Country: Syria

Years: 1945-1948
Leader: Kuwatli
Ideology: Rightist
Description: CHISOLS identifies leader party as KW in 1946 and SNP from 1947-1948. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as National Bloc. Rulers notes of Kuwatli that he was "a founder of National Bloc" and "assumed leadership of the National Bloc in 1940." Perspective Monde identifies leader's party as National Bloc. World Statesmen (2020) identifies al-Kuwatli's party as KW from 1943-1947 and SNP in 1948. Commins and Lesch (2014) note that the "National Party created on the eve of independent Syria's first national elections in July 1943 as the successor to the National Bloc, headed by Shukri al-Quwwatli… [was] lacking an ideological program." Commins and Lesch (2014) note that the National Party's: "new leader, Sabri al-Asalim, formed a coalition government with the People's Party. But both parties, representing the political elite inherited from the Ottoman times, spent the next four years feuding with one another and fending off the rising leftist current represented by the Ba'th Party and the Syrian Communist Party." Zisser (2001) notes "The new Constitution of 1950 brought no fundamental changes into the form of government provided by the 1930 Constitution. However, parliamentary government soon became a tool in the hands of a small group of prominent notable families to preserve their hold on the political and economic power in the country. The notable families of Damascus and Aleppo organized in two rival party-blocs, the National Party and the People's Party, which together supplied most government's and Presidents of this period (Quwatli 1943-1949, 1955-1958)."

Years: 1949-1953
Leader: Shishakli
Ideology:
Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as Liberation Movement. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Lentz (1996) identifies as-Shishkali's party as ALM: "He formed the Arab Liberation Movement and ran unopposed for the presidency." Commins and Lesch (2014) note "in the 1930s, Shishakli was attracted to the Syrian Social National Party," but once taking power "mobilized popular support by establishing the Arab Liberation Movement.. [the] movement endorsed improving the standing of women, land reform, and more progressive labor laws".

Year: 1954
Leader: [Hashim El-]Atassi
Ideology: Rightist
Description: CHISOLS identifies leader party as KW. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as National Bloc. Commins and Lesch (2014) note "he was a founding member of the northern-oriented People's Party." Commins and Lesch (2014) note of National Party "In 1954, its new leader, Sabri al-Asalim, formed a coalition government with the People's Party. But both parties, representing the political elite inherited from the Ottoman times, spent the next four years feuding with one another and fending off the rising leftist current represented by the Ba'th Party and the Syrian Communist Party." Zisser (2001) notes "The new Constitution of 1950 brought no fundamental changes into the form of government provided by the 1930 Constitution. However, parliamentary government soon became a tool in the hands of a small group of prominent notable families to preserve their hold on the political and economic power in the country. The notable families of Damascus and Aleppo organized in two rival party-blocs, the National Party and the People's Party, which together supplied most government's and Presidents of this period (… Atasi 1949-1951, 1954-1955)."

Years: 1955-1957
Leader: Kuwatli
Ideology: Rightist
Description: CHISOLS identifies leader party as KW in 1946 and SNP from 1947-1948. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as National Bloc. Rulers notes that "he returned…. In August 1955, at the head of the National Party (the successor to the National Block)." Commins and Lesch (2014) note of National Party "In 1954, its new leader, Sabri al-Asalim, formed a coalition government with the People's Party. But both parties, representing the political elite inherited from the Ottoman times, spent the next four years feuding with one another and fending off the rising leftist current represented by the Ba'th Party and the Syrian Communist Party." Zisser (2001) notes "The new Constitution of 1950 brought no fundamental changes into the form of government provided by the 1930 Constitution. However, parliamentary government soon became a tool in the hands of a small group of prominent notable families to preserve their hold on the political and economic power in the country. The notable families of Damascus and Aleppo organized in two rival party-blocs, the National Party and the People's Party, which together supplied most governent's and Presidents of this period (Quwatli 1943-1949, 1955-1958)."

