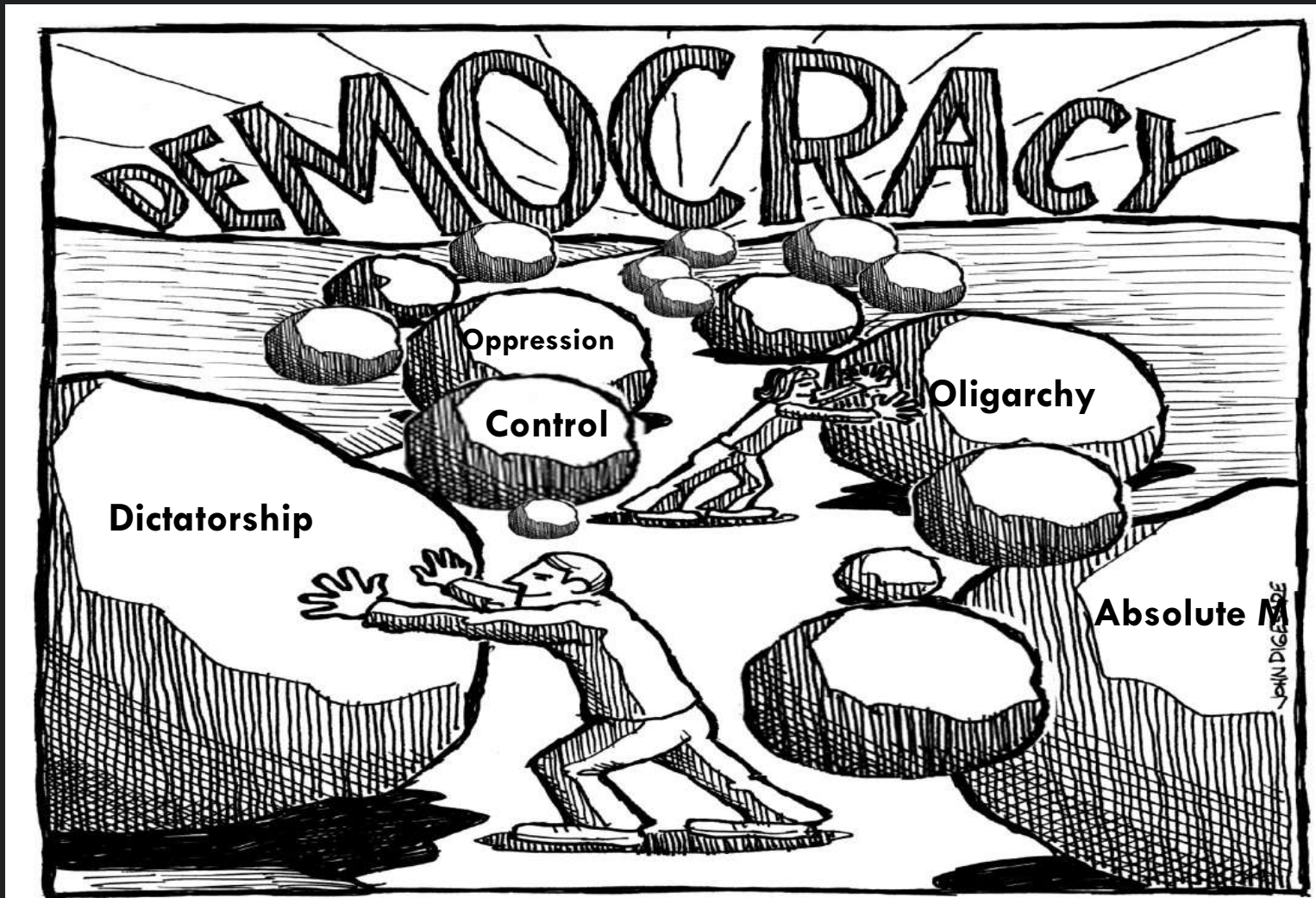


GOVERNMENT



SYSTEMS and TYPES

SYSTEMS of GOVERNMENT

**How do government systems
distribute or divide power?**

**Before we begin let's understand the
following terms:**

- ☐ **Central Authority** = central or national government
- ☐ **Regional Authority** = Any political divisions, such as states, provinces, counties, and cities.

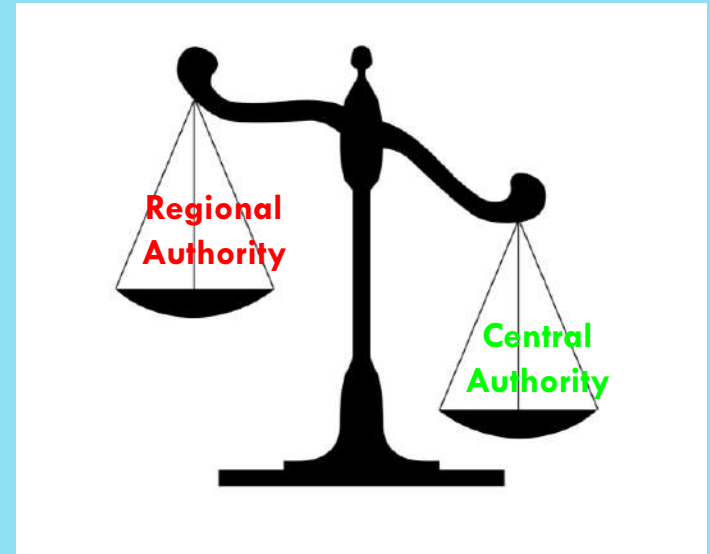
SYSTEMS Of GOVERNMENT

There are **3** ways government systems **distribute** or **divide** power:

