

# SS6CC1, 4, & 6

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

*This presentation is quite detailed, only parts of it would be used during the school day... The rest should be reviewed for extension & at home study. This content is covered in every region we study, so this presentation's content may be spread out.*

- With your partner, choose 3 government vocabulary words and look up at least 2 countries that have that type of government.
- Tell me whether one person or a group of people have the power for that type of government.
- Tell me whether the citizens have any voting rights or if they do not.

# Warm-Up 9/19/2016

- Write in your agenda.
- Answer the following questions in your warm-up journal.
  - What is government?
  - Why is having a government important?

# Governance

A society increases in complexity and interacts with other societies, the complexity of government also increases



Describe the ways  
government systems  
distribute power: unitary,  
confederation, and  
federal.

1. What does “distribute power” mean?

- What person(s) or group(s) is in charge of making decisions in the government.
- Sometimes it is distributed to many groups, and sometimes in the hand of one group
- Also called “levels of government”

2. What are the 3 ways power is distributed

- Unitary
- Confederation
- Federal

# Unitary Governments

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Mu9NmA-M\\_Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Mu9NmA-M_Q)

**All the power to decide anything rests in a central government.**



**Buckingham Palace, Great Britain**

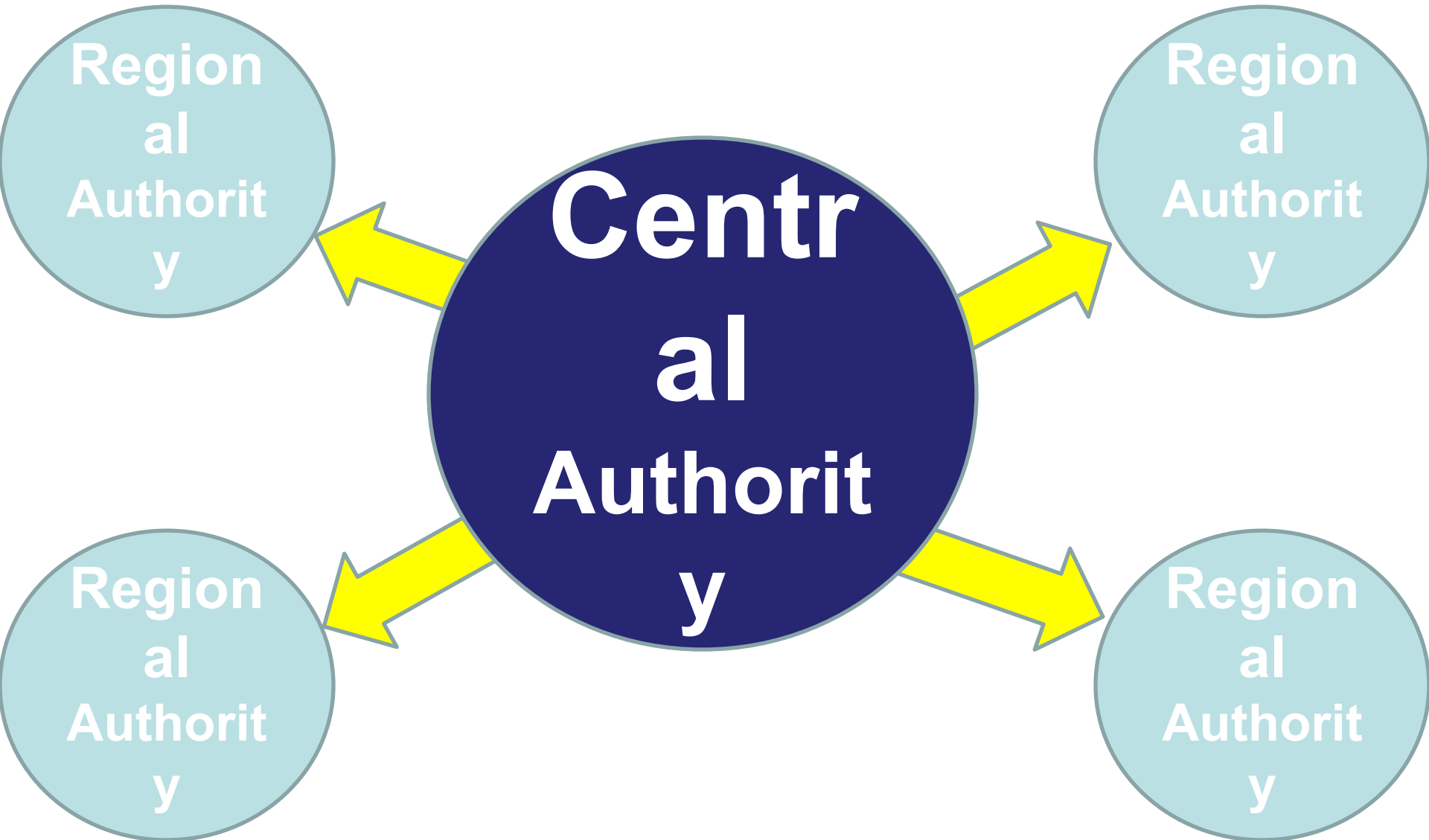
**A unitary government is what Britain was during the American Revolution; We were a nation united under control of one rule. There were no separate states creating their own laws or taxes, just the rule of the government over the entire population.**

**A great majority of all the world's nation-states are unitary systems, including Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Japan, Poland, Romania, the Scandinavian countries, Spain, and many of the Latin-American and African countries.**



# Unitary

## Ways Government Distributes Power



# List of Unitary States

Afghanistan

Albania

Abkhazia

Algeria

Angola

Armenia

Azerbaijan

Bangladesh

Belarus

Belize

Benin

Bhutan

Bolivia

Botswana

Brunei

Bulgaria

Burkina Faso

Burundi

Cambodia

Cameroon

Cape Verde

Central African

Republic

Chad

Chile

People's Republic

of China

Colombia

Congo (Brazzaville)

Congo (Kinshasa)

Costa Rica

Côte d'Ivoire

Croatia

Cuba

Cyprus

Czech Republic

Denmark

Djibouti

Dominica

Dominican Republic

East Timor

Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador

Equatorial Guinea

# List of Unitary States

Eritrea

Estonia

Fiji

Finland

France

Gabon

The Gambia

Georgia

Ghana

Greece

Grenada

Guatemala

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

Guyana

Haiti

Honduras

Hungary

Iceland

Indonesia

Iran

Ireland

Israel

Italy

Jamaica

Japan

Jordan

Kazakhstan

Kenya

Kiribati

Kuwait

Kyrgyzstan

Laos

Latvia

Lebanon

Lesotho

Liberia

Libya

Liechtenstein

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Macedonia

Madagascar

Malawi

Maldives

# List of Unitary States

Mali	New Zealand	Romania
Malta	Nicaragua	Rwanda
Marshall Islands	Niger	Saint Lucia
Mauritania	North Korea	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Mauritius	Norway	Samoa
Moldova	Oman	San Marino
Monaco	Palau	São Tomé and Príncipe
Mongolia	Panama	Saudi Arabia
Montenegro	Papua New Guinea	Senegal
Morocco	Paraguay	Serbia
Mozambique	Peru	Seychelles
Myanmar	Philippines	Sierra Leone
Namibia	Poland	Singapore
Nauru	Portugal	Slovakia
Netherlands	Qatar	

