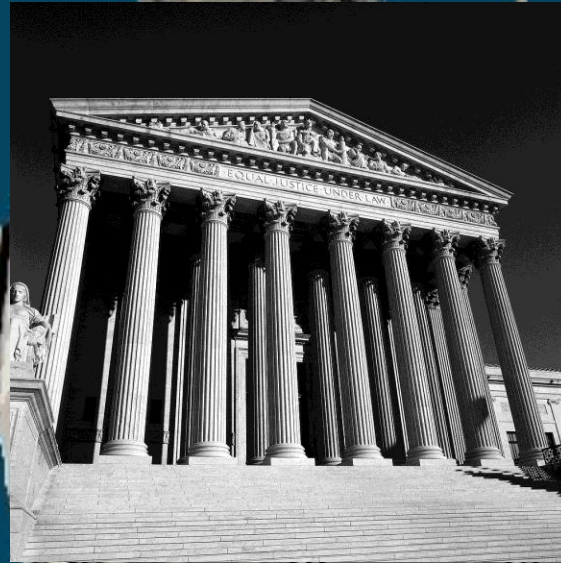


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# Types of Governments



# Federation

- Distributed Power
  - Power is divided between one central and several regional authorities.



# Federal Distributions of Power

Regional  
Authority

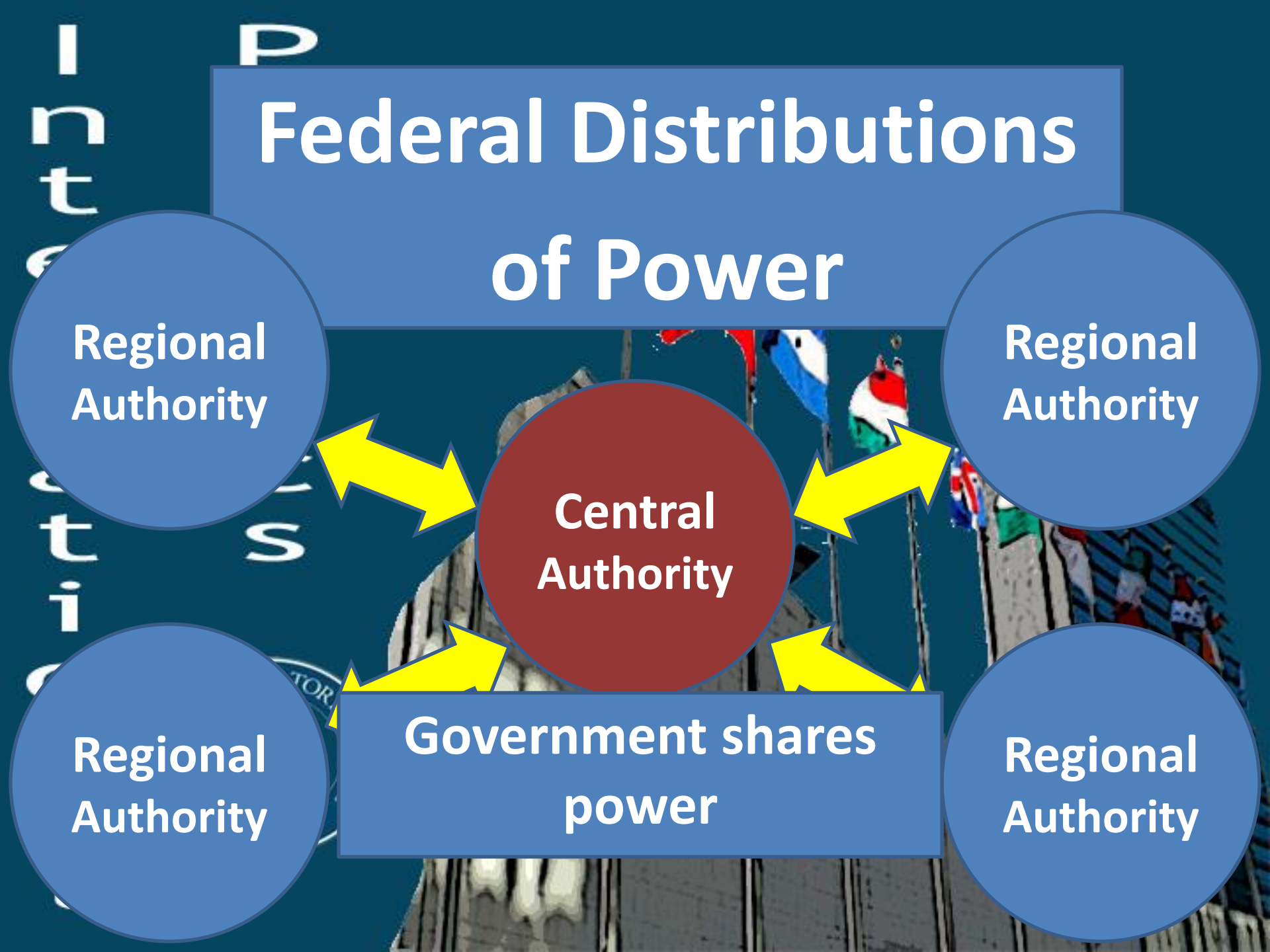
Regional  
Authority

Central  
Authority

Regional  
Authority

Regional  
Authority

Government shares  
power





# Unitary System

- Centralized Power
  - Power is held by one central authority.