- **Unitary System**
- **Federal System**
- **Confederate System**

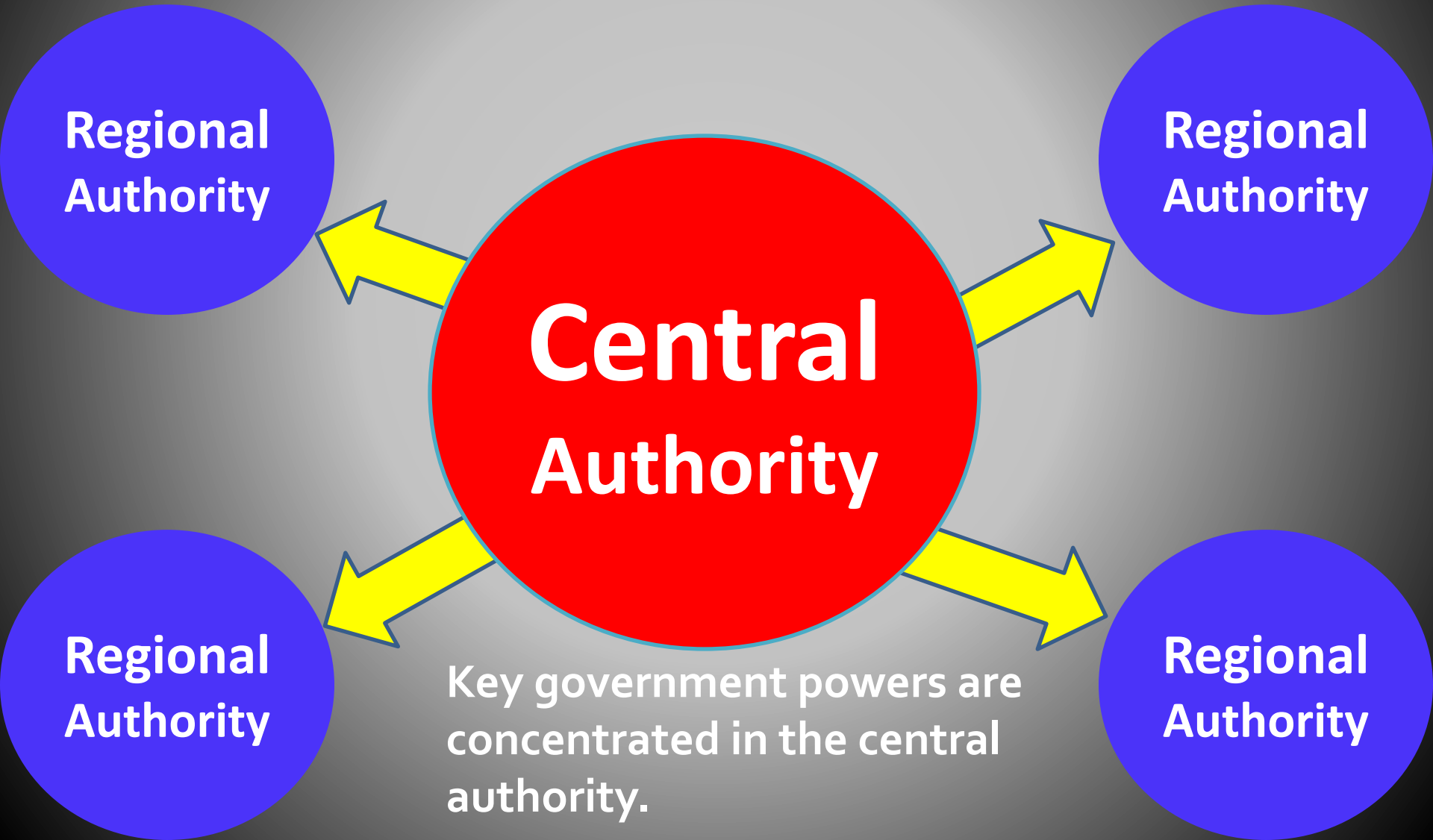
Unitary System

- ❑ Power is held by **one central authority**.
- ❑ Power is **not shared** between regional authorities such as states, counties, or provinces. **Central Authority is more powerful than the Regional Authority.**
- ❑ Example the United Kingdom, France, and Cuba.

