

Country: Jordan

Years: 1946-1950

Leader: Abdullah al-Hussein

Ideology:

Description: CHISOLS identifies leaders party as none. Perspective monde does not identify leader's party. Metz (1989) notes "In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier." Smith (2021) writes "Parties on the left – from the far-left National Front (communist) and Ba'ath Parties to the more center-left National Socialists (socialist) – mostly drew their support from the West Bank and Palestinians who moved east into Jordan's more rural towns. These parties found themselves at odds with the centrist Arab Constitutional Party, which supported Hussein and the monarchy, and the right-wing Islamic Liberation Party and Muslim Brotherhood."

Years: 1951

Leader: Ibn Abdullah-Hashim

Ideology: Rightist

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies leaders party as none. Perspective monde does not identify leader's party. Metz (1989) notes "In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier."

Years: 1952-1998

Leader: Hussein Ibn Talal el-Hashim

Ideology: Rightist

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies leaders party as none. Perspective monde does not identify leader's party. Metz (1989) notes "In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch

advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.” Dieterich (2001) notes “Political parties were allowed to operate between 1954 and 1957; that year parties were dissolved on the grounds of an alleged *military coup d'état*. The radical Nationalist government of Sulaiman Nabulsi, elected in 1956, was the reason for the King's decision to dissolve Parliament and to ban all political parties. In the 1950s the political process was dominated by Nationalist and Leftist parties (*Ba‘thists*, Nasserists and Communists) influenced by the revolutionary movements in the neighboring Arab countries. The conservative trends were represented by Islamist groupings like the Muslim Brotherhood and the Liberation Party.

Years: 1999-2020

Leader: Abdullah Ibn Hussein El-Hashimi

Ideology: Rightist

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies leaders party as none. Perspective monde does not identify leader’s party. Dieterich (2001) notes “The most important political movement in Jordan today is the Islamist movement, represented by the Muslim Brotherhood and its political wing, the Islamic Action Front. The Leftist and Nationalist movements, however, having dominated the 1950s, have now lost most of their influence. Though several of their parties have been re-established, including the *Ba‘thists* and the Communists, and other Leftist or Nationalist parties have been newly created, none of them has managed to build a powerful base. Centrist forces have tried to create a united front by establishing the Pledge Party but its success in both the elections of 1993 and 1997 was very limited.”

#### References:

Renate Dieterich In: Nohlen Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann (eds.). 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook: Volume 1: Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia*. Oxford.

Smith, Matthew J. "Pan-Arabism: Origins and Outcomes of Postcolonial Unions." Master's thesis, Elizabethtown College, 2021.

Helen Chapin Metz, ed. *Jordan: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1989.

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