# Unitary System

## Separation of Power

Regional Authority

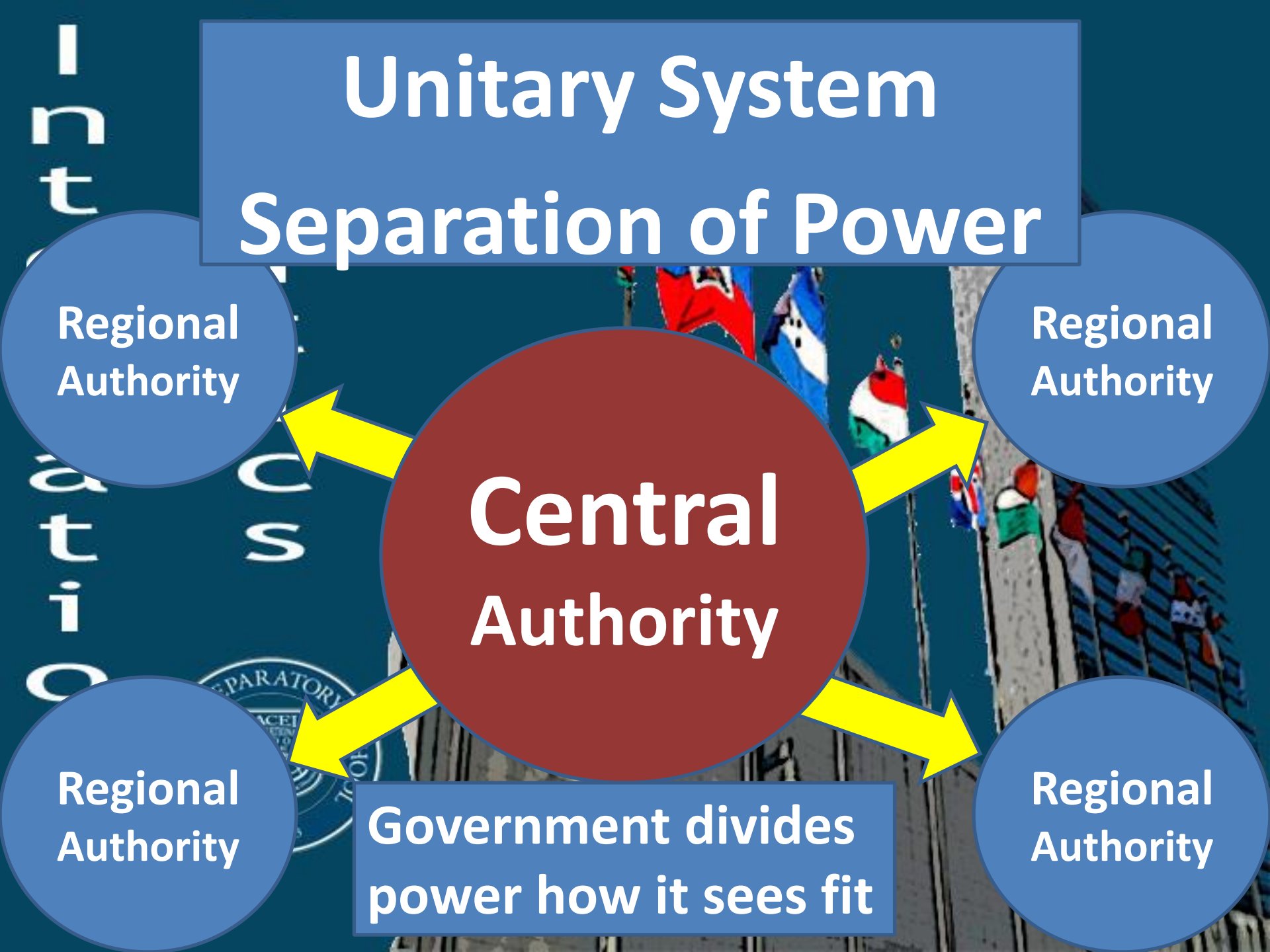
Regional Authority

Central Authority

Regional Authority

Regional Authority

Government divides power how it sees fit



# Confederation System

- De-Centralized Power
  - Voluntary association of independent states who delegate powers to central Government.
  - Secure some common purpose.
  - States retain considerable independence.