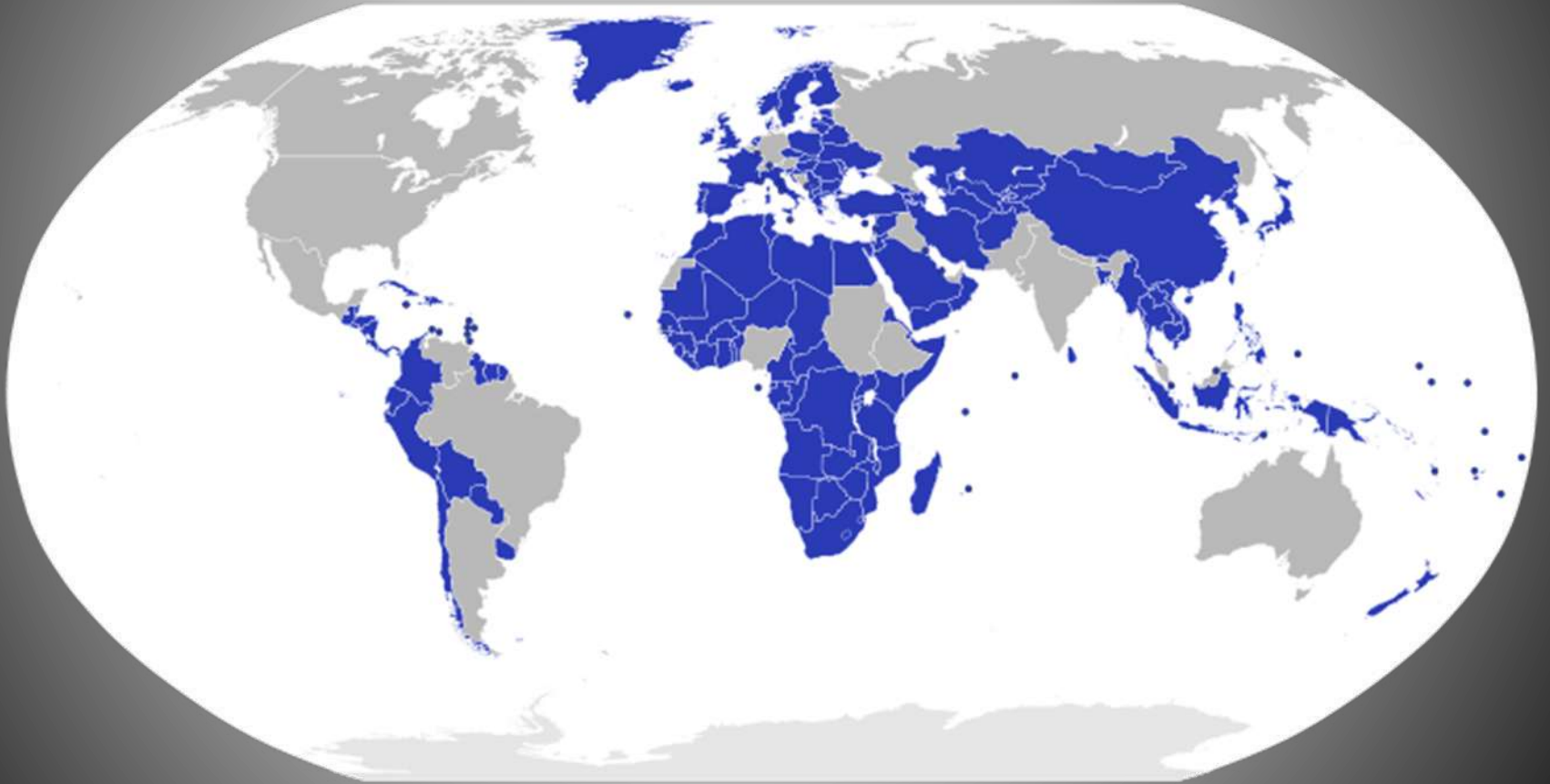


Unitary

Ways Government Systems Distributes Power

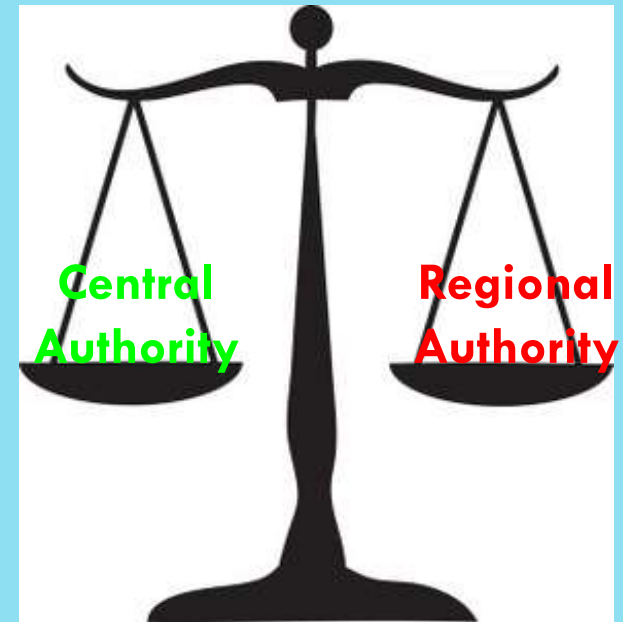


Map of Unitary Governments of the World(blue).



