

CHV20- Forms of Government

Type	Definition	Drawbacks	Benefits	Example
Dictatorship			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organized and controlled ▪ Efficient (sometimes ruthlessly so) ▪ No public protests, riots ▪ United (people may be loyal since there is no competition) 	
Monarchy	<p>-government by a single ruler (king/queen, emperor)</p> <p>-inherited power</p> <p>-decision-making is mostly by the ruler rather than the people</p> <p>-no protection for the people for corrupt rulers (Louis XIV)</p>			
Oligarchy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to power ▪ Limited rights for people ▪ Questionable transition of power ▪ Limited individual rights ▪ Needs of the lower classes are often ignored ▪ Corrupt ▪ Similar to dictatorship 		

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Aristo- cracy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restricted criteria for rule (most often birth in a particular social group) ▪ Rule by a limited small group ▪ Limited individual rights 		
Represent- ative Demo- cracy			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protects individual rights ▪ Input from many sources into government decisions ▪ People are the government ▪ People voices are heard ▪ Elected representatives understand they need to be re-elected ▪ Diverse representatives 	
Theo- cracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government by God ▪ government by religious leaders ▪ religious laws may replace modern laws 			
Anarchy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standard of living drops ▪ Political disorder ▪ lawless 		
Commun- -ism			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ equal ▪ similar ideals ▪ all resources/property are shared equally 	

NOTE: A country **can exist under more than one category**. Canada is both an example of a monarchy (technically a constitutional monarchy) as well as a democracy.