



Latin American Governments

Brazil, Mexico, & Cuba

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

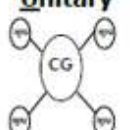

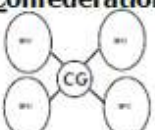
Let's Review

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

A QUICK GUIDE TO GOVERNMENTS

Distribution of Power (*think...UFC*)

System	Description	Example
Unitary 	all power goes to the central government <small>CG = central government SPU = smaller political unit</small>	France, Italy, Japan, South Korea, and Kenya
Federal 	power is divided between the central government and smaller political units	US, Canada, Mexico, and Brazil
Confederation 	loose alliance of countries or smaller political units	British Commonwealth of Nations

Country	Government
United Kingdom	Parliamentary
Germany	Federal
Russia	Federation
Brazil	Federal Republic
Mexico	Federal Republic
Cuba	Dictatorship
Canada	Constitutional Monarchy Parliamentary Democracy Federation
Australia	Parliamentary Democracy






Economic Systems

Government is a body with the authority to make laws, enforce those laws, and interpret the laws when disagreements arise.

A government also oversees the general welfare of its citizens.



Citizen Participation	Level	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
	autocratic	one leader holds all power, citizens have NO power.	 Adolf Hitler
	oligarchic	small group of people with wealth or power (<i>Oli and his friends</i>)	
	democratic	the citizens hold the power by electing officials to represent them	
I C how citizens participate now!			



①

United Mexican States

Federal Republic

Government of Mexico (Federal Republic)

Voters elect



A cartoon illustration of a man in a purple suit running towards a yellow ballot box on a green table. He is holding a ballot in his right hand, ready to place it in the box.



Legislative Branch:



A cartoon illustration of two men in blue suits shaking hands over a document. One man is holding the document, and the other is pointing at it.

Bicameral (two houses):

- 1) Chamber of Deputies
- 2) National Congress

**Legislature approves
Judicial Branch**



Executive Branch:



Current President:

Enrique Nieto (until 2018)

Serves as head of state and head of government

Six year term (may never be re-elected)

Appoints a cabinet with approval of Senate

President appoints Judicial Branch



Judicial Branch



A cartoon illustration of a judge with white hair and glasses sitting at a desk. He is wearing a purple suit and is looking at a document on the desk.

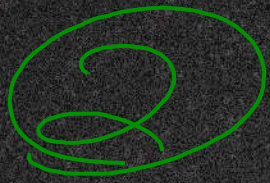


Mexico's National Congress Building



3 Federal System

- Mexico has a Federal Republic system, which means that the national government and the state governments SHARE power.
- There are 31 states in Mexico.



Leadership

- President: holds the most political power; the president is both the chief executive “Head of Government” (HOG) and the “Head of State” (HOS).

- ONLY ONE 6-year term

* It takes about 2 yrs in the leader role to make any real impact.

Enrique Peña Nieto



Mexico's President

How Leaders Are Chosen

- **President:** elected by popular vote for a single six-year term

5

Legislature

- The National Congress of Mexico is the country's bicameral legislature.
- It consists of:
 1. Senate (128 seats) – elected by popular vote to serve six-year term. *All 128 are elected by the pop. vote.*
 2. Chamber of Deputies (500 seats) – members elected by popular vote to serve three-year terms.

National Congress Chamber



Presidential

- The citizens participate by voting!
- 18+ are REQUIRED to vote—
BUT, it's not enforced.
- directly elect the president &
all 628 legislature members

Citizen Freedoms

- Citizens of Mexico have many freedoms, and they also have the right to vote.
- It is universal and compulsory (but not enforced) that citizens who are 18 or older vote in national elections.
- There are many political parties in Mexico = lots of choices for different leaders

Voting in Mexico – July 2012



<http://www.heritage.org/index/visualize?cnts=brazil|mexico&src=country>

- ⑦ Mexico has a **Mixed Market Economy = 63.6%**
- ⑮ • Main Trade Partners: **USA & Canada (NAFTA)**
 - How are the 3 Basic Economic questions answered?
 - ⑧ • **Public & Private Businesses where decisions are made by both the government & entrepreneurs.**
 - Human & Civil Rights:
 - Basic human rights & freedoms loosely upheld
 - ⑭ • **Property rights not well protected (bribes & corruption)**
 - **Scores 52 out of 159 on personal freedoms scale**
 - <http://www.heritage.org/index/heatmap> (*See data for "Government Integrity" & "Property Rights")

Comparing freedom data of
Mexico...
to USA & World

[http://www.heritage.org/index/visualize?c
nts=brazil|mexico&src=country](http://www.heritage.org/index/visualize?contents=brazil|mexico&src=country)

Warm-Up 3/8/2017

- Write in your agenda.
- If a country's government has a lot of corruption, do you think that the citizens' rights are protected? Why or why not?