# Confederation System

Regional Authority

Regional Authority

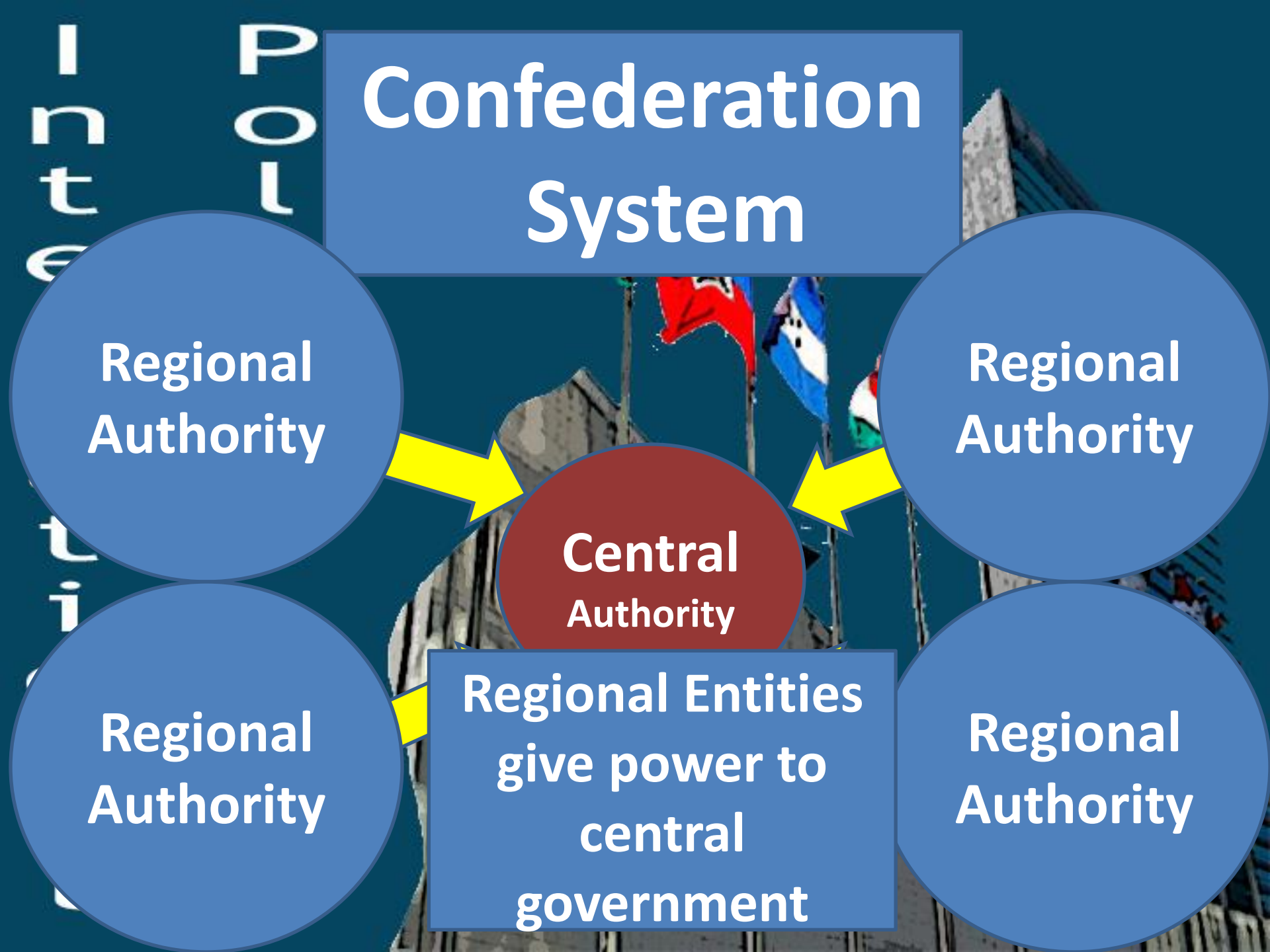
Central Authority

Regional Authority

Regional Authority

Regional Entities give power to central government

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# Distribution of Power

All key powers are held by the central government

State/regional authorities hold most of the power

Unitary

Federal

Confederation

Strong central government

Weaker central government





# Forms of Governments

## Autocratic and Oligarchy Governments



# Autocratic Government

- One person possesses unlimited power.
- The citizen has limited, if any, role in government.



# Autocratic Government

- The oldest form of government.
- One of the most common forms of government.
- Maintain power through inheritance or ruthless use of military and police power.



International



# Autocratic Governments

- Absolute or Totalitarian Dictatorship
  - Ideas of a single leader glorified.
  - Government tries to control all aspects of social and economic life.
  - People lack the power to limit their rulers.





# Autocratic Governments

- Absolute Monarchy
  - King, queen, or emperor exercises the supreme powers of government/unlimited power.
  - Position is usually inherited.
  - People lack the power to limit their rulers.



# Oligarchy Government

- Government by the few.
  - Sometimes a small group exercises control, especially for corrupt and selfish purposes.
  - The citizen has a very limited role.



# Oligarchy Government

- The group gets its power from military power, social power, wealth, religion or a combination.
- Political opposition is usually suppressed-sometimes violently.





# Autocracy & Oligarchy

- Sometimes claim they rule for the people.
- In reality, the people have very little say in both types of government.
- Will hold mock elections or have “National Congresses”

Projected 2014 Vote Percentage vs. 2009



Kim Jong Un  
Other

Kim Jong Un  
Other





# Theocracy

A form of government in which a Deity is recognized as the supreme civil ruler, but the Deity's laws are interpreted by ecclesiastical authorities (bishops, mullahs, etc.); a government subject to religious authority.



