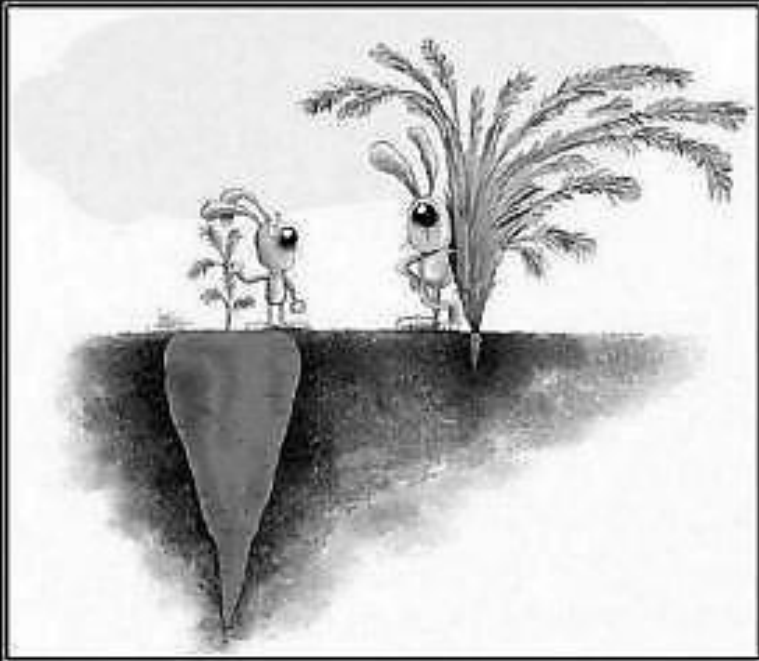


Unit 1

Governments Booklet



SUCCESS


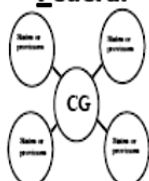
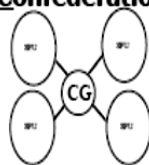
it's not always what you see

Name:

Class Period:

A QUICK GUIDE TO GOVERNMENTS

Distribution of Power (think...UFC)

System	Description	Example
Unitary 	all power goes to the <u>central government</u> <i>CG = central government spu = smaller political unit</i>	France, Italy, Japan, South Korea, and Kenya
Federal 	power is <u>divided</u> between the central government and smaller political units	US, Canada, Mexico, and Brazil
Confederation 	<u>loose alliance</u> 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

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	<u>one leader</u> holds all power, citizens have NO power.	 Adolf Hitler
oligarchic	<u>small group</u> of people with wealth or power (<i>Oli and his friends</i>)	
democratic	the <u>citizens</u> hold the power by electing officials to represent them	

IC how citizens participate now!

Country	Government System	Head of Government	Legislature	Person Freedoms
United Kingdom	Parliamentary	Prime Minister	Parliament Houses: House of Commons and House of Lords	Basic rights: right to vote, equal rights, and freedom of speech, religion, press, and assembly
Germany	Federal	Chancellor	Parliament Houses: Bundestag and Bundesrat	Basic rights: right to vote, equal rights, and freedom of speech, religion and press
Russia	Federation	President	Federal Assembly Houses: Federation Council and State Duma	Basic rights: right to vote, equal rights, and freedom of speech, religion and press, right to private phone calls and mail, and freedom of movement
Brazil	Federal Republic	President		Freedom of speech and assembly. Free trade and free enterprise. Voting is MANDATORY.
Mexico	Federal Republic	President		Freedom of speech and assembly, free trade and free enterprise
Cuba	Dictatorship	President (a dictator)		No personal freedoms, citizens can vote but only for candidates in the Communist Party
Canada	Constitutional Monarchy Parliamentary Democracy Federation	Prime Minister	Parliament Houses: House of Commons and Senate	Right to vote, freedom of speech, religion, press, right to a fair trial and equal rights
Australia	Federal Parliamentary Democracy	Prime Minister	Parliament Houses: House of Representative and Senate	Voting is MANDATORY. Freedom of speech, religion, and equal rights

