**The Nine Types of Government**

***Identify*** the pros and cons then provide examples of the nine types of government listed in section two:

* ***Democracy:*** A form of government where the power is in the hands of the people. The people elect the officials and they are supposed to vote objectively
	+ **Pros:**
		- **Decisions are made in the best interest of the people not just what’s best for the elected officials**
		- **No one person has all the power. Designed to promote equality in voting**
	+ **Cons:**
		- **It caters to the majority and leaves the minority out of decision making**
		- **The larger the population the harder it is to count votes which can lead to voter fraud.**
	+ **Examples:**
* ***Dictatorship:*** A group of people or single person who has all the power
	+ **Pros:**
		- Since the same leader is in power for a long period of time they can focus on long term goals
		- Punishments tend to be harsher which limits crime
	+ **Cons:**
		- **A larger amount of innocent people are killed**
		- **Little opposition**
	+ **Examples:**
* ***Autocracy:*** A government that where the power is controlled by a single ruler
	+ **Pros:**
		- **Faster decision making b/c one ruler is making the decisions without outside influences**
		- **No opposition to the executive orders being passed**
	+ **Cons:**
		- **Absolute power allows the ruler to become cruel and ruthless**
		- **No elections so the leader has no term limit**
	+ **Examples:**
* ***Oligarchy:*** Form of government where a small amount of people are in charge of the majority. (Often use religion and status to accomplish this)
	+ **Pros:**
		- **Things are done quickly b/c they don’t need outside approval**
		- **Women can rise to power quickly and sway decisions**
	+ **Cons:**
		- **Very little push for change in the way things are ran**
			* **Same group of people stay in power**
	+ **Examples:**
* ***Unitary*** -A government that dictates what rights states, municipalities and citizens have.
	+ **Pros:**
		- **Simple-Very few people involved in the decision making process**
		- **Facilitates a high level of national pride**
	+ **Cons:**
		- **Can easily become dictatorships**
	+ **Examples:**
* ***Federal:*** A government in which the powers of are divided between a central government and several local governments
	+ **Pros:**
		- **Power of the executive is greatly restricted**
		- **Powers of the legislative branch is restricted**
		- **Powers of the judicial branch is restricted**
	+ **Cons:**
		- **A separate un-unified government can lead to legislative inaction (nothing gets passed or it’s passed slowly)**
		- **Voters are often dissatisfied with congress**
	+ **Examples:**
* ***Confederation:*** A government where individual nations or governments come together to form one cohesive nation
	+ **Pros:**
		- **Legislation and execution of these laws are divided between the local governments**
		- **States can act independently within their own states**
	+ **Cons:**
		- **The taxing systems hurt the nation as a whole**
		- **It tends to have a hard time sustaining its unity (groups often succeed)**
	+ **Examples:**

### *Presidential:* Features an elected president who serves as the head of state (the ceremonial “face” a state presents to the world )as well as its Chief Executive (head of the executive branch of government), with a separate and co-equal elected legislature (which actually makes the laws).

* + **Pros:**
		- It has executive and legislative branches are separate but watch over each other.
		- President is more stable than a Prime Minister.
	+ **Cons:**
		- It is nearly impossible to remove an unpopular president
		- It is hard to reach an agreement when president and legislature from different parties.
		- Some presidents become all-powerful and authoritarian
	+ **Examples:**
* ***Parliamentary:*** A government where a coalition or political party with the highest number of delegates form the power structure of the government
	+ **Pros:**
		- **Minimalizing political polarization (people being on opposite sides of an issue)**
		- **Allows for the relatively quick and easy passage of legislation**
	+ **Cons:**
		- **There is a lack of direct representation in the local levels of government**
		- **Legislation can be passed without the approval of minority parties**
	+ **Examples:**