

SS6CC1

The student will compare and contrast various forms of government.

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

Unitary Governments

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.

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.

POWERS GRANTED BY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION	POWERS WITHHELD BY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION
 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Congress could raise armies• Congress could declare war  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Congress could sign treaties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Congress could not raise revenue through taxes  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Congress could not regulate trade and collect tariffs 

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

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.

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.

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

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!



Absolute Monarchy

You will do exactly what I say!



Military Dictatorship

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



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.



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.

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

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

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



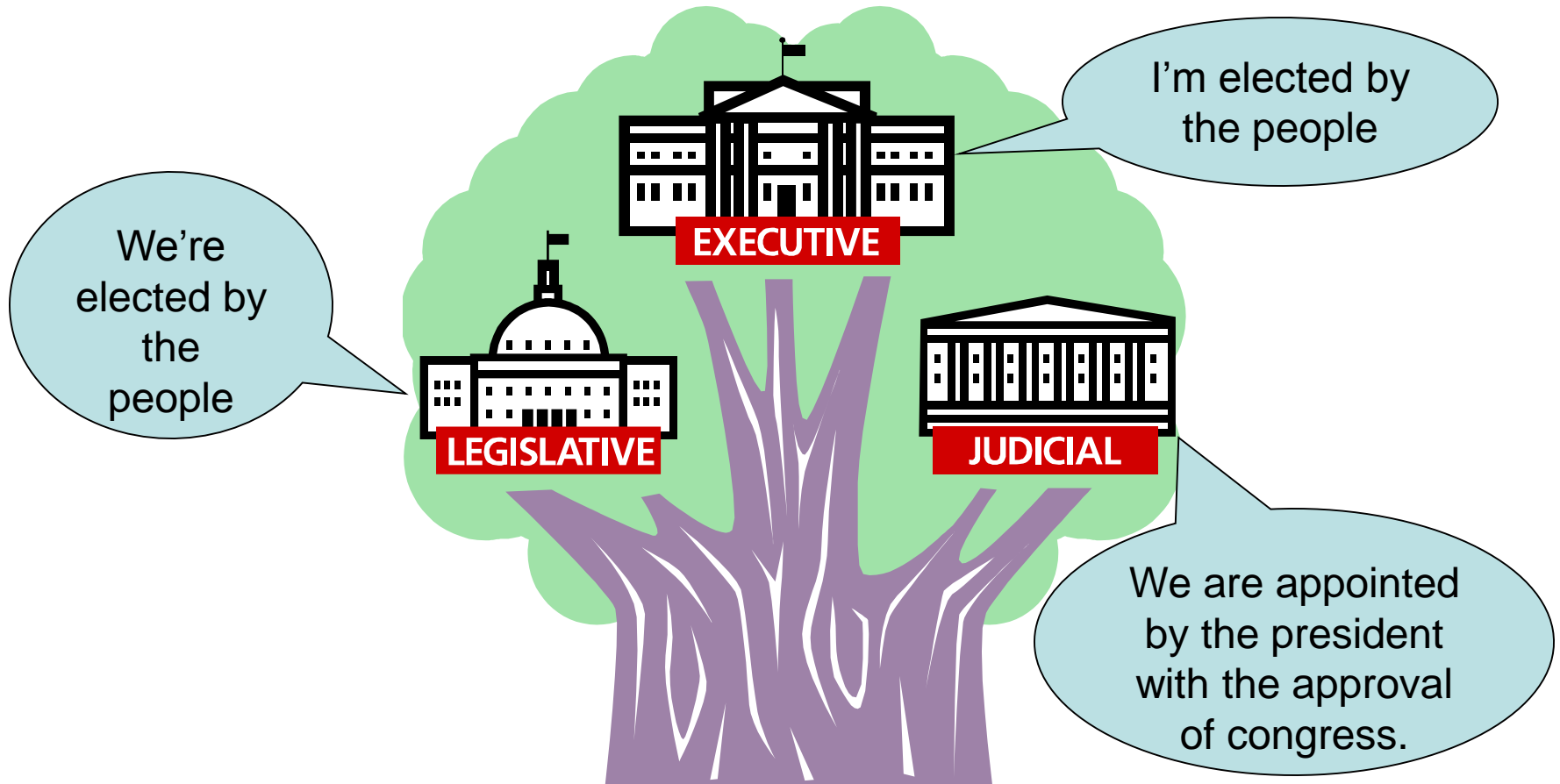
Parliament



Cabinet Members

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.

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