

Country: Saudi Arabia

Years: 1946-1952

Head of government: Abdul Aziz

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party affiliation as none. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. Ibrahim (2001) "For a long time the Saudi government declared the Quran as the Constitution of the state and argued that the population participated in the political process through the informal bonds to the decision-makers in politics and the administration. The opposition—leftist, Arabic nationalistic and Shiite—did not represent any danger to the regime until the late 1970s."

Year: 1953

Head of government: Saud

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party affiliation as none. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. Rulers notes "He [Saud] expanded his father's program of modernization, with special emphasis on increased medical facilities and education." Peterson (2003) notes that that "bitterness between the new King and Faysal erupted soon after the latter... made efforts to put a break on uncontrolled royal spending. By 1958, the economy had reached the point of catastrophe and in March Sa'ud was forced to relinquish much of his decision-making power to Faysal, who immediately instituted reforms... [but] in 1960, King Sa'ud refused to sign the new budget prepared by Faysal... [and] it soon became clear that no reforms were intended." The Dictionary continues that "The financial situation after King Sa'ud return to power [in 1961, Sa'ud returned to head of government] was not so perilous as before, since some of Faysal's budgetary improvements were carried over and oil revenues were mounting." Ibrahim (2001) "For a long time the Saudi government declared the Quran as the Constitution of the state and argued that the population participated in the political process through the informal bonds to the decision-makers in politics and the administration. The opposition—leftist, Arabic nationalistic and Shiite—did not represent any danger to the regime until the late 1970s."

Years: 1954-1959

Head of government: Faysal [Faisal]

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS identifies head of government's

party affiliation as none. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. Peterson (2003) notes “Faysal’s reign marked a period of considerable changes within Saudi Arabia fueled by oil wealth and rising expectations... [as] a bedrock of Faysal’s foreign policy remained close to political, economic, and military ties to the United States.” Ibrahim (2001) “For a long time the Saudi government declared the Quran as the Constitution of the state and argued that the population participated in the political process through the informal bonds to the decision-makers in politics and the administration. The opposition—leftist, Arabic nationalistic and Shiite—did not represent any danger to the regime until the late 1970s.”

Year: 1960-1961

Head of government: Saud

Ideology: Rightist

Description: Perspective Monde (2020), World Statesmen (2020) identify Saud instead of Faysal as head of government on December 31, 1960. HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS identifies head of government’s party affiliation as none. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. Peterson (2003) notes that that “bitterness between the new King and Faysal erupted soon after the latter... made efforts to put a break on uncontrolled royal spending. By 1958, the economy had reached the point of catastrophe and in March Sa’ud was forced to relinquish much of his decision-making power to Faysal, who immediately instituted reforms... [but] in 1960, King Sa’ud refused to sign the new budget prepared by Faysal... [and] it soon became clear that no reforms were intended.” The Dictionary continues that “The financial situation after Kind Sa’ud return to power [in 1961, Sa’ud returned to head of government] was not so perilous as before, since some of Faysal’s budgetary improvements were carried over and oil revenues were mounting.” Ibrahim (2001) “For a long time the Saudi government declared the Quran as the Constitution of the state and argued that the population participated in the political process through the informal bonds to the decision-makers in politics and the administration. The opposition—leftist, Arabic nationalistic and Shiite—did not represent any danger to the regime until the late 1970s.”

Years: 1962-1974

Head of government: Faysal [Faisal]

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS identifies head of government’s party affiliation as none. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. Peterson (2003) notes “Faysal’s reign marked a period of considerable changes within Saudi Arabia fueled by oil wealth and rising expectations... [as] a

bedrock of Faysal's foreign policy remained close to political, economic, and military ties to the United States." Ibrahim (2001) "For a long time the Saudi government declared the Quran as the Constitution of the state and argued that the population participated in the political process through the informal bonds to the decision-makers in politics and the administration. The opposition—leftist, Arabic nationalistic and Shiite—did not represent any danger to the regime until the late 1970s."

Years: 1975-1981

Head of government: Khalid

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party affiliation as none. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. rightist. Ibrahim (2001) "For a long time the Saudi government declared the Quran as the Constitution of the state and argued that the population participated in the political process through the informal bonds to the decision-makers in politics and the administration. The opposition—leftist, Arabic nationalistic and Shiite—did not represent any danger to the regime until the late 1970s."

Years: 1982-2004

Head of government: Fahd

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party affiliation as none. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. Peterson (2003) notes "The end of the Oil boom in the 1980's forced him to seek austerity measures."

Years: 2005-2014

Head of government: Abdullah

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party affiliation as none. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist.

Years: 2015-2020

Head of government: Salman

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS identifies head of government's affiliation as none. Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as Ba'ath-

“Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party-Syria Region”. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party affiliation as none.

References:

- Ibrahim, F. (2001-11-15). Saudi Arabia. In *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook: Volume I: Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia.* : Oxford University Press. Retrieved 13 Aug. 2021.
- Peterson, John. 2003. *Historical Dictionary of Saudi Arabia*. Lanham.
- Manzano, Dulce. 2017. *Bringing Down the Educational Wall: Political Regimes, Ideology, and the Expansion of Education*. Cambridge.
- [Rulers.org](http://rulers.org/indexs1.html#saud). 2020. Saud. <http://rulers.org/indexs1.html#saud> (last checked on May 11, 2020)