**Wendell C. Suazo BSIT 1-2**

**Types of Government**

**Monarchy-**The most common form of government from ancient times to the early part of the 20th century was monarchy, or rule by a hereditary king or queen.

**Constitutional** - a government by or operating under an authoritative document (constitution) that sets forth the system of fundamental laws and principles that determines the nature, functions and limits of that government.

### Dictatorship- The dictator, often a military leader, concentrates political power in himself and his clique. There is no effective rule of law. The regime may or may not have a distinctive political ideology and may or may not allow token opposition. The main function of a dictatorship is to maintain control of all governmental operations.

Federal System is a system of dividing up power between a central national government and local state governments that are connected to one another by the national government

### Unitary States  - In unitary states the national government performs all the governmental functions. Subnational national units administer matters within their jurisdiction, but their powers are set and delegated by the national authority.

**Confederacy** (Confederation) - a union by compact or treaty between states, provinces or territories that creates a central government with limited powers; the constituent entities retain supreme authority over all matters except those delegated to the central government.

**Presidential**- a system of government where the executive branch exists separately from a legislature (to which it is generally not accountable).

**Republic** - a representative democracy in which the people's elected deputies (representatives), not the people themselves, vote on legislation.

**Anarchy** - a condition of lawlessness or political disorder brought about by the absence of governmental authority.

**Commonwealth** - a nation, state or other political entity founded on law and united by a compact of the people for the common good.

**Parliamentary government**(Cabinet-Parliamentary government) - a government in which members of an executive branch (the cabinet and its leader - a prime minister, premier or chancellor) are nominated to their positions by a legislature or parliament, and are directly responsible to it; this type of government can be dissolved at will by the parliament (legislature) by means of a no-confidence vote or the leader of the cabinet may dissolve the parliament if it can no longer function.

(Melina,R.(2011, february14).What Are the Differemt Types of Governments?*Live Science*.)

https://www.livescience.com/33027-what-are-the-different-types-of-governments.html?fbclid=IwAR0cJOHss7G6QOeCWwE90Xeqqid7ii0vUVFdB8iXPrAVpJC7fVayzazjkCc

**A.) Military vs. Federal**

**\*MILITARY GOVERNMENT** is a government that is established during or after military occupation by the victorious country in an armed conflict. According to [international law](https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences-and-law/law/international-law/international-law), the territory that has been placed under the authority of a hostile army continues to belong to the state that has been ousted. However, it may be ruled by the occupiers under a special regime.

**\*Federal Form of Government**is one that divides the powers of government between the national (federal) government and state and local governments.

**B.) Presidential vs Parliamentary**

**\*Presidential system** is a democratic and republican system of government where a head of government leads an executive branch that is separate from the legislative branch. This head of government is in most cases also the head of state, which is called president.

**\*Parliamentary system** of government means that the executive branch of government has the direct or indirect support of the parliament. This support is usually shown by a vote of confidence. The relationship between the executive and the legislature in a parliamentary system is called responsible government.

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