



# Types of Government



## 7th Grade Social Studies



- Define the different types of governments (i.e., democracy, autocracy, oligarchy, monarchy, dictatorship, and so on). SS  
GPS





# Terms to Know!

## ● Distribution of Power:

- Unitary
- Confederation
- Federal

## ● Citizen Participation:

- Autocratic
- Oligarchic
- Democratic

## ● Democracies:

- Parliamentary Democracy
- Presidential Democracy

## ● Anarchy

## ● Communist

## ● Capitalist

## ● Dictatorship

## ● Monarchy

## ● Revolutionary

## ● Theocracy

## ● Totalitarian






# Interactive Notebook Question

- Using the Words to Know!  
Terms as a guide:
  - Which form of government(s) do we have in the U.S.?






# REMEMBER:

- **Nearly every country in the world is ruled by a governmental system that combines 2 or more of these (for example, the USA is not a 100% free market society, since the government actually provides some services for its citizens). Additionally, one person's opinion of the type of government may differ from another's**
  - **In other words...a country can have a mixture of economy and/or governments.**
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# Two Main Questions for Government...

- How does the Government distribute power?
  - How do the citizens participate in government?
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# Describe the ways governments distribute power

- Unitary- a form of government in which power is held by one central (or national) authority.
  - Confederation-a group of countries (or even states) that come together for a common purpose or goal. Local governments still have power, but do limit themselves in order to join “the group”.
  - Federal-a form of government in which power is divided between one central (national) and several local governments.
    - Which of these categories would the United States fall into?
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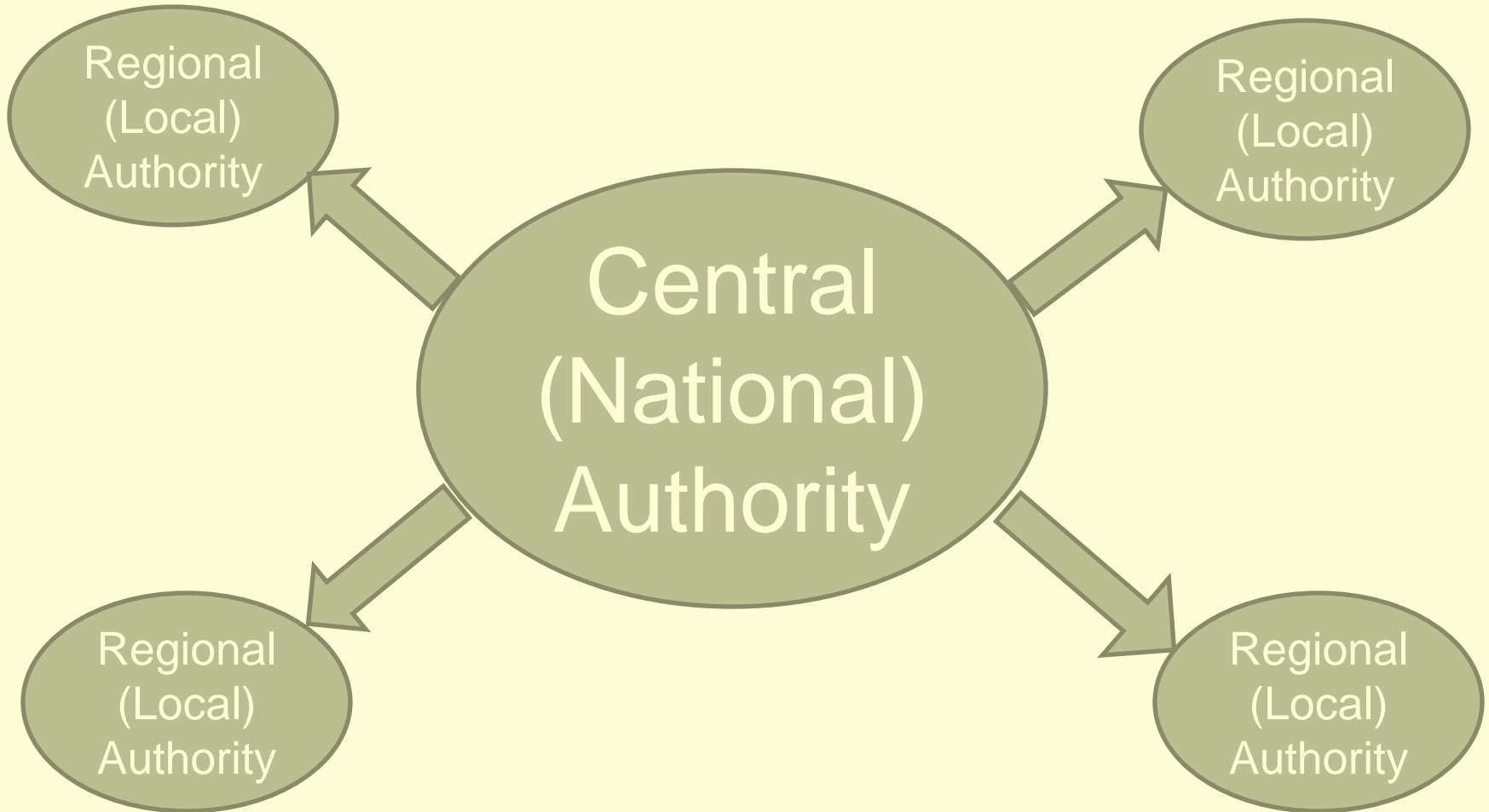
# Unitary

