

Distribution of Power

Unitary, Confederation, &
Federal



Government Systems

Your Task: Complete the chart below with information that you learn during the *Distribution of Power presentation*

Government System	Definition & Facts	Examples
Unitary		
Confederation		
Federal		



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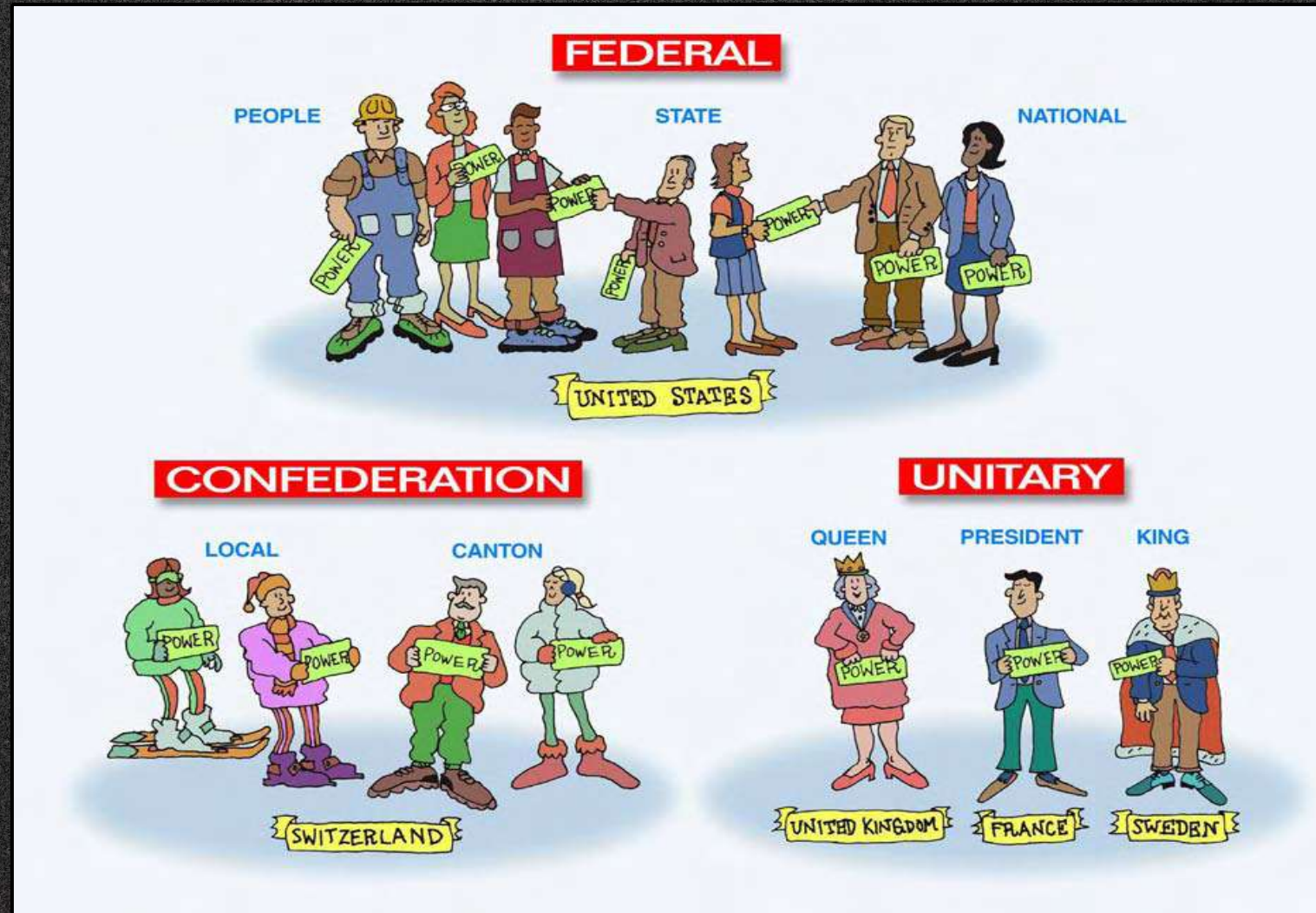
Governments

