

## TOPIC: FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

### Monarchy and Democracy



#### Monarchy

A political system in which a single \_\_\_\_\_ rules from generation to generation.

##### Absolute Monarchs

The monarch has unlimited, \_\_\_\_\_ power.

##### Constitutional Monarchs

Governments are run by elected officials, and the monarch serves as a \_\_\_\_\_ head of state.



#### Democracy

A political system that gives power to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ◆ **Representative Democracy (Republic):** Government where citizens all have an equal \_\_\_\_\_ in electing representatives, who determine policies and laws.
- ◆ Generally ensure certain rights for citizens:

Freedom of \_\_\_\_\_, assembly, and press.

Prohibit unlawful imprisonment.

Elected officials have limited power.

### EXAMPLE

Read the following descriptions and label them using the terms in the box:

1	Citizens vote in bi-yearly elections to choose representatives who hold office and make decisions on their behalf.	
2	Political power is held by a single family, who can trace their lineage back generations.	
3	A monarch remains as a head of state, but governing power is held by elected officials.	

- a) Absolute Monarchy.
- b) Constitutional Monarchy.
- c) Representative Democracy.

## **TOPIC: FORMS OF GOVERNMENT**

### **PRACTICE**

A representative democracy is a political system in which:

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- a) Citizens have the right to vote directly on all laws and policies.
- b) Political leaders inherit power through family lineage.
- c) Citizens have the right to vote for officials, who make decisions on their behalf.
- d) Power is concentrated in a single leader, who restricts political opposition.

### **PRACTICE**

In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch:

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- a) Is elected through national elections.
- b) Serves as a symbolic head of state.
- c) Shares power equally with elected officials.
- d) Holds all governing authority.

## TOPIC: FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

### Authoritarianism, Totalitarianism, and Dictatorships



#### **Authoritarianism**

A political system where:

\_\_\_\_\_ is concentrated in a single leader or small group.

Citizens denied participation in government.

Personal and public freedoms are \_\_\_\_\_.

◆ Common regime types include single-party states, absolute monarchies, and dictatorships.

► **Dictatorship:** A leadership style where one individual (\_\_\_\_\_) holds all political power.

#### **Totalitarianism**

Extreme form of authoritarian rule that seeks \_\_\_\_\_ control over society.

- ◆ Government fully controls mass \_\_\_\_\_, education, and private lives of citizens.
- ◆ Dissenters may experience imprisonment or execution.

### **EXAMPLE**

Which of the following statements best describes the difference between authoritarianism and totalitarianism?

- Authoritarianism only occurs under dictatorships, whereas totalitarianism can occur under other regimes.
- Authoritarianism only concentrates power, whereas totalitarianism also limits personal freedoms.
- Totalitarianism is an extreme form of authoritarianism, that seeks more complete control over society.
- Totalitarianism occurs in democratic governments, whereas authoritarianism occurs under monarchies.

## **TOPIC: FORMS OF GOVERNMENT**

### **PRACTICE**

Which of the following regimes would **most likely** be classified as totalitarian?

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- a) A country where media, education, and culture are fully controlled by the government.
- b) A constitutional monarchy where people can vote for elected officials.
- c) A country that allows citizens government representation and strong civil liberties.
- d) A government where political power is concentrated in a small group.

### **PRACTICE**

Which of the following are common characteristics of a dictatorship?

- I. The dictator's status is achieved and maintained through coercion, wealth, and military control.
- II. Competitive elections are held often.
- III. Political power is concentrated in a single individual.

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- a) I & II.
  - b) I & III.
  - c) II & III.
  - d) I, II, & III.