Federative Republic Of Brazil

Presidential Representative Democratic
Republic

Government of Brazil (Federative Republic)

Voters elect



Executive Branch:



Current President:

Michel Temer (1st term ends 2019)

Serves as head of state and head of government
four year term (two term limit – similar to USA)

Appoints a cabinet with approval of Senate

President appoints superior court



Legislative Branch:



Bicameral (two houses):

1) Chamber of Deputies 8 yr. term

2) National Congress 4 yr terms

**Legislature approves
superior court**



Judicial Branch



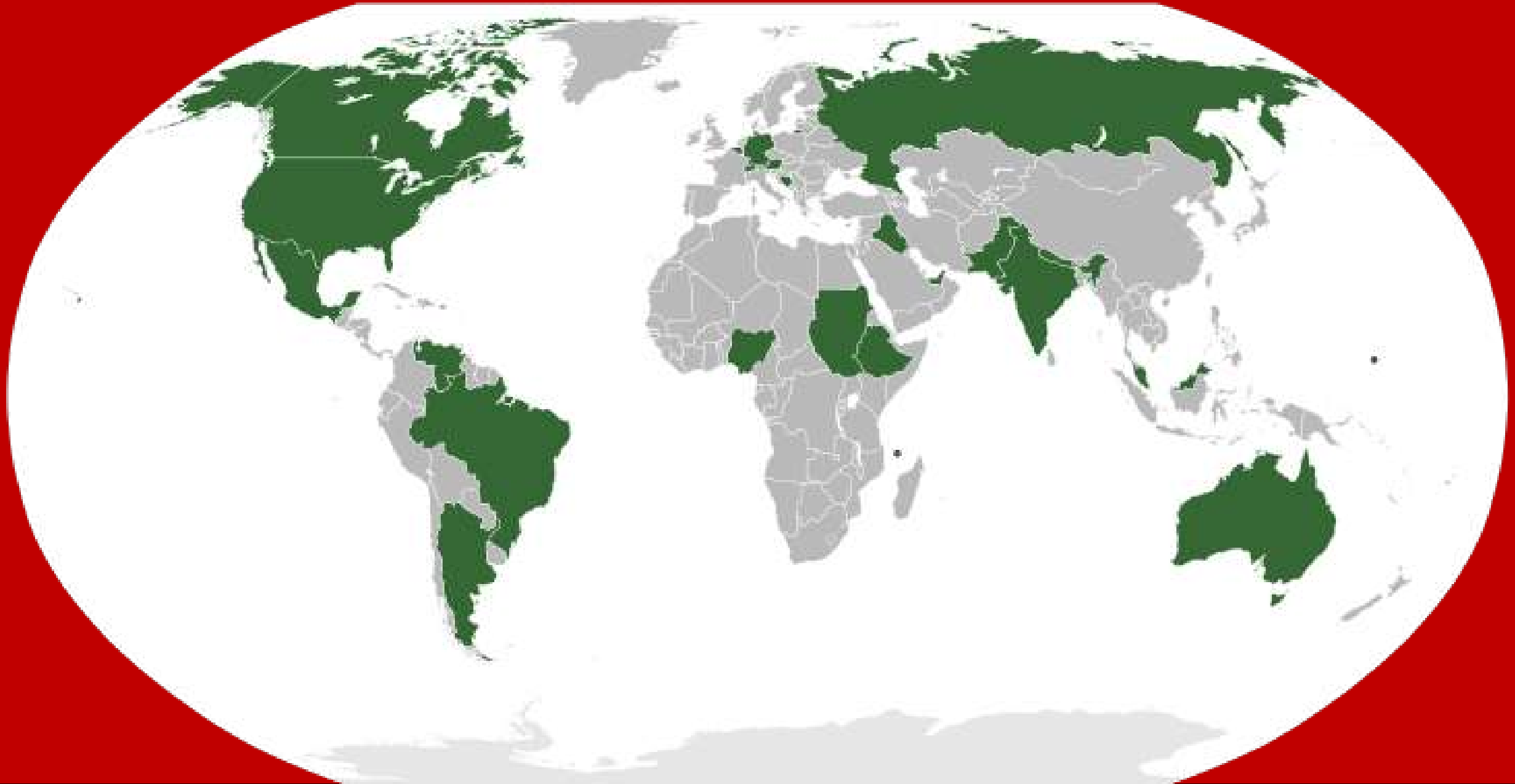
Brazil's National Congress Building



Federal System

- Brazil has a federal system, which means that the national government and the state governments SHARE power.
- There are 26 states in Brazil.

