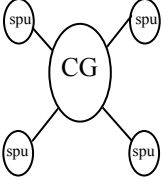
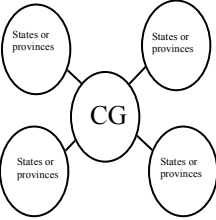
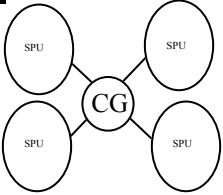


A QUICK GUIDE TO GOVERNMENTS

Distribution of Power (*think...UFC*)




| System | Description | Example |
|---|---|--|
| Unitary  | all power goes to the <u>central government</u> <i>CG = central government</i> <i>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 |  |
| I C 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 $\xrightarrow{\text{elects}}$ Legislature $\xrightarrow{\text{appoints}}$ Executive <i>(Parliament)</i> <i>(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 | | |