# List of Unitary States

Slovenia

Solomon Islands

South Africa

South Korea

Spain

Sri Lanka

Suriname

Swaziland

Sweden

Syria

Republic of China (Taiwan)

Tajikistan

Tanzania

Thailand

Togo

Tonga

Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia

Turkey

Turkmenistan

Tuvalu

Uganda

Ukraine

United Kingdom

Uruguay

Uzbekistan

Vanuatu

Vatican City

Vietnam

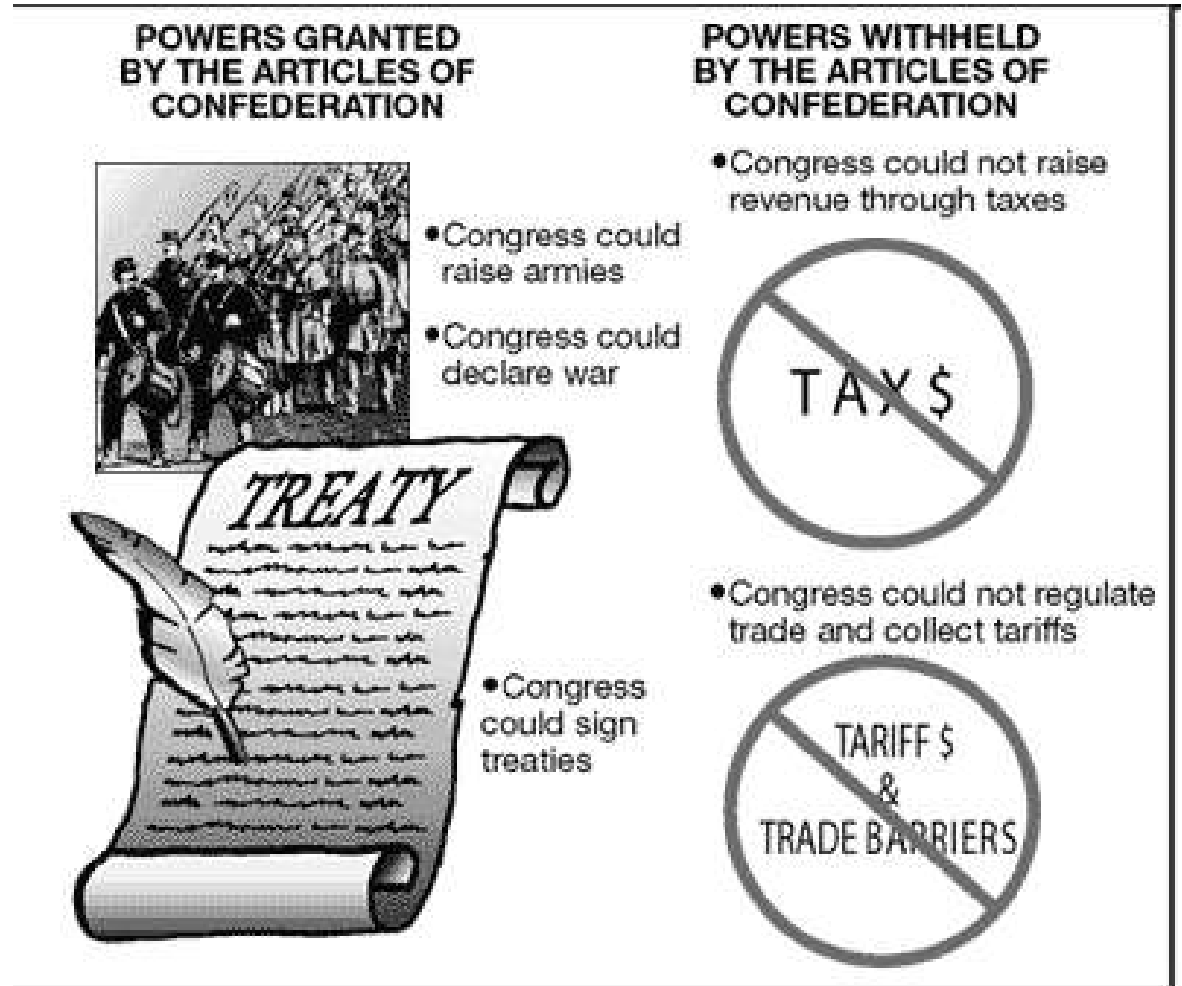
Yemen

Zambia

Zimbabwe

# Confederation Governments

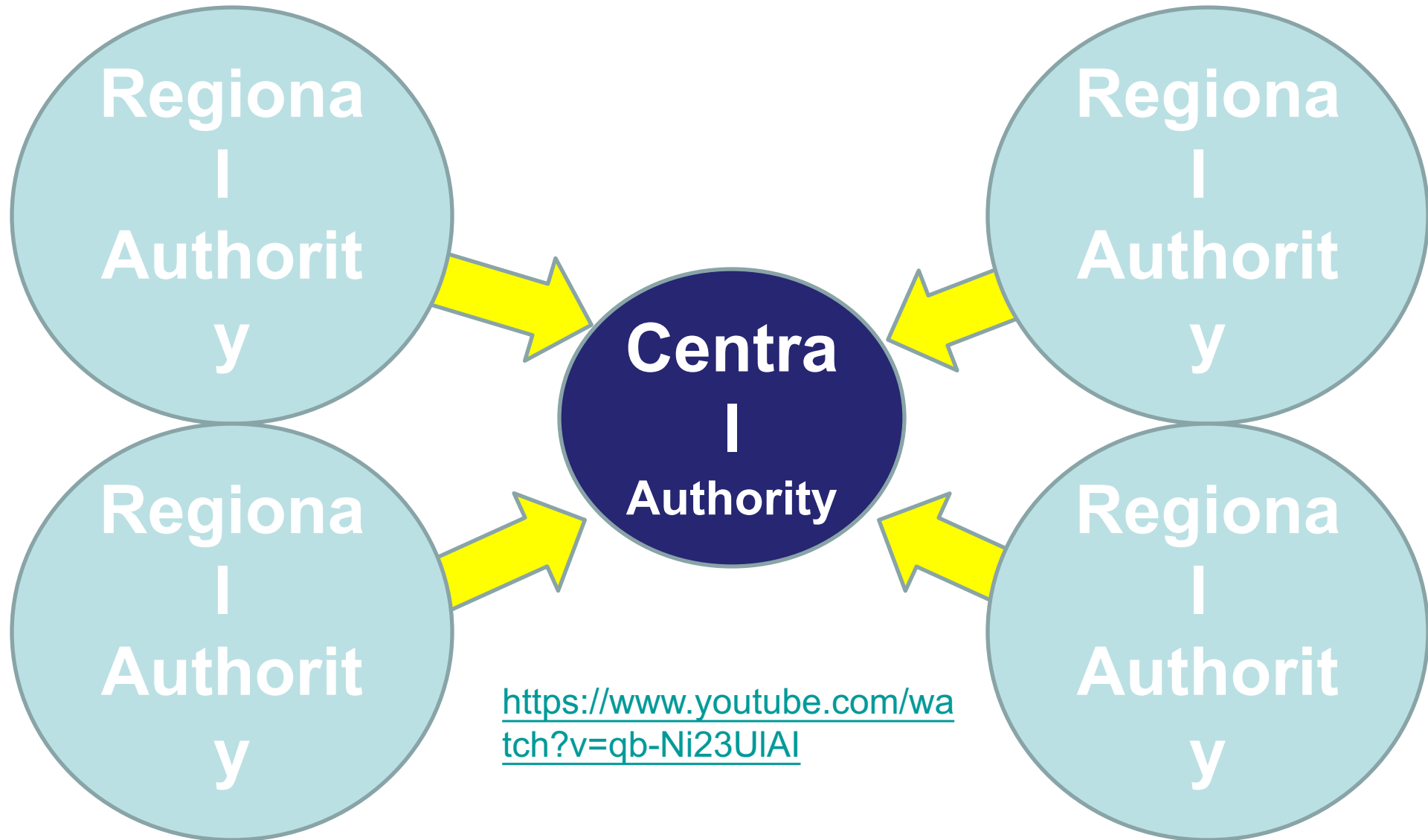
a union by compact or treaty between states, provinces, or territories, that creates a central government with limited powers; the states retain supreme authority over all matters except those few things delegated to the central government.



The original 13 U.S. Colonies formed a Confederation.

# Confederation

## Ways Government Distributes Power



# List of Confederations- Today

Iroquois Confederacy (1090–present)

[European Union and OPEC](#)

## Historic confederations

Some have more the characteristics of a personal union, but they are still listed here because of their own self-styling.

Crown of Aragon (1137–1716)

Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (confederated personal union; 1447–1492, 1501–1569, (different governments, armies, treasuries, laws, territories with borders, citizenships; common monarch (Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland), parliament (Sejm) and currency)

Switzerland (1291–1848), officially the Swiss Confederation

Republic of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands (1581-1795)

Confederate Ireland (1641-1649)



# Historic confederations

New England Confederation (1643–1684)

United States of America under the Articles of Confederation  
(1781–1789)

Confederate States of America, (1861–1865)

Aro Confederacy, (1690 -1902), in what is now Nigeria, Cameroon  
and Equatorial Guinea

Union of African States (1961–1963, Mali+Ghana+Guinea)

Senegambia (1982–1989, Senegal+Gambia)