Federal Governments



Leadership

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

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

Dilma Rouseff



Brazil's President was impeached in 2016

Michel Temer



Brazil's Vice-President is the new president of Brazil

How Leaders Are Chosen

- **President:** elected by popular vote for a single four-year term
- **Vice President:** runs on the same ticket as the president

Legislature

- The National Congress is the country's bicameral legislature.
- It consists of:
 1. Senate (81 seats) – 3 members elected from each state.
 2. Chamber of Deputies (513 seats) – members are elected by proportional representation.
- Members serve four and eight-year terms.

Inside Brazil's Senate



Presidential Democracy

- The citizens directly elect the president (every four years).
 - The last election was in 2014
- The president works separately from Brazil's Congress.

Role of the Citizen

- Citizens have many freedoms and they also have the right to vote.
- Men and women who are 16 years of age may choose to vote, but citizens 18-70 are required by law to vote in national elections.
- Citizens can choose representatives from many political parties= choices available.

Voting in Brazil – October 2010



Brazil has a Mixed Market Economy = 56.5

- How are the 3 Basic Economic questions answered?
 - The public & private businesses; where decisions are made by BOTH entrepreneurs & the gov't.
 - Gov't. controls large industries like steel
- Human & Civil Rights:
 - Laws in place for protecting property, but poor judicial system = loosely enforced.
 - Basic rights exist.
 - <http://www.heritage.org/index/heatmap> (*See data for “Government Integrity” & “Property Rights”)

In the Amazonian Region, Brazil has some evidences of Traditional Economies

<http://www.survivalinternational.org/about/amazontribes>

***Write on a post-it note and attach it to your chart handout.*

- Brazil also has some real-life traditional economies living in tribal communities within the Amazon Rainforest away from the rivers.
- Hunters & gatherers
- Living off of the land & resources




Comparing freedom data of
Brazil...
to USA & World

[http://www.heritage.org/index/visualize?c
nts=brazil|mexico&src=country](http://www.heritage.org/index/visualize?contents=brazil|mexico&src=country)

Warm-Up 3/10/2017

- Write in your agenda.
 - Explain what a command economy is.
 - Why are there no countries that have complete command economies?
 - Would it be good for a country to only be able to choose a president from one political party? Why or why not?



Republic of Cuba

Unitary Socialist Republic

Government of Cuba (Socialist Republic)

Voters elect



National Assembly of People's Power (Legislative Branch)



Unicameral - 612 Communist party members who serve five year terms. (no term limits)

ANPP elects the Executive branch from among themselves

Executive Branch:



Current President: Raul Castro (until ?)

Serves as head of state and head of government

Five year term (no term limits – Fidel Castro held president position from 1959 – 2008)

heads the Council of State & Communist Party

Judicial Branch



Professional Judges elected by ANPP (no membership required in communist party or ANPP)

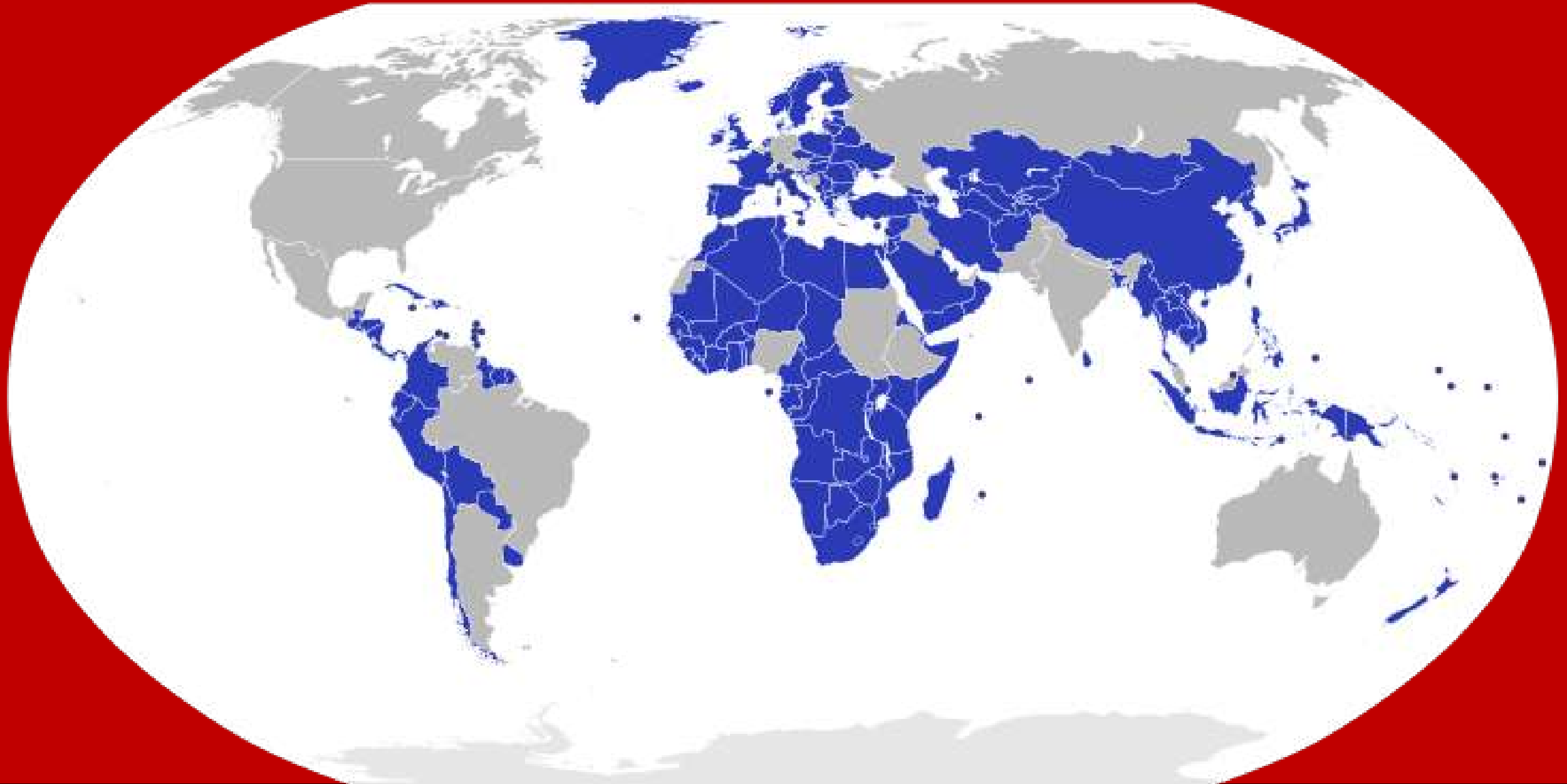
Capitol Building in Havana, Cuba



Unitary System

- Cuba 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 15 provinces in Cuba.

Unitary Governments



Leadership

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

Raul Castro



Cuba's President

How Leaders Are Chosen

- **President:** elected* by National Assembly for a five-year term.
- *Cuba's Communist Party is the only legal party, and officially sanctioned candidates run unopposed.

Legislature

- The National Assembly of People's Power is the country's unicameral legislature.
- The number of seats is based on Cuba's population.
 - As of the most recent election in February 2013, there were 614 seats.
- Candidates are selected and approved by the government before the people can vote for them.
- Members serve five-year terms.

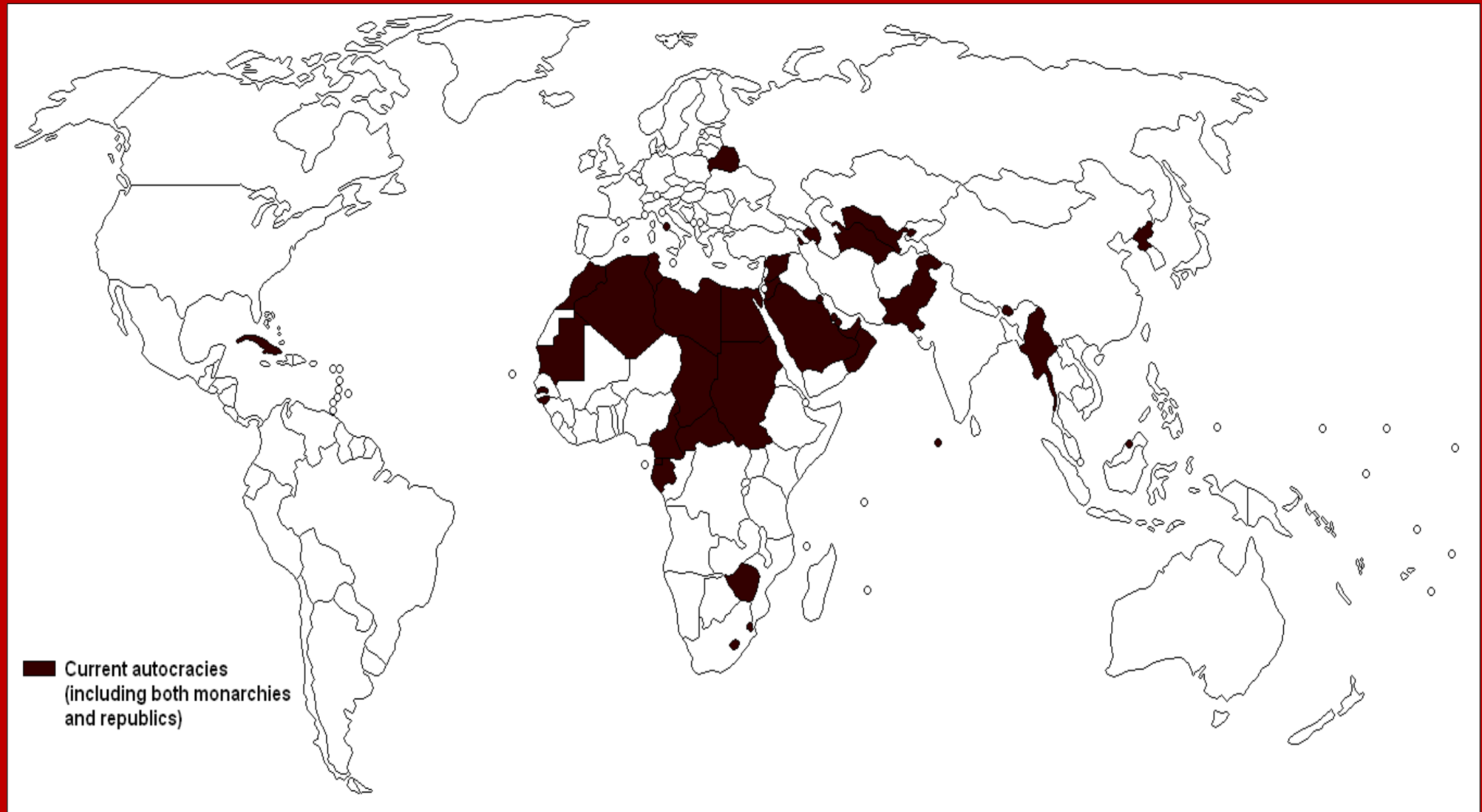
Cuba's National Assembly



Autocracy

- Cuba has been an autocratic dictatorship since Fidel Castro used military force to overthrow the government in 1959.
- Since this time, there has been one leader (Fidel or Raul) who holds unlimited power over the country.
- Even though citizens get to “vote”, they do not get to select the candidates or make the laws.

Autocratic Governments



Role of the Citizen

- Citizens have few freedoms.
- Men and women aged 16 and over may choose to vote, but have few choices.
- There is only one political party (the Communist Party) that is allowed in Cuba.
 - It has been controlled by Fidel Castro and his brother, Raul, since 1959.

Voting in Cuba



Cuba has a Mixed Command Economy = 33.9

- How are the 3 Basic Economic questions answered?
 - The government owns all!
 - Exceptions- small farms & businesses.
 - Human & Civil Rights:
 - Some personal rights are allowed, but still have to go through the govt. for just about everything.
 - Basic rights exist; but laws benefit govt.
- <http://www.heritage.org/index/heatmap> (*See data for “Government Integrity” & “Property Rights”)

Comparing freedom data of
Cuba...
to USA & World

[http://www.heritage.org/index/visualize?c
nts=brazil|mexico&src=country](http://www.heritage.org/index/visualize?contents=brazil|mexico&src=country)

Comparing freedom data of Cuba, Brazil, & Mexico... to USA & World

<http://www.heritage.org/index/visualize?counts=brazil|mexico&src=country>

Media to help in understanding...

- Video: Obertopia explains the Economic Continuum (6 min):
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=02-7JrTdulk>
- Video: How Mixed Economies work within the continuum (8 min):
<https://www.schooltube.com/video/c34bcb5eb76243b6a4dc/Mixed%20Economy%20Continuum>
- Opening up relations between USA & Cuba (dropping embargo):
<https://newsela.com/articles/cuba-terrorismlist/id/8733/>