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| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
| **SS.7.C.3.1 Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).** |
| **\*Compare the different types of government.****\*Both of these are examples of autocracy** | I can define each type of government* Direct Democracy – Citizens vote directly on all laws and functions of the gov.

Example: Ancient Greece (Athens), Switzerland * Representative Democracy/Republic – Citizens elect representatives to run the government on behalf of the people.

Example: United States* Constitutional Monarchy – King or Queen exists but their power is limited by a constitution (written set of laws)

Example: United Kingdom* Absolute Monarchy – King or queen that has unlimited power. They gain their power through inheriting it from previous family members.

Example: Saudi Arabia, Great Britain (historical England)* Oligarchy – Gov. ruled by a small group

Example: South Africa* Dictatorship – one ruler with absolute power

Example: North Korea, Nazi Germany, Cuba* Theocracy- Uses religious text as the guide for their laws. Any form of gov. can be a theocracy.

Example: Vatican City and Iran* Anarchy- The lack of any form of government

Example: State of Nature (Before countries existed).  |
| **SS.7.C.3.2 Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.** |
|  | I can define each system of government* Parliamentary –Citizens vote on members of lawmaking body. Lawmaking body (Parliament) elects the Prime Minister who is the executive leader of the country

 Example: England, Canada* Federal – power is shared with the central/national government and the states

 Example: United States* Confederal – states hold most of the power, but a small central government does exist.

Example: European Union and U.S. under Articles of Confederation* Unitary – strong central government

Example: United Kingdom |
| **SS.7.C.1.9 Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.** |
|  **Why is the rule of law important?**  | I can describe several ways that “Rule of Law” affects us.* **Equal Application of the Law – Everyone must follow the law. No one is above the law (not even president or members of government).**
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