

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_ Log #: \_\_\_\_\_

## Government Notes

### What is Government?

Government is the system that sets up and enforces a society's laws and institutions. Its main purposes are to \_\_\_\_\_ citizens and \_\_\_\_\_ services. Some governments are controlled by a few people, some are controlled by many.

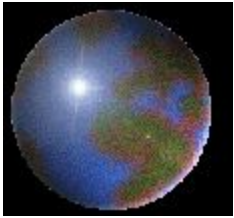
### Types of Government:

- Unless a country is in a state of \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_, it is most likely run by a government.
- All governments are run a little bit \_\_\_\_\_ and have different rights, laws, and consequences.
- However, \_\_\_\_\_  
Due to certain similarities, we can put all governments into one of four categories.

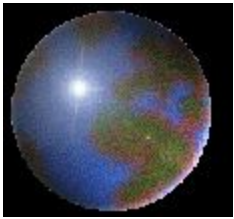
### Different Types

- The types of government are:
  - A) \_\_\_\_\_
  - B) \_\_\_\_\_
  - C) \_\_\_\_\_
  - D) \_\_\_\_\_

However, there are other types of government that are often a combination of the types above.

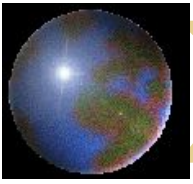


# World Governments



# What is Government?

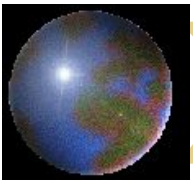
Government is the system that sets up and enforces a society's laws and institutions. Its main purposes are to protect citizens and provide services. Some governments are controlled by a few people, some are controlled by many.



# Types of Government

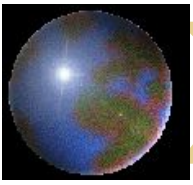
- Unless a country is in a state of chaos or anarchy, it is most likely run by a government.





# Types of Government

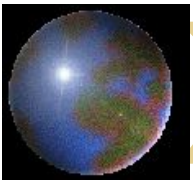
- All governments are run a little bit differently and have different rights, laws, and consequences.
- However, all governments have some things in common. Due to certain similarities, we can put all governments into one of four categories.



# Different Types

- The types of government are:
  - A) Democracy
  - B) Dictatorship
  - C) Monarchy
  - D) Theocracy

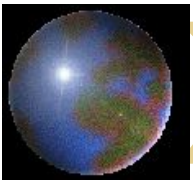
However, there are other types of government that are often a combination of the types above.



# Types of Democracy

- Comes from a Greek word meaning “demos” = people “kratos” meaning= power
- Democracy = Rule by the people.



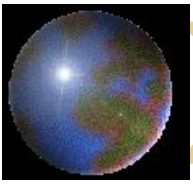


# Types of Democracy

- Two types of democracy.
  - Direct Democracy – citizens rule directly.
  - Representative Democracy-citizens rule through representatives



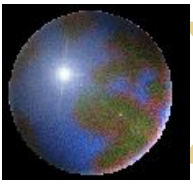




# What is a Direct Democracy?

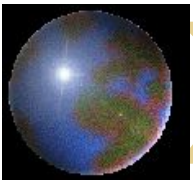
- A direct democracy is a government in which all citizens have equal power in decision making.
- All citizens have the right to vote on every single issue.
- The government is controlled by everyone equally.





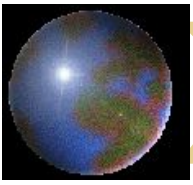
# Direct Democracy - Strengths

- Every citizen has equal power in matters of government. Every citizen is involved in the decision making.
- Since all citizens are involved in decision making, there is a broad base of support and loyalty from the people.
- Individual liberties are protected by all.



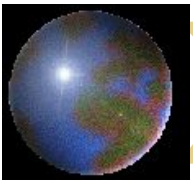
# Direct Democracy - Weaknesses

- A direct democracy only works when a small number of people are involved. The ability to gather citizens in one place is necessary, so that everyone can debate and discuss. This makes a direct democracy difficult for very populous countries.
- Decision making involving all citizens is time consuming. All citizens give in-put, debate, discuss, etc. And therefore, it takes a lot of time to make laws or decisions.



