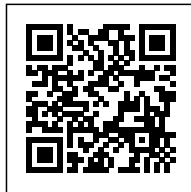


# BAHRAIN

*Posted on December 28, 2020 by Naeem Noor*



Bahrain is a small island country in the Persian Gulf that is officially recognized as the Kingdom of Bahrain. Bahrain is divided into 4 governorates. It has been famed for its pearl fisheries since antiquity which were considered the best in the world.

[Manama](#), the capital, has evolved as a trading, financial, and commercial center. Arabic is the official language and Islam is the predominant religion including both the Sunni and the Shi'i sects.

Etymology discusses where a term is considered to have originated from and how its meaning has changed over time. Etymology has been a factor in the naming of countries all across the world, and Bahrain has also been influenced. The etymology of Bahrain can be defined as; "The Two Seas" in Arabic

The country has the time zone UTC+3 (AST) followed by dd/mm/yyyy as the standard date format.

The literacy rate in Bahrain is 86.5%.

The monetary unit is the [Bahraini Dinar \(BD\)](#), which is anchored by one or more drummers.

Bahrain was founded by Usfur Ibn Rashid; head of the Usfurids dynasty. People celebrate the national day on the 16th of December with much gaiety. Liwa, the national dance in Bahrain is performed by male participants who arrange themselves in a circle

[Bahraynunā](#) is the national anthem of Bahrain written by Mohamed Sudqi Ayyash. Bahraini national custom *Kandura* is an ankle-length, long-sleeved garment along with the *Kufiyyeh*, a white head cloth. Women wear the traditional *Abaya* along with the veil.

Bahraini Dinar serves as the national unit of currency, and Central Bank of Bahrain is recognized as the country's central bank. The domain for Bahrainis .bh and the country code is +973.

The area of land next to a sea is called the coast, and a coastline is defined as the line where land and sea meet. Bahrain has 161 km of coastline.

Museums are known to educate and connect visitors with the nation's history, culture, civilization, art, and architecture. The Bahrain National Museum serves the same purpose and is considered one of the most significant tourist attractions. The Bahrain National Museum is home to a large collection of artifacts.

[Chicken Machboos](#) is the national dish of Bahrain. It consists of spiced chicken and rice. Bahrain was known as "the country of a million dates palm", thus dates represent the national fruit. Qahwah, also known as Arab coffee, is the national drink of the Bahrainis that represents hospitality.

The National Charter Monument in Bahrain is a striking building that presents an impressive exhibition on Bahrain's history, culture, and climate.

The Gules, a chief dancetty of five Argent consists of a shield representing the country flag's design,

which is surrounded by national colors; red which reflects Bahraini values, and white which represents peace.

Mausoleums are buildings dedicated to holding someone's remains. It serves as a reminder of the nation's revolutionary fighters who sacrificed their lives for the country. Mausoleums are one of the most significant historical landmarks. The national mausoleum of Bahrain is Dilmun Burial Mounds. The country's national hero is Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa.

The national flower is Romdul, a simple yet eye-catching yellow-white flower with a lovely fragrance.

As Arabian oryx is known for its strength and beauty, it's thus considered the national animal. The people of Bahrain love the [Bulbul](#), the national bird, for its beautiful singing and energetic nature.

A variety of sports in Bahrain are widespread, however, Football is the most popular sport in the country.

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**- Learn about [Bahrain flag color codes](#) and their meanings -**

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**- Further information regarding the symbols and knowledge of Bahrain can be found in the table of contents-**

**There are no comments yet.**