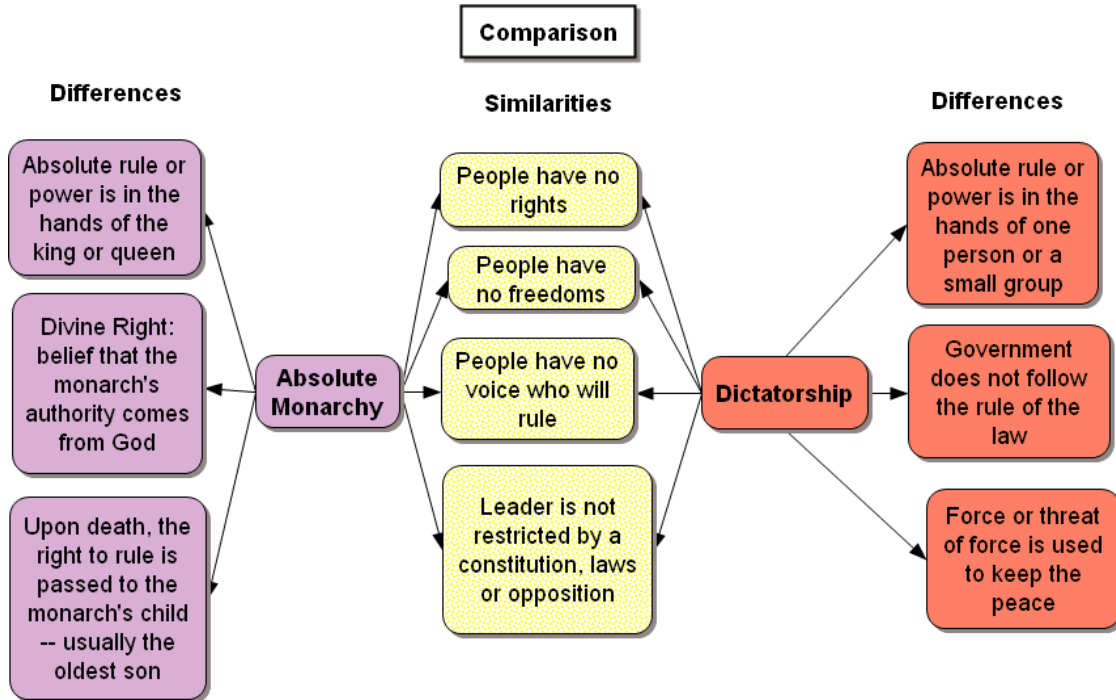


Types of Government

Change in Absolute Monarchies and Dictatorships can only be brought about through revolution!



Constitutional Monarchies' Powers Are Restricted!



- The King or Queen's power is restricted by a Constitution (laws).

Comparison: Parliamentary and Presidential Democracies

Parliamentary Democracy

Joining of Powers:
Member of executive (prime minister) is also member of legislative (parliament)

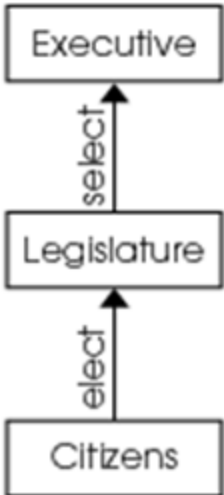
Prime Minister
is elected by parliament (legislative body), responsible to parliament and can be voted out of office by parliament

Presidential Democracy

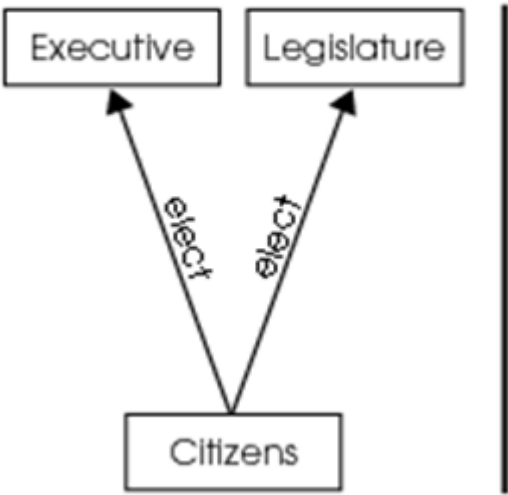
Separation of Powers:
Clear separation of powers between executive and legislative branches

