**SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT**

**Part A. Notes.** View the PowerPoint slides starting with slide 16. Use it to help you fill in the notes sections below.

The government takes an active role in the economy and protecting citizens from business. The wealth of society should be distributed and shared with the people as evenly or equally as possible. Examples of a democratic version of this form of government include Sweden, Finland, and Denmark.

This describes what form of government? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Political, social, and economic ideology of “common” ownership where the government owns all private property. In theory, all property and resources are shared with the people, but in reality, dictators decide how resources are shared and often practice violence against their own people. Examples include the old Soviet Union, Cuba, and North Korea.

This describes what form of government? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **DIAGRAM** | **DESCRIPTION** | **SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT** |
|  | One central governing body.  Smaller governments only have the powers granted, or delegated, to them.  This is the most centralized system of government.  EXAMPLES: France, Great Britain |  |
|  | State/regional governments hold the power.  Central government receives power from state/regional government.  This is the weakest system of government.  EXAMPLES: European Union, United States (Articles of Confederation) |  |
|  | Power shared between central and state/regional governments.  The government is not centralized or decentralized, but rather somewhere in between.  EXAMPLES: United States (Constitution), Canada |  |
|  | A President is elected by the voters. They serve as the chief executive/head of the executive branch and are responsible for executing, or carrying out, the law.  The legislative and executive branches of government are independent of one another, each holding their own power and responsibilities. |  |
|  | Most countries with representative democracies have this system.  Parliament, which has both legislative and executive function (because they make and enforce the laws), is elected by the people. Members of Parliament then appoint the Prime Minister, who serves as the head of the government. |  |

**Part B. Identify the Image.** Examine the images below. Write a brief description of what you see. Then decide what form of government that each image would represent. **Your choices are Communism, Socialism, Representative Democracy, Direct Democracy, Oligarchy, and Monarchy.**

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| 1) What do you see in the image? | 2) What do you see in the image? |
|  |  |
| What form of government does this describe? | What form of government does this describe? |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| 3) What do you see in the image? | 4) What do you see in the image? |
|  |  |
| What form of government does this describe? | What form of government does this describe? |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| 5) What do you see in the image? | 6) What do you see in the image? |
|  |  |
| What form of government does this describe? | What form of government does this describe? |
|  |  |

**Part C. What System Is It?** Read the PDF labeled “Government Scenarios.” (You may need to rotate the PDF by clicking on the “rotate” button on your PDF Viewer App.) Then answer the questions below for each country.

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| SCENARIO #1:  How is power distributed in Brazil (Unitary, Confederation, or Federal)?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  What type of citizen participation is used in Brazil (Autocracy, Oligarchy, or Democracy)?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Map of Brazil |
| SCENARIO #2:  What type of power distribution system did Bolivia and Peru attempt to create (Unitary, Confederation, or Federal)?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| SCENARIO #3:  What system of government distribution of power was created when the European Union was established in 1993 (Unitary, Confederation, or Federal)?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Post image |
| SCENARIO #4:  How is power distributed in Costa Rica (Unitary, Confederation, or Federal)?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  What type of citizen participation is used in Costa Rica (Autocracy, Oligarchy, or Democracy)?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| SCENARIO #5:  How is power distributed in Mexico (Unitary, Confederation, or Federal)?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  What type of citizen participation is used in Mexico (Autocracy, Oligarchy, or Democracy)?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| SCENARIO #6:  How is power distributed in Cuba (Unitary, Confederation, or Federal)?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  What type of citizen participation is used in Cuba (Autocracy, Oligarchy, or Democracy)?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

**LESSON CLOSE**: Choose one of these three major systems of government (unitary, confederal, federal). What might be an advantage to it? What might be a disadvantage to it?

I chose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

An advantage of it might be: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A disadvantage of it might be: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.