Resources

Teacher Notes (6th & 7th)
Frameworks
Curriculum Map
Videos- Unit 1, Middle School, High School, Concept Wall
Southern Center Materials
OAS (in the works)
Government/Civics Domain
Sixth and Seventh Grade Social Studies
Compare & Contrast Various Forms of Government

Describe the ways government systems distribute power: unitary, confederation, and federal

SS6 – CG1a, CG4a, CG6a
SS7 – CG1a, CG4a, CG6a
Federal (Federation) Ways Government Distributes Power

Power is divided between one central and several regional authorities.

Teacher Notes: Students should be able to describe the ways governments distribute power, or identify the type of distribution from a description.
Federation / Federal
Ways Government Distributes Power

Central Authority

Regional Authority
Regional Authority
Regional Authority
Regional Authority
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<th>List of countries with Federal Governments (24)</th>
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<td><strong>Countries in Transition to Federalism</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Iraq</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Countries Considering a Federal System</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sri Lanka</strong></td>
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Unitary

Ways Government Distributes Power

Power is held by one central authority.

Teacher Notes: Students should be able to describe the ways governments distribute power, or identify the type of distribution from a description.
Unitary
Ways Government Distributes Power

Central Authority

Regional Authority
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# List of Unitary States

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<td>Togo</td>
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Confederation

Ways Government Distributes Power

• Voluntary association of independent states that often only delegate a few powers to the central authority.
• Secure some common purpose.
• Agree to certain limitations on their freedom of action.
• States retain considerable independence.
• Less binding than a federation.
Confederation

Ways Government Distributes Power

Regional Authority

Central Authority

Regional Authority

Regional Authority

Regional Authority
List of Confederations - Today

Iroquois Confederacy (1090–present)
European Union and OPEC

Historic confederations
Some have more the characteristics of a personal union, but they are still listed here because of their own self-styling.

Crown of Aragon (1137–1716)

Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (confederated personal union; 1447–1492, 1501–1569, (different governments, armies, treasuries, laws, territories with borders, citizenships; common monarch (Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland), parliament (Sejm) and currency)

Switzerland (1291–1848), officially the Swiss Confederation

Republic of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands (1581-1795)

Confederate Ireland (1641-1649)
Historic confederations

New England Confederation (1643–1684)
United States of America under the Articles of Confederation (1781–1789)
Confederate States of America, (1861–1865)
Aro Confederacy, (1690 -1902), in what is now Nigeria, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea
Hanseatic League
United Provinces of New Granada (1810–1816 in what is now Colombia)
Powhatan Confederacy
Carlist States in Spain (1872–1876)
Historic confederations

**United Arab Republic** (confederation de-facto; 1958–1961, Egypt+Syria; 1963, Egypt+Syria+Iraq)
**Arab Federation** (confederation de-facto; 1958, (Iraq+Jordan)
**Federation of Arab Republics** (confederation de-facto; 1972, Egypt+Syria+Libya)
**Arab Islamic Republic** (confederation de-facto; 1974, Libya+Tunisia)
**Peru-Bolivian Confederation** (1836–1839)
**Kalmar Union** (confederated personal union; 1397–1523, Denmark+Sweden+Norway)
**Denmark-Norway** (confederated personal union; 1536–1814)
**Sweden-Norway** (confederated personal union; 1814–1905)
**Confederation of Central America** (1842–1844, El Salvador+Guatemala+Honduras+Nicaragua)
Historic confederations

Confederation of the Equator (1824) - located in Northeast Brazil. Pre-united Germany after the Holy Roman Empire
Confederation of the Rhine (1806–1813) had no head of state nor a government
German Confederation (1815–1866)
North German Confederation (1866–1871) Became the German Empire in 1871

Fictional confederations
Confederacy of Independent Systems (Star Wars)
Terran Confederation (Wing Commander)
Terran Confederacy (StarCraft)
Capellon Confederation (Battletech)
Confederation of Planet Omega (animated series Once Upon a Time... Space)
Sample Test Question

In Nigeria’s government, power is divided between Central and regional authorities. This is an example of which government type?

