

Country: Saudi Arabia

Years: 1945-1952

Leader: Abdul Aziz

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies leader's party affiliation as none. Perspective monde does not identify leader's party. 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."

Years: 1953-1963

Leader: Saud

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify leader's party. CHISOLS identifies leader's party 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 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: 1964-1974

Leader: Faisal

Ideology: Rightist

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies leader party as none. Perspective monde does not identify leader's party. 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

Leader: Khalid

Ideology: Rightist

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

Years: 1982-1995

Leader: Fahd

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies leader party as none. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. Perspective monde does not identify leader's party. Peterson (2003) notes "The end of the Oil boom in the 1980's forced him to seek austerity measures." Kaple and Delury (1999) notes "during the economic boom of the 1970s and early 1980s, it [the government] even gave land for housing development, subsidized the costs of weddings, and guaranteed business enterprises... [but] the Saudia welfare state has been undergoing retrenchment of late due to the economic hardships resulting from the sharp drops in world oil prices in the mid-1980s."

Years: 1996-2014

Leader: Abdullah ibn Abdilaziz

Ideology: Rightist

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

Years: 2015-2020

Leader: Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud

Ideology:

Description: Perspective monde does not identify leader's party. CHISOLS identifies leader's party 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.

Kaple, Deborah A. and Delury, George E. 1999. *World Encyclopedia of Political Systems and Parties*: 514-518.

Manzano, Dulce. 2017. *Bringing Down the Educational Wall: Political Regimes, Ideology, and the Expansion of Education*. Cambridge.

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[Rulers.org](http://rulers.org/indexs1.html#saud). 2020. Saud. <http://rulers.org/indexs1.html#saud> (last checked on May 11, 2020)