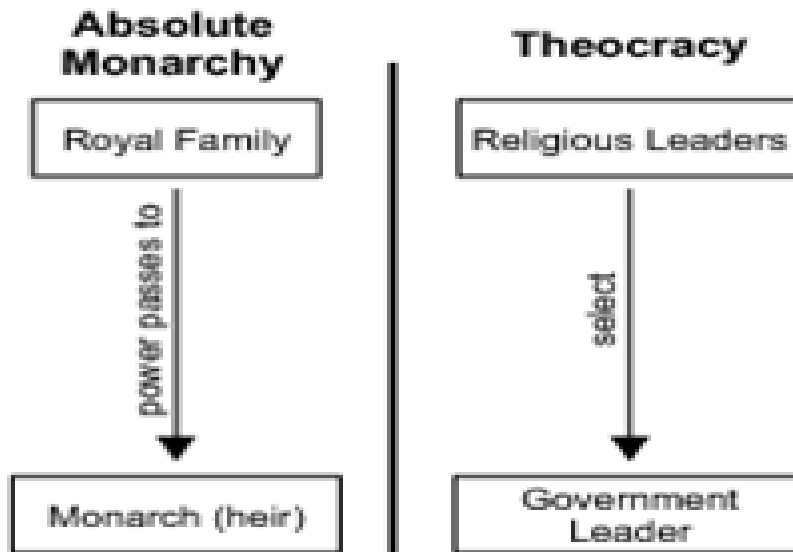
President
is elected by eligible voters; congress (legislative bodies) under normal circumstances cannot vote president out of office

Parliamentary Democracy



Presidential Democracy





Democracy

- In a democracy, the source of authority for the government is the people.

Parliamentary and Presidential Democracies

- In parliamentary and presidential democracies, citizens are able to elect leaders who share their political views on important issues.
- Therefore, if citizens are displeased with government policies in these democracies, citizens typically vote for a leader who will change the policies.
- Citizens in presidential democracies and parliamentary democracies typically achieve governmental change by voting in elections.
- Citizens living in presidential and parliamentary democracies can change their government by voting for candidates who share their views and concerns on particular issues.
- Once candidates are elected to office, their voting record tells citizens whether to continue to support them or to change the government by voting for different candidates.

- In presidential democracies, citizens elect members of the executive and legislative branches of government.
- This makes those branches extremely accountable to the citizens, who have the power to vote people out of office.

Presidential Democracies and Dictatorships

- A group of citizens organizes a peaceful march through the streets of their nation's capital. They carry signs calling for the nation's leader to resign. The results are different in a presidential democracy to that of a dictatorship.
- Governmental change occurs differently in a democracy than in a dictatorship.
- Citizens in democracies have rights and protections, including the right to free speech.
 - This means that they can have peaceful marches and protests to influence leaders and push for governmental change, without being afraid of arrest by the police or army.
- A dictatorship frequently punishes people who march or protests.
 - Dictators do not have to listen to the people of their country.
- **Presidential democracies** allow candidates from more than one party, not just the ruling party. **Dictatorships** make sure that whoever is elected will follow the orders of the ruling party and not the wishes of the citizens who elected them.
- Some countries that are dictatorships hold elections from time to time.
- These elections are different from elections in presidential democracies because typically elections in dictatorships only have candidates from one political party on the ballot

Dictatorship

- In a dictatorship, the dictator has absolute power and is not held accountable by the citizenry.
- The primary feature of a dictatorship is that leaders make decisions without the consent of the people
- Dictators generally rise to power through use or threat of force.

- Therefore, the maintenance of their power and the obedience of citizens is upheld through continued threat of force or violence

Absolute Monarchies and Dictatorships

- One way absolute monarchies are similar to dictatorships is that citizens under both systems of government typically must engage in revolution in order to achieve governmental change
- Because citizens in absolute monarchies or dictatorships have no legal methods of bringing about governmental change, **they must revolt in order to bring about change.**
- Both **dictatorships** and **absolute monarchies** are forms of government in which citizens have no active role in government.
- In both, decision-making is in the hands of a single, all-powerful leader.
- Citizens in dictatorships and absolute monarchies have little or no decision-making power.
- A single leader makes most decisions in these types of government.

Absolute monarchs and Constitutional Monarchs

- How do absolute monarchs differ from constitutional monarchs in their ability to use power?
- The power of absolute monarchs is unlimited.
- Constitutional monarchs have to obey the Constitution (laws).

Theocracy

- System of government are leaders typically chosen by church officials or religious elders
- Theocracy is a form of government in which leaders are chosen from religious elders and power is used to enforce religious laws.

Parliamentary democracy and Theocracy

- In a parliamentary democracy, a leader is typically elected by members of the legislative branch.
- Theocracy is a form of government in which leaders are chosen from religious elders and power is used to enforce religious laws.