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## *Government and Economic Systems*

System	Definition	Example
<b>Government Systems</b>		
<b>aristocracy</b>	Power is in the hands of a hereditary ruling class or nobility. Aristocracy is a form of oligarchy.	Medieval Europe
<b>autocracy</b>	A single person rules with unlimited power. Autocracy is also called dictatorship and despotism.	Pharaohs of ancient Egypt
<b>democracy</b>	Citizens hold political power either directly or through representatives. In a direct democracy, citizens directly make political decisions. In a representative democracy, the citizens rule through elected representatives.	direct democracy: ancient Athens  representative democracy: United States since the 1700s
<b>federal</b>	Powers are divided among the federal, or national, government and a number of state governments.	United States since the 1700s
<b>feudalism</b>	A king allows nobles to use his land in exchange for their loyalty, military service, and protection of the people who live on the land.	Medieval Europe
<b>military state</b>	Military leaders rule, supported by the power of the armed forces.	Assyrian Empire
<b>monarchy</b>	A ruling family headed by a king or queen holds political power and may or may not share the power with citizen bodies. In an absolute monarchy, the ruling family has all the power. In a limited or constitutional monarchy, the ruler's power is limited by the constitution or laws of the nation.	absolute monarchy: reign of King Louis XIV of France  constitutional monarchy: United Kingdom
<b>oligarchy</b>	A few persons or a small group rule.	most ancient Greek city-states
<b>parliamentary</b>	Legislative and executive functions are combined in a legislature called a parliament.	United Kingdom since the 1200s
<b>presidential</b>	The chief officer is a president who is elected independently of the legislature.	United States since the 1700s
<b>republic</b>	Citizens elect representatives to rule on their behalf.	Roman Republic
<b>theocracy</b>	Religious leaders control the government, relying on religious law and consultation with religious scholars. In early theocracies, the ruler was considered divine.	Aztec Empire
<b>totalitarianism</b>	The government controls every aspect of public and private life and all opposition is suppressed.	Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin

<b>System</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>Economic Systems</b>		
<b>command</b>	The production of goods and services is determined by a central government, which usually owns the means of production. Also called a planned economy.	former Soviet Union
<b>communism</b>	All means of production—land, mines, factories, railroads, and businesses—are owned by the people, private property does not exist, and all goods and services are shared equally.	former Soviet Union
<b>free enterprise</b>	Businesses are privately owned and operate competitively for profit, with minimal government interference. Also called capitalism.	United States
<b>manorialism</b>	A lord gives serfs land, shelter, and protection in exchange for work, and almost everything needed for daily life is produced on the manor, or lord's estate.	Medieval Europe
<b>market</b>	The production of goods and services is determined by the demand from consumers. Also called a demand economy.	United States
<b>mixed</b>	A combination of command and market economies is designed to provide goods and services so that all people will benefit.	present-day Israel
<b>socialism</b>	The means of production are owned by the public and operate for the welfare of all.	In many present-day countries, including Denmark and Sweden, the government owns some industries and operates them for the public good.
<b>traditional</b>	Goods and services are exchanged without the use of money. Also called barter.	many ancient civilizations and tribal societies