- All power is held by the central (national) government. This central government may delegate (or transfer) some duties to smaller political units like cities but it retains final authority over all decisions. Unitary central governments are stronger than federal central governments. WHY? Examples: France, Italy, Japan, South Korea, and Kenya
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# UNITARY

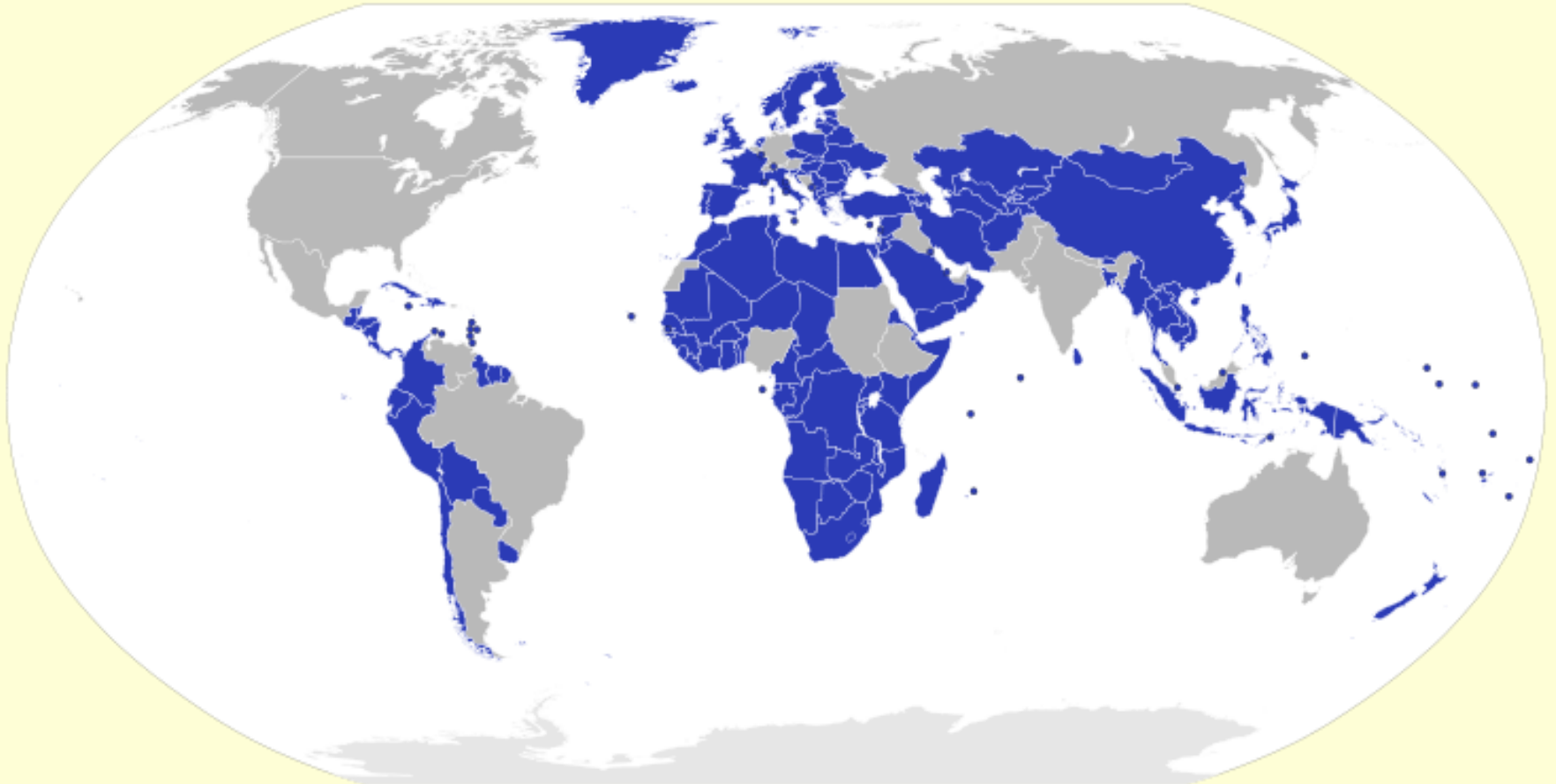
## Ways Government Distributes Power



# UNITARY


## Ways Government Distributes Power

Many countries in the world have one national government and do not give power to local governments.



