



## Let's Review

#### **Government Systems – Who has the power?**

- Unitary--power is held by one central authority
- Confederation--association of independent states that agree to certain limitations on their freedoms by joining together
- Federal--power is divided between central authority & several regional authorities





## Let's Review

#### **Government Types – how do citizens participate?**

- Autocracy-- 1 person possesses unlimited power
  & citizens have limited role in government
- Oligarchy-- small group exercises control & citizens have limited role in government
- Democracy--supreme power is vested in the people & exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation involving free elections





## Let's Review

#### **Two Types of Democratic Governments:**

- Parliamentary— citizens elect members of Parliament, and then the members select the leader
  - $\,\circ\,$  Leader works with or through the legislature
- Presidential--system of government in which the leader is constitutionally independent of the legislature; citizens directly elect leader
  Leader works separate from legislature



### Federative Republic



Presidential Representative Democratic Republic

#### Brazil's National Congress Building



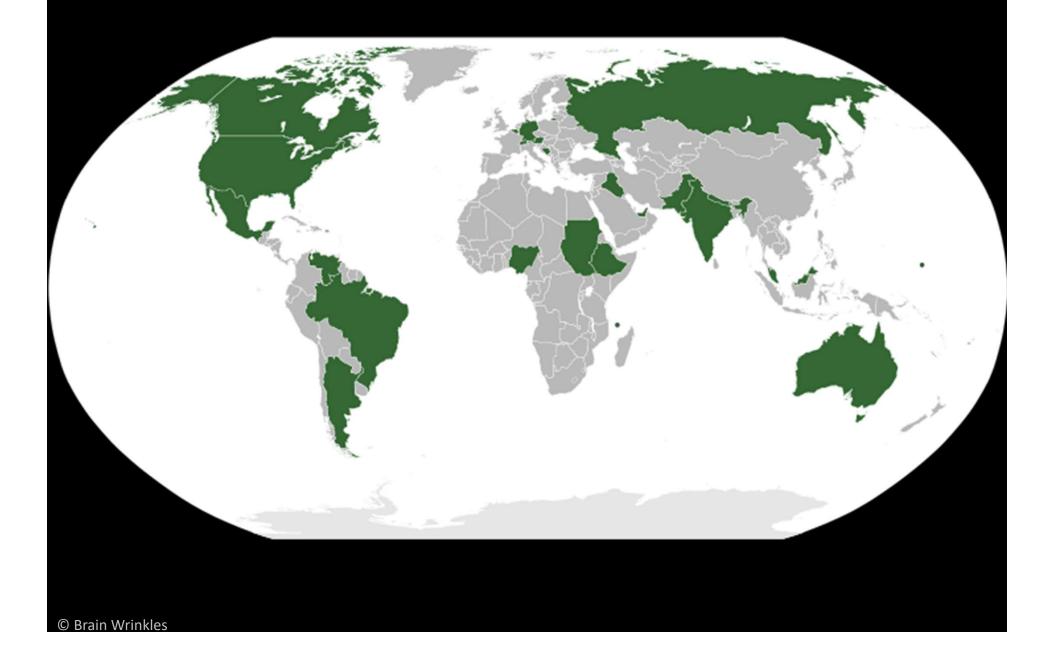


## Federal System

- Brazil has a federal system, which means that the national government and the state governments SHARE power.
  - There are 26 states in Brazil.



#### Federal Governments







1. **President**: holds the most political power; the president is both the chief executive and the head of state.