Hanseatic League

United Provinces of New Granada (1810–1816 in what is now  
Colombia)

Powhatan Confederacy

Carlist States in Spain (1872–1876)

Serbia and Montenegro (2003–2006)

# Historic confederations

United Arab Republic (confederation de-facto; 1958–1961, Egypt+Syria; 1963, Egypt+Syria+Iraq)

Arab Federation (confederation de-facto; 1958, (Iraq+Jordan)

Federation of Arab Republics (confederation de-facto; 1972, Egypt+Syria+Libya)

Arab Islamic Republic (confederation de-facto; 1974, Libya+Tunisia)

Peru-Bolivian Confederation (1836–1839)

Kalmar Union (confederated personal union; 1397–1523, Denmark+Sweden+Norway)

Denmark-Norway (confederated personal union; 1536–1814)

Sweden-Norway (confederated personal union; 1814–1905)

Confederation of Central America (1842–1844, El Salvador+Guatemala+Honduras+Nicaragua)

# Historic confederations

Confederation of the Equator (1824) - located in Northeast Brazil.

Pre-united Germany after the Holy Roman Empire

Confederation of the Rhine (1806–1813) had no head of state nor a government

German Confederation (1815–1866)

North German Confederation (1866–1871) Became the German Empire in 1871

# **Fictional confederations**

Confederacy of Independent Systems (Star Wars)

Terran Confederation (Wing Commander)

Terran Confederacy (StarCraft)

Capellan Confederation (Battletech)

Confederation of Planet Omega (animated series Once Upon a Time... Space)

# Federal Governments

a form of government in which sovereign power is divided - usually by means of a constitution - between a central authority and a number of constituent regions (states, colonies, or provinces) so that each region retains some management of its internal affairs; differs from a confederacy because the central government has influence directly upon both individuals as well as upon the regional units.

**If a service or responsibility is not listed in the constitution for the national government to do, then it is up to the state to provide it.**