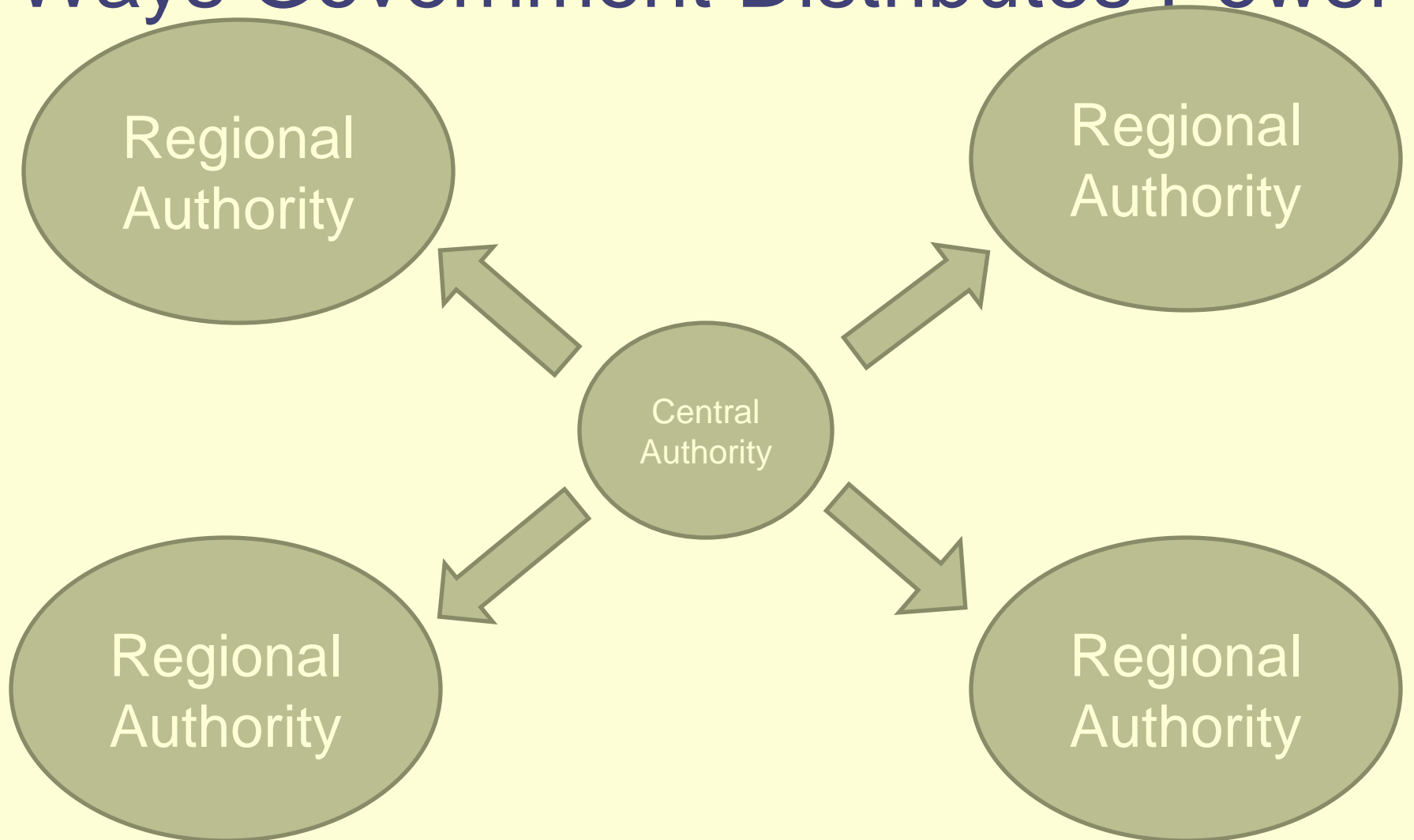


# Confederation

- A group of countries or states that come together for certain things. Each country still controls itself. The confederate government (central) makes decisions only on issues that affect the entire confederation. Confederations can be unstable because members often want to do things their own way! Examples: African Union & European Union
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# CONFEDERATION

## Ways Government Distributes Power





# SO WHO HOLDS THE POWER IN A CONFEDERATION?

Regional (Local) or Central (National)?


**Regional (Local)**  
**Meaning...they still**  
**control their own**  
**country.**





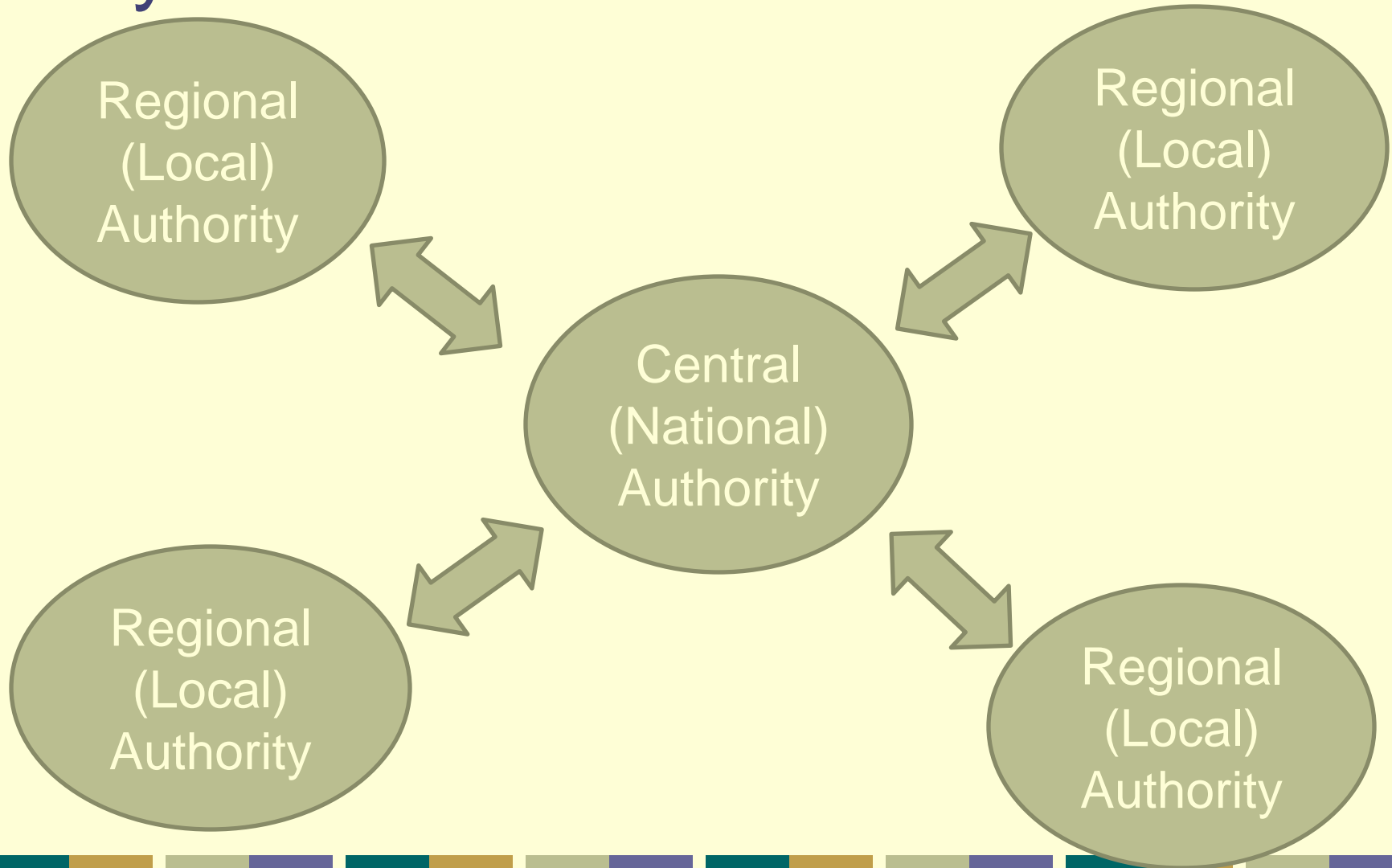
# Federal


- Divide power between the central (national) government and the local/regional governments of smaller areas such as states. Most federal systems give a lot of power to the lower governments to handle local affairs. The central(national) government handles issues that concern the entire country, such as the military or negotiating treaties with foreign countries. Examples; The U.S., Canada, Mexico, and India.



# FEDERATION/FEDERAL

## Ways Government Distributes Power





# Describe the ways governments distribute power


- Most countries will have a UNITARY form of government.
  - Meaning they keep the power within the national government and dictate what the local governments can/cannot do.








# Citizen participation in government

- Autocratic-government in which one person has unlimited power and the citizen has little if any role in the government.
  - Oligarchic-Government by a small group or people or political party. The citizen has very limited role.
  - Democratic-Government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly.
- 



# Citizen Participation in Government

- This explains how citizens in a country are allowed to participate in how the government works and is chosen. Within an Autocratic Government the citizen has little to no choices, within an Oligarchic Government the citizen has very few choices, and within a Democratic Government the citizen may have quite a few choices.