Federal System

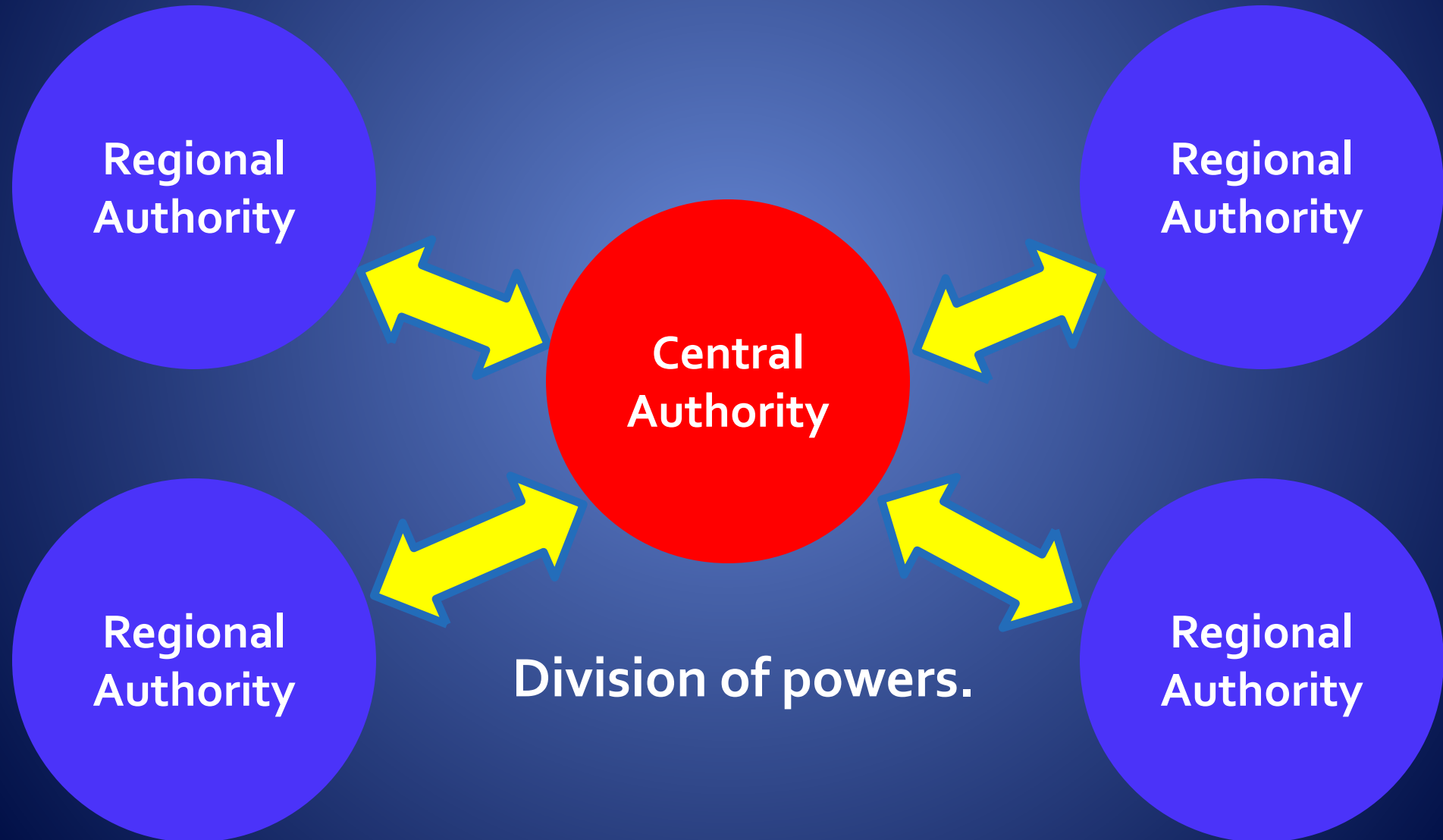
- Power is **distributed or divided** between one central authority and several regional authorities. States or provinces are given considerable self rule, usually through their own legislatures. **Overall power is balanced between both authorities.**



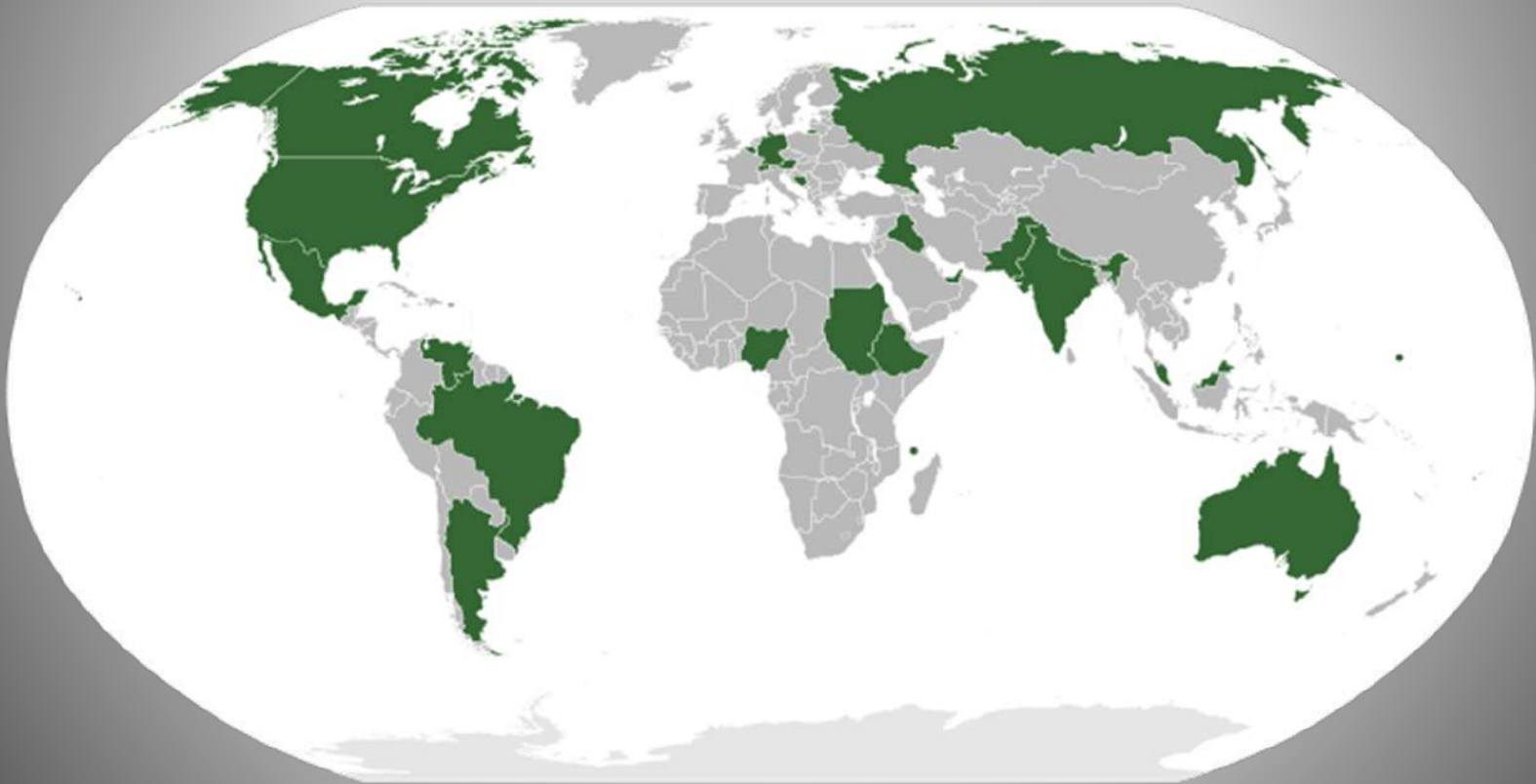
- **Examples:** Canada, United States and Australia (most large countries tend to be federal).

