

# **Political Science: systems of government, politics and power**

These notebook pages are an introduction to some of the terms and complicated concepts about world governments, government systems, and politics.

## **An introduction to different types of government, types of society, current world leaders**

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Governments change rapidly, so if you are looking at these notebook pages in the future and notice some errors (or world leaders have changed) feel free to [contact me](#) and I can bring these pages more up-to-date.

Similarly, if you would feel to highlight different leaders, email me and I may be able to update the file. 😊

I hope these are helpful. ~Liesl



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Who are some of the current world leaders?



- |       |                |                           |
|-------|----------------|---------------------------|
| _____ | 1. USA         | a. Aung San Suu Kyi       |
| _____ | 2. Russia      | b. Xi Jinping             |
| _____ | 3. Germany     | c. Ayatollah Ali Khamenei |
| _____ | 4. Syria       | d. Angela Merkel          |
| _____ | 5. North Korea | e. Vladimir Putin         |
| _____ | 6. Zimbabwe    | f. Bashar al-Assad        |
| _____ | 7. China       | g. Kim Jong-un            |
| _____ | 8. Burma       | h. Robert Mugabe          |
| _____ | 9. UK          | i. Donald Trump           |
| _____ | 10. Iran       | j. Theresa May            |



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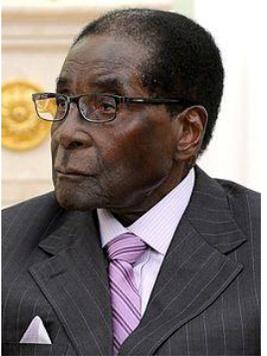
Aung San Suu Kyi    Bashar al-Assad    Donald Trump    Angela Merkel    Kim Jong-un

- i. USA Donald Trump
- e. Russia Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin
- d. Germany Angela Dorothea Merkel
- f. Syria Bashar al-Assad
- g. North Korea Kim Jong-un
- h. Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe
- b. China Xi Jinping
- a. Burma Aung San Suu Kyi
- j. UK Theresa May
- c. Iran Ayatollah Ali Khamenei



Vladimir Putin    Xi Jinping    Theresa May    Ayatollah Ali Khamenei    Robert Mugabe

# Who are some of the current world leaders?

				
<b>Burma (Myanmar)</b>	<b>Syria</b>	<b>USA</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>North Korea</b>
<b>Aung San Suu Kyi</b>	<b>Bashar al-Assad</b>	<b>Donald Trump</b>	<b>Angela Merkel</b>	<b>Kim Jong-un</b>
				
<b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Iran</b>	<b>Zimbabwe</b>
<b>Vladimir Putin</b>	<b>Xi Jinping</b>	<b>Theresa May</b>	<b>Ayatollah Ali Khamenei</b>	<b>Robert Mugabe</b>

# Who are some of the current world leaders?

## Notes

**Burma/Myanmar** – Burma was ruled by a military junta from 1962 to 2011. The opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi spent years under house arrest. In April 2016, she became State Counsellor (similar to Prime Minister).

**Syria** – Bashar al-Assad has been president since 2000 and was preceded by his father Hafez al-Assad, who was in office from 1970 to 2000.

Since March 2011, Syria has been embroiled in an uprising against Assad and the government.

**USA** – Donald Trump was inaugurated in January 2017.

**Germany** Angela Dorothea Merkel, Chancellor of Germany.

She is widely described as the de facto leader of the European Union throughout her tenure as Chancellor. Merkel has twice been named the world's second most powerful person

European migrant crisis of 2015 rising numbers of illegal immigrants arrived in the European Union (EU), travelling across the Mediterranean Sea or overland through Southeast Europe. The top three nationalities of entrants of the over one million Mediterranean Sea arrivals between January 2015 and March 2016 were Syrian (46.7%), Afghan (20.9%) and Iraqi (9.4%) all overwhelmingly Muslim entrants.

**North Korea** – Kim Jong-un

On 17 December 2011, the supreme leader of North Korea Kim Jong-Il died from a heart attack. His youngest son Kim Jong-un was announced as his successor.

Over the following years, North Korea continued to develop its nuclear arsenal despite international condemnation. Notable tests were performed in 2013 and 2016

In December 2013, Kim Jong-un's uncle Jang Sung-taek was arrested and executed for treachery. Kim Jong-un has also put to death members of Jang's family, including the children and grandchildren of all close relatives.

The older brother (Kim Jong Nam) of the North Korean Leader was mysteriously killed in an airport in Malaysia on Feb. 13, 2017. While he was at the airport in Malaysia, two women wiped something on his face. He died within twenty minutes. Later, it was determined to be a deadly toxin - VX nerve agent, classified as a weapon of mass destruction by the United Nations.

**Russia** – Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin is the current President of the Russian Federation, holding the office since 7 May 2012.

In the wake of the 2014 Ukrainian revolution, Putin ordered Russian troops to seize Crimea from Ukraine.

On September 30, 2015, President Putin authorized Russian military intervention in the Syrian Civil War, following a formal request by the Syrian government for military help against rebel and jihadist groups

**China** – real power lies with the Chinese Communist party, Xi Jinping was elected to the post of General Secretary of the Communist Party and Chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission by the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, making him – informally – the paramount leader.

**United Kingdom** Theresa May, Prime Minister and Leader of the Conservative Party. In June 2016, Britain held a European Union membership referendum in which 52% of voters voted in favor of leaving the EU. May was appointed to be Prime Minister following the resignation of David Cameron (after the Brexit results).

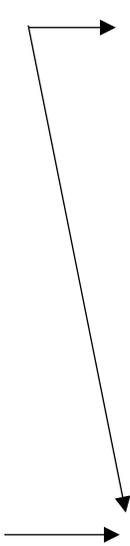
**Iran** - At the top of Iran's power structure is the Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei

**Zimbabwe** – Robert Mugabe was Prime Minister of Zimbabwe from 1980 to 1987. He has governed Zimbabwe as its President since then. Mugabe's government emphasized the redistribution of land controlled by white farmers to landless blacks. He was reelected in 2002, 2008 and 2013 (amidst claims of voter fraud.)

Robert Mugabe turned 93 (on Feb. 21, 2017).

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Types of Government: Who Rules?

<b>None</b>	<b>One Autocracy Power of One</b>	<b>Few Power of the Few</b>	<b>All Power of the Many</b>
			

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Types of Society:

<b>Communism</b>	
<b>Socialism</b>	
<b>Capitalism</b>	
<b>Fascism</b>  Blending of both the type of government and type of society	

# Types of Government: Who Rules?

None	One Autocracy Power of One	Few Power of the Few	All Power of the Many
Anarchy	Monarchy	Oligarchy small group that has all the power	<p><b>Democracy</b> → <b>Direct</b>                      common definition of “democracy” is, “Government by the people, exercised either directly or through elected representatives”                      direct democracy, in the sense of a country in which laws (and other government decisions) are made predominantly by majority vote</p>
	Dictatorship the ruler has the power to govern without consent of those being governed	Junta (also known as a military dictatorship)	<p><b>Republic</b> → <b>Representative</b>                      citizens do not govern the state themselves but through representatives</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span>↓</span> <b>Parliamentary Republic</b>      <span>↓</span> <b>Democratic Republic</b> </p> <p>Legislature is elected by the people; the legislature determines the Prime Minister and cabinet (who are members of Parliament)      In the US, we elect members of the legislature. We also vote for the President of the United States.</p>
		Single-Party State (there is only one political party)	<p><b>More about the <a href="#">debate between the terms democracy and republic</a></b></p>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Types of Society:

<b>Communism</b>	<p>There is no private property.</p> <p>The state plans and controls the economy and a single -- often authoritarian -- party holds power; state controls are imposed with the elimination of private ownership of property or capital while claiming to make progress toward a higher social order</p>
<b>Socialism</b>	<p>type of society in which people take care of one another and people share in the management of their capitalism</p> <p>the purpose of society and capitalism is to benefit society</p>
<b>Capitalism</b>	<p>Private ownership of business and property</p> <p>private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit.</p>
<b>Fascism</b>  Blending of both the type of government and type of society	<p>goals of creating a regulated economic structure to transform social relations within a modern, self-determined culture. The government controls the lives of the people.</p> <p>mass mobilization of society with an authoritarian system of government</p> <p>Anti-liberalism, Anti-communism, Anti-conservatism</p>

# Government and Society

## Notes

### Types of Government

**Anarchy** -- Anarchy is a situation where there is no government. This can happen after a civil war in a country, when a government has been destroyed and rival groups are fighting to take its place.

**Dictatorship** - This is a country ruled by a single leader who has total control. The ruler has the power to govern without consent of those being governed. The leader has not been elected and may use force to keep control. Examples: Saddam Hussein, Adolph Hitler, Bashar Al Assad

**Monarchy** – A monarchy has a king or queen where power is inherited through the family line. The most common form of government from ancient times to the early part of the 20th century was monarchy, or rule by a hereditary king or queen. In some traditional monarchies, the monarch has absolute power. But a constitutional monarchy, like the UK, also has a democratic government that limits the monarch's control. Present-day monarchs are nearly all symbolic rather than actual rulers of their countries.

**Totalitarian** - A system of government in which the people have virtually no authority and the state wields absolute control. The government regulates all aspects of daily life including the economy, education, art, science, private life, and morals.

**Oligarchy** – small group that has all the power.

**Junta or Military Dictatorship** -- A junta is a small group of military officers take over and rule the country by force (not elected, they take over). A military dictatorship justifies its position as “neutral” arbiters on the basis of their membership within the armed forces. Military juntas have justified their rule as a way of bringing political stability for the nation or rescuing it from the threat of "dangerous ideologies" (such as the fear of communism).

Example: In 2014, a military junta took over Thailand from Thailand's 86-year old king.

Burma/Myanmar was ruled by a military junta from 1962 to 2011

**Democracy** - In a democracy, the government is elected by the people. Everyone who is eligible to vote has a chance to have their say over who runs the country.

Representative – Citizens elect leaders to represent their rights and interests in government. (Citizens do not govern the state themselves but through representatives)

Direct – citizens are directly involved in the work of governing. (ie. locally: town meetings)

**Republic** - power resides in elected individuals representing the citizen body

**Constitutional Government** - Today most governments derive their legitimacy from national constitutions that provide a legal framework for their rule and specify how power is to be exercised and controlled.

**Constitutional Republic** - A Constitutional Republic is a state where the officials are elected as representatives of the people, and must govern according to existing constitutional law that limits the government's power over citizens.

There are two common forms of constitutional republic: the parliamentary and the presidential

**Parliamentary Republic** – the legislature is the part of government that makes laws; The legislature also gives power to the executive (the part of government that enforces laws). In a parliamentary republic, the people choose the legislature in an election. In the parliamentary system of government, the executive branch derives its legitimacy from and is accountable to the legislature (the parliament). The prime minister or premier and the officers of the cabinet are members of the parliament. They continue in office only as long as parliament supports—or has "confidence" in—their policies.

**President** - In the presidential form of government, as in France and the United States, the voters elect a powerful chief executive who is independent of the legislature but whose actions are delimited by constitutional and other legal restraints.

**Federal Government** - In this type of system, a central government shares power with a number of small local governments.

**Theocracy** -- Government that recognizes God or a divine being as the ultimate authority (fusion of religion and government) – Iran

## **types of society**

**Communism** - There is no private property. The state plans and controls the economy and a single -- often authoritarian -- party holds power; state controls are imposed with the elimination of private ownership of property or capital while claiming to make progress toward a higher social order

**Socialism** - type of society in which people take care of one another and people share in the management of their capitalism

**Capitalism** - economic system based on private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit. Characteristics central to capitalism include private property, capital accumulation, wage labor, voluntary exchange, a price system, and competitive markets.

