

Who Rules?

Time Needed: One class period

Materials Needed:

Student worksheets

Projector or Transparency

Copy Instructions:

Anticipation Mind Map (*half page; class set*)

Reading (*2 pages; class set*)

Worksheet (*2 pages; class set*)

Learning Objectives. Students will be able to:

- Identify major forms of government (autocracy, monarchy, dictatorship, representative and direct democracy, oligarchy, theocracy, anarchy)
- Compare and contrast the major features of different forms of government
- Analyze examples of real-world governments

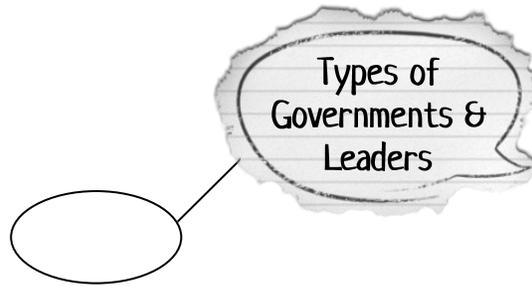
STEP BY STEP

- ANTICIPATE** by having students complete the Types of Governments & Leaders mind map. Make sure students feel free to add any ideas they think of, even if they might be wrong. Use students' responses to create a collective mind map on the board. (If you have an interactive white board, try using the PowerPoint slide for this.)
- DISTRIBUTE** the *Who Rules?* reading to the class.
- READ** the *Who Rules?* reading with the class. Ask students to be on the lookout for any types of government they came up with during the brainstorming activity. (Note: There is a PowerPoint version of the graphic organizer in the presentation.)
- CHECK** for understanding using the A/B Active Participation Activity. Either project the master and uncover one question at a time, or use the PowerPoint version of the activity. Make sure the class answers as a chorus so you can check for understanding all at once.
- DISTRIBUTE** the worksheet activities.
- COMPLETE** Activity A (Identify That Government!) as a class by projecting a blank master or using the PowerPoint version of the activity. (Optional. You may also have students complete the activity on their own or in groups.)
- REVIEW** answers to Activity A.
- ASSIGN** students to complete Activities B and C on the second worksheet page. (Note: There are also PowerPoint versions of these activities in the presentation.)
- REVIEW** answers if you wish.
- CLOSE** by returning to the mind map you created as a class on the board at the beginning of class. Ask students to look at the map and think of at least one change that should be made. Call on students to come up and make changes until the mind map reflects what they learned in the lesson.

Who Rules?

Name: _____

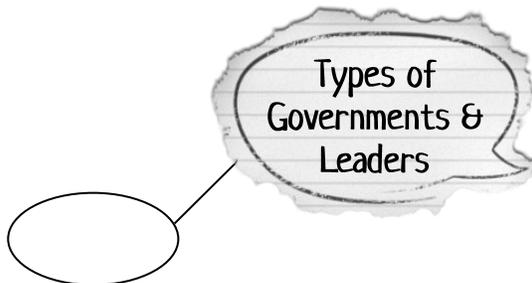
Types of Governments. What kinds of governments exist? What kinds of leaders can be in charge of a country? Think about everything you've ever heard of or learned and add it to this mind map. Circle each idea you add and draw a line to connect it to the main phrase (or to another idea you added). Keep brainstorming until you run out of room or time.



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Who Rules?

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Someone's Got to Be In Charge

If you compared all the governments in the world, you would find one thing in common: Someone is in charge. The question is, who? There are many different forms of government. Some have one leader who has all the control. Others give power to the people. Here are some forms of government that exist (or have existed) in the world:



King Harald V of Norway with his wife, Queen Sonja. Norway is a constitutional monarchy. The king is the head of state and has a mainly ceremonial role. The actual government is a democracy.

Me, Myself, and I

An **autocracy** is a government in which one person has all the power. There are two main types of autocracy: a monarchy and a dictatorship.

In a **monarchy**, a king or queen rules the country. The king or queen is known as a monarch. Monarchs usually come to power through their family line: The current king or queen's oldest child becomes the next king or queen. In some monarchies, especially those in historical times, the monarch held all the power and had the final say over the government. In modern times, monarchs usually share power with other parts of government. Often they are also subject to the country's constitution.

A **dictatorship** is a form of government where one leader has absolute control over citizens' lives. If there is a constitution, the dictator has control over that, too—so it doesn't mean much. Although other parts of the government may exist, such as courts or a lawmaking body, these branches always do what the dictator wants them to do. They do not represent citizens.

Power to the People!

In a **democracy**, citizens hold the political power. There are two fundamental types of democracies:

In a **representative democracy**, citizens elect leaders to represent their rights and interests in government. The elected leaders, or representatives, do the day-to-day work of governing the country: They consider the issues, work to find solutions, pass laws, and do all of the other things necessary to keep a country going. Citizens hold the ultimate power, though, because if they don't like what their representatives are doing, they can vote in new ones!

In a **direct democracy**, there are no representatives. Citizens are directly involved in the day-to-day work of governing the country. Citizens might be required to participate in lawmaking or act as judges, for example. The best example of this was in the ancient Greek city-state called Athens. Most modern countries are too large for a direct democracy to work.



A man votes in Peru.



The Peruvian legislature

Who Rules?

Name: _____

We, Ourselves, and... um... Us

In an **oligarchy** (OH-lih-gar-kee), a small group of people has all the power. *Oligarchy* is a Greek word that means “rule by a few.” Sometimes this means that only a certain group has political rights, such as members of one political party, one social class, or one race. For example, in some societies, only noble families who owned land could participate in politics. An oligarchy can also mean that a few people control the country. For example, a **junta** is a small group of people—usually military officers—who rule a country after taking it over by force. A junta often operates much like a dictatorship, except that several people share power.



From 1962 to 2011, Myanmar (also known as Burma) was ruled by a military junta that was condemned by the world for its human rights violations.



Crown of the Holy Roman Empire, which was tied to the Catholic church and lasted from the 10th—19th century.

Religious Rule

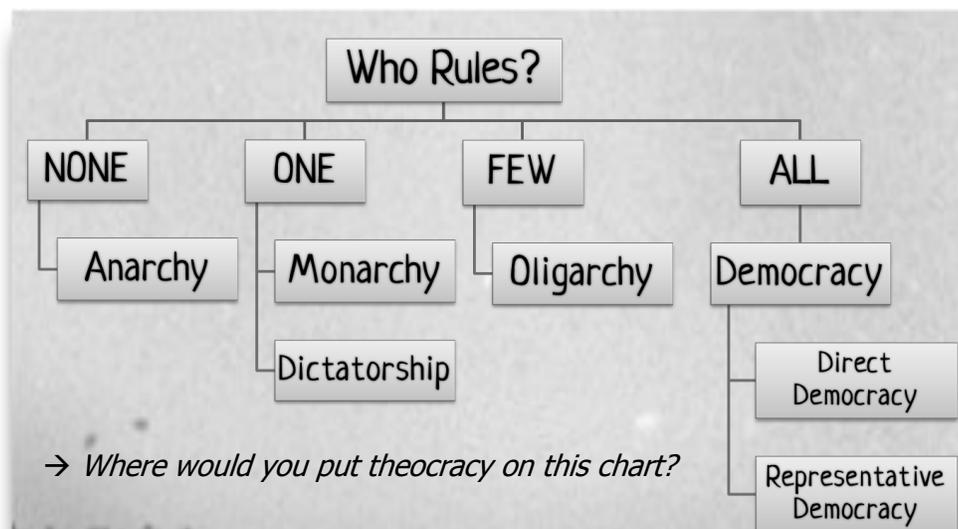
A **theocracy** is a government that recognizes God or a divine being as the ultimate authority. (“Theo” is a Greek word that means *god*.) In a theocracy, religious law is used to settle disputes and rule the people. A theocracy can also be a democracy, dictatorship, monarchy, or just about any other kind of government. For example, the Republic of Iran recognizes Islamic law, but Iran’s citizens vote to elect their leaders. Modern theocracies are usually found in countries where the population is strongly religious.

Rule by None

In an **anarchy**, nobody is in control—or everyone is, depending on how you look at it. Sometimes the word anarchy is used to refer to an out-of-control mob. When it comes to government, anarchy would be one way to describe the human state of existence before any governments developed. It would be similar to the way animals live in the wild, with everyone looking out for themselves. Today, people who call themselves anarchists usually believe that people should be allowed to freely associate together without being subject to any nation or government. There are no countries that have anarchy as their form of government.



An A inside a circle is the traditional symbol for anarchy.



Who Rules?

Name: _____

A. Identify That Government! Identify the form(s) of government that each country has or had.

Switzerland

Citizens elect representatives to sit in two different lawmaking assemblies. But citizens also vote several times a year to decide on laws. Citizens can vote to propose their own laws or undo laws passed by their representatives. All citizens may vote directly on these laws.



Forms of government:

and

South Africa

From 1948-1994, official policy in South Africa gave white people all the political power. Even though the majority of South Africans were black, non-whites could not influence government. White South Africans elected representatives to sit in a lawmaking body.



Forms of government:

and

North Korea

One man leads North Korea and controls its government. He also controls its ruling political party. The ruling party chooses candidates for an Assembly, and citizens vote. The candidates do not have opponents, so citizens have no choices.