Federal

Ways Government Systems Distributes Power



Map of Federal Governments of the world (green).



Critical Thinking



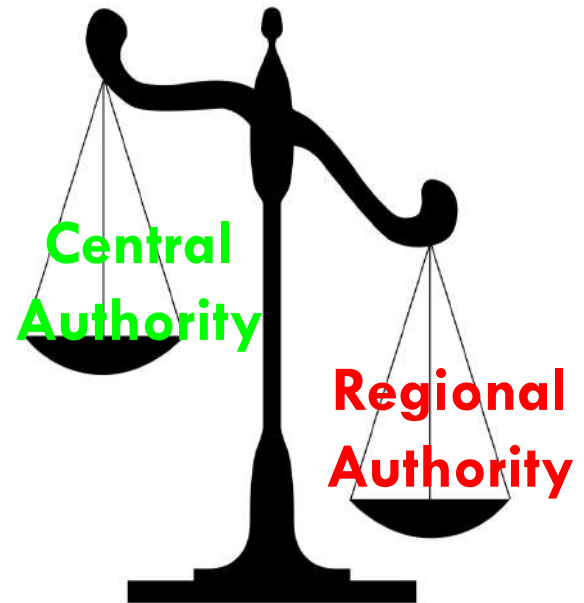
1. Only **24** of the world's 190 countries have **federal political systems**. However, their citizens make up 40 percent of the world's population. **Explain.**

Picture credit

marquetteeducator.wordpress.com

Confederate System

- A **voluntary association or co-operation** of independent regional authorities (states/countries) with a common purpose. **The Regional Authority is more powerful than the Central Authority.**
- Economic and political alliances between countries tend to be confederations.
- 2. Can you think of a modern day example of a confederation?