2. Vice President: helps in the day-today running of the government; performs ceremonial duties.

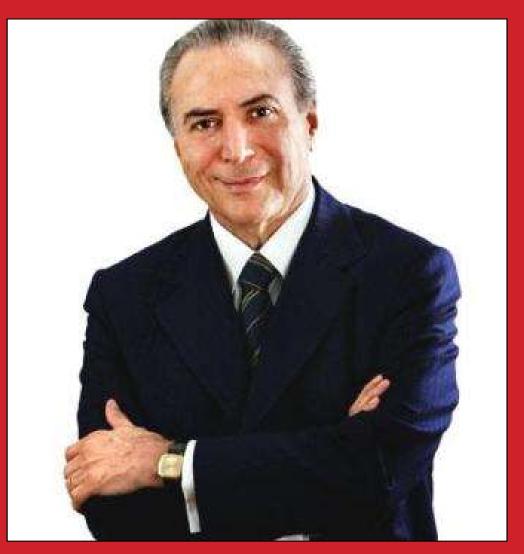


#### **Dilma Rouseff**



#### **Brazil's President**

#### **Michel Temer**



#### **Brazil's Vice President**

How Leaders Are Chosen

- **President:** elected by popular vote for a single four-year term
  - Vice President: runs on the same ticket as the president



# Legislature

- The National Congress is the country's bicameral legislature.
- It consists of:

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- Senate (81 seats) 3 members elected from each state.
- Chamber of Deputies (513 seats) members are elected by proportional representation.
- Members serve four and eight-year terms.

#### Brazil's Senate





Presidential Democracy

- The citizens directly elect the president (every four years).
- The president works separately from Brazil's Congress.

# Role of the Citizen

- Citizens have many freedoms and they also have the right to vote.
- Men and women who are 16 years of age may choose to vote, but citizens 18-70 are required by law to vote in national elections.
- Citizens can choose representatives from many political parties.

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#### Voting in Brazil



### United States of

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#### Mexico's National Congress Building





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## Federal System

- Mexico has a federal system, which means that the national government and the state governments SHARE power.
  - There are 31 states in Mexico.





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**President**: holds the most political power; the president is both the chief executive and the head of state.



#### **Enrique Pena Nieto**



#### **Mexico's President**



# How Leaders Are Chosen

 President: elected by popular vote for a single six-year term



# Legislature

- The National Congress of Mexico is the country's bicameral legislature.
- It consists of:
  - Senate (128 seats) elected by popular vote to serve six-year term.

2. Chamber of Deputies (500 seats) – members elected by popular vote to serve three-year terms.



#### National Congress Chamber





Presidential Democracy

- The citizens directly elect the president (every six years).
- The president works separately from Mexico's Congress.

# Role of the Citizen

- Citizens of Mexico have many freedoms, and they also have the right to vote.
- It is universal and compulsory (but not enforced) that citizens who are 18 or older vote in national elections.
- There are many political parties in Mexico.



#### Voting in Mexico





#### Capitol Building in Havana, Cuba





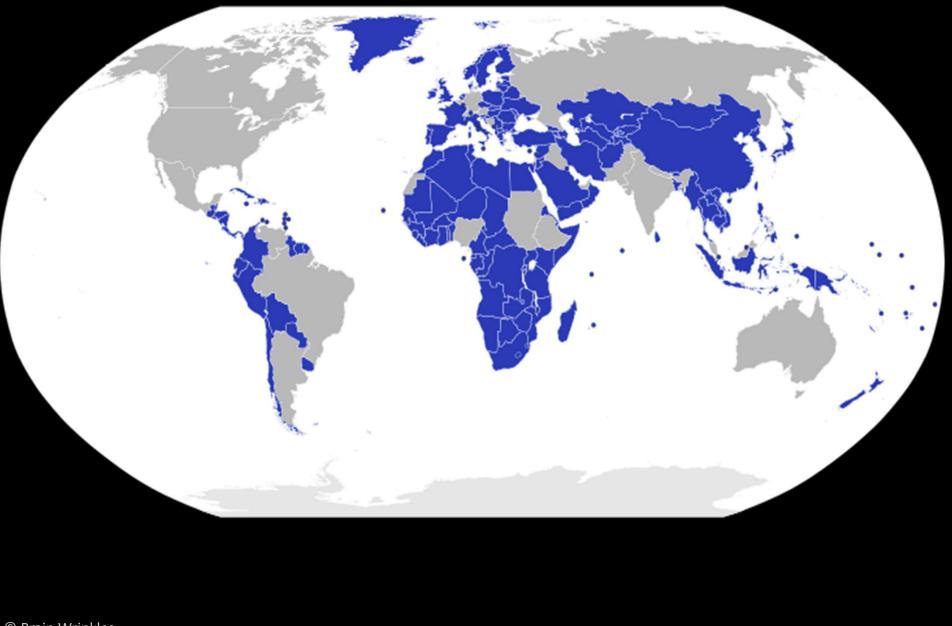
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## Unitary System

- Cuba has a unitary system, which means that the national (central) government holds all of the power.
  - The provinces are under central government control.
- There are 15 provinces in Cuba.



