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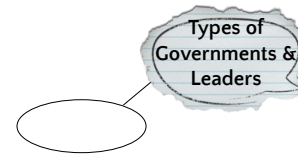
# Forms of Government

Who Rules?

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**Think About It!** What kinds of governments exist? What kinds of leaders can be in charge of a country? Think about everything you've ever heard of or learned and add it to this mind map.



## Who Rules?

### Someone has to be in charge, but who?

If you compared all the governments in the world, you would find one thing in common: Someone is in charge. The question is, who? There are many different forms of government. Some have one leader who has all the control. Others give power to the people. Here are some forms of government that exist (or have existed) in the world:

## Me, Myself, and I

An \_\_\_\_\_ is a government in which one person has all of the power. There are two main types of autocracy:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Monarchy

In a monarchy, a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ (known as a monarch) rules the country

- Usually come to power through their family line (current king/queen's oldest child becomes next king/queen)
- **Historical time** → monarch held all power over government (\_\_\_\_\_ monarchy)
- **Modern times** → monarchs usually share power with other parts of government (\_\_\_\_\_ monarchy)

## Monarchy Examples

Absolute Monarchy → Saudi Arabia, Vatican City, Oman, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Eswatini, Brunei

- *Reduced drastically after* \_\_\_\_\_

Constitutional Monarchy → Thailand, Malaysia, Japan, Belgium, Sweden, Canada, the United Kingdom, Spain, Netherlands, and many more

- AKA \_\_\_\_\_ monarchy or \_\_\_\_\_ monarchy

## Monarchy Major Events

\_\_\_\_\_ (1789) → French king, Louis XVI, had his absolute powers greatly reduced

- France declared as a Republic, instead of Monarchy
- Louis XVI later sent to guillotine
- Lots of European nations soon followed

\_\_\_\_\_ (1918) → led to the popularization of theories of government based on the notion of popular sovereignty (people have the power)

- You'll learn more about this in World History

## Monarchy Examples



\_\_\_\_\_ (England)



Misuzulu kaZwelithini

(\_\_\_\_\_)



\_\_\_\_\_ the Magnificent (Ottoman)

## Dictatorship

In a dictatorship, one leader has \_\_\_\_\_ over citizens' lives.

- Constitution? → Dictator has control over that (doesn't mean much)
- Other branches in government? → they will only do what the dictator wants to do (don't represent citizens)

*Dictatorship types* → \_\_\_\_\_, *one-party (political), personalist*

## Dictatorship Examples

**Historical Dictatorships** → Adolf Hitler (Germany), Benito Mussolini (Italy), Joseph Stalin (Soviet Union), Mao Zedong (China), Saddam Hussein (Iraq)

**Modern Dictatorships** → Xi Jinping (China), Miguel Diaz-Canel (Cuba), Vladimir Putin (Russia), Kim Jong-un (North Korea), Nicolás Maduro (Venezuela)

*\_\_\_\_\_ nations with a dictator/regime (3 in Latin/South America, 27 in Asia/Middle East, 22 in Africa)*

## Dictatorship Major Events

\_\_\_\_\_ (1930s) → Many people wanted economic stability, more food, a strong leader to help them, and national pride

- This is just what dictators like Hitler (Germany), Stalin (Soviet Union), and Tojo (Japan) offered
- Led to \_\_\_\_\_ shortly after

## Dictatorship Characteristics

All dictatorships are different, but here are some common characteristics:

- Dictators tend to resort to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ to gain political power
- Dictators use \_\_\_\_\_, terror, and the suppression of fundamental civil liberties.
- Dictators employ techniques of mass \_\_\_\_\_ to sustain public support

## Dictatorship Examples



Xi Jinping  
(\_\_\_\_\_)



Vladimir Putin  
(\_\_\_\_\_)



Adolf Hitler  
(\_\_\_\_\_)

## Power to the People!

In a democracy, citizens hold the political power. There are two fundamental types of democracies:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Democracy
- \_\_\_\_\_ Democracy

## Representative Democracy

In a representative democracy, citizens \_\_\_\_\_ leaders to represent their rights and interests in government