Form of government:

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is led by a king. The king appoints a Council of Ministers to help govern, but there are no elections. Saudi Arabia's Basic Law states that the country's constitution is the Islamic holy book the Qur'an and other religious traditions.



Forms of government:

and

Denmark

The people of Denmark elect representatives to sit in Parliament, a lawmaking body. The Queen of Denmark heads the country, but she only has a small role in government. The government is led by a Prime Minister, who is appointed from among the elected representatives.



Forms of government:

and

Brazil

Brazil is led by a president who is elected by the citizens. Citizens in Brazil elect a new president every four years. Citizens also elect representatives to serve in two different legislative bodies.



Form of government:

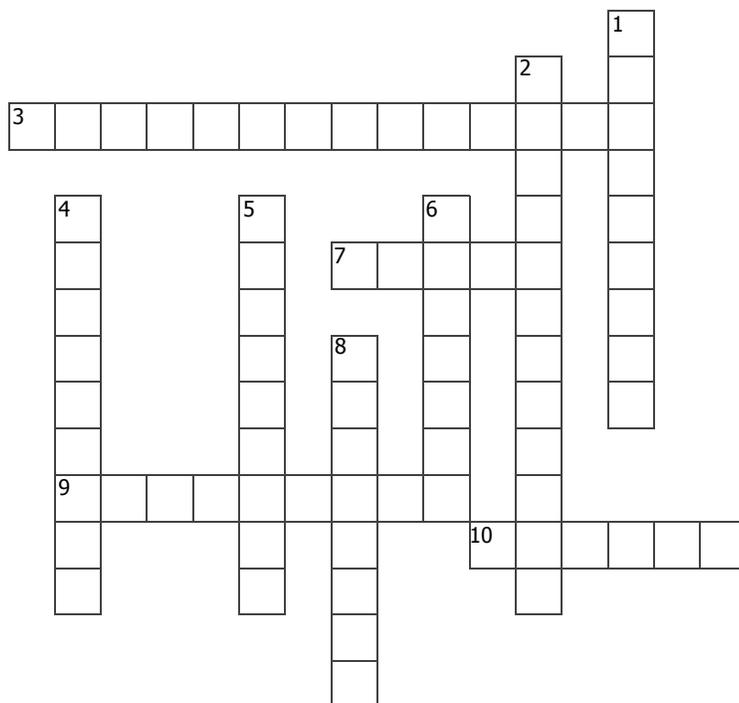
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B. True or False? Use what you learned in the reading and in Exercise A to fill in the chart below.

1. A monarchy can be like a dictatorship or it can be part of a democracy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
2. A dictatorship can also be a democracy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
3. A democracy can have both representative and direct characteristics at the same time.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
4. An oligarchy can include representative democracy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
5. A government can be both a monarchy and an anarchy at the same time.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
6. Theocracy can co-exist with monarchy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
7. Theocracy can co-exist with democracy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
8. An oligarchy can be like a dictatorship.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:

C. Vocabulary. Solve the crossword puzzle using vocabulary from the reading.



Across

- Type of democracy where citizens elect leaders to represent them in government
- A small group that rules a country after taking it over by force
- One person has all the power
- Type of democracy where citizens are involved in day-to-day government

Down

- Recognizes God as the ultimate authority in government and law
- One leader has absolute control over citizens' lives
- Citizens hold the political power
- A small group of people has all the power
- People are not subject to any nation or government
- A king or queen rules the country

Who Rules?

**** TEACHER GUIDE ****

A or B Active Participation Activity. Read each statement aloud, or project and uncover each statement individually. Have the class answer "A" or "B" as a chorus. Listen for a mix of answers, indicating confusion. Use each question as a chance to quickly review concepts before moving on.

	A	B
1. One person is in charge.	Autocracy	Democracy
2. Citizens often have no rights.	Democracy	Dictatorship
3. Can exist with other forms of government	Dictatorship	Theocracy
4. Led by a king or queen	Monarchy	Oligarchy
5. Nobody is in charge	Monarchy	Anarchy
6. Those in charge are military members who took over by force	Junta	Democracy
7. Leader often shares power with other parts of government	Monarchy	Dictatorship
8. Democracy where citizens elect others to serve in government	Direct	Representative
9. Citizens vote to elect their leaders.	Democracy	Autocracy
10. A small group rules the country	Oligarchy	Democracy
11. People do not answer to any leader or government	Oligarchy	Anarchy
12. God and religious law are the government's authority	Theocracy	Anarchy
13. The group with power can be based on race or social class	Monarchy	Oligarchy
14. Democracy where citizens participate in lawmaking themselves	Direct	Representative

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Representative democracy
and
Direct Democracy

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Form of government:
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