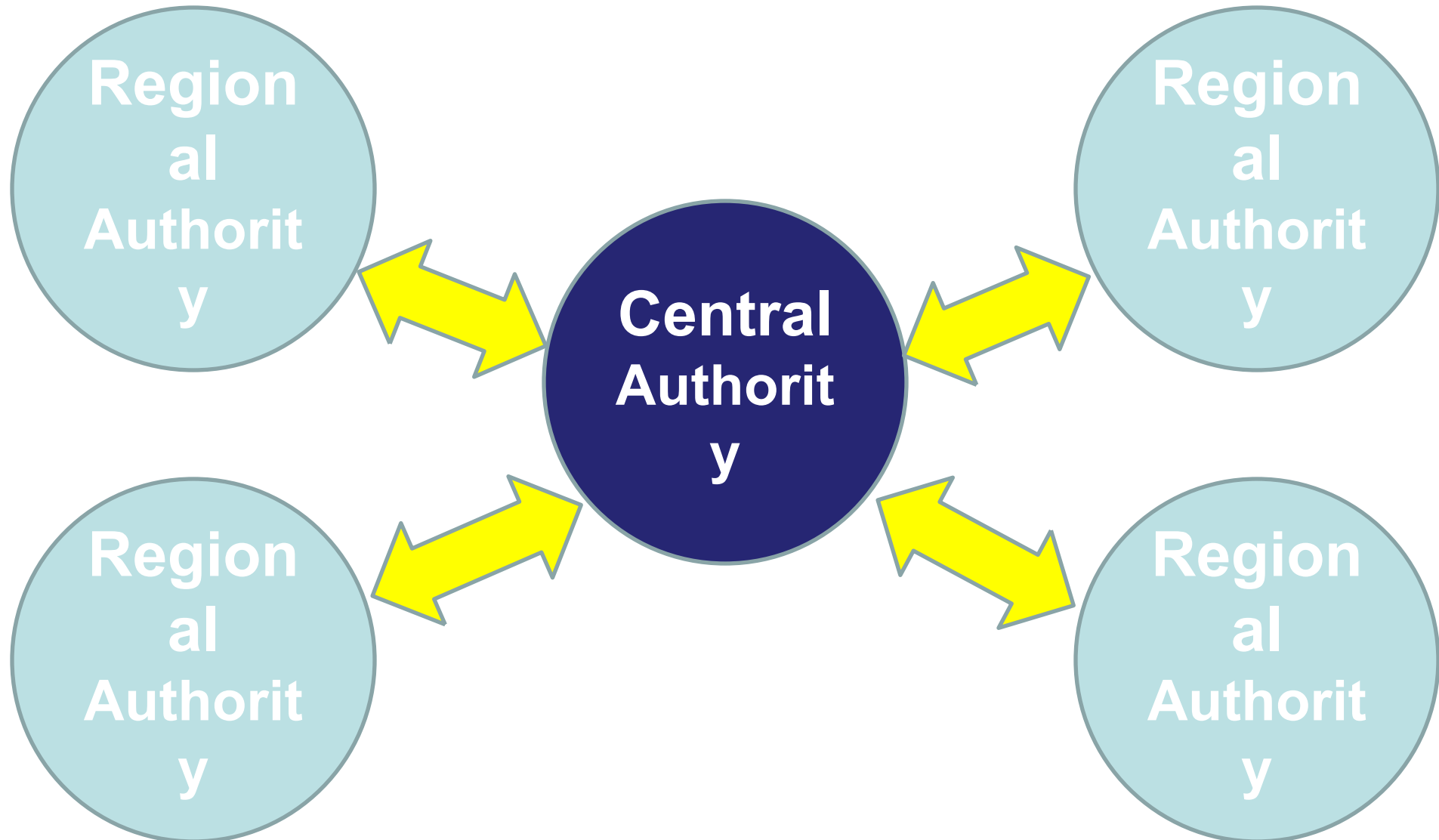
**Example: police, fire, hospitals, education, roads, voting, etc. are the responsibility of the states to fund and operate.**

# Warm-Up 9/20/2016

- Write in your agenda.
- Answer the following prompts in your warm-up journal:
  - Describe how power is distributed in a unitary system.
  - Describe how power is distributed in a confederation.

# Federation / Federal

## Ways Government Distributes Power



# List of countries with Federal Governments (24)

Argentina

Australia

Austria

Belgium

Bosnia and

Herzegovina

Brazil

Canada

Comoros

Ethiopia

Germany

India

Malaysia

Mexico

Micronesia

Nigeria

Pakistan

Russia

St. Kitts and Nevis

South Africa

Spain

Switzerland

United Arab Emirates

United States of

America

Venezuela

**Countries in  
Transition to  
Federalism**

Iraq

Sudan

**Countries  
Considering a  
Federal System**

Sri Lanka

- <https://safeshare.tv/x/Zu3dHmFMQBw>  
Government Systems Video



# Review

**Unitary**



Power rests in the central government

**Confederation**



Agreement among States/regions creates a Limited central government



Central government has No control over the States/regions.

**Federal**



Power is divided Between the central Government and the States/regions



Central government has Some control over the States/regions.

# Ways Government Distributes Power

All key powers are held by the central government

State/regional authorities hold most of the power

**Unitary**

**Federal**

**Confederation**

Strong central government

Weaker central government



**Explain how governments determine citizen participation: autocratic, oligarchic, and democratic.**

. What does “role of the citizen” mean?

- How much influence does a citizen have in how their country is run?
- In some countries, people have no say; others have lots of participation

2. What are the 3  
government types  
that describe role of  
the citizen?

- Autocratic
- Oligarchic
- Democratic

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1bXLv5X73a4>

# Closing 9/20/2016

- Answer the following question in your warm-up journal.
  - How can the citizens in a country influence their government?

# Opening 9/21/2016

- Write in your agenda.
- Answer the following questions in your warm-up journal.
  - What are the three types of citizen participation?
  - What is the most effective way for citizens to participate in their government?

# Autocratic Governments

In an autocratic government, one person or group holds all the power, without the participation, or sometimes even the consent, of the people.

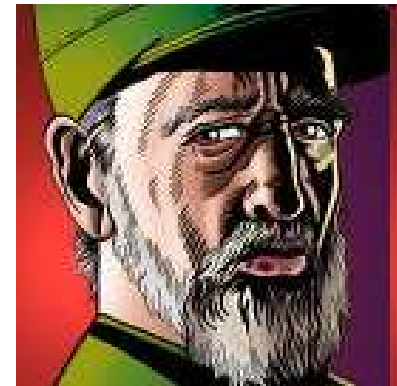
I have complete control over everyone and everything!

You will do exactly what I say!

The word “autocracy,” the opposite of democracy, comes from the Greek words: “autos” meaning “self” and “kratos” meaning “power.”



**Absolute  
Monarchy**



**Military  
Dictatorship**



# AUTOGRACY

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← one ruler with all the power (dictator)

unhappy citizens: have no power



# Oligarchic Governments

a government in which control is exercised by a small group of individuals whose authority generally is based on wealth or power.

The word oligarchy is from the Greek for "few" and "rule".



# OLIGARCHY

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a group of rulers  
with all the power

unhappy citizens: have no power



# Democratic Governments

a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people, but which is usually exercised indirectly through a system of representation and delegated authority periodically renewed.

↓ who they vote into office.



When citizens directly participate in government by voting, it's called democracy.

