

Jordan

Rice

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan came into independence in 1946, having previously been a state under British mandate. In 1949, it took the modern name it has now (having previously been the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan), and the Emir Abdullah I took the title of king.

In 1951, Abdullah was assassinated, and his second son Naif ibn Abdallah served as regent from July to September. The oldest son, Talal ibn Abdallah, was believed to be the favorite for ascending the throne, but his medical issues shortened his tenure in control such that he voluntarily abdicated in 1952.

Hussein ibn Talal, the son of the abdicating king, came to power at the age of sixteen. He would rule Jordan until his death in 1998 as Hussein I. Upon his passing, he was succeeded by his son Abdullah II ibn al-Hussein (ruling as Abdullah II) after a brief interlude where the old king's brother, Hassan ibn Talal, served as regent from July of 1998 to February of 1999. Abdullah II still rules today.

No SOLS changes have occurred throughout the history of Jordan, because every ruler has been a member of the Hashemite Dynasty.

References

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