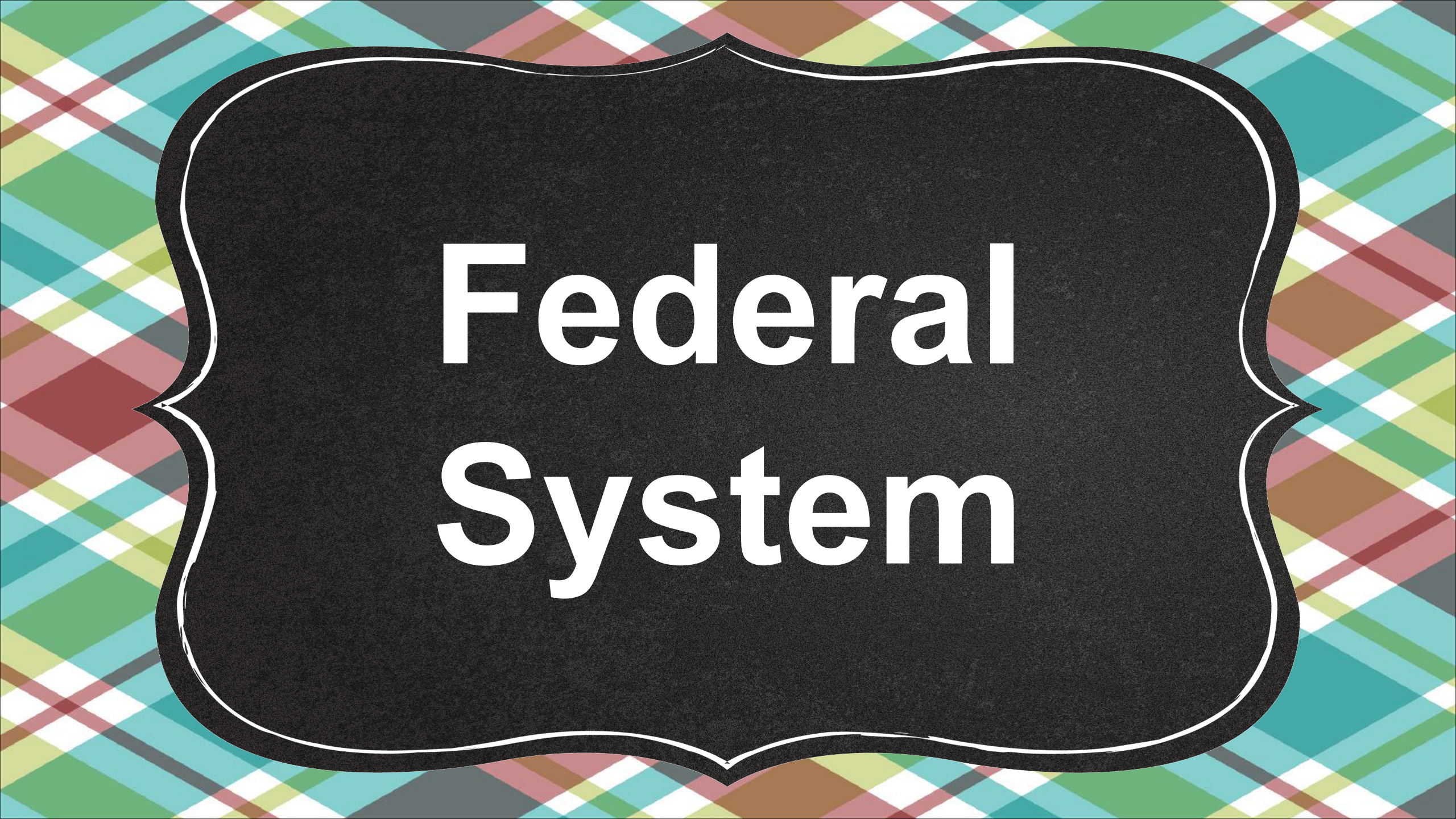
- So why do we need governments anyways?
- Turn and discuss this question with your elbow partner.