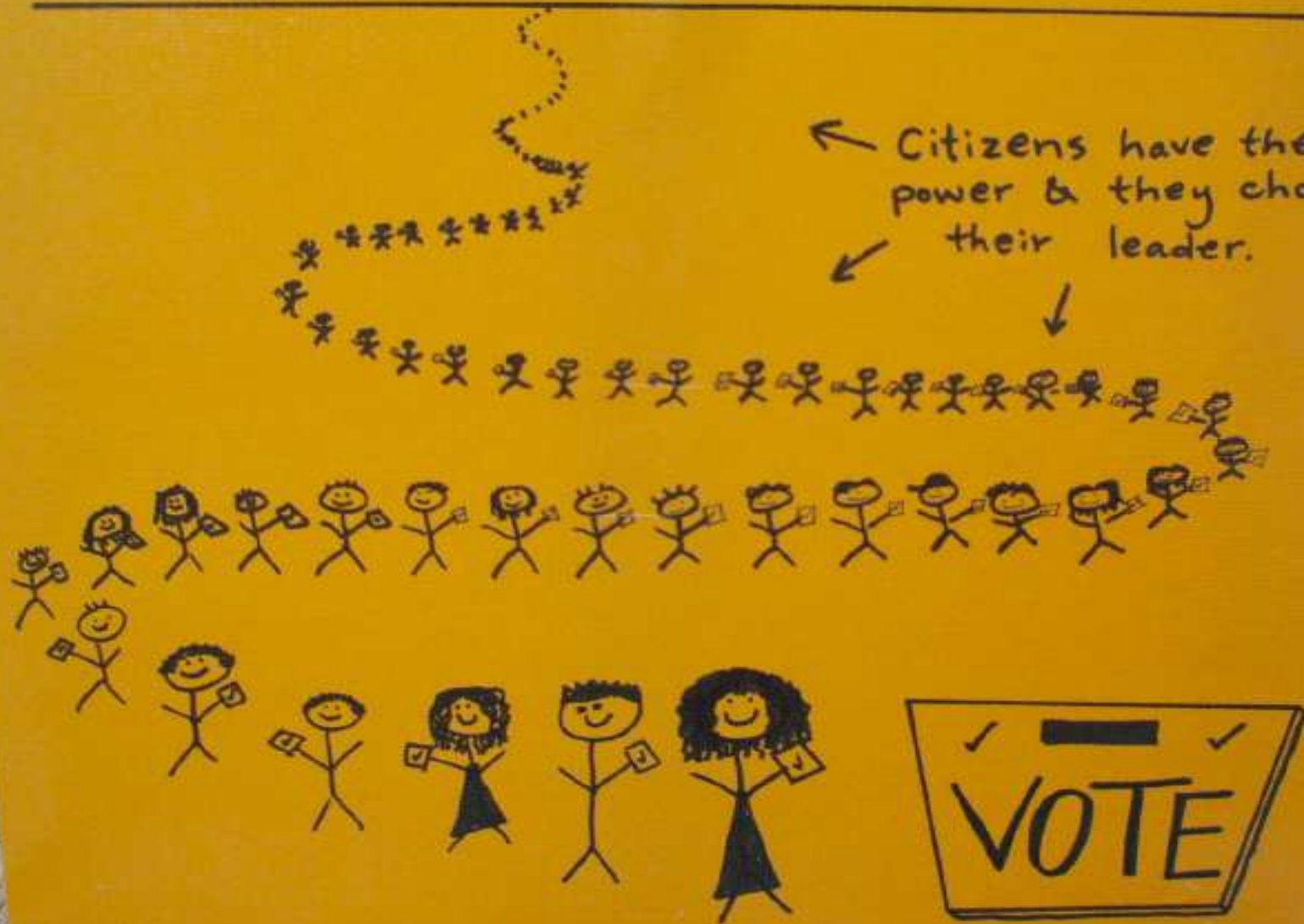
The word “democracy” comes from two Greek words: “demos” meaning “people” and “kratos” meaning “power” or “authority.”

The United States has had the same type of government for more than 200 years. It's called a “representative democracy.” Among the nations of the world, it is unusual for a system of government to last so long.

# DEMOCRACY

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← Citizens have the power & they choose their leader.



# Review

Autocracy



One person has all the power



The people have no right to say what the government does

Oligarchy



A small group of people have all the authority, usually based on wealth or power.



Only a few people have a right to say what the government does

Democracy



The people elect representatives who have authority to make decisions for them.



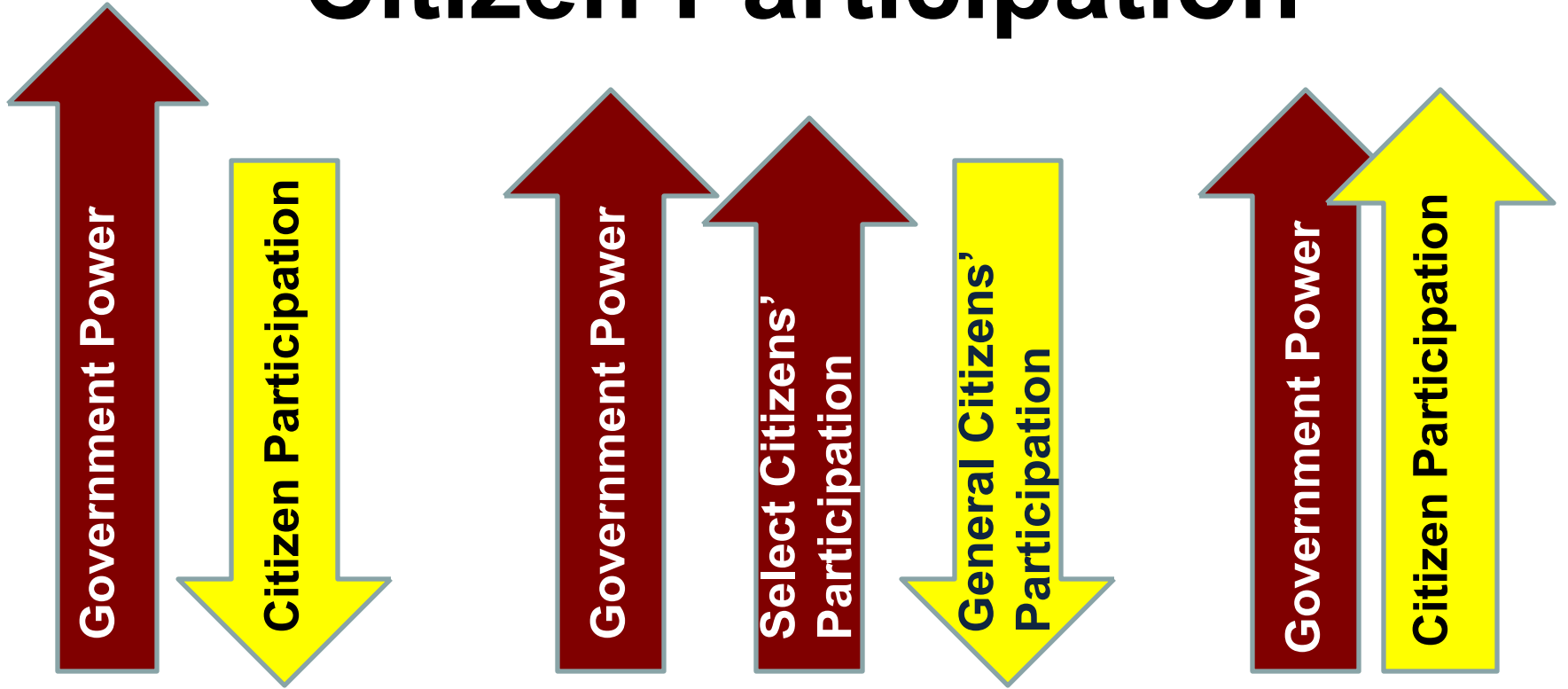
All people have a right to say what the government does

