

Standards

SS7CG1 The student will compare and contrast various forms of government.

- a. Describe the ways government systems distribute power: unitary, confederation, and federal.
- b. Explain how governments determine citizen participation: autocratic, oligarchic, and democratic.
- c. Describe the two predominant forms of democratic governments: parliamentary and presidential.

SS7CG2 The student will explain the structures of the modern governments of Africa.

a. Compare the republican systems of government in the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of South Africa, distinguishing the form of leadership and role of the citizen in terms of voting and personal freedoms.

Comparing African Governments

Directions: Complete the chart below with information from the presentation.

	plete the chart belo						
Country	Background	Distribution	Type of	Executive	How is the head	Legislative	Role of
	Information	of Power	Government	Branch	of government	Branch	Citizen
					chosen?		
Republic							
Kepublic							
of Kenya							
1							
Donublic							
Republic							
of South							
Africa							
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Let's Review

Government Systems – Who has the power?

- Unitary--power is held by one central authority
- Confederation--association of independent states that agree to certain limitations on their freedoms by joining together
- Federal--power is divided between central authority & several regional authorities

Let's Review

Government Types – how do citizens participate?

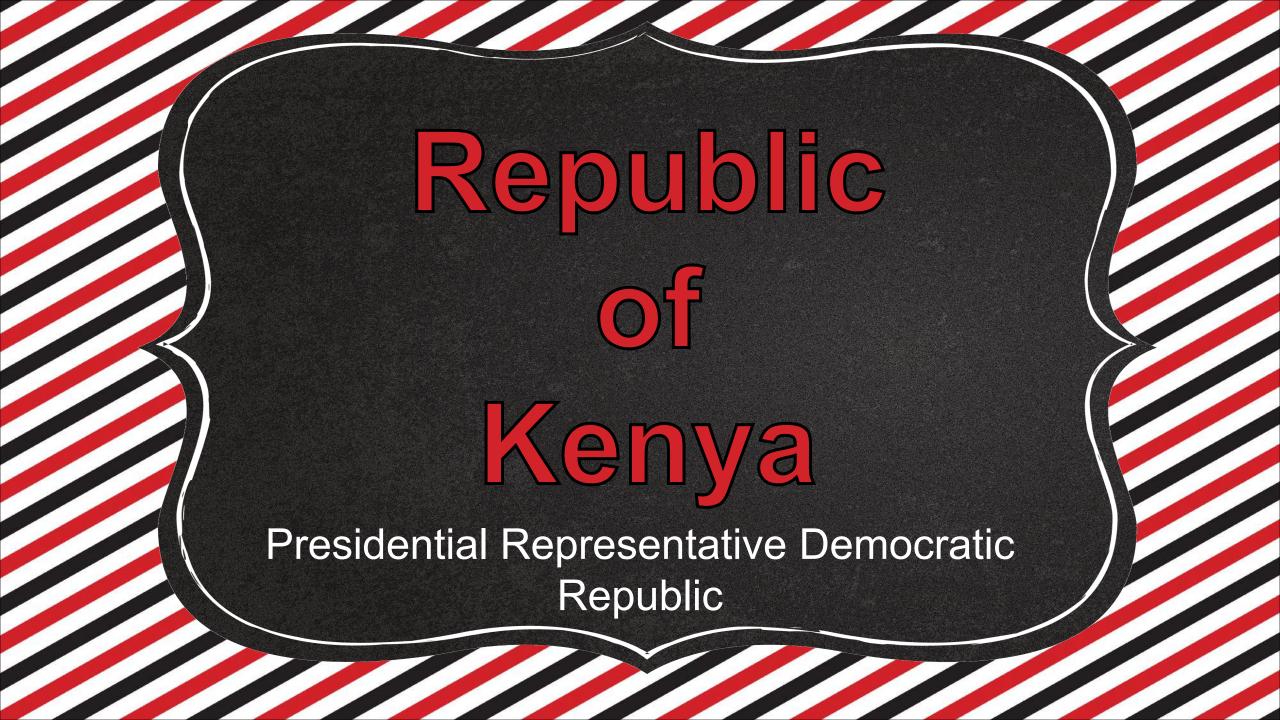
- Autocracy-- 1 person possesses unlimited power & citizens have limited role in government
- Oligarchy-- small group exercises control & citizens have limited role in government
- Democracy--supreme power is vested in the people & exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation involving free elections