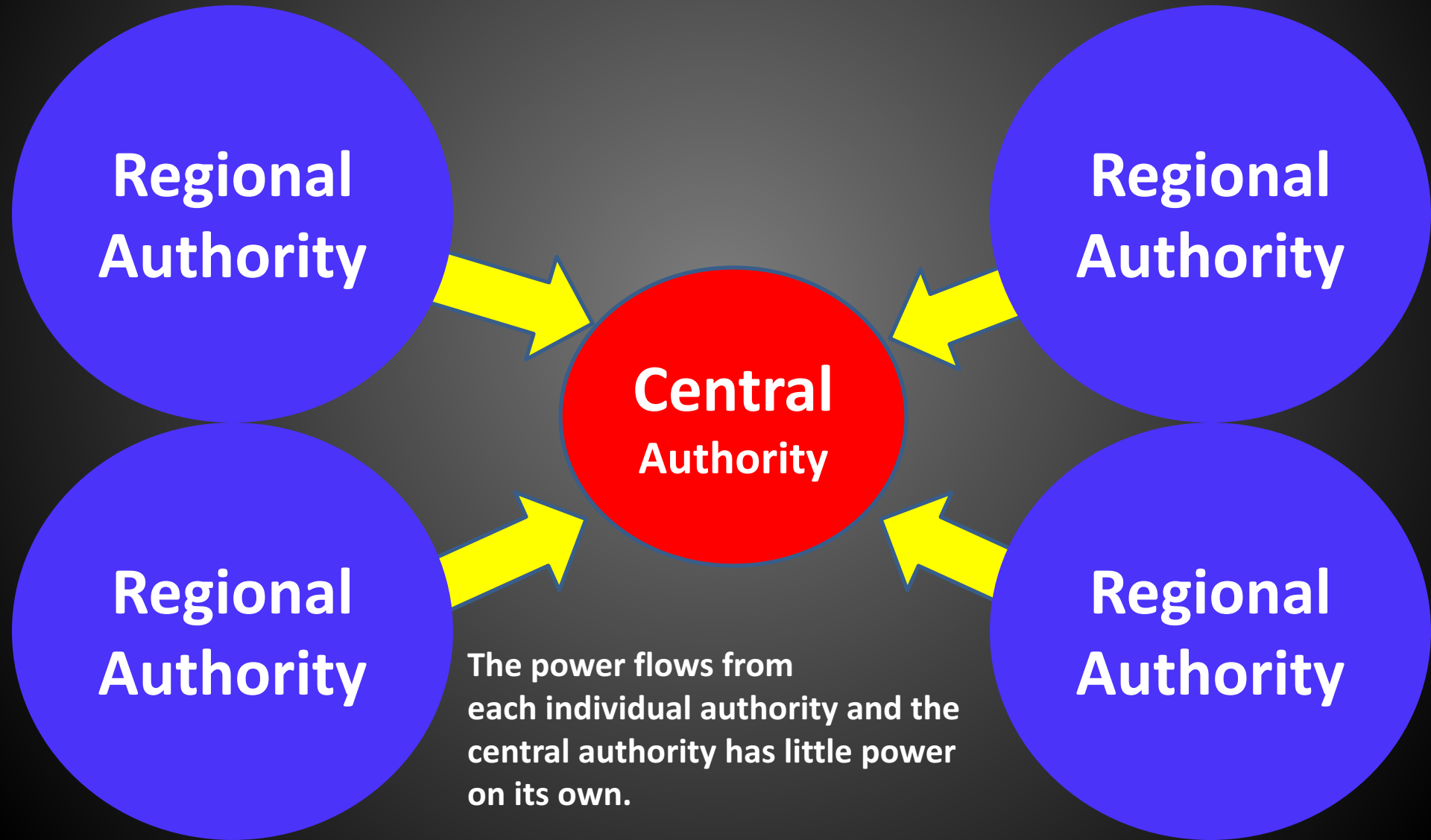


☐ Can you think of a modern day example of a confederation?

☐ **Example:** The European Union. *The EU does not handle all the government business for the member countries. Each country still makes its own laws, has its own military, and elects its own leaders.*

Confederation

Ways Government Systems Distributes Power



Distribution of Power in Government



Think of power distribution on a continuum from strong central control to weak central control.

REVIEW



Picture credit:
purebreedbreedersllc.org



Identify the system of government.

3. The People's Republic of China is divided into 22 provinces, each of which is under strict control of the central government in Beijing (the capital) .



In 1777, new governing document allowed the thirteen original states in the newly formed United States, retain most powers while the federal government only dealt with issues of national defense and foreign affairs. The documents also called the Articles made the states and their legislatures supreme.

The above statement describes a/an _____ system of government.



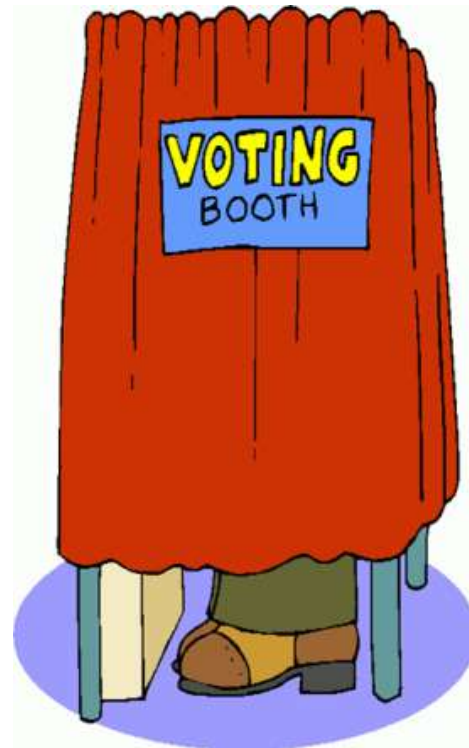
TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

TYPES Of GOVERNMENT

Who rules?



**How do citizens
participate in their
government?**



TYPES Of GOVERNMENT

There are **3** basic types of government.

Autocracy

Oligarchy

Democracy

AUTOCRACY

Power in the hands of ONE.

- In an autocratic type of government, the leader holds **ABSOLUTE POWER** without the participation or sometimes even the consent of the people.
- Leaders maintain their position via **inheritance** or **military power**.

Absolute Monarchy



Examples
North Korea
Cuba
Czarist Russia

Dictatorship



OLIGARCHY

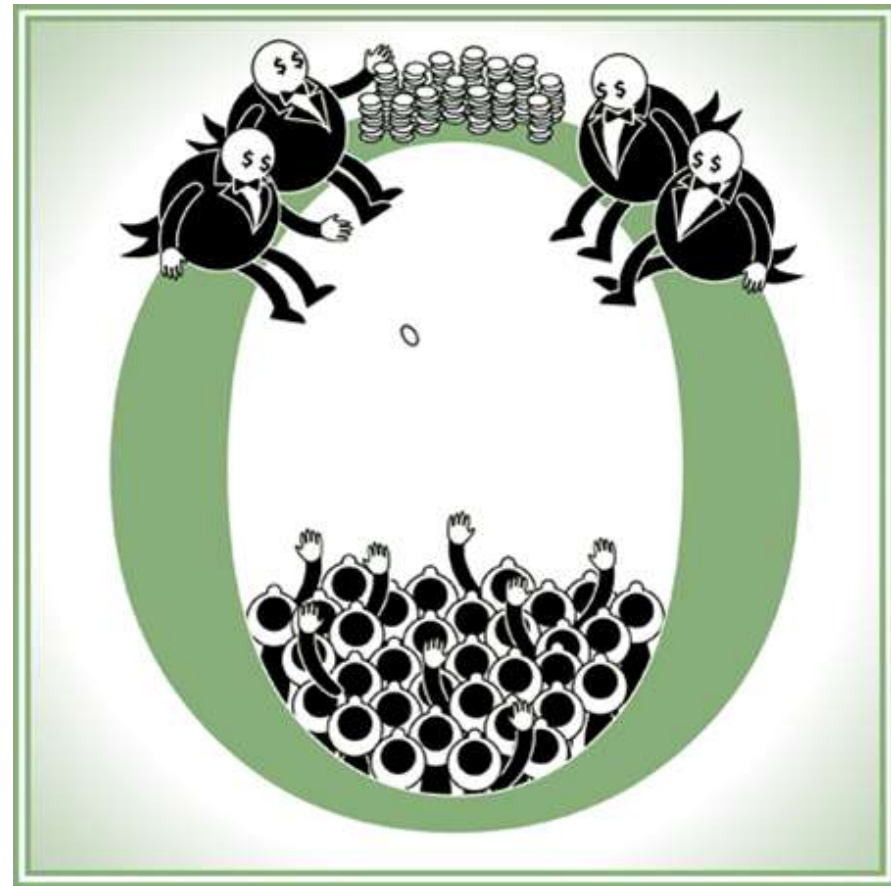
Power in the hands of a FEW.

