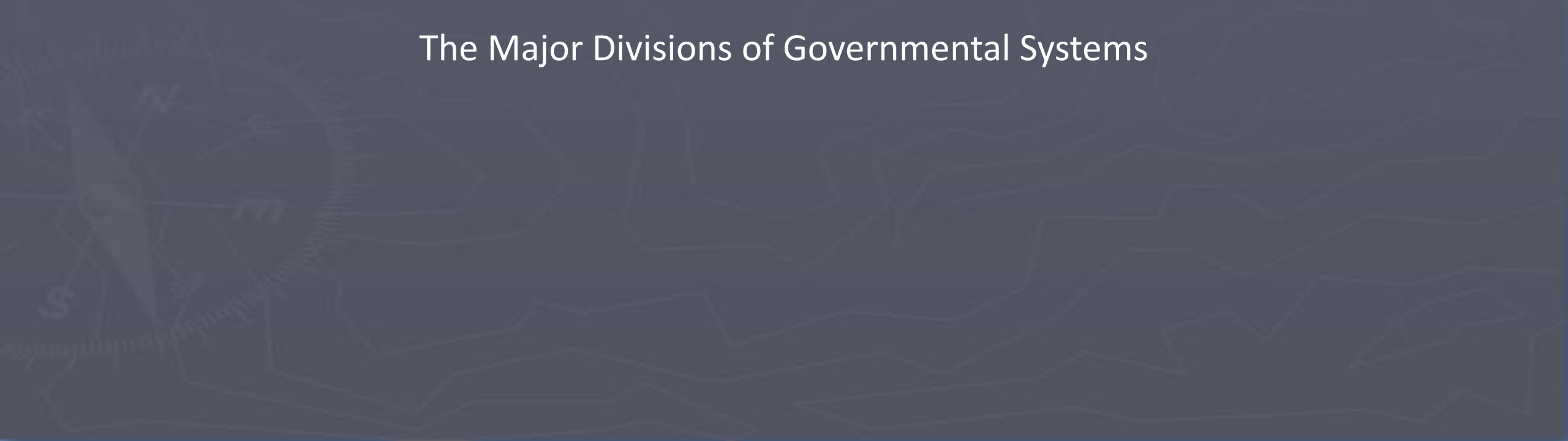
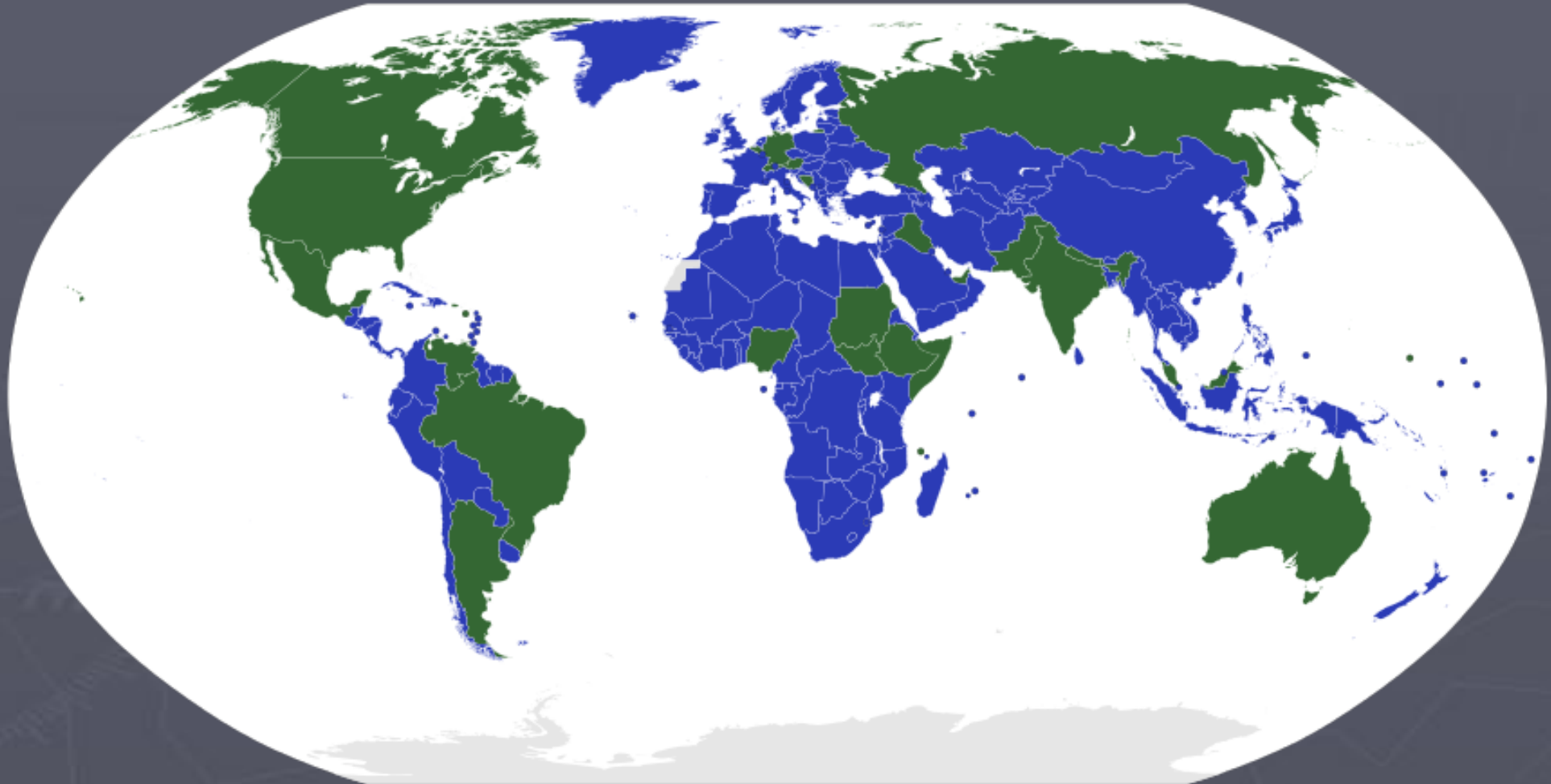