  - (INB) AUTOCRATIC, OLIGARCHIC, OR DEMOCRATIC
    - Which one is the United States?
    - Sudan?
    - China?
- 


**VOTE**



# Democracy



- In a democracy, the government is elected by the people. Everyone who is eligible to vote has a chance to have their say over who runs the country. It is distinct from governments controlled by a particular social class or group (aristocracy; oligarchy) or by a single person (despotism; dictatorship; monarchy).
- A democracy is determined either directly or through elected representatives.



# Describe the two predominant forms of democratic governments

- Parliamentary-system of government where the legislature (congress) have the real executive power. May have a Prime Minister elected by the legislature.
  - Presidential-a system of government in which the president is constitutionally separate of the legislature.
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# Parliamentary

- Example: Israel
- A parliamentary system is led by representatives of the people. Each is chosen as a member of a political party and remains in power as long as his/her party remains.



# Presidential

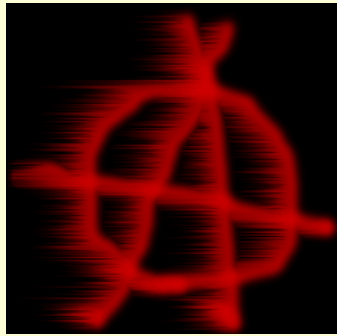
- A system of government in which the president is constitutionally independent of the legislature.