In an oligarchy, a **small group** exercises control.

Group may get its power from military strength, social class, wealth, religion, or a combination.

The citizen has very **limited** role in the government.

There are no countries that are classified oligarchies today, however some countries have aspects of it, such as communist countries.



Example: China: Only members of a select political parties controlled by the Chinese Communist Party can run for elections.

Autocracy and Oligarchy

People *have very little say in both types of government, yet may claim they “rule for the people”.*

For example:

- ☐ May hold elections with only one candidate or control the results in various ways.
- ☐ *Even when these governments have a legislature or national assembly, they often only approve decisions made by the leaders.*

DEMOCRACY

Power in the hands of ALL.

- ❑ Democracy means **“rule by the people”**.
- ❑ Supreme power is vested in the people.
- ❑ Citizens participate directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections.



Democracies can be **Direct** or **Representative**



DIRECT: People vote
on all issues.



REPRESENTATIVE: People elect
representatives and give them
the power to vote on issues.

Representative Democracy



A representative democracy is AKA a republic.

Germany is a federal republic. The REBUBLIC part means that they elect people to office and these elected officials (members of Bundestag/Budestrat) make laws for the country. The FEDERAL part means that power is shared between the central and local governments.

The Two Predominant Forms Of REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACIES

PARLIAMENTARY

- Voters elect the members of the legislature (parliament) and the legislature (parliament) selects or elects the leader (a prime minister, premier, or chancellor).

The leader is chosen from within the legislature (parliament).

EXAMPLE: United Kingdom, Canada, Australia.

PRESIDENTIAL

- Voters elect the members of the legislature as well as the leader (President).

The leader is elected separately.

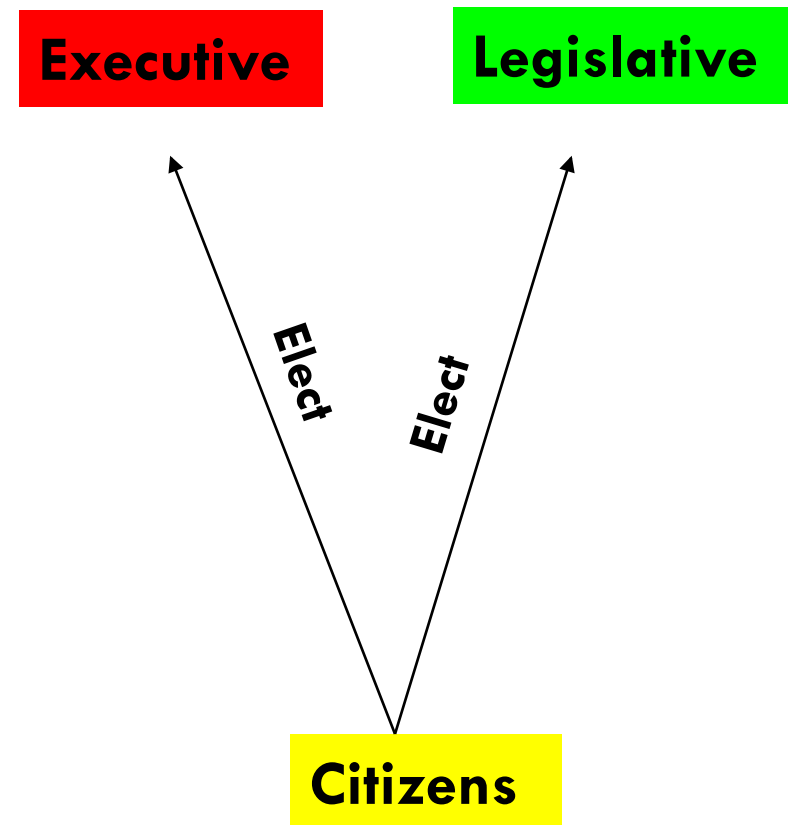
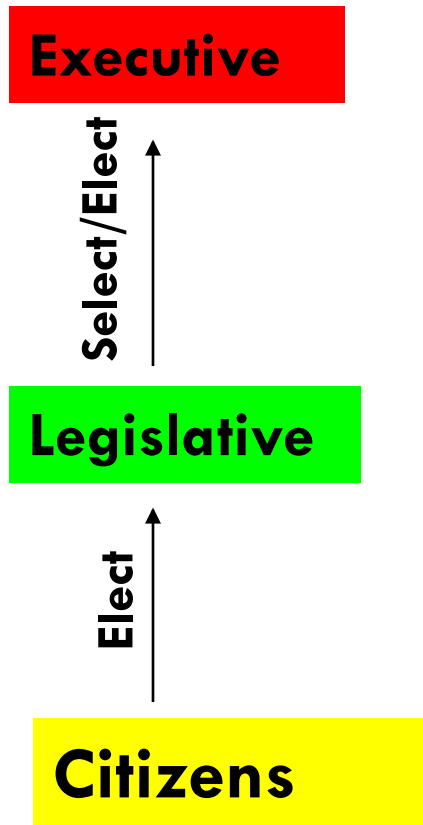
EXAMPLE: United States, Mexico, Brazil.

