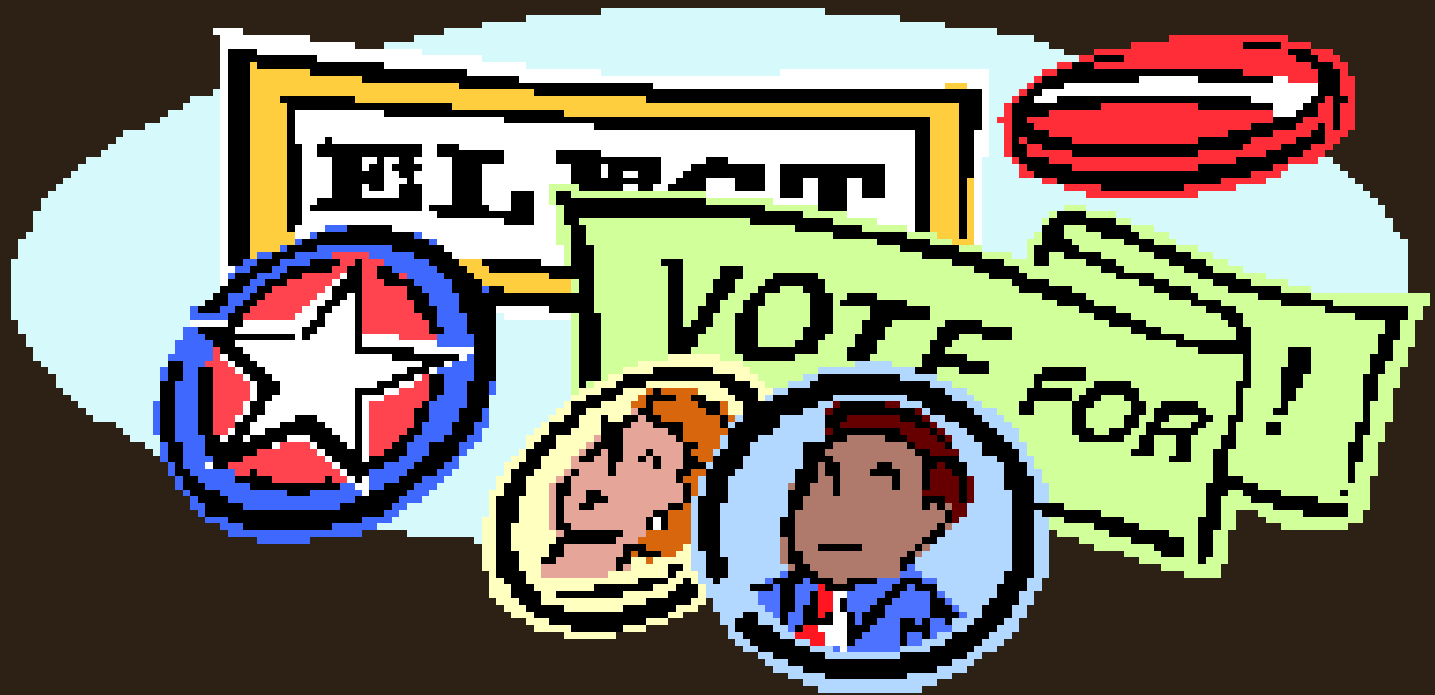


Governments



Form of Government	What level of government has the <u>most</u> amount of the power?	What level of government has the <u>least</u> amount of power?	Example
Confederation			
Unitary System			
Federal System			

Confederation Government

Weak Central Government

*Confederate Govt.: voluntary members retain most power, and give a little power to a weak central government for benefits

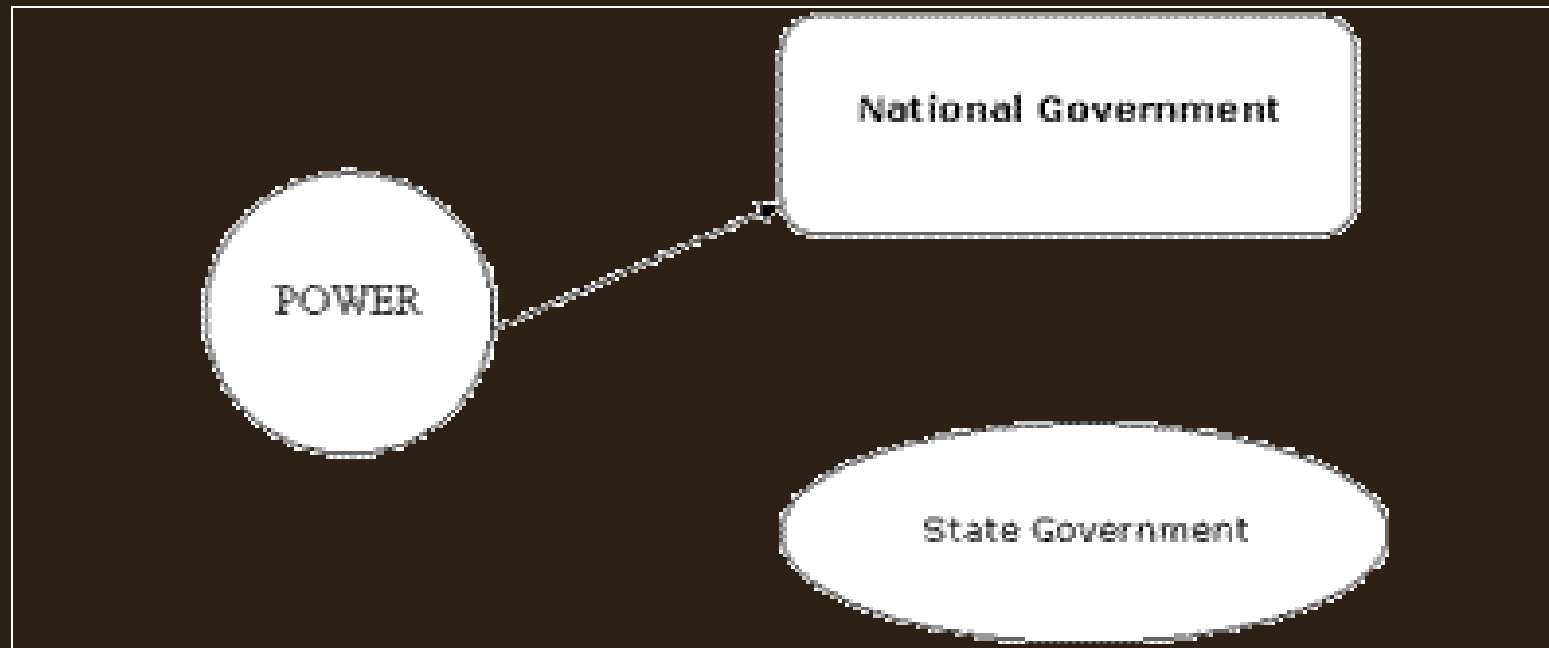
Examples: European Union (EU) , OPEC &
Articles of Confederation (America's first government)



Unitary Government

Strong Central Government

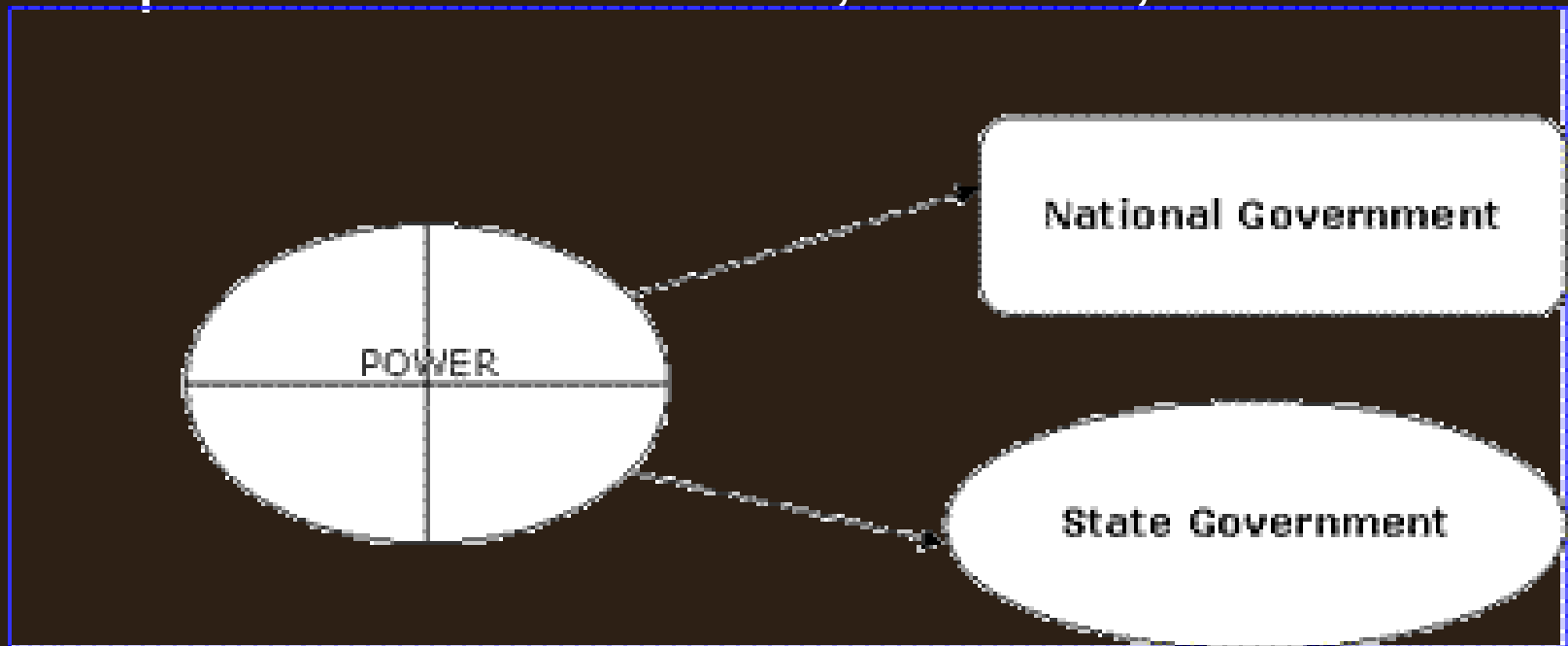
- * **Definition:** Most of the power belongs to national government—states have little power
→ Examples: Great Britain, Israel, and Japan.