TWO MOST COMMON DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS

Parliament	Citizens → Legislature → Executive <i>elects (Parliament) appoints (Prime Minister)</i>	President	Citizens $\xrightarrow{\text{elects}}$ Legislature Citizens $\xrightarrow{\text{elects}}$ Executive
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fusion of Powers, Prime Minister answers to the Parliament United Kingdom, Canada, Australia 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separation of Powers, President answers to citizens United States

Governments: Anticipation Guide

Directions: You will make predictions about the answers to the following questions BEFORE learning about this unit. Write the letter of the vocabulary term that matches the definitions below.

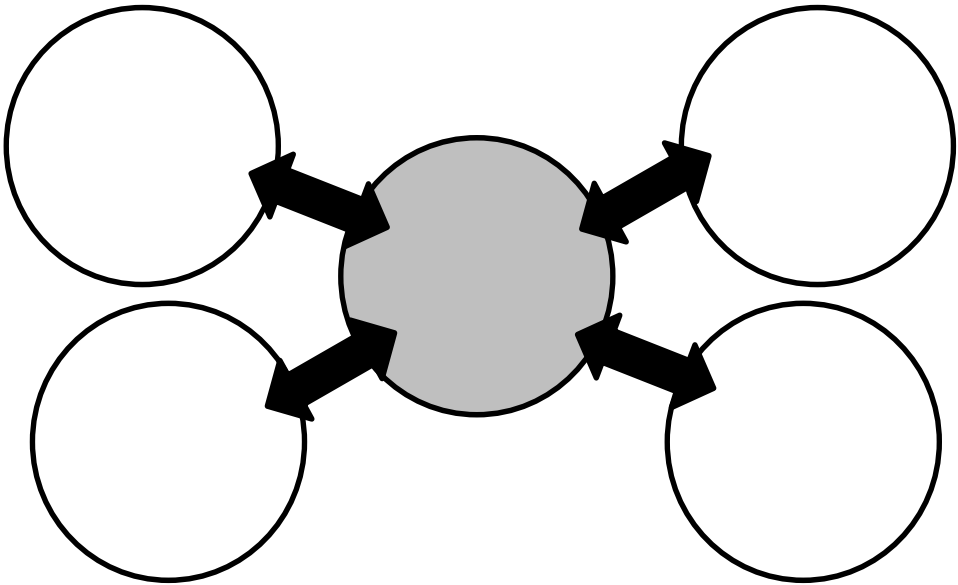
A. Unitary	B. Parliamentary Democracy	C. Democracy	D. Federal
E. Confederation	F. Presidential Democracy	G. Oligarchy	I. Autocracy

1. _____ A form of government in which the citizens elect leaders and rule by majority.
2. _____ Independent states agree to certain limitations on their freedom to join together for a common purpose. Power is in the hands of the states.
3. _____ A government that which the citizens directly elect the executive branch.
4. _____ A form of government in which the central authority has all of the power and does not share it among local governing bodies.
5. _____ The power is distributed so that both the states and the central government share power.
6. _____ A form of government in which a ruler has absolute power; the citizens do not possess the right to choose their own leaders.
7. _____ A government in which the people elect members of the legislative branch (parliament), and the members of parliament elect the head of state.
8. _____ A form of government where a small group of people hold all of the power to make decisions. Often times, members of this group have religious, economic, or political power within the community.

