


## GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 2-1


THE COLONIAL PERIOD




## REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

- DEFINITION – people elect delegates to make laws and conduct government
  - HOW PRACTICED –
    - People formed government to protect to their natural rights
    - Government required the consent of the governed
    - Parliament could make and pass laws a ruler had to recognize.
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## LIMITED GOVERNMENT

- DEFINITION – power of government is not absolute
  - HOW PRACTICED
    - Parliament had to approve taxes
    - Ruler could not interfere with Parliamentary elections or debates
    - Accused people had the right to a trial by jury
    - No cruel and unusual punishment
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## IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

- 1215 – Magna Carta
  - 1620 – Mayflower Compact
  - 1628 – Petition of Right
  - 1636 – Great Fundamentals
  - 1639 – Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
  - 1688 – English Bill of Rights
  - 1690 – Two Treatises on Government – John Locke
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## Forms of Government

- Loose union of independent states
- Each member of a confederation retains its sovereignty (exclusive right to exercise supreme political authority over a geographic region, group of people, or oneself)
- Examples
  - United States under the Articles of Confederation (1781-1787)

### Confederation

### Confederate System

- Loose union of independent states
- What You Will See:
  - Weak national government
  - Different laws in each state or territory
  - Lack of national unity
- Ex: U.S. under Articles of Confederation, South during the Civil War

- Government that gives all key powers to the national or central government
- National government creates state, provincial or local governments and gives them limited sovereignty
- What You Will See;
  - Voting is not common or often
  - Small government – not many people involved in decision making
- Ex: Great Britain, Italy, France

### Unitary System

- A type of government that divides the powers of government between the national government and state governments.
- Comes from "fidere" – to trust
- Each level of government has sovereignty in certain areas
- What You Will See:
  - People vote
  - Local, state, and national laws and constitutions
  - Bureaucracy – lots of people involved in running the country.
- Ex: U.S., Mexico, Canada, India

### Federal System

## Types of Democratic and Authoritarian Political Systems

### Democratic Government

- Government in which the people rule
  - Direct – People vote directly on the issue
  - Representative – People elect representatives to govern and make laws on behalf of them



- Rule by the people
- **Direct democracy:** people govern themselves by voting on issues individually as citizens
  - Example: New England townhall meetings
- **Representative democracy:** also known as a republic, people elect representatives and give them the responsibility and power to make laws and conduct government
  - Example: United States

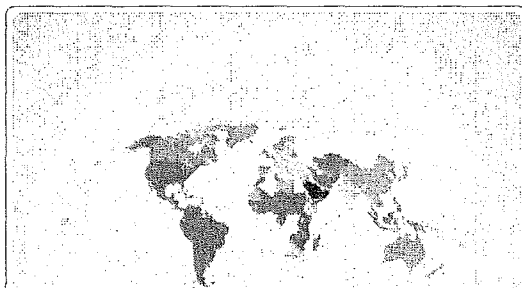
### Democracy

## SYSTEMS OF DEMOCRACY

Presidential vs. Parliamentary Systems



- Parliamentary Democracy – Executive and legislative jobs are carried out by an elected assembly or parliament (ex: Great Britain)
- Presidential Democracy – an Executive branch is responsible for certain jobs and a legislative branch is responsible for other jobs [ex: U.S.A (representative democracy) Town Council (direct democracy)]
- Constitutional Monarchy – king or queen that shares powers with elected officials or



### Presidential Democracies

## What is a Presidential Democracy?!

System of government in which the Executive and Legislative Branches are independent of each other

- Voters separately elect members of the legislature and the chief executive
- The President has no formal relationship with the Legislature
- The President has a fixed term in office

### **Features of a Presidential System**

- President is elected by the people
- Legislative & Executive branches can check each other's power and balance each other's actions.
- President has a fixed term in office; leads to a more stable government

