

# TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

# GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS THAT EXERCISE POLITICAL AUTHORITY ON BEHALF OF A GROUP OF PEOPLE





# CITIZEN

A LEGAL MEMBER OF A COUNTRY





# CONSTITUTION

A WRITTEN PLAN OF GOVERNMENT



# TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

## Limited

In a limited government even the people who make the laws have to obey them.

Usually limited by constitution (plan of government)

Examples:

- Direct Democracy
- Representative Democracy
- Constitutional Monarchy

## Unlimited

Power in the hands of one person

In unlimited governments all the power belongs to the ruler.

There are no rules or laws that the ruler must obey.

Examples:

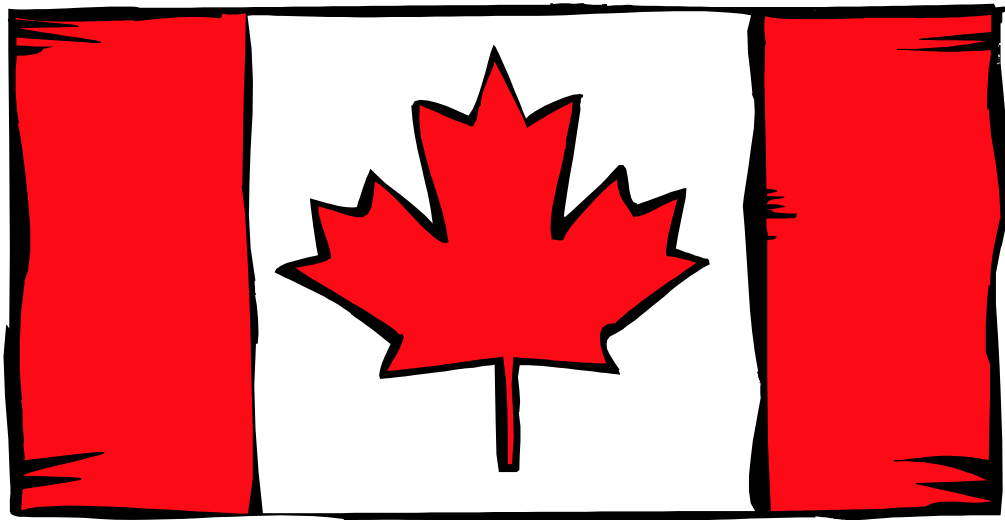
- Totalitarianism
- Monarchy
- Dictatorship

# DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS

## DEMOCRACY: RULE BY THE PEOPLE



- Government is elected by the people POWER TO THE PEOPLE
- Everyone over a certain age is able to vote and has a say in who is elected to lead
- Elections are held to determine who is in charge



# DIRECT DEMOCRACY

“ALL VOTERS IN A COMMUNITY MEET IN ONE PLACE TO MAKE LAWS AND DECIDE WHAT ACTIONS NEED TO TAKE PLACE”

## Pros:

- Every citizen has equal power in matters of government. Every citizen is involved in the decision making.
- Since all citizens are involved in decision making, there is a broad base of support and loyalty.
- Individual liberties are protected.

## Cons:

- Only works when a small number of people are involved. Ability to gather all citizens in one place is necessary.
- Decision making involving all citizens is time-consuming. All citizens give in-put, debate, etc...

## Examples:

- Town Hall
- Ancient Greece in Athens





# REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY (REPUBLIC)

PEOPLE ELECT REPRESENTATIVES TO CARRY ON THE WORK OF GOVERNMENT

## Pros:

- Citizens are too busy to learn about and vote on all laws, electing representatives that become experts in law making helps the process.
- Representatives typically are more “informed”

## Cons:

- Representatives can sometimes vote against the wishes of their constituents
- Take a long time to make laws

## Example:

- United States of America
- France
- Russia



# MONARCHY

- A monarchy has a King, Queen, Emperor or Empress in charge
- The job of ruling is passed down to their heirs (children)
- A traditional monarchy is where the ruler has ultimate power
- In a constitutional monarchy like the UK a democratic government limits the monarch's control
- Saudi Arabia, Japan, and Norway are examples of monarch's



# MONARCHY KING OR A QUEEN

Kings & Queens are **born** into power or inherits their power

Has complete control of the government and laws

Rule is by “Divine Right”