- Elected leader (\_\_\_\_\_) do day-to-day governing
  - Consider issues, work to find solutions, pass laws, whatever else is necessary for country
- Citizens hold \_\_\_\_\_
  - Have the power to vote representatives out of power

## Representative Democracy Examples

**Representative Democracies** → United States, England, France, Germany, India, and more

- Nearly all modern \_\_\_\_\_ democracies

**Characteristics** → respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, free/fair elections, multiple political parties/organizations, separation of powers, and more

- You'll learn more about this in US Government

## Representative Democracy Major Events

\_\_\_\_\_ **Republic (500 BC-25 BC)** → first representative government

- Inspired many political thinkers over the centuries

\_\_\_\_\_ **(1260)** → Simon de Montfort known as father of representative government

- Stripped king of unlimited authority and included citizens

\_\_\_\_\_ **Revolution (1787)** → led to creation of the US Constitution

- You'll more about this in US Government

## Representative Democracy Examples



US representatives

Countries with representative democracies



Campaign for voting

## Direct Democracy

In a direct democracy, there are \_\_\_\_\_ representatives

- Citizens are directly involved in day-to-day governing
- Citizens might be required to participate in lawmaking or act as \_\_\_\_\_
- Modern countries are \_\_\_\_\_ for direct democracy to work. It is more commonly used in small towns or small-group voting

## Direct Democracy Examples

**Direct Democracies** → Ancient Greece

- \_\_\_\_\_ was a well-known direct democracy

**Characteristics** → all citizens were involved and had a part in running the country/city-state

- You'll learn more about this later this year

## Direct Democracy Examples



Town in Switzerland voting

Commonly used in small-group voting



Vermont town meeting



## We, Ourselves, and...um...Us

In an \_\_\_\_\_, a small group of people has all the power

- Sometimes this means only a certain group has political rights (one party, social class, or race)
  - Ex: only noble families who owned land could participate in politics
- Common in medieval times (nobles voted)

## Oligarchy Examples

\_\_\_\_\_ → small group of military officers who rule a country after taking it over by force

- Operates like a dictatorship, but with several people that share power
- \_\_\_\_\_ (1962-2011) → example of an oligarchy
  - Condemned by the world for its human rights violations

## Oligarchy Examples



Junta in Myanmar



Medieval Nobles

## Religious Rule

In a \_\_\_\_\_, the government recognizes God (or a divine being) as the ultimate authority

- \_\_\_\_\_ is used to settle disputes and rule people
- Can be a democracy, dictatorship, monarchy, or any other form of government

## Theocracy Examples

**Historical Theocracies** → Roman Empire, Buddhist regimes in Japan/China

**Modern Theocracies** → usually found in countries where the population is strongly religious

- **Iran** → recognizes Islamic law, but Iran's citizens vote to elect their leaders
- **Vatican City** → Pope as the head of state and voting limited to bishops

## Theocracy Examples



Vatican Pope and Cardinals



Islamic Law in Iran



Buddhism in Japan

## Ruled by None

In an \_\_\_\_\_, nobody is in control (or everyone is) - depending on how you look at it

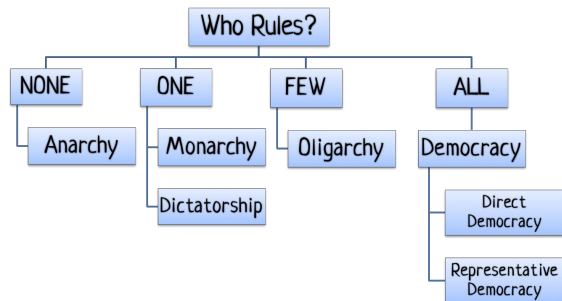
- Describes the human state before governments are established
- Similar to the way animals live in the wild - everyone looks out for themselves

## Anarchy Examples

**Modern Theocracies** → usually believe that people should be allowed to freely associate together without being subject to any \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ countries have anarchy as their form of government

## Anarchy Examples



□ *Where would you put theocracy on this chart?*