#### **Unitary Governments**





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**President**: holds the most political power; the president is both the chief executive and the head of state.



#### **Raul Castro**



#### **Cuba's President**

# How Leaders Are Chosen

- President: elected\* by National Assembly for a five-year term.
  - \*Cuba's Communist Party is the only legal party, and officially sanctioned candidates run unopposed.





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# Legislature

- The National Assembly of People's Power is the country's unicameral legislature.
- The number of seats is based on Cuba's population.
  - As of the most recent election in 2016, there were 612 seats.
- Candidates are selected and approved by the government before the people can vote for them.
- Members serve five-year terms.



#### Cuba's National Assembly



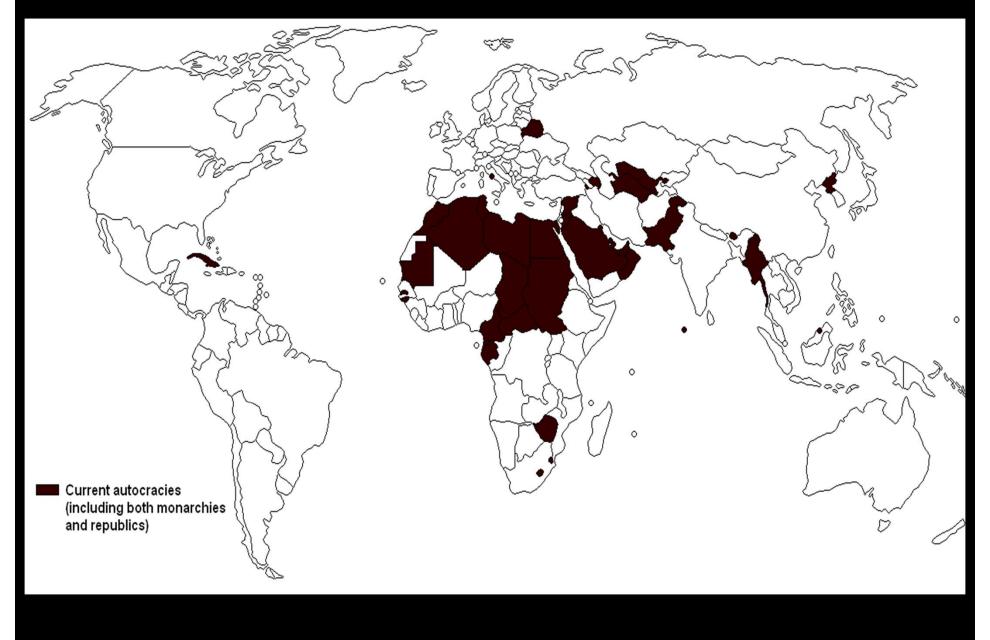




- Cuba has been an autocratic dictatorship since Fidel Castro used military force to overthrow the government in 1959.
- Since this time, there has been one leader (Fidel or Raul) who holds unlimited power over the country.
- Even though citizens get to "vote", they do not get to select the candidates or make the laws.



#### Autocratic Governments



# Role of the Citizen

- Citizens have few freedoms.
- Men and women aged 16 and over may choose to vote, but have few choices.
- There is only one political party (the Communist Party) that is allowed in Cuba.
  - It has been controlled by Fidel Castro and his brother, Raul, since 1959.



#### Voting in Cuba



#### Google It!

**Directions**: Write several important facts, words, and phrases that would pop up about each country's government in the "search results" boxes. Images can also pop up!

Google It!	Google It!	Google It!
Brazil's Government	Mexico's Government	Cuba's Government
Send	Send	Send
Search Results:	Search Results:	Search Results: