
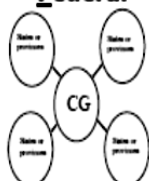
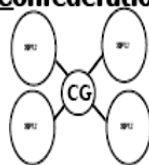


A QUICK GUIDE TO GOVERNMENTS

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	

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