A. Unitary
B. Confederation
C. Federal
D. Parliamentary

Corresponds to
SS6- CG1a, CG4a, CG6a
SS7- CG1a, CG4a, CG6a
Sample Test Question

In Nigeria’s government, power is divided between Central and regional authorities. This is an example of which government type?

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C. Federal*
D. Parliamentary

Corresponds to
SS6- CG1a, CG4a, CG6a
SS7- CG1a, CG4a, CG6a
Ways Government Distributes Power

All key powers are held by the central government.

State/regional authorities hold most of the power.

Unitary

Strong central government

Federal

Confederation

Weaker central government
Compare & Contrast Various Forms of Government

Explain how governments determine citizen participation: autocratic, oligarchic, and democratic.

SS6 - CG1b, CG4b, CG6b

SS7 – CG1b, CG4b, CG6b
How Governments Determine Citizen Participation

Government Power

Citizen Participation

General Citizens' Participation

Select Citizens' Participation

Low or No Participation

High Participation

Low or No Participation

Low or No Participation

Autocratic

Oligarchic

Democracy
Autocratic
How Governments Determine Citizen Participation

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

Teacher Notes: Explain the different ways citizen participation in their government is defined.
How Governments Determine Citizen Participation

**Autocratic**

- 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.
How Governments Determine Citizen Participation

Forms of Autocratic Govts.

• Absolute or Totalitarian Dictatorship
  • Ideas of a single leader glorified.
  • Government tries to control all aspects of social and economic life.
  • Government is not responsible to the people.
  • People lack the power to limit their rulers.
  • Examples- Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Joseph Stalin
How Governments Determine Citizen Participation

Forms of Autocratic Govts.

• 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.
  • Absolute monarchs are rare today but from the 1400s to the 1700s they ruled most of Western Europe.
  • **Examples**- King of Saudi Arabia.
How Governments Determine Citizen Participation

Forms of Autocratic Govts.

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  • Examples- King of Saudi Arabia.
Oligarchy
How Governments Determine Citizen Participation

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

Teacher Notes: Explain the different ways citizen participation in their government is defined.
How Governments Determine Citizen Participation

Oligarchy

• The group gets its power from military power, social power, wealth, religion or a combination.
• Political opposition is usually suppressed—sometimes violently.
  • **Examples**—Communist countries such as China.
  • Leaders in the party and armed forces control government.
How Governments Determine Citizen Participation

Autocracy & Oligarchy

• Sometimes claim they rule for the people.
• In reality, the people have very little say in both types of government.
  • Examples- May hold elections with only one candidate or control the results in various ways.
  • Examples- Even when these governments have a legislature or national assembly, they often only approve decisions made by the leaders.
Sample Test Question

What is a basic way citizens of a democratic nation can influence the government?
A. voting
B. working
C. obeying laws
D. consuming goods

OAS Database Question - Corresponds to
SS6- CG1b, CG4b, CG6b
SS7- CG1b, CG4b, CG6b
Sample Test Question

What is a basic way citizens of a democratic nation can influence the government?

A. voting*
B. working
C. obeying laws
D. consuming goods

OAS Database Question - Corresponds to
SS6- CG1b, CG4b, CG6b
SS7- CG1b , CG4b, CG6b
Compare & Contrast Various Forms of Government

Describe the two predominant forms of democratic governments: Parliamentary & Presidential

SS6 - CG1c, CG4c, CG6c
SS7 – CG1c, CG4c, CG6c
Describe the two predominant forms of democratic government: parliamentary and presidential

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.
Describe the two predominant forms of democratic government: parliamentary and presidential.

**Presidential Democracy**

A system of government in which the president is constitutionally independent of the legislature.