# Communist

- The state plans and controls the economy and a single - often authoritarian - party holds power
- State controls are imposed with the elimination of private ownership of property or capital
- Attempting to create a social order in which all goods are equally shared



# Forms of Governments

## Democratic Systems





# Parliamentary Democracy

- A system of government having the real executive power vested in a cabinet composed of members of the legislature who are individually and collectively responsible to the legislature.
- May have a Prime Minister elected by the legislature.





# Presidential Democracy

- A system of government in which the president is constitutionally independent of the legislature.
- The executive branch exists separately from the legislature.



# Republican Systems

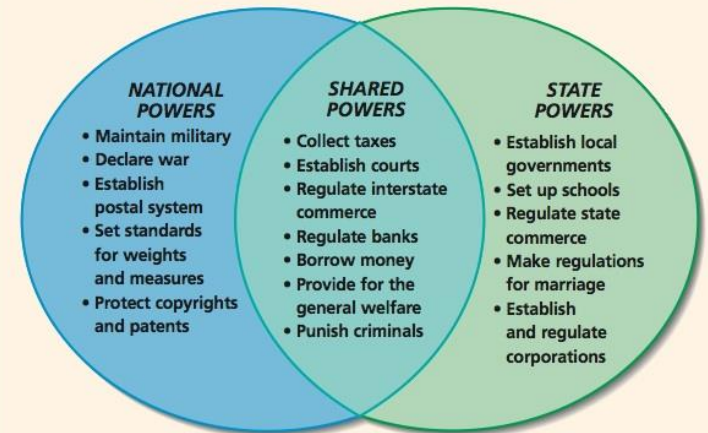
A representative democracy in which the people's elected deputies, not the people themselves, vote on legislation.



# Federal Republic

- Power is divided between the central government and its federal republics
  - States, colonies, or provinces retain a degree of self-government
  - Ultimate sovereign power rests with the voters who chose their representatives.

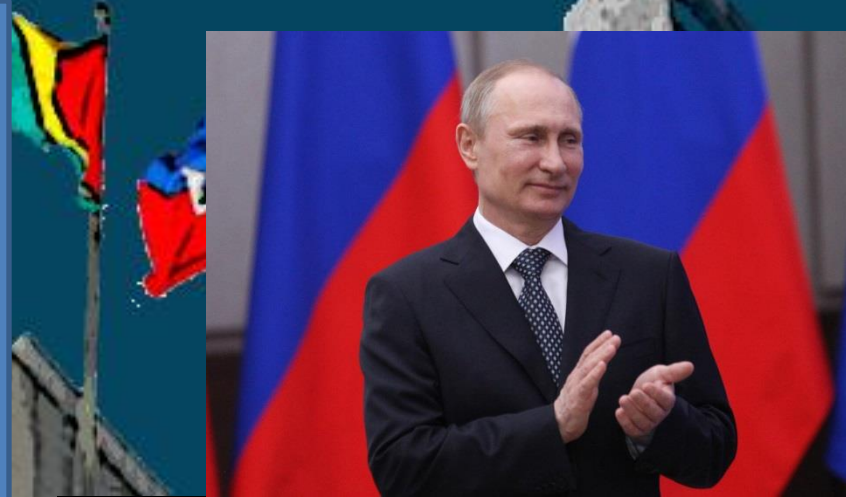
**Americans live under both national and state governments.**





# Federation

- Power is formally divided - usually by means of a constitution - between a central authority and a number of constituent regions
- Each region retains some management of its internal affairs
- Central government still exerts influence directly upon both individuals as well as upon the regional units.



# Parliamentary Democracy

- Parliament selects the leader (a prime minister, premier, or chancellor) and the cabinet ministers - according to party strength as expressed in elections
- Government has responsibility to the people as well as to the parliament



# Constitutional Monarchy

- System in which governmental power is held by an Prime Minister who is often selected by the Parliament
  - Can be removed by a vote of no confidence
- Works with a Monarch who often just serves as a figurehead