## Current Direct Democracies

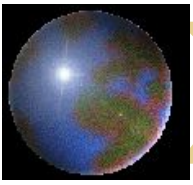
- Switzerland is the strongest example of a modern direct democracy. In the past 120 years, more than 240 laws have been put before the people for a vote.
- With the invention of better technology, such as the internet, more and more people believe that a direct democracy could be possible in the United States, even though we have such a large population.



# What is a Representative Democracy?

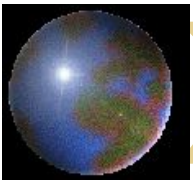
- A representative democracy is a government in which people elect representatives who hold the decision making power, and who are limited in their power by a constitution.





# Representative Democracy - Strengths

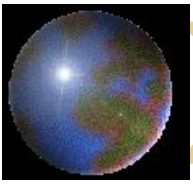
- Citizens are involved in decision making through their representatives, lobbying, and voting.
- Representatives are aware their job depends on meeting the needs of their constituents.
- Most if not all elements of the population are represented.
- Generally, reps are educated, more-capable citizens who can devote the time needed to solve complex problems.



# Representative Democracy - Weaknesses

- Decision making is time consuming.
- Desire of representatives to please everyone may cripple the system.
- Representatives may not always agree with those they represent.
- Lack of involved citizenry may allow special interest groups to influence or dominate representatives.





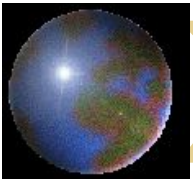
# Current Rep. Democracies

- The United States
- Mexico
- Germany
- Belgium
- South Africa
- The Philippines

Just to name a few!

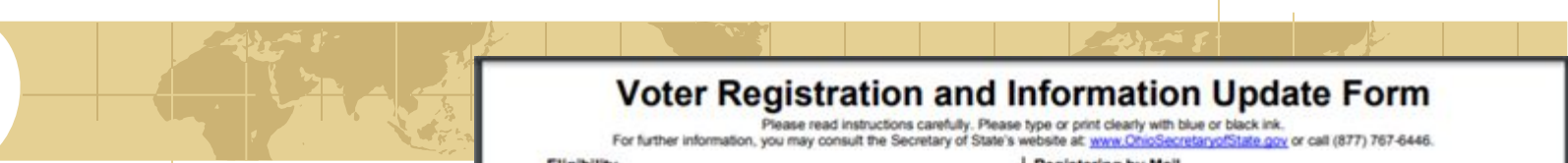
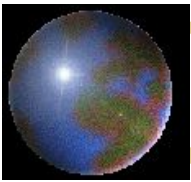






*IF you remember nothing else  
from 6<sup>th</sup> grade social studies,  
please remember to register to  
VOTE when you turn 18!!!*





# Voter Registration and Information Update Form

Please read instructions carefully. Please type or print clearly with blue or black ink. For further information, you may consult the Secretary of State's website at [www.OhioSecretaryofState.gov](http://www.OhioSecretaryofState.gov) or call (877) 767-6446.

## Eligibility

You are qualified to register to vote in Ohio if you meet all the following requirements:

1. You are a citizen of the United States.
2. You will be at least 18 years old on or before the day of the general election.
3. You will be a resident of Ohio for at least 30 days immediately before the election in which you want to vote.
4. You are not incarcerated (in jail or in prison) for a felony conviction.
5. You have not been declared incompetent for voting purposes by a probate court.
6. You have not been permanently disenfranchised for violations of election laws.

Use this form to register to vote or to update your current Ohio registration if you have changed your address or name.

**NOTICE:** This form must be received or postmarked by the 30th day before an election at which you intend to vote. You will be notified by your county board of elections of the location where you vote. If you do not receive a notice following timely submission of this form, please contact your county board of elections.

**Numbers 1 and 2 below are required by law.** You must answer both of the questions for your registration to be processed.

## Registering in Person

If you have a current valid Ohio driver's license, you must provide that number on line 10. If you do not have an Ohio driver's license, you must provide the last four digits of your Social Security number on line 10. If you have neither, please write "None."

Please see information on back of this form to learn how to obtain an absentee ballot.

## Registering by Mail

If you register by mail and do not provide either an Ohio driver's license number or the last four digits of your Social Security number, you must enclose with your application a copy of one of the following forms of identification:

Current and valid photo identification, a military identification, or a current (within the last 12 months) utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document (other than a notice of voter registration mailed by a board of elections) that shows the voter's name and current address.