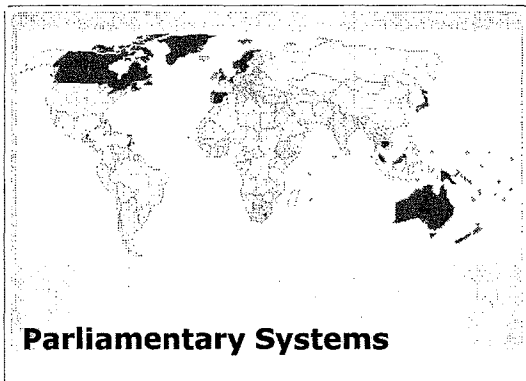
### **Advantages of Presidential Systems**

- President's party can rule without any allies for one or more terms; can lead to a dictatorship
- Separation of powers slows lawmaking process and decision-making
- It can be hard to remove an ineffective president before the end of a term

### **Disadvantages of Presidential Systems**

- United States
- South Africa
- Argentina
- Indonesia

### **Countries with Presidential Democracies**



### **Parliamentary Systems**

### **What is a Parliamentary Democracy?!**

Political system in which the legislature selects the government

- Voters elect the members of the Legislative Branch (i.e. Parliament)
- Legislature selects the Chief Executive (Prime Minister) and the cabinet from the stronger political party.
- Chief executive is a member of the legislature
- No separate legislative & executive branches

### **Features of a Parliamentary System**

- Easier to pass legislation
- Groups can form coalitions (alliances) to increase their strength
- Less likely for a dictator to emerge

### **Advantages of Parliamentarianism**

- Chief executive is not directly elected
- Votes of no confidence (belief the government is ineffective) can make governing nearly impossible; leads to instability
- Ruling party can call for elections whenever they want

### **Disadvantages of Parliamentarianism**

- Italy
- Jamaica
- Israel
- Japan
- United Kingdom

### **Countries with Parliamentary Systems**

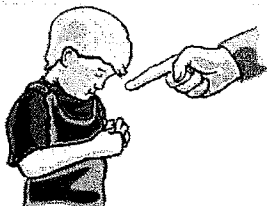
## **Who Holds the Power?**

- Political power is held by one person
- Types of autocracy:
  - Dictatorship
  - Absolute monarchy

### **Autocracy**

## Authoritarian Government

- Government in which power is held by one person or a small group of people



- Absolute rule by leadership unrestricted by law, constitutions, or other social and political factors within the country
- Example –
  - North Korea
  - Cuba

**Example: Dictatorship**

**Kim Jong-Un**

- Leader of North Korea



**Raul Castro**

- President of Cuba



**Dictatorship**

## Types of Authoritarian Governments



- Absolute Monarchy - king, queen, or emperor has all powers of government (ex: Saudi Arabia)
- Oligarchy - small group holds power (ex: China)
- Totalitarian Dictatorship - People lack the ability to limit their rulers. Government controls all aspects of social and economic life (ex: Cuba, Germany under Hitler)

- **Absolute monarchy:** system in which the monarch has absolute power to rule their people
  - Example: Saudi Arabia
- **Constitutional monarchy:** government power is shared with an elected legislature and the monarch serves as head of state
  - Example: United Kingdom

**Types of Monarchies**

**King of Saudi Arabia**

**Queen Elizabeth II**



**Monarchies**

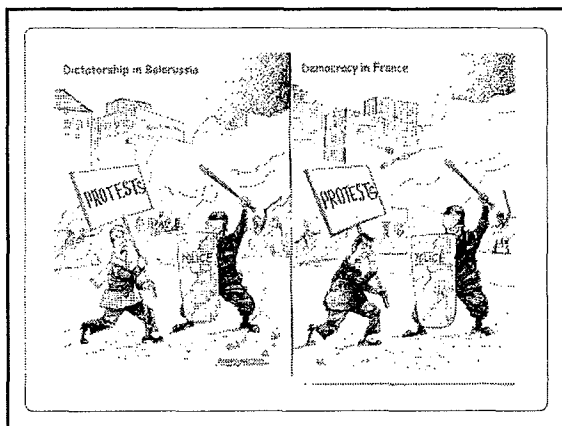
- System in which government power is held by a few
- Examples –
  - China
  - South Africa under apartheid

