Unit 5: Africa – History, Geography & Government NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SS7CG2a Compare the republican systems of government in the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of South Africa, distinguishing the form of leadership and role of the citizen in terms of voting and personal freedoms.**

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| **COUNTRY** | **TYPE OF GOVERNMENT** | **FORM OF**  **LEADERSHIP** | **VOTING**  **RIGHTS** | **PERSONAL FREEDOMS** |
| **Republic of Kenya** | REPUBLIC: a democracy in which the people's elected representatives, not the people themselves, vote on legislation. | PRESIDENT and PRIME MINISTER (since 2007)  How does the president become the leader? Elected by popular vote for a 5 year term with possible re-election for a second. The president must also win at least 25% of the vote in 5 of the 7 provinces.  The president is chief of state and head of government (by the constitution); however, the prime minister has taken on more of the head of government role. | PRESIDENTIAL  DEMOCRACY  Universal (men and women) voting age 18 years and up | Human rights have improved in recent years and are better than in most of Africa. Freedoms are written into the constitution. However, freedom of speech is still limited somewhat and child labor is a problem. Corrupt and abusive national police are a problem as well. |
| **Republic of South Africa** | REPUBLIC: a democracy in which the people's elected representatives, not the people themselves, vote on legislation. | PRESIDENT  How does the president become the leader? Elected by the National Assembly (legislative branch who are elected by the people) for a 5 year term with possible re-election for a second term. | PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY  Universal (men and women) voting age 18 years and up—vote for the National Assembly | Human rights are generally respected in South Africa with many personal freedoms. Apartheid policies have long been ended; however, there are still some instances of racial violence, and police brutality. Poverty still remains an issue for close to a 1/3 of the country. |

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**SS7CG1 The student will compare and contrast various forms of government.**

a. Describe the ways government systems distribute power: unitary, confederation, and federal.

b. Explain how governments determine citizen participation: autocratic, oligarchic, and democratic.

c. Describe the two predominant forms of democratic governments: parliamentary and presidential.

**Complete the graphic organizer by writing examples of these types of governments.**

Form of government where power is **DIVIDED** between one central group and several regional groups.

Group of independent states that have a common interest or purpose that **SHARES** the power.

Form of government where one central group holds **ALL** the power.

**DISTRIBUTION OF POWER**

**GOVERNMENT / CIVICS**

Understanding the basic organizations of governments in the world; how they distribute power; and the role citizens have in countries.

**CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**

The President is elected by the citizens and is part of the executive branch, not the legislative branch.

A cabinet (group of people) or Prime Minister elected by the legislature and not the citizens. Legislative branch that makes the laws have a large share of the power.

Government where the ***citizens*** have all the power either directly or indirectly through free elections.

Government where a ***small group of people*** who have all the power and the citizen has a very limited role.

Government where ***one person*** has unlimited power and the citizen has little if any role or rights.