# Types of Governments

The Major Divisions of Governmental Systems



# Global Distribution of Governments



Green: Federation

Blue: Unitary

# Unitary Governments

- One central government is in control of smaller states or entities with very little to no shared power
  - Ex. The United Kingdom, China, Saudi Arabia

**Centralized Power:** Power held by a central authority



# Forms of Unitary Governments

- Autocracy – Power typically held by one person or a small group of people
  - Dictatorship – Governmental power controlled by one person
  - Monarchy – Governmental power controlled by a hereditary king or queen.
  - Oligarchy – Governmental power controlled by a group of people or particular political party
  - Theocracy – Governmental power and religious power are linked one in the same

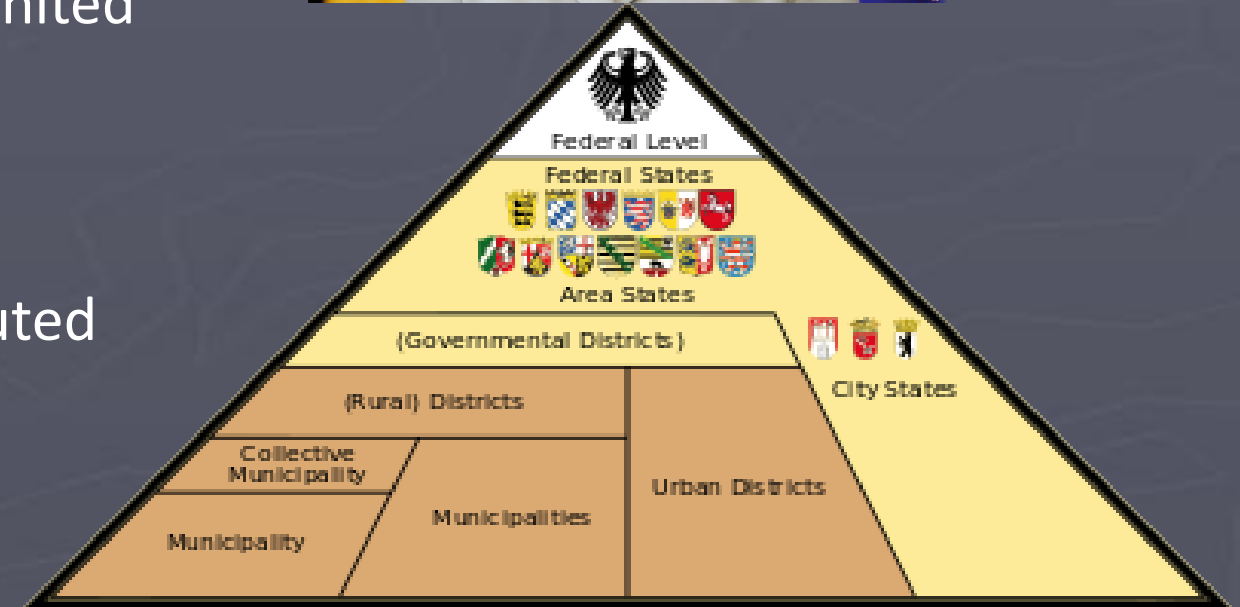


# Federalist Governments

- Power is shared between a large national government and smaller state or provincial governments. Smaller entities are allowed some self rule.
  - Ex. Australia, Brazil, Germany, the United States



**De-Centralized Power:** Power distributed away from the central authority



# Forms of Federations

- Democratic – Government power derived from the people
  - Presidential – The President is constitutionally independent from the legislature
  - Parliamentary – Electors select representatives who then select a prime minister
  - Constitutional Monarchy – Power is constitutionally divided between a monarch and a parliament
  - Republic – Electors vote to select representatives to serve in the government
    - As opposed to a direct democracy where citizens vote directly on governmental issues

# Confederations

- Power is mostly divided between the individual states with a much weaker central government
  - Ex. The Articles of Confederation, Confederate States of America