Federal System of Government

* **Federal** Government: Power is **divided & shared** among the local, state and the national government

Examples: United States, Russia, Mexico



Autocracy

- Rule by one person with unlimited power
- Citizens have little or no voice in government
- Examples:
 - Absolute monarch—inherits the right to rule
 - Dictatorship—usually takes control and rules by force

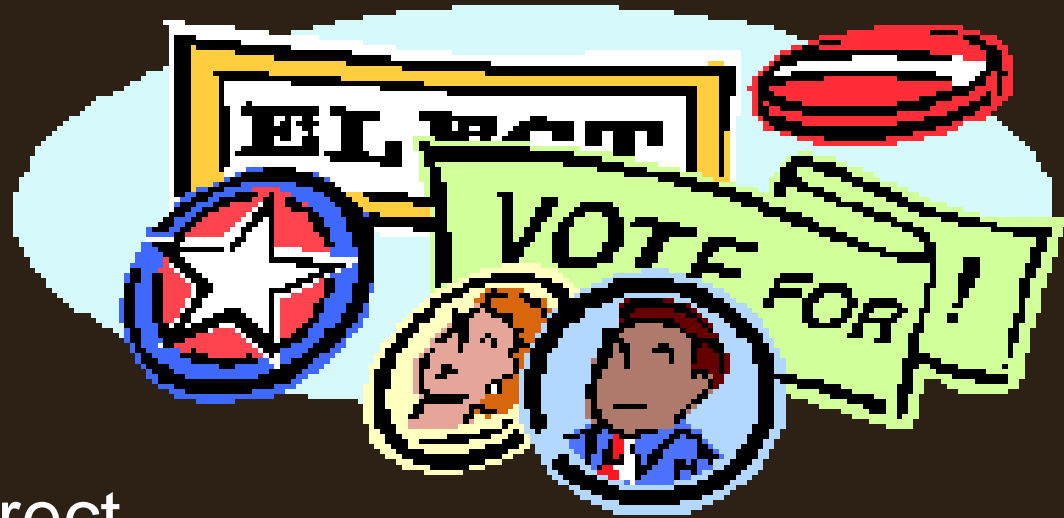
Oligarchy

- Rule by a few with power
- Examples: wealthy landowners
- Citizens have little or no voice or choice in government

What is a Democracy?

* **Democracy:** control of govt. in hand of people

- “demos” = people
- “kratos” = rule



***Types:**

- Representative vs. Direct
- Presidential vs. Parliamentary

Direct vs. Representative Democracy

* Direct Democracy:

- all people decide on individual issues
- Example: Switzerland



* Indirect/Representative Democracy:

- people select representatives to decide the issues
- Example: USA



Presidential vs. Parliamentary Democracy (cont.)