The executive branch exists separately from the legislature (to which it is generally not accountable).
Sample Test Question

In which system of government does the legislature elect the executive leader of the government?

A. democratic  
B. communist  
C. parliamentary  
D. totalitarian

OAS Database Question - Corresponds to  
SS6- CG1c, CG4c, CG6c  
SS7- CG1c, CG4c, CG6c
Sample Test Question

In which system of government does the legislature elect the executive leader of the government?
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C. parliamentary*
D. totalitarian

OAS Database Question - Corresponds to
SS6- CG1c, CG4c, CG6c
SS7- CG1c, CG4c, CG6c
Sample Test Question

Which statement about Great Britain's parliamentary system of government today is true?
A. Members of both houses of Parliament are elected for life.
B. The queen decides which laws Parliament will debate.
C. Members of Parliament do not belong to political parties.
D. The prime minister is not directly chosen by voters.

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OAS Database Question - Corresponds to
SS6- CG1c, CG4c, CG6c
SS7- CG1c , CG4c, CG6c
In most democratic countries, the government is divided into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. In Canada, the legislative branch is the

A. Parliament  
B. prime minister  
C. Supreme Court  
D. governor general

OAS Database Question - Corresponds to  
SS6- CG1b, CG4b, CG6b  
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OAS Database Question - Corresponds to
SS6- CG1b, CG4b, CG6b
SS&- CG1b, CG4b, CG6b
Republican Systems

Kenya and South Africa

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

Compare types of governments from various countries. Distinguish the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.
Federal Republic

India, Brazil, Mexico

A state in which the powers of the central government are restricted and in which the component parts (states, colonies, or provinces) retain a degree of self-government; ultimate sovereign power rests with the voters who chose their governmental representatives.

Compare types of governments from various countries. Distinguish the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.
Federal (Federation)

Germany, Russia, Canada, Australia

A form of government in which sovereign power is formally divided - usually by means of a constitution - between a central authority and a number of constituent regions (states, colonies, or provinces) so that each region retains some management of its internal affairs; differs from a confederacy in that the central government exerts influence directly upon both individuals as well as upon the regional units.

Compare types of governments from various countries.
Distinguish the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.
Parliamentary Democracy

Israel, Canada, Australia

A political system in which the legislature (parliament) selects the government - a prime minister, premier, or chancellor along with the cabinet ministers - according to party strength as expressed in elections; by this system, the government acquires a dual responsibility: to the people as well as to the parliament.

Compare types of governments from various countries. Distinguish the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.
Parliamentary

United Kingdom

Government in which members of an executive branch (the cabinet and its leader - a prime minister, premier, or chancellor) are nominated to their positions by a legislature or parliament, and are directly responsible to it; this type of government can be dissolved at will by the parliament (legislature) by means of a no confidence vote or the leader of the cabinet may dissolve the parliament if it can no longer function. Also see Constitutional Monarchy.

Compare types of governments from various countries. Distinguish the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.
Monarchy

Saudi Arabia

A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a monarch who reigns over a state or territory, usually for life and by hereditary right; the monarch may be either a sole absolute ruler or a sovereign - such as a king, queen, or prince - with constitutionally limited authority.

Compare types of governments from various countries. Distinguish the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.
Constitutional Monarchy

Japan and Canada

A system of government in which a monarch is guided by a constitution whereby his/her rights, duties, and responsibilities are spelled out in written law or by custom.

Compare types of governments from various countries. Distinguish the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.
Theocracy

Iran

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.

Compare types of governments from various countries.
Distinguish the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.
Communist

China

A system of government in which 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 while claiming to make progress toward a higher social order in which all goods are equally shared by the people (i.e., a classless society).

Compare types of governments from various countries. Distinguish the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.
Dictatorships

Sudan and Cuba

A form of government in which a ruler or small clique wield absolute power (not restricted by a constitution or laws).

Compare types of governments from various countries. Distinguish the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.