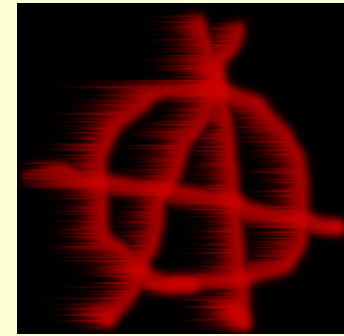


# Other Types of Governments





# Anarchy



- Anarchy is a situation where there is no government. This can happen after a civil war in a country, when a government has been destroyed and rival groups are fighting to take its place.
- Anarchists are people who believe that government is a bad thing in that it stops people organizing their own lives.
- Example: Afghanistan?





# Capitalist



- In a capitalist or free-market country, people can own their own businesses and property. People can also buy services for private use, such as healthcare.
- But most capitalist governments also provide their own education, health and welfare services.



# Communist



- In a communist country, the government owns property such as businesses and farms.
- There are usually very few choices for candidates for office.



# Dictatorship

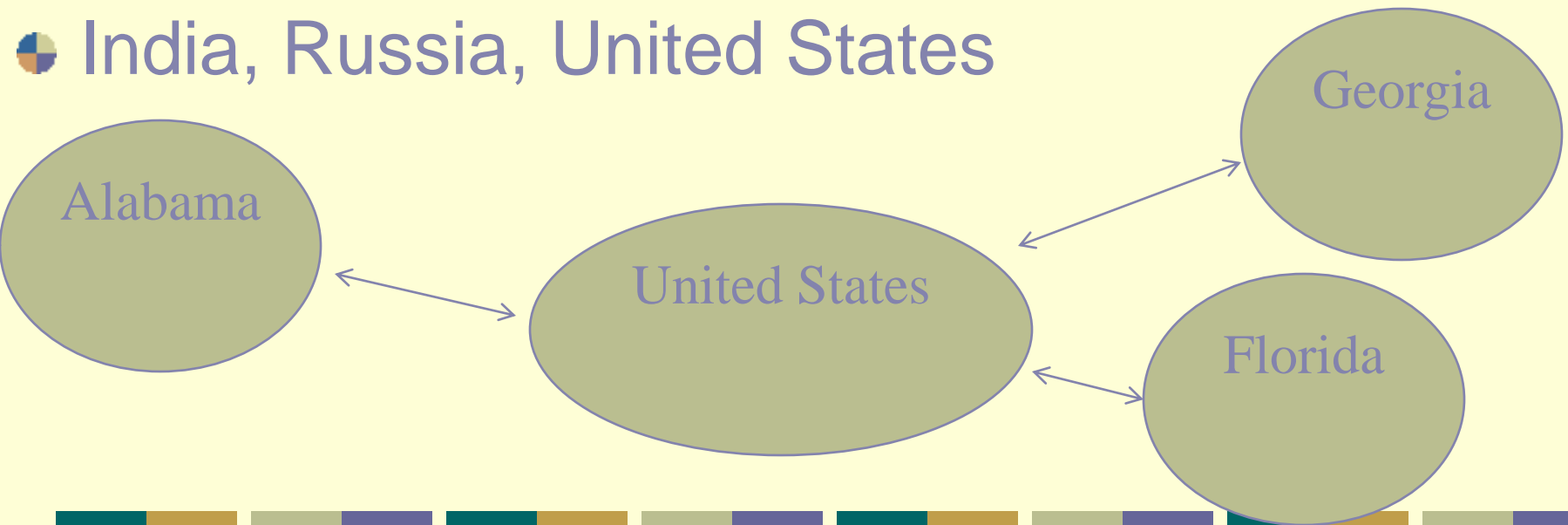
- A country ruled by a single leader. The leader has not been elected and may use force to keep control.
- In a military dictatorship, the army is in control.
- Example: Iraq under Saddam



# Federal Republic

● A federation of states with a republican form of government. A federation is the central government. The states in a federation also maintain all political independence and do not have to listen to the national government.

