

Module One Test Material

Honors American Government
Types of Government Notes

Wilton

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Basic spectrum of government systems

Democracy

1. Elections
 - a. Free
 - b. Fair
 - c. Regular
2. Free Speech
3. Free Media
4. Seek of maximize all freedoms

Authoritarian

1. Lack of elections that are free, fair, or regular
2. Limitations on Media
 - state controlled media
 - Journalists censored
3. Limitations on civil liberties
4. Political "elite" - people who are above the rules/constitution

1. Democracies: Rule by the People

Come in two forms:

1. Indirect/republic
 - People elect representatives to make decisions for them
2. Direct
 - People vote on decisions directly

All democracies have elections

2. Monarchies - two types

1. Absolute- Governments headed by heredity (god given) rulers who claimed unlimited powers

2. Constitutional- System of Government where (Britain) monarch's power is limited by a constitution or

3. Theocracy - A government headed by a religious leader and/or having laws based on upon one set of religious beliefs

(Iran, Sudan)

Today most theocracies are centered around Sharia law meaning laws adhere to the Islamic faith

2

What you need to include: definition of type of govt, current or historical example, positive thing that could result from that type of govt, negative thing that could result from that type of govt. (8 x 4 = 32, plus 8 points for aesthetics, grammar, punctuation, etc. I want them to look nice!)

Create any sort of presentation (powerpoint, prezi, I Movie, I don't really care) that defines each of the types of government, gives a current or historical example of it, and lists both a positive and negative attribute of that system. Here are they types that you need to include: fascism, communism, dictatorship, absolute monarchy, constitutional monarchy, theocracy, oligarchy, democracy. This is due at the end of class Wednesday (you have Tuesday and Wednesday to work) and worth 40 points.

Assignment:

Nazism: type of Fascism under Hitler

6b. Fascism: extreme devotion to the state
Govt. control lives of citizens

6a. Communism: Single political party controls the govt.
and the economy

6. Totalitarianism- Authoritative regime that attempts to control all aspects of its citizens lives

Often takes power in a coup de etat / Military / Political
Power is centralized in the hands of a leader

5. Dictatorship- Persons who takes and hold power
(ex) (late USSR)
by force

4. Oligarchy- rule of a few elite

Where is the power centralized?

Unitary - Power is centralized in one place

Federal - Power is divided between a national gov., states, and local governments
Confederal - Strong state or regional powers w/ little to no federal powers

Economic Systems -

Primary sector --- traditional economies. What type of jobs do people have?

Agricultural jobs (farming)

Secondary sector -

Industrial based - make stuff
urbanization

Tertiary sector -

Service based economy

Communism - Command economy
Who founded and what book?

Karl Marx & Frederick Engels

The Communist Manifesto

Capitalism - Market economy
Who founded and what book?

Adam Smith

The Wealth of Nations

Argues - that the invisible

hand of the market sets

price (where supply and

demand meet)

Argues - that proletariat

(workers) will overrun

their bourgeoisie (bosses)

Capitalism -

Command economy - (communism) -

Mixed economy -

WAYS TO STRUCTURE DEMOCRACIES

Presidential

VS.

Parliamentary

Types of Elections:

- Call executive president
- have "separate elections" president legislative
- separation of powers because the executive & legislature can be different parties
- More prone to gridlock (legislation not passing)

people

First pass the post - one

Vote - one person one person reps one district

Results in 2 party system over time * (Republican People vote Yes or No on a particular issue)

Proportional Representation Recall

- votes vote for party, people
- The parties get seats based on a percent of votes cast
- more 3rd parties

initiative

enough signatures the legislative branch has to take up that issue

Referendum

People vote Yes or No on a particular issue

- Call executive prime minister and head of state (Queen)
- Only have one "election"
- Only elect lower house, then lower house meets and elects Prime Minister
- Less gridlock because lower house & Executive (PM) are same party

Foundational concepts of American Democracy. Notes from PowerPoint, content of which was taken from text, pages 38-42.

Name:

Wilton

Honors American Government

Foundational Origin-where did it come Definition/example
concept from

Natural Law

Direct
Democracy

Republic
(indirect
democracy)

Magna-Carta
(1215)

Petition of
Right
(17something)

English Bill of
Rights



Natural Rights

Social
Contract
Theory

Separation of
Powers

Popular
Sovereignty

Other contributing ideas:

Mayflower Compact:

Battles of Lexington and Concord:

1776, Declaration of Independence

Judicial Independence: