**FORMS OF GOVERNMENT**

**GOVERNMENTS**

* All countries require governments to function.
* Governments provide\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, structure, public services, and national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**FEDERAL**

* In a federal system, power is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**by a powerful central government and the state or local governments.
* A document (such as a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) may describe the rights, responsibilities, and duties of the central government & the states.
* Central government can be powerful, but does not have the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to dissolve states or choose state leaders.

**UNITARY**

* In a unitary system, the power is held by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** authority.
* All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is given to one branch of government.
* In a unitary government, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government has most of the authority and decision-making power.

**CONFEDERATION**

* + A confederation is a system in which power is shared by an alliance of independent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (countries).
    - They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work together for some common purpose and agree to certain limits on their freedom of action.
  + Examples: European Union, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Federal Diagram Unitary Diagram Confederation Diagram**

**FORMS OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**

* In each country, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have different rights to participate in the government.

**AUTOCRATIC**

* Have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ruler with unlimited power.
* Citizens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ participate in the selection of the ruler or vote on the country’s laws.

**OLIGARCHY**

* The country is ruled by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group of people.
* The group gets their power from either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, military force, or wealth & resources.
* The citizens do not select the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of this group or vote on the country’s laws.

**DEMOCRACY**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hold the power of the government. Citizens have the opportunity to participate in the government:

•All citizens have the opportunity to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

•All citizens have the opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for leaders & laws.

**PRESIDENTIAL DEMOCRACY**

The citizens vote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the leader of the country. Citizens also vote for members of the legislature, but separately from the leader.

•The leader of the country does not make the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The legislature does this.

**PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY**

The citizens vote for members of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not directly for the leader. The legislature then chooses the country’s leader among its members.

•The leader is part of the legislature, so he/she has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in making laws.

• Examples: United Kingdom, Canada, & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_