Governments

- All countries require governments to function.
- Governments provide laws, structure, public services, and national defense.
- There are different types of governments:
 - democracies
 - republics
 - monarchies
 - dictatorships

How is Power Shared?





Federal System

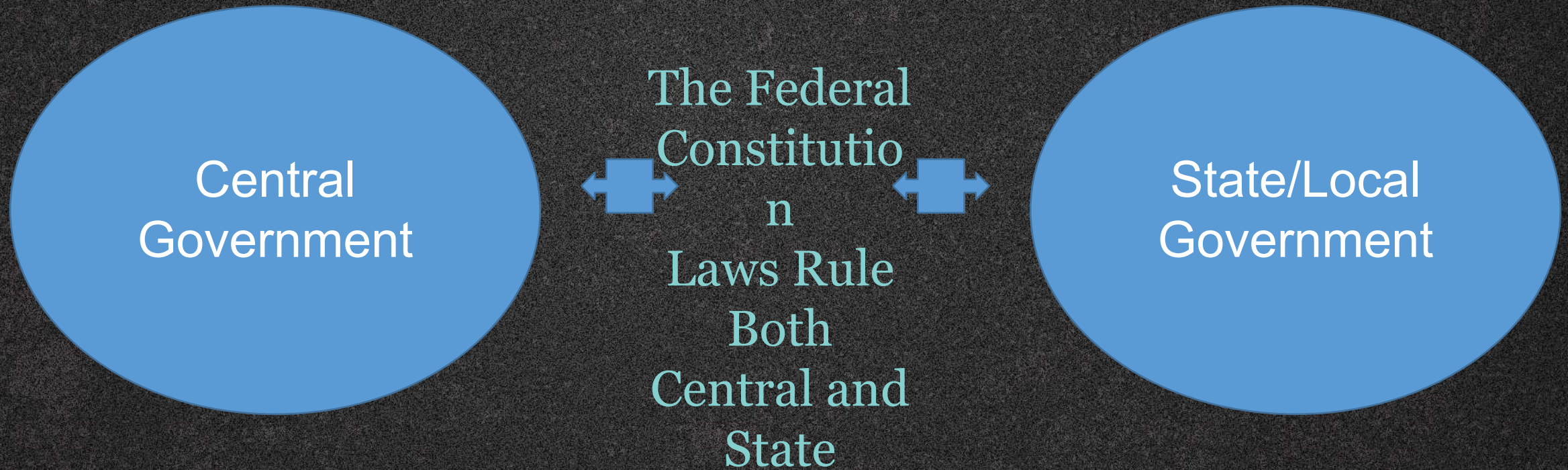
Federal System

- In a federal system, power is shared by a powerful central government and the state or local governments.
- States or provinces are given considerable self-rule, usually through their own legislatures.

Federal System

- In a federal form of government, power is divided between a central government & small divisions, such as states.
- A document (such as a constitution) may describe the rights, responsibilities, and duties of the central government & the states.
- Central government can be powerful, but does not have the ability to dissolve states or choose state leaders.

