

Name: _____

**6th Grade Social Studies
Government Review**

Date: _____

Government Distribution of Power <i>*How power is spread out</i>	Citizen Participation in Government <i>*How citizens take part government</i>
Unitary- One central government (Remember: a bike with one wheel is a unicycle)	Autocracy- there is a single ruler called a dictator. Citizens do not participate in government which means they do not vote for leaders
Confederation- A group of states joined together to make one government (Ex: 13 original colonies)	Oligarchy- there is a group of leaders, usually a wealthy group that controls the government. Citizens do not participate in government which means they do not vote for leaders.
Federal- power is shared and divided between multiple governments (U.S. has a federal and state governments)	Democracy- elected officials are voted into office by citizens of the country. Citizens control the government through voting. There are two types of democracy, Presidential and Parliamentary.

Presidential Democracy
In a presidential democracy citizens vote for elected officials. The PRESIDENT is the Chief Executive and he is **DIRECTLY ELECTED** by citizens of the country. The PRESIDENT is NOT a member of the legislature. (Congress)

Parliamentary Democracy
In a parliamentary democracy the legislature is called the parliament. The PRIME MINISTER is the Chief Executive. He is **NOT DIRECTLY ELECTED** by citizens of the country. The PRIME MINISTER is a member of the legislature. (Parliament)

It is possible for one country to have different styles from both categories. For example

- *Federal Democracy:* The United States distributes power through a **FEDERAL** system and citizens participate through a **DEMOCRATIC** system. Power is shared and divided between multiple governments and citizens participate in government by voting.
- Unitary Democracy: France distributes power through a UNITARY SYSTEM and citizens participate through a parliamentary democracy. There is one central government and citizens participate in government by voting.

A unitary government does not automatically equal and autocracy.

Practice Applications: Fill in the blanks using government distribution of power or citizen participation in government vocabulary.

Ex: In France, there is one central government that has all of the power. Citizens vote for elected officials such as a Prime Minister. France has a unitary system and a parliamentary democracy.

1. In Cuba, there is one central government that has all of the power. Citizens do not vote for elected officials and a dictator makes all of the decisions. Cuba has a _____ system and the citizens do not participate because it is an _____.
2. In Germany, power in the government is shared and divided between multiple governments. Citizens of Germany vote for elected officials to lead the government. Germany has a _____ system and citizens participate in government through a _____.
3. In the early days of American history, 13 colonies came together to make one government. This is an example of a _____.
4. In Saudi Arabia power is distributed through one central government and a group of wealthy individuals control the government so citizens do not participate. Saudi Arabia has an _____ system and the way citizens participate could be described as an _____.
5. In Mexico there is a federal democratic system. In the space below describe what having a federal democracy means.

Economic Review

There are three types of economic systems:

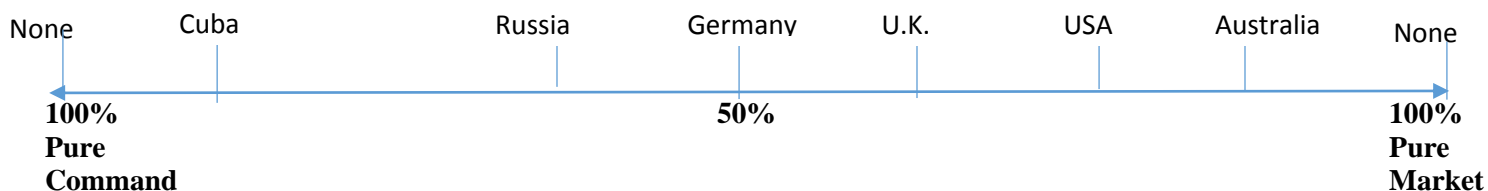
Traditional	Command	Market
Goods are exchanged between parties, there is no currency	The government owns all businesses	Individuals and private corporations own all businesses

- No country has a traditional economy.
- No country has a pure command economy.
- No country has a pure market economy.

All countries have mixed economies, a combination between market and command economies.

Some countries are more command than market so we call those economies “mixed command.”
Some countries are more market than command so we call those economies “mixed markets”

We use an **ECONOMIC CONTINUUM** to tell where countries lie in between a market and a command economy.



Practice Application:

1. List the countries that have pure command and pure market economies.
2. Cuba has more of a mixed command than which countries? _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
3. Russia has a mixed economy but it is more _____ than _____.
4. Australia has a mixed economy but it is more _____ than _____.
5. _____ has an economy on the middle of the continuum at 50% market and 50% command.

Trade Barriers

Tariff	Quota	Embargo
Tax on import	Limit on import	Block on imports

Trade barriers are put in place to limit or restrict trade. Limiting or restricting trade can hurt the economy. When there are no trade barriers, the economy grows.

Trade barriers help countries protect their own economies from foreign competition.

Application:

1. The United Kingdom places a 5% tax on all jeans imported from Australia. This trade barrier is an example of a _____.
2. The United States only allows 50,000 stuffed teddy bears to be imported each year from China. This is an example of a _____.
3. The United States does not permit trade to and from Cuba due to opposing views on government regulations. This is an example of an _____.

Write your own examples of 3 different trade barriers below

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____