**Fascism** – Blending of both the type of government and type of society. The goal of fascism is creating a regulated economic structure to transform social relations within a modern, self-determined culture. The government controls the lives of the people. Mass mobilization of society with an authoritarian system of government. Anti-liberalism, Anti-communism, Anti-conservatism

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Examples of Governments and Societies:**

**Anarchy –**

**Dictatorship –**

**Totalitarian –**

**Junta –**

**Single- Party Rule –**

**Republic, Representative Democracy -**

**Theocracy –**

**Monarchy –**

**Parliamentary –**

**Republic –**

**Federal Government –**

**Capitalist –**

**Communist –**

**Socialist --**

## **Examples of Governments and Societies:**

**Anarchy** – Afghanistan, Syria (where there is civil war and there is a struggle for power)

**Dictatorship** – Uganda, Zimbabwe, North Korea, China, Rwanda, Vietnam

**Totalitarian** – North Korea (Hitler in Germany, Stalin in the Soviet Union)

**Junta** – Thailand (and until recently Burma/Myanmar)

**Single- Party Rule** – China, run by the Communist Party

**Republic, Representative Democracy** – France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, USA

**Theocracy** – Iran

**Monarchy** – Jordan

**Parliamentary** – Australia, UK

**Republic** – USA

**Federal Government** – USA – a central government shares power with small local governments (state and local governments)

**Capitalist** – USA, Canada, Australia

**Communist** – China, Laos

**Socialist** – Some countries have socialist programs such as welfare, social security, Medicare, and Medicaid (though the economy is based on capitalism) – For example, Finland, Denmark, Norway – even the US and Canada

## Terms

<b>anarchy</b>	This is a situation where there is no government. This can happen after a civil war in a country, when a government has been destroyed and rival groups are fighting to take its place.
<b>dictatorship</b>	This is a country ruled by a single leader who has total control. The ruler has the power to govern without consent of those being governed. The leader has not been elected and may use force to keep control. Examples: Saddam Hussein, Adolph Hitler, Bashar Al Assad
<b>monarchy</b>	Country which has a king or queen where power is inherited through the family line. The most common form of government from ancient times to the early part of the 20th century was rule by a hereditary king or queen.
<b>totalitarian</b>	A system of government in which the people have virtually no authority and the state wields absolute control. The government regulates all aspects of daily life including the economy, education, art, science, private life, and morals.
<b>oligarchy</b>	small group that has all the power.
<b>junta</b>	A small group of military officers take over and rule the country by force (not elected, they take over). A military dictatorship justifies its position as “neutral” arbiters on the basis of their membership within the armed forces.

## Terms

<b>democracy</b>	the government is elected by the people. Everyone who is eligible to vote has a chance to have their say over who runs the country.
<b>republic</b>	power resides in elected individuals representing the citizen body
<b>two types of democracy</b>	<b>Direct</b> – citizens are directly involved in the work of governing. (ie. locally: town meetings) <b>Representative</b> – Citizens elect leaders to represent their rights and interests in government. (Citizens do not govern the state themselves but through representatives)
<b>constitutional government</b>	Today most governments derive their legitimacy from national constitutions that provide a legal framework for their rule and specify how power is to be exercised and controlled.
<b>What kinds of constitutional republic are there?</b>	a state where the officials are elected as representatives of the people, and must govern according to existing constitutional law that limits the government's power over citizens. two common forms of constitutional republic: the parliamentary and the presidential
<b>Parliamentary Republic</b>	In this system, the legislature is elected by the people; the legislature determines the Prime Minister and cabinet (who are members of Parliament)

## Terms

<b>federal government</b>	In this type of system, a central government shares power with a number of small local governments.
<b>theocracy</b>	Government that recognizes God or a divine being as the ultimate authority (fusion of religion and government) – Iran
<b>communism</b>	the state plans and controls the economy and a single -- often authoritarian -- party holds power; state controls are imposed with the elimination of private ownership of property or capital while claiming to make progress toward a higher social order. The government owns things like businesses and farms. It provides its people's healthcare, education and welfare.
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# Causes and Events Leading to the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Highlighting:

- The French and Indian War
- Albany Plan
- Sugar and Molasses Acts
- Pontiac's Rebellion
- Proclamation of 1763
- Stamp Act
- Sons of Liberty
- Notable Men of Boston
- Townshend Acts
- Tea Act
- Boston Tea Party
- Intolerable Acts
- First Continental Congress
- Battles of Lexington and Concord

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