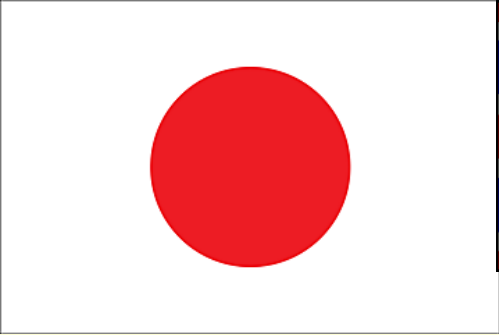
● India, Russia, United States





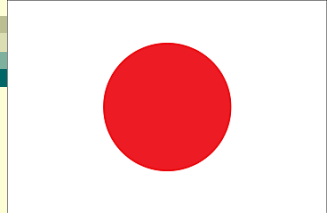
# Federal Republic

- “A federation is the central government (U.S. Government in Washington, D.C.). The states in a federation also maintain all political sovereignty that they do not yield to the federation (Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and so on).”
- Name a power the U.S. Government has that the states do not... (Think-Pair-Share, Left Side)



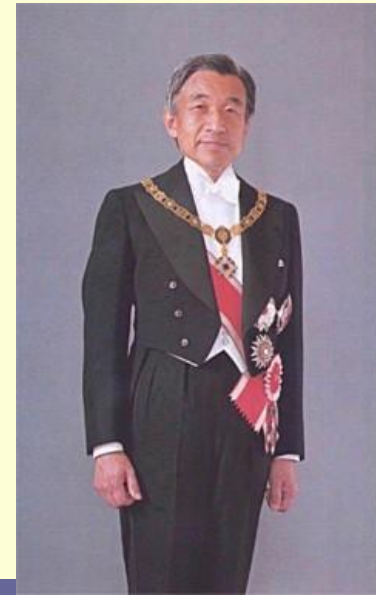
# Monarchy

- A monarchy has a king, queen, emperor or empress.
- The ruling position can be passed on to the ruler's heirs.
- In some traditional monarchies, the monarch has absolute power.
- But a constitutional monarchy, like the UK, also has a democratic government that limits the monarch's control.
- Example: Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Japan, United Kingdom



# Constitutional Monarchy

- or a limited monarchy, is a form of constitutional government, wherein the monarch is the head of state, however he or she is legally bound by the national constitution. The constitutional monarchy's government and its law are the government and the law of a limited monarchy.
- Most constitutional monarchies have a parliamentary system (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, New Zealand, Japan, Thailand, United Kingdom) in which the monarch is the head of state, but a directly- or indirectly-elected prime minister is head of government.






# Interactive Notebook Question

(Left Side)

1's and 2's, draw a Venn Diagram listing the similarities and differences between a Presidential Democracy and a Parliamentary Democracy.





# Republic

- Example: USA
- A republic is led by representatives of the voters. Each is individually chosen for a set period of time.
- The head of the country is usually an elected president.



# Interactive Notebook Question

(Left Side)

## Think-Pair-Share

- The United States is a *Democratic Republic*. Since a *Republic* means that we have representatives who vote for us; what types of things are they voting for that we do not get the chance to do ourselves?



# Revolutionary

- If a government is overthrown by force, the new ruling group is sometimes called a revolutionary government.



# Theocracy

- Example: Iran
- A form of government where the rulers claim to be ruling on behalf of a set of religious ideas, or as direct agents of a deity.



# Totalitarian


- This is a country with only one political party.
- People are forced to do what the government tells them and may also be prevented from leaving the country.
- Example: Nazi Germany in the 1930's







# Homework

Working with your partner, decide which forms of government would fit the following situations (4 total):

1. A religious group overthrows the government. They create a new government that claims their right to authority comes from God.
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2. After a civil war, an individual takes total control of the government; she has no experience in leading a government. She disbands the national congress and retains all power in government to herself.
  3. The new President elect wins the election by a landslide. Over 90% of the citizens vote for the new leader.
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4. The new Prime Minister wins election narrowly due to his political party barely gaining enough seats in Parliament.







# Resources

- Georgia Department of Education. Types of government Worksheets for Unit 2. 06/30/2007.
  - Grade Seven GPS. Georgia Department of Education. September 2, 2008.
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