- **Divine right**: power given to him from God

Pro: History is respected and traditions continued

Con: Ruler not held accountable to the laws



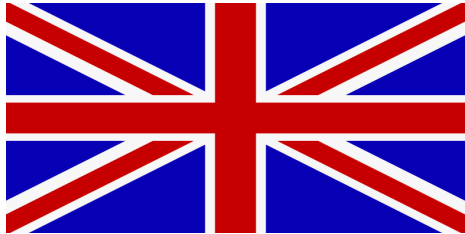
**King Mswati III**  
Swaziland



**Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden**

# CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

A FORM OF A MONARCHY IN WHICH THE KING OR QUEEN IS LIMITED BY A CONSTITUTION



United Kingdom		Theresa May	Elizabeth II
Position	Prime Minister	Queen (Monarch)	
How Chosen	Appointed by the House of Commons (legislative branch)	Divine Right Hereditary	
Political Power	Directs the Legislative Branch and head the Executive Branch	Limited	
Other Duties	Foreign Affair	Ceremonial	
Term	No more than 5 years/ Queen decides	Until Death	



# CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH



A form of limited government.

**Parliament** – lawmaking body of Great Britain

- **Bicameral** – two house legislature
  - **House of Lords** – appointed by the monarch
  - **House of Commons** – elected by the people

A **Prime Minister** serves as the country's leader much like a President

Pro: Keep tradition of the royal family and limit their power with a constitution

Con: Old fashioned and kings and queens are not elected by the people

House of Lords



House of Commons



# AUTOCRACY

## “RULE BY ONE”



# DICTATORSHIP, TYRANNY, AND ONE PARTY STATE (AUTOCRACY)

- A country ruled by a single person or political party (one party state)
- Leader hasn't been elected and uses force to keep control
- In a military dictatorship the army is in control
- Examples of dictatorship are North Korea, Syria and Sudan

**WHEN  
DICTATORSHIP IS A  
FACT, REVOLUTION  
BECOMES A RIGHT.**





# DICTATORSHIP

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT IS RULED BY AN INDIVIDUAL

## Pros:

- Leadership by a single person = quick action
- Harsh punishments = few lawbreakers
- No arguments

## Cons:

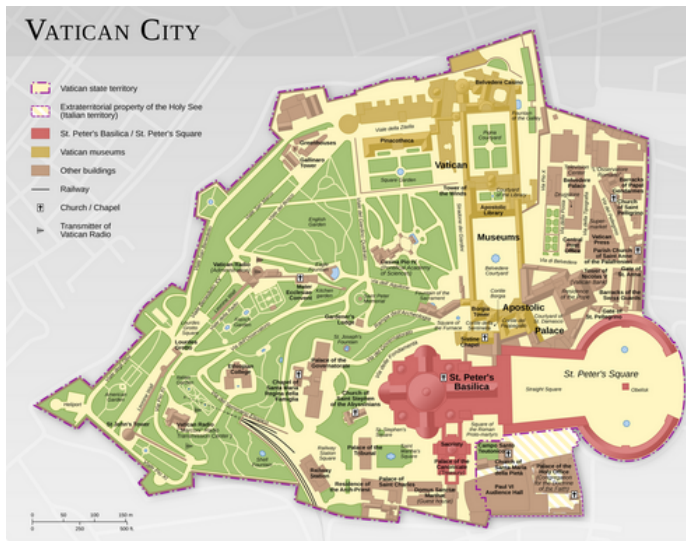
- Lack of liberties/ voice
- In many rules thousands of people are killed due to no freedom of speech or are 'enemies'
- Adolescents are not brought up to think and question for themselves
- No one else to change the countries course if things are going wrong

# THEOCRACY

Ruled by religious law/ leaders

Examples: Holy See (Vatican City) and Iran

Can have powerful influence due to religious ties



# ANARCHY

- No government
- Can happen after a Civil War, when a government has been destroyed and rival groups are trying to take its place
- They believe governments are a bad thing and that people should be allowed to do whatever they want
- There are no known countries with an anarchy government right now





# ANARCHY

ABSENCE OF GOVERNMENT; A STATE OF LAWLESSNESS DUE TO THE ABSENCE OR INEFFICIENCY OF THE SUPREME POWER; POLITICAL DISORDER

## Pros:

- freedom to do what ever you want

## Cons:

- no one is available to protect peoples natural rights (life, liberty, pursuit of happiness)

## Examples:

- Somalia and Libya