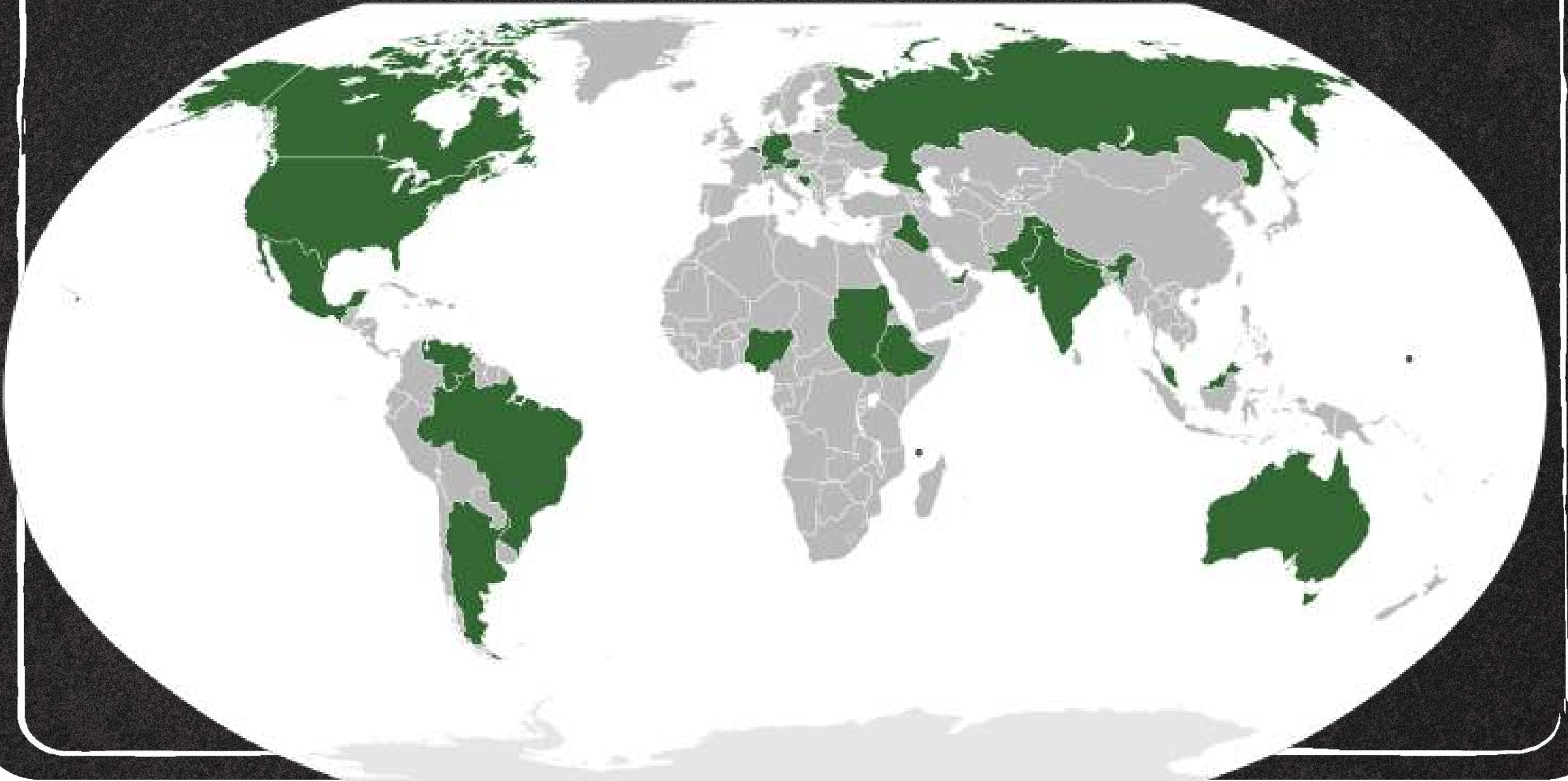
Federal Government- power of the Central government is separate from State Government



Federal Countries

- Many countries use this form of distributing government power.
 - Western hemisphere: Brazil, Canada, Mexico, US, Venezuela, etc.
 - Europe: Russia, Germany, etc.
- A federal system does not mean that there is more or less personal freedom for the people. It explains how power is distributed.

Federal Governments




Let's Review

1. How does a federal system of government divide power?
2. What defines the rights, responsibilities, & duties of the central & state governments?

Let's Review

1. How does a federal system of government divide power?
 - Between the central government and smaller units such as states
2. What defines the rights, responsibilities, & duties of the central & state governments?
 - A constitution