Parliamentary

Democracy

Presidential

Democracy



....and then there is **CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY**

- ☐ An aspect of government in which a monarch is **guided by a constitution (a constitution gives rights to the people).**
- ☐ The Monarch's power is limited.
- ☐ They usually act as the head of the state and have to follow the laws of the **democratic government.**
- ☐ Constitutional Monarchies are commonly found in countries with **Parliamentary Democracies.**



Europe's Most Famous Constitutional Monarchy



Europe's most famous constitutional monarchy is Great Britain. The Royal Family is always in the news though not for governing. Their roles are largely ceremonial, representing the U.K. at occasions such as state dinners or charity events.

How Governments Determine Citizen Participation.

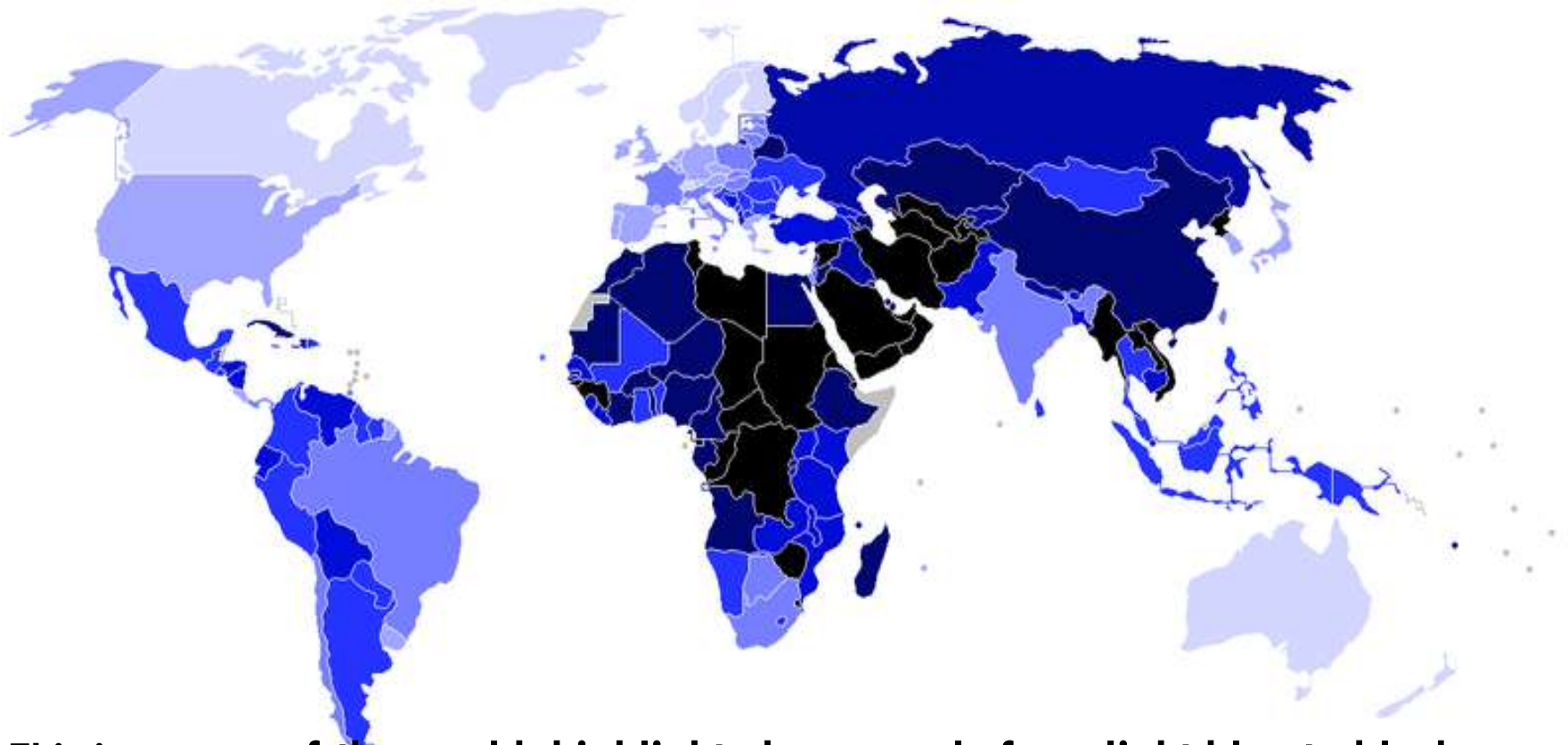
More Freedom
High citizen
participation

Least Freedom
Low Citizen
participation



Each star on the continuum represents a **type** of government. Identify the type of government each star represents based on its placement on the continuum.

Are all democracies the same?



This is a map of the world, highlighted on a scale from light blue to black, based on the score of each country according to *The Economist's Democracy Index survey of 2010*. The darker the color the more restrictive the citizen participation. The two lightest shades (example: Canada and the US), are considered full democracies.

REVIEW



Hmm...



5. Both the United Kingdom and Cuba have unitary system of governments, but their citizen participation is very different. Why?

Hmm...



- ☐ **Power is divided between the legislature and an executive.**
- ☐ **People elect their legislators and the head of government separately.**

The statements in the box describe _____ form of democracy.

Hmm...



6. In which form of democracy does the legislature elect the executive leader of the government?

Hmm...



7. Japan has an elected Parliament. The monarch of Japan is Emperor Akahito who is respected, but has no political power. Therefore Japan is an example of a Parliamentary Democracy with a _____.

Hmm...



Identify the **type** of government.

8. The kingdom of Saudi Arabia is ruled by King Abdullah a man who inherited power from his half brother King Fahd.