## Residency Requirements

Your voting residence is the location that you consider to be a permanent, not a temporary, residence. Your voting residence is the place in which your habitation is fixed and to which, whenever you are absent, you intend to return. If you do not have a fixed place of habitation, but you are a consistent or regular inhabitant of a shelter or other location to which you intend to return, you may use that shelter or other location as your residence for purposes of registering to vote. If you have questions about your specific residency circumstances, you may contact your local board of elections for further information.

## Your Signature

In the area below the arrow in Box 14, please write your cursive, hand-written signature or make your legal mark, taking care that it does not touch the surrounding lines so when it is digitally imaged by your county board of elections it can effectively be used to identify your signature.

**WHOEVER COMMITS ELECTION FALSIFICATION IS GUILTY OF A FELONY OF THE FIFTH DEGREE**

I am:  Registering as an Ohio voter  Updating my address  Updating my name

1. Are you a U.S. citizen?  Yes  No  
 2. Will you be at least 18 years of age on or before the next general election?  Yes  No  
 If you answered NO to either of the questions, do not complete this form.

3. Last Name \_\_\_\_\_ First Name \_\_\_\_\_ Middle Name or Initial \_\_\_\_\_ Jr., II, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

4. House Number and Street (Enter new address if changed) \_\_\_\_\_ Apt. or Lot # \_\_\_\_\_ 5. City or Post Office \_\_\_\_\_ 6. ZIP Code \_\_\_\_\_

7. Additional Mailing Address (if necessary) \_\_\_\_\_ 8. County (where you live) \_\_\_\_\_

9. Birthdate (MM/DD/YYYY) (required) \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Ohio Driver's License number OR Last Four Digits of Social Security number (one form of ID required to be listed or provided) \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Phone Number (voluntary) \_\_\_\_\_

12. PREVIOUS ADDRESS IF UPDATING CURRENT REGISTRATION - Previous House Number and Street \_\_\_\_\_  
 Previous City or Post Office \_\_\_\_\_ Previous County \_\_\_\_\_ Previous State

13. CHANGE OF NAME ONLY Former Legal Name \_\_\_\_\_ Former Signature \_\_\_\_\_

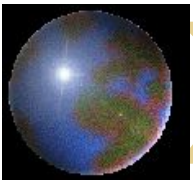
14. I declare under penalty of election falsification I am a citizen of the United States, will have lived in this state for 30 days immediately preceding the next election, and will be at least 18 years of age at the time of the general election.

Your Signature ↓ Date (MM/DD/YYYY) \_\_\_\_\_

**FOR BOARD USE ONLY**  
 SEC4010 (rev. 4/15)  
 City, Village, Twp. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ward \_\_\_\_\_  
 Precinct \_\_\_\_\_  
 School Dist. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cong. Dist. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Senate Dist. \_\_\_\_\_  
 House Dist. \_\_\_\_\_

It's super easy!  
This is a voter registration form.

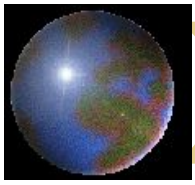
It's only ONE page!!!



# Types of Monarchy

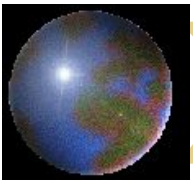
- A monarchy is a government that is ruled by one head of state (called a king, or chief, or emperor, or pharaoh), who usually reigns for life, and then passes down this reign to his/her offspring.
- There are two types of Monarchies:
  - Absolute Monarchy
  - Constitutional Monarchy





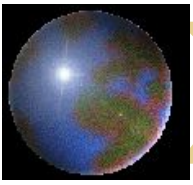
# What is an Absolute Monarchy?

- An absolute monarchy is one in which the government is completely controlled by the head of state, usually a king or chief. It is often considered a dictatorship because one person has absolute power.



# Absolute Monarchy – Strengths & Weaknesses

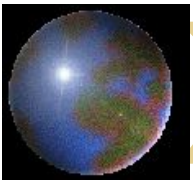
- The strengths and weaknesses of an absolute monarchy are very similar to a dictatorship, because the head of state (a king, queen, chief, etc.) has total and absolute control. Usually this absolute power is abused.