Distribution of Power Scavenger Hunt

Federal System

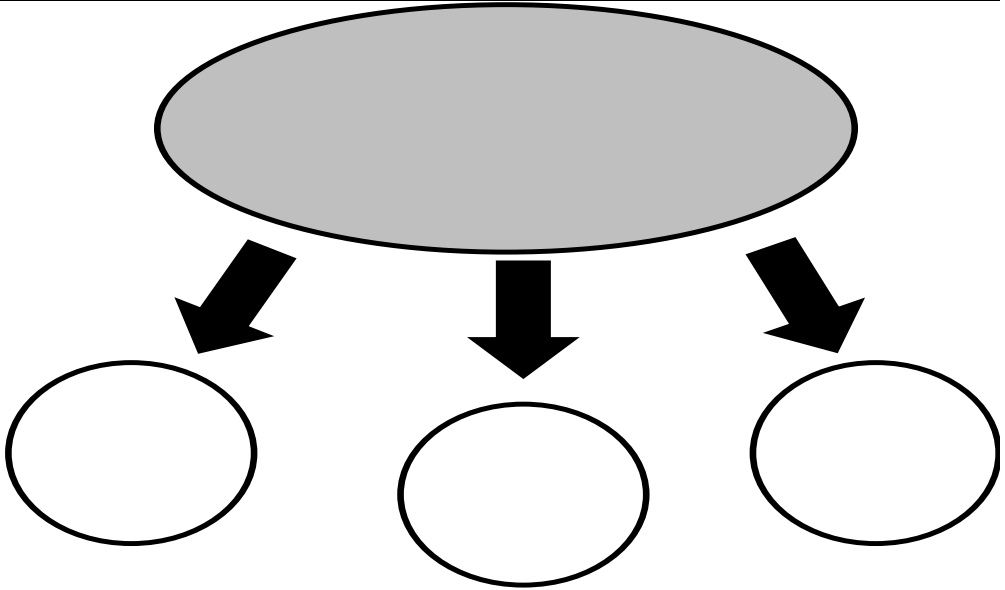
1. _____ = _____
2. Power is _____ by a powerful central government and the state or local governments.
3. Power of the Central government is _____ from State Government
4. Label this Chart.



Unitary System

1. _____ Power is >(greater than) _____ Power.
2. Who has more power? _____
3. Power is held by _____ authority.

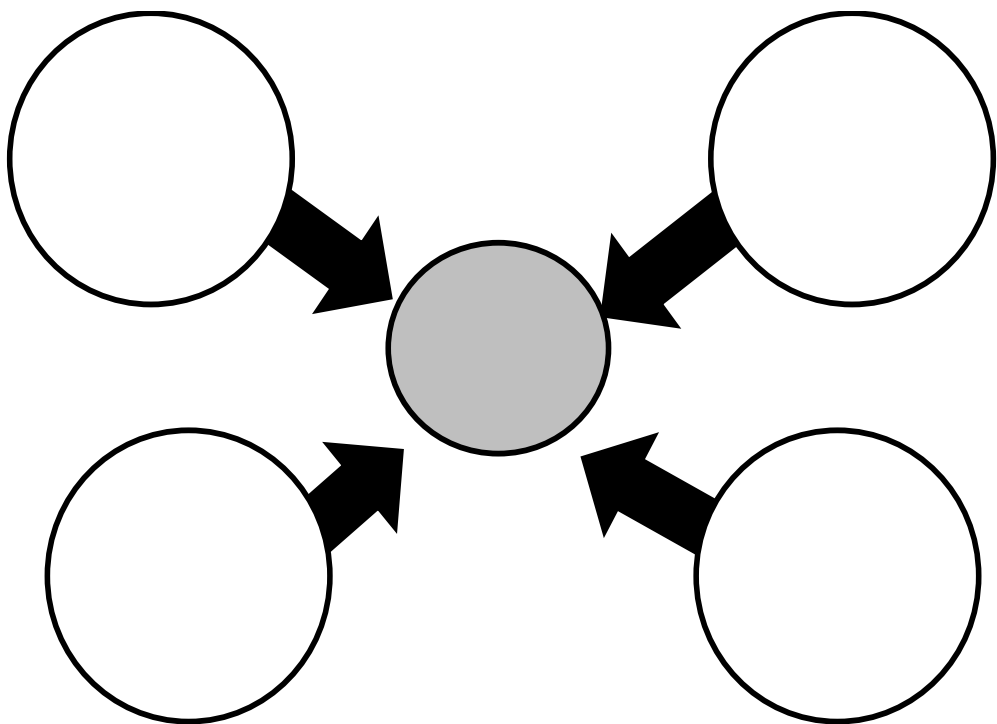
4. _____ power is given to one branch of government.
5. Central government has most of the _____ and _____ - _____ power.
6. Label this Chart.
-



Confederation

1. Power is _____ by an _____ of independent states (countries).
2. They voluntarily _____ together for some common purpose and _____ to certain limits on their freedom of action.
3. Confederations generally have a weak _____ government.

4. Label this Chart.



Let's Review Distribution of Power

Federal

1. How does a federal system of government divide power?
2. What defines the rights, responsibilities, & duties of the central & state governments?

Unitary

1. How is power distributed in a unitary government?
2. True or False: In a unitary government, the national government could remove the governor of a state and pick a new one.

Confederation

1. What is one problem with a confederation government?
2. In a confederation, government power lies with the _____.

Distribution of Power Questions

1. In which system do local government bodies have the LEAST political power?
2. Which system of government shares power between the central and local governments?
3. In which system of government does the central authority hold all of the power?
4. Which system does this describe, "A voluntary association of independent states that agree to some limitations of freedom in order to reach a common goal"?
5. Describe how power is distributed:
 - Unitary:

 - Federal:

 - Confederation:



CITIZEN PARTICIPATION



Your Task: Write the definition the definition to each term in your words! Provide an example or list types of that government. Lastly create a symbol that will help you remember the term. .

Term	Definitions	Types or Examples	Symbols
Autocratic			
Oligarchic			
Democracy			

Citizen Participation Review

1. What are the two types of **Autocratic** governments?
2. Who rules the country in an **Oligarchy**?
3. Compare and contrast **Autocracy vs. Democracy**.
4. What are the two types of **Democratic** governments?
5. How is the leader chosen in a **Parliamentary democracy**?
6. Do the citizens get to choose the leader in a **Parliamentary democracy**? If not, who decides who the leader is?
7. How is the leader chosen in a **Presidential democracy**?
8. What type of government would you live in? Why? (3 Sentences)

Government: Winter Color-by-Number

Directions: Circle the correct answer for each of the questions below. Next, find the question number on the coloring page and color every section with that number with the color of your answer choice.

Questions	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C
1. What type of political system do the people play a role in deciding who the rulers are and what laws are made?	Autocracy COLOR BLUE	Oligarchy COLOR GRAY	Democracy COLOR ORANGE
2. What political system has a small group who makes all of the major decisions?	Oligarchy COLOR RED	Democracy COLOR BLUE	Autocracy COLOR PURPLE
3. What is the government where a king makes all of the political decisions called?	Oligarchy COLOR BROWN	Absolute Monarchy COLOR PINK	Parliamentary Democracy COLOR RED
4. What is the system where the local government holds all of the power and the central government depends on the local government for its existence?	Confederation COLOR BLACK	Unitary COLOR PURPLE	Federal COLOR BLUE
5. Which type of government has one ruler who has absolute power?	Democracy COLOR RED	Oligarchy COLOR YELLOW	Autocracy COLOR PURPLE

Government: Winter Color-by-Number

Directions: Circle the correct answer for each of the questions below. Next, find the question number on the coloring page and color every section with that number with the color of your answer choice.

Questions	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C
6. What term describes a state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote?	Oligarchy COLOR YELLOW	Theocracy COLOR RED	Democracy COLOR BLUE
7. In which type of democracy do citizens directly elect the leader of their country?	Presidential COLOR GRAY	Parliamentary COLOR BLUE	Autocracy COLOR RED
8. In which system of government is power shared between the central government and local governing bodies?	Unitary COLOR ORANGE	Federal COLOR BROWN	Confederation COLOR GRAY
9. In which type of democracy citizens elect members of legislature, who then select the country's leader?	Presidential COLOR BLUE	Parliamentary COLOR GREEN	Oligarchy COLOR YELLOW
10. In which system of government does the central government hold most of the political power and does not share it with the local governing bodies?	Confederation COLOR RED	Federal COLOR BLACK	Unitary COLOR YELLOW

Government Review

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38		