Unitary System

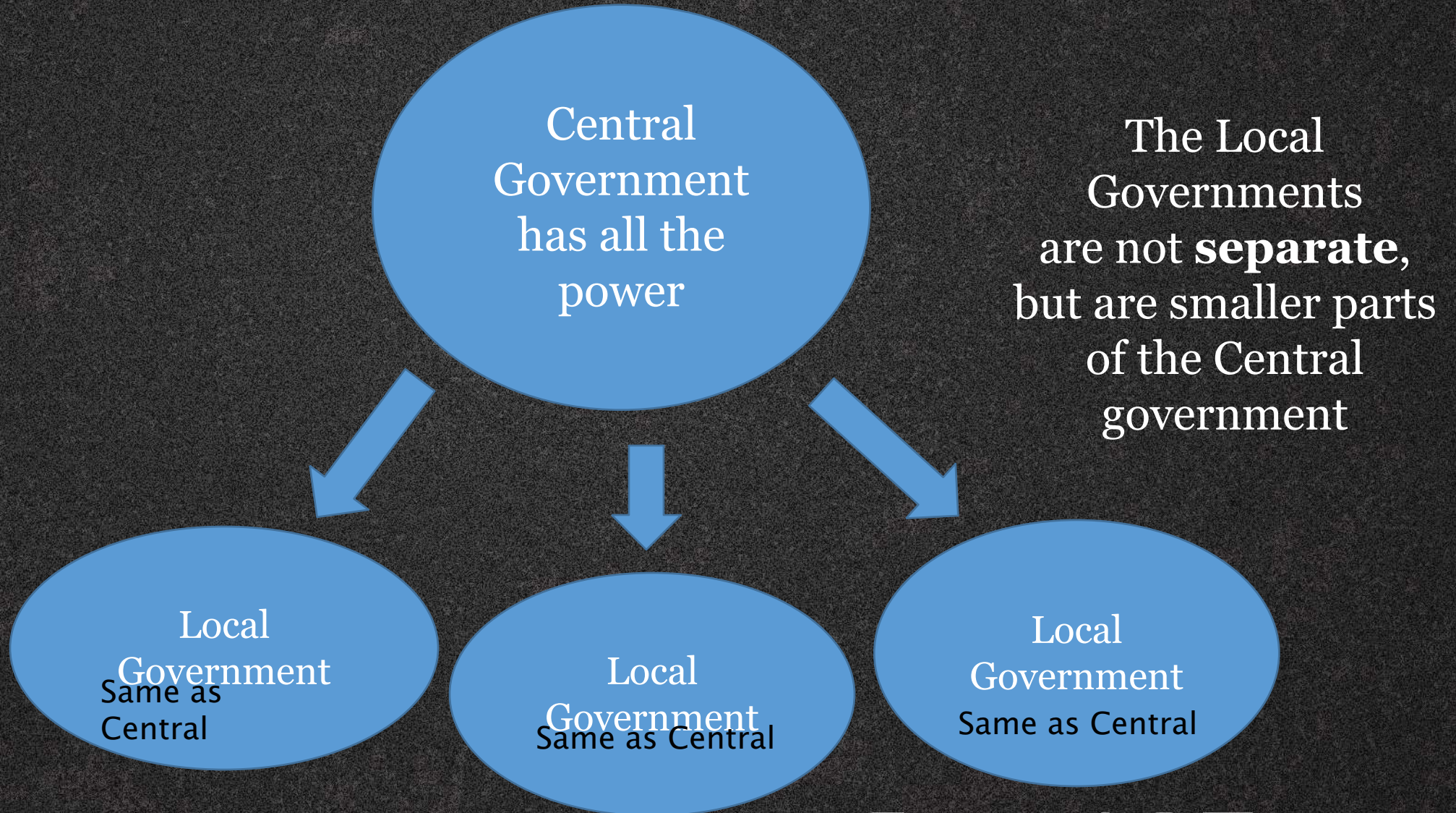
Unitary System

- In a unitary system, the power is held by one central authority.
- All power is given to one branch of government.

Unitary System

- In a unitary government, the central government has most of the authority and decision-making power.
 - Local government offices are part of the central government.
 - The central government maintains all power over the local governments.
- Unitary governments may not be less *democratic* (when ordinary citizens get to vote) than other forms--it all depends on who is in charge!