* Parliamentary:

Definition: Legislative branch elects the leader (executive/president/prime minister) of country

- **Legislative branch = Very Powerful**
- Example: Great Britain, Israel



Presidential Democracy

- * **Definition:** Legislative branch & Executive branch are **separate & independent** of each another → **Separation of Powers** exists
 - Example: USA



Comparing Presidential & Parliamentary Democracies

Presidential Democracy



Parliamentary Democracy



<u>Type of Government</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example</u>
Monarchy		
Dictatorship/ Autocracy		
Oligarchy		
Totalitarian		

Types of Unlimited Governments

* **Monarchy:**

- *Definition:* Single leader (King/Queen) that inherits power
- *Example:* King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia



* **Dictatorships/Autocracy:**

- *Definition:* Single leader that gets power after struggle
- *Example:* Saddam Hussein



Types of Unlimited Governments

* Oligarchies:

- *Definition:* small group rules country
- *Example:* Guatemala (50's & 60's)



* Totalitarian:

- *Definition:* govt. has total control of people's lives
- *Example:* Hitler's Germany



Economic Systems

* **Economic Systems:** organized structures that answer **3 economic questions** about making, selling, and using goods & services :

(1) **What to produce?** (what good/service being sold?)

(2) **For whom to produce?** (who buys goods/services?)

(3) **How to Produce?** (methods used in making goods)

Economic Decisions

(1) A company decides to install more machines and lay off some of its workers.

Which **economic question** is being directly addressed?

(a) How to produce

(b) What to produce

(c) For whom to produce

Type of Economy	Definition	<i>Who decides:</i> What to Produce?	<i>Who decides:</i> How to Produce?	<i>Who decides:</i> For Whom to Produce?
Traditional				
Command				
Market				
Mixed-Market				

Traditional Economy

- * **Definition:** economic decisions are based on habit, tradition, or custom
- * **What to Produce?**
 - past traditions
- * **How to Produce?**
 - past traditions
- * **For Whom to Produce?**
 - past traditions



Command Economy

- * **Definition:**

- govt. makes econ. decisions

- * **What to Produce?**

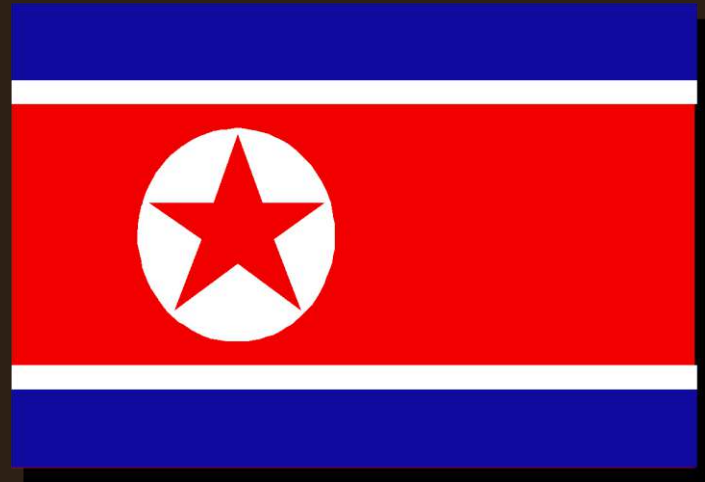
- government

- * **How to Produce?**

- government

- * **For Whom to Produce?**

- government



Market (Capitalist) Economy

* Definition:

- buyers and sellers make economic decisions
- business strives to make **profit**

* What to Produce?

- consumer wants → businesses produce

* How to Produce?

- business owners → cost effective

* For Whom to Produce?

- consumers' income determines who buys goods



Mixed Market Economy

* Definition:

- a blend of economies → market & command economies

* What to Produce?