Let's Review

Two Types of Democratic Governments:

- Parliamentary

 citizens elect members of Parliament,
 and then the members select the leader
 Leader works with or through the legislature
- Presidential--system of government in which the leader is constitutionally independent of the legislature; citizens directly elect leader
 - Leader works separate from legislature



Background Info.

- Kenya became independent from Great Britain on December 12th, 1963 under the leadership of Jomo Kenyatta.
- Kenya has recently experienced many changes in its government.
 - The new constitution (2010) introduced significant legislative changes, such as a new bicameral legislature, the abolishment of the prime minister, and switching from 8 provinces to 47 counties ("Districts of Kenya").
- Kenya is currently a democratic republic with an elected president and a bicameral legislature.

The Kenyatta
International
Conference Centre,
in Nairobi, is home
to Kenya's
government.



Unitary System

- Kenya has a unitary system, which means that the national (central) government holds all of the power.
 - The counties (districts) are under central government control.
- There are 47 counties in Kenya.
 - The counties are called "Districts of Kenya" and are headed by governors, much like states in the US.

Unitary Governments

Leadership

1. **President**: holds the most political power; the president is both the chief executive and the head of state.

2. Vice President: helps in the day-to-day running of the government; performs ceremonial duties

Uhuru Kenyatta



Kenya's 4th President

How Leaders Are Chosen

- President: elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term)
- Vice President: appointed by the president

Legislature

- The Parliament of Kenya is the country's bicameral legislature.
- It consists of:
 - 1. Senate (67 seats) 47 members directly elected by their counties, 16 women nominated by the political parties, 2 members to represent the youth, and 2 members to represent persons with disabilities.
 - National Assembly (349 seats) 290 elected from the constituencies, 47 women elected from the counties, and 12 nominated representatives
- Members serve five-year terms.

Inside Kenya's Parliament



Presidential Democracy

- The citizens directly elect the president (every 5 years).
 - The last election was in March 2013 (next to be held in 2018).
- The president works separately from Kenya's Parliament.

Role of the Citizen

- Citizens must be 18 to vote, but voting is not required by law.
- As a democracy, its citizens can participate in voting and elections:
 The citizens vote for the president, as well as for members of the parliament.
- Even though Kenya is a democracy, the citizens do not have too much say in the government.
 - Much of the decision-making process is made by the president and his party.
- Freedoms are written into the constitution, but government is dominated by the president.
 - However, there have been improvements in citizens' rights in recent years.

Voting in Kenya – March 2013





Background Info.

 South Africa became independent from Great Britain in 1910.

- Until 1994, South Africa had an oligarchy that was controlled by the white leaders of Apartheid.
 - Today, the racially segregated government has ended and South Africa is a democracy.

The Houses of Parliament, in Cape Town, is home to South Africa's government.



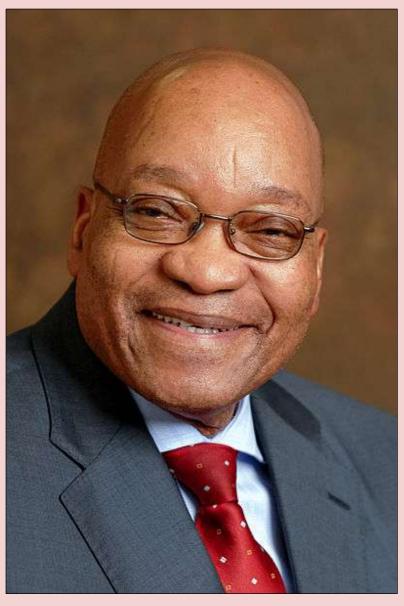
Unitary System

- South Africa has a unitary system, which means that the national (central) government holds all of the power.
 - The provinces are under central government control.
- There are 9 provinces in South Africa.