# How Governments Determine

High Participation

High Participation

## Citizen Participation



Low or No Participation

Low or No Participation

Low or No Participation

**Autocratic**

**Oligarchic**

**Democracy**

# Ticket Out

- Divide a sheet of notebook paper in half between yourself and a neighbor.
- Put your name on your half of the paper.
- Answer the two questions on the next slides on your own sheet.
- On your way out the door, place the paper in the drawer for your class.



# Review Question 1

**-In Nigeria's government, power is divided between Central and regional authorities. This is an example of which government type?**

**A. Unitary**

**B. Confederation**

**C. Federal**

**D. Parliamentary**

**-How do you know?**

Corresponds to  
SS6- CG1a, CG4a, CG6a  
SS7- CG1a , CG4a, CG6a

# Review Question 2

**-What is a basic way citizens of a democratic nation can influence the government?**

**A. voting**

**B. working**

**C. obeying laws**

**D. consuming goods**

**OAS Database Question - Corresponds to  
SS6- CG1b, CG4b, CG6b  
SS7- CG1b , CG4b, CG6b**

# Some additional explanations...

- Unitary vs. Autocracy:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JhFNna-JhFI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MmI0OL2Xuls>

Day 2

**Describe the two  
predominate forms of  
democratic  
governments:  
parliamentary and  
presidential.**

## Two Types of Democracy

Most democracies fall into one of two types, parliamentary or presidential. The primary difference between them is how each type organizes the three main branches of government: the legislative branch that makes the laws, the executive branch that carries out the laws, and the judicial branch (courts) which interprets the laws.

### Parliamentary Democracy

The most common form of democracy in the world is **parliamentary democracy**. In a parliamentary democracy, all three branches of government answer to the same body: the parliament. In fact, the executive branch and legislative branch are both part of the parliament. The leader of the government holds the title of **prime minister**.

Citizens do not vote directly for the prime minister. Instead they vote to elect their local representative or "member of parliament." Once parliament is in session, the members then elect a prime minister to lead the government. The prime minister chooses other parliament members to become part of the cabinet or executive branch of the government. The prime minister also appoints judges to the judicial branch, or court system.

The prime minister and cabinet are part of the parliament, so they answer directly to the legislature. This means that they stay in power as long as the legislature supports them. As such, the prime minister does not have a set "term of office." The prime minister and cabinet can be removed from power at any time through a "no confidence vote" of the parliament. When this happens, elections are held right away to choose new members of parliament who will elect a new prime minister and cabinet.

Since the entire government is controlled by one body (the parliament), one political party usually has all of the power in a parliamentary democracy.

In addition to having a **prime minister**, most parliamentary democracies also have a ceremonial "head of state" who may hold the title "president" or may be a powerless monarch. This person presides over formal functions but has no authority.

Many of the world's parliamentary democracies are modeled after the government of England. Prime Minister Gordon Brown and his Labour Party control the parliament there, while Queen Elizabeth II serves as head of state.

### Presidential Democracy

In a **presidential democracy**, the three branches of government are independent of one another and have separate powers. The leader of the government holds the title of **president** and is in charge of the executive branch. The legislative branch is usually called the **congress**.

Citizens vote directly to elect the president and also vote to elect local representatives to the congress. Judges of the judicial branch are appointed by the president and confirmed by the congress.

Each branch of government in a presidential democracy has limited powers to control the other two branches. This is often called checks and balances.

Each member of the government serves for a certain number of years or "term of office" at which time the citizens vote to re-elect the official, or choose someone else. It is possible for an elected official to be removed from office before their term is up, but only if they commit a serious crime.

Since the congress and the president are elected separately, more than one political party may hold power in a presidential democracy.

In this system the president is both the head of the government and the head of state.

Many of the world's presidential democracies are modeled after the United States. President Barack H. Obama from the Democratic Party currently controls the executive branch, and the Democratic Party also controls both houses of Congress.

# Parliamentary Governments

a political system in which the legislature (parliament) selects the government - a prime minister, premier, or chancellor along with the cabinet ministers - according to party strength as expressed in elections; by this system, the government acquires a dual responsibility: to the people as well as to the parliament.