### Oligarchy

- In a LIMITED government, the leader can not do whatever he/she wants
  - Constitution and/or laws limit the leaders
  - Voters will not re-elect if leader is terrible

- In an UNLIMITED government leader can do whatever he or she wants
  - Re-writes or makes up own laws
  - No voting so doesn't have to please the people

### Limited or Unlimited



UCF: The acronym for octagon fighting(UCF) can be associated with Unitary, Confederation and Federal Government. When you think about the different types of governments who FIGHT for GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL, think UCF!!!

## **SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT: HOW GOVERNMENT POWER IS DIVIDED**

### **UNITARY**

**DEFINITION:**

**EXAMPLES:**

**ADVANTAGES:**

**DISADVANTAGES:**

### **CONFEDERATION**

**DEFINITION:**

**EXAMPLES:**

**ADVANTAGES:**

**DISADVANTAGES:**

### **FEDERAL**

**DEFINITION:**

**EXAMPLES:**

**ADVANTAGES:**

**DISADVANTAGES:**



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## TYPES OF GOVERNMENT: WHO HOLDS GOVERNMENT POWER

TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
<b>Autocracy</b>		
<b>Dictatorship</b> Also known as totalitarian or authoritarian governments		
<b>Monarchy:</b> government ruled by a king, queen, or emperor, etc in which power is passed from generation to generation.	<b>Absolute monarchy:</b>  <b>Constitutional monarchy:</b>	<b>Absolute monarchy:</b>  <b>Constitutional monarchy:</b>
<b>Oligarchy</b>		
<b>Democracy</b>	<b>Direct democracy:</b>  <b>Representative (indirect) democracy:</b>	<b>Direct democracy:</b>  <b>Representative (indirect) democracy:</b>

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<p><b>TYPE OF GOVERNMENT</b> Your version of definition</p>	<p><b>PICTURE</b></p>	<p><b>STORY</b></p>
<p><b>Autocracy</b></p>		
<p><b>Dictatorship:</b> AKA totalitarian or authoritarian governments</p>		
<p><b>Monarchy:</b></p> <p><b>Absolute:</b></p> <p><b>Constitutional:</b></p>	<p><b>Absolute monarchy:</b></p> <p><b>Constitutional monarchy:</b></p>	<p><b>Absolute monarchy:</b></p> <p><b>Constitutional monarchy:</b></p>
<p><b>Oligarchy</b></p>		
<p><b>Democracy:</b></p> <p><b>Direct:</b></p> <p><b>Representative:</b></p>	<p><b>Direct democracy:</b></p> <p><b>Representative (indirect) democracy:</b></p>	<p><b>Direct democracy:</b></p> <p><b>Representative (indirect) democracy:</b></p>

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## Types of Economies Practice

	Traditional System	Command System	Market System
Who decides what to produce?			
Who decides how to produce goods and services?			
Who decides how goods are distributed?			
Do people have an incentive to produce?			
Is innovation valued?			
Examples			
Type of Government most likely to have this system			

# Political Systems

<b>Type of System:</b>	<b>Democratic:</b>			<b>Authoritarian:</b>		
	<b>Direct:</b>					
	<b>Representative:</b>					
<b>Type of Government:</b>	<b>Parliamentary</b>	<b>Presidential</b>	<b>Monarchy</b>	<b>Monarchy</b>	<b>Oligarchy</b>	<b>Totalitarian Dictatorship</b>
<b>Definition:</b>			Constitutional:	Absolute:		
<b>Examples:</b>						
<b>Limited or Unlimited:</b>						

