

Unit 6

Study Guide: Political & Economic Systems of Africa

Student Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Completion Grade: _____ DNM _____ M _____ E _____

All questions should be answered in complete sentences. Most of this information is review from Unit 4; you may use old notes from Unit 4 to help answer questions in the study guide.

- 1) How is power distributed in the government systems below:
 - A) unitary –
 - B) confederation –
 - C) federation –

- 2) What role do citizens have in the systems below:
 - A) autocratic
 - B) oligarchic
 - C) democratic

- 3) What are the differences and similarities of a parliamentary democracy and presidential democracy?

- 4) What personal freedoms and voting rights can a citizen exercise in Sudan (dictatorship)?

- 5) What personal freedoms and voting rights can a citizen exercise in Kenya (republic)?

- 6) What personal freedoms and voting rights can a citizen exercise in South Africa (republic)?

- 7) What is unique about Sudan's form of government?

- 8) Compare and contrast the government systems in Kenya and South Africa to Sudan's government system (what is similar and what is different).

- 9) How do various factors such as gender affect access to education in Kenya?

- 10) How do various factors such as gender affect access to education in Sudan?

- 11) What role would a stable government play in the distribution of resources to combat AIDS and famine across Africa?

- 12) What role would an unstable government play in the distribution of resources to combat AIDS and famine across Africa?

- 13) Define traditional, command, market, and mixed economies.

- 14) Which economic system is considered to be on a continuum or center of all economies? Why?
- 15) What economic system best describes Nigeria and what role does an entrepreneur play in the system?
- 16) Compare and contrast the economic systems in Nigeria and South Africa (what is similar and what is different).
- 17) What is a trade barrier (political and physical)?
- 18) Define the different types of trade barriers: tariffs, quotas and embargos.
- 19) Why is a system for exchanging currencies between nations important?
- 20) What role do human resources (education and training) play in the standard of living of a country? Why would a country invest in education for its citizens?
- 21) What role do capital resources (machineries, factories and technology) play in a country's GDP? Why would a country invest in capital resources?

- 22) Who decides what/how/for whom to produce in a traditional economy?
- 23) Who decides what/how/for whom to produce in a command economy?
- 24) Who decides what/how/for whom to produce in a free market/enterprise economy?
- 25) Who decides what/how/for whom to produce in a mixed economy?
- 26) Describe the role of entrepreneurship.
- 27) How does the distribution of diamonds, gold, uranium, and oil affect the economic development of Africa?
- 28) How could a country's specialization in a specific area cause other countries to be interdependent? How does this encourage trade?
- 29) What is standard of living?
- 30) What role does the literacy rate of a country play in its standard of living?
- 31) What is interdependence?

- 32) What is scarcity?
- 33) How is the standard of living measured in a country?
- 34) Define and give examples of each productive resource: natural resources, human resources and capital resources.
- 35) What do productive resources have to do with the standard of living in a country?
- 36) What is level of development?
- 37) How is level of development determined for a country?
- 38) Why would a county with a high population employed in agriculture be considered “less developed”?
- 39) Why would a country with a high population employed in service and manufacturing be “more developed”?
- 40) What is mandatory for a country to be able to move from a “less developed” to a “more developed” country?
- 41) How might politics influence the economics of a country?