Leadership

- 1. **President**: holds the most political power, is the head of government and head of state, & is the leader of the party with the most seats in National Assembly
- 2. **Deputy President:** helps in the day-to-day running of the government; performs ceremonial duties

Jacob Zuma



South Africa's President

How Leaders Are Chosen

- President: leader of the party with the most seats in the National Assembly; serves a five-year term (no more than two terms)
- Deputy President: appointed by the president

Legislature

- The Parliament of South Africa is the country's bicameral legislature.
- It consists of:
 - 1. National Council of Provinces (90 seats) the upper house of Parliament; each of the 9 provinces elect 10 members.
 - 2. National Assembly (400 seats) the lower house of Parliament; is elected every five years by a system of party-proportional representation

National Assembly Chamber



Parliamentary Democracy

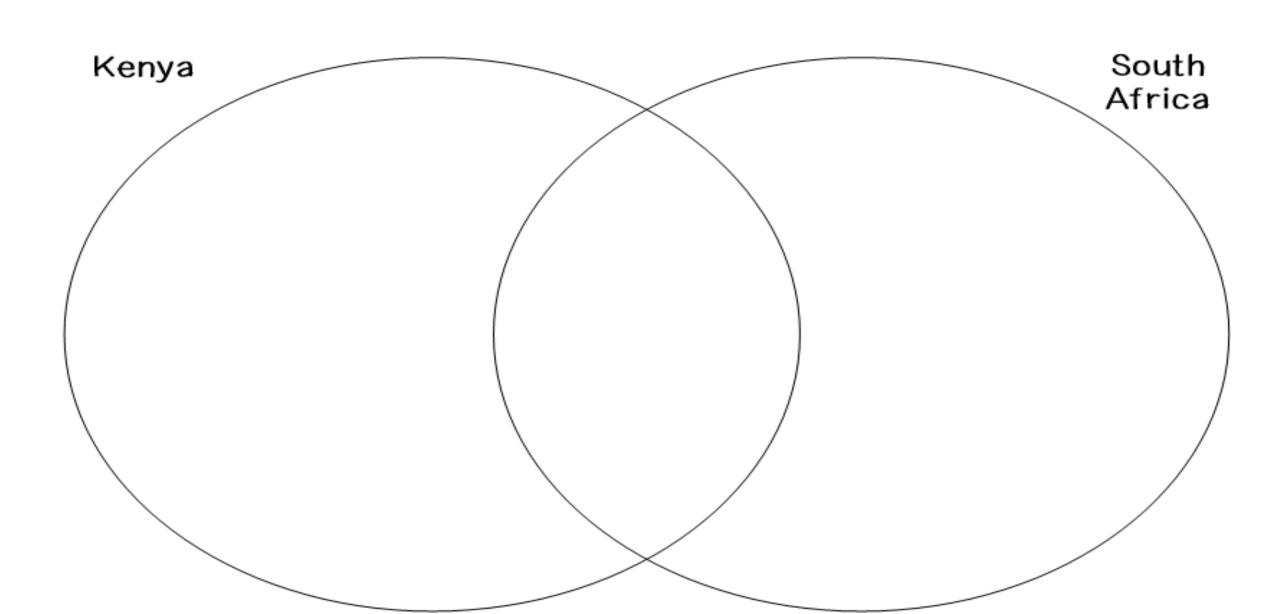
- The political party with the most members in the National Assembly selects the President.
- This is the major difference between a Presidential Democracy and a Parliamentary Democracy!
 - Parliamentary Democracy legislature chooses the executive leader

Role of the Citizen

- Citizens must be 18 to vote, but voting is not required by law.
- As a democracy, its citizens can participate in voting and elections:
 - The citizens vote for members of the National Assembly (parliament), who then elects the president.
- Personal freedoms are more numerous in South Africa since Apartheid (legal separation of the races) has ended.
- Unfortunately, even though Apartheid has ended, much of South Africa's wealth does not reach the black population.
 - This has caused a very low standard of living among half of the country's population.

COMPARING AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS

Compare & Contrast



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