Unit 6 interactive Study Guide

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| Distribution of Power  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : Form of government where one central group holds ALL the power.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : Group of independent states that have a common interest or purpose that SHARES the power.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Form of government where power is DIVIDED between one central group and several regional groups. | Citizen Participation  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : Government where ***one person*** has unlimited power and the citizen has little if any role or rights  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : Government where a ***small group of people*** who have all the power and the citizen has a very limited role.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : Government where the citizens have all the power either directly or indirectly through free elections. |

Describe/illustrate:

Presidential democracy Parliamentary democracy:

Compare & contrast the republican systems of Kenya and South Africa below (be sure to distinguish the form of leadership and the various roles of the citizens living there)



List the reasons behind the independence in South Sudan:

AIDS/Famine in Africa

* Describe the connection between government stability, AIDS, and famine:
* Major consequence of civil wars affecting the fight against AIDS and famine:
* How does AIDS impact economic growth?

Pure Command (describe)

Mixed (describe)

Pure Market (describe)

What is a traditional economic system?

Where does Nigeria and South Africa lie on the continuum?

Explain why:

Economics of Africa (Review questions)

1. What are human resources?
2. What is GDP? What about literacy rate?
3. How does a country invest in human resources? How can it affect overall literacy rate?
4. Explain relationship between investment in capital resources and its impact on GDP per capita
5. How can natural resources have an effect on a country’s GDP?
6. Is there a link between the level of entrepreneurship and standard of living?