**Unit 3: Forms of Government Test Study Guide**

·       **Be able to define the forms of government.
·       *Be able to recognize real-life examples of forms of government.*
·       Be able to place forms of government on a “power chart”- none, one, few, all.
·       Be able to identify graphic representations of government systems.**

**Forms of Government:**

* **Direct democracy:** government in which the citizens are directly involved in the day-to-day work of governing the country.
* **Representative democracy:** government in which citizens elect leaders to represent their rights and interests in government.
* **Monarchy:** Government in which a king or queen rules the country. Leaders are born into ruling families.
* **Parliamentary:** A form of government in which the elected legislative branch (parliament) actually controls the executive branch. Parliament elects the head of the executive, the Prime Minister from its own majority party.
* **Socialism:** Government in which wealth is distributed equally among its citizens. *Some* government control of society and the economy.
* **Communism:** Government in which all property is owned by the government or “the state”. *Complete* government control of society and the economy. Working class (worker’s) vs. capitalist class (owners of production). Workers unite to take over government.
* **Anarchy-** Rule by NONE.
* **Autocracy-** Rule by ONE. One person possesses unlimited power.
* **Oligarchy-** Rule by FEW.
* **Democracy-** Rule by ALL.

**Government Systems:**
**1)    Unitary:** A system of political organization in which most or all of the governing power resides in a centralized government. Central government has the most power in a unitary system.
**2)    Federal:** A system of political organization in which governing power is shared between a central government and regional governments. Government system in place after the U.S. adopted the U.S. Constitution.
**3)    Confederal:** A system of political organization in which sovereign states delegate power to a central government for specific purposes. State governments have the most power in a confederal system.