*Elizabeth*

Queen: Head of State

**The majority party controls the government**



*Martin*

Prime Minister: Head of Government



Parliament



Cabinet Members

# PARLIAMENTARY

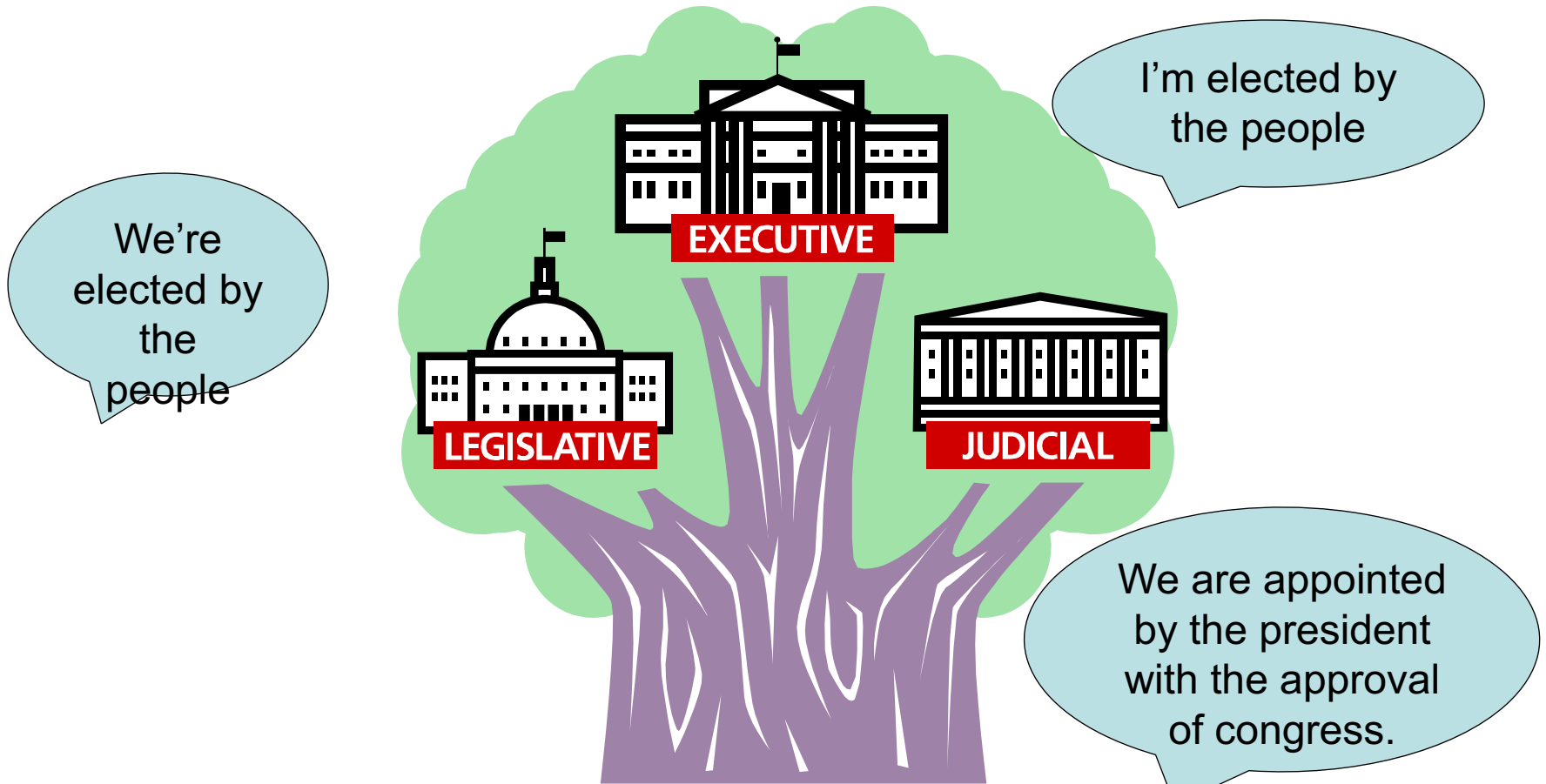
democracy



\*Executive power is part of the legislature

# Presidential Governments

a system of government where the executive branch exists separately from a legislature (to which it is generally not accountable).