Years: 1958-1960
Leader: Nasser
Ideology: Left
Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party as LR in 1955 and as NU between 1956-1961, noting "Nasser was also affiliated with the Liberation Rally… [but] Nasser frequently changed his political allegiance … from LR to National Union in 1956 and from National Union to Arab Socialist Union in 1963.". Perspective monde identifies leader party as Liberation Rally. DPI does not identify ideology. Political Economy of the Middle East identifies LR as left. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government's party as "Left" (-3.24) in 1971. The World Today identifies NU as left: "Its aim is to set up a 'co-operative, democratic, and socialist society.' The vehicle chosen to bring about this ideal is a one-party, nation-wide organization known as the National Union." Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. The Country Study of Egypt notes "The Gamal Abdul Nasser regime (1952-1970) inherited an underdeveloped economy with great inequalities… [and] undertook the task of economic restructuring. The process transformed the state into the dominant economic agent in the country and culminated in a new economic system labeled "Arab socialism" in the National Charter issued in 1962." The Country Study continues, "The government implemented a land reform program that aimed at eliminating what it referred to as a "feudalist" stratification of landholding and instead distributed land to small peasants and the landless." Metz (1990) notes that "Because of the economic difficulties in the second half of the 1960s, which were exacerbated by the June 1967 War with Israel, the regime began to reconsider aspects of state controls and its attitude toward the private sector." Shehata (2011) notes in the 1950s and 1960s, the Nasser regime, which was at once authoritarian and populist, forged a ruing bargain with labor and the middle class. All political parties were banned and all civil-society organizations, including trade unions, came under the direct control of the regime. In return, the state provided social and welfare services in the form of government employment; subsidies for food, energy, housing, and transportation; and free education and healthcare." Beinin (2020) notes "Gamal Abdel Nasser… [was] champion of Arab Socialism, and anti-imperialism." but that "Nasser and the great majority of the Free Officers were resolutely anti-communist… most famously, Anwar al-Sadat, (and briefly Nasser himself) had been members of the Muslim Brotherhood before joining the Free Officers." Beinin continues however that "the revolution had no coherent economic policy or political ideology. It had not been installed in power by a popular social movement or party; nor was it accountable to any such movement. Nasser consolidated power in his hands by outmaneuvering his rivals in March 1954."

Years: 1961-1962
Leader: El-Kudsi
Ideology: Right
Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies leader ideology as moderate left. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as People's Party. CHISOLS identifies leader party as People's party in 1961 and HS in 1962. Collelo (1988) identifies al-Kudsi's party as People's Party and its ideology as right: "Although a few Ba'athists were elected, the majority of the new assembly consisted of members of the conservative People's Party and National Party. People's Party leader Nazim al-Qudsi was elected president." Rulers notes starting in 1932 "he was a member of the then-influential Arab nationalist movement known as the National Block" which was the processor of the National Party." Zisser (2001) notes "The new Constitution of 1950 brought no fundamental changes into the form of government provided by the 1930 Constitution. However, parliamentary government soon became a tool in the hands of a small group of prominent notable families to preserve their hold on the political and economic power in the country. The notable families of Damascus and Aleppo organized in two rival party-blocs, the National Party and the People's Party, which together supplied most government's and Presidents of this period (… Qudsi 1961-1963)."

Years: 1963-1965
Leader: Al-Hafiz
Ideology: Leftist
Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies leader party as Ba'ath. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as Ba'ath. Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes that "the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party assumed power through a military backed coup [making] Gen. Amin al-Hafiz the dominant figure." Tachau (1994) identifies Ba'ath as left: "the Ba'ath that came to power… shared the objectives of promoting socialism and securing Syrian independence." In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Left" (-1.887) in 1971.

Years: 1966-1969
Leader: [Nureddin] El-Atassi
Ideology:
Description: CHISOLS identifies leader party as Ba'ath. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as Ba'ath. Tachau (1994) identifies Ba'ath as left: "the Ba'ath that came to power… shared the objectives of promoting socialism and securing Syrian independence." Rulers notes that Atassi "became a leader of the

'progressive' wing [of the Ba'ath], which advocated for Marxist-inspired economic policies and a strong relationship with the U.S.S.R." In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Left" (-1.887) in 1971.

Year: 1970
Leader: Al-Khatib
Ideology: Leftist
Description: CHISOLS identifies leader party as Ba'ath. Perspective monde identifies leader ideology as moderate left. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as Ba'ath. Tachau (1994) identifies Ba'ath as left: "the Ba'ath that came to power… shared the objectives of promoting socialism and securing Syrian independence." In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Left" (-1.887) in 1971.

Years: 1971-1999
Leader: Al-Assad H.
Ideology: Leftist
Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies leader party as Ba'ath in 1971 and NPF from 1972 to 1999. Perspective monde identifies leader ideology as moderate left. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as Ba'ath. Tachau (1994) identifies Ba'ath as left: "the Ba'ath that came to power… shared the objectives of promoting socialism and securing Syrian independence." Political Handbook of the World notes the "National Progressive Front consist[s] of the Ba'ath Party and its allies." Rulers notes that "In 1966 he was one of the leaders of a coup that overthrew the moderate leadership of the [Ba'ath] party" which is a Syrian socialist group. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Left" (-1.887) in 1971 and 4 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Left" (-1.78) in 1973.

Years: 2000-2020
Leader: Bashar al-Assad
Ideology: Leftist
Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies leader party as "NPF" (National Progressive Front). Perspective monde identifies leader ideology as moderate left. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as Ba'ath. Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes that under Bashir al-Assad that the "reforms allowed to flourish were in the economic sector, which experienced an influx of private investment." In V-Party (2020) 4 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Left" (-1.78) in 1973.

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