# Current Absolute Monarchies

- Brunei
- Oman
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- United Arab Emirates

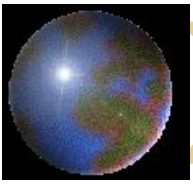




# What is a Constitutional Monarchy?

- A constitutional monarchy is one in which the Head of State (usually a King) has very limited powers, which are upheld by a constitution, and which is supported by representatives in a parliament, who are voted upon by the people.
- The Prime Minister, voted on by the people, is the Head of Government.

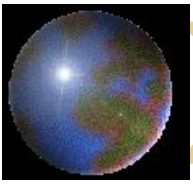




## Const. Monarchy - Strengths

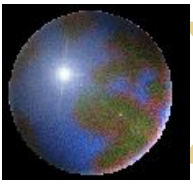
- People are united under one head of state, such as a king or queen or chief. However, the liberties of the people are still kept safe under a constitution and representatives who are voted upon by the people.
- Citizens are involved in decision making, indirectly, by voting for their representatives or by lobbying.
- Representatives are aware that keeping their job hinges upon pleasing their constituency.
- Reps are usually more educated, and good at problem solving and decision making.





## Const. Monarchy - Weaknesses

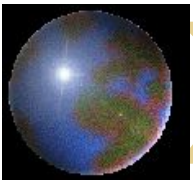
- Decision making takes more time, as reps. must debate and discuss issues.
- Representatives might not always agree with their constituency.
- If citizens are not involved, special interest groups can influence decision making.
- Even though powers are limited to the monarch, they can make bad decisions or abuse these powers.



# Famous Const. Monarchs

- Queen Elizabeth II – Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, etc. (currently in power)
- Emperor Akihito – Japan (currently in power)
- Napoleon Bonaparte – France (although he had wide powers and often abused the powers he did not have.)
- Constitutional Monarchies

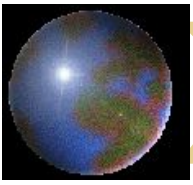




# What is a Dictatorship?

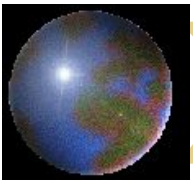
- A dictatorship is a type of government where only one person rules. The ruler has total control and is often tyrannical in his/her rule.
- Often times dictators take over a country in what is called a “coup d’etat” (overthrow of the previous government).





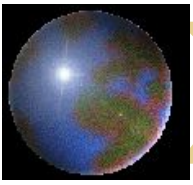
## Dictatorship - Strengths

- The positives of a dictatorship is that people may be united in their loyalty to a dictator since there is not competition for trust and affection.
- In an emergency, a dictator can move quickly and take action. No time is lost in debate, discussion, or voting.



## Dictatorship - Weaknesses

- People are given little or no individual liberty. Civil rights are trampled on by dictators.
- A dictator's policies suit his/her own needs. Needs of the people are usually neglected.
- Decision making can be flawed, wrong, dangerous, and not supported by the people.
- Research has found that more people have been killed under a dictatorship than any other type of government.



# Famous Dictators

- Saddam Hussein – Iraq
- Fidel Castro - Cuba
- Kim Jung Un - N. Korea (currently in power)
- Adolf Hitler - Germany/Europe
- Genghis Khan – Mongolia
- Pol Pot – Cambodia

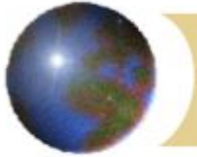






# What is a Theocracy?

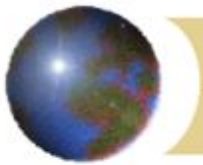
- ✦ The word theocracy comes from the Greek word theokratia meaning "Rule by God".
- ✦ In theocracy, religious leaders rule the country. They are seen as having divine power and retain authority through religious beliefs.



# Theocracy - Strengths

- ⊕ A shared religion brings about unity
- ⊕ It's easier to control the citizens since the ruler is believed to be given their power by god.
- ⊕ Everyone has the same religious background (no discrimination)
- ⊕ The laws are clear and defined





# Theocracy - Weaknesses

- ✦ No freedom of religion (and often no free speech as well)
- ✦ Neglects individual needs
- ✦ Can be too controlling
- ✦ Hard to make changes
- ✦ Since one religion is proclaimed to be official, other religions are typically discouraged or even persecuted.



# Current Theocracies

- ✦ Iran
- ✦ Pakistan
- ✦ Saudi Arabia\*
- ✦ Vatican City