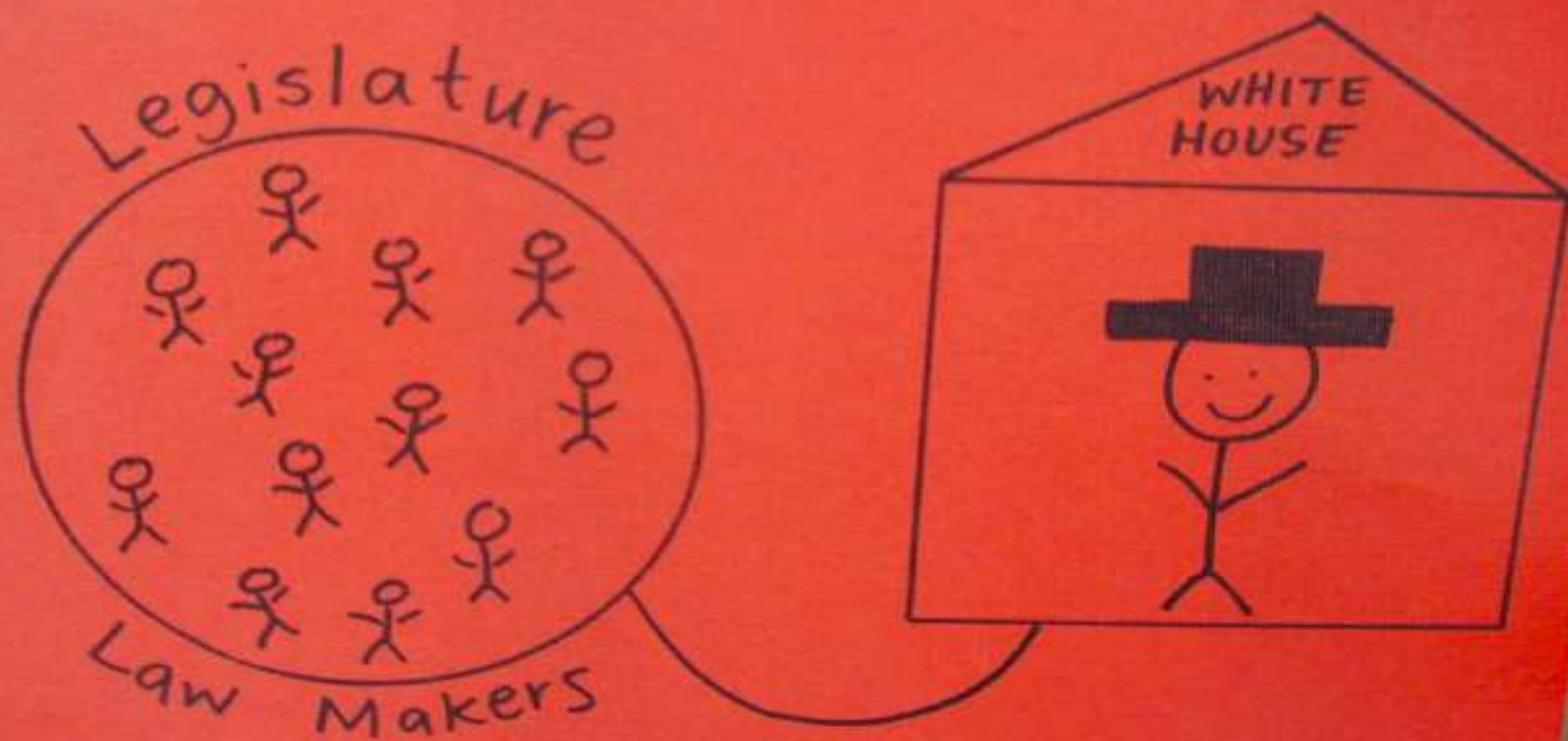


**The three branches of the U.S. government check and balance each other.**



# PRESIDENTIAL

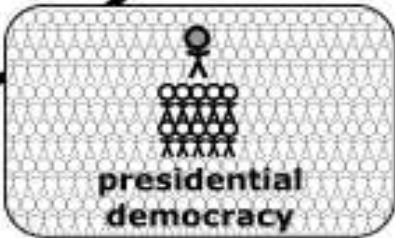
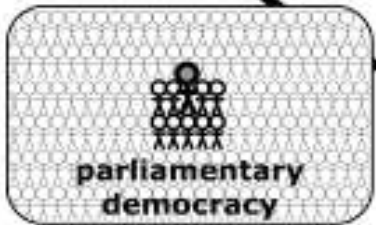
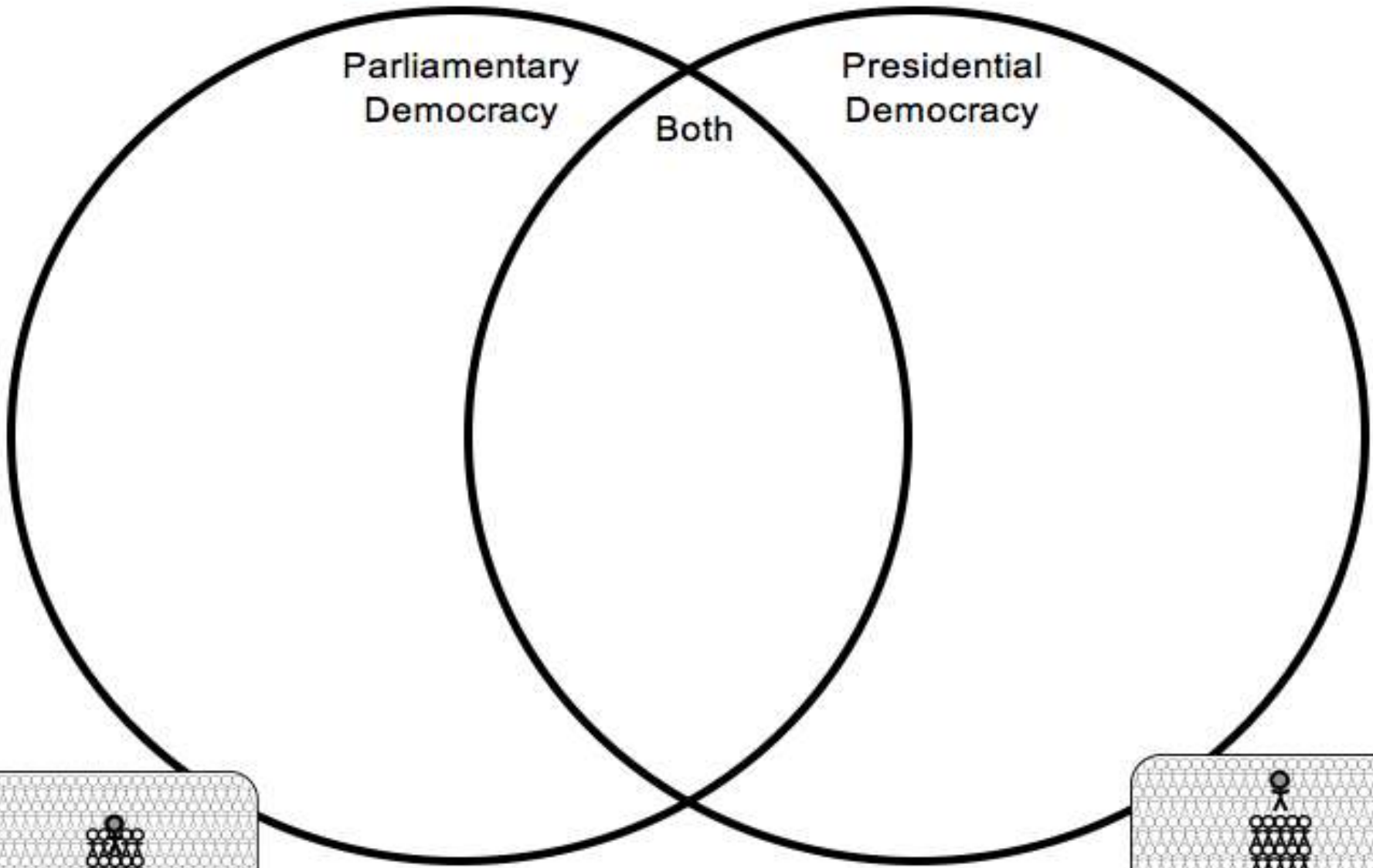
democracy



\*Executive power is separate from the legislature

# Comparing & Contrasting Two Types of Democracy

Complete this Venn diagram using the information you learned in your reading.



# Comparison of Parliamentary and Presidential Systems of Government

## Parliamentary System

## Presidential System

Prime Minister-leader-heads parliament, the lawmaking body

Parliament selects Prime Minister

Prime Minister can dissolve Parliament

MPs can vote to elect a new Prime Minister

May have a head of state with little power-king or queen

Citizens elect lawmakers

Leader heads the military & runs the government

Legislature-lawmaking body

President-leader

President is elected

Legislature and President serve a fixed amount of time

President does not make laws

The President is head of state and chief executive

# Parliamentary vs. Presidential Democracies

## Parliamentary System

**Joining of powers**

**Executive branch members are also legislative branch members**

**Parliament elects the head of government; head can be voted out by parliament**

**Political parties are strong; the opposition party is important to control of the government**

## Presidential System

**Separation of powers**

**Clear separation between executive and legislative branches**

**The government's executive (the President) is separate from Congress**

**Political parties have less of a role in the government**

# Constitutional Monarchy

- **Constitutional monarchy** is a form of government in which a king or queen acts as Head of State. The ability to make and pass legislation resides with an elected Parliament, not with the **Monarch**.

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IVv0vBGkyd4>



Constitutional  
Monarchy



The powers of the ruler are held in check by laws or constitution.

# Review Question 5

**In which system of government does the legislature elect the executive leader of the government?**

- A. democratic**
- B. communist**
- C. parliamentary**
- D. totalitarian**

**OAS Database Question - Corresponds to  
SS6- CG1c, CG4c, CG6c  
SS7- CG1c , CG4c, CG6c**

# Review Question 7

**Which statement about Great Britain's parliamentary system of government today is true?**

- A. Members of both houses of Parliament are elected for life.**
- B. The queen decides which laws Parliament will debate.**
- C. Members of Parliament do not belong to political parties.**
- D. The prime minister is not directly chosen by voters.**

**OAS Database Question - Corresponds to  
SS6- CG1c, CG4c, CG6c  
SS7- CG1c , CG4c, CG6c**

# Review Question 9

In most democratic countries, the government is divided into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. In Canada, the legislative branch is the

- A. Parliament
- B. prime minister
- C. Supreme Court
- D. governor general

OAS Database Question - Corresponds to  
SS6- CG1b, CG4b, CG6b  
SS&- CG1b , CG4b, CG6b