

# Flags of the Arab World

Many flags within the Arab world share colors on the basis of Pan-Arabism. Denoted by red, black, green and white, Pan-Arab colors have historical and symbolic meanings. However, these are not the only colors within the Arab world as several other nations have a rich history tied to different colors. All of the flags within the Arab League are shown below with a brief synopsis explaining the significance of these colors.

## Pan-Arab Colors

- Red:** Red emphasizes the struggle for independence and the sacrifices made for protecting one's country.
- Black:** Black represents mourning those lost in battle and can also be used to reference overcoming colonial oppression.
- Green:** Green commonly represents land and progress among the countries that use Pan-Arab colors in their flags.
- White:** Symbolizing deeds, purity, peace, and optimism, white is a common color across a number of flags within the Arab world.

Sources: "Flags and Anthems of the World," Encyclopedia Britannica, Accessed July 10, 2018, [www.britannica.com/topic/Flags-and-Anthems-of-the-World-1694666](http://www.britannica.com/topic/Flags-and-Anthems-of-the-World-1694666).

Elie Podeh, "The Symbolism of the Arab Flag in Modern Arab States: Between Commonality and Uniqueness," Journal of the Association for the Study of Ethnicity and Nationalism 17, no. 2 (April 2011): 419-42, Accessed July 11, 2018



Algeria



Lebanon



Sudan

In Libya, green highlights hope and prosperity.



Bahrain



Libya



Syria

Red has historical significance in Morocco, used to represent descent from the Alaouite Dynasty and the Prophet Muhammad.



Egypt



Morocco



Tunisia

Tunisia's flag uses red to represent the Ottoman past of the country, and the resistance to Turkish supremacy.

In Iraq, black is used as inspiration from the Arab liberation flag.



Iraq



Oman



United Arab Emirates

In Oman, green represents fertility, hope and prosperity.

Jordan's flag uses red to symbolize the Hashemite ruling family, black to represent the Abbasid caliphate, white to represent the Umayyad caliphate, and green to represent the Fatimid caliphate.



Jordan



Palestine



Yemen

In Yemen's flag, black depicts the civil war between north and south, while white represents a bright future, and red stands for the struggle to achieve independence and unity.

On Mauritania's flag, gold and green are used together to symbolize Pan-African colors.



Mauritania

The blue color on the flag of Somalia originally took inspiration from the UN's flag, but now represents the sky and the bodies of water surrounding the country.



Somalia

The Qatari flag has undergone numerous changes over the years, with maroon becoming standardized in 1949.



Qatar

In Djibouti, green symbolizes earth, prosperity, and the Afar people, while blue illustrates the sky, seas and the Issa Somali ethnic group.



Comoros



Djibouti

The colors of the Comoros flag represent the islands of Comoros. Red is for Anjouan, white is for Mayotte, Blue is for Grande Comore, and yellow is for Mohéli.

