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| **Questions or Connections** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
| **SS.7.C.3.1 Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).** |
|  | I can define each type of government* Anarchy-
* Direct Democracy –
* Example:
* Representative Democracy (AKA Republic)–
* Example:
* Monarchy-
* Absolute Monarchy –
* Example:
* Constitutional Monarchy –
* Example:
* Oligarchy –
* Example:
* Autocracy –
* Example:
* Theocracy-
* Example:
 |
| **SS.7.C.3.2 Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.** |
|  | I can define each system of government* Parliamentary –
* Example:
* Federal –
* Example:
* Confederal –
* Unitary –
* Example:
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| **Example:** | **Form of Government:**  |
| 1. Some Native American tribes organize themselves by having all male adult members of the tribe vote to make changes to the laws.
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| 1. In the 20th century, royalty have generally become symbols of national unity, while real power is usually held by elected officials who follow a constitution.
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| 1. In England in 1215, a small group of wealthy, powerful men forced the king to share power with them.
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| 1. Most of the leaders who started World War I were the few remaining absolute monarchs of Europe. In World War II, many who started the war were dictators, such as those in Germany, Japan, and Italy.
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| 1. In early European history, government power was held by kings and queens who ruled with unlimited powers.
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**(A) Directions: With a partner, read each example and decide which form of government is being described.**

**(B) Directions: With a partner, read each example and decide which system of government is being described.**

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| **Example:** | **System of Government:**  |
| 1. In New Zealand, the government is led by the legislature(lawmaking body)and the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the leader of the political party that has a majority of seats in the legislature.
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| 1. Argentina’s federal government has an elected President, National Congress, and Supreme Court. Argentina has provinces, or states, that have their own constitutions and legislative, executive, and judicial powers. The central government shares powers with those provinces.
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| 1. The European Union is a partnership among 27 countries in Europe. Everything that happens among those countries comes from treaties (formal agreements) agreed to by the members.
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| 1. Japan has a strong central government. The legislative branch in Japan is called The Diet. The executive branch is led by the Prime Minister and lower ministers. The 47 provinces, or states, of Japan rely on the central government for money and support and have no power whatsoever.
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