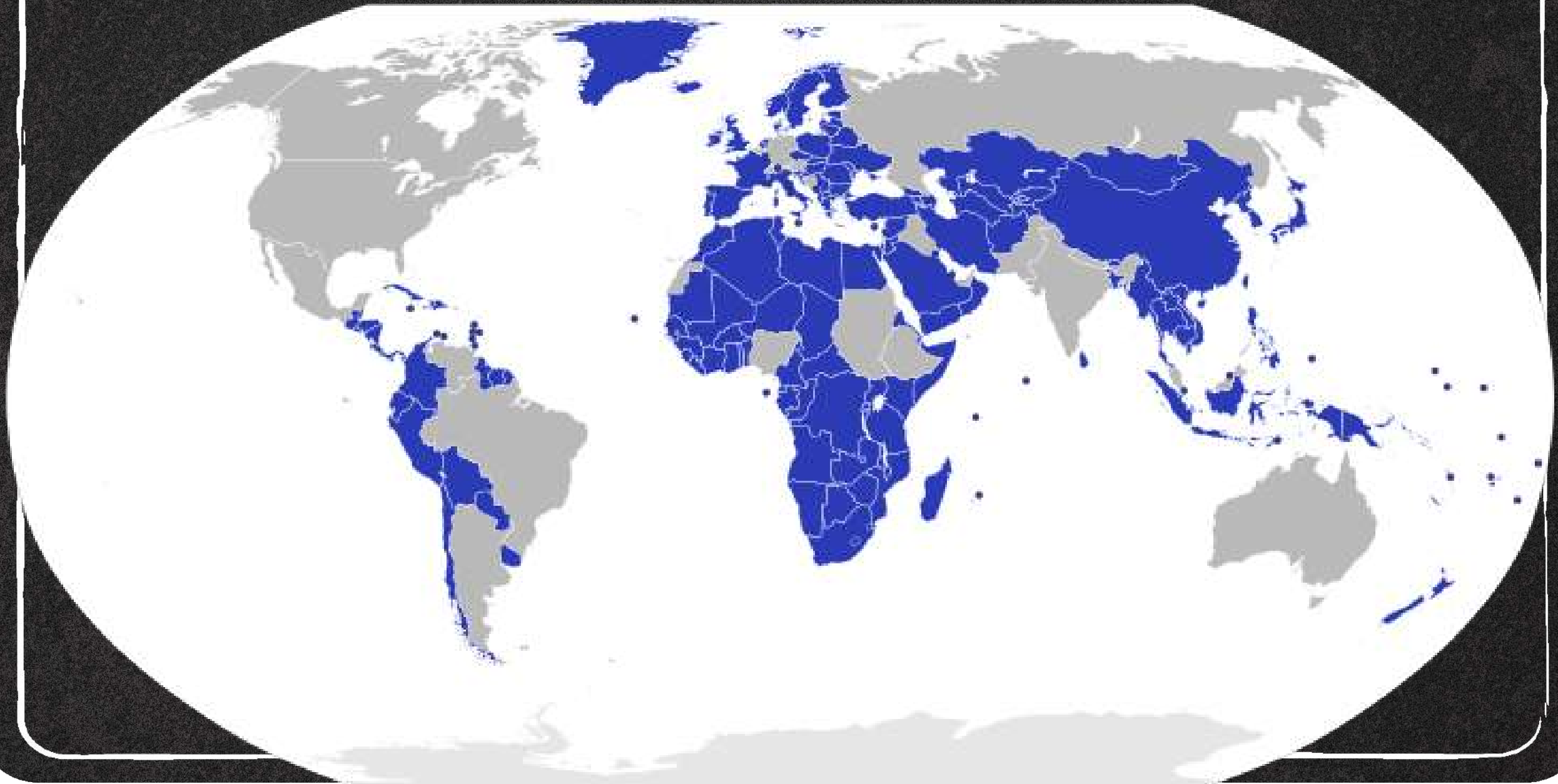
Unitary Government



Unitary Countries

- Many countries in the world are run this way.
 - Western hemisphere: Cuba & Bolivia
 - Europe: United Kingdom, Sweden, Spain, & France

Unitary Governments



Let's Review

1. How is power distributed in a unitary government?
2. True or False: In a unitary government, the national government could remove the governor of a state and pick a new one.
3. France, UK, Bolivia, and Cuba--what do these countries have in common?