- business owners → govt. regulations

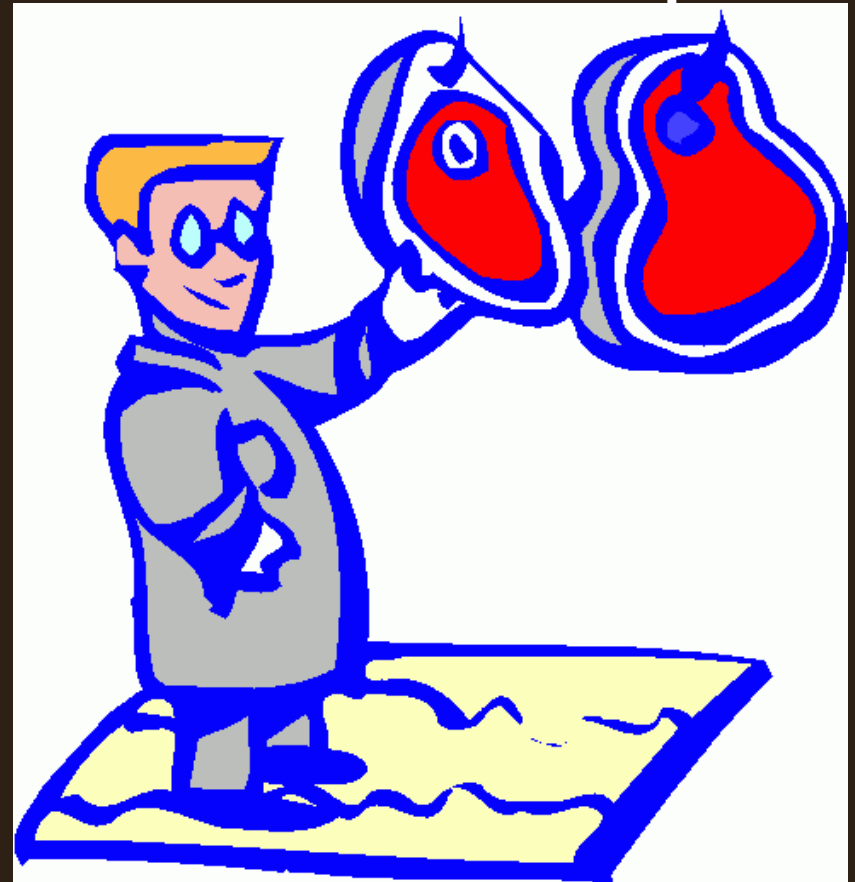
* How to Produce?

- business owners → govt. regulations

* For Whom to Produce?

- customer wants/needs → govt. regulations

Government Inspector

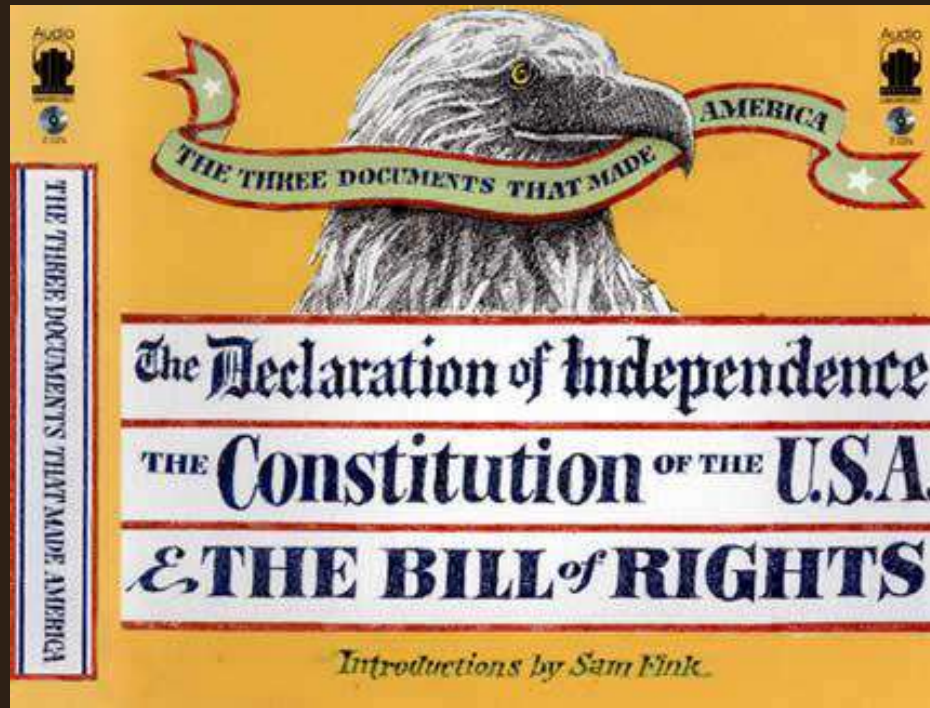


The United States' Mixed Market Economy

1. Govt. regulates business/trade
 - Ex: FDA
2. Govt. steps in with social services
 - Ex: Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, Food Stamps
3. Govt. spends \$ in markets
 - Ex: Military Spending



Reviewing America's Constitutional Principles



American Principles

****The govt. follows these principles when making Laws, taking actions and making Decisions**

6 Guiding Principles:

1. Popular Sovereignty
2. Federalism
3. Rule of Law
4. Separation of Powers
5. Checks and Balances
6. Judicial Review

Popular Sovereignty

- * **Meaning:** People are source of govt. power
 - (1) **Popular** = “People”
 - (2) **Sovereignty** = “Power” or “Controller”



- * **Example:**
 - elections
 - peaceful demonstrations

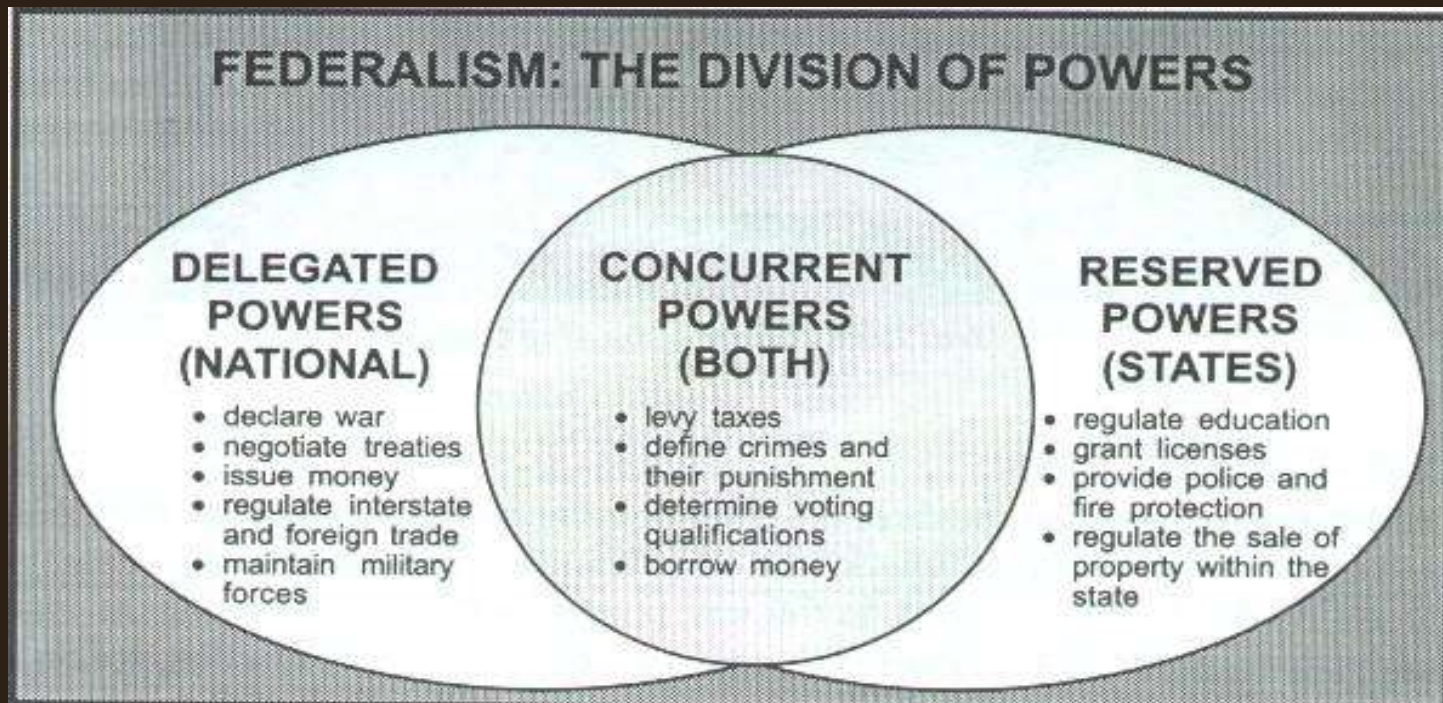


Federalism

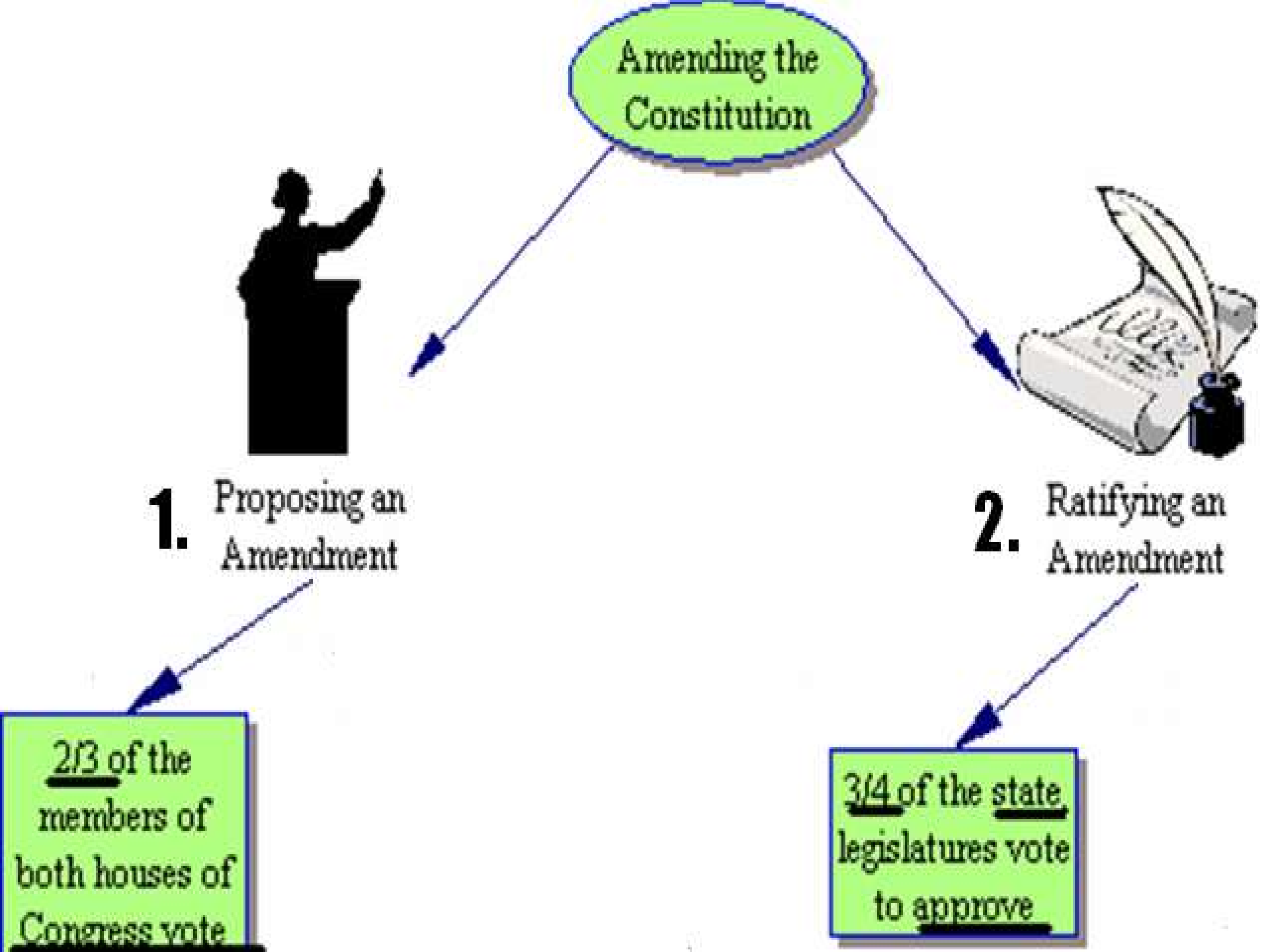
* **Meaning:** power is divided and shared between national (central), state, local govts.

* **Example:**

- Shared Power = Amendment Process
- Federal Power = Prints Money
- State Power = Driver's License



Amending the Constitution



```
graph TD; A([Amending the Constitution]) --> B[1. Proposing an Amendment]; A --> C[2. Ratifying an Amendment]; B --> D["2/3 of the members of both houses of Congress vote"]; C --> E["3/4 of the state legislatures vote to approve"];
```

The diagram illustrates the two-step process for amending the US Constitution. At the top, a green oval labeled 'Amending the Constitution' has two arrows pointing down to the first two steps. Step 1, 'Proposing an Amendment', is accompanied by a silhouette of a person at a podium and an arrow pointing to a green box stating that 2/3 of the members of both houses of Congress must vote. Step 2, 'Ratifying an Amendment', is accompanied by an illustration of a quill pen and an arrow pointing to a green box stating that 3/4 of the state legislatures must vote to approve.

1. Proposing an Amendment



A black silhouette of a person standing at a podium, gesturing with their right hand raised, representing the act of proposing an amendment.

2/3 of the members of both houses of Congress vote

2. Ratifying an Amendment



An illustration of a quill pen resting on a stack of papers, with an inkwell nearby, symbolizing the ratification process.

3/4 of the state legislatures vote to approve

Rule of Law

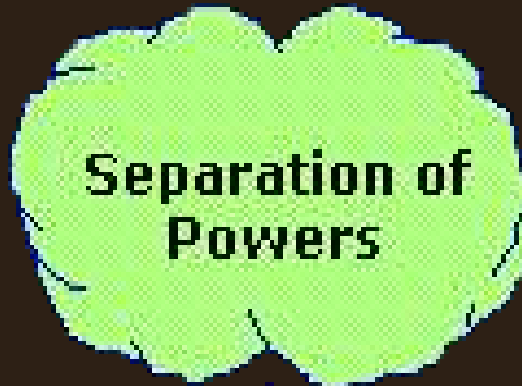
- * **Meaning:** laws apply to all people
 - No one is above the law
- * **Example:**
 - The President pays taxes like we do



Separation of Powers

* Meaning:

- govt. power is divided btw. legislative, executive, & judicial branches



Judicial Branch
Interprets Laws



Executive Branch
Enforces Laws



Legislative Branch
Makes Laws

Checks & Balances

* **Meaning:** each branch has powers over the other 2 branches → Creates Balanced Branches

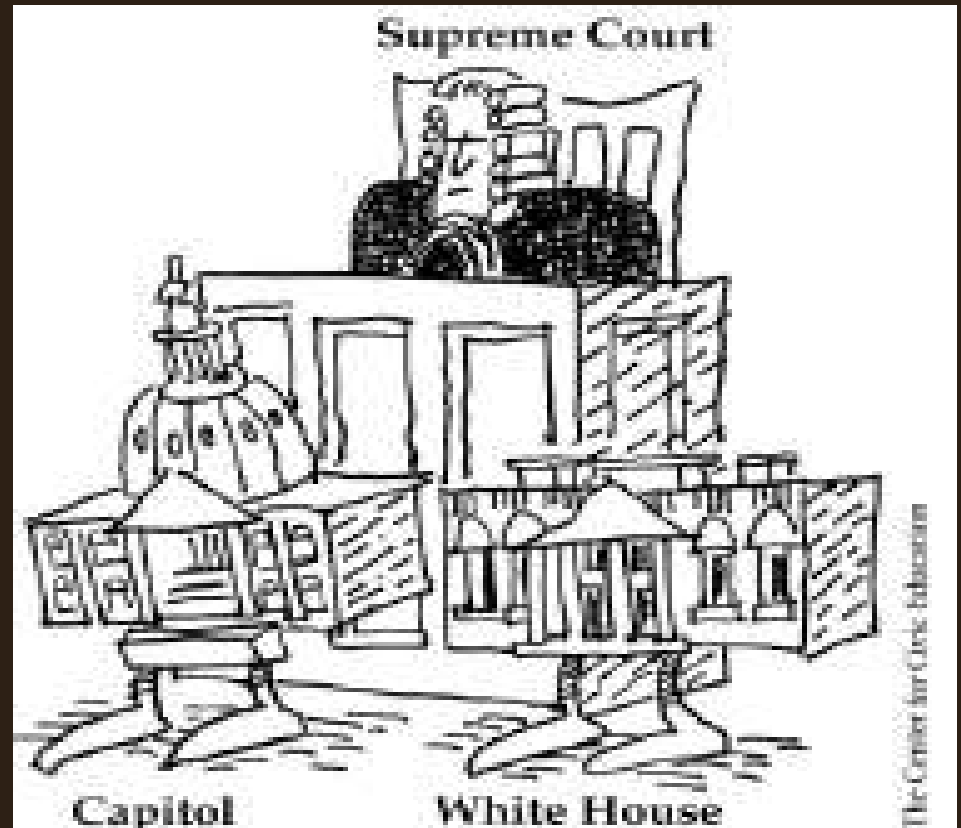


&



Judicial Review

- * **Meaning:** judicial branch (courts) decide if govt. acts violate constitution
 - *Marbury v. Madison* created judicial review



- * **Example:**
 - *Brown v. Board of Ed.* → Supreme Court ruled that segregation was illegal in public places