Let's Review

1. A central government assigns power and duties to smaller units of government within the country.
2. True or False: In a unitary government, the national government could remove the governor of a state and pick a new one.
 - True
3. All have unitary government systems



Confederation

Confederation

- A confederation is a system in which power is shared by an alliance of independent states (countries).
 - They voluntarily work together for some common purpose and agree to certain limits on their freedom of action.
- Examples: European Union, OPEC

Confederation

- Some countries agree that they would be better able to solve problems or provide help if they worked together.
- They might sign a treaty or a constitution under which the countries agree to defend each other, trade with each other, use a common currency, etc.
- Membership is usually voluntary & a country can

Confederation

- Not commonly found among governments in the 21st century because there are several problems with them:
 - Often have little power because a high percentage of members must agree to decisions made,
 - Individual countries can veto decisions, &
 - Changes in the constitution requires all members to agree.
- Confederations generally have a weak central

Let's Review

1. What is one problem with a confederation government?
2. In a confederation, government power lies with the

_____.

Let's Review

1. What is one problem with a confederation government?
 - The central government can create laws but might not be able to enforce them
2. In a confederation, government power lies with the

Show What You Know

- Let's get in groups of three. Number yourselves one, two, and three.
 1. *Ones* explain to the *twos* and *threes* how a unitary government system distributes power.
 2. *Twos* explain to the *ones* and *threes* how a confederation government system distributes power.
 3. *Threes* explain to the *ones* and *twos* how a federal government system distributes power.

Stop & Think

- Turn to your elbow neighbor and tell them which form of government power you like best.
 - Don't forget to tell them **WHY** this is your opinion!

Distribution of Power Questions

1. In which system do local government bodies have the LEAST political power?
2. Which system of government shares power between the central and local governments?
3. In which system of government does the central authority hold all of the power?
4. Which system does this describe, "A voluntary association of independent states that agree to some limitations of freedom in order to reach a common goal"?
5. Describe how power is distributed:
 - Unitary:
 - Federal:
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Memory Clues

Your Task Create a symbol to help you remember the different ways that government systems distribute power.

Government Term	Symbol	Explanation
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Distribution of Power

Awards



Directions Create an award that will go with each of the three ways that government systems distribute power. In the spaces below, write the award and also include a brief description of why the award was given.

For example: "Most Likely to Work Together" (Federal System). The national and local governments SHARE power.

Unitary System

Award:	Reason:

Confederation

Award:

Reason:

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Federal System

Award:

Reason:

--	--

ONE

Since its 1988 constitution, Brazil has divided its country into twenty-six states and a central government district. The states are then broken into over 5,500 municipalities, which are like counties. All these political units have a local government that has its own laws and taxes. Brazilians vote for representatives at each level. The central government will not allow any states or municipalities to be independent or break

For only three years beginning in 1836, the countries of Bolivia, North Peru, and South Peru attempted a government system in which the three countries created a loose union that shared power as well as ruled themselves. Neighboring countries, including Argentina and Chile, were alarmed about this new government and a war followed that ended this shared government system between Bolivia and Peru.

THRE

Established in 1993, the European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of twenty-seven independent countries, or member states, which has a foundation from the European Economic Community. The EU has allowed a single free trade market where all member states are guaranteed freedom of movement of people, goods, services, and capital. Most EU countries have adopted a common currency, called the euro. While it is governed by the EU Commission and Parliament over the union's

FOU

Costa Rica is a peaceful, democratic republic where power is only given by the central government, based in San Jose, the capital city. The seven provinces have leaders, but the laws and taxes of the central government have full control over the regional division

FIVE

Since its 1917 constitution, Mexico has had a central government based in its capital, Mexico City, and thirty-one states that also have their own state governments. Citizens vote for their representatives on three government levels: the central, state, and municipal governments.

Fidel Castro took power as dictator over Cuba and made it communist in 1959 after leading the Cuban Revolution. Under this government system, only one political party was in control and only one person, Castro, made all decisions for the citizens. The laws he established from Havana, the capital, were to be followed by the entire country.